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HISTORY
OF
CENTRE AND CLINTON
COUNTIES,
PENNSYLVANIA.

BY
JOHN BLAIR LINN. 1800-1877

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P R E F A C E.

I ASSUMED the responsibility of editing a history of Centre and Clinton Counties, in deference to the request of Maj. Louis H. Everts, a gallant officer of the volunteer army of the United States. I did it because ever since the internecine strife has ceased, Maj. Everts has thrown his energy, time, and means into the publication of books illustrative of the history of our State and country, and I was satisfied that he would spare neither labor nor expense in making a complete history of the counties I have undertaken to describe. My acknowledgments are therefore made first to him, for his liberality in the illustrations, and the *carte blanche* he gave me to make a history of Centre and Clinton Counties all it ought to be. If there is any failure, it is on the part of the editor.

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JOHN BLAIR LINN.

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November, 1882.

HISTORY OF CENTRE AND CLINTON COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

CENTRE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

THE Shawanese Indians were the earliest aboriginal inhabitants of the territory of Clinton and Centre Counties of whom we have any reliable information. The Muney tribe, one of the Delaware tribes, had preceded them, but as early as 1728 had removed farther westward to the head-waters of the Allegheny. According to Reichel,¹ the Shawanese were a tribe of Southern Indians who were expelled from their seats by the Spaniards of Florida and migrated northward.

In 1698 sixty families of them, the first to come to Pennsylvania, settled at Conestoga, with the knowledge of Markham, the Deputy Governor, and the consent of the Conestogas; the Governor holding the Conestogas responsible for the good behavior of the Shawanese. From Conestoga they moved up the river, and built a town at "Pextang" (Harrisburg now), and in April, 1701, William Penn ratified a treaty of friendship with the king of the Conestogas, and with the king of the Shawanese inhabiting at the head of the Potomac.

The Delawares and Shawanese were under the dominion of the Iroquois, better known as the "Six Nations," who had their council-house at Onondaga (now Syracuse, N. Y.). The executive deputy of the Grand Council of the Six Nations was Shikellimy (father of the celebrated Logan), and although the Delawares and Shawanese had their own kings, he was their real ruler as the representative of the Six

Nations. In 1728 he was appointed to reside among the Shawanese, and in that year came down and took up his residence at an old Muney town, the site of which is about three miles above Lewisburg, in Union County, on the west bank of the river, where he was visited by Conrad Weiser in March, 1733, and accompanied the latter on his journey to Onondaga. Shikellimy subsequently removed his post to Shamokin (Sunbury now), where he died Dec. 14, 1748, and was succeeded by his son, Tachnachdoarus, better known as John Shikellimy.

The Shawanese villages extended as far north on the North Branch as where Pittston now stands, and as early as 1732 a part of them drifted off to the Ohio country, and the Six Nations were asked by Governor Gordon to compel them to return. In 1739, Richard Penn treats with deputies of the Shawanese, who "were scattered far abroad from the Great Island to the Allegheny." By the Great Island is here meant Duncan's Island, at the mouth of the Juniata. In a message from the Six Nations to the Governor, in 1743, they say they had given the river Juniata "to our cousins the Delawares and our brethren the Shawanese for a hunting-ground, and we ourselves hunt there sometimes," and requested the Governor "to take the Dutchman [meaning John Harris, who was clearing fields at the mouth of the Juniata] by the arm and to throw him over the big mountains within his own borders." They also desired that he would remove by force all those who live on the Juniata. In April, 1749, they again complain to Conrad Weiser, at Shamokin, that some of the white people had settled almost at the head of the Juniata, that this country is their only hunting-ground, because "further to the north there was nothing but spruce-woods, and the ground was covered with palm-brush; not a single deer could be found or killed there."

¹ Memorials of the Moravian Church, vol. i, page 103, by the late Rev. William C. Reichel. From which we quote largely, than whom there is no better authority upon the history of the aborigines of Pennsylvania.

The proprietaries of Pennsylvania always recognized the Six Nations as the owners of the soil of the province, and made their treaties of purchase with them. In July, 1754, during the conference which resulted in the deed of the 6th of that month, which, in the description of the land purchased, really embraced the greater part of the territory of Centre County, Weiser and the Indians had before them Lewis Evans' map, which they had all along consulted in their debates. They thought, therefore, that the waters of the Juniata (which were intended to be included in the purchase) ran a good way northward of the mouth of the Kaarondinhah (Penn's Creek). Accordingly they agreed upon the course in the deed, northwest and by west from a mile above the mouth of the creek, as including and conveying all the waters of the Juniata. But when they found out that the line as run by the compass would include the waters of the West Branch, they were very much dissatisfied. The massacre by the Indians of all the settlers on Penn's Creek, in October, 1755, followed, and the serious consequences likely to result to British interests from insisting on the written boundary occasioned an application to the proprietaries by the government to limit the bounds of the purchase. Accordingly a commission was sent over directing a treaty to be held for that purpose, which, after great exertions to bring about an accommodation with the Delawares and Shawanese, was accomplished at Easton on the 23d of October, 1758. By this treaty the northern limit of the purchase was defined by stopping the northwest course from the mouth of Penn's Creek at Buffalo Creek, and thence running due west to the Allegheny hills, whence the west line deflected southerly along the Allegheny hills to the south limit of the province.

At the treaty held at Albany in 1754, above referred to, the Six Nations in their council placed John Shikellimy in charge of all the lands on the North Branch and those north of the West Branch, and on the 24th of December, 1754, he in person complains to Governor Morris of the encroachment of the Connecticut people upon the Wyoming lands. These encroachments were the result of a purchase by John Lydius, of Albany, N. Y., by deed of 11th of July, 1754, on behalf of the "Susquehanna Land Company," from some of the chiefs of the Six Nations, of that portion of our State supposed and claimed to be within the charter bounds of the colony of Connecticut. The southern limit of their claim ran through Centre County a few miles north of Bellefonte, and included nearly the one-half of the present territory of Centre and all of that of Clinton County.

In 1754, Tanacharis, a Seneca chief, otherwise called Half-King, as representative of the Six Nations, had charge of the lands south of the West Branch, with his post at Aughwick, on the present site of Shirleysburg, in Huntingdon County. He died shortly after Conrad Weiser's council with the In-

dians there in September, 1754, and was succeeded by Scarrooyady, an Oneida chief.

The Indians, true to their compact, withdrew gradually north of the limits of the purchase, 1754, and John Shikellimy speaks of the numbers coming to the West Branch and its tributaries, and complains as early as June, 1755, of the encroachments of white settlers north of the limits, which indicates early inroad of settlers into the southerly limits of Centre County. The defeat of Gen. Braddock almost completed the removal from Aughwick, and on September, 1755, Scarrooyady is at Shamokin with twenty of his men, "got this far," and with Shikellimy's three sons was organizing a company against the French.

In October of this year a force of French and Indians computed at about fifteen hundred made their appearance near the mouth of the Bald Eagle from Fort Duquesne, intent on making the Susquehanna the line of the French possessions. It was one of the advance parties of this expedition that swept all the settlers from Penn's Creek on the 16th of October. Logan, who was friendly to the English, sent word of this invasion, and thereupon posts were established at Fort Lytleton, now in Fulton County, Fort Shirley, at Aughwick, Fort Granville, at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas, now in Mifflin County, and one called Pomfret Castle, on the present borders of Juniata and Snyder Counties, near Richfield. An advance body of Indians in the French interest had reached George Gabriel's, where Selinsgrove now stands, and proposed building a fort at Shamokin, where in the following year, although the land was not yet purchased of the Indians, at the request of the friendly Iroquois, Governor Morris directed Fort Augusta to be erected.

On the West Branch a part of Shawanese and such of the Delawares as remained, influenced by Logan, John Tachnachdoarus, his father, and Andrew Montour, remained true to the English, and offered to collect their people at Shamokin and make it a post against the French. From that post they constantly transmitted the Governor such information as they received affecting the interests of the province. In November they sent word that two messengers had come from the Ohio to the Indian town at the Big Island (mouth of Bald Eagle), and seeing an Englishman that by accident happened to be there they said, "Kill him." "No," said the Indians of the Big Island, "we will not kill him or suffer him to be killed. We have lived in peace many years with the English here; if you are so bloodthirsty go somewhere else for blood: we will have no blood split here." The messengers were hostile Delawares.

Logan and his two brothers, with all friendly to the English, were compelled to retire up the North Branch to Wyoming in the fall of 1755, and the whole West Branch country as far down as Sunbury was under the full control of the French and their Indian allies, the Delawares, and as

far up the North Branch as Nescopeck there were no friendly Indians, except Paxinos, a Shawanese chief, who resided on the west of this river, a few miles from Wyoming.

The scouts who, on the 3d of June, 1756, preceded Col. William Clapham's regiment (ordered to build

Fort Augusta and occupy the confluence of the two rivers), report McKee's house burned,

1756. George Gabriel's at the mouth of Penn's Creek, where Selinsgrove now stands, destroyed, and Shamokin uninhabited, the houses being burned to the ground. Col. Clapham built the fort in July and August, and the succeeding winter Maj. James Burd was in command, having arrived on the 8th of December. He represents the winter to have been exceedingly severe, the West Branch frozen over, and the path up it so blocked with snow that the Indians he tried to send through to Chinklacamoose (Clearfield) on the 1st of February, 1757, had to return. On the evening of the 7th of April, after dark, he started Capt. William Patterson, with ten men, up the West Branch in search of intelligence. He returned on the 25th from Chinklacamoose, having seen no French or Indians on their march; also that the great path from Buchaloon's (on Lake Erie) passed by Chinklacamoose, and forked on the south side of the river forty miles this side of that place, one path taking to Fort Augusta, the other to Cumberland County; that the houses at Chinklacamoose were all burned, and that no Indians had apparently lived there for a long time; that he and his party lived on walnuts three days, they could find no game to kill, and had returned down the river upon rafts.

The next light that gleams upon the topography of our region is from the journals of the heralds of the cross. In the summer of 1758, C. Frederick

1758. Post undertook a perilous mission on behalf of the proprietary government to the Delawares of Ohio. He took the path along the east or left bank of the West Branch, and crossed the river at the Great Island on the 29th of July. Here he says, "My companions were very fearful, and we slept away from the road without a fire, but we could not sleep for bugs or mosquitoes." On the next day he forded Beech Creek on the left bank of it, came to the forks of the path; one branch led southwest along the Bald Eagle, past the nest to Frankstown (near Hollidaysburg), the other due west to Chinklacamoose. Post took the latter; it led over the Moshannon, which he crossed on the 1st of August. Next day he arrived at the village of Chinklacamoose, in "the Clearfields." Here he saw three hoops on a bush, to one there remained long white hair. On his return on the 18th of September he came to Great Island, "where we had nothing to live on, and had to lie by to hunt." Here he met twenty warriors returning from the inhabitants, with five prisoners and one scalp; six of his warriors were Delawares, the rest Mingoes (i.e., Iroquois).

As indicated by Post's Journal, the paths through

Centre and Clinton Counties were really only war-paths for incursions of the hostile Delawares and Shawanese in 1758, and this condition of things remained so for some years. In June, 1763, John Shikellimy, Nutinus, and a few other friendly Indians occupied the Great Island, but the great conspiracy of Pontiac, which carried desolation around the whole frontier, drove them all to Fort Augusta. On the 25th of August, Capts. Patterson and Bedford arrived at Fort Augusta with one hundred and fourteen men on their way up the West Branch to destroy the Indian towns, but on the Muncy Hill they fell in with a strong party of Indians, and had a severe engagement, and after the loss of some men they fell back upon Fort Augusta. On the 11th of September, Col. John Armstrong, who reached the Great Island from Cumberland County with a large party of volunteers, burned two hundred acres of corn, and destroyed, as the account has it, a prodigious number of Indian houses along the river down as far as where Lewisburg now stands, whence he turned off to go the nearest way to Carlisle. In the following year—Nov. 14, 1764,—on the banks of the Muskingum, Col. Bouquet compelled the Indians to give up their white prisoners and sue for peace, ending all the troubles with the Delawares and Shawanese until the drums of the Revolution began to echo along the shores of the West Branch.

CHAPTER II.

BALD EAGLE AND LOGAN CHIEFS.

OF the chief named Bald Eagle, I have been able to ascertain nothing reliable except the manner and date of his death. The adventures of Capt. Samuel Brady, as related by Peter Grove, published in Mr. Meginness' "West Branch Valley," were conjured by the active brain of R. B. McCabe, and nothing reliably historical can be gleaned from them except the names of Peter Viucnt, Capt. Forster, and the other scouts. The Indians McCabe named himself. And, as remarked by Isaac Craig, it is a great pity McCabe, in his "Kiskiminetas Papers" (Hazard, *Pennsylvania Register*, vol. ix. 184), connected so much fiction with Brady.

In No. VII. Hazard, 303, McCabe states that Bald Eagle (from whom the creek and ridges in Centre County were called, and the "Bald Eagle's Nest" from his camp) was of the party with Cornplanter who killed James Brady. (James Brady was killed above the Loyalsock, Aug. 8, 1778, and his death was avenged by the death of Bald Eagle, at the hands of Capt. Sam Brady, some years after on the Allegheny.)

Withers, in his "Border Warfare," page 103, gives the correct account of the death of "Bald Eagle," deriving it from affidavits made at the time and loaned

him by Maj. Isaac Craig. The date, according to information given by Isaac Craig (letter March 13, 1882, Allegheny, Pa.), was in the autumn of 1773.

Withers says, In one of Bald Eagle's visits to the Monongahela he was murdered by Jacob Scott, William Hacker, and Elijah Runner, at Hacker's, on the Monongahela, and his body placed in the stern of his canoe with a piece of Johnny-cake in his mouth. The canoe floated down the river to the Province place, below Georges Creek (now New Geneva, Fayette Co.), where Mrs. Province, observing that something was wrong, had it brought to shore, and the friendly old chief was buried on the Province farm. (Craig's letter, *supra*.) Bald Eagle was a Delaware chief, and spoke the English language well. His death inflamed his tribe with ungovernable rage, and is said to have caused the war upon the Kenhawa, followed by Dunmore's expedition in 1774.

Logan, who has left the impress of his name on many localities in this and other counties, was a son of Shikellimy, who was the governing chief of the Delawares and Shawanese, set over them by the Six Nations about the year 1728. Shikellimy lived at Muncy old town, about three miles above Lewisburg, on the river, where Conrad Weiser visited him in 1737. He had his post at Shamokin (Sunbury now), and died there Dec. 17, 1748.

His son Logan he named for James Logan, William Penn's secretary for the province. Logan was a resident of Kishacoquillas valley as early as 1766, when the surveyors came into that valley, and the names of the localities he frequented and paths and streams in Centre County were well known and attached by the surveyors of 1769,—Logan's Camp (Blue Spring, the farm of J. D. Shugert), Logan's Gap (that through Nittany Mountain at Hecla), Logan's Branch (emptying into Spring Creek at Bellefonte).

The late Edward Bell, Esq. (Jones' "Juniata Valley," page 116), says he left Kishacoquillas valley in 1771, which corresponds pretty well with Heckewelder's statement that he was introduced to him as Shikellimy's son in 1772, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, when Logan told him he meant to settle on the Ohio below Big Beaver. It also is consistent with the anecdote related by Mrs. John Norris: When my sister, afterwards Mrs. James Potter (Judge Potter), was just beginning to learn to walk (Mary Potter, daughter of Judge William Brown, of Reedsville, born June 15, 1770), my mother happened to express a regret that she could not get a pair of shoes to give more firmness to her little step. Logan stood by but said nothing. He soon after asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go up and spend the day at his cabin. The cautious heart of the mother was alarmed at the proposition, but she knew the delicacy of an Indian's feelings, and she knew Logan too, and with secret reluctance, but apparent cheerfulness, she complied with his request. The hours of the day wore very slowly away and it was nearly night and her little one had not

returned. But just as the sun was going down the trusty chief was seen coming down the path with his charge, and in a moment more the little one was trotted into her mother's arms, proudly exhibiting a beautiful pair of moccasins on her little feet, the product of Logan's skill.

Judge Brown said Logan soon after went to the Allegheny, and I saw him no more. Heckewelder says, I called at Logan settlement in April, 1773, and was received with great civility. In May, 1774, his family was murdered by some marauding whites, led by a man named Daniel Greathouse, and he himself came to an untimely end. Heckewelder says he became addicted to drinking, and was murdered between Detroit and his own home at Miami. He was at the time sitting with his blanket over his head, before a camp-fire, his elbows resting on his knees, when an Indian who had taken some offense stole behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brains. In October, 1781, while a prisoner on my way to Detroit, I was shown the spot where this is said to have happened.

Loudon, in his Collections, says Logan could speak tolerable English, was a remarkably tall man, over six feet high, and well proportioned, of brave, open, and manly countenance, as straight as an arrow, and apparently afraid of no one. Some one, quoted by Mr. Jones, page 114, "Juniata Valley," in describing him to Mr. Maguire, says he saw Logan at Standing Stone (Huntingdon), and that he was a fine-looking, muscular fellow, weighing about two hundred pounds, had a full chest, and prominent and expansive features. His complexion was not so dark as that of the Juniata Indians, and his whole action showed his intercourse with the whites.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN PATHS—TERRITORIAL DESCRIPTION— STREAMS AND LOCALITIES.

THE most traveled path was that from the Great Island on the northwest side of Muncy Mountain, and alongside of Bald Eagle Creek, near and on the site in most places of the present road, crossing Bullet's Run where the road crosses. At Milesburg it parted, one path going southerly through the Gap to near Buffalo Run, then running southwest along the base of the mountain, passed through the George Gabriel tract, now Mrs. John B. Linn's, by the "Buffalo Lick," where it is still distinctly visible, the woods being in their pristine condition; thence it enters James Reside's tract, about forty perches southwest of the lane, and then passing by Eckley, at the Gap, it skirted the valley surveys (the path from the end of Nittany Mountain entering it at Kephart's); thence it passed through Mattenville, and so on southwestwardly to

Franktown. It is called in applications "the Indian or traders' path through the long limestone valley from Bald Eagle's Nest to Frankstown," and is laid down upon Scull's map of April 4, 1770.

Another path diverged from the warriors' path through the Gap at Mill Hall, and passing up Fishing Creek, crossed Nittany at Hecla by Logan's Gap to the head of Penn's Creek, whence it ran westward through the "Manor" and by the end of Nittany Mountain.

Another well-defined path ran from the main path near Oak Hall northwesterly by Dale's mill, and along the present road between Benner and Patton townships, crossing Muncy Mountain at Kephart's Gap.

Another, leaving the Nest, passing through the gap made by Spring Creek, followed the run on the James Armor's place, crossed the turnpike a few rods north of Sheriff Waddle's present residence, passing on to McBride's Gap.

The path from the mouth of Beech Creek due west to Chinklacamoose,¹ leading over the Moshannon, has been alluded to in Post's Journal, and was the one followed by the Moravian Indians in 1772.

George McCormick, in an old deposition, speaks of the path coming from Bald Eagle to his house (Spring Mills); here one fork, called Logan path, took off to Kishacoquillas (Mifflin County), the other, passing my place, went to Buffalo valley.

Territorial Description.—The first purchase by the proprietaries of lands from the Indians which embraced any of the territory of Centre County was that of July 6, 1754. The northern line of this purchase, according to the deed, was to run from a point on the river one mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek, thence northwest by west as far as the province of Pennsylvania extended, to its western lines or boundaries. It is evident from the deed itself, independent of the subsequent assertions of the Indians, that they only meant to include the headwaters of the Juniata; that the point to which this course would take the line was greatly mistaken, for the line would not strike the western boundary of the province, but would cross the West Branch near the mouth of the Sinnemahoning Creek, and intersect the northern boundary a little west of Conewango Creek, in (now) Warren County.

By the written terms of this purchase, the lands where the Shawanese resided and the hunting-grounds of the Delawares were included. These Indians told Conrad Weiser at Aughwick, in September, 1754, that they did not understand the points of the compass, and if the line was so run as to include the West Branch of the Susquehanna they would never agree to it. The history of this eventful period is written in the blood of

the whites who settled along Penn's Creek, who were murdered in October, 1755; and, as is well stated by Judge Charles Smith, in a valuable note on land titles,² many of the Indian tribes, seeing their lands gone, joined the French, and in the following year fatally evinced their resentment at Braddock's Field. The settlers were driven into the interior, their improvements were laid waste, and desolation marked the path of the warriors.

A satisfactory arrangement of this dispute was made in the treaty executed at Easton on the 23d of October, 1758, confining the northern bounds of the purchase to a west line from Buffalo Creek, in Union County now, to the east side of the Allegheny hills. Cumberland County had been erected Jan. 27, 1750, its jurisdiction extending over all lands lying westward of the Susquehanna River, and northward and westward of York County; accordingly, from 1758 to 1771 all that part of Centre County, as now constituted, south of a west line crossing Nittany Mountain north of Rebersburg, and passing through Milesburg at the mouth of Spring Creek, and running to the east corner of Rush township, and thence southwestwardly, including Huston, Worth, and Taylor townships, was in Cumberland County,—that is to say, all of Penn's valley and the western end of Nittany valley,—and therefore during that period surveys were made by the deputy surveyor of Cumberland County and returned for that county.

The act of March 9, 1771 (1 Smith's Laws, 330), erecting Bedford County out of part of Cumberland, bounded Bedford County northeasterly by a line running from the mouth of Shaver's Creek (at Petersburg, Huntingdon Co.) northeast to the line of Berks County. This line crossed Tussey's Mountain at Pine Grove, and running near where Boalsburg now is, followed Nittany Mountain to the northern limit of the purchase-line of 1758, north of Hubersburg. Consequently, Ferguson, part of Harris, the whole of Benner and Spring, part of Walker, and all the townships westward of this line were in Bedford County (the remainder east of that line being in Cumberland) until the erection of Northumberland County out of parts of Bedford, Berks, Cumberland, etc., on the 21st of March, 1772 (1 Smith's Laws, page 367). The southern line of Northumberland as thus erected, running from Mateer's Spring, at the head of Mahan-tango Creek, in West Perry township, Snyder County, west by north to the top of Tussey's Mountain (in Harris township), thence southwestwardly along the summit of that mountain to the Little Juniata, brought all of the Centre County territory within the jurisdiction of Northumberland except the small portion of Harris township covered by the Bear Meadows and Seven Mountains, which remained in Cumberland County.

An act passed the same day, defining the bounda-

¹ Chinklacamoose, corrupted from Achtschingielamme, signifying "at almost joins," in allusion to the Horseshoe Bend in the stream, whose extremities almost unite. The village stood on the site of Clearfield town.—Reichel, *Transactions of the Moravian Hist. Soc.*, page 19.

² Laws of Pennsylvania, vol. ii. p. 120 (1810).

ries of Bedford County, being contradictory and inconsistent with the above boundaries, on the 30th of September, 1779 (Smith's Laws, vol. i. page 473), an act was passed designating the boundary of Bedford County, which brought the northern line thereof up to a point three miles northeast from the extreme southern point, whence it ran "along the ridge dividing the waters falling into the Bald Eagle Creek from the waters of the Little Juniata" (from a point on Tussey's Mountain, above mentioned, north $42\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west to the present corner of Half-Moon and Patton), to the Chestnut Ridge boundary between present Ferguson and Half-Moon and Patton, thence along the Chestnut Ridge to the head of the southwest branch of Bald Eagle Creek, from thence a straight line to the head of Moshannon Creek, thus bringing the larger portion of the present township of Ferguson, the southern portion of Half-Moon, and portions of Taylor and the lower end of Rush within Bedford County.

The next change of county jurisdiction over part of our territory was made by the act of the 25th of September, 1787 (2 Smith's Laws, p. 418), erecting Huntingdon County. This made Moshannon Creek the division line between Northumberland County and Huntingdon, and, following the former boundaries from the head of that creek, placed those parts of Ferguson and Half-Moon townships above described in Huntingdon County.

On the 19th of September, 1789 (2 Smith's Laws, page 493), the county of Mifflin was erected out of Cumberland and Northumberland. The division line provided in the act followed the line of Huntingdon to the summit of Tussey's Mountain; thence by that of Huntingdon and Northumberland to the head of the Moshannon (leaving the parts above stated of Ferguson and Half-Moon, etc., in Huntingdon County); thence down the Moshannon, and down the river, so as to include the whole of Upper Bald Eagle township, to the mouth of Beech Creek; thence to Logan's Gap in Nittany Mountain (now called Hecla Gap); thence to the head of Penn's Creek; thence down the said creek to Sinking Creek, leaving George McCormick (now Spring Mills) in Northumberland County; thence to the top of Jack's Mountain, at the line between Northumberland and Cumberland.

The territory of the following townships and parts of townships was therefore in Mifflin County from Sept. 19, 1789, to Feb. 13, 1800, when Centre County was erected: Liberty, Curtin, Burnside, the western portions of Marion, Walker, and Gregg, all that of all townships in Centre County westward of them, except the parts of Ferguson and Half-Moon, etc., before indicated, while no portion of the present territory of Clinton came within the jurisdiction of Mifflin County. The eastern portion of the territory of Gregg township, all of the territory of Penn, Haines, and Miles were in Northumberland County.

On the 13th of April, 1795 (3 Smith's Laws, page 220), Lycoming was erected out of Northumberland, the south line to run from the Mifflin County line on the summit of Nittany Mountain. The effect of this was to place a small portion of the present territory of Marion, and a large portion of Walker, from Hecla Gap eastward, within Lycoming County.

Streams and Localities.—Bald Eagle was called by the Delawares Wapalanewach Schiee-hanne,¹—i.e., the stream of the Bald Eagle's Nest. Bald Eagle's Nest, at the confluence of Spring Creek and Bald Eagle, was the residence of a noted Indian chief. On Seull's map of 1770 it is designated simply as "the Nest." On Lukens' survey of 1769 he marks it with a few huts, about forty rods from the junction of the streams southwestward, designating it as "Bald Eagle's Nest or old town." The creek had its name as early as 1766.

Beech Creek, emptying into Bald Eagle at the present railroad station of that name, was called by the Delawares Schauweminsch-hanne, that is, Beech Stream. It had its translated name as early as 1768.

Buffalo Run dates back its name to 1769, derived from a buffalo lick on the farm now belonging to Mrs. John B. Linn, called in George Gabriel's application of April 1, 1769, "Old Buffalo Lick."

Dewitt's Run, emptying into the Bald Eagle at Unionville, had its name as early as 1773, from Abraham Dewitt, a settler on the run.

Elk Creek, in Penn and Miles townships, was so named by Samuel MacLay, deputy surveyor under his brother William, in 1766.

Fishing Creek was called in the Delaware language Namese-hanne, that is, Fish Stream.

Marsh Creek was a name applied to it by Charles Lukens in 1769.

Little Moshannon in Delaware, Tankimoos-hanne, —Little Elk Stream.

Moshannon (boundary between Centre and Clearfield), corrupted from Mooshanne, that is, Elk Stream.

Mudlick Run, above Julian, had its name from the lick on John Mattern's place before the year 1784.

Muncy Mountain, originally applied to the mountain commencing at Montgomery Station, in Lycoming County, and ending at Tyrone. From Minsink, where there are Minsies.

Nippenose, corrupted from Nipeno-wi, signifying like the summer, a name indicating a warm and genial situation, —Ni-pen, summer.

Nittany Mountain, applied to the range commencing at Dale's Mills, in College township, and extending down into Buffalo valley, Union County, within six miles of the river; so called as early as 1768.

Penn's Creek, called in the deed of July 6, 1754, Kaarondinhah; in that of 1758, John Penn's Creek.

¹ For the Delaware names and their interpretation we are indebted to the late Rev. William C. Reichel's researches, published in the "Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society."

It was called by the settlers about its mouth, between 1754-69, and marked on Scull's map of 1759, Big Mahanoy, corrupted from Mahoni, a lick. It is styled Mahanoy in deeds as late as 1772. It has its source in the cave four miles northwesterly of Spring Mills, and empties into the Susquehanna at Selinsgrove, in Snyder County.

Poe Creek derived its name from Capt. James Poe, son-in-law of Gen. James Potter.

Pine Creek, emptying into the river two miles above Jersey Shore, is called in the Indian deed of 1768 Tiadaghton. The Delaware name was Cuwenhanne, Pine Stream,—a stream flowing through pine lands. It was the northwestern boundary of the purchase of 1768. Pine Creek, in Haines, was so named by Samuel Maclay when he surveyed Haines' land in 1766.

Sinnemahoning, corrupted from Achsinni-mahoni, —Stony Lick. Sinking Creek, in Potter township, had its name as early as 1766. Spring Creek, emptying into Bald Eagle at Milesburg, was so called as early as 1769.

Tussey's Mountain, so called from a family of that name, early settlers of Huntingdon County, commences about two miles west of Potter's Mills, forms the southern boundary of Ferguson township, crosses the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Spruce Creek, where it is tunneled, running southward. The mountains, in maps of 1826 called "Seven Mountains," in earlier maps are shown as continuations of Tussey, and were so regarded and spoken of in acts of Assembly of an early date respecting the county boundaries.

Wallis Run, which enters the Bald Eagle at Snowshoe Intersection, was so called as early as 1769 from Samuel Wallis, of Muncy, who owned applications at the mouth and along the run.

Scull's map of April 4, 1770, indicates the position of "the Nest," Great Plains (east of the fort), Big Spring (now Spring Mills), and the Indian path up the Buffalo Run to Frankstown.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISCOVERY OF PENN VALLEY—SURVEYS OF 1776—MANOR OF NOTTINGHAM—SURVEYS, 1769.

Penn's Valley.—Among the Potter papers I found, Oct. 3, 1882, a paper in the handwriting of William H. Patterson, without date, but, from its reference to Chief Justice Tilghman, must have been written prior to 1826, which gives the then tradition of the first entry of the white man into Penn's valley. W. H. Patterson was one of Judge Potter's first clerks at Potter's Mills.

Alluding to a notice which Mr. Chief Justice Tilghman, as president of the Agricultural Society, takes of the valley, and prefacing the remark that a narrative

of the events which led to the discovery of Penn's valley would be interesting, he says, "Capt. James Potter was a man of strong and penetrating mind, and one to whom early habits rendered a life of peril, toil, and enterprise familiar. Nature had given him a powerful and athletic frame of body, with a mind which might well give tone to an herculean frame. As an officer of the British Provincial army, engaged in the defense of the frontier, he conceived the natural idea that, inclosed by the range of mountains which on every side met his view on his return from Kittanning, there must be a fine country. After being ordered to Fort Augusta, his idea of a fine country to be discovered again returned to him. Having obtained leave of absence, he set off with one attendant in the summer of the year 1764. Passing up the West Branch, he reached the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, a distance of seventy-five miles. Then passing up Bald Eagle Creek to the place where Spring Creek enters it, a distance of thirty miles, they took to the mountains, and, having reached the top of Nittany Mountain, Capt. Potter, seeing the prairies and noble forest beneath him, cried out to his attendant, 'By heavens, Thompson, I have discovered an empire!' Immediately descending into the plain they came to a spring, at a place which was in after-days of some distinction, now known by the appellation of 'Old Fort,' owned by Capt. Potter's grandson.

"Here the adventurers found themselves out of provisions, and for two days and as many nights the flesh scraped from a dried beaver's skin was their only subsistence. With starvation staring them in the face, Capt. Potter determined on striking through the mountains for Fort Augusta, and by good fortune happened on a creek, to which they gave the name of John Penn's Creek, little dreaming it was the same creek which entered the Susquehanna at the Isle of Que, known as Penn's Creek. Pursuing the stream, they arrived where provisions could be had, and finally reached Fort Augusta. Capt. Potter and his companion communicated their discovery, and it so happened that an Indian, Job Chilloway, was at the fort on their arrival. Learning that they had been in the valley, and determining that if it must be lost to the Indians he at least would profit by their loss, he goes to Col. Hunter and sells to him the right of discovery. Col. Hunter makes speed to Philadelphia and sells his right to Reuben Haines. In the mean time Capt. Potter hurries to Philadelphia to make application and procure warrants."

On this we remark that it is true that Capt. Potter was on the 2d of October, 1764, in command of three companies on the northern frontiers (Pa. Archives, 2d series, vol. ii. p. 615), and possibly Thompson was the Thomas Thompson alluded to in Fithian's Journal, page 17, post. But we are satisfied the discovery was in 1759, just after the purchase of 1758, when Potter was at Bedford (Ibid., p. 558), and had been just promoted captain of William Thompson's com-

pany (Capt. Thompson having resigned), and that Capt. Thompson was his companion. The tradition is that Haines and Potter compromised, Haines taking the eastern end of Penn's valley up to Spring Mills, and Potter from there up. Certain it is that one of Potter's first warrants, of Aug. 1, 1766, was laid on the farm late Gen. George Buchanan's, just south of Penn Hall.

That the discovery was made in 1759, or at least before 1764, is decided by the fact that the warrant of reservation of the manor of Nottingham, west of the fort, is dated Dec. 16, 1763, and is accurately described as near the Indian path from the head of Penn's Creek to old Frankstown.

Surveys of 1766.—All of Penn's valley was within the purchase line of 1758, but it was not until after Col. Henry Bouquet had dictated his own terms of peace to the subdued Delawares and Shawanese, on the banks of the Muskingum, on the 14th of November, 1764, and Lieutenant-Governor John Penn's proclamation thereof, Dec. 5, 1764, that settlements and improvements were resumed west of the Susquehanna.

On the 5th of August, 1765, the land-office was opened for *settled lands only* on the west side of the river, and on the 5th of August, 1766, it was opened for lands on the west side, on the same terms as for those on the east side. No more than three hundred acres could be applied for by any one without a special order, but this restriction was evaded by applications in the names of friends or employees, who by deed-poll subsequently conveyed their right to the person paying the purchase-money. Baynton, Wharton, and Morris, for instance, used the names of their sailors, stevedores, and clerks.

Their instructions required the deputy surveyors to survey for the use of the honorable the proprietaries one-tenth of all the land surveyed, or five hundred out of every five thousand acres. These proprietary lands were selected and surveyed first. Accordingly the first legal survey in Penn's valley was the "Manor of Succoth," made under the direction of William Maclay,¹ deputy surveyor, on the 22d day of September, 1766, described as on the head of Penn's Creek, above the great spring and northwest thereof.

Manor of Succoth.—This survey calls for an elm which stood N. 37° W. 50 perches from the mouth of Sinking Creek (branch of Penn's); thence N. 70 E. 97 perches to W. O.; thence N. 53 E. 369 perches to a B. O.; thence S. 59½ W. 672 perches to a poplar; thence S. 48 E. 230 perches to a W. O.; thence N. 53 E. 168 perches to a walnut; thence S. 37° E. 92 perches to a W. O.; thence N. 53 E. 115 perches to the elm; and contained eight hundred and twenty acres and allowance. The Penns (of whom John lived until Feb. 9, 1795, when he died at the country-seat of

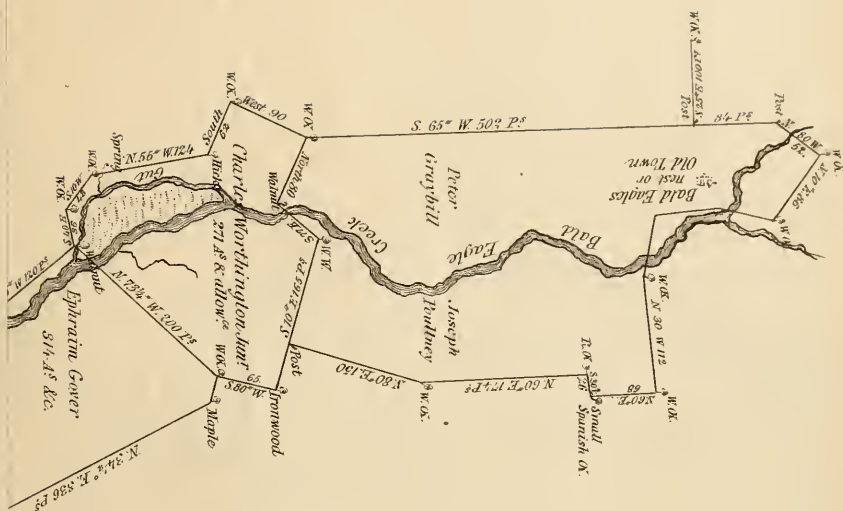
Andrew Allen, in Berks County) held the manor until in January, 1791, when they had it divided into three purparts. No. 1, the western purpart, they sold to George Riddles (Gen. Potter's son-in-law) and George Woods. It contained two hundred and nine acres *et al.* No. 2, adjoining No. 1, they sold May 18, 1791, to John Harper. No. 3 was sold by the Penns to Archibald Allison, and embraces the property still owned by his descendants.

Manor of Nottingham.—This was surveyed under Mr. Maclay's directions, Sept. 23 and 24, 1766, for the proprietaries. He began at a white-oak which stood on the west line of what is now Samuel Vantries' farm, 1881 (near the Potter and Harris township line), and ran south 41 east 25½ perches to a white-oak (along Vantries and Gingrich farms); thence north 49 east 85½ perches to a white-oak (about 200 perches easterly of old Fort Hotel, 1881); thence north 41 west 158; thence south 55½ west 857 perches back to the beginning. This manor contained 1035 acres, and was held by the Penns until 1794, when they divided it into three parts, marked a white-oak for northwest corner and odd purpart: No. 1, on the west (next Vantries and Gingrich's), June 24, 1794, to Jacob Straub, 340 acres 64 perches; No. 2, Feb. 7, 1794, to Michael, Jack, and William Young, 344 acres 148 perches; and No. 3 (next to Odenkirk's, 1881), April 16, 1794, to Gerardus Wyncoop. In 1794 the Sunbury road to Huntingdon ran along the southern boundary of the manor. The manor in 1766 is described as being "near the Indian path leading from the head of Penn's Creek to Frankstown." This manor is wholly within Potter township, commencing near the school-house west of the Fort Hotel, bounded on the south by the public road to Boalsburg, and embraces Dr. W. I. Wilson's second farm, Maj. William F. Reynolds, and all the farms thence up to and including George Boal's, Leonard Rhone's, and E. Keller's. The southwest white-oak is still standing.

The last survey made under the purchase of 1754, confirmed in 1758, was the "Matthew Troy," surveyed Sept. 28, 1768, by Samuel Maclay, patented March 9, 1793, to Henry Falls and Fergus Potter, embracing now the Joshua Potter farm, Leech's, etc., and Harris township.

There is a rude map annexed to the Indian deed of Oct. 23, 1758, intended to represent the waters in the line from Buffalo Creek (Union County) to the Allegheny Mountains, which line is represented as passing very near the junction of Spring Creek with Bald Eagle. According to Charles Smith, Esq. (Smith's Laws, vol. ii. p. 122), the true line, relying on the correctness of Howell's map, would pass Bellefonte at the mouth of Logan's Branch of Spring Creek. So careful, however, were the proprietors at this period of offending the Indians by making surveys beyond the line, that the most positive instructions were given the deputy surveyors on this head, and as the line was not run, nor its exact position known,

¹ William Maclay, first prothonotary of Northumberland County, in 1772, and United States senator, 1789-91.



Engraved Expressly for this Work.

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the end of Nittany appears to have been assumed as a station, and a west line from thence presumed to be the purchase line. The error was on the safest side, although it is now known the end of Nittany is several miles within the deed of confirmation and surrender. In many instances applications, where it was probable they called for lands near the line, were retained in the office and indorsed, "*quære*, if in the purchase."

In a suit between Abraham McKinney and Jacob Houser, in the Circuit Court of Mifflin County, Hon. William Maclay's deposition was taken, May 1, 1800, at Harrisburg. He states the Michael Troy order, No. 2000, was executed by my brother, Samuel Maclay, under my directions, about the 28th of September, 1768, and was upon what I considered as the line of the old purchase. I was employed by the proprietaries to pay \$10,000, the price of the purchase made about that time, to Sir William Johnson, who acted as agent for the Six Nations. The lines of the former purchase never were exactly run. A doubt had been entertained for some time. But the only object attended to, with respect to the line, was to avoid giving any offense to the Indians. They appeared content with that boundary, and the making of this new purchase (1768) extinguished all conversation upon the subject. At the time that Troy's survey was made I considered the end of Nittany Mountain as a landmark in that line, and that the line should proceed west from it."

Surveys of 1769.—The officers' surveys within the limits of Centre County are as follows:¹ Southwest corner of Lieut. Thomas Wiggins, which embraced the mouth of Beech Creek, next west of which was the "Capt. William Piper."

Capt. William Piper's tract, 553 acres, was patented May 26, 1774, to John P. de Haas, and which the latter named "Henrietta." Capt. William Piper lived during the Revolution near Watsonstown, Pa. His only daughter married James Irvin, of Mercersburg, Pa. The Piper tract ran up the creek 302 perches, where it joined the Capt. Conrad Bucher tract.

Leaving the officers' surveys and going up Beech Creek, Lukens or his assistants surveyed the "Grace Riche" warrantee Aug. 1, 1769, containing 319 acres, patented July 9, 1782. Grace Riche and Capts. Piper and Bucher had a common corner, a hickory. The original survey shows an island in the creek at the southeast corner of Grace Riche. From the hickory common corner the survey ran N. 30 W. 120 to a W. O.; thence N. 140 to a locust; thence N. 75° E. 194 to W. O.; thence S. 15 E. 218 through the island to a W. O. The town of Beech Creek is upon the Grace Riche. North of the Grace Riche, and including Beech Creek, is the Sarah Robinson, 486.49. Surveyed Nov. 1, 1769, northwesterly and including

Beech Creek, the Jeremiah Sheridan, 328½, returned as surveyed by Charles Lukens, Nov. 4, 1769. East of Grace Riche is the John Robinson warrantee. West of Riche the Thomas Wilson warrantee warrant, April 27, 1793, surveyed Sept. 17, 1794, patented May 30, 1795. Across the creek from Capt. Piper's location, and south of it, Lukens surveyed the Margaret Bradford application, on top of part of which lies the William Scott, 308 acres, surveyed June 25, 1787. The John Potter and Jeremiah Jackson warrants of July 31, 1793, surveyed Nov. 21, 1793, hitch on to the southwest white-oak of Margaret Bradford.

Resuming the description of the officers' surveys: The Capt. Conrad Bucher tract lies on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, and includes the mouth of Beech Creek. The survey ran from the Piper 241 perches up Bald Eagle, crossing the mouth of Beech Creek, to a white-walnut. From the white-walnut its western line ran north 40 west, crossing Marsh Creek to a W. O. The Bucher contained 570 acres, and was purchased by Maj. de Haas, who had it patented to himself, May 31, 1774. De Haas' heirs sold to C. Bechtol, April 15, 1793.

West of the Bucher was the Capt. Nicholas Housaker tract. The proper spelling of the name was Haussegger. (I use the names as Lukens spells them in his returns.) Haussegger became colonel of the German Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, but deserted to the British in July, 1778. Commencing at the white-walnut, the Housaker ran 206 perches up Bald Eagle Creek; thence north 40 W. 366; thence N. 59 E. 77½ to a W. O.; thence N. 26 E. 188, crossing Marsh Creek, to a W. O. The Thomas King, a survey of Oct. 14, 1771, made by C. Lukens, on Marsh Creek, patented to Joseph Liggett, June 1, 1855, adjoins on the north Housaker. The Housaker was patented to Thomas Willing, March 17, 1774, who sold to Gen. de Haas. The latter's heirs sold to George Liggett, Oct. 15, 1795, as containing 553 acres. Next west of Housaker is the Capt. Samuel Hunter, patented to him March 7, 1774. It ran up the creek 251 perches; west line N. 40 W. 370, no calls; thence N. 59 E. 137, to a chestnut-oak; N. 31 W. 30 to a B. O.; N. 59 E. to line of Housaker. The Charles Bruce and Joseph Roberts warrants of March 16, 1794, re-surveyed Nov. 13 and 14, 1794, are located immediately north of Capt. Hunter, the Charles Bruce attaching to the B. O. Samuel Hunter was afterwards the celebrated Col. Samuel Hunter, of Sunbury, who was lieutenant of Northumberland County during the Revolution, who lived upon the site of Fort Augusta, at Sunbury, and died April 10, 1784, and the land descended to his daughters, Mary, who married Samuel Scott, and Nancy, who married her cousin, Alexander Hunter.

West of Capt. Hunter was the Ensign James Foster tract, 218 acres, patented May 31, 1774, to Maj. J. P. de Haas. It ran up the creek 93 perches, post corner; west line, north 40 west 396 to a white-oak.

¹ For the commencement and description of officers' survey up to the Capt. Piper, see general history of Clinton County.

West of Foster was the Lieut. John Nice tract, 307 acres. It ran up the creek 130 perches to a white-walnut; thence north 40 west 404 to a white-oak; north 35 east to a hickory; north 59 east 85 to a white-oak of Foster. It was patented June 7, 1774, to Jacob Kern, who sold to Gen. de Haas. Gen. de Haas' heirs sold the southern half to John Schenck, May 28, 1807.

Next west was the Lieut. Charles Stewart tract, running up the creek 128½ perches to a hickory from the white-walnut. West line, north 40 west 358 from hickory. The farms of the Pletchers, in Liberty township, are on this tract.

The next officer tract west is the Ensign Augustus Stein tract, patented March 17, 1774, to Jesse Lukens. Jesse Lukens sold to Gen. de Haas. It ran up the creek 140 perches from the hickory of Stewart to a lin of Lieut. Thomas Askey. Gen. de Haas' heirs sold this tract to Michael Schenck, May 17, 1796, and on it are the farms of E. Schenck's heirs, etc., in Howard township.

The Lieut. Thomas Askey tract was No. 20, and the uppermost of the officer survey. It began at the lin of Ensign Stein; thence north 40 west 292 perches to a post; thence south 55½ west 116 perches to a white-oak; thence south 77 west 144 perches to a white-oak *still standing* north of Howard (on land of Piper's heirs or Governor Packer's). From this white-oak the course and distance was south 18 east 152 perches to a hickory on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek; thence down the creek to the place of beginning. It contained 288½ acres, and was patented March 18, 1774. Lieut. Thomas Askey (or Erskine, as he wrote it himself) died seized of this land at his death. Roland Cartier got a portion of it. The school-house is in it, and D. Schenck's heirs now own a part of it. Nelson Askey now (1882) still owns a part of this military fief of his ancestor. Lieut. Thomas Erskine was the only one of the officers except Lieut. James Hayes who complied with one of the original stipulations of the grant from the proprietors, which was a settlement on the land to protect the frontier.

North of Lieut. Askey the Joseph Taylor warrant of June 16, 1794, is located; north of the Taylor the William Parker warrant of Nov. 26, 1793, and north of Parker the Joseph Kelso warrant, March 16, 1794, and northeast of the Parker the Paul Custer warrant of June 16, 1794,—Sarah Custer, Samuel Custer. Samuel Custer corners on the Charles Brace chestnut-oak of the same batch of warrants, the latter adjoining the Capt. Samuel Hauser.

The officers' surveys all lie north of Bald Eagle Creek. South of Bald Eagle Creek, and immediately south of the Askey, the creek intervening, Charles Lukens surveyed in 1770 the Winston Dallam application of April 3, 1769. The village of Howard is in the southwest corner. Gen. de Haas owned it, and his heirs sold to Henry Pletcher, May 24, 1800, the eastern portion. The William Austin warrant of March 7,

1774, was located east of the Dallam, and the Howard Iron-Works are erected upon it, and the James Jones, a survey of Aug. 12, 1775. East of Jones, attaches the Rudolph Pletcher warrant of Oct. 22, 1824, and east of the Pletcher the Peter Lyttle, Christopher Smith surveys, 19th November, 1793, line the south bank of the creek; south of which lies the Joseph Hiester warrant, 31st July, 1793, and east, lining the creek, the John Potter warrant of July 31, 1793, and the Jeremiah Jackson, of March 31, 1793.

In November, 1769, Charles Lukens surveyed for Samuel Wallis the Joseph Wilson, Sr., tract, locating it on the west white-oak and hickory of Lieut. Askey. Wallis sold to James Packer, of Uchland township, Chester County, grandfather of Governor Packer, who sold to Job Packer, of Kennet, in 1790. This land, or the greater portion of it, is still owned by Governor Packer's children, John A. Woodward, a son-in-law, living on it in 1882. The Joseph Wilson was located on both sides of the creek; and west was the John Wilson, surveyed also, November 9th, for Samuel Wallis; on this the elder Gunsaulus located, and a heavy suit arose. The George Knight adjoined the John Wilson, also a Wallis tract of the applications of April 3, 1769, patented to Samuel Wallis, Oct. 27, 1783.

North of the George Knight, John Wilson and Joseph Wilson, Sr., attach the Joseph Gresbury, Arthur Ford, Stanwick Ford, and John Reed surveys of October, 1793, on warrants all dated July 1, 1784; north of the latter the Welch and Norris warrants of March 1, 1830, were located, to which attach westerly and northerly the John A. Godfrey, Martha Godfrey, *et al.*, warrants of March 16, 1794, known as the "Curtin lands," which John T. Fowler purchased and operated upon in 1880.

West of George Knight was the James Morton application (3d April, 1769), north of the creek, and south of and lining the creek the Michael Knight, surveyed in November, 1769, and patented to Wallis, at the western end of which is the Mount Eagle post-office, or town called Mechanicsville, located probably on the William Crossman warrant, 13th May, 1793.

West of the James Morton, and including the mouth of Bullet's Run, in Howard township, Lukens surveyed the Thomas Poultney (Order No. 2, 3d April, 1769), July 21, 1769. Thomas Poultney sold to Jacob Leathers by deed dated May 10, 1793. Leathers' descendants still own this land, or the greater portion of it.

North of Leathers was what was known as Robert Richie's land, and on Bullet's Run, both sides, was the William Ramsay warrant of July 6, 1784.

West of the Thomas Poultney was the Thomas Smith survey, 19th July, 1769, lying south of the creek. South of the Smith, the Mary Blaine warrant of July 1, 1784, belonging to Col. Ephraim Blaine.

West of the Thomas Smith, and lying on both sides of the creek, was the Philip Gower tract, sur-

veyed July 19, 1769. Philip Antes bought it of Wallis in 1787, and erected a mill there, and it is the present site of Curtin Station, Eagle Works, Roland post-office. South of Philip Gover, Richard Miles laid a warrant July 26, 1797, south of the creek, and between the Mary Blaine and Thomas Smith and Ephraim Gover. Moses Boggs and Roland Curtin bought it in 1819; the works and village may be partly in it. Ephraim Gover was surveyed July 24, 1769, for Samuel Wallis, west of Philip Gover. On this Col. John Holt first settled, his cabin being near the run and east line of Gover, while Widow Magee's cabin, a tenant of Wallis, was near the island, at the western side of the tract. A lawsuit arose between Holt and Wallis, which gave occasion to the deposition of Mrs. Boggs, referred to hereafter. The old Barnhart homestead is located on the Ephraim Gover.

West of Ephraim Gover, the Charles Worthington application was surveyed by Lukens for Samuel Wallis, July 18, 1769, described as one mile below the Nest. Wallis sold to Richard Malone, who located there as early as 1787. His granddaughter, Mrs. James Single, still resides on a portion of the warrant, south of the creek. The Upper Eagle Works are also situated on it.

The next survey west of the Worthington was on the Joseph Poultney application, No. 29, of 3d of April, 1769, surveyed Oct. 28, 1763, described as on the north side of the Bald Eagle, opposite "The Nest," near the fording, and including Poultney improvement. It commenced at a W. O. below the present iron bridge, and ran N. 30 W. 112 to a W. O., N. 60 E. 68 to a small W. O., S. 20 E. 36 to a rock-oak, N. 60 E. 174 to a W. O. of Joseph Hopkins; thence N. 80 E. 150 to iron-wood of Charles Worthington; then S. 10 E. 160 to a white-walnut on the bank of the creek, distance up the creek three hundred and thirty-five perches. This was the tract upon which Andrew Boggs, the first settler, located. Wagner's mill and Central City are upon it. It was sold by Poultney to and patented by Matthias Slough, Jan. 19, 1773. His assignee's deed to Col. Samuel Miles is dated March 12, 1792.

Next west of the Joseph Poultney came the Christopher Spayd. Central City is located on the eastern end of the Spayd. Frederick Leathers bought the Spayd, May 16, 1791. Then west of the Spayd came the "Skepwith Coal," and the "John Worthington" west of the Coal, both belonging to Samuel Wallis. The southern portion of the Coal ran nearly to Wallis' Run, the northern portion running over a mile up the run, the Worthington embracing what is now "Snow-shoe Intersection," and running nearly two miles west of it.

The Peter Graybill tract, on which Milesburg, south of the creek, and the William A. Thomas farm are located, and embracing Spring Creek, eighty-six rods above its mouth, was surveyed on the 18th of July,

1769. The title to Graybill application and survey became vested in Matthias Slough, whose assignees sold to Col. Samuel Miles, March 17, 1792. The Christopher Reigert, next on Spring Creek, embracing Linn & McCoy's iron-works (1881), is returned as surveyed July 14, 1769. The Reigert, from the draught, appears to have been laid west of the creek; and March 14, 1775, some one of Lukens' assistant surveyors laid the Richard Graham, partly on top of the Reigert tract, and embracing both sides of the creek; and then Capt. William Gray, June 14, 1775, laid the John Little, partly on top of Richard Graham, all which titles, after contest, Col. Miles had to buy, or did buy to save trouble. In 1854, when H. P. Treziyulny became county surveyor, the land down about there not having been taken up often enough, he had J. J. Lingle take it up again.

The Griffith Gibbon, on the southern and western portions of which the greater part of the borough of Bellefonte stands, was surveyed July 20th. The two white-oaks at the northern end stood on opposite banks of the creek, nearly northward of the toll-gate (1881), and the two western white-oaks stood, one north of Spring Creek, from which the line ran N. 30 E. 86, crossing Spring Creek just at the mouth of Logan's Branch, and along the branch to the other W. O.

The James Sharron and William Sharron, which adjoin Griffith Gibbon on the west, were surveyed at the same time, though resurveyed by James Harris, "according to the old lines," in December, 1802. The James Sharron includes Buffalo Run up to Charles Witmer's farm, 1881, and the William Sharron includes Spring Creek up to Roopsburg. The application of James Sharron describes the land as lying "on the south side of Bald Eagle Creek, including a large spring at the mouth of the branch that comes out of the Nittany hills, and the William Sharron application of the same day, April 3, 1769, calls for land adjoining James Sharron.

According to a *memorandum* in Samuel Wallis' handwriting, found among Judge Huston's papers, dated Aug. 29, 1783: "James Sharron lives in Shearman's Valley [Perry County now], near Hurley's Gap, and he, Sharron, had sold the tracts to William Lamb, who lives in Juniata, opposite John Harris, Esq. [John Harris, Esq., lived on the site of Mifflin, Juniata Co.]; that Lamb had sold the two tracts to Thomas Gordon, who now lives upon the Bald Eagle Creek, with a certain Jonas Davis [Davis lived adjoining Richard Malone]; that Lamb settled upon the land previous to his selling to Gordon, and lived about two years upon it. There was a dispute arose about locations, and July 11, 1789, Samuel Wallis made the following affidavit, which is attached to a draft of all the lands surveyed in 1769 along Bald Eagle Creek, from and including the Joseph Wilson warrantee, on which the old Packer farm is located, near Howard borough, up to the

month of Spring Creek, at Milesburg. This draft has 'Bald Eagle Nest or old town' marked on it as standing, three huts or cabins, about where Mill Street and Market Street in Milesburg intersect.

"Samuel Wallis, on his solemn affirmation, according to law, did depose and say that in the summer of 1769 he went up the Bald Eagle Creek, in company with Charles Lukens, the then deputy surveyor of that district, and among other business attended at making all the different surveys which are connected in this general draught; that a great number of people attended at the same time in order to get land surveyed, among whom was a certain Benjamin Brown, who showed an order in his own name, bearing date April 3, 1769, No. 158, and claimed the land which is included in Thomas Poultney's survey [this was at the mouth of Bullet's Run], alleging that his order was close located on that particular place, that Poultney's order did not describe it; he uniformly insisted on having his order executed on that place, and did not set up a claim in any other place at that time; that the tracts on the lower end of the draught in the names of George Knight, John Wilson, and Joseph Wilson were all surveyed at the same time, at the instance of this affirmant, who was then interested in the right to them, but has since sold and conveyed his right, etc."

Lieut. Robert King, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania, who moved to Waterford, in Erie County, writes to Charles Huston, Esq., March 24, 1800, dating his letter at "King's Garden," to be put in the post-office at Pittsburgh: "You mention that Mr. Thomas Grant is concerned in the sute you are to support ags. Gonsaulus. I should be one of the most ungrateful wretches on earth if I did not do everything that is in my power to serve Mr. Grant, as I know him to be my pirticular friend. All I can recollect concerning the business, I was along with Messrs. Lukens, I think in the year 1769-1770, and perhaps 1771. I well recollect that Mr. Samuel Harris, of Loyalsock, attended the surveyors at some of these times, and got a number of surveys made for Samuel Wallis, dec'd, particularly on the waters of Marsh Creek, on the north side of the Bald Eagle. I am not certain whether they joined the officers' surveys or not, as I did not carry the chain the whole of the time. I was hunter for the surveyors, but if I recollect aright, there is a certain William Gill, who Mr. Grant knows, that lives on the waters of Penn's Creek, that was along, and employed as a chain-carrier. The tract of land, including Marsh Creek on north side of Bald Eagle's, and adjoining the officers' survey, was surveyed on an application of my own. Mr. Wallis had some surveyed above mine on Marsh Creek, one particularly in the name of Robert Gorrel, etc."

CHAPTER V.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

"An axo rang sharply amid those forest-shades,
Which from creation's dawn towards the skies had towered
In unshorn beauty; there with vigorous arm
Wrought a bold emigrant."

THE first emigrant to Centre County was Andrew Boggs. His settlement was upon the Joseph Poultney warrantee. Poultney, in his application, No. 29, April 3, 1763, describes the land he applies for as on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, near the fording, including his improvement, marked on a white-oak "J. P." Poultney's improvement amounted to nothing more than marking his claim, and he sold his right to Matthias Slough, a land speculator of Lancaster.

Andrew Boggs settled upon that part of the Poultney now owned by John M. Wagoner, and his house stood on the creek bank just east of the road where it turns northerly, where remains of it are visible. The present old log house west of the road is not the original Andrew Boggs house. The site is in the neighborhood of a hundred rods from the mouth of Spring Creek, on the north side of Bald Eagle.

The deposition of Margery Boggs, widow of Andrew Boggs, was taken Nov. 15, 1806, before William Petrikin, Esq., at the late dwelling-house of Robert Boggs, Esq., deceased, in the presence of James Harris and John Dunlop, who were present for Wallis' heirs and John Holt, in an ejectment to April term, 1800, in Mifflin County, between Wallis' heirs and John Holt.

Mrs. Boggs states they came the year the office was opened: "I believe it was in 1769." She was asked whether she ever noticed a tree on this place where you now live marked "J. P." She answered, "No, I never saw the tree; but Joseph Poultney told me that he had drawn this place at the lottery, and that he had put his name on a tree, pointing there with his finger to where the tree stood, and where there was then a hog-pen, but the tree was cut down. He told me at the same time if he could be any use to me in helping me to the place he would do it."

She then goes on to state her knowledge of Christopher Cottenton, who, she says, lived on the same tract "where John Holt now lives" (1806), but in a house above his (towards Milesburg). "I was many a time at Cottenton's house; his wife died there, and I was there often during her sickness, when she died, and when she was buried. I do not know how much clear land he had, but myself and two or three neighbor women went there one day and asked his wife where he was; she said he was down on the bottom clearing some land. The bottom lies below where John Holt now lives. On the island he had cleared land and raised hemp, the largest stock I ever saw, and had it snugly put up when we were driven away. He was a very industrious man, in good circumstances,

and had a parcel of good working boys. He remained until he was driven away by the Indians; he went away before us, but they were all gone away before us except three families. He told my husband often he was to buy the land of Wallis. He had horses, cows, and oxen, farming utensils. He lived on the place three years or more, and, as I heard, died on the road. John Kerr lived near Cottenton's. I cannot recollect when Cottenton and Kerr came, or which was first, but Kerr was gone before Cottenton was driven away. None of Cottenton's heirs ever returned to look after the place. John Kerr had no character for sobriety, industry, or anything. I have seen him walk arm and arm with the Indians, drunk frequently; he was always with the Indians if they had any liquor among them. He had neither horse nor cow nor anything I recollect of but his wife and children; his wife was a smart, active woman. He went off, I guess, of his own accord; there was nobody driven off by the Indians for a great while after that. Kerr went to the Big Island, and lived on Capt. Parr's land there; after he was there awhile he enlisted and went off, and I believe he never came back again.

"John Turner came to Cottenton's place after the war. John Turner had lived before the war, and before he was driven away by the Indians, where Joe Boggs lived, on top of the hill on the tract Richard Malone bought of Samuel Wallis."

Cross-examined by John Holt.

Do you remember to see my father and Capt. Callender out here?

I remember to see Capt. Callender here and several men with him, but do not know whether your father was one or not. I remember to see your father here with yourself; you was then a little boy.

Do you remember that I came out here after the war and shot a turkey?

I do; you came out on the 27th of March, the year after Turner came.

Was it the same house Cottenton lived in before the war that I came to when I moved up after the war?

It was the very same house that Turner lived in; but you never lived in that house, except a little while before your wife came out; there was no other house then in the place but one.

The following is from a letter of John O. Henning, of Hudson, Wis., dated Feb. 25, 1880:

"I have it by tradition that my great-grandfather, Boggs, settled in the Bald Eagle Valley previous to the Revolution. My grandfather, Robert Boggs, was born a short distance below Milesburg, and my mother and myself were born on the same farm. There was an old hollow buttonwood-tree near the Bald Eagle Creek, on the Boggs farm, called the Eagle's Nest, from the fact that the old Indian chief, Bald Eagle, had occupied it for his wigwam. The story of my grandfather shooting an Indian who attempted to decoy him into ambush, by imitating a

wild turkey, may still be remembered by some of your oldest citizens."

Rev. John Harris Boggs, of Boone, Boone Co., Iowa (Sept. 18, 1882), says his grandfather, Andrew Boggs, and the first settlers crossed Muncy, Nittany, and the Seven Mountains to a mill on the Juniata for flour, and carried their wheat to market at Northumberland in canoes, returning home with their year's supply of necessities, encamping on the bank of the river or creek every night.

The Indian Logan lived at Hecla Gap, and my grandfather had gone to Philadelphia to recruit his stock of goods, and my grandmother was alone with the children. Logan's wife took a sack of corn on her pony to the mill on the Juniata, had it ground, and on her return, thinking that Mrs. Boggs might possibly be out of meal, instead of going home came around by the end of the mountain (Lemont), crossed into Bald Eagle valley and down to Boggs', and, not finding her at home, told her little girl to get something to put some meal in, and thereupon emptied out about one-half the meal for them, threw the sack upon the pony, recrossed Muncy Mountain to her home. This was the woman who was afterwards so cruelly murdered, in April, 1774, near the mouth of Big Yellow Creek, not far from Wheeling, W. Va., by Greathouse and his party.

Jonas Davis settled near to Andrew Boggs. He was a quiet, orderly man, and his wife a religious woman. But he had a brother who was a ruffian, strong, very quarrelsome, and abusive, so much so that other settlers were under the necessity of carrying arms to protect themselves from his abuse. He would visit his brother on Sunday, and in order to vex Jonas' wife, would compel him to take his axe and fell trees. When Andrew Boggs, who was a powerful man, would get out of patience, he caught Davis and gave him a flogging, which would keep him in order for some time, and when necessary would repeat the operation.

CHAPTER VI.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY ORGANIZED—ASSESSMENT IN BALD EAGLE TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—POTTER TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT AND THE ASSOCIATORS.

At the first court held for Northumberland County, at Fort Augusta, April 9, 1772, William Plunket presiding, with James Potter and John Lowdon, justices, Bald Eagle township was erected: 1772.

Beginning at the Forks of Penn's Creek, thence by a north line to the West Branch of the Susquehanna, thence up the same to where the county line crosses it, thence by the county line south to the head of Little Juniata, thence down the same to the end of Tussey's Mountain, thence along the top of the same easterly to the place of beginning.

A north line from the Forks (now Coburn Station on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad) would apparently cross Bald Eagle Creek at its mouth, and therefore all the present territory of Centre was then in Bald Eagle township, except Haines township and the greater part of Miles, which were then in Buffalo township, and a portion of the Seven Mountain, which was in old Penn's township, Northumberland County. The only officer whose name is preserved is that of Samuel Horn, constable.

Indians were still in the neighborhood, and occupying the opposite bank of Bald Eagle from Andrew Boggs' house. When infuriated by whiskey and any opposition they were to be feared. Mrs. Boggs related that when her husband was away on one occasion, the squaws came to her and told her the men were having a carouse and they meant to hide themselves, and cautioned her to leave her doors open that night in case they came to search for them. She did so, and long after nightfall the drunken band entered the house, searched it for their wives, and not finding them went off without molesting her or the family.

The year 1772 is noted by the passage of the Moravian Christian Indians through the territory embraced in our history. They had settled, May 9, 1765, in what is now Bradford County, two miles below Wyalusing, and laid out a town named Friedenshütten. In 1768 their lands were sold from them by the Six Nations, and although the proprietaries forbid any surveys to be made near them, the disturbances consequent upon the Connecticut claim intervened, and having an invitation from the Delawares of Ohio to settle among them, it was deemed best by the Moravian teachers that they should accept it.

On the 11th of June, 1772, two hundred and forty-four individuals, of all ages, with cattle and horses, started from the North Branch across the Allegheny Mountains, by way of Bald Eagle, for the Ohio. They set out in two bodies, the one by land under John Ettwein, and the other by water under John Roth.¹ The land travelers had seventy head of oxen and many horses, and after enduring incredible hardships reached the Great Island on the 29th of June.

The river party, with the bell of their church on a canoe in the van of the fleet, passed down by Sunbury and up the West Branch to the island, which they reached before the land travelers. From this point they proceeded together by land.

Loskiel, the annalist of Moravian missions, gives the following notice of the journey (Day's Hist. Col. Bradford County, page 140). In the absence of the original journal, we quote from Day:

"When they arrived at the mountains they met with great difficulties in crossing them, for, not having horses enough to carry all the baggage, most of them

were obliged to carry some part. During a considerable part of the journey the rattlesnakes kept them in constant alarm, as they lay in great numbers either in or near the road. These venomous creatures destroyed several of the horses, but the oxen were saved by driving them in the rear. The most troublesome plague in the woods was a kind of insect called by the Indians 'punks' (gnats), or living ashes, from their being so small as they are hardly visible, and their bites as painful as red-hot ashes."

As soon as the evening fires were kindled the cattle, in order to get rid of these insects, ran furiously towards the fire, crowding into the smoke, by which the travelers were much disturbed in their sleep and at their meals. These tormenting creatures are met with in a tract of country which the Indians call "a place avoided by all men." Some persons died during the journey, among them a poor cripple ten or eleven years old, who was carried by his mother in a basket on her back. James Gilliland, in his "Sketches of the Snow-shoe Region," 1881, says one of the party was buried at Moravian Run, where the Indian path crosses, about a mile west of Big Moshannon Creek, and from this the name was given the run.

Reichel, who had the original journal before him, in 1872, quotes the entry: "July 14, 1772, we came to Clearfield Creek, so called by the Indians because on its banks there are acres of lands that resemble clearings, the buffalo that resort hither having destroyed every vestige of undergrowth, and left the face of the country as bare as though it had been cleared by the grub-axe of the pioneer."

The earliest assessment of Bald Eagle township that can be found is that of 1773-74, just before Potter was erected. It seems by a memorandum made by Daniel Montgomery, in 1781, that 1774, the assessment list was carried away to Paxton in 1778 and was lost. The following names are found on a list entitled of "1774:"

	Acres.	Acres improved.	Horses.	Cattle.
Autes, Henry.....	300	4	1	4
Banks, Samuel.....	...	5	3	2
Boggs, Andrew.....	300	10	3	3
Brightwell, Robert.....	300	4	1	1
Campbell, Cleary.....	100	40	3	2
Carson, Adam.....	200	25	3	2
Day's, Daniel.....	50	10	2	1
Dewitt, Abraham (tenant of John Fleming, Esq).....	200	10	3	3
Dewitt (widow).....	200	10	1	1
Fleming, Andrew.....	300	4	1	1
Fleming, John, Esq.....	1004	143	3	4
Fleming, Robert, Sr.....	...	10	2	2
Fleming, Robert, Jr.....	...	15	2	3
Hall, John.....	...	2	2	1
Hoff, Gershom.....	...	2	2	1
Horne, Samuel.....	200	25	2	3
Long, Conkoc.....	150	3	2	2
Love, Robert.....	150	4	2	1
McKinney, David.....	200	20	...	...
McMichael, James.....	150	4	2	1
Manning, John.....	...	...	2	2
Matlocks, Daniel.....	...	...	2	2
Matlocks, John.....	300	25	2	2
Montgomery, John.....	...	...	2	1
Morrison, George.....	...	10	2	2
Read, William.....	...	20	3	2
Saunders, Anthony.....	100	15	...	1
Sutton, James.....	...	...	5	1
Wilson, Robert.....	...	13	3	3
Wilson, Thomas.....	300	12	...	...
Wilson, William.....	300	12	...	...

¹ Bishop de Schweinitz, Life and Times of David Zeisberger, page 376. The good bishop promised the editor a translation of that portion of Ettwein's journal relating their passage through the Bald Eagle country, but after patient search could not find the original.

The officers of the Bald Eagle township for the year 1773 were Samuel Horn, constable; Andrew Boggs and William McElhatton, supervisors; John Fleming and Cleary Campbell, overseers of the poor. April 3, 1773, is the date of the deed of the Great Spring tract (Spring Mills) from Reuben Haines to George McCormick, the first settler of Gregg township, the ancestor of the Allison's. Haines' deed to John Watson is dated the same day, for the Ludwick Sheets warrantee, which lies on the turnpike north and south, half-way between Spring Mills and Millheim, and John Watson was the first settler in what is now Penn township. Samuel Hoy, who settled east of him, was the next settler in 1774.

In a trial between Col. Samuel Miles, plaintiff, and James Potter and John Barber, Esq., had Nov. 30, 1810, George McCormick and other old settlers were witnesses. George McCormick testified:

"I was first in Penn's valley in 1773, and lived here in 1774. (Capt. James Potter's application described his land as including the forks of the road in Bald Eagle township.) I know the land upon which Mr. Barber lives. I have lived about two miles from it. The forks of the road were on the tract in dispute. There are no forks from the Bald Eagle but the one. I was shown a corner tree, said to be a corner of the tract, just in the forks, and some time after I was called upon by Gen. Potter to carry chain when the lines were run, and going around it included a part of George Woods' improvement; we went close to his dwelling-house, but left it out; when we came to his improvement we were at the place of beginning. George Woods came in in 1775, and his house was two or three hundred perches below the forks, and purchased of Potter that year, and had twenty acres cleared before driven off by the Indians. He put up a cabin and a cabin barn. We built forts in 1777. I abandoned the country in 1780. Fled in the winter of deep snow; was away three years and ten months. Fled about the 12th of April. The settlers returned generally in 1784. Woods did not return until 1785 or 1786. Gen. Potter lived first on the north side of the Plains. He claimed the tract adjoining Barber's, and sold one hundred acres of it to George Woods. Woods held a piece in his own right, and I purchased it of him. Woods' house was about thirty perches from the land I bought. Then came a piece of land I don't know who owned (Mr. Kerr here testifies that this tract was the Alexander Long, and still in Gen. Potter's family), then any land I bought of Haines (the Great Spring tract).

"I was acquainted up and down the valley, and knew no place called 'the Forks' but this; one road went up and down the valley and one to McGrew's mills. Barber settled on the land after we returned from the war. McGrew's mill was begun the year after I came to the valley. A path came over at Logan's Gap; cannot say whether there was a path into the head of Brush valley or not. There was a path around the head of Nittany Mountain, and one went to Junkin's cabin and over to Stone valley. There was a path from where I lived across George's valley to Kishacoquillas. McGrew brought his family in, I think, in 1773. Woods' cabin was on the north side of Sinking Creek, fifteen or sixteen perches from the creek. He has since built on the other side. He removed to the south side on a purchase he made from Gen. Potter. I lived on the land I bought of Haines, and understood by the 'Plains' that part of Penn's valley which had neither timber or water. Wilcox was the only settler in Penn's valley in 1772. He lived where Earls-town now is. In 1774 I came, and there were only four settlers before me,—Potter, McGrew, J. McMullan, and Hubler. Four came the same day with me. Gen. Potter surveyed a road from Haines' road to where he lived, old fort, and soon after Gen. Potter went with the first militia.

"The path came from Bald Eagle; one fork, called Logan's fork, took off where I lived, and went to Kishacoquillas; this ten miles from the Great Plains. The other fork from my place went to Buffalo valley. There was another fork in the plains, one branch of which led to Standing Stone, ten or twelve miles from the forks which led to McGrew's mills. The forks to Standing Stone were above the Great Plains. Don't remember of any fork leading to Bush valley. I knew Mr. Machay and Potter; at great variance before the war, not so much after. The plains came right to Sinking Creek."

Christopher Henney testified:

"I bought the John Smith survey from John Selley, who bought it from Gen. Potter. I have lived on it (1810) fifteen or sixteen years. Selley lived there five years, and McGrew had lived there before the war. (The John Smith adjoins Centre Hill, and perhaps includes it)."

At May sessions of Northumberland County, Potter township was erected out of Penn's, Buffalo, and Bald Eagle, bounded eastward by a north-northwest line from the top of Jack's Mountain, by the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines' road, in the Narrows, to the top of Nittany Mountain; thence along the top to the end thereof at Spring Creek, on the old path; thence south-southeast to the top of Tussey's Mountain; thence along the county line to the top of Jack's Mountain, and along the same to the beginning. Potter therefore included Brush valley and Penn's valley as far west as Lemont, and a portion of Hartley township, in Union County.¹

POTTER TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT, 1774.

	Horses.	Cattle.
Alexander, Joseph.....	1	1
Brown, Thomas.....	1	1
Davis, Maurice.....	..	1
Davis, Jonathan.....	..	1
Hoy, Samuel.....	2	3
Livingston, John.....	1	1
McConnell, John.....	1	1
McCormick, George.....	1	1
McGrew, Joseph.....	1	1 and grist- and saw-mill.
McMullan, Joseph.....	2	1
McNitt, James.....	1	1
McNitt, John.....	1	1 one negro.
McNitt, Robert.....	1	..
McNitt, William.....	1	1 one servant.
Potter, James.....	3	4 three servants.
Thompson, William.....	1	1 marked new settler.

The first constable of the township was John McMullan, who was continued in 1775.

The above assessment indicated the date of the erection of the first mill and saw-mill in the valley. McGrew mill was on the site of what 1775, is known as the Red Mill, in Potter township, now (1882) owned by George M. Horter. The four McNitts were among the early settlers of Armagh township, Mifflin County, as was William Thompson, which would indicate that the lines of Potter included, or was then supposed to include, the east end of Kishacoquillas valley. There is a confusion in the legislative description of county boundaries apparently which I am unable to explain. The list also fixes the date of Capt. (afterwards Gen.) Potter's removal from Buffalo valley to Penn's valley. A fragment of "a list of Capt. James Potter's vendue, April 7, 1774," on which the purchasers are Old Buffalo valley names, corroborates the assessment.

May 20th, James Potter was returned elected additional member of Assembly, and took his seat.

June 8th, Daniel Long, a blacksmith, purchased of Reuben Haines the Valentine Epler warrantee tract

¹ As the line of Centre County in 1800, as described in the act erecting the county, was to follow the eastward lines of Miles and Haines, there must have been some alteration of the east line of Haines (to which name Potter, in Northumberland County, was changed), changing it from a northwest line to a northeast line, before 1800. Howell's map of 1792 still shows the course of the east line of Potter to be northwest.

in Gregg township, where H. J. Herring, Esq., J. Condo, etc., now live, and on which the Lutheran Church now stands, east of Penn Hall. 333 acres were in the tract. Long sold to Adam Reed in 1794. Reed was also a blacksmith.

June 17th, John Livingston bought of Haines 996 acres, comprising the John Schynre, George Beckell, Jacob Miller, Warnick Miller, and Philip Young warrantees, along the north side of Penn's Creek, extending from a point about 130 rods above the forks, west 532 rods to a white-walnut, and from the white-walnut 416 perches northerly to a white-oak, now occupied by Harters, Stovers, Fiedlers, etc., in Penn township.

July 18th, Congress recommended the colonies to embody all able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty into regular companies of militia. The Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania adopted a name already assumed by popular organization for the defense of American liberty, "Associators," approved, August 19th, rules for their government. By this name the militia of Pennsylvania was known during the campaigns of 1776-77, and the field organizations as battalions. On September 12th the captains and officers of the Upper Division, as it was called, of the county met at Ludwig Derr's (site of Lewisburg), and elected James Potter, colonel, Robert Moodey, lieutenant-colonel, John Kelley, first major, John Brady, second major. Of the Ninth Company in this division John McMillan was captain, John McConnell, first lieutenant, John McCormick, second lieutenant, Charles Wilson, ensign, and forty-three privates. This represented the military strength of Penn's valley in 1775.

CHAPTER VII.

BALD EAGLE AND PENN'S VALLEY IN 1775.

THE following extracts are from the journal of Rev. Philip V. Fithian, who visited Bald Eagle and Penn's valley in 1775 as a supply:

BALD EAGLE NEST.

"July 31, 1775.—Mr. Andrew Boggs lives here, twenty-five miles from Esq. Fleming's. We dined on fish-suckers and chubbs and on venison. It is a level, rich, pleasant spot, the broad creek running by the door. Many of the trees on this road are cut by the Indians into strange figures,—diamonds, death heads, crowned heads, initial letters, whole names, dates of years, and luzzes. Soon after we had dined two Indian boys bolted in (they never knock or speak at the door) with seven large fish, one would weigh two pounds. In return Mrs. Boggs gave them bread and a piece of our venison. Down they sat in the ashes before the fire, stirred up the coals and laid on their flesh. When it was roasted they eat it in great mouthfuls, and devoured it with the greatest rapacity. When they were gone Gillespie threw himself on a blanket and was asleep; I sat me down on a three-legged stool to write. This house looks and smells like a slumbers; raw flesh and blood, fish and deer, flesh and blood in every part, mangled wasting flesh on every shelf.

¹ Andrew Boggs died previous to 1776. (See biographical sketch, *postea*.)

Hounds licking up the blood from the floor; an open-hearted landlady; naked Indians and children; ten thousand flies; oh! I fear there are as many fleas. Seize me soon, kind sleep, lock me in thy sweet embrace. Sleep-to-night is gone. Four Indians came droving in, each with a large knife and tomahawk. Bless me, too, they are strapping fellows. All standing dumb before us, Gillespie chatters to them. I am glad to keep bent at my writing. For all this settlement I would not live here for two such settlements; not for five hundred a year.

"Tuesday, August 1st.—At prayers this morning we had these Indians. They sat motionless during the exercise. One irreverent hunter too, a white man, lay all the time during prayers on a deer-skin on the floor. We had a room full of one and another and all were quiet. Mr. Boggs tells me he knows of no families westward of this, and but one higher up on this creek. Some of the Indians here have the outside rim of their ears slit and it hangs dangling strangely. Some have rings and others drops of silver in their noses and ears, ruffled shirts, but many of these very greedy. On the trees near their camps are painted in red and black colors wild and ferocious animals in furious gestures. It is only eight miles distance to the foot of the Allegheny; but it rises gradually,—in the neighborhood (if I may be allowed to call it so). On the banks of the creek is a large quantity of spruce-pine, bark black and fine. It is a straight tall tree; the leaves are thinner, longer, and of a deeper green than other pine. It makes an excellent ingredient in table beer.

"At ten I took my leave, crossed a gap² of Muncy ridge, and rode eighteen miles through wild barren woods without any trace of an habitation or road other than the blind, unfrequented path which I tracked at times with much difficulty. Two or three forsaken Indian camps indeed I saw on the creek bank, and a little before sunset I arrived at Capt. James Potter's, at the head of Penn's valley. This ride I found very uncomfortable: my horse lamed with but one shoe, a stony road, I lost my way in the gap of the mountains, more than ten miles of the way I must go and my poor horse without water. I let him feed, however, in the woods, where there is plenty of good wild grass. I fed myself on buck-berries. In these woods are very beautiful flowers, and a great quantity, especially a large orange-colored lily, spotted with black spots. I saw here the first shoe; it grows on a small bush like the huckle, ripens in the winter, and is now like a heart cherry. In these woods are great plenty of wild cherries growing on low spray bushes, which are just now ripening.

"Wednesday, August 2d.—An elegant supper, a neat house, all expressions of welcome, not a flea, not a church, as I knew of, within eighteen miles, so that this morning, by God's mercy, I rise, in part recruited from the ruins of many days' distress. Capt. Potter took me walking over his farm. He owns here many thousand acres of his land. Some, indeed, I saw, is a most fertile walnut bottom. One great inconvenience, however, attends the place, the want of water. Some few springs there are of good water and in plenty. But there ought to be many valuing brooks. Oats and flax here are not yet ripe, and there is now the greatest hurry in getting in the wheat and rye. Afternoon I rode down the valley five miles to a smith's;³ he would not charge me anything for shoeing my horse. The people seem to be kind and extremely civil. Indians are here too. It was evening before the captain and I returned. We must pass by their camp. Ten sturdy, able-bodied fellows were sitting and lying around a large fire, hallooing, and in frantic screams not less fearful than infuriated demons; howling until we were out of bearing.

"Thursday, August 3d.—I miss here the shady, pleasant banks of the Susquehanna. It is forty-two miles to Northumberland and Sunbury; eight miles to the nearest place where Penn's Creek is navigable with canoes, almost surrounded with hills and mountains; only a few, and some of these few temporary, springs. The low bottoms now have scarce water sufficient to moisten a hog, which in winter are continually flooded. Capt. Potter has tasted in time past some streams of the Merion spring. He has a number of books: Justice Blackstone's celebrated commentaries, Pope's works, Harvey's Meditations, many theological tracts; over these I am rambling to-day with a very bad headache and oppression in my breast, the effects of a deep-rooted cold which I have taken some nights past when I was fighting with the fleas.

"Friday, August 4th.—The weather has been for some time past cloudy, agreeable, and melancholy. I am less pleased with the valley, perhaps

² Gap between Milesburg and Bellefonte. His route was through Nitanny valley, crossing Nitanny Mountain, through McBride's Gap, the only travelled path then; the distance to Gen. Potter's, as estimated by Mr. Fithian, would be pretty nearly correct.

³ Daniel Long, east of Penn Hall.

on that account or the want of company, not a house is there within three miles.

"*Saturday, August 5th.*—Cloudy and dull. It is muster-day, the captain goes off early. I am not pleased with the captain's plan of farming. He has too extreme a scope of business. Four men servants, two boys, more than two hundred acres of land cleared, much more now cutting down; two ploughs going in a tough rye stubble, one pair of oxen in one and two horses on the other; both too weak. A large field of oats is ripe. Some flax too ripe, and not yet pulled. But it is difficult to be nice in so rough a country.

"*Sunday, August 6th.*—Penn's Valley. I rise early, before any in the family, except a negro girl. Just at my bed-head a window, under which stands a table. Here I laid down my clean linen, finished last night by Mrs. Potter. The night had been very stormy; when I awoke I found a large dog had jumped in through an open light of the window, and had softly bedded himself, dripping with water and mud, among my clean-washed clothes. At first I felt enraged. I bore it, however, with a Sabbath day's moderation. We have this morning a most violent storm. At one I began service in Capt. Potter's house; only eight men, and not one woman, beside the family, present. I preached two sermons, with only ten minutes' intermission. A most turbulent and boisterous day. I hope my words were not wholly without effect. My little audience heard with eagerness. Capt. Potter tells me there are only twenty-eight families in the valley. Of these twenty-two are subscribers, and they have raised £40 in subscriptions as a fund to pay supplies. I am the second preacher who has been in the valley. Mr. Linn¹ was here two Sabbaths just first of all, and I, by regular appointment, next. It rained without intermission all day.

"*Monday, August 7th.*—I must stay another day in the valley. Tomorrow I am to have company over the mountains. Miss Potter, the captain's sister, invited me to ride. After breakfast we rode down the valley to one Mr. McCormick. (George McCormick, now Spring Mills.) I like this part of the valley better. There is a brisk creek, good bottoms. It is, however, still encompassed with mountains. One of the people while we were there brought in a fine deer. They have plenty of venison; I see no other meat. I write these lines seated on a log, with my paper on the back of my pocket-book, under a large spruce-tree close upon the banks of Penn's Creek, which runs on the north side and at the very foot of Egg Hill, which appears to me to be a tall pine-covered mountain. The creek runs foaming by me, enlarged by yesterday's great flood. Near Mr. McCormick's is a fine spring. It is bottomless, and rises about fifteen feet square from under a great bill in a large body, I think full sufficient in steady course to turn a grist-mill.

"No, madam, I must dry the butter first." Mrs. Potter's girl was bringing in a plate of butter. It rained, and butter will retain the drops upon its surface. Innocent miss, therefore, with great care for neatness, was holding the butter close to a large fire. 'What are you at there?' says Mrs. Potter to Peggy. 'I am drying the butter, madam.' In this valley are large open plains, cleared either by the Indians or accidental fire. Hundreds of acres are covered with fine grass, mixed with small weeds and a great variety of flowers. Some conjecture that hot blasting fumes which arise from acres of brimstone have destroyed the timber, and they have found in places fine unmined brimstone that will burn quite away without leaving any dross.

"*Tuesday, August 8th.*—Capt. Potter paid me for my supply £1 5s. Mr. Thompson came, and we set out.

"*Crossing the Seven Mountains.*—The first mountain we had to climb by far exceeded all I have yet gone over. It is a long steep. The ascents, however, were trifling, for the road lies alongside of the mountain and winds gradually upwards, but the rocks, vast stones of every size and shape, make it not only troublesome but dangerous to go over them. On the top of this—oh, murder!—another still higher. One who like me has been little used to go over such high hills can have by bare description no conception, not even an idea, of the rough romantic prospect here,—a long view more than forty miles over the tops of pine ridges through the long warm valleys. The highest tops of very tall trees are apparently two hundred or three hundred feet below us, and within gunshot of us. I was afraid my horse would miss a step (which would be of other consequence than me walking a minuet) and blunder, for in such case we should surely have trundled down the hill like Sisypus' always receding stone. On we rode over the other mountain, and the other and the other, eighteen miles. On the summits of these hills is yet a

great plenty of large sweet huckleberries. My advice to all who in future pass over these—and I give it as a friend to them, soul and body—is to enter upon the journey armed with an uncommon share of patience and perseverance. Being feeble, fallen sinners, they may, like the Israelites long ago, commit sin in these American high places and swamps.

"At last we came in view from a lofty airy ridge of our desired Kishaquequillus valley. We stumbled down into it ten miles from the east end, to one Fleming's. We met a woman. Said Thompson to her, 'How are your family, Margaret?' 'Thank you, Tom,' said she, 'they are all on their feet, thank God.' The woman meant simply that they were all in health.

"*Wednesday, August 9th.*—To-day I visited Esq. Brown.² I should make his house my home by appointment of Presbytery. The Esq. lives in a pleasant spot on the creek, and very near the mountain. There is a gap, too, through which runs the creek and the public road to the Juniata. He has a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a large farm. I have heard no news since I left Chillisnoque. The Esq. tells me that a ship has been brought into Philadelphia loaded with powder and arms which was destined to the southward for the negroes; that there is nothing material since the skirmish at Bunker Hill."

Here we close our extracts from this interesting journal. The reader may be interested in hearing of the subsequent history of the preacher. He joined the Revolutionary army as chaplain to a New Jersey battalion, and died of dysentery at Fort Washington, now in the limits of New York City, Oct. 8, 1776.

Thomas Thompson, his companion over the Seven Mountains, died in Potter township in 1795. His children were Robert Thompson, Prudence, Catherine, and Henry.

CHAPTER VIII.

INHABITANTS OF POTTER TOWNSHIP IN 1776—RESIDENTS OF BALD EAGLE AND POTTER—EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION—INDIAN MASSACRE.

FROM a petition of date Sept. 20, 1776, on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it will appear that the following were inhabitants of Potter township at that time. The 1776 application is for arms and ammunition for themselves, and for powder and lead for the Indians, to enable them to get a living, so that they would not go to the enemy for a supply:

Attender, Joseph.	Huston, John.
Arthur, Richard.	Huston, William.
Arthur, Thomas.	Livingston, David.
Bell, Henry.	Livingston, David.
Bogle, Fidler.	Livingston, John.
Burk, Thomas.	Long, Daniel.
Caldwell, Charles.	Long, Michael.
Carr, Thomas.	McCormick, George.
Conely, Tim.	McCormick, John.
Cool, Samuel.	McCormick, Robert.
Davis, Jonathan.	McCormick, Samuel.
Davice, Maurice.	McDowd, James.
Hall, John.	McGrew, Joseph.
Harper, Adam.	McMillen, John.
Habler, Jacob.	McMillen, Thomas.
Hind, John.	McVickar, Duncan.
Hughes, John.	Miles, Enos.

¹ He refers here, no doubt, to his classmate, William Linn, D.D., pastor at Big Spring, now Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa. Rev. John Linn, father of James Linn, D.D., was not licensed until the year 1776.

² Judge William Brown lived at what was long known as Brown's Mills, now Reedsburg, in Mifflin Co.

Miles, John.
Moore, Hugh.
Murphy, Michael.
Orr, John.
Peterson, Garret.
Reed, John.
Reynolds, Adam.
Richart, Joseph.
Sankey, Richard.
Stover, Adam.

Stover, Jacob.
Thompson, Isaiah.
Thompson, Thomas.
Thompson, William, Sr.
Thompson, William, Jr.
Watson, John.
Willcott, John.
Willson, Charles.
Willson, William.
Woods, George.

At a meeting of the county Committee of Safety of Northumberland, held Feb. 8, 1776, at Richard Malone's, who lived near the mouth of Chillisquaque Creek, Potter township was represented by John Livingston, Maurice Davis, and John Hall.

The officers of Potter township in 1776 were: Constable, John McConnel; supervisors, Joseph McGrew and George McCormick; overseers, George Woods and Adam Harper.

July 15th, the convention which framed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia, completing its labors on the 28th of September. The members representing Northumberland County were William Cooke, of Northumberland (town); James Potter, of Potter township; Robert Martin, of Northumberland (town); Matthew Brown, of White Deer, now Union County; Walter Clark, of White Deer, now Kelly township, Union County; John Kelly, of same; James Crawford, subsequently of Wayne township, Clinton County; and John Weitzell, of Sunbury.

September 3d, the convention appointed Henry Antes and James Potter justices of the courts. Buffalo, White Deer, and Potter townships were in the Third Election District of Northumberland County, and the first election under the Constitution for this district was held at Fought's mill (near Mifflinburg, Union Co.), November 3d.

In February, 1777, John Livingston and John McMillan represented Potter township in the Committee of Safety. Joseph McGrew was constable of the township, and on the 9th of June, 1777, John Livingston was appointed one of the justices of the courts of Northumberland County.

On the 5th of April, Gen. James Potter was commissioned a brigadier-general of militia, and as early as the 19th of June he was in active service near Philadelphia. The following is an extract from a letter to him at camp, dated at Fort Augusta (Sunbury), Sept. 26, 1777, from Col. Samuel Hunter: "I received an express from Col. Crookson Long, at Bald Eagle, that he had discovered a party of Indian warriors about forty miles above the Great Island, and upon making this known the inhabitants thereabouts fled from their places, which induced me to order up the first class of militia to the Great Island, to encourage the people thereabouts. Two of the inhabitants are missing, supposed to be captured."

Col. John Kelly, of Buffalo valley, was in October sent up to the Great Island in command of fifty men, and had with him Job Chilloway, the friendly Indian, and found the inhabitants, to the number of

five hundred men, women, and children, with the families of some friendly Indians, assembled at the mouth of the Bald Eagle, at Autes' Mill (opposite Jersey Shore), and at Locoming Creek.

Gen. Potter spent the summer and winter with the army, commanding his brigade, at Germantown, and occupying the picket lines of Washington's army while encamped during the winter at Valley Forge.

In the suit of Miles *vs.* Barber, Nov. 30, 1810, Robert McKim testified: "I came to Penn's valley in 1777. George Woods then lived in a cabin, described by George McCormick (*ante*, 1773-74), within the lines of Potter's survey, the house and improvement on the north side. Another man was with me. We could not come through Kishacoquillas. My brother-in-law and Mr. McGrew's brother met us in the Narrows, and came back with us to the Great Plains. Some of the women took a path and went by Woods'. We took off at that fork and drove up near to McGrew's Mills. There were perhaps twenty settlers in 1777, and our first tax was in 1785. I removed in the spring of 1778, came back in the fall, and wintered in the valley. I returned in 1784, brought my family in 1785. George Woods came back in 1784. Can't tell when Barber settled, but it was before 1790. Barber built the house where Alexander lives, front of Gregg's house, and the tavern at Potter's Mills. I was at Woods' in 1784, when he lived on the north side of the creek. There was a settlement in Brush valley before I came. They came to mill. There was a road from Penn's valley around the end of Nittany Mountain. A path came over at Connelly's."

According to a statement of Rev. J. H. Boggs, another alarm was given early in 1778. The date is fixed by the letter of Arthur Buchanan, referred to below. He says,—

"My father (Judge Boggs) started over the mountain for aid to protect them. He was away three days. After he left my grandmother took her little children upon Muncy Mountain, and remained there until he returned with a party of militia. As the latter came along the foot of the mountain they heard the children crying for bread. The militia were then divided among the settlers, and confidence was partially restored, when one night, while the men were lying around the fire, my grandmother in a small bedroom adjoining, she heard something at her window which warned her of danger. She awoke the men, who immediately rushed out, but the Indians fled. It appeared they went immediately to the house of Jonas Davis, and one of them opened the door and stepped boldly in. One of the men hearing him enter sprang to the door, but before the others had time to act, the Indian escaped from him, and then discharged the gun at the door. The ball passed through and killed the soldier, who was on the next day taken up to my grandmother's and buried.

"The same party of Indians, as was supposed, passed over into Nittany valley, and killed Abraham Standford and part of his family. One of the boys they took with them, but after some years he escaped and returned to the settlements. In 1840 I became acquainted with two of that boy's children in Clarion County, Pa. After the runaway, Judge Boggs, who was a boy of seventeen or eighteen, made several visits to the house to see after the stock, which was not molested by the Indians. On one occasion he came suddenly upon an Indian, who recognized him and assured him of friendship on account of his father (then dead), who had been a 'big medicine-man' and a great friend of the Indians. They traveled together that day, slept in an empty cabin at night, and parted the next morning, taking different paths. The Indian went a few miles further, and surprised and murdered a whole family which had returned, supposing the danger had passed."

The following assessment of Bald Eagle township is dated May 1, 1778, and is published in full in order to show the residents immediately preceding the "Great Runaway." A very few, such as Henry Antes, Isaac Bodine, etc., are not within the limits of the territory embraced in our history:

Alexander, James.
Anderson, John.
Antes, Henry.
Bennett, William, Sr.
Bennett, William, Jr.
Boggs, Widow.¹
Bodine, Isaac.
Bradley, Dominick.
Campbell, Cleary.
Campbell, William, Sr.
Campbell, William, Jr.
Carson, Adam.
Cottington, Christopher.
Cuthbert, James.
Davis, Daniel.
Davis, Jonas.
Davis, Joseph.
Devore, Daniel.
Dickson, John.
Duckpan, James.
Evans, Thomas.
Fleming, Robert (Creek).
Fleming, Robert (Point).
Fleming, Joseph.

Fleming, Robert, Jr.
Hall, John.
Horn, Samuel.
Huff, Gershom.
King, Robert.
Little, John.
Love, Robert.
McCornick, Alexander.
McKibben, James.
Manning, John.
Matlock, Daniel.
Michael, Mary.
Miller, Henry.
Miller, Warnock.
Murray, James.
Parsons, Thomas.
Stephens, Levi.²
Saltzman, Widow.
Santon, James.
Sutton, Israel.
Whitman, John.
Wilson, Thomas.
Wilson, William.

Single Men.

Delong, David.³
Fleming, Joseph.
Fulwizer, Henry.
Horn, Andrew.
Layton, Andrew.

McMichael, James.
Matlock, Richard.
Reed, Alexander.
Reed, John.

ROBERT LOVE, Collector.

The following names, being additional residents of Potter township in 1778, were taken from an assessment of that year and compared with that of 1774:

	Acres.	Improved.	Horses.	Cattle.
Arthur, Thacher.....	100	25	2	1
Hall, John.....	100	7	2	2
Harper, Adam, Sr.....	100	8	2	2
Harper, Adam, Jr.....	100	4	1	1
Habler, Jacob.....	50	7	1	1
Hughes, John.....	50	8	...	4
Huston, John.....	200	6	4	2
Kasweiler, George.....	100	10	1	2
King, William.....	200	...	1	1
Long, Daniel.....	50	4	2	2
McCaulin, James.....	100	10	2	1
McConnell, Robert.....	100	20	2	2
McCornick, Robert.....	100	40	1	1
McGrew, Robert.....	100	...	1	1
McMillan, John.....	100	6	1	2
McVickar, Duncan.....	100	3	2	2
Miles, Andrew.....	100	6	...	...
Miles, Enos.....	100	...	1	1
Miles, James (and one slave).....	100	...	2	2
Miles, Richard.....	100	...	1	1
Orr, John.....	35	...	2	1
Peters, Garrett.....	...	8	...	1
Piatt, Abraham.....	...	...	1	1
Reynolds, Adam.....	50	5	1	...
Richardson, Joseph.....	100	2	1	1
Robinson, Anthony.....	100	...	1	1
Staudford, Jacob.....	50	15	...	...
Stewart, Samuel.....	...	...	...	...
Stover, Jacob, Sr.....	300	6	2	1
Stover, Jacob, Jr.....	...	...	1	2
Thompson, Thomas.....	100	20	2	1
Watson, John.....	...	...	2	4
Willcott, John.....	100	20	1	1
Wilson, William.....	70	10	1	2
Woods, George.....	...	...	...	...

¹ This no doubt was the widow of Andrew, the first settler, and indicates his death occurring before this date.

² Judge Huston stated that Levi Stephens was a chaplain of Bonquet's command, and assisted in making the officers' surveys.

³ Lived where the village of Howard now stands.

Single Men.

Evans, Benjamin.
Long, Paul.
Muck, Conrad.
McCashlin, John.
McCormick, John.
McCormick, Samuel.
McMillan, Thomas.
Milligan, William.
Reynolds, Adam.
Stover, Adam.
Stover, John.

The names of Samuel Hoy and of the McNitts, with Joseph McMullen, disappear from this assessment. In 1778, John Watson was constable of Potter; John McConnell and Jacob Stover, supervisors; Joseph Alender and Adam Harper, overseers of the poor. After this year there is no record of township officers until 1785. The county taxes, amounting to five hundred and thirty-two pounds, for the year 1778 were wholly exonerated Dec. 21, 1782.

May 9, 1778, Arthur Buchanan, who resided where Lewistown now stands, writes: I this moment received by Robert Moore an express, a letter from Capt. Bell, stationed at Bald Eagle, which informs me that Simon Vaughn, one of his company, was killed on the 8th inst. at the house of Jonas Davis, on Bald Eagle Creek. Robert Moore was sent of express to inform me of what had happened. As Moore came through Penn's valley he stopped at the house of Jacob Standford to feed his horse, where he found Standford killed, and seeing no one about the house he rode off.

Again, on the 11th of May, Mr. Buchanan writes that he had just received intelligence by express from Maj. Miles, in Penn's valley, that on last Friday Jacob Standford, his wife, and daughter were killed and scalped, and his son, a lad of ten or eleven years, is yet missing, and that the savages ravage all parts of our frontiers in a very public manner.

Jacob Standford resided within the present bounds of Potter township, about three miles west of Old Fort, near the path that came through the McBride's Gap. The bodies are buried in a corner of one of the fields on Ephraim Keller's farm, on the northwest corner of the manor, a little north of Leonard Rhone's. Henry Dale (grandfather of Capt. Christian), who helped bury them, said four of the family were killed. The nearest neighbor to the Standfords was John Willcott (Earlytown), and the body of the daughter who was killed was found on the path to Willcott's, to which place she was trying to make her way.

The writer of an obituary of Robert Moore in *The Centre Democrat* of May 7, 1831, giving a statement apparently received from Robert Moore, says he was returning from the Great Island to Brown Fort, now Brown's Mills (Reedsville), Mifflin Co., when he stopped at the cabin of Abraham Standford, a German, who lived on the farm now owned (1831) by Peter Ruble, in Potter township. On entering the cabin he discovered that none of the family were in

⁴ Jonas Davis lived on south side of the creek, east of Richard Malone's old place.

the house, but going around the cabin towards the spring he saw the body of Mrs. Stanford, scalped, and blood yet oozing from the wounds. At a few rods' distance lay the bodies of two children. Life was hardly extinct in the body of Mrs. Stanford. The writer then goes on to say that Mr. Moore's horses having strayed among the Seven Mountains, the latter went in search of them, and discovered the body of an Indian, with his rifle and accoutrements, by a large pine log, under leaves, in a state of preservation; that after peace was restored Mr. Moore inquired of an Indian chief called Capt. Hunt, who was with the party, who told him that after the murder of the Stanford family they held a council and determined upon an attack upon the inhabitants of Kishacoquillas valley, and had arrived at the gorge west of where William Thompson once lived, in the east end of the valley, near where the old Lewistown road entered; that accidentally the gun of one of their chiefs exploded, killing the owner. This was deemed an ill omen, a council was called, and the expedition abandoned, and so great was their alarm that, after covering the chief hastily with leaves, they retired.

Col. Hunter, in a letter dated at Fort Augusta, May 14th, says an express has come in from Penn valley, informing me that the Indians had killed and scalped Jacob Stanford, his wife, and two children, being all that was of the family. Immediately after receiving the news I ordered the seventh class of Col. John Kelly's battalion to march into Penn's valley, where the sixth class of that battalion was before.

Col. James Potter, who had obtained leave of absence from the main army, on account of the sickness of his wife, on the 9th of January, intending to return in the latter part of April, on account of the troubles on the frontiers remained in Penn's valley. On the 17th of May he writes from the "Upper Fort, Penn's valley:" "Our savage enemy continue to murder, scalp, and capture. If there is not something done the country will be entirely given up to the savages. We have two forts in this valley, and are determined to stand as long as we are supported. The bearer, Maj. Miles, goes to apply for men to relieve Capt. Bell, etc. On the 31st of May, it appears by Col. Hunter's letter that all the inhabitants of Penn's valley were gathered at one place in Potter township, and a panic generally pervading the county. June 17th, Gen. Potter writes that Capt. Pealer's men in Nittany valley had discovered the tracks of about thirty Indians leading down Logan's Gap, and a woman and two children were missing at the head of Kishacoquillas valley, and one man wounded.

The great runaway of July 7, 1778, drove most of the inhabitants over the mountains to Cumberland

County, but they for the most part soon returned, and contemporary documents, such as the following, show they maintained their settlements during the winter of 1778:

"PENN'S VALLEY, Decr. 24, 1778.

"One red *Strea* Steer, white on his Belly, appraised by us at twenty-two pounds, ten shillings, and one white steer *Strea*, appraised at fifteen pounds. Both of these steers at James Potter's, and appraised by us.

"JOHN LIVINGSTON,
"JAMES ADAMS."

"On the 12th of July, Col. Brodhead's regiment, on its way to Fort Pitt, was ordered to the West Branch; part of Col. Hartley's regiment was on its way to Sunbury, and the militia were ordered up from Lancaster and Berks, and the people came back to reap their crops. July 24th, Col. Brodhead, then at Muncy, detached a captain and twenty-four men into Penn's valley to protect the reapers at Gen. Potter's place. Gen. Potter writes from Penn's valley, on the 25th, that "the inhabitants of the valley are returned, and were cutting their grain. He left Sunbury last Sunday afternoon, and the people were returning to all parts of the county. Yesterday two men of Capt. Finley's company, of Col. Brodhead's regiment, went out from this place on the plains a little below my fields, and met a party of Indians, five in number, whom they engaged. One of the soldiers, Thomas Van Dorn, was shot dead; the other, Jacob Shedacre, ran about four hundred yards, and was pursued by one of the Indians. They attacked each other with their knives, and our excellent soldier killed his antagonist. His fate was hard, for another Indian came up and shot him. He and the Indian lay within a perch of each other. These two soldiers served with Col. Morgan in the last campaign. James Alexander, who in after-years farmed the Old Fort farms, casually kicked up a hunting-knife, so rusted as to indicate that it might have belonged either to the Indian or the soldier killed. Two stones were put up to mark the spot on William Henning's place, one mile east of Old Fort Hotel." They are still there (1882).

CHAPTER IX.

EVENTS 1779-84—THE FIRST IRON COMPANY—SURVEYS AND RETURN OF THE INHABITANTS.

GEN. POTTER writes to President Reed:

"PENN'S VALLEY, May 19, 1779.

"Capt. Carberry (of Hartley's regiment) left last Sabbath with ten of his horsemen, leaving his lieutenant and seven horsemen. He is gone to Buffalo valley. In a few days I expect the lieutenant to follow him. We will then be left in this valley with one lieutenant and fifteen men in three forts as a guard, and on the 4th of June their time will expire, and then most probably we in this valley will have to fly. There are no inhabitants but in Penn's valley, and they in forts."

The departure of Hartley's regiment from the West Branch valley to join Gen. Sullivan's expedition was followed by the temporary abandonment of the settlements in Penn's valley, in July, 1779, and Armagh township (then in Cumberland) became the frontier. Gen. Potter retired to his farm on Middle Creek (now in Snyder County). He was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1780, and in May, 1781, dates his letters from Middle Creek, and in 1781 and 1782 is upon the assessment list of Penn township (now in Snyder County). In September, 1781, he marched a body of one hundred and seventy men on a tour about the frontiers. On the 14th of November, 1781, he was elected vice-president of the State, and served as such until November, 1782.

¹ The lower fort was on the present farm of John Bowersox, near Hubler's Run, in Haines township.

A letter from William Brown, Esq., shows the fact that Armagh township was still the frontier in April, 1782, and the assessment books of 1782 show there were no inhabitants taxed in Bald Eagle, Potter, Muncy, or White Deer townships in that year. Col. Hunter's letter of the 8th of April, 1782, showing that the inhabitants refused to return to the neighborhood of Muncy, though he endeavored to get them to do so.

As appears by George McCormick's testimony, the country was entirely abandoned in the hard winter of 1779-80 and spring of 1780, and its history is a blank until 1784.

July 26, 1784, Benjamin Davis, Maj. Lawrence Keene, and Joseph J. Wallis entered into an agreement to take up a large body of lands. The 1784. cost of the lands were to be defrayed by Benjamin Davis, the locating and surveying by Messrs. Keene and Wallis, Davis' interest to be one-half, and Keene's and Wallis' one-quarter each. Joseph J. Wallis was deputy surveyor. The agreement covered twenty-four tracts which had been applied for before, and warrants issued for July 1, 1784. The twenty-four tracts were surveyed, or at least returned as surveyed, the 22d to 29th of November, 1784. The leading warrant, Benjamin Davis, commenced at the S. E. white-oak corner of the George Gabriel warrant, in Benner township, where the line ran S. 30 E. 497 perches to a pine; thence the line of the warrants ran S. 35 E. 191 to the Rock Iron-Works' land, Gen. Benner's; thence southwestwardly 6 miles and 177 perches, through what is known as the Barrens, to near the Pennsylvania Furnace Company's lands to a peak definitely ending with the James Newport warrant, which adjoined the Robert Gover. The west line of James Newport was north 30 W. 265 to a pine. Its north-western limit included the Thomas West, Jr., warrant, and then the line ran eastwardly along the southern lines of what are known as the Buffalo Run surveys, made by Thomas Smith, Esq., in 1770, to the Gabriel white-oak. From the pine of the Benjamin Davis (late the Judge Marshall farm) the line ran N. 55 E., including the Christopher Gettig, Richard Rundel, Thomas Murgatroid, and Robert Barnhill warrants. The southern portions of Gettig, Rundel, and Murgatroid warrants interfered with Gen. Benner's land, Thomas Evans, and Robert Boggs. In a contest with Benner and others, Col. Miles failed to establish his title for the southern portions of these three warrants, and the Barnhill warrant seems to have been abandoned, as subsequent warrants of quite a late date have been laid there.

Gen. John Patton bought Joseph Wallis' interest as early as May 8, 1790, and subsequently Benjamin Davis' interest, and, in connection with Col. Samuel Miles, these tracts with other lands were held as appendant to Centre Furnace and the Milesburg Iron-Works.

Samuel Hunter, member of the Council of Censors,

having died, Gen. James Potter was elected in his place, and took his seat July 7, 1784.

The journal of James Harris has the following reference to surveys on the Moshannon, partly in Centre County. Mr. Brown's tracts are the John Anderson, Gilbert Vaughn, John Vaughn, Jonathan Wales, and John Roll, which stretch from a birch on east side of Moshannon, ten miles or so above Osceola, and extending below and east of Houtzdale. John Reed's survey embraced Thomas P. Cope, Thomas Billington, the Harrison, on one of which the John Harrison Osceola is built, and the Edmund Fletcher:

"The 19th of October, 1784, left Esq. Brown going to get land surveyed over Alleghany mountain. Our company as follows: William Brown, Esq., J. Harris, G. Meek, David Milligan, Andrew Small, Daniel Beats, and Thos. Pearce. At J. Reed's we were joined by John Reed, D. Alexander and R. Alexander; the company, except Esq. Brown and myself, proceeded through Standingstone Valley, Mr. Brown and myself by Stone town to the 20th. Proceeded to Esq. Canan's, where I left Mr. Brown and joined the company at Donnell's Mills, from thence marched about three miles and encamped on the waters of Spruce Creek; on the 21st advanced about four miles to one Stewart's at Warrior Marks, and waited till the morning of the 22d and were joined by Mr. Brown and Mr. Canan; the day proved rainy and unfit for crossing the mountain. 23d left Warrior Marks and crossed over to Moshannon, encamped on this branch, Sunday the 24th Mr. Brown's horse left him and took the back track, the 25th Mr. Canan made a large survey for Mr. Brown containing 2150 acres, including extensive beaver-dams on both branches of Moshannon dam in pursuance of five warrants 400 on each, on the 26th he performed a large survey for J. Reed in pursuance of six warrants of 400 on each, including the fork adjoining and below Mr. Brown's survey, the 27th left the forks of Moshannon and proceeding nearly a due west course about 8 miles struck the Clearfield Creek, just at the head of the narrows: were met by Mr. Miller and two young men named Mitchell; here an extensive rich bottom, a fine pleasant creek about 30 or 40 yards wide, the upland not rich but in some places well timbered. The 28th five men by the name of Wickerts came to our camp said they claimed by improvement a great deal of land up this creek, say they will not suffer it to be surveyed. Mr. Canan performs two surveys for the southeast side of the Creek for Reed, Alexander & Co., the second includes the mouth of a large run, and extends about one mile up it. There is said to be good land for three or four miles up this run. Jas. Alexander's, including the mouth of this run, is in the name of John Gill.

"NB—On the 28th George Meek killed one large buck, pretty fat not unwelcome news to the company.

"The 29th Mr. Canan began a survey on the north west side above the narrows, was obliged to quit on account of rains. On the 30th Mr. Canan performed one of the surveys on the west side of Clearfield extending it as high up as the Rickert's claim. The 30th we decamped and marched up the creek as far as the mouth of the Piney run. The 31st moved up to the forks of Beaver creek and Clearfield, leaving Mr. Canan, John Reed, Wm. Miller, &c., to perform their surveys.

"The 1st of November began a survey at the mouth of Beaver Creek, including the same on the evening of our return fell in with the fallen timber (blown down by the hurricane in June) were benighted and met with much difficulty, got home about midnight.

"2d, Rainy in the forenoon, surveyed some in the afternoon.

"3d, Surveying.

"4th, Rainy all day.

"6th, Surveying; am much afflicted with the rheumatism. George Meek kills one other buck. (Mr. Brown went down on the sixth to the other company.)

"7th, Rheumatism continues; we lay on Clearfield three days.

"8th, We decamped, and moved up Beaver Creek to a large beaver dam, and encamped on the north west side below where our surveyed line crossed.

"9th, David Milligan and Andrew Small returned down to pilot up the other party, the day proved rainy and uncomfortable.

"10th, The day is dark and cloudy; a branch falls in above this beaver dam on which is much good meadow land, the upland adjacent is

also good. Mr. Brown, Mr. Canan, &c., returns to camp. Mr. Canan and Dan, Beas take sick.

"11th, Rainy in the morning, in the afternoon surveying.

"12th, Surveying our old beaver-dams; the day is dark, cloudy, and some rain.

"13th, We decamp and move up near our old encampment in June last on Beaver Creek, the weather rainy.

"14th, We left the Beaver-creek and encamp on the Chest creek above the Kittaning path at a former encampment in June, the weather rainy.

"15th, Dan Beas returns home by the Kittaning path; we left the Chest and proceed southwest in search of our land on Blacklick; at about four miles we cross a large run supposed a branch of the Chest; eight or ten miles we came upon the head branches of a run supposed to be that on which our land lies. Weather dark and rainy.

"16th, Mr. Brown and self go down the run to examine how the land lies, intending to return in about one and a half hour, but, the weather being dark, and inadvertently keeping too far from the main run, and following a large drove of elks, we came upon a creek of which our run is a branch, we got lost without gun, compass, sunshine, or fireworks. We traveled all day without fifteen minutes intermission until about one hour before night, when luckily we came within hearing of our horse bells, and from thence to our camp.

"17th, We are surveying, perform one survey. Cloudy all day until an hour before sundown when the sun appeared the first time for eight or nine days.

"18th, This morning a snow of three or four inches deep covers the ground; in the afternoon finish a survey.

"19th, We intended to march; proved rainy and snowy all day; we stay in camp until the next morning.

"20th, We decamp, finding that this is not the land we had located on Black Lick; this being as we suppose a branch of Conemack, and surveying northwest fall upon Black Lick near our old encampment in June last, distance about five or six miles. Weather rainy in the afternoon.

"21st, Mr. Brown, Mr. Canan and myself go in search of the land located by the same route we discovered it in summer, we walk up the creek about two miles then leaving it to the eastward come upon our land and the spruce marked I II which is not on a branch of Black Lick but as we suppose a branch of Conemack. Geo Meek and David Alexander go over the hills to Lick creek.

"22d, Mr. Canan and a party go out to survey whilst the rest of the company, viz: The Pierce and myself move the camp and baggage to our land; they miss the camp and return, they left in the morning and stay there all night uncomfortably. George Meek and David Alexander join Pierce and I and on our march we encamp at the I II Spruce.

"23d, In the morning we were joined by the surveying party. Mr. Canan sick. I go and finish the surveying on Black Lick.

"NB—On the 23d in finishing the survey much good land was left out on the west and south on the waters of Conemack.

"24th, Steer homeward, cross the heads of Chest creek encamp on Clearfield creek about 4 miles above the Kittaning path; we hear 2 shots one at dark and another after midnight.

"25th, Geo Meek and D. Milliken go down to the path and return; we then all move over the mountain by the path arrive at John Framan's in Frankston settlement.

"26th, A snow of 3 or 4 inches deep appears on the ground in the morning and continues raining and snowing most part of the day; we travel on all day; the company part at Ed Beas's at Waterstreet. Mr. Brown and I go home with Esq. Canan.

"27th, Mr. Brown goes for his horse to the Warrior Marks and returns to Mr. Canan's. I drink cyder with Mr. Canan at Mr. Mitchell's and Mr. Dean's his father-in-law.

"28th, Sunday we go to the stone T. with Mr. Canan, hear Mr. Stevens a new Irishman preach, and we ride down to John Fees; meet with F Mayhew an old acquaintance.

"29th, We stop at J. McCays in Kishaquehill Valley and make a survey and then proceed down the valley to Mr. Brown's.

"30th, I arrive at home on Juniata."

The following assessment of Bald Eagle township, dated Dec. 4, 1784, indicates who returned to their settlements during the summer of that year and original settlers of that year. Robert Fleming was assessor, Robert Love and Cleary Campbell, assistants.

Arthurs, John.

Balto, Adam.

Bennett, William.

Boggs, Margery.

Bowen, Danforth.

Campbell, Cleary.

Carson, John.

Clark, Frank.

Clark, John.

Davis, Jonas.

Delong, David.

Dewitt, Barnett.

Fleming, Ezekiel.

Fleming, John, Sr.

Fleming, John, Jr.

Fleming, Robert.

Ghormley, Joseph.

Gordon, Thomas (lived with Jonas

Davis, at the Nest, in 1796).

Horn, Samuel.

Horn, William.

Johnston, Richard.

King, Joseph.

Limber, Cornelius.

Love, Robert.

McGrady, William.

Mahan, William.

Millegan, John.

Murdoch, Alexander.

Religh, David.

Richy, Robert.

Richards, Cusper.

Richards, Frederick.

Smith, Abraham.

Stewart, Charles (only recently come in).

Turner, John.

Wilcot, Paul.

Wilcot, Silas.

Whitman, Jacob (taxed with a mill).

Young Men's Names:

Balto, John.

Bowen, Danforth.

Campbell, John, Jr.

Carson, James.

Delong, Jonathan.

Fleming, John.

Gilmore, Richard.

Horn, Andrew.

Mahan, Alexander.

Murray, William.

Religh, David.

Richards, Frederick.

Richards, Matthias.

Rodgers, Thomas.

In 1784 we note the settlement of Abraham Elder in the new territory of Half-Moon, then in Bedford County.

In the territory west of Beech Creek and north of Nittany Mountain, circling around the end of Nittany west of Potter, we find the following additional residents on the assessment for 1785:

Allender, Joseph.

Arthurs, Thomas.

Askey (or Erskine), Capt. Thomas.

Evans, David.

Gonsauls, Richard.

Hamilton, Archibald.

Hamilton, James.

Hamilton, John.

Holt, John.

McConnel, Hugh.

Malone, Francis.

Malone, Richard.

Reed, John.

Swansey, William.

Williams, Capt. Joshua.

Richard Malone bought the Charles Worthington tract (below the present, 1882, Thomas farm, in Boggs township), on both sides of the creek, in 1785, of Samuel Wallis, for thirty shillings per acre. He built on the part south of the creek.

CHAPTER X.

ELECTION DISTRICTS, AND LIST OF SETTLERS.

THE act of Sept. 13, 1785, fixed the place of holding elections for Potter township, with those of Buffalo and White Deer, at Foutz mill, 1785, late Rockey's, a little east of Millburg, in Buffalo valley; those of Muncy and Bald Eagle at Amariah Sutton's, in Muncy township.

In Bald Eagle township in 1786 we note the following additional settlers and improvements: 1786.

Antes, Henry (grist-mill).
Bennett, James (grist-mill).
Crawford, Robert.
Davis, William.
Donnelly, John.
Hannah, David.
Holt, Jacob.
Hamilton, Hugh.
Helford, Christopher.
Gonsalus, Derick.
King, Joseph.
Knapp, Ebenezer.
Limber, Joseph.
Lucas, Benedict.

McCormick, John (marked as non-resident on tax-list).

McGee, John (on the Margaret
Bradford tract of Wallis', in
Liberty township).
McCracken, William.
Mason, John.
Michael, John.
Quickley, Michael.
Ramey, James S.
Richards, Frederick.¹
Skidmore, Joshua.
Spear, Alexander.
Terwilliger, John.
Westbrooke, James.
Westbrooke, Richard.

Livingston, Daniel.
Livingston, David.
McCashon, John.
McConnell, James.
McCormick, George.
McCormick, John.
McKim, Robert.
McVickar, Duncan.
Miller, Henry.
Mitchell, John.
Morrow, Andrew.
Motz, John.
Motz, Michael.
Neely, John.
Pennington, Robert.
Piatt, Abraham.
Pontius, George.
Reynolds, Adams.
Reinhart, George.
Reinhart, Joseph.
Robertson, Anthony.

Roll, John.
Ross, Joseph.
Sandford, Abraham.
Shingle, Philip.
Stover, Adam.
Stover, Frederick.
Stover, Jacob.
Stover, John.
Thompson, Thomas.
Thompson, Robert.
Use, Jacob.
Vanhorne, Joseph.
Van Ostrand, George.
Van Ostrand, John.
Watt, John.
Watson, John.
Weaver, David.
Wilson, William.
Wolfe, George.
Woods, George.

The assessment is dated May 17, 1786, from which the above extracts are taken.

In September, 1786, the place for Potter was changed to George McCormick's (Spring Mills). The act erecting Milfin County (1789) provided that all that part of Northumberland contained within the bounds of Milfin,—i.e., that part of the county west of Spring Mills,—should be erected into an election district, and hold their elections at Enoch Hastings', and then the act of the 9th of April, 1791, changed the place of election for the part in Northumberland County from George McCormick's to Aaron Levy's house in Aaronsburg.

At May sessions, 1786, Bald Eagle township, which extended along the south bank of the river from opposite the mouth of Lycoming Creek (Williamsport City bounds) westerly and northwesterly about seventy miles, was triparted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County. The most westerly portion from the mouth of Beech Creek was called *Upper Bald Eagle*, and embraced all of Centre County (now) except Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn, Haines, and Miles townships. The middle portion embraced Beech Creek township, Bald Eagle, Lamar, Potter, etc., and was called *Lower Bald Eagle*; and the portion easterly of the mouth of the Bald Eagle and southerly embraced Sugar valley, and was called *Nippenose*.

There are no assessments of Potter, after the return of the inhabitants, to be found earlier than 1786, which is published in full below:

Andrews, Malcolm.	Henney, Adam.
Ayres, Abraham.	Henney, Christopher.
Bona, Frederick.	Henney, Hieronymus.
Cannon, James.	Hess, Matthias.
Carnabaz, William.	Habler, Jacob (grist- and saw-mill).
Chambers, Thomas.	Hubler, John.
Conser, Henry.	Johnston, Alexander.
Eisey, Peter.	Johnston, James.
Ertle, Valentine.	Jordan, Benjamin (taxed with a negro).
Garret, John.	King, Francis.
Geiswet, George.	King, William (taxed with a slave).
Gilson, James.	Lamb, William (grist-mill).
Glasgow, Samuel.	Long, Daniel.
Green, Thomas.	Long, Michael.
Hall, John.	
Harper, Adam.	
Hastings, John.	

¹ He is taxed with a grist- and saw-mill. These were erected at the present town of Mill Hall, in Clinton County.

Gen. James Potter is marked as a non-resident, he having his residence in White Deer township, now Union County. Abraham Piatt, John Hall, and George Woods were the assessors.

In 1787 we gather from the assessments additional residents in what became Upper 1787. Bald Eagle township:

Adams, Nathaniel.	Harbison, John (one of the first settlers of Walker township).
Antes, Philip (taxed with grist- and saw-mill).	Lewis, Lewis, surveyor (father of David Lewis, the robber).
Armstrong, Daniel.	McAlmont, Thomas.
Baker, John.	Terwilliger, Isaac.
Bathurst, Laurence.	Turner, Daniel, surveyor.
Gonsalus, Emanuel.	

Single Men.

Cole, Samuel.	Malone, Leslie.
Lucas, Joseph.	Malone, Richard, Jr.

A letter from Samuel Wallis, dated Monday, Jan. 10, 1787, fixes the date of Philip Antes' purchase. He says, "I have considered your proposition of purchasing the survey near Bald Eagle's Nest in the name of Philip Gover (on which Eagle Works are now situated, 1882); the price will be thirty shillings per acre, in four equal payments. If these letters will do, you may proceed to put up a small house upon it." Mr. Antes accepted the proposition, and moved upon the place in July, 1787.

Daniel Turner took up the land where Roopsburg now stands, on Spring Creek, Sept. 14, 1787, and the sad incident related by Judge Linn, illustrative of the hardships of the early settlers, is referable to the severe winter of 1787-88. Turner left for Clearfield County to hunt and trap. His family ran out of provisions, and his wife came to Lamb's, where Bellefonte now stands, to borrow some meal. Going back she took a different path; the children started down to meet her, taking the usual path. They got bewildered and spent the night on the hills, the boys taking off their coats to cover the youngest children. When it got light they said they could not get the two youngest awake, and they went and reported at Nathan Williams'. The pure flakes of snow had

fallen upon their little bodies, their upturned eyes were glazed over, and their little mouths half opened:

"Not on thy cradle-bed,
Not on thy mother's breast
Henceforth shall be thy rest,
But with the quiet dead."

They were buried on the side of the mound at the Great Spring. Long since in a happier world that poor mother has clasped her darlings in an eternal embrace.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS IN POTTER IN 1787.

Allison, Archibald.	Monks, William.
Benn, Henry.	Bossler, Thomas (grist- and saw-mill).
Benn, Thomas.	Pennington, Isaac.
Crane, William.	Ream, Abraham.
Hastings, Enoch.	Shaw, William.
Hunter, Andrew, of Dauphin Co.	Sankey, William.
Miller, Henry (grist- and saw-mill).	Watt, James.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN UPPER BALD 1788. EAGLE IN 1788.

Boggs, Robert.	Malone, Francis.
Colbert, John.	Malone, Leslie.
Delong, Jonathan.	Meyser, Amos.
Dewitt, Paul.	Parsons, Thomas.
Ewitt, John.	Sennet, John.
Gomer, John.	Stoy, John.
Hamilton, Thomas.	Stratton, Lot.
Houser, Jacob.	Welsh, Joseph.
Lucas, Joseph.	Wilcot, Paul.
McCalmont, John.	Wilson, Thomas.
McConnell, Hugh.	Wilson, William.
McCracken, James.	

In 1788 the lands of Thomas Gordon, now Bellefonte, changed on assessment to William Lamb.

Jacob Houser, who was a millwright of Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., purchased, by deed dated Dec. 26, 1787, of Josiah Matlack the Isaac Catherell tract, on which Houserville is located, now (1882) in College township, to which he removed in 1788. Wm. Connel, a tenant of Houser's, settled upon the Caleb Jones tract, east of Catherell, as a tenant of Houser's, in 1788, and made the first improvement there, old Mr. Eckley and Eli Eckley coming there in 1794. Joshua Dale also came there in 1794.

Robert Moore, in his deposition, taken in 1809, in the Benner and Houser suit, says that Nathaniel Adams cleared for Houser six acres of land where the old orchard now is (1809) in 1787, and that Houser built a cabin "near where the mill is since built" in the same year. "Connel also cleared seven acres where Houser's house and barn now stands in 1790." He speaks also of Dennis Kennedy as a tenant of Houser's.

In 1788, Gen. James Potter erected a house upon the John McConnell tract, where the village of Potter's Mills now stands. The carpenter-work was done by John Barber, afterwards Esquire Barber. His bill for the carpenter-work is dated Aug. 6, 1788, amounting to fifty-three pounds. This was a large log-hewn house, many years afterwards used as a tavern. The merchant-mill and saw-mill were erected

by him in 1788-89,—Jacob Houser, millwright, John Barber, carpenter,—and were not quite completed at the general's death in the fall of 1789. Thomas May also worked on the mills in the summer of 1789.

March 19, 1789, Mifflin County was erected, taking from Northumberland County all of Upper Bald Eagle township to the mouth of Beech Creek; thence by a straight line to Logan's Gap 1789. (Hecla); thence to the head of Penn's Creek; thence down said creek to Sinking Creek, leaving George McCormick's (Spring Mills) in Northumberland County; thence to the top of Jack's Mountain, at the Northumberland and Cumberland line. This boundary is indicated by a blue line on Howell's map of 1792, engraved for this history.

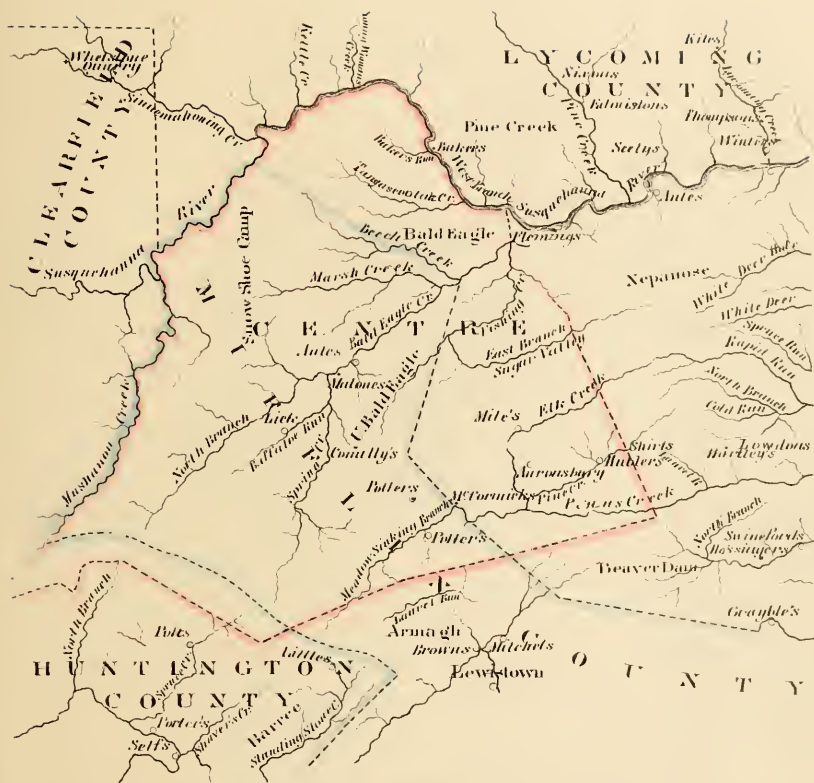
It went by the name of Bald Eagle until Centre County was erected, in 1800, when it resumed the name of Upper Bald Eagle, changed, however, to Spring in 1801. The following is a full list of its taxable inhabitants thus transferred to Mifflin County, taken from an assessment made March 30, 1789:

Adams, Nathaniel.	Holt, John.
Antes, Philip.	Houser, Jacob.
Armstrong, Daniel.	Hunter, Andrew.
Arthurs, Thomas.	Hunter, Robert.
Askey, Thomas.	Lamb, William.
Baker, John.	Lewis, Lewis.
Bathurst, Lawrence.	Lucas, Benedict.
Boggs, Robert.	Lucas, Joseph.
Brown, John.	McCalmont, Hugh.
Conkling, Joseph.	McConnel, John.
Connel, William.	McCracken, James.
Connolly, Isaac.	McEwen, Francis.
Colvert, John.	McEwen, Henry.
Crossman, William.	McGee, John.
Curry, John.	Malone, Francis.
Davis, Jonas.	Malone, Richard.
DeLong, David.	Marsden, John, Sr.
DeLong, Jonathan.	Marsden, John, Jr.
Dewitt, Bernard.	Noore, Robert.
Evans, Azariah.	Ramsey, James.
Evans, David (on the Thomas Smith tract).	Reed, John.
Ferguson, Thomas.	Skidmore, Joshua.
Gardner, John.	Spear, Alexander.
Gunsalus, Emanuel.	Story, John.
Gunsalus, Richard.	Stratton, Lot.
Gunsalus, Samuel.	Swansey, William.
Hamilton, Archibald.	Turner, John.
Hamilton, Hugh.	Turner, Daniel.
Hamilton, James.	Ward, Edward.
Hamilton, John, Sr.	Welch, Joseph.
Hamilton, John, Jr.	Williams, Capt. Joshua.
Harbison, John.	Wilson, Thomas.
Helford, Christopher.	Wilson, William.

CHAPTER XI.

ERECTION OF MIFFLIN COUNTY—LISTS OF INHABITANTS—GEN. JAMES POTTER'S DEATH AND WILL.

WHEN Mifflin County was erected, March 19, 1789, that portion of Potter township of Northumberland County bounded eastward by a line running from Nittany Mountain, southerly by the head of Penn's



MAP OF THE TERRITORY OF
CENTRE AND CLINTON COUNTIES
in 1792

Engraved expressly for this Work



Creek and Spring Mills to the Seven Mountains, and westerly by a line from the end of Nittany Mountain to Tussey, had the following inhabitants:

Alender, Joseph.	Kentley, Christopher.
Anderson, John.	King, Francis.
Andre, Malcolm.	King, William (one slave).
Ayers, Abraham.	Livingston, James.
Beno, Henry.	McCashon, James.
Cannon, James.	McConnell, Elizabeth.
Carnahan, James.	McElhatton, Alexander.
Carnahan, William.	McFadden, James.
Colvert, John.	McKim, Robert.
Corser, Anthony.	McVicker, Duncan.
Corser, John.	Maybury, John.
Deegen, James.	Mayre, Thomas.
Earnest, John.	Mitchel, John.
Elseo, Henry.	Moore, Abel.
Elson, Peter.	Moore, James.
Frampton, Nathaniel.	Moore, Joseph.
Gardner, James.	Nelley, John.
Gilmore, John J.	Noble, Robert.
Glasgow, Samuel.	Pennington, Isaac (one slave).
Gordon, Thomas (grist- und saw-mill).	Pennington, Robert.
Gregg, Andrew.	Pinckerton, Andrew.
Hastings, Enoch.	Pierce, Obediah.
Hastings, John.	Potter, James.
Hendrickson, Cornelius.	Ray, Robert.
Hunter, Robert.	Ryeolds, Adam.
Huston, James.	Robertson, Anthony.
Ingram, John.	Sandford, Abraham.
Jack, Jacob.	Sankey, Thomas.
Johnston, Alexander.	Sankey, William.
Johnston, James.	Thompson, Henry.
Johnston, Richard.	Thompson, Thomas.
Jordan, Benjamin.	Wilson, William.
	Woods, George.

Single Men.

Benn, Thomas.	Hunter, William.
Farmer, William.	McCashon, John.
Hastings, Thomas.	Monks, William.

In that part of Potter township which remained in Northumberland County (that is, from Spring Mills eastwardly) were the following inhabitants in 1789:

Allison, Archibald.	Livingston, John.
Bartlow, Burnett.	Long, Daniel.
Beamer, Adam.	Long, Michael.
Black, Thomas.	Loomis, Joseph.
Conrad, John.	McCormick, George.
Conser, Henry.	McCormick, John.
Ertle, Valentine.	McCormick, Robert.
Garret, John.	Martin, Alexander.
Gast, Nicholas.	Martin, William.
Geistweil, John (single).	Miller, David.
Gilson, James.	Miller, Daniel.
Hall, John.	Miller, Henry.
Hayes, James.	Miller, Jacob.
Harper, Adam.	Miller, John.
Hazel, Jacob.	Miller, Joseph.
Henney, Adam.	Miller, Martin.
Henney, Christopher.	Moore, Daniel.
Henney, Frederick.	Motz, John.
Henney, Hieronymus.	Motz, Michael.
Hess, Dewalt.	Morrow, Andrew.
Hess, Matthias.	Musser, Philip.
Hetzler, Balser.	Nees, Peter.
Hubler, Jacob.	Nees, Philip.
Hubler, John.	Pisatt, Abraham.
Humlum, George.	Pickle, Thomas.
Huston, Paul.	Pontius, George.
Jessup, John.	Preston, William.
Kirk, Michael.	Ramsey, John.
Livingston, David.	Reem, Abraham.
Livingston, Daniel.	Reinhard, George.

Reidenbaugh, Henry.	Stover, John.
Ross, Joseph.	Ulse, Jacob.
Shenkle, Philip.	Ulse, John.
Shaw, Thomas.	Van Ostrand, George.
Shuck, John.	Waldsmith, Christian.
Snall, Andrew.	Watson, John.
Smith, James.	Watt, John.
Stover, Adam.	Weaver, David.
Stover, Frederick.	Wolf, George.
Stover, Jacob.	

According to the statement of his granddaughter, Mrs. Eliza Mitchell, still living in Bellefonte (1882), Gen. Potter was assisting in raising a barn on the farm now occupied by James Runkle, about two miles east of the old fort, on the south side of the turnpike, where he injured himself by lifting. This occurred in the fall of 1789. His will is dated October 27th, probably made after the accident. Desiring better medical attendance than the valley afforded, he was placed on a cot in a wagon and taken to Franklin County, where he died in the latter part of November.

His will was proved at Lewistown on the 19th of December, Richard Johnston, William Munks, and William Carnahan being the witnesses.

He owned twelve hundred acres of land in a body surrounding the Old Fort Hotel, which he willed to his son James, "his heirs and assigns forever," also the William Nesbit warrantee tract adjoining and below McGrew's mill (that is, below where the Red Mill now, 1882, stands), and one hundred acres of the John McConnell warrantee, to include the mill-seat and mills erected thereon, etc., his sword, riding furniture, his negro man Hero, and mulatto man Bob. To his daughter Elizabeth, wife of James Poe, of Franklin County, *inter alia*, six hundred acres of land lying immediately west and adjoining the "Manor." Mrs. Samuel Van Tries, of Bellefonte, still owns her share of the estate thus devised by her grandfather, Gen. Potter, to her mother, Mrs. Poe.

Gen. Potter owned contiguous tracts of land in a continuous stretch from Earlytown down to within a mile of Spring Mills, varying in width from a mile to a mile and one-half wide, a distance of about seven miles. The middle portion of this he willed *inter alia* to his daughter Martha, wife of Hon. Andrew Gregg, and the easterly portion, next to Spring Mills tract, to Mary Reynolds, wife of James Riddles. To Mrs. Gregg he gave his negro slave Daphne and Daphne's daughter Sal and son Bob. To his daughter Margaret, who afterwards married James Crouch, of Walnut Hills, Dauphin Co., *inter alia*, the Catherine Potter warrantee tract southeast of Linden Hall, on which Abraham Standford then lived, and where he had given ground for a burying-ground and for a church for the West Penn's Valley Presbyterian Church. Mrs. W. W. Potter's (1882) farm is part of this tract. Mr. Crouch sold it without any reservation, and the burying-ground had to be bought back for fifty dollars, the church site being removed to Slab-Cabin.

Gen. Potter also made liberal bequests to his brother Samuel and sister, and to his namesakes,

James Potter Jordan, son of Thomas Jordan, James Potter Murray, son of James Murray, James Potter Beard, son of his sister, Mary Beard, and provided for the continuance of his subscription for the support of a minister in the West Penn's Valley Church for six years after his death.

He also provided in his will for the removal of the bodies of his mother and his son John, who died at Middle Creek (some distance west of Middleburg, Snyder Co., where he resided for some years after 1778), to the Standford burying-ground, above alluded to, and erecting tombstones over their graves. The bodies, however, were never removed, and sleep in unknown graves hard by the banks of Middle Creek. The provision for marking his own grave was also neglected, and no one to-day can point out the grave of this brave Revolutionary general among those of the slumberers in Brown Mills graveyard in Franklin County.

It appears by this will that Gen. Potter owned at his death six thousand and seventy acres of the best land in Penn's valley, beside land in the Kishacoquillas valley, a thousand acres of land given him by the State on the Sinnemahoning, and in company with Timothy Pickering a residue of over fifteen thousand acres in the northwestern portion of Pennsylvania. One peculiarity of the will is that he gives his son James one-half more than each of his daughters, and provides that when the Pickering lands are divided James is to draw two shares and each of the daughters one.

David Whitehill, Esq., came to Spring Creek in 1789, according to his own statement in the Benner *vs.* Houser suit.

The election for member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90 for Mifflin County was held for the townships of Bald Eagle and Potter at the house of Enoch Hastings, and Thomas Beale, of Mifflin County, was chosen. Northumberland County was represented by Simon Snyder (afterwards Governor) and Charles Smith. The Constitution of 1790 was adopted by the convention on the 2d of September, 1790.

At February sessions of 1790 of the Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County, Abraham Piatt presented a petition, whereon the court decreed, **1790**, as recited, "with the consent of the inhabitants of that part of Potter township remaining in Northumberland County," that the name of Potter theretofore given to the division remaining in Northumberland County should be abolished, and ordered that hereafter it shall be known by the name of *Haines*. This was a compliment to Reuben Haines (brewer), of Philadelphia, who owned large bodies of land in the township.

James Potter, Jr. (afterwards Judge Potter) established his residence at Potter's Mills, in 1790, and opened the first store there in November. Robert McKim and W. A. Patterson were his clerks. The

first entry in the ledger is a charge, Nov. 8, 1790, Samuel Edmiston, one bushel of salt, ten shillings. In 1791 he erected the distillery. John Earnest was the distiller. Whiskey was sold from the distillery at the price of four shillings per gallon. The name of Gen. Potter's old army servant appears upon the ledger as "Hero Wade."

The following additional residents of Potter were taken from the assessments, but in some cases it would appear not to be the date of the person named coming to the valley, as in the case of John Barber and Dr. Andrews it is evident they were early residents:

Andrews, Dr. John.	Jordan, Hugh.
Barber, John.	Kerr, William.
Beer, Samuel.	McKim, David.
Benn, Henry, Jr.	Palmer, Solomon (father of Floyd).
Biggs, Alexander.	Pastorius, William.
Clover, Paul.	Potter, James (taxed with a grist-mill, saw-mill, and slave.)
Clover, Philip.	Rankin, James.
Davis, Joseph.	Sankey, Ezekiel.
Frampton, Arthur.	Sankey, James.
Graham, James.	Sankey, Jeremiah.
Graham, John.	Vanhorne, Joseph.
Graham, Robert.	Watson, James.
Huston, Paul.	Wilson, Peter.
Jack, Michael.	

ASSESSMENT LIST OF POTTER TOWNSHIP FOR 1790.

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Anderson, John.....	150	2	1
Allender, Joseph.....	50	2	2
Burns & McBride.....	200	..	..
Benn, Henry, Jr.....	150	2	2
Biggs, Alexander.....	30	1	1
Beer, Samuel.....	150	..	..
Barber, David.....	200	..	..
Carnahan, William.....	100	2	2
Carnahan, James.....	100	1	1
Climpson, Thomas.....	150	..	..
Colbert, John.....	30	1	..
Clover, Philip.....	200	..	..
Corser, Anthony and John.....	100	1	2
Duncan, James.....	100	1	2
Dunlap, Alexander.....	200	..	..
Davis, Joseph.....	100	1	1
Evers & Foster.....	100	2	1
Elson, Peter.....	100	2	3
Echon & Peter.....	300	..	..
Earnest, John (1 still).....	100	..	..
Frampton, Arthur.....	150	..	..
Frampton, Nathaniel.....	50	..	..
Gregg, Andrew.....	200	2	3
Chesgow, Samuel.....	100	1	2
Gardner, James.....	30	1	1
Gordon, Thomas (1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill).....	50	2	2
Graham, James.....	100	1	1
George, William.....	200	..	1
Huston, James.....	100	1	1
Hurst, John.....	30	..	..
Hunter, William.....	50	..	..
Hastings, John.....	..	2	2
Hastings, Enoch.....	200	3	2
Hendrickson, Cornelius.....	100	..	..
Ingram, John.....	50	..	1
Jordan, Benjamin.....	50	..	..
Jordan, Hugh.....	80	..	..
Jack, Michael.....	100	1	1
Jack, Jacob.....	100	1	1
Johnson, Richard.....	100	1	1
Johnson, Alexander.....	200	2	4
Keatley, Christian.....	150	2	2
King, William (1 slave).....	100	2	4
Livingston, James.....	150	1	1
McChish, James.....	100	1	1
McVicar, Duncan.....	50	1	2
McFadden, James.....	100	1	2
McConnell, Elizabeth.....	100	1	1
McKim, Robert.....	100	2	2
Moore, James (1 still).....	100	1	1
Moore, Abel.....	200	2	2
Moore, Joseph.....	100	1	1
Maybury, John.....	100	1	1
Mayes, Thomas.....	100	..	1
Nealy, John.....	100	1	1
Pastorius, William.....	150	1	1
Pennington, Robert.....	150	2	2
Pennington, Isaac (1 slave).....	100	2	1

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Potter, James (1 slave, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill).....	200	2	3
Quinn, Thomas.....	150	..	..
Robinson, Anthony.....	300	1	1
Robison, George.....	250	..	..
Reynolds, Adam.....	100	1	1
Reynolds, William.....	100	1	1
Ray, Robert.....	100	1	1
Rule & Frampton.....	100	3	2
Sanford, Abraham.....	100	1	1
Sankey, William.....	150	2	1
Sankey, Thomas.....	50	1	1
Thomson & Graham.....	100	3	2
Vanhorn, Joseph.....	100	1	2
Woods, George.....	60	2	3
Wilson, Peter.....	150	1	1
Watson, James.....	150	1	3
Young, William (1 still).....	100	1	1

UNSEATED LANDS.

Acres.	
1200. Proprietaries, adjoining James Potter's land and the Plains.	
1290. Wister, Casper, joining Potter's land and Nittany.	
300. Lattimer, James, on Sinking Creek, adjoining lands of Thomas McKean.	
300. Nutlock, Josiah, joining Enoch Hastings's land.	
300. Haines, Reuben, joining Tussey's Mountain and Spring Creek.	
300. Cameron, Charles, joining Joseph Allender.	
300. McClay & Shannon, joining Potter's land.	
200. Clemson, John, joining John Hastings.	
200. McClay, William, adjoining Penn's Creek.	
100. McCormick, George, joining George Woods.	
100. Potter & McClay, joining Tussey Mountain.	
100. Hoover, Jacob.	
50. Woola-ton, on the road to Lewiston, in the mountains.	

IN 1792.

3000. Miles & Patton, Nittany valley of Spring Creek.

ASSESSMENT LIST OF BALD EAGLE TOWNSHIP, 1790.

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Aisley, Thomas.....	200	2	2
Adams, Philip (1 mill).....	150	1	2
Aunes, Nathaniel (1 still).....	150	2	2
Arturs, Thomas.....	100	1	1
Armstrong, Daniel (poor).....	..	..	..
Baker, John.....	50	1	1
Bathurst, Lawrence.....	50	1	1
Boggs, Robert.....	150	2	2
Connel, William.....	..	..	..
Carrie, John (poor).....	..	..	..
Crossman, William.....	50	1	1
Connelly, Isaac (1 mulatto slave).....	500	1	1
Connelkin, Joseph.....	..	1	1
Delong, David.....	100	1	1
Delong, Jonathan.....	100	1	1
Davis, Jonas.....	100	1	1
Dewit, Barnard.....	200	2	2
Evans, Azariah.....	150	1	1
Evans, David.....	150	2	2
Ferguson, Thomas (1 still).....	300	2	2
Gardner, John.....	100	1	1
Ginsulus, Richard.....	250	1	2
Ginsulus, Mannel.....	100	..	1
Hamilton, John, Sr.....	100	2	2
Hamilton, John, Jr.....	100	1	1
Hamilton, Hugh.....	200	2	3
Hamilton, James.....	..	2	2
Hamilton, Archibald.....	..	..	2
Holt, John.....	150	1	1
Helford, Christopher.....	150	2	1
Hunter, Robert.....	75	..	1
Hunter, Andrew.....	75	1	1
Harbeson, John.....	100	1	1
Houser, Jacob.....	600	1	1
Lamb, William.....	600	2	2
Lewis, Jenn.....	148	..	..
Lucas, Benedick.....	400	1	2
Lewis, Thomas.....	200	..	..
McGee, John.....	150	..	1
McConnell, Hugh.....	150	2	2
McCommon, John.....	150	..	2
McCalmont, Thomas.....	150	..	2
McEwen, Henry.....	300	1	1
McEwen, Francis.....	150	1	1
McCracken, James.....	100	1	1
Moore, Robert.....	100	1	1
Malone, Richard, Sr.....	300	2	2
Malone, Richard, Jr.....	..	1	1
Malone, Francis.....	..	..	2
Marrison, John, Sr.....	..	..	2
Marsden, John, Jr.....	150	1	1
Ramsey, James.....	50	1	1
Reed, John.....	50	2	2
Speer, Alexander.....	150	1	1

	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Swansey, William.....	300	2	4
Straton, Lot.....	150	1	1
Turner, John.....	150	2	2
Turner, Daniel.....	50	1	1
Wilson, Thomas.....	250	1	1
Wilson, William.....	100	1	..
Williams, Joseph.....	96	1	1
Welch, Joseph (1 still).....	100	2	..
Ward, Edward.....	50	1	1

UNSEATED LANDS.

Acres.	Acres.
2894. Atley, Franks & Co.	364. Hubey, Michael.
302. Allan, Zachariah.	200. Hunter, Ephraim.
331. Bradford, William.	300. Heister, Daniel, Esq.
254. Burns, John.	300. Irwin, James.
300. Burns, Cornelius.	400. Ingersoll, Jared.
300. Boggs, Andrew's heirs.	400. Jack, James.
300. Blair, Alexander.	430. John, Mathias.
300. Barr, Hodson.	800. James, Able.
301. Brady, William Perry.	465. Jones, James.
306. Boggs, James.	423. Kercher, Mary.
304. Binks, Christopher.	306. Kercher, Ludowick.
316. Carruders, James.	404. Klyne, John.
300. Coon, Andrew.	500. Knight, George and Michael.
306. Calhoun, James.	244. Keeble, John.
290. Clay, Alexander.	300. Kimely, William.
374. Cotterel, Isaac.	300. Lawyer, Christopher.
300. Calhoun, Catrice.	250. Lusk, William.
360. DeHaas, John Philip's heirs.	324. Lippencott, William.
300. Dowdle, Michael.	900. Levy, Aaron.
300. DeHaas, Philip.	600. Lynch, Edward.
900. Evans, Rowley.	1000. Lowden & Co.
397. Elliot, Israel.	294. McCaice, Thomas, Esq.
413. Elliot, Christopher.	700. McMontrie, David.
294. Elliot, William.	600. McAllister, Richard.
500. Erwin, George.	2300. Matlack, Josiah.
311. Frank, William.	300. Morris, John, Jr.
218. Foster, Ensign.	400. Means, Robert.
324. Flahaven, Rodger.	295. Matland, Samuel.
350. Funk, Henry.	300. Miles, Samuel.
320. Frey, George.	320. Morris, Phoebe.
400. Foster, Thomas.	900. Means, Hugh.
200. Grable, Peter.	200. Nailor, Ralph's heirs.
300. Grable, George.	400. Parker, Robert.
264. Gorrell, William.	1000. Pleasant, Samuel.
460. Guyer, Adam.	192. Poultey, Thomas.
192. Hartley, Charles.	3000. Patton, John & Co.
1602. Hartley, Thomas, Esq.	326. Patton, John.
304. Herten, Azariah.	300. Promel, Robert.
544. Hunter, Samuel's heirs.	319. Richie, Grace.
300. Hedricks, John.	270. Redman, Michael.
335. Hopkins, Josiah.	288. Robison, Alexander.
334. Henderson, William.	340. Robison, George.
317. Henderson, Isabella.	295. Rhea, William.
202. Henderson, Daniel.	121. Stratton, Thomas.
272. Hawkins, John.	2403. Shippen, Josiah & Co.
325. Hutley, John.	

At the March sessions of 1791 of Mifflin County a petition from sundry citizens of Bald Eagle was presented, praying for annexation to Potter, by reason of the inconvenience attendant upon 1791. the extensive territory of Bald Eagle. The court considered and granted the application at the same sessions, and designated the territory to be annexed as "lying within a northwest line drawn from the end of Nittany Mountain (so as to include Robert Moore's) till it intersects the Huntingdon County line."

ADDITIONAL RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN BALD EAGLE IN 1791.

Armer, Thomas.	Fredericks, George.
Daily, Michael.	Fulton, James.
Delong, George,	Holcomb, Stephen.

Hamilton, Thomas.
Jones, Peter.
Lamb, Samuel.
Lucas, Baptist.
McClelland, Robert (grist-mill).

McClure, John.
McEwen, William.
McLaughlin, Daniel.
Templeton, John.

In Bald Eagle, Joshua Williams is taxed with a mill, and Michael Jack, in Potter township, also a mill. Among the additional resident tax-payers of Potter were:

Barron, John.
Carothers, John.
Carry, John.
Chartiers, William.
Concklin, Joseph.
Dale, Christian.
Davidson, John.
Davidson, Alexander.
Fulton, William.
Graham, Robert.
Hendrickson, Daniel.
Henny, Stephen.
Hicks, Jacob.

Hicks, Thomas.
Huston, William.
Irvin, John.
Larimer, Robert.
McCashion, John.
McCracken, James.
Quinn, Matthew.
Robinson, Simon.
Roll, John.
Sankey, Elizabeth.
Thompson, Robert.
Williams, George.

Single Men.

Adams, James.
Alston, Joseph.

Dunlap, Samuel.
White, John.

An assessment made for Haines township April 7, 1791, has in it the names of

Archibald Allison.
John Bechtel.
Thomas Black.
Adam Benner.
John Coorad.
Valentine Ertle.
Nicholas Gest.
Michael Koch.
Adam Klingler.
Daniel Kreomer.
Malcolm Dunkel.
Jacob Hazel.
Barnet Hazel.
Frederick Henney.
John Livingston.
Andrew Livingston.
Daniel Livingston.

Jacob Stover.
John Motz (two mills).
Michael Motz.
John McCamant.
James Moore.
Philip Nusser.
Frederick Henney.
Adam Neldigh.
John George Wolf.
C. Waldsmith.
Jacob, Adam, Frederick, and John Stover.
John Jacobs.
Joseph Davis.
Abraham Piatt.
John Watson.
Adam Harper.

CHAPTER XII.

CENTRE FURNACE—HOWELL'S MAP OF 1792—ROCK IRON-WORKS—HAINES AND UPPER BALD EAGLE, 1793-94.

COL. JOHN PATTON bought the Cornelius Connelly tract, "Morea," on which Centre Furnace was afterwards erected, the Dennis McGlatton, on 1792. which the grist-mill was afterwards erected, and the Joseph Barr warrantee tract, west of these, of Josiah Matlack, Sept. 29, 1790; the Morris Birbeck, north of these, April 3, 1792, and these four tracts were known as the Centre Furnace tracts proper. As before stated, there were some twenty-eight tracts, containing over eight thousand acres of what is now the best land in Benner and Patton townships, appurtenant to Centre Furnace domain and the Milesburg Iron-Works.

In connection with Col. Samuel Miles (who had been colonel of the rifle regiment of which Col. Patton had been major in the campaign of 1776), Col. Patton erected Centre Furnace, in the fall of 1791-92, which, with a store at that point, was in operation under the firm-name of Miles, Patton & Miles as early as May 2, 1792. This was the first blast furnace erected in Centre County. James Newell was manager for many years. Gen. John Patton died in 1802, at Centre Furnace, and Col. Miles, who resided at Cheltenham, in Montgomery County, but whose interests were represented by his sons Joseph and John, who resided in Centre County, died Dec. 29, 1805. The furnace was blown out in 1809, and laid idle until about 1825, when Joseph Green and Joseph Miles started it again.

In 1832, Gen. James Irvin and his father, John Irvin, bought the interests of the Miles' in Centre Furnace and Milesburg Iron-Works. Operation ceased at Centre Furnace in 1858.

Additional resident tax-payers in Upper Bald Eagle in 1792 were:

Dill, Michael.
McGuire, James.

Patton & Co.
Sarrack, John.

Single Freeman.

Bright, George.
Calvert, Job.
Carothers, James.

Elson, Peter.
Turner, Helmas.

IN POTTER IN 1792.

Allen, Joseph (taxed with a tanyard).
Bloom, William.
Eakens, John.
Griffus, Adam.
Geddes, John.
Harper, Henry.

Miller, Andrew.
Miles, Patton & Miles (store and iron-works).
Straw, Thomas.
Vandyke, David.
Whitehill, David.

Single Freeman.

Beckett, William.
Christy, John.
Cook, Thomas.
David, Alexander.
Graham, James.
McKinney, John.
Mitchell, Joseph.

Pierce, Adam.
Palmer, Floyd.
Stewart, William.
Straw, Joseph.
Sullivan, Edward.
Wilson, James.

Howell's map of 1792, from which a map of the territory of Centre and Clinton Counties is copied, is an exceedingly accurate representation for this early period. James Potter (judge), as appears by a letter of Reading Howell, found among the Potter papers, furnished Howell with the profiles and information for the then Mifflin County: "Connelly's" was at Blue Spring, near Pleasant Gap; "Malone's," Eagle Upper Works; the upper "Potter's" is site of Potter's old fort; the lower "Potter's" is Potter's Mills; "McCormick's," now Spring Mills; "Hubler's" was a tavern a mile west of the present village of Woodward (Motz's tavern and mills); the spot marked "Iron" indicates the old iron-mine first opened in Patton, about the centre of the present township, and "Willy Brook," the stream starting near Centre Furnace, and running into Spring Creek.

There is an account extant of Miles, Patton & Miles, of date Centre Furnace, Dec. 5, 1792, against Richard

Malone, the then rich man of what is now Boggs township, which is of interest on the score of prices: May 2, 1792, Malone is charged with a lady's fine hat, £1 10s. 0d.; tea, 4 shillings per pound; one yard of lawn, 5s. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of paper, 1 shilling; 1 bushel of salt, 10s.; loaf sugar, 2s. 6d. per pound; 4 panes of glass, 4s.; 1 pair of shoes, 8s.

With the account is a price-list for articles of produce "at the works," which Miles, Patton & Miles consider to be liberal: Wheat, 4s.; corn, 3d.; large oats, 2½s.; small do., 1½s.; potatoes, 2s.; turnips, 9d.; butter, 9d.; rye, 3s. "We give 3d. cash for good merchantable pork."

ADDITIONAL RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN (UPPER) BALD EAGLE IN 1793.

Askey, Robert.	Johnston, Thomas (grist-mill).
Beauer, Philip.	Leathers, Frederick.
Coley, Abraham.	McCrea, John.
Goodfellow, David.	Mercer, Amos.
Gunsalus, Derrick.	Shirk, John.
Hoover, John.	Vagen, James.
Hoover, Martin.	

Single Freemen.

Delviny, John.	Watson, William.
Johnston, William.	Wilson, John.
McClure, Hugh.	Wilson, William (surveyor).
Turner, William.	

Gen. Benner bought three tracts of land known as Rock Forge tracts, "John Gill," William Lippincott, and Christopher Binks, warrantees, from Josiah Matlack, May 2, 1792. William Williams and Conrad Reamy were his first tenants. Williams, on the trial, June 20, 1815, of the suit of Lauman's executors *vs.* Benner, testified that he lived on the Binks upper forge tract, now (1882) Mordecai Waddle's farm, from 1793 to 1800, under Gen. Benner; that they made the first improvement in May, 1793, a house, two cooper-shops, and they commenced the forge and made iron at it in 1794, and a grist- and saw-mill and a number of dwellings were erected on the Binks tract; that Reamy and one Stratton commenced clearing the John Gill the same year. It appears by the evidence in another suit between Isaac Jones, the master-mechanic, and Gen. Benner, that the slitting-mill was built in 1799, and he commenced building the lower forge on the 20th of February, 1800, and the rolling-mill in 1803. Thomas Waddle, Esq., was Gen. Benner's manager and business man about the works. Among his early employees were John Essington, James Harper, John Eckley, James Smith. Rock Works, after Gen. Benner's death, in 1832, were carried on by his heirs. In 1836 the lower forge went into the hands of Jacob Bergstrasser. He was succeeded in 1844 by Samuel Edmison. John Irvin's and Henry Benner's interests were sold out by the sheriff in 1852, and Rock Works ended. The year 1793 was the era of wild speculations in land. Under warrants dated July 1, 1793, Frederick Evans laid a large block of surveys on the mountain north of the Brush valley road leading to Buffalo valley, com-

mencing with the William Barton, where Tunis' mill was erected afterward, and running northerly two miles, and east from the chestnut-oak corner of the William Barton five miles. These lie in Miles township, and end with the John Thornburg. The Jacob Sigfried, Daniel Sigfried, and John Sigfried are laid on both sides of the public road through Brush Valley Narrows. More particular details of the surveys of 1792, 1793, and 1794 will be found in the respective township histories in which they are located, and thus be more readily comprehended.

The following additional resident tax-payers appear in Potter township in 1793:

Ardery, James.	Foster, Jeremiah.
Barron, William.	Gearhart, John.
Benn, Thomas.	Haston, Paul.
Cochran, William.	Lambourne, Josiah.
Caldwell, Hugh.	Miles, Patton & Miles' saw-mill.
Dale, Philip.	Michael, William.
Duffin, Hugh.	McKinney, Isaac.
Dugan, James.	McSwords, Archibald.
Everhart, Samuel.	

At the October election in 1793, Penn's valley gave only fourteen votes for Thomas Mifflin, Federal candidate for Governor, while F. A. Muhlenberg had one hundred and fifteen. Bald Eagle gave one hundred and twelve for Mifflin and seventy-four for Muhlenberg.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS IN HAINES TOWNSHIP IN 1793.

Adams, Jonathan.	Lawyer, Peter.
Allender, James.	Letterman, Peter.
Apple, Henry.	McCormick, Agnes.
Apple, John.	McGee, William.
Bierly, Anthony.	McGilliard, John.
Bollander, Henry.	Miles, James.
Bower, Jacob.	Miller, John Sadler.
Brown, John.	Moore, George.
Crees, John.	Musser, Daniel.
Cook, James, Esq. (two slaves and saw-mill).	Musser, Sebastian.
Davis, Isaac.	Nees, Philip.
Dunkle, Melchior.	Neidigh, Solomon.
Eakins, John.	Pauly, Thomas.
Emrich, Nicholas.	Phips, David.
Ertle, Daniel.	Platt, Ann (widow of Abraham).
Ertle, Philip.	Pickle, Tobias.
Felty, Conrad.	Richards, Joseph, Jr.
Frank, Philip.	Ridenbaugh, John.
Freyberger, John.	Rishel, Adam.
Fulgate, Thomas.	Rishel, Ludwig.
Green, Joseph.	Rishel, Martin.
Gast, Christian.	Rhone, Michael (moved in 1754 to Potter township, on the Manor).
Grenoble, Lawrence.	Sleeser, Tobias.
Greymeyer, Fredk.	Skilman, Jacob.
Harris, Amos.	Snyder, Nicholas.
Henry, John.	Storm, Christian.
Hetzler, Jacob.	Storm, David.
Herman, Michael.	Tillman, Andrew.
Hoover, John.	Tillman, Michael.
Hosterman, Jacob.	Voneida, Philip.
Kern, Matthias.	Weaver, John.
Kreamer, Michael.	Wise, John.
Kryder, John.	Working, Henry.

Single Freemen.

Barner, Philip.	Smith, William.
Wall, William.	White, James.
Jessup, Stephen.	White, Jeremiah.
Pickle, Christian.	Wise, George (or Weiss).

ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS, TAX-PAYERS, (UPPER) BALD
1794. EAGLE, 1794.

Adams, Richard.	Killgore, David.
Adams, William.	Kline, Nicholas.
Barnhart, Lawrence.	Knox, Galbraith.
Betchtol, Christian.	Lee, William.
Boggs, Andrew (2d).	McDonald, Joseph.
Brewly, Isaac.	McKiochan, Robert.
Burns, Anthony.	Messor, Amos.
Cahill, Edward.	Miles, Evan.
Craig, Robert.	Miles, Richard (saw-mill).
Crape, Adam.	Mitchell, David.
Diehl, Michael.	Packer, James (mill).
Douglass, John.	Perkins, Anthony.
Evaos, Thomas (living with Gen. Benner).	Reemy, Conrad.
Gillmore, John.	Rowan, Steward.
Hays, Richard.	Romabugh, Simon.
Howard, Thomas.	Shaler, William.
Jacobs, George.	Straus, H.
Kennedy, Dennis (on Houser place).	Sutton, Ephraim.
	Vincent, Peter (saw-mill).
	Wentzel, George.

Single Freemen.

Boggs, Joseph.	Johnston, David.
Benner, Mordecai.	Lewis, Jacob.
Beard, John.	Lee, Isaac.
Elson, Henry.	Vaughan, Thomas.

The assessments of Potter and Bald Eagle, in Mifflin County, subsequent to 1794 cannot be found, probably taken out for some land trial and never returned, hence it is not possible to get the names of new settlers between that year and 1800, except in that portion of Centre County which was within Northumberland County.

The death of Wm. Sankey occurred in 1794; his children were Jane, Ezekiel, William, John, James, Rachel, Elizabeth, Ann, and Esther.

May 2, 1794, is the date of a bill made out by Thomas Waddle for Gen. Benner against James Potter for hauling eight barrels of whiskey to Lewisburg, four pounds, and shows the charge for transportation at that date; distance about fifty miles.

CHAPTER XIII.

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL ELECTION, OCT. 19, 1794—
TURNER IRON-WORKS—MILES' RANGERS—POST-
OFFICES AND FORGES.

DISTRICTS.	CONGRESS.		ASSEMBLY.	
	Samuel Maclay.	John A. Hanna.	Flavel Roan.	Col. William Cooke.
Sanbury.....	251	68	296	38
Northumberland.....	236	24	232	144
Buffalo.....	464	14	451	14
Lycoming.....	30	245	190	211
Penn's valley.....	157	17	66	45
Penn's and Beaver.....	118	79	168	68
Fishing Creek.....	364	6	323	40
Turbutt.....	229	212	352	175
Bald Eagle.....	39	206	223	121
	1979	871	2303	856

It will be observed one hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast for Samuel Maclay for Congress, while the Federal candidate, John A. Hanna, had only seventeen; Bald Eagle cast thirty-nine votes for Samuel Maclay, and two hundred and six for Hanna. William Maclay (brother of Samuel) was the organizer of the Democratic party in the United States Senate in 1791, and the conservative disposition of a majority of the voters in Penn's valley is shown as indicated by no change of side in politics in ninety years, except, perhaps, during the Know-Nothing party excitement of 1854.

In 1795, Daniel Turner (surveyor) erected what were known as Turner's Iron-Works on the main branch of Spring Creek, about one mile above Bellefonte. They consisted of a forge, grist- 1795. and saw-mill, located about a stone building still standing two hundred rods or thereabouts above the Brockerhoff mill at Roopsburg. Turner failed and the works were sold to William Grant, who conveyed them to Thomas Billington, and they were known as Billington Works. They were early abandoned as iron-works. Billington, who lived in Philadelphia, offered them for sale in 1807. The names of some of Turner's workmen in 1795 were Ephraim Blackburn, Otho Spear, Andrew McMasters, Patrick McCarrigan, Samuel Curls, James Lindsay, Thomas Curry. Turner's forge was called Spring Creek Forge, as appears by a bill dated Jan. 25, 1797: Sent per Samuel Sivils to Lewistown seventy-one bars of iron; weight one ton and seven pounds.

Thomas Thompson, of Potter township, died in 1795. His children were Robert, Nancy, Prudence, and Catherine. In the same year Miles, Dunlop & Co. erected the first forge at what is now Linn & McCoy's works. The firm consisted of Evan Miles (cousin of Col. Samuel), Gen. Joseph Miles, Col. James Dunlop, and John Dunlop, his son, and Col. Samuel Miles, of Cheltenham, and it was first called Harmony Forge, for being built jointly by these iron-masters.

In December, 1795, William Petriken, Esq., had closed up his business in Carlisle, and on the 1st of January he commenced business as tailor and merchant at Bellefonte. His first customer at Bellefonte, as appears from his ledger, was Daniel Turner, and from it we glean the names of residents in Bellefonte and neighborhood for want of assessments which cannot now be found.

At Bellefonte were John G. Lowrey, James Harris, John Dunlop, John Wall, blacksmith; Alexander Deven, George McKee, William Lamb, William Pettit, James McCormick, Hugh Gallagher, on Buffalo Run; Andrew Boggs, William McKee, Logan's Gap; Samuel Beck, William McClure, William Goodfellow, Galbraith Knox, Evan Miles, Jonathan Boggs, John Gilmore, Adam Crepes, Christopher Irvin, Capt. James Miles, James Smith, Spring Creek; Joseph Boggs, James Williamson, Isaac

McKinney, John Anderson, Penn's valley; Alexander Davidson, Buffalo Run; Andrew Miller, Buffalo Run; John Richards, Half Moon; William Tip-ton, David Killgore, James Ramsey, boatman. Books were included among Mr. Petriken's sales. He has Mr. Swansey charged with Hervey's Meditations, 7s. 6d.

Capt. Joseph Miles' "Rangers."—At the close of 1795 the French Directory had come into power, and early in 1796 signified its displeasure at the ratification of Jay's treaty with Great Britain. On the 2d of July the Directory issued their celebrated decree "that all neutral or allied powers shall without delay be notified that the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation, as to searches or capture, in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them." Rumors reached the United States that measures hostile to American commerce were contemplated before this. In June a valuable ship called the "Mount Vernon" was captured off the capes of the Delaware by a French privateer from St. Domingo. This and other indignities roused the military spirit that had been slumbering since the Revolution.

The Scotch-Irish settlers about Bellefonte being of a reading people, always have taken deep interest in political questions, particularly those which appealed to their patriotism. They were not slow in rallying to the support of the government, and, eminently practical, their first move was to form a military company. The only names we can glean of the members of this company is from Esquire Petriken's day-book charges for making their uniforms; one pound, thirteen shillings, nine pence was the cost of a uniform suit:

Boggs, Robert.	McQuaid, James.
Civil, Samuel.	Morien, Arthur.
Davids, Daniel.	Reesides, James.
Dewling, Samuel.	Shull, Philip.
Filey, James.	Spear, Otho.
Goodfellow, David.	Summers, Henry.
McGoven, William.	Turner, Joseph.

Miles Township.—As early as 1794 a petition was presented to the Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County for a division of Haines township, setting forth that Penn's and Brush valleys were divided by a lofty mountain which renders communication difficult, and praying that a division line be run along the Middle Mountain. The court appointed six commissioners, but their report cannot be found, or any record of the erection of Miles township. The township, however, was organized in 1797, and an assessment made this year, upon which were the following taxable inhabitants:

Adams, Jonathan.	Bollander, Stephen.
Andrews, Samuel.	Buchtel, John, Sr.
Apple, Andrew.	Buchtel, John, Jr.
Apple, Henry.	Buchtel, Peter.
Apple, John.	Clelland, Arthur.
Been, John.	Clelland, James.
Bierly, Anthony.	Ertle, Valentine.

Gast, Christian.	Meyer, Philip.
Gast, Nicholas.	Meyer, John.
George, John.	Miles, James.
Gramly, Francis.	Miller, Adam.
Green, Samuel.	Moore, James.
Green, Thomas.	Nyhart, Conrad.
Gutshall, Michael.	Phillips, John.
Hazel, Barnet.	Pickle, John.
Hazel, Jacob.	Pickle, Thomas.
Hess, Dewalt.	Pickle, Tobias.
Hull, Adam.	Preston, Aldjah.
Jessup, John.	Reber, Abraham.
Johnston, William.	Schaeffer, Nicholas.
Keru, Matthias.	Shank, Dewalt.
Kepler, Jacob.	Shenkle, John.
Kerman, Jacob.	Shenkle, Philip.
Krieger, Jacob.	Shively, John.
Kryder, John, Jr.	Stutt, Philip.
McCammun, John.	Spangler, Christian.
McKinney, John.	Wagoner, John.
McMullen, Robert.	Walter, Jacob.
Martin, William (shop-keeper).	Walter, Michael.

Single Freeman.

Allen, Robert.	Moore, John.
Apple, Andrew, Jr.	Moore, Patrick.
Bierly, Nicholas.	Pickle, Christian.
Black, John.	Pickle, John, Jr.
Buchtel, Martin.	Pickle, Tobias.
Hazel, Jacob.	Pickle, Simon.
Keru, Killian.	Spangler, George.
Kepler, John.	Spangler, Jacob, Jr.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS OF HAINES.

Allender, John.	Lloyd, John.
Armstrong, William.	McBeath, John.
Berry, Jacob.	McElwee, William.
Brown, Jacob.	Mack, Rudolph.
Brown, John (shoemaker).	Martin, Robert.
Bowersox, George.	Miaick, George.
Carson, John.	Mitchell, John.
Carson, Robert.	Ox, Peter.
Charters, William.	Reed, Adam.
Cook, David.	Reed, Benjamin.
Dawson, James.	Reed, Michael.
Derfinger, John.	Reynolds, James (retailer).
Dunmeyer, Nicholas.	Robb, John.
Espig, Christian (doctor).	Row, Dietrich.
Graham, Patrick.	Scott, David.
George, John.	Shaffer, John.
Gray, David (one slave).	Shroyer, Jacob.
Gunckel, Daniel.	Sowerwine, William.
Gunckel, Philip.	Spangler, John.
Gundy, Jacob.	Stroh, Frederick.
Heckman, Peter.	Waldenberger, Daniel.
Hindman, Samuel.	Weaver, Michael, Sr.
Housman, Andrew.	Weaver, Michael, Jr. (retailer).
Kreighlsun, John.	Weaver, Adam.
Linn, Patrick.	William, George.

Single Men.

Bartges, William.	Smith, James.
Daubel, Jacob.	Smith, William.
Carson, William.	Weise, David.
Harper, John.	Weise, George.
Habler, Adam.	Weise, Henry.
Smith, Andrew.	

The first post-office established in Centre County was at Milesburg, March 13, 1797, and Joseph Green was appointed postmaster. Prior to this time the nearest post-office was Northumberland. Jesse Moore, of Potter, died in 1797; also Joseph Allender, of Bald Eagle. Allender's children were Alexander, James, Joseph, and William, and four daughters.

Bellefonte Forge (now Valentines & Co.) was erected by John Dunlop as early as 1798. John G. Lowrey was manager. A bill for iron, sent from Bellefonte Forge, June 19, 1798, to William Irvin, for ten hundred and ten pounds of bar iron, containing thirty-seven pieces, by James Lindsey, on account of John Dunlop, signed by John G. Lowrey, is still extant: 1010 lbs., at \$5.60, \$565.00₁₀₀. On the death of John Dunlop in 1815, these works were leased by the Valentine brothers and W. A. Thomas, and passed by purchase to them Oct. 1, 1821, in connection with John Dunlop's Logan Works and the mines, for \$14,000. Samuel, Jacob, George, and Reuben were the Valentine brothers. The first rolling-mill was built by them and Mr. Thomas in 1824. In a letter from Col. Miles, addressed to Evan Miles, dated Dec. 27, 1798, he says, "I am trying to get some money for opening the Presque Isle Road and for the Bald Eagle Creek, but have very poor prospects. The bill for a new county was reported as unfinished business, but was postponed at the request of your own members. I shall not push it this session for certain reasons."

CHAPTER XIV.

POLITICAL—ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS—ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS AND OFFICERS, 1791-1800.

AT the time of the accession of John Adams to the Presidency, March 4, 1797, party lines were drawn, and having been the candidate of Federalists, he and his measures were closely watched by a well-organized and very powerful opposition, known as the Republican party. The difficulties with the French Directory were the first to stare him in the face. The latter had treated our minister, Gen. Pinckney, in a very insulting manner, and he had retired to Amsterdam to await instructions. Outrages were committed upon our commerce by French vessels, and measures had to be taken without delay.

Congress was convened on the 15th of May. Among acts passed at this session was that of July 6, 1797, laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, which was very unpopular, principally on account of its title, as indicated in the following petition. Congress adjourned on the 10th of July, and the intolerance of the Directory continued; frequent occasion was taken to insult the United States government, and in fact open war waged by the cruisers of France on our commerce.

These indignities aroused public sentiment to such an extent that an act was passed May 28, 1798, authorizing the President of the United States 1798. to raise an army of ten thousand men for three years, of which Gen. Washington was appointed commander-in-chief June 25th. The act concerning aliens was passed, giving the President power

to order aliens out of the United States, etc., and on the 6th of July, 1798, the act respecting alien enemies. These two acts, with that previously passed (June 18, 1798) to amend the naturalization laws, requiring fourteen years' residence in order to become a citizen, are what were commonly known as the *alien and sedition laws*.

July 7, 1798, the act to declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France no longer obligatory upon the United States became a law, followed by acts to protect the commerce of the United States, etc.

On the 9th of July, 1798, the other act referred to in the petition was approved. It provided for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and created a host of commissioners, assessors, surveyors, and clerks. This was followed by the act of July 14, 1798, imposing a direct tax of \$2,000,000, of which the quota of Pennsylvania was \$237,177⁷²/₁₀₀, on dwelling-houses and the lot whereon the same are erected, not exceeding ten acres in each case. This discrimination was in favor of holders of unseated or uncultivated lands, and was therefore obnoxious to the common-sense ideas of justice and fairness for which our German population are proverbial, as well as to their praiseworthy notions of economy in assessing and collecting the tax, evinced in their suggestion for Congress to direct the State to assess its population in the usual way.

Congress adjourned on the 16th of July, and during the recess both Federalists and Republicans were actively engaged in measures for support or attack of the administration, and petitions were actively circulated among the people. Northumberland County was districted, and the following carefully-prepared petition was circulated in Haines township. It has no date, but is to be referred undoubtedly to the fall of 1798. The signatures marked with a * are in German, the body of the petition in English.

In connection with this petition we have the interesting fact preserved by tradition that there was a prosecution under it against one at least of the inhabitants of what is now Centre County. Complaint was made against Thomas McCommon (McCalmont) for using seditious language, in 1798 or 1799. John G. Lowrey and Andrew Boggs, the lawyer, were sent down Nitany valley to arrest him. Mr. McCalmont asked permission to go to the spring for a drink, and did not return. They were very glad he did not, and returned to Bellefonte with a fixed resolution not to have anything more to do with the sedition law.

^a To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

^b The petition of the subscribers inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania,

^c Respectfully sheweth

^d That while we are warmly attached to the Union we cannot but express our concern at several acts passed in the two last sessions of Congress:

^e 1st. The law for erecting a standing army. Whilst we can assure your honorable body that we are ready at any call to defend our country against any foreign enemy in case of an invasion.

"2d. The edition and alien laws. Whilst we believe them to produce more dissension than union, and to bear too much of the face of persecution.

"3d. The law for raising a revenue on stamped vellum, parchment and paper. While we believe the inconvenience of procuring and using stamped paper is too much felt by individuals, and the name of a stamp act odious to most Americans.

"4th. The law for assessing and collecting a direct tax, the great increase of revenue officers, and the great expense necessary to levy and collect money under the new regulations are in our opinion serious objections; but equal weight is the partiality which must necessarily attend its operation.

"It is now well known that the owners of houses in Pennsylvania will pay much more in proportion to the value of their property than the holders of uncultivated lands. We think if Congress would direct each State to assess their proportion of the two millions of dollars in their own usual way, it would be less expensive and more equal.

"The humble prayer of your petitioners, therefore, is that the subject we have mentioned may be taken into consideration by Congress, while we declare our desire that such a system of economy may be pursued as will be compatible with the dignity and security of our government, and that the wisdom of our Federal Legislature will select such methods of raising whatsoever revenue may be deemed necessary as will be least disagreeable to the people at large and best calculated to promote harmony among the greatest body of our citizens."

(Signed by)

Christian Espich.
Michael Bollenger.
William Sowerwine.
John Young.
*Nicholas Kurtz.
*Frederick Hennig.
*Philip Danner.
Philip Dewald.
Michael Weaver.
*Henry Weiss.
*George Brecht [Bright].
*George Hess.
Adam Hubler.
*Philip Franck.
George Franck.
Jacob Lurch.
John Weaver.
Lewis Waltmeier.
Jacob Sheffer.
George Bayer.
*Weiland Schmitt.
*John Krytzer.
Jacob Skillman.
*George Minnigh.
Michael Schafer.
George Valor.
Stephel Frank.
Frederick Kohler.
*John Hess.
*Frantz Hess.
*Charles Hoy.
*Leonard Stephen.
*George Kiesler.
John Kritzer, Jr.
*John Herder.
*Valentine Ertel.
*Tobias Bickel.
*John Dunkel.
*Adam Geho.
Nicholas Gast.
Christian Gast.
Anthony Wolf.
*Daniel Master.
George Wolf.
George Wolf, Jr.
*Benjamin Rieff.
Matthias Hess.
*Rudolph Mark.
Adam Neidigh.
3

John Neidigh.
*Henry Wise.
*George Speis.
Michael Wolf.
Philip Gunkel.
*Jacob Killinger.
*George Trautner.
Adam Smith.
*Jeremiah Trautner.
*Michael Mockel.
*Jacob Heltner.
*Adam Mockel.
*Jacob Brown.
*Samuel Herr.
*Frederick Stroh.
James Duncan.
*Daniel Gast.
*George Saartz.
Patrick Linn.
*Jacob Miller.
*Benjamin Hess.
*Samuel Herr.
Adam Weaver.
*Dewalt Gast.
*George Schwartz.
*John Brown.
Adam Harper.
Philip Henry.
Henry Harper.
Robert McBeth.
Andrew McBeth.
John Harper.
*George Bauersacker.
Adam Harper, Jr.
John Stover.
*Valentine Stover.
Jacob Stover, Jr.
Adam Stover.
Jacob Stover.
Frederick Stover.
*Michael Hess.
Daniel Walterberger.
*Michael Hotz.
John Dunkel.
George Keisler.
Michael Hess.
George Weiss.
Christian Stumm.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN HAINES IN 1798.

Bollinger, Michael.	Hess, David.
Bright, George.	Kern, John.
Emerick, Christian.	Lutz, John.
Geho, Adam.	McPherson, John.
Henny, Philip.	Young, John.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN MILES IN 1798.

Brungart, Martin.	Moore, Philip.
Berry, Jacob.	Meyer, Henry.
Crane, David.	Patterson, James.
Dunkel, Christian.	Spangler, Peter.
Little, John.	Wertz, George.
Lish, Zachariah.	Wolf, George.
Miller, Jacob.	Wolfart, Philip.

On the 1st of April, 1798, post-offices were established simultaneously at Aaronsburg and Bellefonte. James Dnnacan was appointed postmaster of the former, and James Harris of the latter.

RESIDENTS OF AARONSBURG, 1799.

Armstrong, William.	Kreitzer, John.
Bollinger, Michael.	Mitchell, John.
Bright, George.	Ox, Peter.
Brown, John.	Reynolds, James.
Brown, John, Jr.	Shaffer, Michael.
Christman, Felix.	Shaffer, Henry.
Daneker, Peter.	Smith, Adam.
Dewalt, Philip.	Smith, Wiant.
Donner, Philip.	Stephen, Leonard.
Duncan, James.	Storm, Christian.
E-pich, Christian.	Stroh, Frederick.
Henny, Frederick.	Wagoner, John.
Henny, Philip.	Weaver, Adam.
Hess, George.	Weaver, Michael.
Hess, Samuel.	Weiss, Henry.
Kirk, Michael.	Young, John.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENT TAXABLES IN HAINES.

Allright, Jacob.	Harter, John.
Beal, Dewalt.	Kister, George.
Beal, George.	Leiser, Matthias.
Buchler, John.	Relgart, Joseph.
Emerick, Casper.	Strey, John.
Fie, Henry.	Swartz, George.
Fitler, Jacob.	Wenver, John, Jr.
Grossman, Nicholas.	Zettlemeyer, Godfrey.
Hanse, Adao.	

Single Freeman.

Dunkel, Jacob.	Hess, John.
Dunkel, John.	Hedinger, Jacob.
Ewing, John.	Sweeney, Thomas.

The act of March 1, 1780, abolished slavery within the State as to all persons thereafter born in the State, but there remained a number of registered slaves, and there were in 1799 a few persons 1799. within the limits of what is now Centre County who could be called slaveholders. The following advertisement is a relic of the institution:

"2s. REWARD.

"Run away on the 24 inst. Negroman John about 22 also negro girl named Flora about 18, Stender made speaks bad English and a little French. Has a Scar on her upper lip and letters brand-d on her breast, who ever secures the runaways in any place where their master can get them shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

"CENTRE FURNACE, MIFFLIN COUNTY
"July 26, 1799."

"JOHN PATTON

OFFICERS OF BALD EAGLE, 1791-1800.

1791.—Constable, R. Malone; Supervisors of Roads, William Swansey, Joshua Williams; Overseers of the Poor, I. Conolly, Thomas Erskine.

- 1793.—Constable, Thomas Erskine; Supervisors of Roads, John Holt, Christopher Helford; Overseers of the Poor, R. Malone, Robert Boggs.
- 1794.—Constable, Thomas Erskine; Supervisors of Roads, Robert Boggs, Thomas McCommon; Overseers of the Poor, William Lamb, Thomas Williams.
- 1795.—Constable, Thomas Wilson; Supervisors of Roads, Robert Boggs, Christopher Helford; Overseers of the Poor, Richard Malone, Henry McEwen.
- 1796.—Constable, John Holt; Supervisors of Roads, Francis McEwen, James Green; Overseers of the Poor, James Packer, Joseph Allender.
- 1797.—Constable, Joseph Allender; Supervisors of Roads, Christopher Peightol, Hugh Gallagher; Overseers of the Poor, James Miles, Philip Antes; Fence-Viewers, Robert Boggs, Thomas Erskine; Auditors, R. Miles, James Harris.
- 1798.—Constable, William Riddle; Supervisors of Roads, James Dunlop, Frederick Leathers; Overseers of the Poor, Adam McKee, James Miles; Fence-Viewers, I. Connelly, James Packer; Assessors, Hugh Gallagher, Philip Benner.
- 1799.—Constable, William Connelly; Supervisors of Roads, R. Miles, J. Harrison; Overseers of the Poor, J. McCord, R. Gordon; Assessors, J. Dunlop, James Green.
- 1800.—Constable, William Connelly; Supervisors of Roads, Galbrish Knox, John Holt; Overseers of the Poor, John Dunlop, James Miles; Assessors, John Harrison, Martin Hoover.

CHAPTER XV.

POPULATION—ERECTION OF CENTRE COUNTY AND COUNTY LINES.

Population.—The census report for the year 1800 indicates the number of inhabitants of those portions of Mifflin and Lycoming Counties erected into Centre, as follows:

	White.	Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Bald Eagle and Patton.....	1509	25	1	1535
Centre.....	698	11	—	709
Potter.....	1151	19	—	1170
(Lower) Bald Eagle.....	663	34	1	698
				4112

Erection of Centre County and Boundary Lines.

—Centre County was erected Feb. 13, 1800 (3 Smith's Laws, 407), with the following boundary: Beginning opposite the mouth of Quinn's Run, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna; thence a straight line to the mouth of Fishing Creek; thence to the northeast corner of Miles township (late Haines), including Nittany valley; thence by the northeastern boundaries of the said township to the summit of Tussey's Mountain; thence by the summit of said mountain, by the lines of Haines township in Northumberland County, Potter township in Mifflin, and Franklin township in Huntingdon County, to a point three miles southwest of the present line between Mifflin and Huntingdon Counties; thence by a direct line to the head of the Southwest Branch of Bald Eagle Creek; thence a direct line to the head-waters of the Moshannon; thence down the same to the Susquehanna, and down the Susquehanna to the place of beginning.

The northeast corner of Miles was the southeast corner of old Lamar, and Tussey Mountain in the

act must mean the Seven Mountains, which no doubt were considered a continuation of Tussey. Shortly after the erection of Potter, in 1774, its southern boundary must have been limited to the Seven Mountains, as the McNitts, who lived on the eastern portion of Armagh, disappear from the Potter assessment. But the processes of change of township boundaries cannot be traced by the records, and we are in doubt how the eastern line of Centre changed from a northwesterly line to a northeasterly line. When Hartley was erected, in 1811, the county line from the four-mile tree in the Narrows is spoken of as a south line.

The change of direction of the northern portion of the east boundary line of Centre is explained by the annexation of some of the territory of Lycoming by act of Assembly of March 23, 1818. That part of Wayne township in Lycoming County which includes the east end of Sugar valley, beginning on the summit of a mountain north of Sugar valley, at a water-pond on the division line between Lycoming and Centre Counties; thence an east course to the head-waters of Sinking Fishing Creek, including Henry Barner's farm; thence a south course to the Union County line, was annexed to Miles township, Centre County. This was the northeastern territory of the present township of Greene in Clinton County.

However the change occurred, there was a difficulty and dispute about the line, arising from the fact, no doubt, that the act erecting Union County, March 22, 1813, made no locally identified boundary, merely erecting all that part of Northumberland County lying on the west side of the river into a separate county to be called Union.

The dispute was settled by the report of Jacob Kryder, of Centre County; James Dale, of Union; and John Hanna, of Lycoming County, who were authorized by act of Assembly, passed March 28, 1820, to employ two practical surveyors to run the division line between Union and Centre Counties, and the line agreed upon by the commissioners, or a majority of them, was to remain of record as the established line between the said counties.

These commissioners, in a report dated May 23, 1820, state that they employed Abraham Weber, of Centre County, and Adam Wilt, of Union County, as surveyors, and that they ran and marked the line from Hendrick's saw-mill on Penn's Creek to the top of the mountain north of the Brush Valley road, according to a draft accompanying their report.

The draft shows that they commenced at a spruce on the north side of Penn's Creek, opposite a small island, and ran N. 47° E. 40 perches to a spruce; thence N. 83° E. 100 perches to a gum; thence N. 47° E. 1960 perches, crossing Cherry Run (twice), then Laurel Run, to the four-mile tree on the Penn's Valley road. At this point they have dotted "the old county line," as running across the road in the direction N. 22½° W. From the four-mile tree they

ran N. 35°, 2250 perches to a pine north of Rapid Run and a little beyond the Brush Valley road.

This was not the extent of the east line, but probably as far as settled the dispute. Just fifty years afterwards, April 1, 1870, R. F. Brown, of Union County; H. P. Treziulny, of Centre; John Swartzell, of Mifflin; and Aaron K. Gift, of Snyder, were authorized by act of Assembly to run the boundary line between Union County and Centre, etc. (P. L. 882).

They reported Feb. 16, 1871, they had marked the line upon the ground and placed monuments at corners and crossings of public roads: Beginning at the "Tea Spring" (which is on the Joseph Wister tract at John Zimmerman's, near head of Big Fishing Creek), south forty-four and one-fourth degrees west five miles to a marked stone on south side of the public road in Brush Valley Narrows (about fifty perches west of where the road to McCall's mill enters the public road on the Jacob Sigfried tract); thence south thirty-eight and three-fourth degrees west seven miles to a marked stone on the north side of the turnpike in the Penn's Valley Narrows (on lines of Simon Snyder and Philip Gheer tracts); thence south forty-nine and a half degrees west six miles and forty perches to a gum corner, between counties of Centre, Mifflin, and Union (near the northwest corner of the Thomas Castoris survey; whole length of eastern boundary, eighteen miles and forty perches).

The western and northern boundaries, being Moshannon Creek and the river down to Quinn's Run, need no remark; from opposite Quinn's Run the boundary runs south to the mouth of Fishing Creek, and thence southeasterly along the old Lamar township line to the old corner of Miles township, which, judging from the present maps, was somewhat eastward of where Lamar (now Crawford), Wayne, and Greene townships, in Clinton County, corner.

A change in the northern boundary resulted from an act passed March 27, 1819, providing that from and after the 1st of May next all that part of the township of Bald Eagle beginning at the river opposite the mouth of Quinn's Run; thence along the division line of the counties of Centre and Lycoming one mile; thence by a direct line to the mouth of Sinnemahoning Creek, should be annexed to the county of Lycoming, that part opposite to the township of Dunstable to be attached to that township, and that opposite to the township of Chapman to be attached to the township of Chapman.

The line between Centre and Huntingdon was returned by James Hunter, Esq., the surviving commissioner, as run and marked by himself and Robert Boggs, commissioners appointed under the act of Jan. 7, 1801. They began at a B. O. on the top of Tussey's Mountain; thence S. 58° W. 960 to a chestnut on the summit of Tussey's Mountain; thence N. 70° W. 3494 perches to a red-oak at the head-springs of Bald Eagle Creek, and the North Branch of the Little

Juniata; thence North 84° W. 3640 to a red-oak at the head of Big Moshannon.

Abraham M. Elder, of Centre County, and Abednego Stephens, of Huntingdon County, two of the commissioners appointed by act of Assembly of 11th of April, 1848 (P. L., page 505), to run and mark the line between Blair and Centre Counties, reported Nov. 16, 1848, that they had run said line from a red-oak stump at the head-waters of the Juniata River and of Bald Eagle Creek S. 88½° W. 4020 perches to the red-oak at the head of the Moshannon Creek.

Joseph Deving, William P. Mitchell, and O. M. Irvine, commissioners appointed by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of Blair and Centre Counties, under the general act of April 17, 1876 (Pennsylvania Laws, 42), made their report, filed Dec. 11, 1876, that they had commenced, Sept. 26, 1876, at the common corner of Blair, Huntingdon, and Centre, where they found a pine stump and witnesses on the summit of Muncy Mountain (which is on a tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Christian Vanphole, warrant of 8th of April, 1863). From this point they ran N. 64½° W. 246 perches to the head-waters of Bald Eagle Creek, where they made an elm corner. (This elm is on the Samuel Downing tract, warrant of 8th of December, 1784, about fifteen perches east of Dix Station, Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad, which is on the division line between Samuel Downing and Joseph Downing warrantees, about 122 perches from their southern line.) From the elm they ran due west 3708 perches to the red-oak corner tree at the head of the Moshannon, bearing date of Elder and Stephen's survey of 1848. They re-marked the red-oak with witnesses to it. The corners and witnesses of Joseph Deving *et al.* line are each marked by four notches, and the line trees by a blaze below a notch. Their terminus, the red-oak at the head-waters of the Moshannon, is on the Joseph Stroud warrant, Dec. 26, 1793, on S. W. portion thereof. Running east from this red-oak the line enters what is known as the Morgan lands, at the N. W. corner of James Moore warrant, March 13, 1794, and passing through what is known as "the Moore settlement," crossing the Tyrone and Clearfield road south of Garduer's Station, leaving the Woomer heirs a little to the south of the line, enters the John Hoover warrant, Jan. 18, 1794, at N. W. end, little south of its chestnut, and ends at the elm which is on the Susanna Lamb warrant of 18th of January, 1794, Morgan tract, a little west of William Crane's house, between the public road and the railroad.

The line as run in 1857 between Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre Counties, filed in the Quarter Sessions, Dec. 5, 1857, began at a white-pine on the summit of Muncy Mountain; ran south 68° E., at a mile and a quarter crossing Warrior Branch Run, between 6 and 7 mile passing Pennsylvania Furnace, 8 mile W. O., 9 mile Co. O., to a stone heap 160 perches beyond (9 mile C. O.); thence N. 65° E. along top of Tussey's

Mountain, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles crossing Indian path, 2 mile chest. oak, 3 mile chest. oak; thence crossing the road to Stone Valley, at 4 miles hemlock, five miles pine, 6 miles C. O., 7 mile white-pine; at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles changed course to N. 80 E. 160 to a white-pine; thence S. 40 E. 2 miles and 260 perches to a stone heap; thence, skirting Big Meadow to the north, N. 80 E., at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles crossing path to Stone Valley, 2 mile white-pine, 3 miles C.O., and 150 perches to a stone heap for corner; thence S. 20 E., 1 mile through Big Kettle, to a stone-heap corner; thence North 60 E., 1 mile pine, 2 mile a pine, then changed course N. 65 E., one mile pine; thence N. 60 E. 73 perches; thence N. 45 E. 247 to pine; thence over Bald Mountain N. 70 E., 2 miles B. O. at the turnpike to Lewistown; thence N. 75 E., at 1 mile yellow-pine, at 2 mile C.O.; thence N. 60 E., 1 mile C.O.; thence N. 65° E.; at 2 miles white-pine through path in Poe Valley at one-half mile, crossing Logan's path to a post-corner marked 12 mile; thence, at $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile crossing Millheim turnpike, to 13 mile pine; thence same course 14 mile pine; thence to 15 mile white-pine, through tracts in the warrantee name of Kennedy, passing 16 mile white pine, 17 mile ch. o., 18 mile w. pine near forks of Poe Creek and Swift Run with Penn's; thence N. 77° E. three miles to an old hemlock, corner north of Follmer's saw-mill, corner of Union County. This was surveyed and drafted by H. P. Treziulny. No great reliance, however, can be placed upon the draught. He makes the distance from the Mifflin County line twenty-one miles to the Union County corner, which he specifies as a hemlock opposite to and 50 rods southward of the east line of William Harrison warrantee of 27th of March, 1793.

An act of Assembly of 1835-36 provided that Daniel Hanna, of the county of Lycoming, Jos. F. Quay and Jacob Bolinger, of the county of Centre, be appointed commissioners to run and mark the division line between the counties of Centre and Lycoming, beginning at the mouth of Fishing Creek; thence down the south side of Bald Eagle Creek to the Bald Eagle bridge (south of Lock Haven); thence to the dividing ridge between Nittany valley and Nippenose, so as to include all Nittany valley in Centre County; thence a direct course to the Tea Spring, near the east end of Sugar valley.

The final legislation upon the county line between Centre and Clinton was the act of Feb. 25, 1859, which authorized Joseph F. Quay, of Clinton County, and N. J. Mitchell and Henry P. Treziulny, of Centre County, as commissioners to run the line, and the *report of the said commissioners* to be final and conclusive.

The report of Joseph F. Quay and Henry P. Treziulny was filed, as directed by the act, on the 28th of November, 1859, and is as follows:

four miles and two hundred and sixty perches to a stone heap, the southwest corner of the Martin Withington survey; then east along the division line of certain tracts of land (as per diagram on file in the commissioners' office) to a black-oak corner tree; thence south three miles to a c. o. corner tree, N. 60 E. two hundred and twenty perches to a hemlock corner; thence south thirty degrees east two miles and two hundred and forty perches to a marked birch on the bank of Beech Creek; thence down the middle of said creek, by the several courses thereof, eleven miles and one-half, to its junction with the Bald Eagle Creek; thence crossing the Bald Eagle Creek, south thirty degrees east one hundred and ninety perches to a stone heap on top of Muncy Mountain, and along the top of said ridge south fifty-four degrees west one mile and fifty-six perches to a pine-tree; thence south twenty-nine degrees east six miles and three hundred perches to a large stone heap on the top of a mountain south of Sugar valley; thence north eighty degrees east four miles to a pine; thence north eighty-five degrees east two and one-half miles to a pine; north eighty degrees east five and one-half miles to a pine; north seventy degrees east four miles to a double pine; thence north seventy-three degrees east three miles and two hundred and sixteen perches to a post at turnpike road leading from Loganville to the river, and along the said turnpike north forty-three west seventy-two perches to Tea Spring, the head of Fishing Creek."

CHAPTER XVI.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—COURT PROCEEDINGS—ROADS—TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENTS.

WILLIAM SWANSEY, Robert Boggs,¹ and Andrew Gregg,² the trustees specified in the act of Assembly erecting the county, met at Bellefonte on the 31st of July, 1800. A conveyance for one-half of the tract of land on which the town of Bellefonte was laid out, including a moiety of the lots in said town, as well as those sold or those not sold, was presented by James Dunlop and James Harris, Esqs., according to their bond given to the Governor. It was agreed that the sale of the lots should be indiscriminate, and the money arising therefrom should be divided equally between the proprietors and trustees, and that on the first Monday of September the residue of the part undivided in the town should be laid out in lots of two and a half acres each and sold at public auction. It was also agreed that it would be injurious to the interest of the inhabitants to erect the prison in the public square, and that application should be made to the Legislature to vest the trustees with discretionary power to erect the prison in any other part of the town. On the 1st of September they met again, articulated with Col. Dunlop and Mr. Harris for payment of one-half of the proceeds of lots to be sold, and contracted with Hudson Williams to build the prison on such lot as should be designated. It was to be thirty feet long and twenty-five feet wide in the clear. Among other specifications, "there shall be an apartment in the cellar for a dungeon; said dungeon shall be twelve feet by nine in the clear, covered above with hewed logs laid close together under the plank of the floor, and a proper trap-door to let into the dungeon." The

¹ Beginning at a fallen sugar-tree corner on the bank of the Susquehanna River, being a corner of two tracts of land surveyed in pursuance of warrants granted to Robert Irwin and Joseph F. Quay, thence south

¹ John G. Lowrey appointed March 4, 1807, vice Robert Boggs, deceased.

² Andrew Gregg resigned, and James Potter (judge) appointed in his place Feb. 6, 1804.

contract price for the jail was one thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The first court held in Bellefonte was the Quarter Sessions of November, 1800, before Associate Judges James Potter and John Barber, when, upon motion of Jonathan Walker, Esq., the following attorneys were qualified: Jonathan Walker, Charles Huston, Elias W. Hale, Jonathan Henderson, Robert Allison, Robert F. Stewart, William A. Patterson, John Miles, David Irvine, W. W. Laird, and John W. Hunter.

The January sessions, 1801, were also held by Judge Potter and his associates; constables appearing for Upper Bald Eagle, William Connelly; Lower **1801.** Bald Eagle, Samuel Carpenter; Centre, John McCalmont; Haines, Philip Frank; Miles, Stephen Bolender; Potter, Thomas Sankey; Patton, Christian Dale. The following persons were recommended for license as inn-keepers: John Matthias Beuck, Aaronsburg; Robert Porter, Franklin; Thomas Wilson, Centre; James Whitehill, Potter; and Philip Callahan, Aaronsburg.

Feb. 24, 1801, John Hall, David Barr, and Matthew Allison, county commissioners, levied the first county tax, amounting to seventeen hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents.

The first grand jury was assembled to April sessions, 1801, when the president judge, James Riddle, appeared on the bench for the first time in the county. The names of these jurors were William Swansey, Esq., James Harris, Esq., Philip Benner, Richard Malone, John Ball, David Barr, William Kerr, Esq., Michael Bolinger, Esq., James Whitehill, William Irvine, John Irvin, William Earley, Esq., James Newall, Samuel Dunlop, Alexander Read, Gen. John Patton, John M. Beuck, James Reynolds, Michael Weaver, and Felix Chrisman.

Additional persons recommended for license: Hugh Gallagher and Benjamin Patton, Bellefonte; Jacob Kepler and John Benner, Potter; John Motz and William Sowerwine, of Haines.

The first case of notoriety, particularly from the array of counsel concerned, was *George McKee vs. Hugh Gallagher*, 18th August, term 1801. McKee kept a tavern in a stone house on the lot where Thomas Reynolds now resides; Gallagher, in a long frame house which stood in the lot now occupied by D. G. Bush, Esq. A wagon loaded with whiskey in barrels did not stand overnight in front of McKee's, as some one took out the pinnings, and it rushed, like the swine of old, down the declivity into the creek, and the whiskey floated off with its waters. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.*

The case, however, was slander. Gallagher said George McKee stole Samuel Lamb's saddle-bags. The counsel who appeared for McKee were Foulke, Reed, J. Dunlop, S. Duncan, Wallace, T. Duncan, McCullogh, Thompson, Miles, McClure, Kidd, Irwin, Allison, and Patterson. For Gallagher appeared Stewart, Walker, Henderson, Rose, Huston, Hastings,

Clark, Hall, Laird, Bonham, Gemmill, Burnside, Boggs, Orbison, Cadwalader, Canan, Smith, Carpenter, H. Dunlop, Dean, Hepburn, and Bellas. After exhausting all the tactics known to lawyers in attack and defense, the case was finally marked settled.

At the same sessions, upon the application of the grand jury, William Connelly was brought before the court for contempt in not attending upon them properly, and for locking them up in the county prison and detaining them there a long time.

Matthew Allison, Esq., John Dunlop, and Jacob Skillman were each fined six dollars for default after being duly summoned as grand jurors; the first two named, however, were heard on oath, and the fine remitted. James Dunlop, Esq., another grand juror, was excused from attendance.

Road Petitions, 1801.—January, 1801, upon the petition of William Tate for road from his house to the great road leading from Cadwallader's mills to the town of Bellefonte, Thomas Thompson, Philip Benner, Abraham Elder, James Hamilton, Peter Gray, and David Whitehall, Jr., were appointed as viewers, etc.

Petition of Philip Benner, of Spring township, for road from his new rolling- and slitting-mill (on the west branch of Spring Creek) to Centre Furnace. The court appointed as viewers John Ball, Jacob Houser, James Whitehill, Robert Moore, Christian Dale, and Michael Jack.

Petition of Christian Dale, of Patton township, for a road from his grist- and saw-mill on Spring Creek, "on the straightest and best direction, till it intersects Pittsburgh road, near Gen. Patton's." The court appointed James McFaddin, Thomas Ferguson, Enoch Hastings, Christopher Ketley, Adam Lever, and James Watson to view the premises, etc. At November sessions, 1801, Philip Benner, Michael Jack, James Newell, Abel Moore, Samuel Dunlop, and Thomas Ferguson, Esq., were appointed to review the ground, the road not having been laid out as per order of January sessions.

April, 1801.—Petition of sundry inhabitants of Potter and Miles townships for a road "beginning at the Brush valley road near Robert Pennington's; thence over said Nittany Mountain, through what is called Connelly's Gap, the nearest and best way to Milesborough." Viewers appointed by the court, Robert McKim, Alexander Johnston, William Irwine, Isaac Connelly, John Harbison, and Philip Benner.

Petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre County for a road on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, from Michael Shank's to the bridge over the Bald Eagle at Milesborough. John Dunlop, William McEwen, Esq., Thomas McCalmont, Esq., James Smith, William Thompson, and James Dunlop appointed viewers.

August, 1801.—Petition of sundry inhabitants of Potter and Haines townships for a road from the

great road near Ebenezer Miles', in Brush valley, to intersect the great road near David Craig's, in Penn's valley. John Crees, John Deberman, Archibald Allison, Evan Miles, David Crage, Adam Resil.

Petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre township for a road from William Tipton's store-house to John Millers & Crows' mill. William McEwen, Esq., John Thompson, Philip Antes, James Miles, William Swansey, Esq., and Joseph McKibben.

November sessions, 1801.—Petition of inhabitants of Spring and Centre townships for "a good road from James Miles' through Antes' Gap to Philip Antes' mill." Thomas McCalmont, Esq., William McEwen, Esq., Joseph Steer, George McKee, John Harbison, and Robert Gordon appointed viewers.

Upper Bald Eagle or Spring Township.—The name of Upper Bald Eagle was changed to Spring in 1801. It embraced all of the present townships of Spring, Benner, Union, Snow Shoe, and Burnside, and all of Boggs except a strip along its eastern boundary, and the following is a copy of the taxables resident in the township:

Achison, John.
Ackley, Joseph.
Adams, Richard (house and lot).
Alexander, Joseph.
Alexander, William (hatter, Bellefonte).
Allender, Alexander.
Allender, James.
Armstrong, Daniel.
Beard, George.
Boadle, Benjamin.
Benn, Henry.
Benner, Philip (forge, grist- and saw-mill).
Biggs, Alexander.
Boggs, Andrew (saw-mill on Buffalo Run).
Boggs, Robert, Esq.
Boggs, Robert, Sr. (Spring Creek).
Bowles, Francis.
Bradley, Daniel (died in 1802).
Buffington, Isaac (carpenter).
Burns, Robert (trade).
Burriss, James.
Carey, Richard (weaver).
Caskey, John.
Coleman, Bartholomew (house and lot, miller).
Connolly, Isaac, Esq. (one slave).
Conolly, William.
Creps, Adam (weaver).
Curtin, Roland (house, three lots, store).
Davidson, Alexander.
Dunlop, Col. James (house and lot, Bellefonte).
Dunlop, John (forge, grist- and saw-mill; furnace is first taxed in 1803).
Emmeheiser, John.
Evans, Thomas (major).
Ferguson, James.
Fetzer, Henry (weaver).
Flegel, Valentine.
Fleming, Jane, widow (house and two lots).
Foster, James (house and lot, Milesborough, weaver).
Foster, William (trade; died in July, 1806).
Gallagher, Hugh (one house, five lots, Bellefonte, taveru-keeper).
Gates, Henry.
Gordon, Robert.
Graham, John.
Green, James (house and lot, taveru-keeper).
Green, Joseph (house and lot, Milesborough, taveru-keeper).
Green, Thomas (house and lot).
Hall, John (house and lot, Bellefonte, blacksmith).
Harbison, John.
Harris, James.
Hartshorne, Benjamin (tanner).
Hinton, William.
Hildebrand, Samuel.
Holt, John.
Hoover, John.
Hoover, Martin.
Houser, Jacob (grist- and saw-mill).
Huey, Robert.
Kean, John.
Kinear, Henry.
Kinear, Thomas (trade).
Kyer, Conrad (house and lot, weaver).
Kline, Nicholas (weaver).
Knox, Galbraith.
Lee, William (house and lot, shoemaker).
McClain, Charles.
McClelland, Thomas (house and lot).
McCord, John (house and lot).
McCormick, Samuel (saw-mill in 1803).
McDonald, John.
McKee, Adam (one house, two lots, and distillery).
McKee, George (trade and lot, distillery).
McKerrighan, Widow (house and two lots).
McMueny, Patrick.

McMullen, William (trade, house and lot).
Malone, Richard.
Martin, John (house and lot).
Miles, Evan (house and lot, tailor).
Miles, James.
Miles, Richard (one grist- and saw-mill).
Miles, Capt. Samuel (house and lot).
Miles, James Little (shoemaker, house and lot).
Miles, William (house and lot and slave).
Neal, William (carpenter).
Noble, Jacob (carpenter).
Parsons, David.
Parsons, Isaac.
Parsons, Thomas.
Patterson, Samuel (house and lot, weaver).
Peight, Joseph.
Petriken, William (house and lot, tailor, Bellefonte).
Pettit, William (house and lot, Bellefonte).
Pixler, Henry (trade).
Ramsay, James.
Reamy, Conrad.
Resides, James.
Riddle, William (house and lot, mason, Bellefonte).
Rooney, Jacob (died in 1810).
Roberts, Edward.
Scott, John.
Shark, John.
Shark, Jacob.
Simpson, Nathaniel.
Smith, James, Sr. (still).
Smith, James, Jr.
Stephens, Leonard (house and lot, blacksmith).
Leets, John.
Thomas, Thomas.
Treaster, Michael.
Turner, Daniel (forge, grist- and saw-mills, now Roeseburg).
Underwood, William.
Updgrove, Isaac.
Vanawil, John.
Walker, Andrew.
Wallace, Robert (cooper).
Watters, William (cooper).
Welch, Joseph.
Williams, George (house and lot, carpenter).
Williams, John.
Williams, Joseph (tan-yard).
Williams, Joseph (foreman).
Williams, Capt. Joshua.
Wilson, William.
Witherite, Michael.
Woods, John (cooper).
Young, William (saw-mill in 1803).

Single Freeman.

Beatty, William (clerk).
Bowels, David.
Bowels, William.
Calahan, Patrick (tailor).
Calvin, Matthew (nailer).
Conlter, William.
Dowling, Samuel (collier).
Fetzer, Michael.
Graham, Francis.
Graham, John.
Harris, William, Dr. (Bellefonte).
Huey, John (carpenter).
Huey, Thompson.
Hutchinson, James (smith).
Hutchinson, John (carpenter).
Hutchinson, Samuel (carpenter).
Hinton, John.
Irvine, David (lawyer, Bellefonte).
Jones, Isaac (millwright).
Kyer, Leonard.
Lee, Abraham (carpenter).
Lee, Isaac (mason).
Lee, Jacob.
Low, James (trade).
Lowrey, John G. (clerk).
McKee, John (shoemaker).
McNeely, John (mason).
Mackey, Robert.
Marson, Yost.
Mendenhall, William (house and lot).
Miles, Enos.
Miles, George.
Miles, Jeshar (cabinet-maker, Bellefonte).
Miles, John (lawyer, Bellefonte).
Parsons, John.
Pearce, Absalom (smith).
Treaster, Michael, Jr.
Stewart, Robert T. (lawyer, Bellefonte).
Yane, Mandeville.
Updgrove, Isaac.
Waddle, Thomas (clerk).
Williams, Hudson (mason).
Zanzinger, John.

The quota of county tax for Upper Bald Eagle, or Spring, was \$199.87.

Lower Bald Eagle Township.—Lower Bald Eagle township in 1801 was bounded on the north and east by the river and the Lycoming County line, south by Nittany Mountain, west by a diagonal line running from the top of Nittany at Logan's Gap to the mouth of Beech Creek, thence up Beech Creek about thirty-five miles to the river. It therefore included the eastern (triangular) half of Walker, and a small triangle of Marion in Centre County, all of Porter, Lamar, and Bald Eagle townships, and northern end of Greene, and parts of Beech Creek, Chapman, and Grugan in Clinton County.

The following were inhabitants in 1801 :

Allison, Matthew.	Linn, Patrick (tailor).
Bain, John.	Long, Jacob (tailor).
Bodle, Robert.	McCloskey, Joseph.
Bolt, John.	McGaw, William (weaver).
Boyce, Francis (blacksmith).	McKibbin, David.
Byrd, James (saw-mill).	McKibbin, Joseph.
Bressler, George (two grist- and two saw-mills).	McKibbin, William.
Brown, Samuel.	McMurray, William.
Brownlee, John.	Mackey, Joseph.
Campbell, Allen.	Miller, William.
Campbell, Cleary.	Montgomery, William.
Carpenter, Samuel.	Moore, William (still).
Curry, James.	Morrison, Alexander.
David, Daniel.	Morrison, Joseph.
Davis, Joshua.	Motz, Jacob.
Dickey, Moses.	Packer, Jacob.
Evans, Jonathan (tanner).	Peoples, Nathaniel.
Fares, Joel.	Pletcher, Samuel.
Fearon, John.	Porter, Samuel.
Finch, Enos.	Quay, Robert.
Foster, James.	Reed, William.
Fullerton, Thomas.	Richards, Cusper (two stills).
Furst, George.	Robinson, Alexander.
Furcy, John.	Sutton, Samuel.
Gamble, James.	Sheaffer, Andrew.
Goodfellow, David.	Shields, John (tailor).
Goodfellow, Thomas.	Spangler, John.
Gundy, Henry.	Spangler, Peter.
Hays, Dickey.	Stewart, Archibald.
Hays, James.	Stephenson, John.
Hays, Jane.	Swineheart, Jacob.
Hays, Robert.	Templaton, William.
Heslet, John.	Vinegar, John (miller).
Huff, Nathaniel (saw-mill).	Wants, George.
Hunt, William.	Watson, David.
Johnston, Catherine.	Watson, John.
Johnston, Joseph.	Watson, William.
Johnston, Joseph.	Weaver, Andrew.
Laudenslager, Henry.	Williams, Amos.
Leech, Matthew.	Williams, Ellis.
Lindber, Richard (blacksmith).	Wilson, Samuel.
Lindsay, Mungo.	Yost, John.

Single Freemen.

Allison, William.	Miller, James.
Boyce, Thomas.	Miller, John (weaver).
Brownlee, Joseph.	Mullen, John.
David, Isaac.	Mullen, Patrick.
David, James.	Mullen, Philip.
Dunlop, David.	Pletcher, Samuel.
Fearon, William.	Pletcher, William.
Fryer, Thomas.	Roush, John.
Grier, John.	Steel, James (cutler).
Hess, Jacob.	Wartman, Matthias.
Larrew, George.	Findley, Matthew (distiller).
Miller, Caleb.	Findley, James (distiller).

In 1804, Joel Herr erected a grist- and saw-mill, which passed to John McGee in 1813. In 1804 also Nathan Harvey came in, and opened a store and mill in 1805; he built his forge in 1812. Dr. Alexander Lindsay is the first physician noticed in 1804; Dr. Joseph G. Andrew in 1806. John P. de Haas came on the list in 1807. John Fredericks' tavern, 1808. Robert Quay, grist- and saw-mill, 1809. John Dunlop and William Beatty, store at Washington Mill in 1810. The furnace in 1811, and the forge in 1813. Nathan and Samuel Harvey's fulling-mill in 1815, as also Henderson & Quiggle's.

CHAPTER XVII.

RESIDENTS OF CENTRE, HAINES, AND MILES TOWNSHIPS.

In April, 1798, the inhabitants of Bald Eagle,¹ in Mifflin County, petitioned for a division of that township equally by a line from the mouth of Antes Run up the said run to the head thereof, and from thence a southeast course to Potter township, and also from the mouth of said run (Curtin Station) a northwest course to the Susquehanna. At April sessions, 1799, the township was divided accordingly, and the division adjoining Lycoming County named "Centre township," the other part to retain the former name. Centre township therefore embraced the western half of the present township of Walker by a diagonal line running from Logan's Gap (now called Hecla Gap) towards Jacksonville, and all of Marion west of the same line continued towards the mouth of Beech Creek, all of the present townships of Howard, Liberty, and Curtin, and that part of the present township of Beech Creek, Clinton County, lying west of a line running from about the mouth of Big Run to the south bank of the river about a mile southwest of the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, and a strip three-fourths of a mile wide along the east side of Boggs, Snow Shoe, and Burnside townships.

The first officers of this township were: Constable, William Wilson; Supervisors, David Lamb and Thomas Askey; Overseers, Thomas Wilson and Henry McCalmont; Assessor, John McCalmont and John Thompson; Auditors, Francis McEwen and John Mitchell.

The territory above was called Centre township until January, 1810, when Howard and Walker were formed out of Centre, and the latter name disappears.

First rate land valued at three dollars per acre; second rate at two dollars; third rate, one dollar; fourth at fifty cents per acre; average rate per cent., five mills.

Adams, William, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 2 cows.
Antes, Philip, grist and saw-mill, 40 acres cleared and house, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Arthurs, Thomas, 10 acres cleared and cabin.
Askey, Thomas, 60 acres cleared, 2 houses.
Askey, William.
Aston, Samuel, 60 acres cleared land, 2 cabins.
Baker, John, 10 acres cleared, cabin.
Bathurst, Lawrence, 30 acres cleared, cabin.
Beck, Samuel, 10 acres cleared and cabin.
Beightel, David, 50 acres cleared, house, saw-mill, 2 stills, 2 horses, 6 cows.
Buyers, Jacob, 20 acres cleared and cabin.
Cole, Samuel, 30 acres cleared and cabin.
Dawson, James, 20 acres cleared and cabin.
Dejong, David, 30 acres cleared and house, 1 cow.
Dougherty, Abel, 10 acres cleared and house, 4 cows.
Freetz, Paul, 5 acres cleared and cabin, 2 cows.
Fulton, James, 20 acres cleared, 2 cabins, 4 cows.
Fulton, Peter, 3 cows.
Fulton, William, 3 cows.

¹ "Bald Eagle," of Mifflin County, was, before 1789, known as "Upper Bald Eagle," of Northumberland County.

Gardner, John, 15 acres cleared and cabin, 3 cows.
 Graham, Francis, 3 cows.
 Gregg, Samuel, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 3 cows.
 Gunsalus, Richard, 30 acres cleared, house, 1 horse, 4 cows.
 Harrison, James, 8 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Helford, Christopher, 30 acres cleared, house, 2 horses, 6 cows.
 Hoover, Michael, 2 cows.
 Hunter, Thomas, 1 cow.
 Jacob, George, 10 acres cleared and cabin.
 Jones, Peter, 10 acres cleared and cabin, 2 cows.
 Kunes, Daniel, 4 cows.
 Lamb, David, saw-mill, 15 acres cleared, house, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Lamb, John, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 3 cows.
 Lamb, Samuel, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 4 cows.
 Lamb, William, 1 cow.
 Leathers, Daniel, 20 acres cleared, house, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Leathers, Jacob, 50 acres cleared, house, 2 horses, 6 cows.
 Liggett, George, Sr., 50 acres cleared, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 Liggett, George, Jr., 1 cow.
 Liggett, Thomas, 1 cow.
 Lucas, Baptist, 15 acres cleared and cabin, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Lucas, Benedict, 20 acres cleared and cabin, still, 1 horse, 5 cows.
 Lucas, Benjamin, 18 acres cleared, 1 horse.
 Lucas, Charles, 10 acres cleared, cabin, 2 cows.
 Lucas, Joseph, 20 acres cleared and cabin, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 McCalmont, John, Sr., 30 acres cleared and cabin, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 McCalmont, John, Jr., 15 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 McCalmont, Thomas, Sr., 30 acres cleared, still, 1 horse, 5 cows.
 McCalmont, Thomas, Jr., 1 cow.
 McElheny, John, 15 acres cleared, cabin.
 McClelland, Robert, grist-mill, saw-mill, and still, 30 acres cleared, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 McClure, James, Sr., 25 acres cleared, cabin, 4 cows.
 McClure, John, Sr., 5 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 4 cows.
 McClure, Jonathan, 1 cow.
 McCrea, Anna, widow, 1 cow.
 McEwan, Francis, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 4 cows.
 McEwen, Henry, Sr., grist- and saw-mill, 30 acres cleared, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 McEwen, Henry, Jr., 1 cow.
 McGee, James, 25 acres cleared, cabin, 4 cows.
 McGee, John, 15 acres cleared, cabin.
 McKee, William (Lick Run), 20 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 McKee, William (Fishing Creek), 30 acres cleared, house, 2 horses, 1 cow.
 McKinney, Isaac, 20 acres cleared, house, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Morton, Robert, 1 cow.
 Marsden, John, 20 acres cleared, house, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 Miller, John and Krause, grist- and saw-mill, 5 acres cleared, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 Milligan, Samuel, 45 acres cleared, cabin.
 Mitchell, David, Sr., 10 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 Mitchell, David, Jr., 40 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Mitchell, John, 10 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 4 cows.
 Mitchell, Samuel, 10 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 Moore, Hamilton, 1 cow.
 Moore, John, 1 cow.
 Neff, John, 25 acres cleared, house, 2 horses, 5 calves.
 Newley, John, 30 acres cleared, cabin.
 Ness-Trade, Christopher, 25 acres cleared, cabin, 2 horses, 1 cow.
 Packer, Aaron, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 1 cow.
 Packer, Amos, tan-yard.
 Packer, James, Sr., 10 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse.
 Packer, James, Jr.
 Pletcher, Henry, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Rind, Ambrose, 15 acres cleared, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Rorabagh, Simon, 25 acres cleared, house, 2 cows.
 Ross, Thomas, 20 acres cleared, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Ryan, John, 1 cow.
 Sample, William, 5 acres cleared, cabin, 3 cows.
 Schenck, Frederick, 15 acres cleared, house, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Schenck, John, 1 cow.
 Schenck, Michael, Sr., 30 acres cleared, cabin, 1 saw-mill, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 Schenck, Michael, Jr., 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Schenck, Daniel, 20 acres cleared, 2 horses, 1 cow.
 Sharrock, David, 10 acres cleared, cabin, 1 cow.

Skellton, James, 15 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 2 calves.
 Steere, James, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Steere, Joseph, 15 acres cleared, cabin, 2 stills, 3 horses, 4 cows.
 Sterner, Thomas, 1 horse.
 Stoner, Isaac, grist- and saw-mill.
 Swanzy, William, Esq., 70 acres cleared, 1 house, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Templeton, John, cabin, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Thompson, John, 20 acres cleared, cabin, 1 horse, 4 cows.
 Thompson, William, 10 acres cleared, cabin, 2 stills, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Tipton, David, 2 cows.
 Tipton, William, house and lot of 2 acres.
 Venner, Christopher, 2 acres cleared, 1 cabin, 1 cow.
 Wills, William, 8 acres cleared, 1 cabin, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Wilson, John, 1 horse.
 Wilson, Thomas, 50 acres cleared, house, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Wilson, William, Sr., 20 acres cleared, house, 3 cattle.
 Yarnell, Samuel (blacksmith), 1 cow.
 Young, Robert, 20 acres cleared, 1 cabin, 1 cow.
 (Single freemen are each taxed 50 cents; clerks and those having trades 25 cents in addition.)
 Askey, John.
 Askey, Robert.
 Askey, Samuel (carpenter).
 Fulton, Alexander.
 Laurey, George.
 McCalmont, Henry (blacksmith).
 McCalmont, Thomas (John).
 McEwen, William.
 McKee, Thomas.
 Marsden, Justice.
 Mitchell, Robert.
 Mitchell, Thomas.
 Packer, James.
 Tipton, William.
 Wilson, Thomas.
 Wilson, William.

The proportion of taxes for Centre township for the year 1801 was one hundred and seventy-four dollars.

Haines Township.—Haines township in 1801 included that portion of Gregg (now) south of Brush Mountain and east of a line running through Spring Mill to the head of Penn's Creek, and all of Penn township.

In that year its inhabitants were:

Albright, Jacob (gunsmith).	Collier, William (mason).
Albright, Jacob (weaver).	Culman, Jacob (wagon-maker).
Allison, Archibald.	Conser, Henry.
Armstrong, William (wagon-maker).	Cook, James (grist- and saw-mill).
Aumen, Philip.	Duman, James (1802).
Beamer, Adam.	Dewalt, Philip (house and lot).
Bell, George.	Donner, Philip (shoemaker).
Bertius, William (or Bartis).	Dornmeyer, Jacob.
Beuch, John M. (inn-keeper).	Dornmeyer, Ludwig.
Bollinger, Michael (spinning-wheel maker).	Dornmeyer, Nicholas.
Bower, Jacob.	Dornmeyer, Peter.
Bowersox, George (blacksmith).	Duncan, James (store-keeper).
Buyer, George.	Dunkel, Melchor.
Bressler, Michael (tailor).	Emerich, Casper.
Bright, George (hatter).	Emerich, Nicholas (blacksmith).
Brown, John (shoemaker).	Emerich, Christian.
Brown, John (blacksmith).	Ewing, Archibald.
Brown, Jacob (weaver).	Fitter, Jacob.
Buchler, John.	Falgate, Thomas (or Folger).
Bucher, Henry.	Frank, Philip.
Busser, John.	Fryberger, John.
Carson, Robert.	Gehs, Adam.
Carson, John.	Geisweit, John.
Christman, Felix (inn-keeper).	George, Adam.
Clingler, Adam.	Gephart, Michael (tanner, Millheim).
	Green, Joseph.

Grenoble, Jacob.
 Grahani, Patrick.
 Grove, Joseph.
 Grove, Samuel.
 Grossman, Nicholas (grist- and saw-mill).
 Gunckel, Philip (grist- and saw-mill).
 Hall, Cornelius.
 Hall, John.
 Hall, William.
 Hanna, Andrew.
 Hans, Adam.
 Harper, Adam (fulling-mill, 1803).
 Harter, Andrew.
 Harter, Jacob.
 Harter, John.
 Heckman, Peter.
 Hedinger, Jacob (weaver).
 Hedrick, Peter.
 Henney, Adam.
 Henney, Philip (house and lot).
 Henney, Frederick.
 Hess, Dewalt.
 Hess, George.
 Hess, Jacob.
 Hess, Samuel.
 Hess, Michael.
 Hessler, Balser (Hetzler).
 Hessler, Balser, Jr. (Hetzler).
 Hessler, George.
 Holler, Joshua (holder).
 Hosterman, Jacob.
 Hosterman, Peter.
 Housman, Andrew.
 Howman, Philip.
 Hubler, Adam (grist- and saw-mill).
 Hubler, Jacob (grist- and saw-mill).
 Kelly, James.
 Keplurt, Michael (tanner, Millheim).
 Kern, George.
 Kern, John.
 Killinger, Jacob (house, two lots).
 Kirk, Michael (house and lot).
 Kister, George.
 Kreamer, Adam.
 Kreamer, Daniel.
 Kreamer, Michael (saddler).
 Kreamer, John (carpenter).
 Krep, Christian (tanner).
 Kreizblann, John (grist- and saw-mill).
 Kreizblann, William.
 Kritzer, John (house and lot).
 Kryder, Jacob.
 Leiser, Matthias.
 Lewis, Thomas (millier at Cook's).
 Lilly, George (tanner).
 Lutz, Widow (oil-mill).
 Lutz, John.
 McBeth, John.
 McClure, Thomas (cooper).
 McCormick, Agnes (widow).
 McElwee, William.
 Merks, David.
 Merks, Rudolph.
 Miller, Abraham.
 Miller, David.
 Miller, Daniel.
 Miller, Jacob.
 Miller, Martin.
 Minnich, George.
 Mitchell, John (house and lot).
 Mickel, Nicholas.
 Motz, John (grist- and saw-mill).
 Motz, Michael.
 Musser, Bastian.
 Musser, Daniel.
 Musser, Jacob.
 Musser, Michael.
 Musser, Philip, Sr.
 Musser, Philip, Jr.
 Mussina, Lyon (house and lot).
 Nees, George.
 Nees, Peter.
 Nees, Philip.
 Nees, William.
 Neidigh, Adam.
 Neidigh, John.
 Orendorff, John.
 Ox, Peter (house and lot).
 Pauly, Thomas.
 Pontius, George.
 Reed, Adam.
 Reed, Benjamin.
 Reed, Christian.
 Reed, Michael (saw-mill).
 Ream, Abraham.
 Ream, John Frederick.
 Reynolds, James (house and lot).
 Rickart, Joseph.
 Rishel, Ludwig (saw-mill).
 Rishel, Martin.
 Robb, John.
 Row, George (blacksmith).
 Row, John (weaver).
 Shaffer, Jacob (house and lot).
 Shaffer, Henry (house and lot).
 Shaffer, Michael.
 Sheep, James.
 Sherer, Andrew.
 Shook, Widow.
 Shroyer, Jacob.
 Skilman, Jacob.
 Smith, Adam (house and lot).
 Smith, Weyland (house and lot).
 Snyder, Christian.
 Snyder, Michael.
 Snyder, Nicholas.
 Steany, Christian.
 Stephens, Leonard (house and lot).
 Storm, David.
 Stover, Adam, Sr.
 Stover, Adam, Jr.
 Stover, Frederick.
 Stover, Jacob, Sr.
 Stover, Jacob, Jr.
 Stover, John.
 Strow, Frederick (house and lot).
 Swartz, George.
 Trautner, Jeremiah.
 Treaster, Martin.
 Voneida, Henry.
 Wagner, John.
 Walteberger, Daniel.
 Weis, George.
 Weis, John.
 Weaver, Adam.
 Weaver, David.
 Weaver, Jacob.
 Weaver, John.
 Weaver, Michael, Sr.
 Weaver, Michael, Jr.
 Wilmann, John.
 Wilmann, Leonard.
 Winkert, John (house and lot).
 Wise, Henry (house and lot).
 Wolf, George.
 Wolf, Michael.
 Young, John (house and lot).

Single Men.

Dunkle, Jacob.
 Dunkle, Henry.
 Ewing, John.
 Gerhard, Stophel.
 Harper, John.
 Hauck, George.
 Hess, Francis.
 Hess, John.
 Hubler, Henry.
 Isenbach, Frederick.
 Kremer, Ludwig.
 Kurtz, Nicholas.
 McBeth, Andrew.
 McBeth, John.
 McCormick, Robert.
 Paley, Elijah.
 Paley, James.
 Paley, Michael.
 Rishel, Jacob.
 Rishel, John.
 Ross, James.
 Row, Peter.
 Shook, Charles.
 Speis, George.
 Strohe, Nicholas.
 Stover, John.
 Wise, David.
 Wise, Martin.

Miles township, besides its present territory, included that part of Gregg between Brush and Nitany Mountains which is east of the head of Penn's Creek, all of Logan, and the south-western portion of Greene townships (now in Clinton); the northeastern portion of Greene (now) was annexed to Miles township from Lycoming County March 23, 1818.

The inhabitants of Miles township in 1801 were:

Allbright, Frederick.
 Allbright, Henry (still).
 Andrew, Samuel.
 Apple, Andrew.
 Apple, Henry.
 Apple, Stophel.
 Berry, Jacob (still).
 Berry, Peter.
 Bierly, Anthony.
 Bierly, Nicholas.
 Bollander, Stephen.
 Brown, John.
 Bruner, Peter.
 Bach, Aaron.
 Buchtel, John, Sr.
 Buchtel, John, Jr.
 Buchtel, Martin.
 Buchtel, Peter.
 Clelland, Arthur.
 Clelland, James.
 Ertle, Valentine.
 Gast, Christian.
 Gast, Nicholas.
 George, John (stille).
 Gramly, Francis (saw-mill).
 Harloff, Godfrey.
 Harner, George.
 Harper, Henry.
 Hazel, Bernhard.
 Hazel, Jacob.
 Herring, Henry.
 Himes, Peter.
 Kepler, Andrew.
 Kepler, John (blacksmith).
 Kern, William.
 Kern, Matthias.
 Kreamer, Abraham.
 Kreamer, Daniel.
 Kreamer, Jacob.
 Kreiger, George.
 Kreiger, Jacob.
 Kreiger, Peter.
 Kryder, John.
 Kreighbaum, William (distillery).
 Laesch, Zachariah.
 Lantz, Christopher.
 Leyman, Daniel.
 Little, John.
 Long, George.
 McCamon, John.
 McCormick, James.
 McKune, John.
 Meyer, Henry.
 Meckle, Adam.
 Miles, Abieger.
 Miles, Samuel.
 Miles, Susanna (1 still).
 Miller, Jacob.
 Moore, James.
 Neighart, Conrad.
 Patterson, Joseph.
 Phillips, John.
 Pickle, Christian (tan-yard).
 Pickle, John, Sr.
 Pickle, John, Jr.
 Pickle, Simon.
 Pickle, Tobias, Sr. (grist- and saw-mill).
 Pickle, Tobias, Jr.
 Pickle, Thomas.
 Preston, Abijah.
 Price, Henry.
 Reber, Abraham (distillery).
 Schlenck, Dewalt.
 Schaeffer, Adam.
 Schaeffer, Nicholas.
 Schott, Philip.
 Shirley, John.
 Shangle, Peter.
 Simpson, William.
 Spangler, Christian.
 Spangler, Christopher.
 Spangler, George.
 Spangler, Peter.
 Stahl, Frederick.
 Turner, Isaiah.
 Walker, John.
 Walter, Jacob.
 Walter, Michael.
 Wolfart, Philip (distillery).
 Wolf, Anthony.
 Worth, Henry.
 Worts, George.

Single Freeman.

Apple, Andrew.	Granly, Adam.
Bierly, John.	Hazel, Jacob.
Bucher, Henry (joiner).	Loog, John.
Buchtel, Solomon.	McCalmont, Matthew.
Bushong, Nicholas.	Moore, John.
Carstetter, Sebastian.	Moore, Patrick.
Clelland, Arthur.	Pickle, Andrew.
Clelland, Robert.	Pickle, Jacob.
Douglas, John (weaver).	Pickle, Simon.
Garret, Killian.	Pickle, Thomas.

The quota of county tax for Miles in 1801 was \$176, an average rate of two and one-half mills.

In 1804 the first store, kept by John McGee, is taxed. In 1809, Oswald Dubbs' grist-mill, saw-mill. In 1811, John Kleckner's grist-mill, Jacob Bollinger's store. In 1812, Paul Wolfe's grist- and saw-mill, adding a fulling-mill and distillery in 1813. James Parkinson is taxed a schoolmaster in 1819. His name appears on assessments as early as 1805. 1819, Dubbs' grist-mill burned down; rebuilt in 1821. 1820, John Foster, merchant. 1822, Jos. H. Madden.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RESIDENTS OF PATTON, POTTER, FERGUSON, AND HALF-MOON.

PATTON township, at the erection of Centre County, embraced all the western portion of the county except portions of Ferguson, Half-Moon, and Taylor, 1801. which were taken from Huntingdon County, —that is to say, Patton embraced that part of Harris township west of the end of Nittany Mountain, the eastern portion of Ferguson, the present townships of Patton, Huston, Rush. Ferguson was taken off the southern end of Patton that year, and that portion of Rush west of the extension of the west line of Patton thrown into Half-Moon township in January, 1802.

Adams, William.	McCal, James.
Alender, John.	McEwen, Joseph (weaver).
Ardery, James.	McGonagal, James.
Ardery, George.	McKnight, Alexander.
Bradley, Manassah.	Neal, John.
Brown, Thomas.	Oils, Joseph.
Curry, John.	Phillips & Co. (grist- and saw-mill).
Dillon, James.	Rea, David.
Doughman, John.	Rea, Joshua.
Evans, David (grist-mill).	Rees, Christian J.
Everhart, Rumbach.	Rockey, Henry.
Fleck, Henry.	Shively, Andrew.
Gerhart, John.	Sholtz, John.
Gray, John.	Siggins, George.
Gray, Peter, Sr.	Siggins, John.
Gray, Peter, Jr.	Sinder, Henry.
Hamilton, James.	Smith, Arthur.
Hamilton, Hugh.	Smith, James.
Hartsock, Conrad.	Stratton, Lot.
Hicks, Jacob.	Turner, William.
Hicks, Thomas.	Wiley, William.
Killgore, David, Esq.	Williams, John.
Lamborn, Joseph (blacksmith).	Williams, William.
Lamborn, Josiah.	
Lamb, James.	

Single Freeman.

Curry, James.	Lamborn, John.
Curry, Thomas.	McCue, Neil.
Doughman, John, Jr.	Rea, Thomas.
Hartsock, Henry.	Piersee, Robert.
Lamborn, Isaac.	

In 1806, James Glenn is taxed with a grist-mill and tavern; this was at Julian (now), and in the same year James Ardery with a tavern.

Potter.—In 1801, Potter township embraced the western part of the present township of Gregg, from Spring Mills, all of Potter and the eastern half of Harris from the end of Nittany Mountain eastward, bounded by Nittany Mountain on the north and Seven Mountains on the south. In 1801 the inhabitants were:

Adams, Alexander.	Huston, Catherine.
Alexander, James.	Irvin, John (store).
Allen, Joseph (tan-yard).	Irvin, Guyan.
Andrew, John (doctor).	Irvin, William.
Andrew, Samuel.	Iseuhauer, Peter.
Anspach, John.	Jack, Jacob.
Ayers, Abraham.	Jack, Michael.
Barber, John, Esq.	Johnson, Alexander.
Barber, David.	Jones, John.
Beale, Philip.	Jordan, Hugh.
Bear, Samuel (cooper).	Kean, William.
Beltz, William.	Keplart, Henry.
Bell, Thomas (weaver).	Kepler, Andrew.
Beon, Henry.	Kepler, Jacob.
Benger, John.	Kettley, Christopher (weaver).
Bloom, William.	Kerr, John (blacksmith).
Boal, James.	Kerr, William, Esq.
Boal, Henry.	Kidd, David (blacksmith).
Bucher, Henry.	King, John.
Burchard, Abraham.	King, William.
Campbell, William.	Kisner, Henry.
Cannon, James.	Keon, David.
Chambers, Elijah.	Krieger, Martip.
Clover, Philip, Sr.	Livingston, John.
Clover, Philip, Jr.	Livingston, Daniel.
Collier, William.	Livingston, William (carpenter).
Conrad, Peter.	Long, Matthew.
Conser, John.	Laurimore, James.
Craig, David.	Love, David.
Creese, John.	Love, John.
Crostwaite, John.	McBride, Archibald.
Dale, Cornelius.	McBride, John.
Davis, Joseph.	McCaskey, John.
Deckart, John.	McChesney, Thomas.
Dorfinger, John.	McClintock, John.
Ditman, Conrad.	McCloskey, William.
Donberman, John.	McFaddin, James.
Dunlap, Alexander.	McGinnis, William (tailor).
Eakins, George.	McGonegal, John.
Earley, William, Esq. (saw-mill).	McJannet, John.
Falks, Henry.	McKim, David.
Fishbaugh, John.	McKim, Robert.
Fishbaugh, William.	McLane, John.
Galbraith, James.	Mason, Jacob.
German, Jacob.	Mayes, William (saw-mill).
Graham, Samuel.	Mayes, Thomas.
Graham, William.	Meneigh, George.
Gregg, Andrew, Esq.	Meneigh, Jacob.
Grosmann, Laurence.	Meredith, Thomas.
Harter, Christian.	Michael, William.
Hastings, Enoch.	Miller, Jacob.
Hastings, Thomas.	Milliken, Thomas.
Henderson, John.	Mooney, Archibald (tailor).
Henney, Christopher.	Monks, William.
Heser, George.	Moore, Abel.
Holder, Jesse.	Moore, James.
Holt, Evan.	Murray, Levi.

Neal, Henry (tailor).
 Nicholson, David (tailor).
 Orwig, Henry.
 Orwig, Samuel.
 Orwig, Peter.
 Palmer, Budd.
 Palmer, Floyd.
 Pastorius, William.
 Pennington, Henry.
 Pennington, Robert.
 Penegle, John.
 Potter, Adam.
 Potter, Fergus.
 Potter, James, Esq.
 Rankin, James.
 Rankin, William.
 Read, Alexander.
 Reynolds, John.
 Reynolds, William.
 Rhinehart, George.
 Rhea, Joshua.
 Riddle, Joseph.
 Rishel, Adam.
 Rishel, Ludwig.
 Ritter, Israel.
 Rocky, Henry.
 Rhone, Michael.
 Ross, Joseph.
 Row, John, Sr.
 Row, John, Jr.
 Sample, John (blacksmith).
 Sandford, Abraham.
 Sankey, Jeremiah.
 Sankey, Samuel.
 Sankey, Thomas.
 Seighley, Jacob.
 Shulze, Christopher.
 Smith, Andrew.
 Smith, Conrad.
 Smith, Peter (George's valley).

Smith, Peter.
 Smith, Jacob.
 Smith, Stephen.
 Smith, William.
 Spencer, Thomas (distillery, grist-
 and saw-mill).
 Spear, Samuel.
 Steel, John.
 Stetler, Jacob.
 Stiver, Michael.
 Sunday, Adam (carpenter).
 Tate, John.
 Tate, Robert.
 Treaster, Thomas.
 Van Horn, Jane (tan-yard).
 Vandyke, David.
 Wagoner, John (grist- and saw-
 mill).
 Wasson, John.
 Wasson, Thomas.
 Watson, James.
 Watson, Thomas.
 Watt, James.
 Watt, John.
 Weaver, Frederick.
 Welch, George.
 Wilson, Samuel.
 Wilson, William.
 Witzel, Conrad.
 Wolf, Abraham.
 Wolf, Peter.
 Wonderly, Jacob (shoemaker).
 Woods, George (saw-mill and full-
 ing-mill).
 Workinger, Henry.
 Wyncoop, Garret.
 Wyncoop, Matthew.
 Young, Conrad.
 Young, Jacob.

Single Freemen.

Bour, Andrew.
 Bear, John.
 Bloom, Isaac.
 Brooks, John.
 Bruker, William.
 Frampton, John.
 Gearhart, Adam.
 Grier, David.
 Johnston, Alexander, Jr.
 Johnston, William.
 King, Marious.
 Love, David.
 McClelland, Robert.
 McConnell, Jesse.
 McFaddin, Isaac.
 McElhenry, William.
 McGonagall, John.
 McKim, Robert, Jr.

Palmer, John.
 Pastorius, Robert.
 Pastorius, Samuel.
 Pastorius, William.
 Peters, Michael.
 Rights, Henry.
 Read, John.
 Rose, James.
 Rye, Joseph.
 Sankey, Samuel.
 Seighley, Benjamin.
 Vandyke, David, Jr.
 Watson, William.
 Watt, John, Jr.
 Wilson, Charles.
 Wilson, Peter.
 Weitzell, Henry.

Christopher Koonsman, tavern (two miles west of Spring Mills); 1813, John Kerr, tavern; 1816, Duncan & Foster's store at Spring Mills; Jacob Wolf, "doctor;" 1817, Walter Longwell, tavern at Earlystown.

Ferguson Township.—Ferguson township was created at January sessions, 1801, out of Patton, beginning at the line of Bald Eagle and Patton township, near Robert Moore, so as to include his farm (now, 1882, William Thompson, south of Houserville), thence by a line through the Barrens to include Centre Furnace and James Jackson's, near Half-Moon, the said line to be continued until it strikes the Huntingdon County line, thence along the line of Huntingdon and Centre Counties till it strikes Tussey's Mountain, thence along the mountain to the line of Patton and Potter townships, thence along Patton, Potter, and a part of Bald Eagle to the place of beginning.

This boundary embraced the present township of Ferguson, and the west half of Harris from the end of Nittany Mountain.

The following were residents in 1801 :

Anderson, John.	Lever, Adam.
Barkman, John.	Lingerfelter, John.
Barr, David, Esq.	McBride, James.
Barr, Robert.	McCormick, George, Sr. (grist- and saw-mill).
Barron, John.	McCormick, George, Jr.
Beal, Dewalt.	McCormick, James.
Boal, David.	McElhatton, Alexander.
Boreland, Andrew.	McEwen, Joseph (weaver).
Boreland, Archibald.	McPherson, Joseph.
Boreland, John, Sr.	McWilliams, Alexander.
Boreland, John, Jr.	McWilliams, Henry.
Brieblin, William.	Meek, David.
Brower, Jacob (weaver).	Meek, George.
Corson, John.	Meek, Robert.
Cooper, James.	Meek, William.
Cox, Abraham.	Miller, John (beaver dams).
Crotzer, Anthony.	Miller, John (Cherry Creek).
Dale, Christian (grist- and saw-mill and tavern).	Mooney, Patrick.
Dale, Henry.	Moore, Robert.
Denny, Peter.	Morris, William.
Evans, Eleazer.	Newell, James (for Miles' Furnace, saw- and grist-mill).
Everhart, Christian.	Patton, Gen. John.
Everhart, Samuel.	Patton, John (farmer).
Fie, Henry.	Patton, James.
Ferguson, Thomas (grist-mill).	Patton, Robert.
Glenn, James, Jr.	Patton, Thomas.
Glenn, John, Sr.	Plat, John.
Glenn, John, Jr.	Porter, Robert (tavern and grist-mill).
Glenn, Robert, Sr.	Potter, Robert.
Glenn, Robert, Jr.	Rea, John.
Goheen, John (died in April, 1815).	Richards, William.
Haldeman, John.	Rodden, Isaac.
Harpster, Christopher.	Stewart, Alexander.
Hartswick, John.	Stroup, Adam.
Hartsock, Jena.	White, John.
Hastings, Sarah.	Whitehill, David, Sr.
Hunter, Andrew.	Whitehill, David, Jr. (tan-yard).
Hunter, Robert.	Whitehill, James (tavern).
Huey, Adam.	Whitehill, Joseph.
Iddings, William.	Wilson, Thomas.
Jackson, James.	Wingleman, Matthew.
Jackson, James, Jr.	
Kerr, James, Sr.	
Kerr, James, Jr.	

John Irvin is taxed with store and tavern in 1803.

In 1804, David Barber, James Collier, and Thomas Earley are taxed with taverns. Spencer's mill passed to Nicholas and Jacob Fye. 1805, Levi Murray with a tan-yard; in 1806, Malcolm Andre with tavern; in 1806, George Padget, schoolmaster; 1807, James Quade, schoolmaster; 1807, Joseph Gilliland, cooper, and 1810 tavern at Spring Mills; in 1808, John Irwin, grist- and saw-mill; 1809, Jacob Keller, grist- and saw-mill and distillery; 1810, Evan Miles, tavern; John Shaw, fulling-mill; William Smith, schoolmaster; John Moore, schoolmaster in Earlystown. In 1812,

Single Men.

Barr, John.	Gohen, Joseph.
Barret, William.	Harster, John.
Coles, James.	McSword, Archibald.
Cochran, John.	McCormick, John.
Dunlap, Matthew.	
In 1803 occur the following additional assessments:	
Baily, John (grist-mill).	Eckley, John (miller).
Baily, Richard.	Fulton, Mr. (shoemaker).
Baily, William.	Gardiner, Robert (saw-mill).
Bateman, Thomas.	Hoyt, David.
Benner, Philip (store).	Keasley, Samuel.
Borah, Isaiah.	Maloy, Michael.
Caapbell, Robert.	McEntire, Alexander.
Cay, William.	Thompson, William.
Dale, Felix (miller).	Wallace, Robert.
Deven, Joseph.	

Half-Moon Township.—That portion of the present township of Ferguson west of a line from a point three miles north sixty-five degrees east from the south corner of Ferguson to the present corner of Half-Moon and Patton and the larger part of the present township of Half-Moon were in Franklin and Warrior Mark townships, Huntingdon County, before 1800. Franklin was erected at March sessions, 1789, and Warrior Mark erected from Franklin at January sessions, 1798, of Huntingdon County. Warrior Mark was recognized as a township of Centre in the act of Feb. 25, 1801, annexing it and Patton to the First Election District, and directing their elections to be held in Bellefonte.

At April sessions of 1801 (Centre County) petitions were presented to have all that part of Warrior Mark which fell into Centre County erected into a township to be called "Half-Moon," and at August sessions the people of Patton petitioned to have Warrior Mark annexed to Patton. Upon these petitions Thomas Ferguson, Esq., James Watson, of Potter township, John Dunlop, David Craig, and Philip Benner were appointed commissioners. They not being able to agree, the court at January sessions, 1802, directed the old Mifflin County line to be continued in the course north forty-two and one-fourth degrees west, from the line of Ferguson till it would intersect the Moshannon Creek, and that part of the county lying north of Ferguson and west of said line should be called Half-Moon.

Half-Moon, therefore, beside its present territory, then embraced that of the present townships of Taylor and Worth, and that part of Rush southwest of a line running through its present territory north forty-two and a quarter west from the present corner of Huston and Worth to the Moshannon.

Ashton, George (grist- and saw-mill).	England, Nun.
Ashton, Owen.	Fagan, Herman.
Bye, Hezekiah.	Fenton, Benjamin.
Clemson, Thomas.	Fletcher, Henry.
Daughman, Frederick.	Fugate, John.
Davidson, Phineas.	Gilpin, Thomas.
Dodson, John.	Hatton, Robert.
Downing, Thomas.	Hollingsworth, David, Sr.
Elder, Abraham (still).	Hollingsworth, David, Jr.
	Hollingsworth, Israel.

John, Isaiah.	Scott, John.
Kelly, William.	Spencer, John.
Kirk, Ezekiel.	Stewart, Alexander.
Kirk, Thomas.	Tate, William.
Lewis, John.	Taylor, Jacob.
Merryman, Elijah.	Taylor, Thomas.
Moore, Elijah.	Thompson, Caleb.
Moore, Elisha.	Thompson, John.
Moore, Isaac.	Thompson, Thomas (returned to Huntingdon County).
Moore, James.	Underwood, William.
Moore, Jeremiah.	Wall, Absalom.
Moore, Joseph.	Way, Caleb.
Moore, Lydia.	Way, Benjamin.
Moore, Robert.	Whippo, George.
Moore, Thomas, Jr. (saw-mill).	Whitson, John (tan-yard).
Moore, Thomas, Sr.	Williams, George.
Richards, John.	Wilson, George.
Sadler, Richard.	

Single Freeman.

Brown, Michael.	Turner, Thomas.
Brown, Thomas.	Wall, John.
Davis, Caleb.	Way, Eli.
Kirk, John.	Whippo, Isaac.
Kirk, James.	Wilson, George.
Richards, David.	

In 1803, Benjamin, Richard, and Thomas Vaughan appear on the assessment; Christian Vanpoole, tanner, and Christian Emrigh, grist-mill, in 1805; Herman Fagan, grist- and saw-mill, in 1807, as also Thomas Moore, Jr.; Abraham Elder's grist- and saw-mills and tavern, in 1811, and H. Sharrers, powder-mill, 1810; Job Packer's store in 1812; Joseph Haggerty, grist- and saw-mill, 1813, and James Hylman, tannery, 1813. Thomas Moore's mill was at Loveville, and Joseph Haggerty one mile southwest of the stone house near Kelley mill.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE FIRST MURDER IN THE COUNTY—UNITED BRETHREN—SPRING TOWNSHIP TAXABLES AND ELECTION RETURNS.

THE first capital case tried in the county was that of a negro named Daniel Byers. On the evening of the 15th of October, 1802, a mulatto named James Barrows, in the employ of John Dunlop, was shot dead upon his horse, as he was driving his team between Bellefonte and the Valentine Works. Of this murder Byers was tried and convicted, and the jury, in accordance with the law at the time, returned with their verdict a valuation of him, "valued him at two hundred and fourteen dollars."

We give the following extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Bellefonte, Centre Co., dated Nov. 15, 1802, to the editor of the *Carlisle Gazette*:

"Last week a Court of Oyer and Terminer was held in this town for this county by James Riddle, Esq., and the associate judges, at which court Negro Dan, *alias* Daniel Byers, was tried and found guilty of the murder of James Barrows, on the night of the 15th ult., near Bellefonte Iron-Works. The person murdered was a free mulatto, a weson to Mr. Jobo Dunlop, the proprietor of the iron-works. He was married

to a white woman, who has borne five children to him, but who (it is said) had formed an illicit connection some time before the murder with the murderer. The negro was the property of Mr. J. Smith, of this place. It appeared upon his trial that he had long premeditated the horrid deed, and had often attempted to execute it before the fatal night above mentioned. About six weeks before the murder the woman had left her husband on account of a quarrel between them about this negro. She returned back again in a few days, but ever after this the negro on all occasions had expressed to those with whom he associated the most deadly rancor against him, and had frequently waylaid him to take his life. The night on which he was murdered the mulatto man was bringing home a load of coals from about five miles from the works. He was late out. The negro had made diligent inquiry about him, found out where he was, had slipped out a rifle belonging to his master, waited for him on the roadside, under cover of a large tree, about half a mile from the works, and when he came up close to him he shot him through the body. The bullet penetrated a little below his left breast, and came out close by his right shoulder. He was riding on the high horse behind, and stuck on for about twelve or fifteen perches. When he fell the wagon-wheels ran over the length of his body, which was supposed to have occasioned his death, until the bullet-hole was discovered by the inquest who sat on the body.

"The president prefaced the sentence of death by an address truly pathetic and affecting indeed. The court-house was crowded with spectators, and among them all I could not observe an eye that was not overflowing with tears. His voice was several times choked by the sensibility and emotions of his heart.

"The woman now lies in prison until the next Court of Oyer and Terminer. It would, therefore, be improper to say anything relative to her case, as the freedom of speaking and writing ought never to be suffered to turn the streams of justice out of their legal course or natural channel."

Byers was executed on the 13th of December, 1802, by James Duncan, Esq., then high sheriff. A large crowd, consisting of foremen and other original characters, had assembled to witness the execution, and a company of horse, under the command of Capt. James Potter, was drawn up near the scaffold. With the first swing the rope broke, and Negro Dan fell to the ground unhurt. With that the crowd shouted, "Dan is free!" and headed by Archy McSwords and McCamant, they made a move to rescue him. Sheriff Duncan, who always carried a lead-loaded riding-whip, drew it promptly, and struck McSwords a blow that might have felled an ox. McSwords scratched his head, and said, "Mr. Duncan, as you are a small man, you may pass on." With that Capt. Potter's company made a charge, and William Irvin, of the troop, leveled McCamant with a blow of his sword, cutting his cap-rim through. Meanwhile, William Petriken stepped up to Dan, and patted him on the shoulder, saying, "Dan, you have always been a good boy, go up now and be hung like a man," which he did.

United Brethren in Christ.—Rev. Christian Newcomer, afterwards Bishop Newcomer, was the earliest traveling minister of this church that visited this county. From his journal, under date of Sept. 16, 1802, we extract the following: "I preached at Mr. Heiskel's from Luke xviii. 29; the word spoken was accompanied with power; some cried aloud. At night I came to my old friend, P. Crys (?), and was rejoiced to find him and some of his family in the narrow way that leads to life eternal. 17th. I rested here and visited several families in this neighborhood. I am now in Centre County. 18th. This forenoon preached at Mr.

Gerhardt's; at night I had a meeting at Mr. Duchman's, where I was received by several of my old acquaintances with great joy. Sunday, 19th. This morning we held a love feast. I rode yet ten miles to Mr. Pfeigl's, where I tarried for the night. This day I came through Bellefonte to Milesburg, where I preached in a school-house, both in German and English. Lodged at Mr. Steffy's. 21st. This forenoon I preached at Mr. Brickly's, and in the afternoon rode to Mr. Kremer's in Penn's valley. Had a Mr. Knause for guide. 22d. This forenoon I tried to preach here, and in the afternoon rode about ten miles to L. Shidt's, who had come to Mr. Kremer's to pilot me."

Under date of May 30, 1803, he records he "rode from Youngmanstown about twenty miles to Mr. Kremer's, in Centre County, where we lodged. 31st. To-day I preached in Aaronsburg; the work of grace appeared to be a strange doctrine in this place. May God grant the people knowledge. Rode yet about twenty miles to Mr. Miller's, where we stayed all night. June 1. Preached at Mr. Herzog's; here we had a blessed time, the word made considerable impression. Some were enabled to rejoice. June 2. We held another meeting at this place, and several were happily converted to God; rode in the afternoon about twelve miles and preached to a small congregation at Mr. Hieskel's. 3d. I preached in Huntingdon County, near Spruce Creek, at G. M.'s."

In 1802 the following new additional taxables were in Spring township:

Ackley, John.	Mason, William.
Ammerman, William.	Mejs, Thomas (forge).
Bowes, Richard (weaver).	Miles, John (house and lot).
Bowman, Richard (clerk).	McClelland, Archibald.
Brown, Michael.	Miles, Richard (distillery).
Brolosky, Henry L. (store-keeper, Milesborough).	Middleton, William (cooper).
Cain, John.	McLenahan, Robert (store-keeper).
Campbell, Neal (forge hand).	Mooney, Arthur (forgemase).
Davis, Abel (house in Milesborough).	Miller, John.
Deal, Joshua.	Muomin, Jeremiah (tailor).
Devin, Widow (house in Bellefonte).	Martin, Samuel (smith).
Dougherty, Daniel.	Patton, Benjamin (tavern-keeper).
Fetzer, Mary.	Pasmore, Enoch (shoemaker).
Eckley, Eli.	Rodgers, William.
Essington, John (forge).	Scowles, James (miller).
Fisher, William.	Siggins, Widow.
Fisher, Michael.	Siggins, George.
Green, Warnock (tavern).	Smith, William.
Hair, Joseph.	Smith, James (miller, grist- and saw-mill, slave).
Henry, James.	Steele, Francis, Jr.
Hingley, Arthur (collier).	Stroh, Nicholas.
Holcomb, Widow.	Swiss, Balser (collier).
Irvine, John.	Taff, Tobias.
Irvine, William.	Tanenhill, John (collier).
Jameson, John.	Turner, Isaiah.
Laskins, Edward (forgeman).	Turner, John.
Lipton, Robert (weaver).	Turner, Joseph.
McCafferty, Dennis (collier).	Williams, Joseph (tin-yard).
McIntosh, James (forgeman).	Williams, Joseph (forgeman).
Mejs, Malone, Widow.	Williams, Matthew.
	Watson, Thomas (collier).
	Yarnall, Samuel (blacksmith).

The following are the additional resident taxables of Spring township in 1803:

Adams, John.
Bellew, Daniel.
Calhoun, John.
Hunter, William.
Iddings, John.
Irwin, John.
McCutcheon, John.

Mease, John.
Orwig, Samuel.
Stratton, Lot.
Weaver, Frederick.
Wiley, William.
Williams, Evan.
Underwood, William.

1803. The following tavern-keepers were recommended for license at August sessions, 1803:

Abraham Elder, Half-Moon.	James Green, Bellefonte.
Henry Simler, Philipsburg.	Benjamin Patton, Bellefonte.
John Culbertson, Patton township.	Hannah Green, Milesborough.
Israel Pennington, Bellefonte.	Thomas William, Centre township.
Obadiah Allen, Aaronsburg.	James Collier, Potter.
Christian Ulrich, "	John Benner, "
Philip Dewald, "	John Irvin, "
Widow Motz, Haines township.	Christian Dale, Ferguson.
George Brosius, "	Thomas Porter, "
Thomas Earley, Potter.	

August 16th, James Duncan, Esq., sheriff, made return of sale of Gen. John Patton's interest in a vast amount of real estate lying on Slab Cabin and in Ferguson townships, sold to Francis Gurney.

1804. The following are the additional tax-payers, with additional improvements, in Spring in 1804:

Benner, Philip (taxed with rolling-mill and new forge).	Mease, Michael.
Dillman, John.	Middleton, James.
Eves, Abraham.	Miers, George.
Fulton, David.	Miers, Michael.
Houser, Jacob (fulling-mill).	Pennington, Israel.
Irvin, John.	Poorman, Michael.
Lambourne, Lewis.	Ross, Samuel.
Lytie, John.	Spencer, George.
McBride, John.	Spotts, David.
McClelland, Archibald.	Watson, James.
McGee, John.	Whitehill, John.
	Whitehill, Joseph.

At January sessions the road from Philip Antes' mill through the gap in Muncy Mountain to intersect the road leading from Penn's valley to Bellefonte was confirmed and ordered to be laid out.

Also the road from the Lycoming County line, beginning at the Bald Eagle Creek, opposite then Martin's store, and running up Fishing Creek by way of Archibald Stewartson, Thomas Wilson, Elders spring, McKinney, Lambs, etc., to Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, by way of Howard Street, twenty-two and a half miles and fifty-four perches. This is what is now known as the Jacksonville road from Mill Hall to Bellefonte.

Also the road from Abraham Elders in Half-Moon to Philipsburg was laid out by David Kilgore, Esq., Ezekiel Bye, John Gerhart, Peter Gray, Sr., Joseph Moore, and Caleb Way.

At April sessions James Ardery, of Potter, David Barber, of Potter, John McKee, of Bellefonte, Alexander Robinson, of Bald Eagle township, and Mary Allison, of Potter, were recommended to the Governor for license to keep tavern. At August sessions David Boal, of Ferguson, and Adam Bolander were recommended for license.

The Hon. Thomas Cooper, commissioned for Franklin, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Som-

erset Counties, as president judge of the courts thereof, sat at the November sessions of 1804. William Alexander, of Bellefonte, and David Nicholson, of Ferguson, were recommended for license.

Additional tax-payers and improvements in **1805.** Spring township in 1805:

Benner, Philip (slitting-mill).	Mountz, John.
Bodel, Robert.	Sadler, Robert.
Burnside, Thomas.	Senser, George.
Culbertson, Moses.	Trezymlny, Charles.
Hastings, Thomas.	Wigley, William.
Longwell, Walter.	Whippo, Isaac.
Mountz, Charles.	

At August sessions John Mitchell, of Aaronsburg, James Foster, of Milesborough, and Michael Shaffer of Millheim, were recommended for license. At November sessions Archibald Allison, Robert McClelland, Conrad Young, Thomas Boyer, William Cottle, and James Alexander laid out the road from Riddle's mill, on Penn's Creek, to the Bellefonte road, near Sinking Creek meeting-house.

In October, 1805, Thomas McKean ran as the independent Democratic candidate for Governor, and was elected in the State over Simon Snyder by five thousand one hundred and sixty-one majority; the vote in Centre, however, stood as follows:

	Snyder.	McKean.
Bellefonte	26	8
Spring	126	41
Centre	61	12
Potter	193	29
Ferguson	68	42
Haines	254	9
Half-Moon	34	36
Patton	35	4
Bald Eagle	99	16
Miles	130	6
	1026	203

CHAPTER XX.

TAVERN LICENSES AND ROADS—POLITICAL.

At January sessions Thomas Hastings, of Bellefonte, Michael Meese, of Centre, and John Dillman, of Potter, were recommended for license. At April sessions the road from Brush valley, at then **1806.** Daniel Dubbs', to the road in Sugar valley was laid out, the road from Centre Furnace to Abraham Elders, in Half-Moon, and the road from Milesburg to Benedict Lucas', on the head of Bullet's Run. April 24th, Hon. Jona. Walker took his seat as president judge; district, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre.

At August sessions Negro Jacob was convicted of breaking into Benner & Cambridge's store, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary; and at the same sessions a private road was laid out from the meeting-house in Brush valley to John Schrock's in Sugar valley. This commenced at the church at Rebersburg, thence north $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 148

perches to Reber's house; thence through Conrad Reber's land by Jacob Botorfhouse.

At November sessions the road beginning at Thomas Spencer's mill, across the dividing ridge to the Fishing Creek road (leading from Bellefonte) at John Mitchell's, was laid out; also the road from Isaac Parson's house on the head-waters of Wallis' Run, to intersect the State road from Milesburg, on William Fisher's land (now Snow Shoe Intersection).

James Poe, who was a son-in-law of Gen. Potter, and represented Franklin County in the State Senate, 1803-7 and 1811-19, writes Judge James Potter from Lancaster, Dec. 13, 1806, that both branches voted on the 9th of December for United States senator. In three several trials there was a tie each time, Andrew Gregg receiving fifty-four votes, Gen. John Steele fifty-four. Mr. Gregg was finally elected Jan. 13, 1807, having fifty-five votes, N. B. Boileau, forty, Gen. Steele, thirteen.

Political Meeting.—On Wednesday, July 15th, a number of the inhabitants of Centre County met, pursuant to a public notice, at the court-house, 1807, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the attack made by the British frigate "Leopard" on the United States frigate "Chesapeake." The meeting was a very large one considering the season of the year.

Gen. Philip Benner was called to the chair, and Joseph Miles appointed secretary. William Petrikin, Esq., opened the meeting by reading extracts from Norfolk papers, giving an account of the attack and the President's proclamation. Whereupon the following were appointed a committee on resolutions: William Petrikin, Esq., James Harris, Esq., Col. John Young, John G. Lowrey, Esq., William Rankin, Esq., Roland Curtin, Esq., John Dunlop, William Irvin, and Thomas Burnside, Esq.

This committee prefaced their resolutions with a long preamble about the outrage, which "they viewed in all its prominent aspects as without a parallel in the annals of any nation," and "*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves and all that is dear and precious to us to support with alacrity such measures as our government shall think proper to pursue for the purpose of avenging the outrage," etc. They further approved of the proclamation made by the President, and enjoined upon the young men of Centre County "to form themselves into military companies, equipped in our own manufactures, and to be ready at a moment's warning to march to the scene of action."

A copy of the resolutions was directed to be sent to the President, and a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, consisting of Col. James Dunlop, Thomas Burnside, James Harris, Roland Curtin, William Petrikin, Philip Benner, Robert T. Stewart, Esq., Charles Huston, Esq., and Jonathan Walker, Esq.

In 1807 there was no paper yet in Centre County, and the following is extracted from Matthew Huston's

Republican Argus, of Northumberland, of December 9th:

"DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

"At a very large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Centre and Clearfield Counties, convened by public notice at the court-house in the borough of Bellefonte on the 24th day of November, 1807, Thomas Burnside, Esq., was appointed chairman, and Patrick Cambridge, secretary.

"A letter from Berks County was produced and read from the chair, containing an invitation to co-operate with the Democrats of that county in pursuing such measures as might be deemed best calculated to promote harmony and union among the party throughout the State, relative to the next election for Governor. In pursuance of which the following resolutions were adopted, the vote being taken on each resolution separately:

"1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, the confidence of the people of these counties (expressed at the general election of 1805 by such large majorities) in the wisdom, virtue, and talents of Simon Snyder is not in the least degree impaired, but rather increased by his subsequent public and private conduct. We will therefore support him as a candidate for Governor of this State at the ensuing general election.

"2d. That in the opinion of this meeting the Democratic members of the Legislature are the most suitable and best qualified body, when convened for that purpose in general meeting, to nominate candidates for those offices that are to be elected over the State at large. We therefore think that the proposition of a State meeting of delegates from the several counties, as proposed by meetings held in the city of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Governor, is impracticable, unnecessary, and pregnant with the seeds of schism and division.

"3d. That our representative from these counties is hereby requested to lay these resolutions before the Democratic members of the Legislature; to attend their meeting on behalf of his constituents, and zealously support the nomination of Simon Snyder, of Northumberland County.

"That the following Committee of Correspondence be appointed: For Bellefonte, William Petrikin; Spring township, George Thlip Benner; Potter, William Irvin; Baines, James Duncan; Centre, Col. John Mitchell; Bald Eagle, Matthew Allison; Ferguson, M. J. John Culbertson; Patton, James Glenn; Half-Moon, Herman Fagan; Miles, John Kryder; for Clearfield, Robert Maxwell.

"By order of the meeting.

"PATRICK CAMBRIDGE, Secretary." "THOMAS BURNSIDE, President.

An article follows this purporting to be from "The Man in the Moon," pours a vial of wrath upon William Rankin, then member of the Legislature, for his disposition to support Andrew Gregg for Governor. I quote part in order to give some idea of the style of political controversy of that day:

"Not a rag left to bedeck William Rankin this year, tho' God knows he needs some. His last year's jerkin was pretty well ruffled last winter at Lancaster. (Legislature then met there.) The Fed's and Quid's cut the skirts of his garments by his rump, as David did Saul's, and shaking them at the Democrats said, 'send some of the young men to fetch them.'"

In April, 1807, the road leading from James Watson's mill in Potter to a school-house on the Brush valley road was laid out, and John Frederick was licensed to keep hotel at Mill Hall.

In October, 1808, Simon Snyder was the regular Democratic candidate; James Ross, Federal; John Spoyd, Independent. Snyder's majority over both was twenty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-four. The vote in Centre County in detail was:

	Snyder.	Ross.	Spoyle.
Bellefonte Borough.....	43	26	1
Spring.....	205	44	1
Centre.....	151	12	
Pott-ville.....	356	11	
Ferguson.....	112	36	5
Haines.....	302	4	1
Halt-Moon.....	60	11	
Patton.....	54		
Bald Eagle.....	171	17	
Miles.....	166	1	1
	1509	162	9

CHAPTER XXI.

ROAN DIARY—SCHOOL LAW OF 1809—HOWARD AND WALKER TOWNSHIPS ERECTED—LISTS OF INHABITANTS—EAGLE WORKS ERECTED—NEWBY'S CASE.

Flavel Roan Diary.—"June 3, 1809, went to Centre County for balm of Gilead for Roan Clark, who is sick; reached Aronsburg at three, 1809. where met Evan Miles, and came on to George Woods'. We had Psalm-singing the old way and prayers. He is a very religious man. June 4th, called at Kern's. Stopped at Benner's (old fort), then to Ludwig Reiley's, on Hasting's place, where I got some leaves and branches. Stopped at Barber's tavern, and rode back to Eakers', twenty-four miles. 5th, left Aronsburg with John Foster."

Professor Meyer, speaking of the school law of 1809, says,—

"The law for the education of the poor gratis was passed April 4, 1809. There was more philanthropy in it than wisdom. Assessors were required to take a census of 'all children between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were unable to pay their schooling; thus placing both parents and children in a very humiliating position. The object of the law was, therefore, not fully realized, for the reason that the poor possessed as keen a sense of delicacy as the rich, and would rather bring up their children in ignorance than be classed among paupers. This discrimination between rich and poor often engendered a spirit of caste among the scholars which environed the teacher with many perplexing difficulties. 'The purse-proud ones despised the paupers, and would not associate with them.' Yet, notwithstanding this defect, the law accomplished some good; there are not a few citizens to-day—and among them some that are prominent—whose names may be found on lists of poor children returned by assessors, and who received part of their education at the public expense, though they would hardly now wish to acknowledge it.

"In certain localities the law of 1809 prepared the way for the adoption of the school system submitted to the people under the legislation of 1824 and 1835. The necessity of the education of the poor as well as the rich was recognized by a majority of the citizens, and as the former law was unpopular for reasons already stated; the latter was accepted because it made provision for the education of the masses without intruding any odious distinctions between rich and poor. In looking over several annual lists of poor children reported to the county commissioners, it was found that assessors had no fixed basis on principle in making out these lists; one year there would be reported many, and the next but a few. It is ascertained that while the really needy were loth to become special objects of charity, not unfrequently persons in better circumstances, but having less self-respect, would hand in the names of their children to be educated at the public expense. It is found that but a small number of the children returned by the assessors found their way to school. For instance, in the year 1825, Miles township reported 22 poor children, and only three were sent to school; Walker township returned 20, and educated 13; Ferguson township returned 48, and educated 9. It must be supposed, however, that the aversion to be classed among pau-

pers was the only cause for the non-attendance of so large a number of the poor children reported; indifference on the part of parents, want of necessary clothing, and the great distance some had to the nearest school, from four to five miles,—these circumstances had an influence in swelling the number of those not attending. It would be interesting to know how many children were educated at public expense from 1809 to 1835, but no records of this matter could he found except for the year 1825, when the number was 212. From 1810 to 1843 Centre County paid \$9086.68 for tuition and stationery.

"The following is a form of a bill presented to the county commissioners for tuition of poor children:

"WALKER TOWNSHIP, Nov. 29, 1810.

"Centre County, Dr. To Robert McBride, schoolmaster, to the tuition of James and Kitty Ekin, Samuel and Jane Young, poor children, viz:

James Ekin, 56 days, at 3 cents P. D.....	\$1 68
Kitty Ekin, 56 days, at 3 cents P. D.....	1 68
Samuel Young, 40 days, at 3 cents P. D.....	1 20
Jane Young, 37 days, at 3 cents P. D.....	1 11
To 1/2 quire of paper for Jane Young.....	15 1/2
Total Amount	\$5 82 1/2

"That the above-mentioned poor children are learning to spell, read, and write the English with Robert McBride, is hereby certified by

"JOHN McCALMONT.
"WM. SMITH."

Howard Township.—Howard township was erected out of Centre at January sessions, 1810, or rather was the residue of Centre township after Walker township was carved therefrom at the same 1810. sessions. The southern boundary of Howard commenced "at the line of Spring township, between the two ridges of Bald Eagle (Muncy Mountain), in Antes' Gap, thence north about sixty degrees east along the same opening between said ridges until it intersected the line of Bald Eagle township," a distance of twelve miles; "thence to the mouth of Beech Creek." It embraced its present territory, that of Liberty and Curtin, and a slice about three-quarters of a mile deep of the eastern sides of Boggs, Snow Shoe, and Burnside townships.

Its inhabitants in 1810 were as follows:

Antes, Frederick.	Fulton, Peter.
Antes, John.	Gardner, James.
Antes, Philip (grist and saw-mill).	Gardner, John.
Askey, David.	Gardner, William.
Askey, John.	Gunsalus, Richard.
Askey, Samuel.	Helford, Mary.
Baker, Jacob (carpenter).	Hipsler, Daniel.
Baker, Joseph (carpenter).	Hipsler, Matthias.
Baker, Ross.	Holder, Jacob.
Bathurst, Lawrence.	Johnston, James (distillery).
Beightol, Christian (distillery).	Kunes, Daniel.
Beightol, David.	Lantz, Christian.
Beightol, Jacob.	Leathers, Daniel.
Bitter, George.	Leathers, Jacob, Sr.
Bitter, John.	Leathers, Jacob, Jr.
Boggs, Moses.	Lee, Jacob.
Boone, James (saw-mill).	Leitch, Matthew.
Bowes, Thomas.	Liggett, Abson (blacksmith).
Bowers, John (distillery).	Liggett, George, Sr.
Bowman, Peter.	Liggett, George, Jr.
Brickley, Michael.	Linn, Andrew.
Byers, Jacob.	Low, Patrick.
Clark, John.	Lucas, Benedict.
Confer, Philip.	Lucas, Baptist.
Crawford, James, Esq. (shoemaker).	Lucas, Benjamin.
Donner, Christian.	Lucas, Charles.
Dougherty, Abel.	Lucas, John.
Fulton, David (tailor).	Lucas, Joseph.

Lucas, John, Jr.
 Lucas, William.
 McCann, Barnabas.
 McClure, James.
 McClure, Thomas.
 McGee, James, Sr.
 McGee, James, Jr.
 Malott, John.
 Marsden, John.
 Marsden, Jonathan.
 Marsden, Justice.
 Martin, John.
 Mease, Michael.
 Means, Archibald.
 Miers, Matthew.
 Miller, John (grist- and saw-mill).
 Neilsen, John.
 Nesselrode, Christopher (saw-mill).
 Nesselrode, John.
 Neff, John (distillery).
 Packer, Amos (tan-yard).
 Packer, Eli.
 Packer, James (merchant).

Single Freemen.

Askey, David.
 Boone, John.
 Boone, Matthias.
 Byers, Thomas.
 Gardner, John, Jr.
 Gardner, Washington.
 Goodfellow, Isaac.
 Gunsalus, James.
 Gunsalus, Samuel.
 Pletcher, Samuel.
 Reed, Mary.
 Rely, Hugh.
 Rorabaugh, John.
 Runner, Jacob (blacksmith).
 Schenck, Daniel.
 Schenck, Frederick (blacksmith).
 Schenck, John.
 Schenck, Michael, Sr.
 Schenck, Michael, Jr.
 Shuck, Walter.
 Smith, John.
 Switzer, Joseph.
 Thompson, Robert (weaver).
 Tipton, David.
 Tipton, William (distillery).
 Tins, Alsaton.
 Watkins, Samuel.
 White, John.
 White, Joseph, Sr.
 White, Joseph, Jr.
 Yarnell, Samuel.

Boggs & Curtin's forge is first taxed in 1813; James Crawford, Esq., grist- and saw-mill, 1815, transferred in 1816 to Isaac McKinney, who added carding-machine in 1819; Roland Curtin, furnace, 1819; nail-machine, 1820. In 1825 he acquired the grist- and saw-mill of Philip Autes by purchase.

Walker township was erected at January sessions, 1810, and on request of the petitioners called so in honor of the president of the courts, Jonathan H. Walker, Esq.

Its boundaries were as follows: "Beginning at the line of Spring township, between the two ridges of Bald Eagle (Muncy Mountain) in Antes Gap; thence north about sixty degrees east twelve miles along the small opening between said ridges until it intersects the line of Bald Eagle township; thence along the line of said township south about thirty degrees east six miles to the line of Miles township in the middle of the Nittany hills; thence along said township line in said hills south about sixty degrees west twelve miles to the corner and line of Spring township; thence along the said line by the ridge gap and Lamb's Run to the place of beginning in Antes Gap." The real length of the north and south boundaries are but ten miles; its territory then included that of the present townships of Walker and Marion.

The following were inhabitants of Walker (and Marion now) in 1810:

Askey, James.
 Barr, William.
 Beagly, Michael.
 Beck, James.
 Beck, John.
 Beck, Nathaniel.
 Beck, Robert.
 Beck, Samuel.
 Bell, James (weaver).
 Blackney, John.
 Bowman, Peter.
 Carson, John.

Clark, James.
 Cooper, Ann.
 Dunkle, Jacob.
 Dunkle, John.
 Dunkle, Henry.
 Dunkle, Melchior.
 Elder, William.
 Emerick, Jacob.
 Emerick, Nicholas.
 Evans, David.
 Evans, Thomas.
 Fulton, Alexander.
 Fulton, John.
 Furry, William (removed in 1812).
 Graham, Francis.
 Hare, Joseph.
 Harrison, Jane (widow).
 Hoy, Henry (grist- and saw-mill).
 Huber, Jacob (saw-mill).
 Hutchinson, James (blacksmith).
 Jamison, John.
 Johnston, David (grist- and saw-mill).
 Johnston, John.
 Johnstonbaugh, Frederick (carpenter).
 Johnstonbaugh, Jacob.
 Lamb, David.
 Lamb, John.
 Lymb, Samuel.
 Laesch, Zachariah.
 Lefler, Adam.
 Leighly, Matthias.
 Leiser, Matthias.
 McCalmont, John.
 McCalmont, Thomas, Sr.
 McCalmont, Thomas, Jr.
 McClelland, Archibald.
 McCrea, James.
 McElhenry, John.
 McEwen, Francis (saw-mill).
 McEwen, William, Esq.
 McKee, Thomas.
 McKee, William.
 McKinney, Isaac (distillery and store).
 McKinney, Samuel (fulling-mill).
 Means, Samuel (weaver).
 Miller, John (weaver).
 Milkien, Thomas.
 Mitchell, David.
 Neil, Hugh.
 Neil, John.
 Rodgers, William (removed in 1812).
 Ross, Mary.
 Smyth, William.
 Snyder, Henry.
 Snyder, John.
 Spencer, Thomas.
 Steere, James.
 Steere, Joseph, Sr. (saw-mill).
 Stump, Jacob (weaver).
 Swaney, William.
 Syler, Michael.
 Taggart, Samuel.
 Thompson, John (removed 1812).
 Weaver, John.
 Wilson, John.
 Wilson, Thomas, Sr.
 Wilson, Thomas, Jr.
 Wilson, William, Sr.
 Wilson, William (son of William).
 Wilson, William (son of Thomas).
 Woods, John.
 Young, Robert.

Single Freemen.

Barr, John.
 Clark, James.
 Emerick, Adam.
 Emerick, John.
 Frederick, Thomas.
 Fulton, Alexander.
 Harrison, Thomas.
 McCrea, James.
 McCrea, John.
 McClelland, Hugh, Jr.
 McEwen, William.
 McKinney, Samuel.
 McMin, William.
 Miller, John.
 Morrison, Hugh.
 Steere, Asahel.
 Steere, Thomas.
 Syler, Frederick.
 Wilson, Joseph.
 Wilson, Samuel.

In 1814, William Smyth is taxed with a tavern; in 1816, John Snyder, Jr., with tavern and distillery; and in 1821, Henry Hacker with a carding-machine.

The population of Centre County in 1810 was as follows:

Bellefonte borough.....	303	Ferguson.....	1,066
Spring township.....	1,550	Miles.....	1,549
Patton.....	297	Haines.....	1,791
Halt-Moon.....	561	Potter.....	1,584
Walker.....	533		
Bald Eagle.....	1,146	Total.....	10,681
Howard.....	761		

Included in above, one slave in Bald Eagle, nineteen free negroes in Bellefonte, and ninety-five free negroes in the other townships.

In 1810, Moses Boggs and Roland Curtin, Sr., erected a forge upon the present site of Eagle Works, manufacturing hammered iron. This article chiefly found market at Pittsburgh, whither it was transferred by wagons. It was worth at the forge five cents a pound. The old Eagle Furnace was built by Mr. Curtin in 1818. The ore was procured from Nittany valley.

Flavel Roan in 1810 made a visit to Centre County, of which he kept a journal: July 3d, fed at Miles', in Aaronsburg, and then went to Joseph Gilliland's. On the 4th he calls at Esquire Barber's and Woods', and attends a great entertainment at Hon. Andrew Gregg's, from whence he goes to Mrs. Eaken's. On the 5th he stopped at Mrs. Vanborne's tavern, who he remarks as a very fashionable old lady, and then dines at James Potter's, Dr. Dobbins being of the company. On the 6th he calls again at Barber's, took dinner with Joseph Gilliland, and riding on saw the grave where Nuby (Newby) was stolen from. Then I rode into the woods, and stripped and searched for a bug that was molesting me; stopped at Millheim and talked with the doctor about Nuby; slept with McClung at Duncan's, etc. 7th, called at Minister Ilgen's and at Motz's.

John Newby came from Chester County; had been educated for the ministry, and was wealthy, but meeting with misfortunes he came to Centre County and stopped with Joseph Gilliland, whom he had known in Chester County. Mr. Gilliland procured him a school, which he taught for some years; but intemperate habits got the better of him, and he came to Mr. Gilliland's to die. Dr. William Westhoven, then practicing in Millheim, attended him, and having for some reason a desire for a *post-mortem* engaged a couple of men to take up the body. After removing the body they failed to fill in the grave properly, and the robbery of the tomb was discovered. Newby's grave was in the old East Presbyterian churchyard, east of Penn Hall, and Dr. Westhoven was indicted for misdemeanor and tried at August term, 1810. Daniel Kennely, William Edmundson, Robert McClelland were witnesses. The doctor plead guilty, and was fined one dollar, with costs, and to confinement in the county jail for forty-eight hours. The excitement was so great Dr. Westhoven removed the valley into Kishacoquillas.

Newby's death from intemperance makes an anecdote Hon. Andrew Gregg was accustomed to relate, perhaps proper in the connection. Mr. Gregg and Robert Pennington were of the most powerful men physically of the valley. At a barn-raising sides were chosen, and they were put at the head of the opposing co-workers. After raising a certain barn a proposition was made for a drinking match, the whiskey as usual on such occasions being loose around, with tin cups for the thirsty. Gregg had to make choice of his party, and was looking over the crowd with that intent when some one whispered, "Take Robert Pennington." Mr. Gregg was taken aback, as Mr. Pennington was a local preacher, but adopted the suggestion, and the result, he added, was "Robert drank them all drunk, and walked home at no apparent discomfort."

In January, 1811, licenses were recommended for Joseph Gilliland, of Potter, William Westhoven, of Haines, Enoch Hastings, of Bellefonte, John Brislin,

of Ferguson, and James Johnston, of Ferguson, to keep hotel. Also at April sessions for Elijah Chambers, of Ferguson, James Newell, Potter, Joseph Kleckner, Haines, and Thomas Paul, of Bellefonte. At August sessions, 1811, the grand jury, John M. Beuck, foreman, recommended repairs to the jail on account of the escape of prisoners. At August sessions the road from Antes' mill to Marsh Creek, near Benjamin Lucas' mill-dam, three miles and a half. At the same sessions George Stover, of Aaronsburg, Frederick Dale, of Ferguson, Godfrey Harloff, Miles, Isaac Goon, Patton, Samuel Miles, Aaronsburg, Cornelius Dale, Ferguson, John Wrigly, Philipsburg, were recommended for license to keep tavern.

CHAPTER XXII.

CENTRE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812—DEATH OF SILHAMER.

In September, 1812, a rifle company left Centre County commanded by Capt. Joseph Kleckner, Lieut. John Jones, Ensign Jacob Lutz, and proceeded to Black Rock. No roll of this company has been preserved. (See notice of this company in Potter township.) The following is a miscellaneous list of soldiers who either went from Centre County or afterwards resided in the county, without reference other than indicated to their companies, 1812-14:

- Armor, James, married Ruth, daughter of Gen. Benner; died March 24, 1877, at his place near Bellefonte, aged 82 years. He also served as quartermaster in the war of 1861.
- Armor, William, sifer Capt. W. F. Buyers' company; at Marcus Hook in 1814; died in Bellefonte, July 31, 1851, aged 65.
- Armor, Samuel, died in Potter township, October 16th.
- Bayard, A. W., M.D. died Nov. 19, 1860, aged 71. He had a number of scars, and was buried with the honors of war in the Bellefonte Cemetery.
- Brislin, Joseph.
- Call, William, buried at Zion.
- Cronemiller, George.
- Dornblazer, John, died Oct. 17, 1862, buried at Jacksonville.
- Druckmiller, Michael, soldier of war 1812, died in Centre County, June 23, 1853, aged 75 years.
- Duffy, John, died at Bialsburg.
- Gill, Jacob, died at Pleasant Gap, Dec. 22, 1880, aged 88. He belonged to Capt. Ner Middlesworth's company, Marcus Hook, October, 1814. He was father of twelve children.
- Gill, William, Capt. Henry Miller's company, from New Berlin, Nov. 10, 1814; died at Bellefonte, Nov. 21, 1876, 89 years old.
- Hasson, Hon. John.
- Harris, Samuel, died Aug. 21, 1865.
- Harpham, James.
- Hubler, Jacob.
- Keller, Peter.
- Kelley, William, died in Huston township.
- Kline, J. George, born in New York; died June 28, 1853, aged 63 years.
- Lambourne, Abraham.
- Lambourne, Isaac.
- Mallery, Isaac.
- Martin, James, buried at Jacksonville.
- Peters, Casper.
- Poorman, John.
- Reighard, Joseph.
- Schreffler, Charles.

Stroub, George.
 Straw, John.
 Walts, John G., died 16th Dec. 1870, at Pleasant Gap.
 Wiley, Thomas.
 Wilson, Samuel Hunter, sergeant Capt. Bayers' company, Northumberland County Blues.

In 1870 there were still living in Centre County the following soldiers of the war of 1812: John Lony, Charles Friar, William Gill. Jacob Gill, John Norman, George Sweetwood, John Shaffer, Michael Shultz, John Snively, and Peter Weaver, and the widows of five others,—Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Margaret Bathurst, Mrs. Catherine Harpman, Mrs. Ann Bryon, and Mrs. Hannah Strok.

1813. The following is the roll of Capt. George Records' company of volunteers from Centre County May 5 to Nov. 8, 1813:

Captain, George Records, died in 1830, in Huston township; buried in the Brown graveyard.

First Lieutenant, John Wilson.

Second Lieutenant, John Shannon, lived in Potter township; thence removed to Venango County in 1827, eight miles east of Franklin, where he died in 1873.

Third Lieutenant, Archibald Moore, son of Robert Moore, resided above Unionville.

Ensign, Joseph Long.

Sergeants, Isaac Lambourne (resided in Half Moon), John Hunter (brother of Robert Hunter, of Benner township), Henry McEwen (of Walker township, son of Henry McEwen, of Potter, who was a soldier of the Revolution), Peter Smith (removed from Potter township to Venango County), Robert Ecken (of Haines township, removed to Wooster, Ohio; he was with Perry on the fleet, and had a medal).

Corporals, Thomas Green, Robert Tate, Henry Bathurst (resided near Curtin's works, in Boggs township), George Freely (resided in Penn's valley, and died there).

Fifer, Samuel Dunn.

Drummer, John Rice.

Ackerman, John.

Adams, William, resided near Spring Mills.

Allison, Samuel L., Cedar Spring, Nittany valley, son of Matthew Allison, Esq., died May 5, 1866, aged seventy-six; buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Clinton County.

Ammerman, Joseph, lived in Boggs township.

Askey, Samuel. Perry would not take Askey on the fleet because he was a married man; died in Suow Shoe, May 25, 1857, aged eighty-one.

Bardwell, Solomon.

Berger, Jacob.

Blair, William, uncle of Gen. William H. Blair, of Bellefonte; removed to Richland County, Ohio; he had a medal.

Bowers, Joseph.

Boyd, Alexander.

Brady, William F., cabinet-maker in Aaronsburg many years; sergeant-at-arms of Pennsylvania Senate.

Brian, George.

Bright, George, was a hatter, who resided in Aaronsburg.

Brosius, Jacob, resided on Buffalo Run.

Cochran, Samuel.

Cook, John.

Crouemiller, Martin, was a blacksmith of Aaronsburg; he also received a medal for services on the fleet; after the war he removed to Potter's Mills.

Eaken, Robert, had a medal; went to Ohio, near Wooster.

Emerich, Joseph.

Fleming, John.

Gardiner, Samuel, the well-known tide-pilot at Howard.

Gibbons, John.

Glass, James.

Hagerty, James, Bellefonte.

Hall, John.

Hannah, Andrew, son-in-law of James Cook, Esq., and lived below Spring Mills.

Harper, George.

Harper, Henry, from Miles township.

Hoover, William, of Boggs township, died in Curwensville from a fall.

Huff, William.

Kemmerer, John.

Lundie, John.

Long, David.

Lucas, John, known as Perry John Lucas, received a medal; died in Suow Shoe, Sept. 27, 1858, aged ninety years.

Lucas, Noble, one-eyed man, resided in Boggs township.

Lyons, William.

McClain, John, Walker township.

McClern, Joseph.

McClelland, Hugh.

McClintock, John, Penn's valley, near Gilliland's.

McCloskey, Alexander, Potter township.

McCoy, John.

McCray, Robert.

McKee, William.

McKelips, Alexander.

McKinney, Samuel, Walker township.

McNaul, James, Lamar township, now Clinton County.

McNitt, John.

Mayes, William, lived and died in Potter township.

Meenes, Edward, lived below Curtin's works.

Mitchell, David, born Nov. 28, 1790; died March 27, 1843; was also on the fleet. His widow, Eliza, daughter of Hon. Andrew Gregg, still living in Bellefonte, 1881.

Mitchell, James, brother of above, and of Hon. John Mitchell, member Congress and canal commissioner.

Moore, John.

Moore, William.

Morrison, Joseph.

Moyer, Henry.

Murray, George, father of William A. Murray, Esq., member of House of Representatives, 1880-81. George Murray died in College township Sept. 13, 1878, aged eighty-seven years, six months, three days.

Murray, William, brother of above, who were sons of Levi Murray, tanner.

Newell, William, Ferguson township.

Packer, Johnston, son of Aaron Packer, and cousin to the late Governor William F. Packer. Johnston Packer was drowned in Bald Eagle Creek, near Howard, in 1824.

Pearce, Brittain.

Reichly, George.

Rineheart, Frederick.

Ross, James.

Sawyer, William, tailor; lived and died in Marion township, July 27, 1865, aged eighty nine.

Senser, Jacob, from neighborhood of Unionville.

Sharp, David.

Sheaffer, Michael.

Shirk, John, lived near Milesburg.

Shook, Charles.

Silhammer, John, saddler, of Bellefonte; killed in action on the fleet, Sept. 10, 1813.

Smith, Arthur, resided above Unionville.

Smith, Joseph.

Smith, Philip.

Snively, John, died in Nittany valley; buried in St. Paul's, Lamar township.

Stephenson, Thomas, lived near McKilbuck's, now Potter township, Clinton County; buried Presbyterian churchyard at Jacksonville; died Feb. 26, 1878, aged ninety-one.

Stewart, Archibald.

Stewart, Hugh.

Taylor, William.

Underwood, John,¹ stoker for Gen. Benner; drowned in Harris Run, near Bellefonte, April, 1849.

Wagner, William. (See biographical sketches.)

Williams, Enoch.

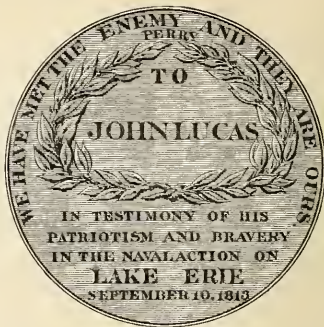
Woolf, Jacob.

Dr. Joseph Henderson was appointed from Centre County, on the recommendation of Hon. Andrew

¹ On the occasion of a militia battalion at Benner Waddle's after the war, John Underwood seized a box of swarming bees, and marched against the formed regiment, and dispersed officers and men half-way over the township.



Obverse.



Reverse.

JOHN LUCAS' MEDAL.

Gregg, a lieutenant in the regular army, and served at Lundy's Lane and through the war. He was afterwards member of Congress from this district.

The following ballad was printed at the office of the *American Patriot*, Bellefonte, Feb. 4, 1814, and sold by the author, Samuel Taggart :

LINES ON THE DEATH OF JOHN SILHAMMER, KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, SEPT. 10, 1813.

COMPOSED BY SAMUEL TAGGART.

Tune: "Soldier's Return."

I.

When poets strung their harps and sung
The praise of gallant Perry,
And his brave crew did subdue
Bold Barclay on Lake Erie;
When illuminations' dazzling glare
Had struck my mind with wonder,
Loud acclamations rent the air,
I set me down to ponder.

II.

I thought on those whom fate of war
Had either killed or wounded,
And from relations moved far,
By strangers all surrounded;
I thought on Erie's watery bed,
Where heroes now lie sleeping,
Who for their country boldly bled,
I scarce refrained from weeping.

III.

When lo! a voice soon struck mine ear,
And stopt my meditation,
An aged female there appeared
To my imagination.
She cries, Alas! my son, my son,
Art thou now gone forever?
The cruel war has me undone—
Behold thee shall I never?

IV.

With anxious eye I viewed the dame,
And asked her why she grieved;
But deep distress had seized her frame,—
No answer I received.
She cries, Silhammer, thou art dead,
The cruel foe has slain thee.
Who will support my aged head?
There's none left to maintain me

V.

I recognize the gallant youth,—
He was a subtle-maker;
I sympathized with her in truth,
And by her hand did take her.
Your son has gained a lasting fame,
When cowards are forgotten,
And lisping babes shall sing his name
When he lies dead and rotten.

VI.

In Bellefonte town his praise rebounds,
When in the hour of danger
His gallant deeds will there be found
Recorded in the ranger.
Cool, firm, and calm, this brave young man
For victory contended;
Although grim death was near at hand,
His country's cause defended.

VII.

A tall well aimed from Britons came,
And on our deck did rattle;
This gallant youth picked the same,
All in the heart of battle,
And to the gunner this did say
With cool declaration:
Return this ball and fire away,
They are finching from their station.

VIII.

But fate decreed this youth should bleed,
Who feared no war's alarm:
On the death list his name we read,—
He died in victory's arms.
In a watery grave this youth we leave;
May angels guard his slumber
Till heaven's artillery shall give
Its last tremendous thunder!

CHAPTER XXIII.

CENTRE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—AMERICAN PATRIOT.

THE Centre Bank of Pennsylvania was the style under which a *quasi* banking business was done by individuals under articles of association as early as November, 1813, in Bellefonte; 1813. Roland Curtin, Nov. 23, 1813, being its earliest customer. Thomas Burnside's name appears

under date of November 24th; Philip Benner and John Dunlop, November 26th. Andrew Gregg was president, and John Norris, cashier. A note has been preserved issued 24th December, 1813, letter B, No. 2858. The vignette is an agricultural scene, and the general engraving coarse.

On the 23d of January, 1814, twenty-four directors were elected, as follows: Andrew Gregg, James Potter, Jr., James Duncan, John Irvin, Roland Curtin, James Harris, Joseph Miles, Charles Huston, Thomas Burnside, Elisha Moore, John Dunlop, Philip Benner, John G. Lowrey, Isaac McKinney, Lyons Mussina, John Rankin, Hamilton Humes, of Centre County, William Brown, Jr., James Chreswell, and John McDowell, of Mifflin County, John Turk and John Hays, of Lycoming County, William Hayes, of Union County, and Robert Allison, of Huntingdon. Andrew Gregg was elected president, and February 4th John Norris, cashier, calls for the seventh and eighth installments of stock to be paid in.

On the 19th of March, 1814, Governor Snyder vetoed the bill establishing banking districts in the State and authorizing the incorporation of 1814. a large number of banks, but on the 21st the act was passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto, Michael Bolinger, the member from Centre, and Hon. Thomas Burnside, State senator, voting for the bill. This act provided, *inter alia*, that the counties of Centre, Clearfield, McKean, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga should be a district, and might establish a bank, to be called the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania.

It was provided that five thousand shares might be subscribed for in the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and McKean, and five thousand shares in the counties of Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga, and when half the amount was subscribed and twenty per cent. paid in, letters patent should issue. The twenty per cent. seems to have been all that was paid in, amounting to fifty thousand dollars capital, in shares of fifty dollars each.

Promptly on the 24th of March, Andrew Gregg and the other commissioners named in the act gave notice that books would be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the new bank at various public-houses in the different counties. From an interesting article prepared by E. C. Haines, Esq., of Bellefonte, for "Maynard Industries and Institutions of Centre County" (*Republican* office, Bellefonte, 1877), we extract the following notice of this bank. Joseph Miles was teller and book-keeper. The bank was located in the corner room of the stone dwelling-house owned by the heirs of Roland Curtin, Jr., and occupied (1882) by Mrs. Eliza Curtin, his widow, on the corner of Allegheny and Howard Streets.

Resting upon the floor a vault, so called, was placed, resembling a modern closet. It was securely fastened at the closing of the bank each day by a lock manufactured by a clever blacksmith, a mechanic of the

town. The main security consisted in the fact that a watchman, who nightly occupied a watch-house which stood at the edge of the pavement, was always on duty, and, it was said, never "bobbed" an eye. The watch-house was octagonal, and resembled an old-fashioned lantern, diameter three feet one by five feet eight in height. Inside was a board six feet in length and inclined, which served as the resting-place of the watchman.

It was the usual custom of the watchman to cry the hours of the night, which was done punctually by Eli Cadwallader, who was a cooper by trade, and performed this duty under the direction of the officers of the bank. "Half-past twelve o'clock and all is well," was his midnight announcement. Cadwallader was succeeded by Nathan Longhead.

The following is a copy of one of the notes issued by this bank:

"The President and Directors & Co. of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania promise to pay R. Allison, or bearer, on demand, five Dollars. Bellefonte, 1st of June, 1815.

"JNO. NORRIS, Cashier.

ANDREW GREGG, Pres."

Nov. 6, 1815, the bank declared a dividend of nine per cent., and in 1816 a dividend of eight per cent. Installments of stock, according to Mr. Humes, were paid by notes of the stockholders in many instances. On one occasion John Boyd, of Northumberland, came up with a large amount of notes for redemption. The directors were equal to the emergency. They gave Mr. Boyd a supper at Evan Miles' hotel, and treated him so cordially that he was persuaded to return with the identical notes he brought. In 1817 the bank suspended specie payment and made an issue of "shin-plasters," signed by the then teller, Joseph Miles. Before the suspension a farmer from Half-Moon brought in a large amount of notes for redemption. Mr. Norris not being able to convince him of the solvency of the bank, directed him to be paid in five-franc pieces. The farmer not being able to carry them conveniently, concluded to leave the funds on deposit, which, as Mr. Humes remarks, became a permanent one, in consequence of the bank's suspension.

Oct. 12, 1826, John Norris, cashier, gave notice to the stockholders that an election would be held for five trustees to close the concerns of the bank on the 20th of November.

Sept. 1, 1835, James Gregg, agent, gives notice to all stockholders to meet the trustees on the 27th of October, when it is proposed to deliver over to the owners of the stock, or their representatives, bonds, notes, or judgments bearing interest to the amount of their stock. The affairs of this bank were therefore settled up without loss of capital at least.

The American Patriot.—The first paper published in Bellefonte of which any files are preserved was issued Saturday, Feb. 15, 1814, by Alexander Hamilton, next door south of the bank, and called the *American Patriot*. The bank, which was known as

the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, was located in the house, corner of Howard and Allegheny Streets, now, 1882.

Mr. Hamilton's motto was :

"To speak his thoughts
Is every freeman's right."

No indication of his political sentiments can be gathered from editorials, as there are no political editorials, but his prospectus announces his principles to be "Democratic Republican, devoid of the factious spirit of Democracy, which unfortunately is too often taken as the most veritable testimony of Republican zeal," whatever that might mean. There are three volumes of his paper in existence. The last paper, No. 52, Sept. 22, 1817, no doubt closed his editorial career in Bellefonte. (See biographical sketch.) A list of the directors-elect of the bank on the 3d of January, and that on the 10th of January (Andrew Gregg, Esq., was unanimously elected president), is the first and only local; Tussey Furnace for rent by William Patton; poem by Samuel Taggart, entitled "Perry's Victory;" a call for an instalment of Centre Bank stock subscription, John Norris, cashier; list of letters in Bellefonte post-office, Dec. 13, 1813, R. T. Stewart, postmaster; W. C. Welch's advertisement for apprentices to the shoemaking trade; and William Potter's advertisement of Slab Cabin lands, etc., are the only advertisements.

The prices current for flour are noted in No. 7: April 2, 1814, at Philadelphia, seven dollars and sixty-two cents per barrel, while at Baltimore the price was five dollars and seventy-five cents. W. H. Patterson, United States collector of Nineteenth District of Aaronsburg, gives notice that keepers of boarding-houses who also charge for liquor used in their houses, physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, and chemists are required to take out license.

In May, 1814, Capt. William G. Green, Fourth Regiment U. S. A., opened a recruiting-office at Bellefonte, and with the aid of his drummer, Daniel Smith, obtained a number of recruits for the regular army. May 28th, the county commissioners advertise for workmen to erect the new jail. In June, Lewis Swinehart and John Smith had in operation a new carding-machine and factory in Potter township. On Tuesday, October 8th, occurred the sad accident which caused the death of John Dunlop, Esq., the prominent iron manufacturer. He was caught and severely crushed by a body of falling earth in a mine bank. James Whitehill had a tilt-hammer at the end of Nittany Mountain, where he manufactured spades and shovels. He is said to have manufactured the first double-bit axes. John Anderson also erected his fulling-mill on Beech Creek during this year. Job Packer also established his fruit-tree nursery on Bald Eagle. The act of Congress of 23d of December placed a duty of twenty cents a gallon on distilled spirits, in addition to license duty. William H. Pat-

erson was United States collector, with his office at Potter's Mills. The internal duty on pig-iron was one dollar per ton, iron castings one dollar and fifty cents, leather five per cent. *ad valorem*, etc.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RUSH TOWNSHIP ERECTED—BOGGS TOWNSHIP ERECTED—LIST OF INHABITANTS—INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN—LAMAR TOWNSHIP, AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Erection of Rush Township.—At April sessions, 1814, Rush township was erected, or rather Half-Moon divided by the Bald Eagle Creek as a line. The commissioners for dividing the township were Roland Curtin, Charles Treziunly, and John Dunlop. The petitioners had recommended the name of Perry for the new township they were asking for, with which recommendation the commissioners agreed, and recommended to the court; "and as the name of Half-Moon would not be properly applicable to the remaining portion north of Bald Eagle Creek," the commissioners suggested to the court the propriety of calling it Rush township, "as a small tribute of respect to the memory of the truly venerable and super-eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush."

The court (Walker, president) coincided with the views on the name of "Rush" for the northwestern division; but said we are sorry we cannot agree with the views as to the name of the southeastern portion, and named the old Half-Moon portion "Jenner," "after the immortal Jenner, who under God has been the means of saving so many millions of lives." The people, however, were reluctant to part with the old name, and in January, 1815, the name of "Jenner" was altered to "Half-Moon."

The boundary of Rush commenced at the red-oak on the Huntingdon County line at the head of Bald Eagle Creek; thence ran along Bald Eagle Creek to where Martha Furnace is now; thence by the line of Patton township to the Moshannon. It embraced all of the present townships of Taylor and Worth, except the strip between Bald Eagle Creek and Muncy Mountain, and the portion of Rush west of the continuation of the line of Patton, as it then was, through the present country of Rush.

At April sessions, 1815, commissioners having reported in favor of making the top of the Allegheny Mountain the boundary between Rush and Half-Moon townships, the court confirmed their report, and the whole of the territory of the present townships of Taylor and Worth was placed within that of Half-Moon township.

The inhabitants in Rush township in 1814 were as follows :

Allen, David.
Cradlock, Thomas (tavern).
Crowel, Basil.
Dewees, William P.
England, Job (blacksmith).
England, Nnn (miller).
Kopflart, Andrew.
Lorain, John (store).
McCoy, Dennis.

Philips & Dewees (grist- and saw-mill).
Philips, Hardman.
Rees, John Christian.
Sindler, Charles (tavern).
Sindler, Henry (shoemaker).
Sluitz, John.
Spangler, George.
Turner, Samuel
Weld, John (carpenter).

In 1817, Jacob Test is assessed with a tavern, and James McGirk established his store. In 1819, Henry Lorain is assessed as postmaster, and Phillips & Dewees with a forge; William Bagshaw, clerk and manager. James McGirk is assessed with a tannery in 1822, and Thomas Hancock, tavern. John Flegal, tavern, in 1824, and John Matthias, schoolmaster, the same year; and Philips, Plumbe & Co., with screw-mill and machinery, tilt-hammer, and wire-drawing machinery. Screw-factory is assessed in 1822.

Erection of Boggs Township.—On the 28th of August, 1814, the court confirmed the report of the commissioners appointed for the purpose of dividing Spring township, and named the western portion "Boggs," in honor of Hon. Robert Boggs, deceased.

The boundary of Boggs commenced at a corner of Howard and Walker townships, between the two ridges of Bald Eagle (Muncy?) Mountain, in Antes Gap; thence south about sixty degrees west ten miles along the small opening between said ridge until it intersects the line of Patton township; thence along the line of Patton northward until it intersected the line of Clearfield County; thence along the line of Clearfield County to the corner of Howard township; thence southward to the place of beginning in Antes Gap.

Besides its present territory, Boggs then embraced that of Union, Snow Shoe, and Burnside townships.

The eastern portion of the division of Spring was called Covington, after Leonard Covington, who fell at the battle of Williamsburg, but at April sessions, 1815, on the petition of the inhabitants of the township, the township was awarded its old name, "Spring."

The inhabitants of the township of Boggs in 1815:

Adams, John.
Alexander, James.
Alexander, Joseph.
Alexander, William (saw-mill).
Ammerman, William.
Antes, Frederick.
Antes, John.
Barnhart, Henry.
Barnhart, Philip, Sr.
Barnhart, Philip, Jr.
Barr, Henry.
Barr, William.
Bathurst, Archibald.
Berger, Jacob.
Blair, Eleanor.
Blair, David.
Blair, William.
Biggs, Henrietta (widow).
Boggs, Moses (store).

Boggs, Tierney (brewery and malt-house).
Boggs, Robert.
Brooks, William.
Buffington, Isaac.
Culhoun, Peter.
Campbell, William.
Collins, James.
Crawford, Thomas.
Crow, John.
Davis, Brauson.
Dewees, Thomas.
Dixon, James.
Dixon, Samuel.
Eckard, Jacob.
Eckley, John.
Eisenhower, Henry.
Eller, Moses.
Esington, Joseph.

Farr, John.
Feltzer, Widow.
Feltzer, Michael.
Fisher, William (saw-mill).
Foster, James, Esq.
Foster, Walter.
Green, Hannah (tavern).
Green, James.
Green, Joseph.
Green, Samuel.
Green, Thomas.
Wall, James.
Wall, Thomas.
Henry, James.
Hinton, Isaac.
Hinton, John.
Holmes, Thomas.
Holt, James.
Holt, John.
Hoover, Jacob.
Hoover, John.
Hutton, John.
Hutton, Joseph.
Iddings, James.
Iddings, John.
Irwin, John, Sr.
Irwin, John, Jr.
Jacobs, George.
Kettlinger, Jacob.
Kirk, John.
Lee, Abraham.
Lee, Isaac.
Lee, William.
Lelliot, William.
Lipton, Robert.
Little, Samuel.
Lucas, John (tavern).
Lueas, Nicholas.
McClain, Charles.
McClure, Hugh.
McCloskey, Thomas.
McMullen, Daniel.
McMullen, Widow.
McWilliams, Alexander.
Malone, Widow.
Means, John.
Mendenhall, John.

Mendenhall, William.
Middleton, James.
Miles, Enos.
Miles, Janzer.
Miles, John.
Miles, Joseph, and John (large grist- and saw-mill).
Miles, Samuel.
Parsons, Isaac.
Parsons, James.
Parsons, Thomas.
Parsons, Joseph.
Petere, Anthony.
Peters, Lawrence.
Peters, Leonard.
Poorman, Michael (tavern).
Potts, Thomas (saw-mill).
Roberts, James.
Rockey, Henry.
Ross, Casper.
Russell, James.
Styman, David.
Seuser, George.
Seuser, Jacob.
Seuser, John.
Shirk, John, Sr.
Shirk, John, Jr.
Shirk, Joseph (tannery).
Shirk, Widow.
Steel, Robert (saw-mill).
Taylor, Caleb.
Taylor, Jonathan.
Taylor, Philip.
Tierney, Patrick II.
Tiley, Edward.
Walker, Andrew.
Walker, John.
Wallace, Robert.
Walters, Christiana.
Watson, Thomas.
Wertz, Jacob.
Wertz, George.
White, Joseph, Jr.
Witherzie, Michael.
Woods, William.
Yethers, Daniel.
Zummerman, Ezekiel.

Single Freemen.

Adams, John.
Adams, William.
Barr, James.
Barr, John.
Blair, John.
Clotz, Christopher.
Curry, John (forgeman).
Fetzer, Andrew.
Green, Samuel.
Hall, William.
Henry, Thomas.
Harris, John (shoemaker).
Lee, William.
Lewis, Caleb.
Lyttle, Samuel (weaver).
McClean, Peter (shoemaker).
McNeely, John (mason).
Mulholland, Daniel.
Nixon, Samuel.
Poorman, Michael.
Russell, James (forgeman).
Shirk, Jacob.
Seuser, John.
Seuser, Frederick.
Thompson, James.

Miles' splitting- and rolling-mill added to forge in 1819, now Linn & McCoy. Peter Hoover and John McKee, schoolmasters, 1823; John Boggs, 1825.

In 1814 the din of arms quelled political clamor, and the election was altogether one-sided. The *American Patriot* published that Isaac Wayne, the Federal candidate, had withdrawn, and the 1814 vote on the 11th of October in Centre for Simon Snyder for Governor was 1127 to 32 for Wayne. Band for Congress had 1095 votes to 89 for John Blair. Jacob Kryder's vote for Assembly is not given, but

Isaac McKinley had 366 for county commissioner. John Benner had 570 votes to 483 for James Crawford and William Kerr. John Mitchel and Stephen Davis were elected auditors.

February 9th, David Knox, son of Galbraith Knox, of Buffalo Run, was killed while felling a tree. The blow killed him instantly. February 18th, 1815. Roland Curtin and Moses Boggs dissolved partnership, Roland Curtin becoming sole owner of Eagle Forge. On Friday, February 17th, the treaty of peace was ratified by the United States Senate. Capt. Jonathan Kearsley (who was married to Miss Valentine) was appointed assistant adjutant-general United States army, to date from Aug. 20, 1814, when he lost his leg near Fort Erie.

The annals of this year chronicle the arrival of the Valentine brothers and William A. Thomas, as tenants of the iron-works of John Dunlop, deceased. They operated under a lease from Hon. Charles Hinton and John G. Lowrey, administrators, until the 1st of October, 1821, when the forge and furnace tracts, together with the Galesburg ore banks, as they were called, were purchased by Samuel Valentine, Jacob Valentine, George Valentine, Robert Valentine, and William A. Thomas, for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, at Orphans' Court sale, of the real estate of John Dunlop; the latter's half-interest in the Washington Works was sold shortly after his death to Alexander Irvine, of Baltimore, for five thousand dollars.

At January sessions a road was laid out from Milesburg, commencing between John Shirks and Joseph Green and running to Goodfellow's, at Curtin Forge, and the old road from near Antes' mill to opposite Milesburg bridge, so called.

The tavern-keepers licensed in 1816 were: at Bellefonte, E. Zimmerman, John Rankin, Joseph Butler, and Evan Miles; Ferguson, John Robinson and John Wagoner; for Potter, James Watson, Jr., William Keatley, John Ker, and Thomas Hemphill; for Patton, Daniel O'Brian and Thomas McPherson; for Milesburg, Hannah Green and John Lucas; for Phillipsburg, Jacob Test; for Aaronburg, William T. Brown and Christian Meeser; for Millheim, Christian Goldman and Jacob Swentzel; for Half-Moon, David Nicholson; for Howard, William Gardner and Thomas B. McClure; for Walker, John Snyder and William Smyth; for Rebersburg, Zachariah Lesh; Ferguson, John Campbell, Hugh McPherson; Potter, Samuel Davis; Ferguson, Frederick Dale; Haines, Abraham High; Ferguson, William Price; Boggs, Michael Poorman; Haines, Israel Pennington; Rush, Charles Semler; Rush, Thomas Craddock; Ferguson, Cornelius Dale; Bellefonte, Hamilton Humes; Potter, David Overmyer; Half-Moon, Abraham Elder; Haines, Mary Motz.

In August the road from Pennsylvania Furnace to John Thompson's was laid out by way of John Bailey's mill, one mile, passing through Samuel Bryson, Rob-

ert Garner, and Philip Beal & Co., six hundred and sixty perches, to Mrs. Weeks'; thence three hundred and fifty perches to Joseph McPherson; thence four miles and ten perches to the meeting-house road; thence three hundred and thirty perches to the house of public worship; thence along the old road to the house of John Thompson, Esq.

In September, 1816, Hugh Maxwell removed *The Advocate of the Union* from Mifflinburg, in Union County, the name of which he changed to the *Independent Republican*. He continued this paper not quite a year at Bellefonte, and then removed to Lancaster, Pa.

September 21st, the Bellefonte Academy was reopened, Mr. Chamberlin, a graduate of Dartmouth, taking charge of it. John G. Lowrey, president of the board of trustees.

The nominations of James Monroe for President and Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice-President, made by a Congressional caucus at Washington and confirmed by a Legislative caucus at Harrisburg, met with but little opposition in this State. An opposition ticket was formed at Carlisle on the 19th of September.

The vote in Centre and Clearfield for the regular ticket was only 479 to 242 for the opposition.

Lamar Township Erected.—Lower Bald Eagle of 1801, or Bald Eagle, as it was called, after the name of Upper Bald Eagle was changed to that of Spring, was Aug. 27, 1817, divided, and that part of it between Muncy and Nittany Mountains erected into a township called "Lamar."

Its boundary commenced at a chestnut at the then corner of Howard and Walker townships; thence down the opening between the two ridges of Bald Eagle (Muncy) Mountain north about sixty degrees east about twelve miles to the line of Lycoming County; thence along the line (then) of Lycoming and Centre Counties to the northeast corner of Miles township about six and a half miles; thence south sixty degrees west along the line of Miles township about fourteen miles to a pine corner of Miles and Walker townships; thence north thirty degrees west six miles along the line of Walker township to the place of beginning. William McEwen, Moses Boggs, and John Mitchell were the commissioners who laid out this township. The north line passed directly through Harvey's Forge at Mill Hall, according to their draft.

Judge Walker, who when quite a boy had served in the Revolution, was always desirous of perpetuating the memory of its heroes in naming townships. His entry on this occasion is, "The last words spoken by the brave and unfortunate Maj. Lamar, on the night of the surprise at Paoli, and in the midst of the British were, 'Halt, boys, give these assassins one fire!' He was instantly cut down by the enemy. Shall he not be remembered by a grateful country? He shall. In honor of this martyr and the cause of his country we named the within township *Lamar*."

Maj. Marion Lamar, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Line, fell at Paoli, Sept. 20, 1777, and but for Judge Walker his name would have gone down in utter forgetfulness. The utmost historical research has developed nothing in relation to his antecedents or family. He had served as captain in Col. De Haas' battalion during the year 1776 in Canada, after which he was promoted major in the Fourth.

Lamar Township.—The inhabitants of Lamar township in 1817 were as follows:

Aikens, Andrew (weaver).	Herr, Samuel.
Allison, Archibald, Jr.	Hetherland, Jacob.
Allison, Matthew.	Hinton, Joseph (blacksmith).
Allison, William.	Hull, John (wheelwright).
Allstangh, Jacob.	Hunter, George.
Askey, Samuel.	Johnston, Joseph.
Awl, Jacob (tan-yard).	Kratzer, Solomon (shoemaker).
Beard, William.	Lamb, William.
Beightol, Abraham (shoemaker).	Leidy, George (carpenter).
Beightol, John.	Lyons, Joseph.
Beltz, Christopher (wagon-maker).	McCafferty, Dennis.
Bennet, Charles.	McCalmont, Henry (blacksmith).
Best, Conrad.	McClelland, Hugh.
Best, Peter.	McConnel, William.
Bowman, David.	McGaw, William.
Brown, Jacob, Sr.	McGee, John (grist, saw-mill, and carding-machine).
Brown, Jacob, Jr.	McGougal, Hugh.
Brown, James (tan-yard and ink-keeper).	McKibbee, Joseph.
Brown, John (son of Jacob).	McKibbee, William.
Brown, John, Sr.	McNall, John (weaver).
Brown, John, Jr. (weaver).	Miles, Joshua.
Brown, Samuel.	Martin, James.
Brown, Thomas.	Miller, Jacob.
Brown, William.	Miller, John.
Brownlee, Elizabeth.	Miller, William.
Brownlee, Jane.	Moore, Andrew, Sr.
Brownlee, John.	Moore, Andrew, Jr.
Brownlee, Joseph.	Moore, Jacob.
Bruce, James, Sr. (weaver).	Moore, James.
Bruce, James, Jr.	Moore, John.
Bruce, Robert.	Moore, William.
Burtorf, Michael (blacksmith).	Porter, James.
Calhoun, John (blacksmith).	Porter, Samuel.
Carrson, William (well-digger).	Prior, John.
Clark, James (blacksmith).	Rishel, Adam.
Dale, Matthew.	Rishel, John.
Donahough, James (miller).	Rishel, Philip.
Ears, Abraham.	Rishel, William.
Elder, John (weaver).	Rohb, John.
Essick, Frederick D.	Robinson, Alexander.
Fiester, George, Sr.	Robinson, Susan.
Fiester, George, Jr. (weaver).	Saxton, Samuel.
Fiester, Samuel.	Shields, John, Sr. (tailor).
Fiester, Thomas.	Shields, John, Jr.
Free, George (millwright).	Shueffer, Adam (inn-keeper).
Free, Joel (plasterer).	Shearer, George (shoemaker).
Freel, John.	Sigle, John.
Gamble, Joseph (saw-mill).	Smith, Peter.
Gordon, David.	Smith, Samuel (blacksmith).
Green, Thomas (forgeman).	Snyder, Elizabeth.
Hagerman, William (well-digger).	Snyder, Herman.
Harvey, Nathan (saw-mill and press).	Snyder, John (distillery).
Haset, Samuel.	Soltz, John (weaver).
Haset, John.	Spangler, Adam (saw-mill).
Haset, James.	Stephenson, John.
Hart, Robert.	Sutherland, Edward.
Hartman, George (plasterer).	Syler, Frederick.
Hartman, Jacob.	Syler, Joseph.
Helter, Elizabeth.	Syler, Michael (tailor).
Held, Stephen.	Syler, Peter.
Herr, Joel.	Taylor, Thomas (forgeman).

Thompson, James (saw mill, smith-shop).	Walker, Philip.
Thompson, Moses.	Watson, David.
Thompson, Samuel.	Weaver, John (miller).
Thompson, William.	Whiteman, Michael (forgeman).
Thorndyke, Joseph (distillery).	Williamson, Boileau.
Valentine & Thomas (furnace and forge—Washington Works).	Williamson, Joseph.
	Wilson, Charles.
	Wilson, Mark.

Single Firemen.

All, Joshua.	Longclough, George.
Allison, Samuel.	Macaw, Samuel.
Boggs, William.	McKibbee, James.
Bruce, James.	Miller, Charles.
Bruce, Robert.	Miller, John.
Brown, John.	Miller, Robert.
Brown, Philip.	Moore, John.
Brown, William.	Moore, James.
Dale, Matthew.	Stephenson, John.
Aikens, Andrew.	Syler, Benjamin.
Aikens, George.	Thompson, John.
Elder, James.	Wilson, Charles.
Grier, John.	Wilson, William C.
Iresen, John.	

CHAPTER XXV.

POLITICAL—THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT—JUDGE WALKER—JAMES MONKS—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The Politics of 1817.—In 1817 the gubernatorial contest was very earnest and exceedingly bitter. It was a war of factions in the Democratic party, as the Federal party was almost extinct. As early as January 29th a meeting was held in Bellefonte to name delegates to the Carlisle Convention, which nominated Joseph Hiester on the 4th of March.

The signers to the call for this meeting were David Barr, William Irvin, Philip Wolfart, John Benner, John Hall, James Forster, and Henry McCamant. The convention which nominated William Findlay met at Harrisburg on the same day, John Rankin being the delegate. One hundred and thirteen delegates attended the latter convention, while the Carlisle Convention had only thirty-nine delegates from ten counties east and four counties west of the Susquehanna. Mr. Findlay had seven thousand and fifty-nine majority in the State. The County Democratic Convention was held on 13th of September. Delegates: Bellefonte, James Dundas; Spring, Gen. Philip Benner, Capt. John Adams; Bald Eagle, David Allen; Lamar, Matthew Allison; Miles, Anthony Wolf, Robert Tate; Ferguson, Stephen Davis and Barton Hastings; Half-Moon, William McNull; Boggs, Henry Barnhart; Patton, Col. Thomas McPherson; Haines, Capt. John Keen; Howard, Joseph Baker; Walker, William Swanzy, Col. William Smyth; Potter, William Rankin and David Barber. Jacob Kryder was nominated for Assembly, and John Shaffer for county commissioner; Auditor, Matthew Allison.

Missionary.—The first meeting of the Bellefonte Female Missionary Association was held Aug. 4, 1817. The object was to aid the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Any person paying a cent per week could be a member. A treasurer and committee were its only officers. Eliza G. Dobbins was treasurer; Amelia Williams, Elizabeth Petriken, Hannah Miles, and Margaret Lyon were the committee.

The Bellefonte Patriot.—In May, 1818, William Brindle issued the first number of the *Bellefonte Patriot*. He was succeeded by Henry Petriken, May 10, 1821, who published the *Patriot* until December, 1823, when Thomas J. Petriken became editor. Henry Petriken resumed the paper in 1825 or in the beginning of 1826, and continued it until the summer of 1832, when Joshua T. McCracken commenced issuing a new series with the title *Bellefonte Patriot and Farmers' Journal*, advocating the election of Henry Clay for President. It became an opposition paper, and in 1835 advocated Ritner's election. June 25, 1836, Mr. McCracken retired, and it had Richard Smith Elliot for its editor, under the name of *The Patriot*. In 1837, William A. Kinsloe became editor and proprietor under the same title, and continued until the fall of 1838, when he removed the paper to Lock Haven, and changed the name to the *Lycoming Eagle*, which with erection of the county of Clinton became the *Clinton Eagle*.

JUDGE JONATHAN H. WALKER.—Judge Walker having been appointed judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, took his leave of the people of the Fourth District in an elegant letter addressed to them from Bedford, dated July 24, 1818. He commences it with "The tie which has bound us together for upwards of twelve years is broken, but the more intimate tie of affection can never be dissolved." After alluding to the kindness received, and some of the events of his earlier life, he states some maxims which he endeavored to conform to in his judicial career. One was, "To avoid all appearances of evil." On this he remarks, "For this reason it was my invariable practice to avoid all political association and meeting of every kind and nature. This maxim is considered as important for a judge as for a minister of the gospel. A party and electioneering judge is the greatest curse that ever fell upon a free people. Public satisfaction cannot be given, nor public confidence inspired. If he were as pure as the ermine of an apostle, his motives would be often suspected, his motions jealously watched, and his most virtuous intentions constantly thwarted. I pity such an unfortunate judge," etc.

Judge Walker was born near Hogestown, Cumberland Co., and when quite a boy served in the army of the Revolution. He graduated at Carlisle, Sept. 26, 1817, in the class with David Watts, Esq., and Rev. John Bryson; studied law, married a daughter of Stephen Duncan, of Carlisle, and went to the town of

Northumberland in September, 1791, and established himself in the practice of law. Here his celebrated son, Robert J. Walker (United States senator from Mississippi, 1836; Secretary of Treasury United States, 1845), was born July 19, 1801. In April, 1806, having been appointed judge of the Fourth District, Judge Walker removed to Bellefonte. After he had been here some years, Governor Snyder offered to transfer him to the Northumberland district, but he was so popular the people offered him every inducement to stay, the grand jury in a body asking him to decline Governor Snyder's proposition. Gen. Benner offering him the money to build any kind of house he liked, and a lot to build it upon. He accepted the general's offer, and built the stone building on Allegheny Street (now Mrs. John B. Linn's, Gen. Benner's granddaughter), which he occupied until his removal to Bedford in 1814.

He was the first judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which was created by act of Congress of April 20, 1818. He died on a visit to his son Duncan at Natchez, Miss., in January, 1824. His daughter Martha was born in Bellefonte in 1807, and married Gen. William Cook, of New Jersey.

It was not the custom (as the county elected a sheriff with Clearfield) to nominate a sheriff at the conventions. The candidates for sheriff appealed to the people through their cards advertised in the newspapers. Among them were Stephen Davis, of Ferguson, John Wall, Jr., John Mitchel, Joseph Butler, John Keen, of Millheim, and William Keatley.

James Monks, a native of Potter township, Centre County, was tried and convicted at the November term of court, 1818, for the murder of Reuben Guild. The murder, which, from the prisoner's confession, appears to have been entirely unprovoked, took place on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 16, 1817. It appears from the confession of the prisoner, written in jail while awaiting execution, that he was returning to his home on Marsh Creek, Howard township, from Clearfield County, and met Guild, who was mounted on a horse, in a lonely part of the road. Having passed the time of day and proceeded a short distance, an uncontrollable desire came upon Monks, who was armed with a gun, to shoot Guild. Apparently powerless to resist the impulse, he raised his gun and shot him through the body. The victim uttered a shriek and fell from his horse, and as Monks approached him said, "My friend, you have killed me." Monks, fearing that his shot had proved ineffectual, struck his victim two blows on the head with his tomahawk, which silenced him forever.

After finding a suitable place he hid the body, first stripping it of everything of value, even to the shoes, which he vainly endeavored to get on his feet, but found them too small. After disposing of all traces of the deed, as he supposed, he mounted the murdered man's horse and pursued his journey. It trans-

pired, however, that in his hurried preparations to get away, and being considerably under the influence of liquor, he dropped his song-book on the spot, which latter circumstance eventually led to his arrest on suspicion.

On examining his spoils the next morning he found written upon the fly-leaf of his victim's pocket-book the following: "Reuben Guild's pocket-book. This pocket-book is my property now, but I know I won't own it long." The result of his night's work netted him a watch and a few dollars in money.

COPY OF THE RECORD IN THE TRIAL OF JAMES MONKS, QUARTER SESSION DOCKET, SESSION 1818, PAGE 370.

Oyer & Terminer } November Term, 1818.

Elting }
Bradford } Commonwealth
Blanchard }

vs

Norris }
Burnside } James Monks
Potter }

Indicted for
murder of the
first degree.
True Bill

Witnesses sworn on part of the
Comth.:

John Hall, Jun.,
Nun Englund,

Aaron Guild,
Jos. W. Guild,
Dan'l Kearney,

Elizabeth Cradish,
Dan'l Barnett,

James Reed,
Sam'l Coleman,

James Carson,
John Knox,

Thomas Carson,
George Brown,

Andrew Allison,
James Fullerton,

Tolbert Dale,
Robert Bevers,

James Blair,
Jacob Michaels,

Geo. Ross,
Robert Ross,

Hugh Riddle,
Antis Bathurst,

James McGhee,
Henry Petrikin,

Wm. Wood,
John Lucas,

John McEwen,
John M. Horner,

Eve Gardner,
Catherine Bitner,

Jane Low,
John Confer,

John Ligget,
Sas'l Gardner,

John Wantz,
Michael Meese,

Wm. Gardner,
Henry James,

James Alexander, Jr.,
James Foster, Esq.,

Wm. Alexander, Esq.,
Wm. Petrikin, Esq.,

Thos. Hemphill.

On motion of Thomas Burnside, attorney for defendant, an attachment granted for Bernard Brown & Susanah Fulton & Philip Confer, sen., absent witnesses, & the court direct the officer to serve the attachment, and by agreement the counsel for the prisoner dispenses with sending for Bernard Brown.

And now on the 26th day of November, 1818, a jury of the county being called, came namely, Robert McGonigle, Anthony Klehner, Ephram Lamborn, John Johnston, Frederick Shenk, Absolen Ligget, John Sherrick, William White, George Gramley, Samuel Wilson, Henry Barnhart and William Johnston, twelve good and lawful men of Centre county, who being duly empanelled, sworn and affirmed, respectively, and charged on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid after each of them being polled, they severally declared that they find the defendant, James Monks, guilty of murder of the first degree in manner and form as he stands indicted.

And now on the 30th day of November, 1818, W. W. Potter, on behalf of the prisoner, moved for an arrest of judgment and on the first of December, 1818, files the exceptions to the indictment. And on argument the indictment held to be good, and reasons overruled by the court. And now on the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and eighteen, the Court proceeds to deliver the sentence of the law:

"James Monks, it is considered by the Court that you be taken to the Common Jail of the county of Centre, there to remain until you are taken to the place of execution and there to be hanged by the neck until dead.

By the Court,
1st December, 1818."

Monks was hung on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1819, by John Mitchell, Esq., then high sheriff. William Armor, a fifer of the war of 1812, played the "Dead March" under the gallows. An absurd rumor was started shortly after Monks' execution that he had been seen alive afterward, and he became a children "spook" for some years. The county paper of the day had several articles, one favoring the apparition and arguing the possibility of his resuscitation, and others "pulling down the ghost."

Samuel Wilson, of Potter, the last surviving juror, died Sept. 18, 1880, aged ninety years.

Joseph, son of Reuben Guild, died some eight years ago at Powsheik, Iowa. It was his watch his father wore when murdered, and he was a witness in court to identify it.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—In 1818 the following Revolutionary soldiers (pensioners) were residing in Centre County: Benjamin Carson, James Dougherty, Peter Florey, John Garrison, New York Line; Mungo Lindsay, Henry McEwen, Charles McLain (who died Dec. 21, 1822), John McLain, New York Line; William Mason, Jacob Miller (second, who died May 21, 1823), Anthony Peters, Edward Quigley (died April 13, 1819), Conrad Rimmy, Nicholas Shanefelt (died Aug. 30, 1825), Absalom Tims, New Jersey Line; Isaac Wall (died May 31, 1825), Hazen's regiment; Joseph White, David Nelson, New York Line; Robert Young (died Nov. 19, 1824).

Stage Routes.—A mail-stage ran between Northumberland and Bellefonte; fare, four dollars and fifty cents. It left Northumberland every Friday at 5 A.M. Passengers breakfasted at L. B. Stoughton's, at Lewisburg, and arrived at Jacob Maize's, in Millfinburg, for dinner; at Henry Roush's (Narrows) about four, and at W. T. Brown's, at Aaronsburg, at 6 P.M. Left Aaronsburg at seven o'clock Saturday morning, got to Earleystown for dinner, and arrived at John Rankin's, at Bellefonte, at 4 P.M. Left Bellefonte every Monday morning at five, breakfasted at Earleystown, and arrived at Aaronsburg for dinner, etc.

In May, 1818, Joseph Haggarty and Thomas Moore had a carding-machine in operation in Half-Moon, and Rankin and Steel had their machines in operation in Bellefonte. Carding eight cents a pound, one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP ERECTED--HENRY DALE'S HOUSE
ROBBED--POLITICS.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP appears on the list of townships in April, 1819. The record of its erection cannot be found, but it was bounded on the north by Lamar, eastwardly by the Lycoming County 1819. line, south by Nittany Mountain, west by Miles and Walker, and embraced the present town-

ship of Greene, in Clinton, and all of what is known as Sugar valley. Its taxable inhabitants in 1819 were as follows:

Bailey, Jacob.	Kestetter, John.
Bailey, John.	Kestetter, Rndolf.
Bailey, Peter.	Kestetter, Widow.
Barley, Jacob.	Ketner, Michael.
Barnes, Benjamin.	Kitchen, John.
Barnes, Henry.	Kleckner, Anthony (grist- and saw-mill and tavern).
Beaver, Christian.	Lemy, Daniel, Sr.
Beaver, Henry.	Lemy, Daniel, Jr.
Beaver, John.	Lemy, Henry.
Beaver, Michael.	Lemy, Michael.
Boone, Jonathan.	McKisson, Samuel.
Bressler, Michael.	Mallory, Isaac.
Brumgard, Maria.	Mallory, Calvin.
Colby, Christopher.	Mayer, Conrad.
Colby, John.	Mayer, John.
Crevel, Jesse.	Morgan, William (falling-mill).
Glantz, Henry.	Myers, George.
Glantz, John.	Philips, John.
Greninger, Henry, Sr.	Radebaugh, Daniel.
Greninger, Henry, Jr.	Radebaugh, Peter, Sr.
Greninger, John.	Radebaugh, Peter, Jr.
Greninger, Peter.	Roads, John.
Groff, Abraham.	Sheetz, John.
Groff, Widow.	Schreck, Charles.
Hartman, Jonas.	Schreck, James.
Hann, Henry.	Schreck, John.
Hann, John.	Schreckengast, Philip.
Heckman, John.	Snook, Matthias.
Heltman, Widow.	Spangler, Frederick.
Herring, Henry, Sr. (distillery).	Spangler, Henry (saw-mill).
Jones, Samuel, Sr.	Spangler, Michael.
Jones, Samuel, Jr.	Strawnsnyder, George.
Kemble, Jacob.	Strawnsnyder, John, Sr.
Keeler, Henry.	Verkerly, John.
Kehl, Jacob.	Wilson, George.
Kehl, Michael.	Wolf, John.
Kehl, Peter.	Worrick, John.
Kera, Jacob.	

Single Freeman.

Barnes, Adam.	Herring, Henry, Jr.
Beaver, Christian.	Herring, John.
Colby, George.	Kabb, Christian.
Colby, Jacob.	Kerstetter, Samuel.
Greninger, Leonard.	Strawnsnyder, John, Jr.
Hann, Philip.	

On Friday night, March 17, 1819, Henry Dale's house was robbed in a singular manner, the particulars of which we take from depositions taken before Judge Huston.

Mr. Dale says, On that evening some person came near my house and hallooed. We were in bed, and got up and went to the door and asked what was the matter. He answered, Your son has killed himself. I asked, How? He said he had his powder-horn, and it caught fire and tore him amazingly all to pieces; if you do not hurry, you will not see him alive. I put on my clothes and told him to come in, but he said he was in a great hurry. I told my son to come and we would ride over, and told my wife to come with the lantern to let us get the horses out. We rode over, saw no light, and my son Samuel said nothing was the matter. I was afraid some injury was intended, and we turned to go home. At the end of the lane I met my wife, my youngest son, and

a girl that lives with me, and Lewis Longwell, coming with the lantern. They said they were going to see Sam before he could die. I said nothing was the matter, but our house could be robbed. Longwell began to halloo, and we went around by the lane, and Longwell and the women went across the fields. I went into my room and found my chest broken open and the papers on the floor; searched but found no one, but found a window broken in. I took my rifle, put the dogs on the track which they took, and I fired my gun in that direction. Next morning I found a box and two pocket-books and about eighty dollars in money. There were four pocket-books taken. One had a ring in it and silver sleeve-buttons; another, belonging to my son, had four silver dollars in it. There were three purses, one with eight dollars in silver, French coin, etc.; another with small silver, seven or eight dollars; another with seven dollars in silver. The prisoner has been at my house twice, once with a horse and cart selling goods, staying from Saturday until Monday.

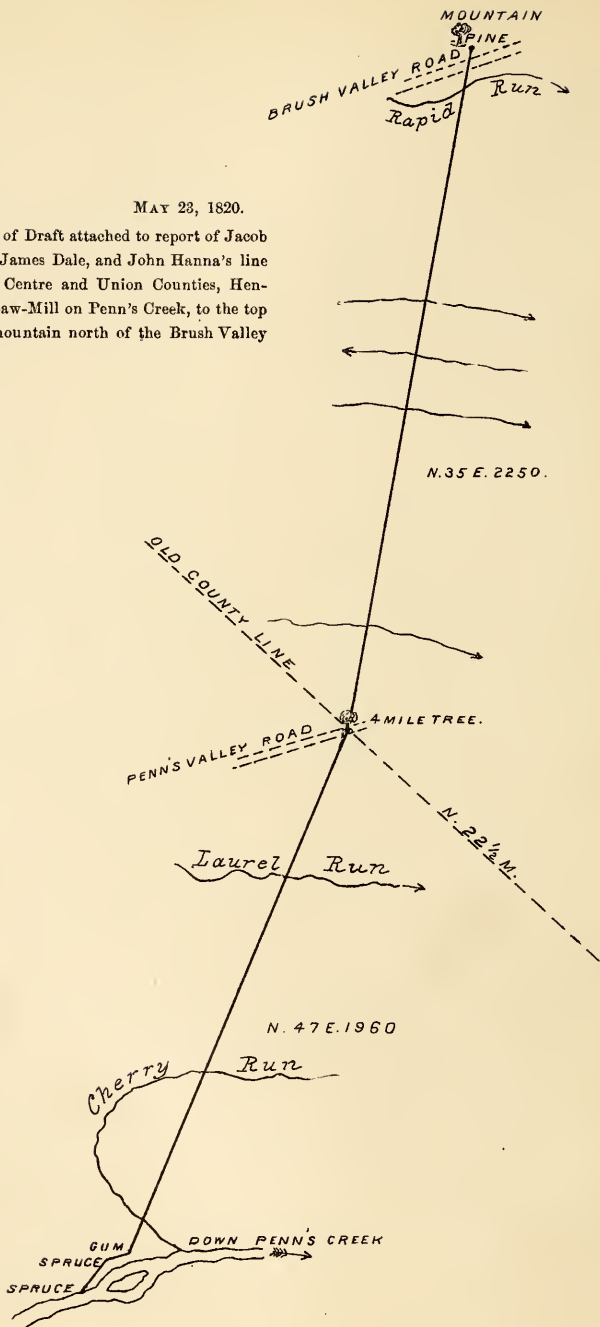
Mrs. Phillona Dale testified. After my husband and son had started the person hallooed again. I went to the door, and the man was standing near the porch. He said he had met my husband, and he told him to come for the rest of the family; my son was just dying, —his arm blown off. I said I could not go away. He said he understood we had a girl in the house. I asked his name; he said it was Reynolds. I asked him in; he said he was in a hurry. I awakened up the girl, Longwell, and my youngest son, and we locked the house and started. I could not see the person's face well, but I thought on reflection it was the Yankee who stayed overnight with us.

Cornelius Dale testified that Lewis Longwell, Leonard Stevens, and himself took the prisoner about two miles this side of Aaronsburg, at a smith-shop opposite Keen's place. Longwell rode past him. He was walking inside of the fence. I told him I would shoot him if he did not give up, and he asked me if my name was Dale. He was wet up to the waistband. We took him to Esquire Beuck, who examined him. He gave his name as Nehemiah Higbee. He was committed, William McMinn, constable, taking him to jail at Bellefonte, but he broke jail and never was heard of afterward. Lewis Longwell was a school-teacher who boarded at Mr. Dale's.

The delegates to the Democratic meeting held September 16th, of which James Forster was chairman and Thomas Waddle secretary, nominated John McMeans for senator, Patrick Cambridge for Assembly, James McGhee and Joseph Updegraff for coroner, James Forster for commissioner, and William Kerr for auditor. In Brindle's *Patriot* of the 25th a ticket is proposed with Col. William Smyth for Assembly, Matthew Allison, Esq., for commissioner, John Bailey and Jacob Bollinger for coroner. The proposer signs as from Haines township. The official return of the election was,—

MAY 23, 1820.

Copy of Draft attached to report of Jacob Snyder, James Dale, and John Hanna's line between Centre and Union Counties, Hendrick's Saw-Mill on Penn's Creek, to the top of the mountain north of the Brush Valley Road.



Senate.	
John McMeens.....	828 | William Wilson 405
Assembly.	
William Smyth.....	549 | John Patton..... 163
Patrick Cambridge.....	510
Commissioner.	
Matthew Allison.....	699 | James Forster..... 494
Coroner.	
James McGhee.....	591 | Jacob Bollinger..... 393
Joseph Updegraff.....	450 | John Bailey..... 251
Auditor.	
William Kerr.....	1645

In Clearfield, William Smyth had 121 for Assembly; P. Cambridge, 42; John Patton, 3.

A report made of the Lick Run Sabbath-school, in Walker township, states that the school commenced on the 1st of August, 1819, and continued without much intermission; the number of scholars in attendance from thirty to forty. Such of the scholars as could read the Scriptures were divided into four classes. The whole number of scholars that recited lessons had been twenty-five. The greatest number of verses recited at one time by one scholar was six hundred and ninety, and the next largest five hundred. This is from a report published in 1821.

Politics.—The Democratic State Convention met at Lewistown, March 7th, nominating James Monroe for President, Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice-President. Gen. Philip Benner was placed on the electoral ticket. Thomas Burnside was a delegate and secretary of this convention, and a resolution was passed fixing the third Thursday of May, and Lewistown as the place for all future conventions for nomination of candidates for Governor and for electors. William Findlay was renominated for Governor. The Independent Republicans, as they were called, met at Carlisle March 4th, and nominated Joseph Heister. Centre County was represented by William H. Patterson. Only twelve counties were represented. The resolutions adopted favored rotation in office, and opposed nominations made by office-holders or legislative nominations. Hamilton Humes and Andrew Gregg were placed upon the State Committee.

The Findlay County Convention met August 29th, James Duncan, chairman, Patrick Cambridge, secretary, and nominated William Smyth for Assembly, Jacob Bollinger for commissioner, John Patton for auditor. At the election Findlay received 1338 votes; Heister, 779; William Smyth, for Assembly, 1325; Jacob Bollinger, 1414. Findlay was defeated in the State 1605 votes. December 15th a meeting of the Independent Republicans was called at Bellefonte for the purpose of making a fair selection and nomination of persons to fill the county offices in the gift of the Governor. Governor Heister appointed Hon. Andrew Gregg Secretary of the Commonwealth, and made a pretty clean sweep out of all the county offices to which the Governor made appointments, who were

all duly removed when Governor Shulze came in power in 1824.

In June, 1820, the neighborhood of Potter's Mills was disturbed by the noted robbers Lewis and Connelly, who lurked in the Seven Mountains, and made incursions for purpose of plunder. 1820. Lewis was a son of Lewis Lewis, who was a surveyor in Nittany valley as early as 1775, under Charles Lukens. The terror in that neighborhood for some weeks was unbounded, and its shadows still linger in the traditions of the valley. Night after night men patrolled the valley, while the women shuddered and trembled at any approaching footstep.

The following account of the pursuit and capture of these thieves is derived from the statement of one of the men who belonged to the *posse*:

Hammond & Page, merchants of Bellefonte, were receiving at that time a stock of goods. They had three teams hauling them. One in particular, being loaded with the costliest goods, in crossing the Seven Mountains broke down, and it being late, they drove on to John Carr's tavern at Potter's Mills with the remaining wagons. Lewis and his party overhauled the goods and took such as suited them, and then started for Potter's Mills, with the intention of robbing Potter's store, but John Carr observed them at the shutters, and they fled and were followed by the few that could be gathered. Paul Lebo, a very active man, outran the rest so far that Lewis and Connelly, who had secreted themselves, captured Lebo, and Connelly had him nearly choked to death, and only at the earnest request of Lewis released him. The next place they were heard of was near Col. McKibben's, where they were diverting themselves on Sunday shooting at marks.

Word was immediately sent to Bellefonte, and search commenced. William Alexander, ex-sheriff, started down Nittany valley to collect men to go by way of the Great Island, and James McGhee, coroner of Centre County, with a *posse* consisting of John Mitchell, William Armor, Paul Lebo, Peter Deisal (a one-armed man), and Joseph Butler (sheriff of the county the next year), started by way of Karthaus to meet the other party at Lewis' mother's, on Bennett's Branch of the Sinnemahoning. They proceeded as far as Karthaus that night, deviating from the direct route to obtain a guide, who was Andy Walker, as he was familiarly called, a great hunter in Bald Eagle. William Hammond joined them at Karthaus, and when they started the following morning their company was increased by the accession of John Koons, Samuel Karnell, and Peter Bodey.

The night they were at Karthaus, McGuire was captured near Great Island, which led the rest to burn part of their spoils, divide the rest, and to separate. On the 29th, McGhee's party lost their way and encamped in the woods. On the morning of the 30th they struck Trout Run, which empties into Bennett's Branch. Walker and Karnell started ahead to see if

Lewis had made his appearance at his mother's, and finding that he had not, they joined the rest of the party that night and crossed over the Driftwood Branch opposite Shepherd's, and upon inquiry found that two men, answering the description of Lewis and Connelly, had breakfasted there. The party, accompanied by Shepherd, proceeded up the Driftwood Branch about eight miles, and not being satisfied that these were the men they returned down the stream. Five miles below they saw a man named Brooks engaged in giggling, who told them that Lewis and another man had passed that way, when they returned, with Brooks in their company, till they came within hearing of the robbers, who were shooting mark. Brooks took them to an eminence which overlooked and commanded their proceedings, and McGhee demanded their surrender. Their reply was, "Shoot and be damned! We'll shoot back." The posse fired, and Lewis fell at the first fire. Connelly escaped to the bank of the river, when he was struck by a ball which cut the rim of his abdomen, causing his entrails to protrude.

The prisoners were conveyed to the Great Island, where they arrived Sunday, July 2d. Connelly died that night, and was buried near Great Island Cemetery (Lock Haven). Peter Deisal was said to be the one whose bullet ended Connelly's life. David Lewis was conveyed to Bellefonte, where, refusing to have his arm amputated, he died in jail on the 13th of July. His remains were taken to Milesburg for burial. The following, published in the *Bellefonte Republican* in 1877, signed "Octogenarian," is interesting for its details:

It was conceded on the return of the party to Bellefonte that Peter Deisal wounded Connelly. Connelly was severely wounded in the groin, and could not be carried or transported over the rough roads to Bellefonte. He was taken in a canoe by some of the party down the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the "Big Island," now Lock Haven, at the mouth of the Bald Eagle Creek, where he died. Lewis languished for weeks, and died in the Bellefonte jail. His arm was broken and the bone badly shattered. He was often solicited to have it amputated, and Dr. C. Curtin, a skillful surgeon practicing medicine in Bellefonte, proposed to do so to save his life. Many advised him to submit to the operation, but he obstinately refused. Gangrene supervened, and he died.

The writer, though young, often saw and talked with Lewis while in prison. He knew his brothers well. Caleb Lewis, a single man, who worked at Milesburg Forge, was a common laborer for Joseph Miles and Joseph Green, then proprietors of the works. Caleb was a very civil and harmless man. Also Thomas Lewis, who at the time, with his family, lived in the stone house near Roopsburg, then Billington's old furnace. Old cinders and slag are still to be seen. Thomas was a harmless citizen.

The step-mother of the Lewises, a Mrs. Leathers, who

practiced midwifery, lived then in a house near the "old red barn" (and now the property of Seth H. Yocum, Esq.), on the turnpike northwest of Bellefonte. Many raids were made on that house by the citizens of Bellefonte before David Lewis was captured, supposing him to be there visiting his mother. But he was always apprised of their approach, as he kept videttes out, and always escaped, leaving his warm bed to be examined by his pursuers, who hotly chased him across Spring Creek, but "sparsely clad," and up the Sugar-loaf Mountain. Lewis, when in prison and speaking of these "fox-hunts," often laughed about them.

David Lewis was a remarkable man. Very pleasant and agreeable in social conversation and manners, of fine figure and physique, his features regular and beautiful, quite an Adonis, about five feet ten and a half inches high, well proportioned, his arms tapered from the shoulders to the ends of his fingers, his legs from the hips to the ends of the toes, so that it was almost impossible to keep manacles upon him. He could slip all ordinary handcuffs over his hands with ease, also over his ankles. He was very agile and swift of foot. Had he pursued a different course of life he might have been a valuable citizen. Mild in disposition, he often restrained his companions in crime from excesses and murder. It is well said of him, it seems "that he took from the rich and gave to the poor."

Connelly was vicious, savage, and vindictive. When the wagons containing store goods for Hammond & Page, merchants in Bellefonte, were robbed and plundered on the Seven Mountains, the party consisted of Lewis, Connelly, and a small man named Jeffries, whom Lewis said was an expert, a perfect ferret and weasel.

About the time that Lewis arose from the midst of the "empty store boxes and rubbish," at the corner of Front and Market Streets, Harrisburg, where the wise men of the town met in council in the evenings to talk over and consult about the "affairs of the nation," of the risk men run in business on the "highways and by-ways" from robbers and cut-throats, and when "not the ghost," but the veritable highwayman and robber, David Lewis, rose up and exclaimed, "I am David Lewis, the robber, take me if you dare!" putting the whole squad to flight, running helter and skelter over tar-barrels and grindstones, skinning shins, which "H." so graphically described in the *Patriot*, this said David Lewis was looking and watching for Dr. Peter Shoenberger, of Huntingdon County, a rich iron-master, on his return from Baltimore and Harper's Ferry with a large sum of money, received for iron sold the United States for gun-barrels.

An inquest upon the body of David Lewis was held July 13th, before William Petriken, Esq., and the following jurors: Andrew Gregg, Thomas Burnside, John Blanchard, Joseph Miles, James Dun-

dass, Henry Vandyke, Patrick Cambridge, John Rankin, James Rothrock, Evan Miles, Thomas Hastings, Jr., Richard Miles, Jr., William Alexander, and John Irwin, Jr., who found that James McGhee, coroner of the county, with his *posse*, had gone in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation, as well as of a recent felony by said Lewis and others on the property of Hammond & Page, of Bellefonte, a part of the said goods having been found with said Lewis at his capture, and had come up with Lewis and Connelly on the Sinnemahoning, in the county of Clearfield, in the jurisdiction of said coroner, and requested them to surrender, which they both refused, and both fired upon the said coroner and those with him, and in taking said Lewis, said Lewis received a wound in his right arm by a bullet from a gun fired by one of the *posse*, which was the cause of his death. That the acts of the said coroner and his *posse* were performed in pursuance of and agreeably to the laws of the country, and that their conduct was marked by humanity and firmness, and that every attention was paid to the deceased which the situation of the country and the means in their power afforded, and that since his delivery into the jail of Centre County, every attention, whether medical or otherwise, has been paid him which the town could afford.

Felix McGuire, the other robber, was tried August 29th, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Philadelphia after the expiration of his term in Franklin County jail, out of which he had broken, and he was ordered to be delivered to the sheriff of Franklin County.

Governor Findlay, during his term, pardoned Lewis, who had been convicted of some offense, and the confession of David Lewis, edited, it is said, by James Duncan, of Carlisle, was printed as a campaign document, and contributed largely to Governor Findlay's defeat. Duncan was appointed auditor-general April 2, 1821, by Governor Heister. The confession states that Lewis was born March 4, 1790, at Carlisle.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CENSUS—LOCUSTS—RAINS—DISEASES—POLITICS— CAMPAIGN 1823.

1820. The population of Centre County in 1820 was:

Bald Eagle.....	685	Miles.....	1,188
Bellefonte.....	433	Patton.....	483
Boggs.....	847	Potter.....	1,810
Ferguson.....	1,180	Rush.....	173
Haines.....	2,550	Spring.....	807
Half-Moon.....	713	Walker.....	694
Howard.....	1,055		
Lamar.....	858		13,716
Logan.....	431		

Including one hundred and twenty-three negroes, thirty-six of the latter in Bellefonte.

The number of taxable inhabitants of Centre County in 1821, according to a schedule made to the county commissioners, was two thousand eight hundred and twenty and one slave.

Tuesday, July 10th, a small shower of rain occurred at Bellefonte, accompanied with heavy thunder. It was succeeded by uncommon cold weather, and the next day the adjacent fields, woods, and roads were strewn with millions of dead locusts. They made their appearance about the 8th of June, and fields and gardens, orchards and mountain constantly and incessantly resounded with the hoarse cry of "Pha-raoh, Pha-raoh," until their sudden demise on the 11th of July.

August 1st, steeple of the court-house in Bellefonte struck with lightning. The rod happened to be broken opposite one of the windows; the electric current divided, part entering the building, making considerable of a hole, another portion passing down the wall and killed eight sheep browsing by.

The month of August was remarkable from the prevalence of dysentery, or bloody flux, as it was called. This disease was very fatal, and amounted to an epidemic. A writer in the *Patriot* says the prevalence of the disease in Bellefonte is owing to the filthy condition of the streets, hogs allowed to wallow in the mud, caused by leaking hydrants, sheep depositing their filth about the court-house. In September the disease ceased, and the town resumed its usual health.

Among the candidates for sheriff who announced themselves we select the following names: William McMeen, of Potter; Benjamin Godwin, of Haines; Joseph Butler, of Bellefonte; J. B. Shugert, John Rankin, and James Rothrock. For County Commissioner, John L. Gray, of Patton; Thomas Hastings, of Bellefonte; Robert Elder, of Half-Moon; and Henry Sharrer. The Democratic County Convention, which met on the 21st of September, nominated William Smyth for Assembly, John Adams for commissioner, Hugh L. McMeen for auditor.

The election took place on the 9th of October. For Assembly, William Smythe received 1067; Moses Boggs, 541 votes. The result in the State was a Democratic victory; from being a minority in the House the Democrats secured a majority of about 41, and in the Senate a majority of 3.

September 10th, the Democratic County Convention assembled, James Dancan, chairman, and Walter Longwell, secretary. Thomas Burnside was recommended for Congress, John Mitchell and Jacob Herring nominated for Assembly, John

Hays for commissioner. At the election in October, John Mitchell and Martin Hoover were elected to the Assembly over Jacob Herring and Francis McEwen. John Mitchell's vote in Centre and Clearfield was 1256; Martin Hoover, 975; J. Herring, 890; F. McEwen, 355. For commissioner, John Hays had 1338 votes; no opposition.

The Marion Infantry, a Penn's valley volunteer

company, was organized in 1822 under Capt. Michael. The successive captains were John Miller, John Rishel, J. B. Fisher, and John S. Horitz.

The campaign for Governor opened as early as January 8th, in communications in the *Patriot* favorable to George Bryan, for whom Henry Petriken, the editor, expressed his preference. A

1823. A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Clearfield and Centre was called, and held in the courthouse at Bellefonte on the 29th of January; Thomas Burnside presided, and Jacob Bollinger was secretary. The committee on resolutions were Col. William Smyth, Jacob Herring, Gen. Philip Benner, James Duncan, Francis McEwen, Henry Petriken, and John Hays. Jacob Herring and Henry Petriken were appointed delegates to the proposed convention at Harrisburg, and requested to use every endeavor to procure an adjournment of the convention to Lewistown on the 3d of May. The delegates were instructed to support George Bryan, and in case the convention refused to adjourn to Lewistown, then to protest against any member of the Legislature or any of the officers of the government at Harrisburg being put in nomination. James Duncan was made senatorial delegate by the conferees of the district; George Bryan was also put in nomination by the Democratic citizens of Lycoming County, with the same instructions about an adjournment to Lewistown.

The convention met on the 4th of March at Harrisburg, and refused to adjourn to Lewistown. The leading candidates were George Bryan (son of Judge Bryan), J. A. Shulze, and Samuel D. Ingham. Bryan led Shulze six votes on the first ballot, and on the third fell one behind Mr. Shulze. Then an adjournment was had to give Mr. Ingham's friends a chance to choose between Mr. Shulze and Bryan. The result was the nomination of Mr. Shulze (through the defection of James M. Porter, of Easton, as alleged by Mr. Petriken).

From the day (Feb. 27, 1808) when Samuel Maclay, United States senator, from Northumberland County,

1823. Daniel Montgomery, representing the district of which Centre County was a part, and others signed the protest against congressional caucuses, "as being in direct hostility to the principles of the Constitution, as a gross usurpation of power not delegated by the people," etc., the public attention had been directed to the subject of legislative caucuses, and their gross and manifest impropriety had forced itself upon the minds of the people of Pennsylvania. During the session of Congress previous to the close of a Presidential term a caucus was held by the senators and members of Congress, who took a vote upon the candidates, and whoever they agreed upon were recommended as the candidates of the party, and the nomination acquiesced in by the great body of the party until the standard of revolt to such dictation was set up on the occasion of such nomination of James Madison over George

Clinton. As was alleged, had the unbiased voice of the people prevailed Mr. Clinton, it is almost certain, would have been the successful candidate. The same system of nominations prevailed in the States, acquiesced in almost necessarily from the difficulty and expense of reaching political centres before the era of public improvements.

Nevertheless, the odium of the system aroused the Democracy thoroughly, and at a meeting of the board of electors for President, which met at Harrisburg, Dec. 5, 1815, a recommendation was adopted to the people to appoint delegates to attend a convention to be held at that place on the 4th of March for the sole purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. This was followed subsequently by removing the place of holding the conventions from Harrisburg to other points in order to avoid governmental dictation of nominations.

Accordingly, the convention which nominated Mr. Hiester in 1820 had assembled at Carlisle, and the one that nominated Mr. Findlay in the same year had met at Lewistown. The latter had resolved that the convention of 1823 should meet in the same place in May. This was prevented, however, by a call to meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Shulze on the 5th. Those dissatisfied with this result united with the opposition in the convention held at Lewistown at the time designated by the former convention on the 15th of May, and nominated Hon. Andrew Gregg, of Centre County, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Hiester.

Recurring to local politics, what was styled an Independent Republican meeting of the citizens of Centre and Clearfield Counties was held at Bellefonte on the 3d day of May, David Mitchell, chairman; William Allison, secretary. The committee on resolutions consisted of William A. Patterson, James Potter, John Benner, James Harbison, and George Henning. John Thompson, Esq., was selected as delegate to the Lewistown convention, and Hamilton Humes, John M. Beuck, and David Lamb appointed a committee of correspondence.

Mr. Gregg was nominated on the 15th¹ as above stated, and in the next issue of the *Patriot*, Mr. Henry Petriken, in a double-leaded column and a half, gives twenty-seven reasons for not supporting Mr. Gregg, beginning with Mr. Gregg's vote on the Jay treaty, 1795, and winding up with a charge of Mr. Gregg's opposition to Republican principles. The bitterness engendered aroused the Irish blood of Mr. Gregg's friends and brought on personal encounters, notably one on the 19th of June, in which some of the principal citizens of Bellefonte took a hand.

The Democratic County Convention assembled on

¹ The vote in convention. Andrew Gregg, 61; N. B. Boileau, 9; Jonathan Roberts, 2. Governor Hiester in a letter to the convention declined renomination. Col. James McFarlane, of Mifflin County, was president of the convention.

the 27th of August, Jacob Kryder, president; James M. Petrikin, secretary; and the following ticket was placed in nomination: Senator, Thomas Burnside; Assembly, John Mitchell and Martin Hoover; commissioner, Joseph Gilliland; auditor, James Crawford, who were all elected in October. The majority in the county for Shulze was 1146. Mr. Gregg only carried one township, that of Half-Moon. Vote: Shulze, 1895; Gregg, 749; and the majority in the State for Governor Shulze was 25,717.

The Federal party had altogether disappeared as such, and the dispute of the pamphlets and newspapers of 1823 was almost wholly whether to the Shulze or Gregg party belonged the regular mantle of the Democratic party. Both sides in all their pamphlets claimed to be Democratic-Republican and the regular ones. Mr. Gregg's age was urged against him by his opponents; they added five years to it, making him seventy-three, and argued against the propriety of electing a man so aged. One pamphlet asserted he was a foreigner, born in Ireland, and educated for the ministry at Dublin, confounding him, no doubt, with his son-in-law, Roland Curtin. In none was his honesty or integrity ever impugned.

He was attacked upon his political record, his vote in favor of Jay's treaty, and that he was opposed to the war of 1812. Mr. Gregg was not in the Senate when Jay's treaty was ratified, but as a member of the House of Representatives he conceived it to be his duty to vote for the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect, in order that the plighted faith of the nation might be kept. As to the war of 1812, Mr. Gregg did not vote against the declaration of war, but he was of opinion that it would be better not to declare war until the country was better prepared to prosecute it with vigor. He accordingly used his influence to prevent a declaration at that time, and to procure the issuing of letters-of-marque and reprisal to protect our own commerce, and to bring the British government to reason by retaliation upon theirs. The disasters of the first campaign of the war of 1812 proved the correctness of his views. Finding, however, his opinion overruled, he voted for the declaration of war under a conviction that in so solemn a matter it was important the country should enter upon it with united councils, and he supported it as became a friend to the country and a senator from Pennsylvania.

The real struggle in 1823 was between the outs and ins, the former always outnumbering the latter. Mr. Gregg as Secretary of the Commonwealth was to a certain extent held responsible for Governor Hiester's acts; at all events the "outs" believed their chance for office rested altogether upon a change of administration.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POLITICAL—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

THE *Bellefonte Patriot* of Jan. 7, 1824, now published by Thomas J. Petrikin, commences the year with an article on the Presidential question. He is suspicious of Gen. Jackson because 1824, the Federal papers favor him, and says, Jackson "is a worthy man, but is too much disposed to cut the ears out of the heads of those who do not favor his designs," and after canvassing the merits of Adams and Crawford concludes that John C. Calhoun is the favorite of the people of Pennsylvania.

The State Convention convened at Harrisburg March 4th, John Mitchell, Martin Hoover, and Thomas Burnside representing Centre County. Andrew Jackson for President and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President were declared for, and an electoral ticket composed of gentlemen favoring those candidates was selected, Gen. Philip Benner, of Centre, being one. The caucus nominations by members of Congress at Washington of William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for President and Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, was sat down upon by the convention by a vote of two yeas (for approving of the nomination); nays, one hundred and twenty-three.

The county meeting, held on the 21st of August, Col. William Smyth, president, Patrick Cambridge, secretary, indorsed the nomination of Jackson and Calhoun, and placed John Mitchell in nomination for Congress. The Democratic local ticket was: for Assembly, Jacob Herring and James M. Petrikin; Sheriff, John Keen and Robert Tate; Commissioner, John D. McMullin.

Opposition ticket, John Brown for Congress, William Smyth for Assembly. John Mitchell had a majority of eighty-seven in the district, and William Smyth and Jacob Herring were elected to the Assembly. On the Adams and Calhoun ticket Hon. Charles Huston was placed as an elector.

Logan's Branch Woolen-Factory.—July 5, 1824, Gen. Philip Benner commenced operating a factory on Logan's Branch, the site of which is by Mordecai Waddle's residence (1831), where carding, fulling, and dyeing were done. William G. and Ephraim Williams carried it on. It was burned down on the night of Feb. 8, 1831, but forthwith rebuilt and in operation again in June, 1831.

Agricultural Societies.—The first agricultural society for Centre County originated at a meeting held in Bellefonte on Wednesday evening, Aug. 25, 1824. John G. Lowrey was chairman; Gen. Philip Benner and Gratz Etting, Esq., secretaries.

In the act of Assembly, passed March 6, 1820, "for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures," provision was made for the formation of such societies in counties where the county commissioners and two-

thirds of the grand jury agree in uniting thereto. A bonus of fifty dollars for every member of the House the county was entitled to was allowed out of the county treasury. The meeting at Bellefonte appointed a committee of one from each township to carry into effect the business of the act of Assembly.

The officers elected Oct. 27, 1825, were Thomas Burnside, president; Gratz Etting, secretary; and John Norris, treasurer; Directors, William Smyth, John Rankin, Andrew Hunter, John Thompson, John Foster, John G. Lowrey, Isaac McKinney, George Sheneberger, James C. Hannah, and Joseph Green; Committee of Correspondence, W. W. Potter, George Buchanan, James Duncan, William A. Thomas, and James Potter.

The second exhibition of the society was held at Bellefonte on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 16 and 17, 1826. The domestic manufactures were placed in the society room in the south wing of the court-house, and the cattle, horses, etc., shown on Judge Burnside's lots. Andrew Hunter took the premium for potatoes, Abraham Flack for corn, Jacob Armagost on wheat, Joseph Miles for best drawn iron, Jacob Houser for cloth, Joseph Montgomery for leather, Mrs. George Sheneberger for butter, Jacob Roop for rifle, Jacob Kittingler for best cider, Mrs. Waddle for linen, David Hunter for a colt, etc.

The third annual exhibition and cattle show of the Agricultural Society of Centre County was held agreeably to the constitution, on the 17th and 18th days of October, 1827, at "Potter's Fort." The directors attending were John G. Lowrey, William Smyth, Andrew Hunter, John Thompson, John Foster, George Sheneberger, and James C. Hanna, who made the following report, viz.:

"CROPS.

"Of wheat and rye crops no statements were received. The only corn crops of which there was any evidence presented of the quantity raised per acre was from James Laurimore, Jr., of Patton township, produce per acre sixty-five bushels on fifteen acres, the sample produced of good quality. Premium awarded.....\$1.00

"A statement was made for John Reed, of Potter township, of a crop of oats of twelve acres, and said to have yielded seventy-five bushels per acre, but no satisfactory evidence produced, John Reed being absent.

"A sample from a crop of potatoes raised by Jacob Herring, Esq., of Gregg township, said to have yielded three hundred and fifty bushels per acre, but no satisfactory evidence produced, Mr. Herring being sick and unable to attend. To Messrs. Reed and Herring premiums may yet be awarded, if any members of the Society can make the necessary certificates respecting these crops.

"HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

"To B. G. Brislin, Potter township, for the best stall on thoroughbred horse.....\$3.00
 "To James Potter, Potter township, for the best stallion for saddle and harness.....6.00
 "To David Hubler, Haines township, for the best stallion for slow draught.....5.00
 "To George Boal, Ferguson township, for the best stallion under three years.....4.00
 "To George Sheneberger, Ferguson township, second best.....3.00
 "To Jonas Boal, Potter township, the best brood mare for saddle or harness.....4.00
 "To John McCoy, Potter township, for the best brood mare for slow draught.....4.00
 "To William Beard, Spring township, for the best mare under three years old.....4.00
 "To Jeremiah Rankin, Potter township, second best.....4.00
 "To William Irvin, Potter township, for the best bull.....4.00

"To William Beard, Spring township, the best bull under two years old.....\$3.00
 "To William Hughes, Potter township, the best milch cow.....3.00
 "To John Reed, Potter township, the best heifer.....2.00
 "To James Alexander, Potter township, the best lamb.....2.00
 "To same, the best sow.....2.00

"Mr. Brislin relinquished the whole of his premium, and Mr. Potter three dollars of his premium, to the use of the Society, and Messrs. W. Irvin, W. Beard, Jonas Boal, and John McCoy gave each one dollar of their premiums to the use of the Society.

"DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

"To Mrs. Withington, Potter township, for the best woolen carpetings.....\$3.00
 "To Mrs. John Potter, same township, for second best.....2.00
 "To Mrs. Benner, same township, for the best rag carpeting.....3.00
 "To Mrs. Spear, same township, for the second best.....2.00
 "To Dr. Colman's family, Haines township, for the best web-sheeting.....2.00
 "To Mrs. Waddle, Spring township, for the best web diaper.....2.00
 "To Mrs. John Irvin, Potter township, for the best coverlet.....2.00
 "To same, for the second best.....1.00
 "To Mrs. Foster, Haines township, for the best counterpane.....1.00
 "To Mrs. Withington, Potter township, for the best pair knit woolen hose.....1.00
 "To Mrs. Foster, Haines township, for the second best......75
 "To Miss Padgett, Gregg township, for the best pair cotton hose.....1.00
 "To same, for the second best......75
 "To same, for the best web of cotton in imitation of broadcloth.....3.00
 "To Mrs. Benner, Potter township, for the best web blanketing.....3.00
 "To Mrs. Forster, Haines township, for the second best.....2.00
 "To Mr. Fitzgerald, Bellefonte, for the best pair plain boots.....1.00
 "To same, for the best pair of plain shoes.....1.00
 "To Samuel Pettit, for the best side of sole leather.....2.00
 "To same, for the best six wax calf-skins.....2.00
 "To P. Wilson, Gregg township, for the best side of harness leather.....2.00
 "To Rev. George Miles, Buggs township, second best.....2.00

"Several sides of sole leather, of harness leather, and lots of calf-skin were presented, all of them, in the opinion of the directors, of excellent quality and superior workmanship.

"To George Hosterman, Haines township, for the best maple-sugar.....\$3.00
 "To Andrew Hunter, for the second best.....2.00
 "To Mrs. Rebecca Mills, Bellefonte, for the best domestic wine.....2.00

"Mrs. Withington relinquished three dollars of her premiums, and Samuel Pettit three dollars of his, to the use of the Society.

"GRATZ ETING, Secretary."

Agreeably to the constitution an election was held for the officers of the society for the ensuing year, when the following persons were duly elected, viz.: President, John G. Lowrey; Secretary, Bond Valentine; Treasurer, Andrew Gregg, Jr.; Directors, James Duncan, James Potter, George Sheneberger, Daniel O'Brien, William Patton, James Cook, William Smyth, James Irvin, William A. Thomas, Andrew Hunter.

The present society (1882) was organized Jan. 28, 1851. Hon. George Boal was the first president, James Gordon, of Walker, Thomas Mayes, of Potter, J. L. Gray, of Half-Moon, Michael Decker, of Gregg, vice-presidents; J. T. Hoover, of Bellefonte, and W. G. Waring, of Harris, secretaries; and annual fairs were held at different points in the county. In May, 1868, the society purchased of the trustees of W. A. Thomas' estate nineteen acres of ground near Bellefonte at two hundred dollars per acre, and expended considerable money in fitting up one of the best natural fair-grounds in the State, and the exhibitions became permanent at Bellefonte. The officers for 1881 are E. W. Hale, president; S. D. Ray, secretary; with an executive committee composed of Clement Dale, Esq., of Bellefonte; Austin Curtin, of Curtin; A. V. Miller, Pleasant Gap; William Thompson, Jr., of Lemont; G. D. Green, of Patton; and Isaac Fraine, of Walker.

Volunteer Companies.—A company called the Lamar Volunteer Infantry was in existence and trained with the militia in the spring of 1824. The Centre Guards Volunteer Company was formed at Bellefonte in May, 1824. The uniform of the latter company was citizen's plain blue coat, white pants and vest, black cravat, citizen's hat, black cockade and stockings. John Armor was orderly sergeant. Jealousy produced by the election of officers for the Centre Guards resulted in the formation in the same month of "The Farmers' and Mechanic Infantry." This is indicated in the advertisement for the formation of the latter company: "Those belonging to the Guards allege that political distinction is to be introduced in the new company. Such is not the fact. The farmers and mechanics are on the one side, and the gentlemen or those who please to call themselves so on the other side," etc.

Hotel-Keepers in 1825.—*Bald Eagle.*—Hugh White, J. Johnston, William Alexander.

Bellefonte.—William Patton, John Rankin, Henry F. Tamany, Evan Miles, Joseph Butler.

Boggs.—Daniel Barber, Robert Tipton, Archibald Moore, James Brown. William Hinton in 1826.

Ferguson.—John Harter, John Barron, Jeremiah Culbertson.

Haines.—C. Goldman, Jacob Swentzel, Abraham High. 1826, David Cooke, Israel Pennington, and Samuel Thomas.

Logan.—Anthony Kleckner.

Miles.—Jacob Snyder, Jacob K. Hetlinger, Leonard Stamp.

Patton.—Matthew Adams.

Potter.—George Withington, John C. Coverly.

Spring.—Paulser Sellers.

Walker.—John Snyder.

In August, 1825, the road from Aaronsburg to the Brush Valley Narrows, between Millheim and Brush valley, was laid out and ordered to be opened.

CHAPTER XXIX.

IRON-WORKS IN CENTRE COUNTY IN 1826—CANAL IMPROVEMENT AND POLITICAL—CENTRE DEMOCRAT AND CENTRE HERALD ESTABLISHED.

A WRITER in the *Bellefonte Patriot*, under date of Feb. 23, 1826, gave the following as the iron-works in Centre County at that time:

"*Pennsylvania Furnace.*—Situated about twenty miles from Bellefonte, and on the margin of the county. The furnace, stack, nearly all the buildings, ore-bank, cooling-ground are within Centre County, and the supplies of provisions, etc., are principally derived from this county. I am thus particular, as the Huntingdon writer claims this furnace. It makes about fifteen hundred tons of pig-metal annually. It is the property of Messrs. Stewart & Lyon.

"*Tussey Furnace.*—Situated about fourteen miles from Bellefonte, at the foot of Tussey Mountain. This furnace has been out of blast for

some years, but is capable of making upwards of one thousand tons of pig-metal annually. It is also the property of Messrs. Stewart & Lyon.

"*Centre Furnace.*—Situated about nine miles from Bellefonte, directly opposite the end of Nittany Mountain. This furnace has not been in operation for a number of years, but preparations are now, and have been for some time, making by Messrs. Miles & Green, and they expect to have it in blast in May next. It is capable of making fifteen hundred tons pig-metal annually.

"*Spring Furnace.*—Situated about four miles from Bellefonte, on Spring Creek. This furnace is capable of making upwards of one thousand tons pig-metal annually. It is the property of Gen. Benner.

"*Logan Furnace.*—Situated three miles from Bellefonte, on Logan's Branch of Spring Creek. This furnace makes about twelve hundred tons of pig-metal annually. It is the property of Messrs. Valentines & Thomas.

"*Eagle Furnace.*—Situated about five miles from Bellefonte, in Bald Eagle Valley, is capable of making twelve hundred tons of pig-metal annually. It is the property of Roland Curtin, Esq.

"*Mount Hecla Furnace.*—Situated about seven miles from Bellefonte, in Logan's Gap of Nittany Mountain, was built the past season, and will be in blast in a few days. This furnace is expected to make twelve hundred tons of pig-metal annually. It is the property of Judge McKinney.

"*Clearfield Furnace.*—Situated on the Susquehanna River, and immediately within the line of Clearfield County. This furnace is capable of producing twelve hundred tons of pig-metal annually. A cupola is attached to it. These works may be fairly estimated as belonging to this county, as nearly all the supplies necessary for carrying them on are drawn from it. The distance from Bellefonte is about twenty-four miles and they are the property of P. A. Karthaus, Esq.

"*Washington Furnace.*—Situated fifteen miles from Bellefonte, on Fishing Creek. This furnace has not been in operation for some years, but enterprising men have been lately examining it, and it is believed it will be in full operation the next or following season. It is capable of making twelve hundred tons of pig-metal annually. It is the property of Mr. Henderson.

"*Philipsburg Forge.*—Situated twenty-nine miles from Bellefonte, on the waters of the Big Moshannon, makes about two hundred tons annually. This enterprising company have also a manufactory for making wood-screws, which are in every way superior to those imported. They are made with great facility and in great quantities. To the screw manufactory is attached a cupola. They are collectively the property of Harlan Phillips, Esq., & Co.

"*Rock Forges.*—Situated about four and five miles from Bellefonte, are capable of making six hundred tons of bar iron annually. There is also a rolling-mill for rolling boiler, nail, slit, and sheet iron, and a nail manufactory connected with these works, the property of Gen. Benner.

"*Bellefonte Forge.*—Situated half a mile from Bellefonte, on Logan's Branch of Spring Creek. Messrs. Valentines & Thomas, the owners of this forge, are at present engaged in erecting a new forge on the same stream, a short distance above their present one, which is expected to be in operation in June next. They also have lately erected a

"*Rolling-Mill.*—For rolling bar iron from the bloom. Connected with these forges they expect to make eight hundred tons of bar, bolt, boiler, nail, and slit iron annually.

"*Milesborough Forge.*—Situated one mile and a half from Bellefonte, in the gap of Muncy Mountain, on the waters of Spring Creek. This forge is capable of making four hundred tons annually. Connected with it is a

"*Rolling-Mill.*—For rolling boiler, sheet, nail, and slit iron. Also a *Nail Manufactory.*—All of which do a considerable business. They are owned collectively by Gen. Miles & Co.

"*Eagle Forge.*—Situated five miles from Bellefonte, on Bald Eagle Creek, is capable of making four hundred tons of bar iron annually. It is the property of Roland Curtin, Esq.

"*Washington Forge.*—Situated fifteen miles from Bellefonte, on Fishing Creek, is capable of making three hundred tons of bar iron annually. This forge has not been in operation for a few years past, but it is not much out of repair, and without doubt will be started shortly. It is the property of Mr. Henderson.

"*Harvey's Forge.*—Situated about twenty miles from Bellefonte, on Fishing Creek, is capable of making four hundred tons of bar iron annually. This forge is in a similar situation with Washington Forge.

"From the above it appears the iron-works in this county are capable of making annually eleven thousand tons of pig-metal and three thousand one hundred tons of bar iron; and this quantity, no doubt, would be greatly increased by increased facilities of transportation to market."

January 23d, a large meeting was held at Bellefonte, Gen. Benner presiding, with James Duncan and John G. Lowrey as secretaries, which passed strong resolutions in favor of a canal to connect the eastern and western waters of the State.

On the 4th of March, 1826, the Democratic Convention, which met in Harrisburg, renominated John A. Shulze for Governor. Dr. William Darlington, of Chester County, was president of the convention. Henry Petrikin and Jacob Kryder were the delegates from Centre and Clearfield. The only ripple in the convention was caused by a resolution offered by Mr. Bull, of Bradford County, on confidence in the patriotism and integrity of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and approval of his conduct. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Petrikin and others, as being foreign to the object of the convention, and as impolitic to indicate a choice of a candidate three years in advance, but it carried by a vote of ninety-three to seven.

At a Democratic meeting held at Bellefonte on the 29th of August, Thomas Burnside acting as president, and Walter Longwell and James Macmanus, Esq., as secretaries, Hon. John Mitchell was renominated for member of Congress. The committee upon resolutions was composed of James Duncan, Joseph Gilliland, Henry Petrikin, John Rankin, and Gen. Philip Benner.

The convention of delegates was held on the 12th of September, Walter Longwell chairman, and James Ferguson secretary, when the following ticket was recommended: Governor, J. A. Shulze; Congress, John Mitchell; Assembly, Greenwood Bell, of Clearfield, and James M. Petrikin; Commissioner, Jacob Kryder; Auditor, Walter Longwell.

There were no political issues thrust before the people during this year. The candidates for Congress, Messrs. Mitchell, Brown, and Allison, all being within the party pale, a preference was claimed and awarded

the Centre County candidate, because Mifflin and Huntingdon had been served. Henry Petrikin, of Bellefonte, was nominated by the conferees of Lycoming, Potter, McKean, Centre, and Clearfield to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Burnside in the State Senate. At a meeting of the citizens of Bald Eagle township, held at the house of Alexander Mahon, William Hazlett, president, Robert McCormick, secretary, David Allen, of that township, was nominated for Senate. The people of Clearfield County in several meetings expressed their preference for Martin Hoover. Gen. Philip Benner was also put in nomination by his friends in Centre County. James Macmanus, Esq., who had been a conferee to the District Convention, which, on the 18th of September, nominated Henry Petrikin for senator, had a difficulty about some matters with Mr. Petrikin, and turned in with the opposition to the Petrikin rule, as it was called, and a brisk battle commenced within the party. The time was too short, being only a fortnight before the election, to defeat Mr. Petrikin, but, aided by Roland Curtin, Sr., Andrew Gregg, Sr., he carried Centre County for Gen. Benner by a majority of seventeen votes. Mr. Petrikin, however, carried the district, Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, and McKean, by a majority of two hundred and eighty-four. This placed two more brothers in office,—John D. Petrikin was county treasurer, having succeeded James M., who was treasurer in 1825; James M. was elected to the House, and Henry to the Senate. On the Presidential question at this date the Petrikins and Judge Thomas Burnside were for John Quincy Adams, Mr. Macmanus and his side of the house for Gen. Jackson. The contest became warm and personal, and its influence can be traced in the results of local elections for many years, in the establishment of the Centre *Democrat* by Gen. Benner, etc.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF CENTRE COUNTY, OCT. 10, 1826.

DISTRICTS.	Governor.	Congress.			Senate.			Assembly.			Commissioner.	
	J. A. Schulze.	J. Mitchell.	J. Brown.	R. Allison.	H. Pettkin.	P. Denner.	J. M. Pettkin.	G. Bell.	J. Hering.	J. Kryder.	G. Bear.	
Bellefonte and Spring.....	164	186	2	49	133	103	153	216	91	50	190	
Hanes.....	240	200	41	45	55	226	114	227	208	144	135	
Potter.....	163	127	101	38	91	177	157	234	128	183	77	
Miles.....	122	91	5	33	53	60	81	91	50	27	95	
Logan.....	44	39	0	5	31	13	43	28	17	5	38	
Lamar.....	97	99	0	41	91	43	82	123	39	63	8	
Bald Eagle.....	47	43	1	35	40	39	54	75	18	64	13	
Howard.....	69	72	3	10	64	18	79	82	7	77	6	
Walker.....	60	60	19	15	45	49	50	93	44	65	25	
Boggs.....	103	116	4	4	99	24	105	120	17	39	72	
Bush.....	25	30	2	10	19	19	30	42	12	30	0	
Patton.....	50	50	4	4	42	16	48	55	9	9	48	
Half-Moon.....	44	45	0	4	38	10	47	49	2	23	24	
Ferguson.....	127	101	29	30	70	91	115	158	49	115	46	
	1355	1261	211	323	871	888	1158	1592	693	894	777	

For Governor, Mr. Shulze had no opposition. Mr. Mitchell's majority for Congress in the district over Mr. Brown was 1438; over Mr. Allison, 580.

The *Bellefonte Patriot* of Nov. 16, 1826, records the fact that on Saturday previous a number of Virginians made their appearance at Bellefonte, having before the dawn of day, in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania captured and made prisoners two negroes a little distance from the town. They were claimed as runaway slaves. They were paraded through the streets, bound hand and foot with ropes, and taken to jail. There was many an eye to pity but none to save.

During the day an investigation took place before Judge Burnside of the right of those claiming them to carry into bondage these miserable blacks, and resulted in their being awarded according to the evidence adduced, and, according to law, the property and slaves of those having them in custody.

In 1827, William Cox Ellis, of Muncy, and Robert McClure, Esq., of Williamsport, were the 1827. candidates for State Senate; Thomas Hastings, James M. Petrikin, Greenwood Bell, Esq., of Clearfield.

For sheriff the candidates were Joseph Butler, John D. McMullen, John Neff, Robert Tate, Philip Benner, Jr., Robert Watson, John M. Rankin, Jacob Bollinger, and Robert Speer; for county commissioner, Anthony Kleckner, Edward Perdue, Robert Elder, and Balser Sellers.

Mr. Ellis was nominated by the Lycoming convention for the Senate, Henry Petrikin, conferee from Centre, agreeing thereto; "but the Democracy of Centre seemed," as expressed by a writer of the day, "to have choked on him, being so recently from the very head of the Federal party, and the worthy McClure, a more moderate Federalist, was elected."

Merchants of 1827.—The following is a correct list of those persons who have been returned to the treasurer of Centre County as retailers of foreign merchandise, including wines and spirits: John Forster, Jr., John McGhee, Huston & Irvine, Nathan Harvey (two stores), George Bressler, Plumbe & McGirk, Duncan & Forster, Alexander Graham, Israel Bigelow, Norton & Wasson, James and John Potter, David Duncan, H. Philips & Co., Henry Lorain, James Kellogg, Jr., Cambridge & Petrikin, P. Benner, Jr., and Krogg, Smith & Gregg, Samuel Patton, Samuel Hepburn.

The following have been licensed as retailers of foreign merchandise only: James Johnston, William Bailey, James Irvin, Stewart & Lyon, Robert & James Cook, John Irvin, McKinney & Smyth, Roland Curtin, Valentines & Thomas, John Johnston, Isaac McKinney, Irvine & Smith, Henry Adams,—J. D. PETRIKIN, *Treasurer*.

In November or December, 1827, Gen. Philip Benner established *The Centre Democrat* at Bellefonte. It was edited and published by Thomas Simpson. The

general dismissed Simpson for an article abusive of his Quaker friend William Cox Ellis, and placed William Piatt in charge. Piatt was succeeded by John Bigler, afterwards Governor of California, in 1830, and Nov. 19, 1831, John Bigler purchased the paper from Gen. Benner, and Dec. 7, 1831, commenced renumbering the paper Vol. I., No. 1, as the *Centre County Democrat*. He completed two volumes, when, Jan. 10, 1834, Hon. S. T. Shugert became owner and editor, and resumed the old name *Centre Democrat*. In September, 1836, Col. E. V. Everhart became a partner of Mr. Shugert, but retired March 18, 1837. Col. Everhart died at Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1854, aged forty years. In February, 1840, Mr. Shugert associated John T. Herd with him, but Mr. Herd retired in August, 1840. In the fall of 1842 it passed into the hands of John H. McFadden.

Feb. 5, 1845, Mr. McFadden and Gen. William H. Blair entered into partnership in its publication. September 16th, William H. Blair became the editor and proprietor. John H. McFadden died in 1850.

Gen. Blair conducted it until May, 1852, when Col. James F. Weaver became proprietor, and edited it as a Democratic paper until Nov. 1, 1854, when it passed into the hands of M. P. Crosswaithe and W. W. Brown, and became the organ of the Know-Nothing party.

Der Centre Berichter was established at Aaronsburg in July, 1827, by Adam Gentzel, price one dollar per year. With a short interval, in which it was published by John Finkel, it remained in the hands of Mr. Gentzel until 1847, when the office was purchased by Ludwig Kurtz, of York, who changed the name to the *Demokratischer Berichter und Centre Countyanzeiger*. Fred. Kurtz succeeded his father in 1857, and conducted it for ten years. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Kister. Finally Philip D. Stover removed the office to Millheim in 1871, and sold out to George W. Foote in April, 1873. In May, 1876, Mr. Foote sold to Messrs. Walter and Deininger, who changed the name to the *Millheim Journal*. In May, 1880, Mr. Walter retired, and Mr. Bumiller became associate editor. It was at first a German newspaper. Mr. Kurtz, after some time, filled some columns with articles in the English language, and since May, 1880, it has been printed altogether in English. Its politics have always been Democratic.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE JACKSON CAMPAIGN—RITNER CAMPAIGN, 1829
—CENSUS—TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—POLITICAL.

IN 1828 the tone of the *Patriot*, Henry Petrikin's paper, was Adams; but early in the year Jackson meetings were commenced. His friends in Howard township met at the house of John 1828. C. Grubb. Mr. Grubb was chosen chairman, James Gardner and Oliver B. McClure were appointed

secretaries. The committee on resolutions were Gilbert Leitch, David Askey, H. B. Packer, Henry Neff, and Jacob Baker. Roland Curtin, Samuel Gardner, Job Way, Jacob Neff, Samuel Cowperthwaite, Samuel Helmon, and Philip Barnhart, Jr., were appointed a committee of correspondence.

The following list contains the names of the gentlemen who are appointed committees of vigilance for the different townships to promote the election of Andrew Jackson:

Bellefonte.—William Petit, William Potter, James Macmanns, Thomas McKee, Thomas Hastings, Jr., Patrick Cambridge, James Rothrock.

Boggs Township.—Col. Henry Barnhart, Casper Peters, John D. McMullin, John W. Miles, Samuel Patton, Archibald Moore, Jacob Kitlinger, James Foster, Esq., Thomas Watson, Frederick Malone.

Bald Eagle.—William Richards, David Allen, Esq., Huz. Stevenson, John Kirk, Jonathan Delong, John Smith.

Ferguson.—George Sheneberger, Col. James Johnson, John Thompson, Esq., Daniel O'Bryan, John Harter, William Murray, Esq., James Huey, P.M., George Colemeyer, George Boal, John Bell, Esq.

Gregg.—John Whiteman, Thomas McElhany, Esq., George Hgan, George Hoy, John Shuck, Daniel Hoover, David Cook.

Howard.—Roland Curtin, Samuel Gardner, Job Way, Samuel Cowperthwaite, Philip Barnhart, Jr.

Half-Moon.—John G. Hartsock, Matthew Dimond, Thomas Moore, Jr., John Blair, William M. Kelly, William Lighty, John L. Gray.

Haines.—Jacob Kryder, Col. Adam Neidigh, Jacob Harter, John Morton, James James, Daniel Spyker, Jno. Hosterman, George Weaver, Adam Gentzell, Andrew Harter.

Logan.—Anthony Kleckner, John Slutz, John Shrock, Samuel McKisson, Esq.

Lamar.—John McGhee, John Moran, Hugh McGonigle, George Ohl, David Allison, William Miller (Cedar Spring), William C. Wilson, Peter Best.

Miles.—John Sheaffer, John G. Conser, Esq., George Bear, Esq., Jacob Kreamer, George Granly, Christopher Spangler.

Potter.—Peter Spangler, William Kert, Esq., John Keller, Walter Longwell, George Jack, John Wheelen, Jr., John Deberman, Andrew Barlar, Henry Pennington, George Withington.

Patton.—Moses Thompson, William Williams, Robert Glen, Peter Gray, Capt. John Chambers, Ephraim Lamborn, Abraham Hartzogg, James Laurimore, J. William Henderson.

Rush.—John B. Meek, Jacob Test, James Collins, James Kioneer, Jr., James McGirk.

Spring.—Philip Benner, John Barr, Pulser Sellers, John McBride, Matthew Adams, John Weaver, Gilbrait Knox, Henry Hollabangh, James Sharp.

Walker.—Robert D. McBride, Col. William Smyth, John McCalmont, Esq., James Hutchison, James Allison, James Sterret, Walter Wan, William McEwen, Jr., George Swartz, Henry Klopfer.

At the election, October 31st, the Jackson electors received in Centre County 1998 votes, and the Adams electors 453 votes.

In 1828 the officers of the Centre Troop were Samuel H. Wilson, captain; John Rankin, first lieutenant; William Richard, second lieutenant; Benjamin Benet, cornet.

Of business interests at Bellefonte were the Harris Mills, grist and saw, on the site of Reynolds' present Phoenix Mills; C. F. W. Seligman, drug- and grocery-store; T. Keckeler's store; Harris & Smith, drug- and apothecary-store. In Walker township, George McCormick, fulling-mill, late Samuel McKinney's. In Howard township, Montgomery & McFadden, tanners. Of hotels at Bellefonte were the Franklin (lately kept by William Patton), Benjamin Bennet,

proprietor, and the Jackson Hotel. T. Hastings, Jr., opened in the house late occupied by the Centre Bank, on the southeast corner of Allegheny and Howard Streets.

The Democratic Convention, which met at Harrisburg, March 4th, nominated George Wolf for Governor, and the Anti-Masonic Convention, which met June 25th, nominated Joseph Ritner for 1829. Governor. Centre County was not represented at the latter Convention. We can find but one record of a political meeting. This was held by the citizens of Ferguson township at Daniel O'Bryan's tavern, James Lourimore, chairman, Reuben H. Meek, secretary. The committee on resolutions consisted of William McKee, George McCormick, and Ezra D. Brisbin. The resolution charged that George Wolf was nominated by Masonic intrigue, and therefore they would oppose his election and support Joseph Ritner as the Democratic-Republican candidate. The committee of vigilance appointed for the township consisted of Dr. Hugh Montgomery, Eli Hastings, Col. Joseph Watson, Hugh Laurimore, John Hess, George W. Meek, John Archy, and David Dale.

In January, 1830, Joseph B. Anthony and A. D. Hepburn were candidates for State Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of 1830. Robert McClure.

On the 26th of January an Anti-Masonic county meeting was held in the court-house; William McMinn presided, and John Campbell acted as secretary. The delegates appointed to the Harrisburg Convention were William Murray and William W. Huston. The committee of vigilance appointed for Centre County consisted of William Irvin, J. M. Petrikin, John Forster, Jr., Joseph Watson, James Hazlet, William McMinn, and William McEwen.

CENSUS OF CENTRE COUNTY, JUNE 1, 1830.

	Whites.	Colored.
Bald Eagle.....	835	8
Bellefonte.....	699	57
Boggs.....	1,311	
Ferguson.....	1,755	5
Gregg.....	1,564	
Haines.....	1,850	6
Half-Moon.....	994	17
Howard.....	1,294	20
Lamar.....	1,507	15
Logan.....	603	1
Miles.....	1,054	
Patton.....	577	33
Potter.....	1,872	16
Rush.....	410	7
Spring.....	1,307	74
Walker.....	1,076	4
	18,765	263

Potter had one male slave and four females.

June 24th, the nail-factory, rolling-mill, and saw-mill attached to the forge (now Linn & McCoy's, north of Bellefonte) of Joseph Miles were burned by an accidental fire; and the 11th of July the large stone house of Gen. Benner at Rock Forge, occupied by Thomas R. Benner, was burned, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. In October, Gen. Benner notifies his tenants to call and pay their rents, either at Rock Forge or Bellefonte. As he has over

fifty tenants, he says he cannot ride around and settle with them.

On the Fourth of July the Jackson men had a Democratic celebration; Charles Treziulny presided, Isaac Evans and Bond Valentine were vice-presidents, Daniel I. Pruner and Thomas Hastings, Jr., were secretaries, John Bigler, afterwards Governor of California, read the Declaration, W. W. Potter, Esq., offered the resolutions. Among the toasts was the following odd one given by Robert McKim: The surviving soldiers of the Revolution: may some Joseph place the silver cup of Benjamin in each of their sacks while they journey through the land of promise from "gloom to glory." The company, to the number of one hundred, partook of a sumptuous entertainment, prepared by William Arnor. The only survivor of the long list of toast-givers that day is James Gilliland, who resides near Washington, D. C. (1881).

In the fall of 1830, Bond Valentine, of Bellefonte, and James Ferguson, of Clearfield, were named for Assembly at a meeting held in Howard township. John Neff, William Bard, Abraham High, Philip Dinges, were candidates for sheriff. A working-men delegate meeting was held at Walkerville, in Half-Moon township, on the 7th of August, and put in nomination John Scott, of Huntingdon, for Congress; James Ferguson, of Clearfield, and John Hasson, of Centre, for Assembly; William Ward, for sheriff; John Thompson, of Half-Moon, for commissioner; John W. Miles, of Boggs, for auditor. Samuel Johnston was chairman of this convention, Samuel Casey, secretary. A paper signed by citizens of Howard, addressed to Henry Petrikín, asked him to be a candidate, and he consented. Robert Allison, Esq., ran as the Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress. In Centre the aggregate vote for John Scott was 1359; for Allison, 865. Howard, Potter, Ferguson, Bald Eagle, Half-Moon, and Patton gave Allison majorities. Potter was, perhaps, not Anti-Masonic, and Mr. Allison's large vote there was no doubt made by influential friends, but the votes of the other Penn's valley townships indicate the early stability of the Democracy: Haines,—Scott, 229; Allison, 22. Gregg,—Scott, 122; Allison, 48. In Logan (Sugar valley), Scott had 56; Allison, 13. Rush's vote was Scott, 43; Allison, 5. The vote in Miles was Scott, 92; Allison, 52. In Walker, Scott had 119; Allison, 14. Howard and Ferguson are the heaviest Anti-Masonic. Howard, for Allison 113 to 43 for Scott; Ferguson, 128 for Allison, 55 for Scott. Mr. Allison carried the district by 878, the vote of Huntingdon County being the factor,—2366 for Allison, 947 for Scott. William Ward was elected sheriff of Centre County, and John Thompson, county commissioner. Henry Petrikín and Bond Valentine, both of Centre, were elected to the Assembly over John Hasson and Lewis Smith. Hasson had 504 votes; Smith, 298. Sheriff Ward received 303 votes over the united votes of his competitors.

BELLEFONTE BOROUGH.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Borough of Bellefonte, commencing 1st December, 1825, and ending 25th September, 1830.

R-ceipts	\$1624 00
Balance due treasurer.....	14 75
	\$1638 75
Expenditures.....	\$1638 75
By balance due treasurer.....	\$14 75
Debits due by the borough.....	\$476 82 3/4
Due the borough.....	883 89

Expenses of laying pipes, etc., this summer not ascertained.

FRANKLIN B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN BIGLER,
THOMAS McKEE,
JOHN CASIDAY,
Committee of Town Council.

In February, Humes and Prond started their Eagle Paper-Mill, near Bellefonte, manufacturing printing, writing, and wrapping paper. 1831.

In March, 1831, James Smith, of Mill Hall, ran a line of stages between Bellefonte and the Great Island. The stage left Bellefonte on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at eight o'clock A.M., and reached Great Island at one P.M., returning as far as Mill Hall. On the return it reached Bellefonte at four P.M. of alternate days,—Tuesdays, etc.,—at the same time with the Harrisburg, Erie, and Pittsburgh stages. Fare from Great Island to Bellefonte, one dollar and twenty-five cents way passage; five cents per mile.

At a meeting of the Centre County Temperance Society at April court, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. John Harris; Vice-Presidents, William Pettit and Henry Vandyke; Secretary, Rev. James Linn; Managers, Alfred Armstrong, Dr. Charles Coburn, William Cook, James Hutchinson, Rev. George I. Miles, David Cook, Dr. Daniel Dobbins, and James Crawford.

The Jackson Democratic County Committee this year consisted of William Kerr, Philip Benner, George Hosterman, Philip Walker, William W. Potter, George Sheneberger, Michael Schaeffer, Henry Barnhart, John McCalmont, and Samuel Smith.

On the 4th of July, 1831, the Democrats held another celebration at the Big Spring, at Bellefonte. W. W. Potter, Esq., James Gilliland, Samuel W. Beatty, John Bigler, Isaac Evans, James P. Gregg, Charles B. Callahan, Bond Valentine, Josiah Kent, and Edward J. Smith were on the committee of arrangements. Gen. Benner presided; William Carner, James Rothrock, Charles Treziulny, and Isaac Evans were vice-presidents. The dinner was prepared by William Arnor.

The Jackson Democratic Convention met on the 23d of August, Hon. Jacob Kryder, of Haines, president, H. B. Packer, of Howard, and Adam Gentzel, of Haines, secretaries. The delegates were:

Haines.—Jacob Kryder, Adam Gentzel, Esq.
Miles.—John Schaeffer and George Gast.

Logan.—Col. Anthony Kleckner and James Schock.

Gregg.—Walter Longwell, John Henney, and William Kerr, Esq.

Ferguson.—Charles Carpenter.

Spring.—Gen. P. Benner and George Taylor.

Boggs.—Thomas Watson and John Barnhart.

Howard.—Col. H. B. Packer.

Bald Eagle.—James Small.

Belleville.—D. I. Bruner. The conferees were instructed to vote for John G. Lowrey for senate.

Bond Valentine was nominated for Assembly, John Schaeffer, of Miles, for county commissioner, and John W. Miles, of Boggs, for auditor.

The National Republican or Anti-Jackson Convention was presided over by Hon. Thomas Burnside; James Duncan and George Valentine acted as secretaries. Committee on Resolutions, George Buchanan, Charles Carpenter, William W. Houston, S. H. Wilson, and Thomas Craighead, Esq.; County Committee, Thomas Burnside, Michael Musser, Roland Curtin, Philip Wolfart, George Bressler, John Potter, James Duncan, W. W. Houston, and George Buchanan. One of the resolutions was,—

“Resolved, That as free citizens, who disdain all blind devotion to men, we cannot support the reelection of Gen. Jackson to the office of President of the United States when we firmly believe that he is governed more by selfish feelings to reward his partisans than to promote the public good; that we are satisfied he is an enemy to public improvement and to the promotion of the industry of our country, etc.”

The Lycoming conferees (Messrs. Packer and Lloyd) for senator would not agree that Centre County should name her own candidate, and insisted that Henry Petrikin should be the candidate. Col. Anthony Kleckner and W. W. Potter, Esq., then withdrew, and nominated John G. Lowrey. Mr. Petrikin was, however, elected senator.

Hon. Thomas Burnside was the congressional delegate in the convention, Dec. 16, 1831, at Baltimore, which nominated Henry Clay for President and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President. It was styled the National Republican Convention.

The following calculation, made by Wardman Phillips and George Valentine, derived from average returns submitted to the general convention of the friends of domestic industry assembled in New York in October from two counties most extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron,—namely, Centre and Huntingdon,—is sufficiently curious to be put on record:

“For each ton of bar-iron and castings made the following agricultural produce is found to be consumed:

“20 bushels of wheat and rye, average at 75 cents.....	\$15 00
57 pounds of pork at 5.....	2 85
43 pounds beef at 4.....	1 72
10 pounds butter at 12½.....	1 25
2 bushels of potatoes at 30.....	.60
½ ton of hay, \$7.....	3 50

“For every ten tons of bar-iron one horse is employed one year’s work, \$100; and experience shows that the mortality among horses so employed is per annum one in seven, and constitutes a charge of per ton.....

“For fruit and vegetables, of which no return is made, we feel justified in putting down.....

“Making a total of.....

“Every five tons requires one able-bodied man throughout the year; average of wages, one dollar per day; expenses of taking to market, ten dollars per ton.”

November 19th, John Bigler, having bought out Gen. Benner, became proprietor and editor of the *Centre Democrat*; he had been connected with the printing-office for three years, he states. He changed the name to *The Centre County Democrat*, and commenced a new volume.

On the night of December 31st the grist-mill situated at the mouth of Hoy’s Gap, belonging to Hon. Isaac McKinney, was burned, together with a large amount of grain.

December 24th, Valentine Ertle, an aged man, was committed to jail of Centre County for the murder of his own son. Both were under the influence of liquor and the father grappled the son by the throat and choked him until he fell and, it is believed, instantly expired. He was tried at April term, 1832, on an indictment for murder; Macmanus, deputy attorney-general, conducting the prosecution; the defense being conducted by Messrs. Blanchard and Potter. The jury found him guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and the court sentenced him to ten years’ imprisonment in the penitentiary; but in consideration of his advanced age the court recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Governor. In passing sentence Judge Burnside remarked that *in every* case which had been tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions the present term within his judicial district, the testimony showed that intemperance had prompted to the commission of the offenses; that the case of the prisoner was a practical lesson to every man in the community.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES FORMED—UNITED STATES BANK CONTEST—DEATH OF GEN. BENNER.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS IN CENTRE COUNTY, 1832.

With the respective distances of the places from Harrisburg.

Aaronsburg. Adam Gentzel.....	88 miles.
Belleville. Hamilton Humes.....	85 “
Boulsburg. Charles Rainey ¹	82 “
Cedar Spring. Samuel H. Wilson.....	101 “
Half-Moon. John Blair.....	101 “
Howard. Hezekiah B. Packer.....	95 “
Logan. ² John Zimmerman.....	92 “
Milesburg. Joseph Green, Jr. ³	87 “
Millican. Daniel Keen.....	86 “
Mill Hall. Nathan Harvey.....	108 “
Nittany. H. W. F. Schultze.....	101 “
Old Port. George Youngman.....	75 “
Phillipsburg. John Plimber, Jr.....	114 “
Pine Grove Mills. Daniel O’ Bryan.....	88 “
Potter’s Mill. James Potter.....	71 “

¹ Charles Rainey died Nov. 30, 1844, aged seventy-three years.

² The post-office of Logan removed to Hublersburg, and B. D. Hall appointed postmaster in July, 1839.

³ Isaac Buffington succeeded Joseph Green in February, 1839, and continued postmaster until May, 1849, when he resigned, and Joseph Schnell was appointed. J. S. Prondfoot succeeded Joseph Schnell in 1853.

⁴ Peter Panley appointed in 1838, vice Schultze, resigned.

Quigley Mills. ¹ Michael Quigley.....	100	miles.
Bellefonte. ² Philip Reitzell.....	93	"
Spring Mills. David Duncan.....	80	"
Sugar Valley. A. Kleckner ³	102	"
Walker. ⁴ James Hutchinson.....	93	"

In connection with this the earliest complete list of postmasters of the county that could be found, a brief sketch of the establishment of post-offices in the county, as far as could be ascertained by James Gilliland, Esq., who searched the records at Washington City, is subjoined :

Aaronburg, April 1, 1798. James Duncan, postmaster.
 Bellefonte, April 1, 1798. James Harris, postmaster.
 Boalsburg, April 10, 1826. James Huey, postmaster.
 Centre Furnace, July 1, 1799. Gen. John Patton, postmaster, died in 1802. James Johnston was postmaster, Oct. 1, 1814, and Chriswell Whitehill, May 4, 1818. This office was discontinued June 17, 1824.
 Half-Moon, Oct. 1, 1817. Joseph B. Shugert, postmaster.
 Lamar, Jan. 20, 1822. Joseph Gamble, postmaster.
 Logan, Feb. 25, 1829. John Zimmerman, postmaster.
 Milesburg, March 13, 1797. Joseph Green, postmaster.
 Mill Hill, April 1, 1811. Benjamin Harvey, postmaster.
 Millheim, Dec. 2, 1826. Daniel Keen, postmaster.
 Nittany, Oct. 30, 1825. John Snyder, postmaster. May, 1830, John Snyder, Jr., postmaster. He declined, and H. F. W. Schultze appointed in May, 1830.
 Old Fort, *vide* Earlyburg (no date). John Benner, Jr., postmaster. March 23, 1833, Catherine Withington, postmaster.
 Penn's Valley, Jan. 1, 1815. John Robeson, postmaster.
 Philipsburg, July 1, 1813. John Lorain, postmaster. April 3, 1816, W. P. Dewees, postmaster.
 Pine Grove Mills, April 12, 1812. Stephen Davis, postmaster.
 Potter's Mills, April 1, 1811. James Potter, Jr., postmaster.

At a "Democratic-Republican meeting," convened at Bellefonte, January 24th, in accordance with the long-established usage of the Republican party of Pennsylvania (Bigler's *Centre County Democrat*), John G. Lowrey, Esq., was appointed president; George Leidy, of Lamar, and William Kerr, of Potter, vice-presidents; Gen. James Irvin, of Ferguson, and John Schaeffer, of Miles, secretaries. The committee on resolutions were John Bigler, James Potter, Jacob Kryder, Col. William Smyth, Maj. Henry Barnhart, George Sheneberger, Thomas McIlhenny, John Thompson, Peter Best, and Henry Meyer. Their resolution favored the election of Gen. Jackson for President, William Wilkins for Vice-President, and George Wolf for Governor. W. W. Potter, Esq., and Adam Gentzel were appointed delegates to the Harrisburg Convention to nominate an electoral ticket and a candidate for Governor.

In 1832, February 7th, a temperance society was formed in Ferguson and Potter townships, at a school-house in Boalsburg, with S. Miles Green, Esq., as president; Vice-President, George Sheneberger; Secretary, Jacob Bergstresser; Treasurer, Thomas Raney; George Boal, George Jack, John Gilliland, John Boal, and James Larimer, managers.

The Lick Run Temperance Society was organized March 11th, Rev. D. McKinney, president; Thomas McCalmont, vice-president; H. W. F. Schulze, secretary; William McCalmont, David Smith, and John Milliken, managers.

The Centre County Temperance Society met April 23d, Thomas Burnside, president; William Pettit and Henry Vandyke, vice-presidents; Rev. James Linn, secretary; Managers, Dr. John Harris, Dr. Daniel Dobbins, Dr. Charles Coburn, James Gilliland, John Bigler, Isaac Miller, L. K. Torbett, J. Sitman, and James Patton.

The Democratic party had two wings. The National Republicans held their meeting April 24th, Gen. Joseph Miles, chairman; William Smyth, Jr., secretary; Committee on Resolutions, John Blanchard, Roland Curtin, William W. Houston, Samuel H. Wilson, Samuel M. Green, Esq., Dr. William Berry, A. W. Myers, and Michael Musser. Their resolutions were in favor of Henry Clay for President, as the champion of the American system and able advocate of protection to manufacturers.

The Jackson Democratic meeting was held on the 25th, William Smyth, president; Jacob Kryder and Joseph Gilliland, vice-presidents; Andrew Gregg and John Shaffer, secretary; committee to prepare an address, John Bigler, William Kerr, Charles Wilson, George Hubler, John Thompson, David Cook, John C. Conser, Samuel McKisson, and James McKibben.

June 23d, the friends of Gen. Jackson held a meeting to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July; Dr. C. Curtin, chairman; C. B. Callahan, secretary. On the committee were Bond Valentine, W. W. Potter, James Macmanus, J. M. Petrikin, R. C. Hale, Joseph Musser, J. M. Benner, William Ward, Isaac Miller, Charles McBride.

The young men also held a meeting, William Bigler, chairman, and R. C. Boileau, secretary, and resolved to celebrate the Fourth. The committee of arrangements consisted of P. A. Smith, J. L. Miles, C. C. Hemphill, H. Kinnear, G. W. Curtis, D. W. Rankin, J. Blakely, Robert Beatty, and William Bigler, which met at Robert McConnell's house, and resolved that we will use no ardent spirits on this occasion; that Philip H. Smith, William Brattin, and J. Blakely be a committee to prepare toasts. Philip A. Smith delivered the oration, which was printed, and was a very sensible address. Fifty years are gone (1882), and none of the names above are now familiar to residents of Bellefonte or of Centre County.

Judge Burnside (perhaps not being able to get up an opposition celebration) took his seat as president of a meeting of the temperance society in the court-house. Prayer was made by Mr. Linn, the Declaration of Independence read by James Crawford, and an address made by John Blanchard, Esq., on the evils of intemperance. Mr. Potter spoke in favor of the Colonization Society. A collection of forty dol-

¹ Post-office removed to Eagleville, and Dr. D. W. Roberts appointed postmaster in July, 1839. Established Jan. 12, 1828, Michael Quigley the first postmaster.

² Established Feb. 1, 1827.

³ George Achenbaugh succeeded A. Kleckner, March 9, 1838.

⁴ Established in 1826, James Hutchinson the first postmaster. He was succeeded by James McCullough, April 26, 1833.

lars was raised for it, and then Judge Burnside read Washington's Farewell Address.

The people of Lamar and Bald Eagle assembled at a grove on the banks of Fishing Creek; Nathaniel Holcomb, president; Dr. Noah F. Essig and George Hosty, vice-presidents; Capt. S. H. Wilson and A. H. Best, secretaries. Dinner was prepared by James Brown, the Declaration read by Capt. S. H. Wilson, toasts given by H. H. Kinne, "Internal Improvements;" S. Harvey, "Henry Clay and the Constitution;" Dr. B. J. Berry, "The American System;" G. Furst, "The Signers of the Declaration;" John S. Furst, "Henry Clay;" S. Calderwood, "Andrew Jackson." The following by W. H. Robinson probably indicates the first abolitionist in that neighborhood:

"May the time soon come when the swarthy sons of Africa shall be as free as the white population of the United States, and slavery no longer stain the annals of our history."

On the 10th of July, 1832, Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill for the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. This news reached Bellefonte July 14th, and alienated some of his warmest friends as will be seen in their change of politics, and also made new ones. This explanation is necessary to refute the charge of inconsistency or otherwise apparent fickleness of some of our leading men. The Scotch-Irish settlers were thinking men, had opinions, believed in doctrines, and regarded principles more than men.

On the 4th of August a powerful address to the people of Centre County deprecating the course of President Jackson in vetoing the Bank Bill was issued, signed by John Blanchard, Anthony W. Myers, John Forster, Hugh White, Robert Lipton, Thomas Mitchell, Joseph Green, John Potter, and Philip Musser, Sr. It ended, "You can never support a man for the highest office in the nation who is determined to destroy an institution that has conferred such lasting benefits on our country."

Gen. Philip Benner died at Rock Works on the 27th of July. An able obituary notice of him, written by John Bigler, appears in the *Centre County Democrat* of Aug. 4, 1832, the material portions of which will be found in the biographical sketch of Gen. Benner. Mr. Bigler says, "To every public work he was a liberal contributor. As an elector on two several occasions he represented in part the people of Pennsylvania in the Electoral College, and at all times expressed his high gratification in recording his vote for our venerable President, claiming him as a fellow-laborer and a co-patriot in the Revolutionary war. As a father he was remarkable for his kindness and indulgence to his children. As a friend he was unshaken in his attachments; his house was the seat of hospitality and kindness. Few men have descended to the grave whose loss will be so extensively felt and deplored. Gen. Benner established this paper in 1827 for the avowed purpose of supporting the election of

our present worthy Chief Magistrate, and owned it up to November last, when it was purchased by the writer of this humble tribute of respect to his memory, and he can truly say that death has deprived him of an ardent and sincere friend."

August 18th, Mr. Bigler states the *Bellefonte Patriot* has been purchased by the opponents of Andrew Jackson, and will henceforth support Henry Clay for the Presidency. "At this crisis, when press after press is purchased or subsidized by the enemies of the people and Andrew Jackson, I deem it a duty I owe to my Jackson friends explicitly to state that the *Democrat* will pursue the even tenor of its way as heretofore, supporting Democratic men and measures, unawed by any influence, and uncontrolled by pecuniary considerations. The contest seems to have resolved itself into the simple question whether the United States Bank or the people shall elect the President. I have steadily supported Andrew Jackson since 1824, and have seen no cause to regret my course, etc."

The Anti-Masonic Convention, which had met at Harrisburg on the 22d of February, nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker, of Lancaster, for Vice-President. The National Republicans reassembled at Harrisburg on the 15th of October, and adopted the Anti-Masonic electoral ticket, withdrawing the names of Henry Clay and John Sergeant, and advised the support of the Wirt electoral ticket in order to confine all elements of opposition to the re-election of President Jackson.

As early as January, 1832, attention was called to improving the navigation of Bald Eagle Creek by a public meeting, of which Hamilton Humes was president, and Joseph Miles, Esq., secretary. A committee consisting of Hon. Thomas Burnside, W. H. Thomas, John Rankin, and others were appointed to secure an act of incorporation for that purpose with banking privileges.

There were still living in 1832 in Centre County the following Revolutionary soldiers who were pensioned under the act of March 4, 1831: Lawrence Bathurst, David Barr, Jacob Duck, John Elder, Ludwig Friedley, Henry Groninger, Richard Gon-salus, Jacob Kehl, William Kelley, of Half-Moon, now Huston, Daniel Livingston, David Lamb, John F. Ream, Evan Russell, Adam Sunday (in the Loop), Gideon Smith, Valentine Stober, Philip Wernsz, Daniel Waggoner; also the following Revolutionary soldiers who were not in the pension-list: Philip Barnhart, John Brisbin, Henry Dale, William Hinton, Andrew Jack, Samuel Jones, John Marsden, George Minick, William Patton, James Watt.

In October an encampment was held near Bellefonte by the following companies: The Huntingdon Infantry, Capt. William Williams; Penn's Creek Rangers, Capt. George Michael; Lamar Infantry, Capt. John Smyth; Centre Guards, Capt. E. Williams; Huntingdon Light Dragoons, Capt. Cres-

well; Penn's Valley Troop, Capt. George Buchanan; and Centre Troop, Capt. S. H. Wilson, Roland Curtin, Jr., orderly sergeant, continuing three days. Maj.-Gen. Irvin and Brig.-Gen. George McCulloch reviewed the troops.

The Democratic Jackson Committee of Correspondence in 1832 consisted of William W. Potter, Esq., William Ward, John Schaeffer, Anthony Kleckner, Jacob Kryder, Philip B. Musser, Joseph Gilliland, Daniel O'Bryan, John Bell, Robert Glenn, Samuel Lipton, William Gardner, John Smith, George Leidy, and John Emerick. The Jackson ticket had upon it Joseph Henderson for Congress; Assembly, Bond Valentine and Henry Barnhart; Commissioner, John Hosterman; Auditor, Andrew Gregg, Jr.

CENTRE COUNTY ELECTION RETURN, OFFICIAL, 1832.

DISTRICTS.	GOV- ERNOR.		CON- GRESS.		ASSEMBLY.		VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.				
	Wolf.	Ritter.	Henderson.	Milken.	Valentine.	Barnhart.	Reed.	Quay.	Jackson.	Wirt.	Clay.
Belleville.....	84	43	89	45	83	78	48	25	80	41	2
Spring.....	145	70	140	72	165	140	74	31	125	54	
Boggs.....	96	116	84	128	64	114	82	82	84	117	
Patton.....	27	51	37	40	44	38	32	33	51	17	
Half-Moon.....	31	83	26	88	44	46	57	56	52	48	
Perguson.....	120	144	141	125	130	124	127	106	152	90	1
Potter.....	240	54	214	52	246	134	28	26	235	32	
Greig.....	186	45	180	50	191	198	36	30	183	31	
Haines.....	257	57	251	61	252	246	50	54	264	39	1
Lamar.....	163	85	163	71	148	148	83	108	159	80	
Bald Eagle.....	163	70	56	76	58	35	86	69	68	66	
Howard.....	86	81	98	67	86	123	87	19	85	57	
Walker.....	159	32	163	26	164	165	30	19	155	17	
Irish.....	39	22	39	22	40	40	20	20	39	21	
Miles.....	158	43	158	37	153	164	29	20	170	9	
Logan.....	75	20	69	25	69	45	13	24	59	6	1
Total.....	1929	1016	1892	985	1948	1855	835	735	1961	725	5

Henderson's majority in the congressional district of Centre, Huntingdon, and Mifflin was 481,—Centre electing him.

On the 2d of November the Presidential election took place. Gen. Jackson received 1961 votes, and William Wirt 725 in Centre County; Jackson's majority, 1236. Miles township gave the highest relative vote, casting 170 for Jackson, 9 for Wirt. Jackson's majority in the State, 24,267.

The victory was celebrated by a grand supper at the hotel of Joseph Musser, in Belleville, on Wednesday evening, November 28th, John G. Lowrey, Esq., presiding; Col. William McKibben, of Lamar, and Col. William Smyth, of Walker, vice-presidents; William Richards, of Bald Eagle, and Samuel Pettit, of Belleville, secretaries. John Bigler, editor of the *Centre Democrat* (and afterwards Governor of California), read the toasts. Of those offering toasts, Hon. James Macmanus (1882) is the sole survivor. His was, "The resolutions of the Virginia and Kentucky Legislature in 1798, as penned by the venerated Jeffer-

son: They contain the true principles of Democracy,—State Rights and the rights of States."

A commentary on this toast inopportunist soon followed, as the next issue of the *Democrat* announces the passage of nullification resolutions by the Legislature of South Carolina, which Mr. Bigler in an able article deplores and denounces.

November 12th, occurred the burning of Mr. Eckhard's dwelling at Irvin's Forge (now Linn & McCoy's), in which two of his children perished in the flames.

CHAPTER XXXII.

UNION MEETINGS—ENCAMPMENTS—RAIN OF FIRE—RENEWAL OF THE DEPOSITS—COMMON SCHOOLS.

JAN. 7, 1833, a temperance society was formed at Mill Hall school-house, with Hugh White as president, and David Black, secretary, auxiliary to the Centre County Society. At January 1833, term of court (29th) a large meeting was held in the court-house to sustain the President and to approve of his proclamation against nullification. Col. William Smyth presided, with James Duncan and Philip Walker as vice-presidents, Andrew Gregg, Jr., and James Patton, secretaries. W. W. Potter, Esq., John Bigler, Jacob Kryder, William Carner, George Herring, George Leidy, and George Sheneberger, who were a committee on resolutions, reported, denouncing the ordinance of South Carolina as revolutionary, and approving the spirit and tone of the President's proclamation.

On the evening of the 30th, a large meeting was held favorable to connecting Bald Eagle Creek navigation with the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Hon. Thomas Burnside, George Bressler, John Blanchard, Gen. James Irvin, Jacob Kryder, W. W. Potter, and John Runkin were appointed a committee to confer with the canal commissioners on the subject.

February 2d, occurred the burning of Mr. Brown's house, near Curtin's works, in Boggs township, with two small children. In February the Centre Troop held a meeting at James Smith's tavern, in Mill Hall, Dr. Constans Curtin presiding, David Allison, secretary. A committee consisting of Capt. Samuel H. Wilson, William Richards, John Devling, Bart. Harvey, H. Smith, M. B. Hammond, R. Dougherty, B. Fredericks, William Smyth, Thomas McGhee, George Brown, Daniel Richards, and David Herr reported Union resolutions sustaining the President, and offering him their support and services.

Lamar and Bald Eagle townships also held a Union meeting at Mill Hall, over which James Carskadden presided, Thomas A. Smith, vice-president, and Baker Longcake, secretary, which passed strong Union resolutions.

February 25th, the Potter Township Temperance Society was formed; Robert S. Watson, president; Robert Pennington and Samuel Davis, vice-presidents; William McCloskey, secretary. Joseph Gilliland, Henry Boozer, John Keller, Jr., and William McCloskey were appointed a board of managers.

February 26th, the Boalsburg Temperance Society held its first annual meeting. George Sheneberger was elected president; Jacob Bergstresser, vice-president; George Jack, recording secretary; Gen. S. M. Green corresponding secretary; George Boal, Dr. T. Z. Coverly, William McKee, John Sankey, and Robert M. Huey, managers.

The Union Temperance Society of Boggs township was formed in February, 1833, with James Alexander as secretary.

Ferguson township had also its regular society.

Monday night, March 11th, occurred the fire which destroyed Valentine & Thomas' nail-factories, near Bellefonte.

March 20th, Patton Township Temperance Society was formed; William Henderson, president; Edward Miles, secretary.

The Centre County Temperance Society in the spring of 1833 was a very formidable organization, with Hon. Thomas Burnside as president; James Duncan and Charles Carpenter, vice-presidents; James Gilliland, secretary. From the reports made to the county society we gather that the Spruce Creek Society had 39 members; Potter township, 27; Gregg, 83; Howard, 50; Bald Eagle, 27; Walker had 100 members; Bellefonte and Spring, 37; Patton, 11; Ferguson, 39; Boalsburg, 30; Boggs, 127; being an aggregate of 650 pledged members in the county.

In the early part of May occurred a very high freshet in Bald Eagle. Spring Creek was never known to be so high. William Brindle, Esq., long a resident of Bellefonte, was drowned in his mill-dam, near Muncy, with one of his employés, while endeavoring to prevent his lumber going out.

On the 16th of May a colored woman, who had lived in Bellefonte for over six years, married, and having several children, was remanded into slavery by the court in Bellefonte.

On the 1st of June another flood occurred, the falling-mill of McGhee's heirs, on Cedar Run, was entirely destroyed. Hoy's mill was very much injured, and Judge McKinney's saw-mill, half a mile below, demolished and swept away. Spring Creek never was so high since 1810.

The Fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated by the "Bellefonte Grays." At 10 o'clock they marched to the court-house and listened to an address upon temperance by Rev. James Linn, and at 2 P.M. partook of a dinner prepared by William Armor. The young men of the town celebrated the day by a dinner at Morrison's Hotel. The Boalsburg Temperance Society also celebrated this day by addresses at the school-house, whence they marched to the spring

on John Keller's farm, and partook of a dinner prepared by Mrs. Culbertson. The Lick Run Society and Sabbath-schools met at James Sterritt's and marched to the church, where Dr. E. L. Walker delivered an oration, and Rev. D. McKinney made an address. Over four hundred people then sat down to a dinner prepared by the committee of arrangements. William Smyth presided, William Wilson acting as secretary, and many volunteer toasts were offered.

The Methodist camp-meeting was held this year, commencing on the 9th of August, on Bernard Waggoner's farm, in Potter township.

Dennis McCae, of Milesburg, was killed by lightning, July 24th. He was standing under a tree near his house.

The United Brethren people held their camp-meeting near Martin Houser's, August 23d.

The fertility of Penn's valley farms is evidenced by the fact that Peter Homans raised fifty-two bushels and one peck of wheat off one acre this summer.

The Democratic county standing committee was composed as follows: W. W. Potter, Jacob Kryder, William Kerr, John Thompson, John Shaeffer, John McCalmont, Jacob Best, Charles Carpenter, and John Bigler. The convention met on the 27th of August; James Potter, president; Capt. George Boal and John W. Miles, secretaries. Bond Valentine, Esq., declined a renomination for Assembly. Henry Barnhart and William Ward were put in nomination for Assembly; William Smyth for county commissioner.

In August, William Broom, in the employ of Valentine & Thomas, was killed in the Seven Mountains in consequence of his team going over a precipice. He had two and a half tons of iron on his wagon, and while endeavoring to lock his wagon the bank gave way and he fell, the iron falling on him.

At the election in October, Henry Barnhart received 1280 votes in Centre County, and 208 in Clearfield; Alexander Irvin, 1195 in Centre, and 699 in Clearfield. Ward's vote in Centre was 1239, in Clearfield 36. George Leidy, George Taylor, George Eilert, Josiah Delong, John Letterman, William Guthrie, Samuel Ream, John Liggett, Sr., and A. W. Myers were candidates for sheriff. Leidy's vote was 987, Taylor's 671, Eilert's 530, Delong's 250, etc.

The encampment was held this year October 18th, at Lewistown. The Centre Guards and Bellefonte Grays participated. Officers of Centre Guards: John Armor, captain; S. Miles, first lieutenant; William Riddle, second lieutenant. Bellefonte Grays: C. B. Callahan, captain; R. C. Hale, first lieutenant; J. R. Dopp, second lieutenant; John Bigler, orderly sergeant.

In November, Dr. C. B. Welch, of Bellefonte, was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, and stationed at Fort Smith, in Arkansas Territory.

Saturday, November 16th, a record was made of work done by John Stanley, John Holt, and H. Hite

at a single fire at Green & Irvin's forge (now McCoy & Linn) during the week. They made six tons and one hundredweight, and quit work between one and two o'clock on Saturday.

The mammoth radish of the year was raised by John Yarger, in Walker township. Length, thirteen and one-half inches; circumference, twenty-three inches; weight, ten and three-fourths pounds.

On Wednesday morning, November 13th, about five o'clock, occurred the "rain of fire," or phenomenon of "shooting stars." The most brilliant corruscations spread over every quarter of the heavens. From the zenith to the horizon all was bespangled with shooting stars or meteors. The phenomenon was attended at first with a crepitating or hurdling sound, which ceased at the approach of dawn, and the spectacle exhibited its splendors in silence. People imagined their houses on fire, and rushed out only to behold the heavens sprinkled with glories,—thousands of shooting stars going in a northwest direction, leaving brilliant tracks behind. There is a record of a similar phenomenon having taken place on the 12th of November, 1799.

President Jackson having determined to remove the government deposits from the United States

Bank, and the Secretary of the Treasury, **1834.** William J. Duane, refusing to do so without the intervention of Congress, the President removed him on the 23d of September, 1833, and appointed Roger B. Taney in his room, and on the 1st of October the deposits were removed and placed in certain selected banks in different parts of the country. Great commercial excitement and distress ensued upon the course adopted by the President; the business of the country was interrupted, and a complete and terrible panic followed.

In Centre County, the *Centre County Democrat*, edited by Hon. S. S. Shugert, in many able articles sustained the course of the President, while the *Bellefonte Patriot*, edited by Joshua T. McCracken, opposed "the usurpations of the executive government," to use its own language. On account of the number of able men who represented the business interests of Centre County at that time, all political questions were discussed at public meetings, and the sentiment of this community was regarded with great respect in other sections of the State.

A call for a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county favorable to the national and State administrations, to be held on the 26th of March, was headed by the venerable Andrew Gregg, and signed by upwards of six hundred citizens. The most numerous meeting ever held in the county convened on that evening at the court-house in Bellefonte. Col. Wm. Smyth presided; Jacob Kryder, John G. Lowrey, Joseph Gilliland, Andrew Hunter, vice-presidents; James M. Petrikin and John Thompson, secretaries. The venerable Andrew Gregg addressed the meeting, recurring to olden times, and noticing

briefly the most prominent measures of every President of the United States.

The committee upon resolutions were Hon. A. Gregg, John Rankin, John McCalmont, George Leidy, John Shaeffer, W. W. Potter, Esq., James Gilliland, Henry Vandyke, William Swanzey, Jos. B. Shugert, James Alexander, John Bell, John Bigler, Jacob Baker, James Sterrett, and John Hosteman.

The resolutions reported by them deprecate the idea that the simple act of removing eight millions of deposits from one bank to several could cause the stagnation of trade and the destruction of confidence existing in the community, and attribute the dire results to the clamors raised by the United States Bank, the protracted debates in Congress, and the abolition of credits on duties, and the course pursued by the bank in the curtailment of her discounts, and reassert confidence in the Kentucky and Virginia resolution of 1798-99 as sure and safe guards in the administration of government. Andrew Gregg, Sr., James Macmanus, and Reuben C. Hale, Esqs., were appointed a committee to transmit the resolutions to the representative in Congress and United States senators.

The opponents of the President's course held their meeting on the 25th of March (Tuesday), Joseph Miles, chairman; Robert Hays, of Bellefonte, John Forster, of Haines, J. M. Benner, of Spring, J. D. Petrikin, of Gregg, vice-presidents; Joseph F. Quay, of Lamar, and Samuel J. Green, of Boggs, secretaries. Animated addresses were delivered by Hon. Thomas Burnside and John Blanchard, Esq., and the committee upon resolutions were Thomas Burnside, John Blanchard, James McMasters, of Boggs, Hugh White, Bald Eagle; Francis Nixon, Walker; Wm. McMinn, Potter; John Mitchell, Ferguson; S. W. Leidy, Haines; Hugh McFaddin, Bald Eagle; James Brown, Lamar; Wm. G. Williams, Spring; George Boal, Gregg; Thomas Huston, Potter; Frederick Friedley, Logan; David I. Pruner, Bellefonte. The resolutions deprecated the removal of the deposits as the great cause of the universal distress, recommended the extension of the charter of the United States Bank, and approved of a convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of May, and appointed as delegates thereto W. W. Houston, James Irvin, and Thomas Burnside.

Hon. Joseph Henderson presented the proceedings of both meetings in the House of Representatives, stating that the name of Hon. A. Gregg alone in his own State would command for the proceedings of the one meeting a respectful attention, and though he differed from sentiments contained in the proceedings of the other meeting, he would bear testimony to the high respectability of those whose names were attached to the proceedings, some of whom were too well known to require indorsement.

Some of the names of the foregoing persons who

were prominent in these meetings will afterwards be found connected with the Democratic and Whig parties, without reference to this apple of discord, but the fact nevertheless remains that the adherents of the United States Bank are styled "Whigs" by Mr. Shngert in the *Democrat* of July, 1834, and although the elections of 1834 showed that Gen. Jackson's course was largely popular with the mass of the people, there was no little dissatisfaction, and an opposition was organized under the name of "Whigs," determined to effect a change in the administration of public affairs.

In Centre County the vote for Dr. Joseph Henderson, Jackson candidate for Congress, was 1638; for James Milliken, opposition, 852.

The inconveniences of travel in 1834 will appear by statement of schedule of Colders & Wilson, mail contractors. Passengers left Bellefonte at ten o'clock in the evening, traveling all night over the Seven Mountains, reached Lewistown at seven o'clock in the morning, where they remained until twelve o'clock, waiting the Huntingdon stage.

Educational—1834.—The following history of the adoption of the common school system has been furnished by Prof. Henry Meyer, of Rebersburg:

ADOPTION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The common school system was created by the law of 1834 and 1835. The frightful number of children growing up in ignorance led to legislation on this subject. It was ascertained that out of about four hundred thousand children of the State only twenty thousand found their way to schools, such as they were. In this county the system was accepted when submitted to the people. No active efforts in the direction of free schools were made prior to the passage of the law of 1834 and 1835, but the consummation of this act was the signal for numerous men of generous hearts and comprehensive minds to rally round the banner of intelligence, and contend valiantly in the fierce struggle that followed for the adoption of the free school system. In general, the poor were in favor of the schools; the rich, who would have to bear the burden of heavy taxes, voted against them. Yet it would be injustice to the latter class not to state that there were noble exceptions, who did not "harbor the groveling fallacies that gold was preferable to knowledge, and that dollars and cents were of a higher estimation than learning." The first active measure required to put the schools into operation under the law of 1834 was an election of delegates in the several townships and boroughs of the county, who met in convention at the county-seat with the county commissioners to deliberate on the question of acceptance of the free school system and rate of taxation for the support of the schools. But the action of the convention was not final, for the question was subsequently submitted to a vote of the citizens of the county. The following copy of the minutes of this convention, transcribed from the commissioners'

journal, will show what action was taken by that body:

"BELLEFONTE, PA., Nov. 4, 1834.

"Met agreeably to adjournment in conjunction with the delegates chosen according to the 3d Section of the Act of Assembly entitled an Act to Establish a General System of Education by Common Schools. The meeting was organized by appointing Rev. David McKinney, President, and Dr. Curtin, Secretary. The following-named delegates appeared from their respective districts, and upon the question, shall an appropriation be made for the support of common schools? voted as follows:

"Yeas—Dr. C. Curtin, Bellefonte; Thomas Watson, Boggs; George Boal, Ferguson; Samuel Cowperthwaite, Howard; John Shields, Lamar; John Adams, Patton; A. R. Waite, Rush; William Furey, Spring; David McKinney, Walker,—9.

"Nays—Daniel Kline, Gregg; Robert Elder, Half-Moon; George Hubler, Haines; Paul Frantz, Logan; Dr. Samuel Strohecker, Miles; David Love, Potter,—6.

"Bald Eagle sent no delegates.

"A tax for the support of the schools was fixed at one and one-half mills."

A similar meeting convened at Bellefonte, May 4, 1835, and the vote on appropriation resulted
as follows: **1835.**

Yeas—John Harris, Bellefonte; Samuel Hayes, Bald Eagle; John Mitchell, Ferguson; H. Yarnel, Boggs; James B. Moore, Lamar; James Laurimore, Spring. Howard, Patton, Walker, and Rush Districts sent no delegates, but were to be considered the same as the year before,—10.

Nays—George Hubler, Haines; John Walker, Miles; David Love, Potter. Gregg, Half-Moon, and Logan Districts sent no delegates, and were counted the same as the previous year,—6.

The tax was again fixed at one and one-half mills. It was decided that the district elections should be held May 23, 1835.

The last convention of this kind was held May 2, 1836, of which Gen. Joseph Miles was president, and John M. Rankin, secretary.

The vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Joseph Miles, Boggs; Hugh McFadden, Bald Eagle; J. M. Rankin, Ferguson; George Boal, Harris; James B. Shugart, Half-Moon; Samuel Cowperthwaite, Howard; James B. Moore, Lamar; John Neff, Potter; Silas B. Turner, Patton; Henry Vandyke, Spring; J. M. McCalmont, Walker. From Bellefonte borough and Rush township no delegates,—13.

Nays—Philip Wolfort, Miles; no delegates from Haines, Logan, and Gregg Districts,—4.

The delegates agreed on a tax of three mills, and appointed May 21, 1836, for the district meetings.

It will be seen that the commissioners did not vote at any of these joint conventions.

The common schools went into operation in the following districts in 1835: Bellefonte, Boggs, Bald Eagle, Ferguson, Howard, Patton, Rush, Spring, Walker, and Lamar. Patton and Half-Moon accepted in 1836. Logan became a part of Clinton County in 1839, and continued its struggle against the schools. Miles accepted in 1838, voted "no schools" by 116 against 87 in 1840, and adopted the system permanently in 1843. The vote of Haines in 1838

was 114 for and 168 against schools; in 1839, 33 for, 187 against; in 1840, 62 for, 203 against; in 1841, 13 for, 164 against. The schools went into operation finally in the fall of 1849, and the district forfeited over \$4500 State appropriation that had accumulated from year to year. Penn District, which was erected out of Gregg and Haines in 1845, accepted in 1847. Gregg accepted the system in 1838, as appears from a record of an election held March 16, 1838, showing that 102 votes were cast in favor and 100 against. Yet for the school year ending 1839 the township received from the county the sum of \$88.77 for the education of poor children, and the free schools did not go into operation, probably, until the fall of 1839, and then only temporarily, for in 1840 the system was again rejected by a majority of 82, out of a total of 282 votes. The schools went into operation permanently in 1846.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

POLITICS—IRON-WORKS OF CENTRE COUNTY—MILITARY ENCAMPMENT—BUCKSHOT WAR.

FEBRUARY 28th, Miller Horton and Henry F. Tamany purchased, at a sale by order of Congress, the horse named Abder Hamon, presented by 1835. the Emperor of Morocco to Gen. Jackson, President, and brought to New York in the brig "William Tell" from Tangier in November, 1834. He was kept in Bellefonte during the summer of 1836. He was a jet black, with hazel eyes, fifteen hands high, of pure Arabian blood, of docile disposition, and remarkable for great attachment to his keeper or any small animal permitted to remain in his stable.

September 19th, a great crowd gathered in Bellefonte to the letting of the lower division of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company Canal. The Howard dam was allotted to Joseph Harris, the Marsh Creek dam to Iddings, Moore & Malone, and the Beech Creek dam to Herring & Morehead; locks 21 and 27 to George S. Armstrong; section 22 to Saul & Hugh McCormick; section 24 to Irving, Herring & Tomb, etc.

In 1835 occurred the division of the Democratic party between the adherents of Governor Wolf and Henry A. Muhlenberg, which resulted in the election of Joseph Ritner. The regular Democratic ticket in Centre was headed by George Wolf for Governor; William F. Packer, of Lycoming, for senator; John Hasson, of Centre, and David Ferguson, of Clearfield, for Assembly; Philip B. Musser for commissioner; Joseph D. Shugert for auditor.

The ticket at the mass-head of the Bellefonte *Patriot and Furners' Journal*, now printed and published by J. T. McCracken, was for Governor, Joseph Ritner; for Senator, Alexander Irvin, of Clearfield; for Assembly, George Buchanan, of Gregg; for Commis-

sioner, David Dale, of Harris; Auditor, Gen. James Irvin, of Boggs. A reform meeting was held in Miles township at Philip Reitzell's,—Philip Wolfart, chairman; Samuel Hockenbury, secretary,—which passed resolutions favorable to Joseph Ritner's election.

The vote in Centre for Packer for senator was 1618; for Irvin, 1589. Lycoming beat her own candidate, W. F. Packer receiving only 1455 votes to 1773 for Irvin.

At the October election the vote in Centre County for a Constitutional Convention was 530, against 2341. The conservative German counties of the middle and southern portion of the State voted against a convention without regard to party, while the northern counties, including Clearfield and Lycoming, and the counties west of the Allegheny Mountains voted for it by large majorities.

Iron-Works in Operation in 1836.—Hannah Furnace, owned by George McCulloch and T. McNamara; Martha Furnace, owned by Roland Curtin; Julian, owned by John Adams; Centre Furnace and Milesburg Forges and Rolling-mill, owned by John Irvin, Gen. James Irvin; Eagle Furnace, Forge, and Rolling-mill, owned by Roland Curtin; Logan Furnace, Forges, Rolling-mill, and Nail-factory, owned by Valentines & Thomas; Rock Furnace, Forge, etc., owned by Gen. Benner's heirs; Hecla Furnace, run by John Mitchell, W. W. Miles, and G. S. Armstrong (this firm was dissolved March 14, 1837); Howard Furnaces, owned by Joseph Harris & Co.; Washington Furnace and Forge, owned by A. Henderson; Mill Hall Furnace, owned by John Mitchell & Co. The two latter are now, 1882, in Clinton County. The annual production of these works was about twelve thousand tons of pig-metal, four thousand five hundred tons of blooms, and two thousand five hundred tons of bar-iron and nails.

The Democratic Anti-Masonic committee of correspondence this year was Dr. John Harris, John Adams, Philip Reitzell, William Smyth, John Campbell, and Joshua T. McCracken. In April, Hamilton Humes, of Bellefonte, was appointed appraiser of canal damages by Governor Ritner. The Democratic Anti-Masonic meeting, held April 27th, was presided over by William McMinn; Benjamin Everhart, John Baker, John Adams, and Samuel Harris, vice-presidents; Robert Whitehill and J. T. McCracken, secretaries; the Committee on Resolutions, James T. Hale, John Stanley, John Forster, Robert Hays, David Adams, William Marshall, William Shaw, John Boreland, Richard Riter, who reported resolutions favorable to the election of Gen. Harrison, and appointed the following delegates to the 19th of May convention, to be held at Harrisburg: John D. Petrikin, F. D. Whitehill, Ira Grossman, C. Colfelt, E. C. Humes, Dr. William Irvin, George W. Johnson, James T. Hale, and James Johnson.

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year by the Bellefonte Grays by a dinner at Robert Furey's hotel.

The Grays were Democratic, as appears by their toasts. Judge Burnside presided, with W. W. Potter and John Rankin, Esq., as vice-presidents; H. N. McAllister read the Declaration; Judge Burnside was toasted by Capt. C. B. Callahan, "for his untiring efforts for the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Canal;" John B. Wagner, however, toasted William H. Harrison as worthy the highest office within the people's gift; C. Reese gave for Martin Van Buren, "May every true Democrat go to the polls without fear or doubt;" S. T. Shugert's toast was, "The beauties of anti-Masonry,—a British bank chartered and a British poll-tax enacted, the rights of the people sold, the Constitution violated, and one thousand six hundred and forty-eight citizens of Centre County disfranchised."

The Democratic (Masonic ticket) had this fall for its candidates, W. W. Potter for Congress; John Hasson for Assembly; Commissioner, Col. Andrew Gregg; Auditor, John T. Hoover; Coroner, Samuel McKee; Senatorial Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, John G. Lowrey.

August 31st, James Parker, of Howard township, aged twenty-five years, was caught in the machinery of Howard Furnace and crushed to death. He passed around the crank, pressed between it and the head-block, through a space of about eight inches.

Political.—In the Constitutional Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 2d of May, Robert Fleming, Esq., of Williamport, represented 1837. the senatorial district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, and Northumberland. William Smyth was the representative delegate for Centre, and Thomas Hastings, formerly hotel-keeper at Bellefonte and member of Assembly from Centre, represented Jefferson, Warren, and McKean, he having removed to Brookville.

In April, J. F. McCracken left Bellefonte, but the *Patriot* shortly after resumed publication under W. A. Kinsloe, editor and proprietor, advocating the election of Gen. Harrison for President.

In June, 1837, the price of wheat in Bellefonte was from \$1.75 to \$1.80; depreciation of currency had its effect. This was also the era of shin-plaster (as it was called) currency, the county being flooded with them, although their issue was in direct violation of the act of April 12, 1828.

An anti-bank meeting was held at Bellefonte June 21st; John Hasson, Esq., president; James Bothrock and P. B. Musser, vice-presidents; Albert Ammerman and Thomas McKee, secretaries; and Dr. S. Strohecker, William Smyth, John T. Hoover, John Thompson, and S. T. Shugert were appointed delegates to the 4th of July convention at Harrisburg.

In July occurred one of the heaviest floods known for many years in Bald Eagle Creek.

August 2d, the Bellefonte Lyceum was formed. John Hoffman, W. H. Kinsloe, William Alexander, David Whitehill, John Cooper, H. Petrikinn, John

Mitchel, J. M. Hale, J. H. Morrison, G. T. Rothrock, C. B. Linn, Col. James Burnside, A. G. Curtin, and William Harris were of the original members. President, James Gilliland; Vice-Presidents, William Alexander and H. H. Kennie; Recording Secretary, W. A. Kinsloe; Corresponding Secretary, A. G. Curtin; Librarian, S. T. Shugert.

The Democratic convention met on the 29th of August; Col. William Smyth, president; Col. James Burnside, secretary. Dr. Samuel Strohecker was nominated for Assembly, William Furey for county commissioner, Harry F. W. Schultz for auditor.

The opposition, denominated by the Centre *Democrat* as Anti-Masonic Shin-Plaster party, held their meeting August 30th, Joseph Harris presiding, assisted by John Foster, Jacob Walter, David Mitchell, of Ferguson, and Fleming McCormick as vice-presidents; David Duncan and David Dale, secretaries. It was addressed by Maj. Samuel H. Griffith, John G. Miles, of Huntingdon, and James Merrill, Esq., of Union County. They did not put a ticket in the field, but supported William Smyth, Jr., of Walker township, for the Legislature. At the election in October, Dr. Strohecker received fourteen hundred and forty-one votes to five hundred and twenty-seven for Smyth, Bald Eagle being the only township which gave a majority against Dr. Strohecker.

October 19th and 20th, an encampment was held at the Old Fort, which was attended by the Bellefonte Grays James Gilliland, captain; John H. Morris and S. T. Shugert, lieutenants. In October, also, the Bald Eagle Canal was completed as far as Howard, Mr. E. Morris, engineer, and was duly celebrated by an excursion in a boat from Howard; as the boat entered Marsh Creek dam a rainbow made its appearance, and was saluted with cheers and firing of a cannon. A handsome dinner was provided by Mr. Morris. The water was let in from Howard Dam on the 7th of November.

The Centre County Temperance Society held its annual meeting November 27th, Gen. James Irvin in the chair, and was addressed by Hon. John Blanchard. A resolution in favor of the repeal of the license system, and in favor of the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as a drink, was offered by James T. Hale, Esq., duly debated and referred for action to the auxiliary societies.

December 23d, the largest meeting ever held in that portion of Centre County assembled at Mill Hall, and passed resolutions favoring the erection of a new county.

At the delegate convention held on Jan. 25, 1838, Hon. Jacob Kryder presided. Dr. Samuel Strohecker was elected delegate to the State convention and instructed to support Hon. William W. 1838. Potter for Governor. The Democratic meeting held in the evening, presided over by John Rankin, Vice-Presidents Archy McMullin, James Lourimore, George McCullogh, and John Henderson,

indorsed this action, but on the 5th of February, Mr. Potter in a letter positively declined being a candidate for the nomination. The State Convention on the 5th of March, Gen. Abbot Green, of Union County, presiding, nominated Gen. David R. Porter, of Huntington, for Governor.

March 2d, Archibald McClarty was committed to jail in Bellefonte, charged with the murder of John Nicely, in Boggs township. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was tried at April term, the trial occupying from Wednesday until Saturday, when he was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for nine years. James T. Hale and R. C. Hale conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by W. W. Potter, Bond Valentine, and James Burnside, Esquires.

The Democratic, Anti-Masonic, Republican party (as they denominated themselves at this date) of Centre County held a county meeting April 25th. Gen. James Irvin presided; Vice-Presidents, John Gray, Jr., John Forster, Jeremiah Rankin, John Potter, David Dale; Secretaries, Robert Blakely and William Faith. James T. Hale, Samuel J. Green, Col. William Marshall, Dr. George B. Engles, James Allison, Abraham High, George S. Armstrong, James McFarlane, Dr. John Grossman, Benjamin Williams, Robert Pennington, Samuel R. Patton, Col. John Neff, David Liggett, and David Duncan were appointed committee upon resolutions. This convention appointed delegates to the young men's convention at Reading,—George Gratius, A. G. Curtin, E. C. Humes, Hudson Williams, Col. W. Irvin, Philip Wolfart, Daniel Beuck, William Allison, John L. Gray, Wells Coverly, George Reitzel, etc.

The *Patriot* having been removed by Mr. Kinsloe to Lycoming County and transformed into the *Lycoming Eagle*, Mr. S. T. Shugert, of the *Centre Democrat*, published, as he says, "the wise sayings and doings of the Federalists at their meeting," some two columns, "drawn up in a style creditable to the writer; the plausible manner in which sophistry and misrepresentation are made to wear the appearance of reality and truth proved him a finished worker in the school of anti-Masonic jugglery."

The annual temperance meeting was held April 23d, Gen. James Irvin presiding. Rev. David McKinney addressed the meeting. James T. Hale, from the committee on petitions to the Legislature, reported they had prepared petitions, secured a large number of signers, and forwarded them to the members of the Legislature, who had entirely neglected the prayer of the petitioners.

James Gilliland was elected president for the ensuing year, Philip B. Musser and Robert Watson vice-presidents, Rev. James Linn corresponding secretary, William Alexander recording secretary. The Democratic convention met on the 29th of August, and nominated William W. Potter for Congress, Samuel

Strohecker for Assembly, Jacob Bollinger for county commissioner.

Saturday morning, August 26th, Miss Caroline Humes, daughter of Hamilton Humes, left her father's house on horseback, accompanied by another young lady. They had gone but a short distance, when the horse upon which Miss Humes was riding took fright, ran with her nearly a mile, when she was thrown from him against a tree, and found apparently lifeless. She remained insensible until about twelve o'clock on Sabbath, when she died. She was only twenty years of age.

At the fall election the candidates of the opposition were Gen. James Irvin for Congress, George Reitzel for Assembly, John Williams for commissioner. Porter's majority over Governor Ritner in the county was 1122; Porter over Irvin, 1182. Patton, Howard, Harris, and Half-Moon gave Ritner majorities. Rush was a tie, 22 to 22.

The *Free Press* was started Sept. 4, 1838, and was edited for a while by a committee,—James T. Hale, Esq., and Dr. Harris,—but in a short time Isaac B. Gara became editor. This paper ceased in October, 1839.

December 4th, occurred the initiation of the Buckshot war by the election of two Speakers by the rival parties in the House; the Ritner men, led by Thaddeus Stevens, electing Thomas S. Cunningham, and the Democrats William Hopkins. The Democracy of Centre County took a large interest in these proceedings, and a large meeting was held at the courthouse in Bellefonte on Friday, December 14th. Col. William Smyth presided; Col. Henry Barnhart, John Rankin, Esq., and James Gilliland, vice-presidents; Capt. Samuel H. Wilson, James Lourimore, and George W. Hutchinson, secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Henry Petrikin and H. N. McAllister, Esq. The meeting recommended their Democratic friends at Harrisburg "to persevere with peaceable but unyielding firmness in their opposition to the tyranny and usurpations of Governor Ritner and his officers."

The Democracy of Penn and Brush valleys also assembled at Aaronsburg, in the German Reformed Church. Hon. Jacob Kryder presided, with Michael Bollinger, Jacob Moyer, John Shook, John Shafer, John Kramer, Adam Harper, Philip Dennis, John Hosterman, Esq., John Brown, and Daniel Spyker as vice-presidents; George Bear, Esq., Andrew Kremer, H. B. Mussina, and David Kremer, secretaries. James Macmanus, Esq., and J. G. Conser, Esq., addressed the meeting, and a committee of twenty-two was appointed to correspond with the Committee of Safety at Harrisburg, "to give practical proof of our devotion to the principles we this day avow." E. O. Everhart was chairman of this committee.

A meeting of Democrats of Gregg, Haines, Miles, and Logan was also held in the German Reformed Church. On the 17th of December the war ended

by the appearance of Mr. Montelius, of Union County, and Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne, in the House over which Mr. Hopkins was presiding.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

ERECTION OF CLINTON COUNTY, OPPOSITION TO— ELECTION OF DR. STROHECKER.

THE election of Governor Porter was followed in January by the appointment of James Gilliland prothonotary, and Henry F. W. Schultze as register. 1839. ister and clerk of the Orphans' Court; James Macmanus, Esq., as deputy attorney-general for Centre County; Joseph B. Shugert, collector at Lewistown. In May, Jacob Bollinger, Esq., of Haines, was appointed deputy surveyor.

The agitation in favor of a new county to be called "Eagle," with the county-seat at Lock Haven, was early renewed. The contemplated dismemberment of Centre County was earnestly opposed in Centre County. A public meeting was also held at Bellefonte, March 5th, presided over by George Boal, and resolutions offered by Gen. George Buchanan and James Gilliland, embodying the reasons for opposition to the new county.

On the same day a special election was held for State senator, *vice* Alexander Irvin, resigned. Anson V. Parsons and Maj. G. S. Armstrong were candidates. Parsons' vote in Centre was eleven hundred and ninety-two; Armstrong's, three hundred and fifty-four. Armstrong was considered the candidate of the division as well as of the Whig party. Senator Parsons had hardly gotten into his seat when the House, over Dr. Strohecker's exertions, passed the bill for the erection of Clinton County by a vote of forty-seven to twenty-four.

The *Democrat* of March 26th, commenting on this action, says, "The majority of the members of the House have acted without reflection, and have done the people of Centre County a direct and unmerited injury. Our territory is compact, bounded by a natural boundary, and the only citizens remote from the seat of justice are in Logan township, a few of whom have to travel from twenty-five to twenty-eight miles and are unanimous in remonstrating against it. A gentleman from away down east (Jeremiah Church), who has traveled in different parts of the United States laying out towns, has laid out one on the Susquehanna, and desires to enhance the value of his lots and make a speculation; hence the project of clipping Centre County and enriching himself at the expense of her citizens."

A county meeting was held at Bellefonte, April 23d, presided over by Samuel Hays, of Bald Eagle; David Allison and John Henderson, of Lamar, Col. Anthony Kleckner, of Logan, and John Emerick, of

Walker, Vice-Presidents; William Smyth, Jr., and John Brungard, of Lamar, secretaries. This meeting adopted a strong address, embodying the reasons for opposing the new county, and appointed a committee, consisting of Gen. William W. Houston, Hon. Jacob Kryder, Bond Valentine, Esq., and Col. Anthony Kleckner, to take charge of the subject.

The annual county temperance meeting also had a meeting the same day. William Smyth, Jr., was chosen president; William C. Welch and P. B. Musser, vice-presidents; Rev. E. Kieffer, recording secretary; Rev. James Linn, corresponding secretary. Rev. Mr. Linn and James T. Hale were the speakers, and a resolution was passed approving of Mr. Cunningham's bill in the Legislature, allowing the people of the different townships to vote at the annual election whether or not they will have taverns in their respective townships.

The act erecting Clinton County was approved by the Governor June 21, 1839. It passed the Senate against Senator Parsons' utmost endeavors, all the opposition except Mr. Bell, of Huntingdon, voting for it, and the Democrats all opposing it except Frailey, of Schuylkill; vote was eighteen for to nine against.

The Fourth of July was celebrated this year by the young men, who assembled at the court-house, Hon. W. W. Potter presiding; John Hoffman, Esq., was the orator, Col. James Burnside read the Declaration of Independence, Charles B. Calahan acted as chief marshal. The two military companies were present by invitation. The young men then proceeded to J. M. Benner's hotel for dinner. The Centre Guards took dinner at William Armor's. From the names of those giving toasts we gather some of the soldiers connected with this organization: Capt. A. G. Curtin, Lieut. Hess, C. B. Calahan, John Dale, Robert McCain, John Watson, George Ross, William Swyers, Samuel Lipton, J. S. Proudfoot, William Refle, J. M. Hall, Samuel Dixon.

The Bellefonte Grays took dinner at the Washington House, provided by William D. Rankin. Capt. J. H. Morrison, T. C. Brew, H. N. McAllister, Samuel Osman, Ellis Brown, William Derr, N. Hillbush, and Thomas Miller among the names of those offering toasts.

The regular Democratic Convention met August 27th. Col. William Smyth was elected president, Jacob Forney, secretary, and the following delegates appeared: Bellefonte, William W. Potter and William Cook; Boggs, Samuel Lipton and S. M. Hall; Ferguson, George W. Meek and J. W. Mytton; Gregg, Leonard Leidy and Henry Aalt; Half-Moon, Henry Adams and Frederick Getz; Haines, Dr. J. Forney and George Swartz; Howard, James Gardner and John Rupert; Harris, George Jack and Christian Dale; Miles, Andrew Shafer and Melchoir Poorman; Patton, Palser Sellers and R. Meek; Potter, Samuel H. Wilson and John Love;

Rush, Samuel Way; Spring, Dr. John Purdue and John Furey; Walker, Col. William Smyth and H. F. Shultze, Esq. This convention nominated James Gilliland for prothonotary; John Toner for register and recorder; Capt. George Boal for assembly; Commissioner, James Alexander; Coroner, Palser Sellers; Auditor, Samuel H. Wilson; and recommended Col. John Hasson for senator.

Their resolution claimed the senator because the county had supported William F. Packer for senator in 1835, when Lycoming had herself defeated him; that Centre had yielded the Constitutional Convention delegate and supported Maj. Robert Fleming, and had also supported Anson V. Parsons for senator. This whole ticket, with the exception of John Turner for register and recorder, the coroner and auditor, was defeated at the fall election.

It was still the rule to make no nomination for sheriff, and candidates ran independently. Among them were John Thompson, of Half-Moon; Thomas C. Young, of Harris; George Buchanan, William A. Davidson, of Spring; and Jacob Anspach, of Pine Grove Mills.

A cloud soon arose upon the Democratic horizon. Miles township assembled in mass-meeting at the house of Daniel Conser in Rebersburg. George Bear was chosen president, Christian Granly and Wendel Royer, vice-presidents; George Weaver and John Ruhl, secretaries. A committee to draft resolutions was appointed: John Reynolds, Adam Shafer, Jonathan Royer, Michael Ziegler, Daniel Gebhart, Daniel Conser, Samuel Coutts, John Walker, John Bierley, George Conser, William Poorman, William Walker, John Gebhart, John Granly, Henry Yeakly, George Burkert, Adam Bear, and Robert Varalzah.

The meeting resolved that Capt. Boal's nomination was unexpected and against the wishes of a large majority of the Democrats of the county, and appointed a committee consisting of John Shafer, George Smeltzer, John Weaver, Jacob Wolf, and Michael Erhart to address Dr. Strohecker on the subject of accepting a nomination for Assembly. The doctor promptly accepted, and the meeting resolved to give him "almost a unanimous vote in the east end of the county because we know him."

The senatorial conference met at Williamsport, September 11th, S. H. Wilson and S. T. Shugert representing Centre; William A. Petrikin and John Bennet, Lycoming; Charles G. Donnel and Stephen Glaze, Northumberland. Dr. H. B. Massey and Daniel Richards claimed seats as representatives of the new county of Clinton. The Centre conferees objected to this, and they were not allowed votes in the conference by a vote of three to two, Glaze declining to vote. Mr. Donnel nominated J. C. Norton; Mr. Petrikin, Robert Fleming; and Mr. Shugert, John Hasson. Fifteen ballots were had when Centre withdrew John Hasson and nominated James Macmanus. Finding nothing could be accomplished, Mr. Mac-

manus' name was withdrawn, and the Centre conferees voted for J. C. Horton; but Glaze, who was instructed for Horton, uniformly voted for Gen. Fleming, when the Centre conferees voted for Horton. Finally the Centre conferees withdrew from the conference. Their action was indorsed by a large Democratic county meeting held at Bellefonte, which resolved Col. John Hasson should be supported for senator.

Volunteer candidates sprang up. Charles Carpenter, of Ferguson, offered for prothonotary, William C. Welch, of Bellefonte, and James J. Rodgers, of Gregg, for register and recorder, also Samuel Johnston, of Bellefonte.

Col. Hasson's vote for senator in the county was 1506, to 607 for Gen. Fleming. Lycoming, Clinton, and Northumberland voted nearly as unanimously for Gen. Fleming, and the district stood 4726 for Fleming, 1884 for Hasson. Strohecker for Assembly had 1178 votes, 1004 for Boal. Gilliland was beaten by Carpenter just ten votes. Haines stood firm for Gilliland, but Miles and Walker went strong for Carpenter. John Thompson's vote for sheriff was 1040, to 872 for Buchanan and 361 for Young. William Iddings was elected county commissioner over James Alexander by 90 votes.

The death of Hon. W. W. Potter occurring October 27th, a special election to fill his seat in Congress was ordered for November 20th. A delegate convention met on the 11th of November, John Emerick, of Walker, president, S. H. Wilson, secretary, and put Gen. George McCulloch in nomination, and appointed Col. George Hubler, of Haines, and George Jack, Esq., of Harris, conferees. The conference ratified this nomination. Gen. McCulloch had served in the Senate in 1835-36, and was an iron-master now located in Centre County. Gen. James Irvin was selected to oppose him.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CENSUS—THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN—THE DEMOCRATIC WING—THE TARIFF ISSUE—TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

POPULATION OF CENTRE COUNTY. ¹		1840.	
Bellefonte.....	1642	Miles.....	1198
Beggs.....	1714	Patton.....	475
Ferguson.....	1754	Potter.....	1587
Glantz.....	1671	Rush.....	517
Haines.....	1978	Snow Shoe.....	162
Harris.....	2002	Spring.....	1791
Half-Moon.....	1406	Walker.....	1180
Howard.....	1409		
Hasson.....	557	Total.....	20,492
Marion.....	559		

Of whom two hundred and ninety-one were colored. In 1840 there were seven furnaces, nine forges and rolling-mills, and six hundred and three men

¹ Clinton County was erected in 1839, reducing the area of Centre, and decreasing to that extent its relative population to former census.

employed in the manufacture (including mining) of iron. There were then only eighty-seven thousand bushels of bituminous coal raised, employing seven men, capital six thousand dollars, thirty-five grist-mills, sixty-one saw-mills, and one oil-mill.

Political.—The Van Buren and Harrison campaign was opened in Centre County by a large meeting, held April 28th, at Bellefonte. Col. William Smyth presided, with Andrew Hunter, of Potter, Cornelius Dale, of Harris, Hon. Jacob Kryder, of Harris, Anthony Wolf, of Miles, Samuel H. Wilson, of Potter, Maj. Henry Barnhart, of Boggs, vice-presidents; Secretaries, Dr. Jacob Forney and S. T. Shugert. Col. James Burnside and James Macmanus, Esq., were the speakers.

The Harrison men held their meeting the next evening; Dr. John Harris and James T. Hale were the orators. One of the Democratic resolutions was, "We dare the Federalists to deny that William Henry Harrison was, in the days of the Reign of Terror, a Black Cockade Federalist." Another declared that Richard M. Johnston was the real hero at the Thames.

The Democratic young men celebrated the Fourth of July in a grove on the banks of Spring Creek. Hon. George Kremer, of Union County, was present by special invitation and addressed the meeting. Capt. S. Hunter Wilson was chief marshal, and Hon. Thomas Burnside presided. Addresses were made by H. N. McAllister, Esq., Col. James Burnside, and E. V. Everhart. Dinner was taken at the Mansion House, W. D. Rankin, proprietor.

The citizens and soldiers celebrated the day at Milesburg. The Centre Guards were in attendance, under the command of Capt. A. G. Curtin. Henry Barnhart presided, assisted by William Iddings and George Grafius; Constans Curtin and Zachariah Miles, secretaries. The Declaration of Independence was read by John Watson. Capt. A. G. Curtin made a patriotic address, and a dinner was served up by James McMasters.

The Democrats of Miles and Gregg townships also celebrated the Fourth at Aaronsburg; John Hosterman, president; Adam Sunday, John Homan, and Peter Zeigler, of Gregg, Anthony Wolf, of Miles, Philip Dinges, Jacob Lutz, George Hubler, and H. Gentzel, of Haines, vice-presidents; Leonard Leidy, of Gregg, Jacob Wolf, of Haines, and Thomas Wolf, of Miles, secretaries. The committee on resolutions consisted of Dr. Jacob Forney, of Aaronsburg; Philip B. Musser, John Shook, Sr., and Henry Winkleman, of Gregg; Adam Harper, Adam Stover, Jr., T. Hubler, Leonard Kerstetter, and Thomas Harper, of Haines, and George Shaeffer, of Miles. B. F. Swartz, of Lewistown, addressed the meeting. Ancient Federalism, Bankism, and Abolitionism were condemned, and log cabin, with hard-cider heroes, were at a discount.

The Democratic Convention met August 25th, and

elected John Emerick, of Walker, president; S. T. Shugert, secretary; and nominated George Boal, of Harris, for Assembly; Thomas F. Stewart, of Ferguson, for commissioner; and James J. Rogers, of Haines, for auditor. At the Democratic meeting held the same day William Furey presided, H. N. McAllister, Hon. Thomas Burnside, and Gen. A. P. Wilson, of Huntingdon, were the speakers.

In September, Nathan Sargent and the "Buckeye Blacksmith" appeared upon the scene, "and the iron-masters closed their works, and the ore-wagons and mule teams hauled the men out to hear the Smith of Whigery," as he was styled by the *Democrat*.

A. P. Wilson, of Huntingdon, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district, but was beaten by Gen. James Irvin. The official vote for the Van Buren electors in Centre County was two thousand two hundred and forty-two; for the Harrison electors fourteen hundred and forty-eight; Democratic majority, seven hundred and ninety-four.

July 26th, a Democratic meeting was held in Bellefonte, Col. John Hasson, chairman; Hon. Jacob Kryder, John Proudfoot, Maj. J. Neff, Agnew Sellers, John Hosterman, William Smyth, 1841, John B. Meek, Samuel Strohecker, and others, vice-presidents. Hon. Thomas Burnside was elected representative delegate, and James Macmanus senatorial, with instructions to support David R. Porter for renomination.

On the 8th of May, 1851, the *Democratic Whig*, John Kidd Shoemaker, editor and publisher, was started. His motto was, "The strongest of all governments is that which is most free," W. H. Harrison. Mr. Shoemaker conducted this paper for over ten years, and July 23, 1851, associated John T. Johnston (present postmaster of Bellefonte, 1882) with him. Mr. Johnston retired Sept. 14, 1853. April 25, 1855, John K. Shoemaker leased the office of *Whig* to John T. Johnston, who became editor and proprietor, continuing such until May 26, 1858, when Levi D. Reed and T. Newton Boyle became editors and publishers. Boyle retired in July, and Mr. J. K. Shoemaker associated himself with Mr. Reed in the publication until Aug. 18, 1858, when the *Whig* went out of existence, the material being sold to John G. Kurtz, who started the *Central Press*.

Levi D. Reed served in the war of the Rebellion in Company B, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, and died at Harrisburg, March 17, 1880.

The Fourth of July occurring on Sunday, the 3d of July this year was elaborately celebrated, under the auspices of the Centre Guards and Bellefonte Infantry, by a public meeting, over which Maj. Andrew Gregg presided; Maj. William Burchfield and Capt. George Buchanan, vice-presidents; Capt. James Dunlap and S. T. Shugert secretaries. An elegant dinner was provided by Robert Furey, of the Pennsylvania House.

On Monday, 5th, the severest hail-storm ever remembered visited Bellefonte. The storm came from

the northwest, and lasted one hour. Thousands of panes of glass were broken, and the wheat and grain in the neighborhood of town utterly cut up. Hailstones fell from the size of a hazel-nut to that of a walnut.

The tariff issue was strongly made in the campaign this year on the part of the Whigs. David R. Porter was the Democratic candidate for Governor, John Banks the Whig candidate. The county meeting held by the Whigs on the 25th of August was presided over by John Mitchell, of Harris township; Joseph Baker, John Strohm, James Duncan, Sr., Samuel Everhart, and Edward Tate were vice-presidents; Samuel R. Patton and J. K. Shoemaker, secretaries. The Democratic meeting held on the 24th was presided over by Judge Smyth. At the latter James Macmanus, Esq., was nominated for Assembly, John G. Conser for county commissioner, John G. Lowrey for treasurer, H. Larimer and William Kerr, auditors. On Friday evening a lecture was to have been given on "Abolition." The lecturer was not allowed to occupy the court-house, and held forth on the steps, where he was pelted with eggs, which he took very patiently. The Whig nominees on the county ticket were: Assembly, A. S. Valentine; Commissioner, John Motz; Treasurer, William Harris; Auditors, Thomas Huston and William Burnside. At the election held October 12th, Porter received 2300 votes; Banks, 1126; Lemoyne, the Abolition candidate, received one vote in Bellefonte and 12 in Half-Moon. Valentine's vote was 1122; Motz, 1132; Harris, 1133, and shows how closely party lines were drawn.

The military encampment held at Springfield, *alias* Boalsburg, October 18th, was the largest and most imposing military spectacle ever witnessed in this section of the State. Col. Andrew Gregg was in command, with staff,—R. C. Hale, lieutenant-colonel; William Burchfield and G. R. Barret, majors; Capt. Beissel, adjutant. The reviewing officers were Maj.-Gen. Abbott Green and staff, Maj.-Gen. John Potter and staff, Brig.-Gens. A. P. Wilson and A. S. Wilson, accompanied by Cols. Burnside and Andrews, of aides to the Governor. The following Centre County companies were present: Penn's Valley Troop, Capt. George Buchanan; Pine Grove Troop, Capt. — Bell; Washington Troop, Capt. Walters; Centre Guards, Capt. A. G. Curtin; Bellefonte Infantry, Capt. J. H. Morrison; Washington Infantry, Capt. Gregg; Washington Guards, Capt. Patton; Gatesburg Hornets, Capt. Featz; Nittany Riflemen, Capt. Coverly; Boalsburg Riflemen, Capt. James Dunlap; Marion Guards, Capt. Rissel, besides other companies from Mifflin and Clearfield Counties.

In the Legislature the political complexion was as follows: Whigs, 17; Democrats, 15; Conservative, 1. In the House, Democrats, 63; Whigs, 37. During this campaign the opposition gave the Democratic partisans the name "Loco Focos." Governor Porter's majority in the State was 23,003.

November 11th, Peter A. Karthouse, of Clearfield County, to whose enterprise this county was much indebted, committed suicide at Baltimore.

Temperance Societies.—Dec. 11th, the Washington Temperance Society of Bellefonte was organized. This was followed by organizations at Milesburg, etc.

This Washingtonian movement was started by missionaries, as they were called, from Lewistown. It spread all through Centre County, and did much good. Among other features introduced was the establishment of a coffee- and reading-room at Bellefonte by McConnell & Keene.

James H. Rankin was president of the Washington Society of Spring and Bellefonte; George Welch, secretary. At a meeting on Christmas night songs were sung by John Montgomery, Wesley Lambert, and W. H. Butler, and addresses delivered by Hon. John Blanchard, Joseph T. Hall, Frederick Smith, Col. James Burnside, and committees appointed to organize societies at Boalsburg and Jacksonville.

At the home industry or tariff convention held at Harrisburg on the 22d of February, Centre County was represented by George Valentine, James D. Harris, and Edward McGarvey. February 14th, an anti-swearing society was started at Julian's Furnace, and a large number signed a pledge to abstain from profane swearing.

Saturday, May 14th, John Wise, the aeronaut, of Lancaster, made an ascent from Bellefonte, from the prison-yard, at ten minutes before 3 P.M. He said, when up about ten minutes, "the towns looked like a chess-board, with Milesburg linked to Bellefonte. At forty minutes after my departure I made the last signal for a hurrah from the spectators on the hill behind the court-house, and the answer reached me with a faint noise, resembling the screams of a child under a feather bed. At the height of a mile the balloon reached an easterly current, which carried it over Hecla Furnace and Nittany Mountain. The view was magnificent. A number of pillars of smoke were rising from the different iron-works dispersed through Centre County. The endless and lofty Allegheny Mountains bounded the view in that direction. The lonely windings of the Erie turnpike were soon lost in the dark defiles of the mountains. Nature's fragrance perfumed the atmosphere with the sweet odor of its fruits. As I passed over Nittany Mountain, Penn's valley distinguished itself from its smaller neighbors. The verdant soil appeared to be more copiously charged with vegetation, and the fields appeared to be generally larger. At four o'clock I made arrangements to land, which was safely effected in Brush valley, near the house of Mr. John Royer, fifteen miles from Bellefonte."

At the military election held in June, James Potter, Jr., was elected brigadier-general, Philip W. Barnhart colonel (of One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment), William Tipton lieutenant-colonel, and George H. Weaver major.

For the Fourth of July celebration this year a cannon was manufactured at the foundry of William Harris, in Bellefonte. The piece was cast solid and drilled. The celebration this year was under the auspices of the temperance societies, and addresses were made by Judge Burnside, James T. Hale, Esq., H. N. McAllister, and John Blanchard; Charles B. Callahan was marshal of the procession. There was also a celebration at Milesburg, under the auspices of the Washingtonian Temperance Society, Centre Guards, and the Sabbath-school. Rev. J. G. Miles delivered the address to the Sabbath-school, and A. G. Curtin the oration. At Beech Creek a liberty-pole one hundred feet high was raised, James Burnside, Esq., delivering an address, the Beech Creek Temperance Society and Howard Washingtonian Temperance Society taking a prominent part in the exercises.

In July, Rev. Thomas Hunt, the celebrated temperance lecturer, visited Centre County. The court-house could not contain the crowds that flocked to hear him. His addresses made a great impression. Robert Furey, who kept hotel, announced that if he was paid for his liquors on hand he would abandon the sale and become a member of the society. A price was put upon the stock, and a subscription raised, and the liquors were taken from the cellar and burned.

August 5th, the workmen of Centre County organized an association. A. Ammerman, president; Jesse Clinger, William Rogers, and John Taylor, vice-presidents; John Proudfoot, secretary; Abram Sweitzer, Neil Harrold, and William Pruner, corresponding committee. They declared themselves for a tariff, but independent of political parties. The Centre Democrats' opinion of the movement was that it was an old trick of the Federal enemy.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

POLITICS—OFFICIAL RETURN—RAILROAD MEETING—MEXICAN WAR SOLDIERS—GEN. IRVIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE Presidential question was early agitated in this year. A meeting held at the court-house in Bellefonte, February 7th, over which William 1843. Smith, Jr., of Marion, presided, with Jesse Williams, William Marshall, Esq., Daniel Beuck, as vice-presidents, George Buchanan and William Allison as secretaries, appointed thirty-two delegates to attend a convention at Harrisburg for the purpose of putting in nomination Henry Clay for President.

The election this fall was remarkable from the fact that Gen. James Irvin, Whig, carried the county against George McCulloch for Congress, and Joseph F. Quay, Whig, was elected State senator. Haines, Gregg, and Miles townships remain, however, stanchly Democratic. James Dunlap, the Whig nominee, was

elected county commissioner, and William Harris, Whig, county treasurer. James Maemanus, Esq., was the successful candidate for the Legislature.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a great outpouring of the people to Bellefonte to political meetings. The Democrats, marshaled by Capt. J. H. Morrison, formed a procession headed by 1844. the Milesburg Band. An arch made by the ladies, under which hung the portraits of Polk and Dallas, was next in procession; then came Governor David R. Porter and the officers of the meeting,—Judge Thomas Burnside, president; William Smyth, Sr., J. Thompson, Esq., William Ward, George Boal, C. Trezyulny, John Gilliland, John G. Lowrey, John Neff, etc. The procession repaired to a grove at the west end of town, where a dinner was spread by Maj. Armor. There were three hundred and thirty-six voters in line. Col. James Burnside delivered an oration, and H. N. McAllister, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence.

The Whig procession was headed by Tutton's Bellefonte Band, Gen. George Buchanan, marshal, and repaired to the spring, where a dinner was served by the ladies. Gen. James Irvin presided, assisted by David Dale, James Potter, William Murray, Samuel Askey, Roland Curtin, Sr., Daniel Shank, George Brown, J. W. Richards, George Zimmerman, Thomas McCalmont, Daniel Weaver, Hamilton Humes, vice-presidents; Samuel R. Patton, Daniel Keller, Jacob Baker, secretaries. Maj. George S. Armstrong read the Declaration, and Dr. J. M. Thompson delivered an oration. The venerable Judge Charles Huston also made an address, and was followed by A. G. Curtin, Esq.

On the 9th of August, a convention of those opposed to the desecration of the Sabbath was held at Bellefonte, Hon. William Smyth, president; Martin Houser and George Sheneberger, vice-presidents; Samuel Green and D. B. Canfield, secretaries. Among other resolutions was one, sadly needed, disapproving of talking politics on the Sabbath.

The Democratic ticket in 1844 was, for Congress, Dr. Joseph Henderson; Assembly, Col. James Burnside, of Centre, and Lewis W. Smith, of Clearfield; commissioner, Christian Hoffer, of Potter township. The Whig ticket: John Blanchard, for Congress; William Murray, of Centre, and George Leech, of Clearfield, for Assembly; John Fox, of Howard, for commissioner; auditor, John Lourimore, of Harris.

The campaign of 1844 was earnestly fought upon the question of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, Clay and Frelinghuysen being the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President, Polk and Dallas Democratic candidates. At the gubernatorial election the vote in Centre County stood 2384 for F. R. Shunk,¹

¹ Henry A. Muhlenberg, the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor, had a stroke of apoplexy while sitting on his door-step in Reading, on Saturday evening, August 10th, and died at four A.M. on Sabbath, and Francis R. Shunk was substituted as candidate.

1786 for Gen. Joseph Markle, Democratic majority averaging about 600 on the county ticket. Governor Shunk carried the State by 4283 majority. At the November election the Polk and Dallas electoral ticket had 565 majority in Centre County; in the State, 6332. Dr. Hugh Montgomery was on the Polk and Dallas electoral ticket for Centre County.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

	Shunk.	Markle.	Polk.	Clay.
Bellefonte.....	96	93	95	93
Boggs.....	131	155	125	165
Ferguson.....	170	125	165	137
Gregg.....	219	85	244	87
Huston.....	39	77	41	87
Harris.....	162	241	169	241
Half-Moon.....	114	91	123	118
Howard.....	113	172	117	160
Raines.....	294	110	318	117
Milesburg.....	33	52	30	50
Miles.....	162	40	181	37
Marion.....	98	21	102	22
Patton.....	35	54	31	59
Potter.....	282	132	277	144
Rosh.....	37	24	28	26
Spring.....	215	240	186	250
Snow Shoe.....	24	18	21	17
Walker.....	159	56	172	50
	2384	1786	2425	1860
	1786		1860	
Shunk's maj. 598		Polk's maj. 565		

In March the appointment of James Macmanus, Esq., deputy attorney-general for Centre County, was petitioned for by the court, attorneys, grand jury, and county officials. This the attorney-general, John K. Kane, disregarded, and appointed, March 17th, B. Rush Petriken, Esq., and appointed Mr. Macmanus for Clearfield County. Mr. Macmanus sent back the latter deputation with a very sarcastic letter. Henry Petriken was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and his nephew's appointment was attributed to his influence.

The year 1845 was marked by no particular events and the absence of Fourth of July celebrations. The heat of the summer was excessive, in July the thermometer ranging from ninety-eight to one hundred degrees, and a great drought. The elections in the fall were without political interest; volunteer candidates were plenty, but no break effected of the Democratic line.

The Bellefonte Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized November 24th, with J. M. Wall, W. P.; David C. Boal, W. A.; David Moore, R. S.; H. Trez-iyulney, A. R. S.; Richard Miles, F. S.; Gen. James Irvin, T.; William Griffin, I. S.; W. S. Tripple, O. S.; Jeremy Wilson, P. W. P. The result of Rev. Thomas P. Hunt's labors in September.

The Whig ticket had on it George Buchanan for Assembly; P. B. Waddle for prothonotary; C. G. Ryman, register and recorder; George Welch, treasurer. Democratic majority for James Burns, canal commissioner, 841.

Thomas M. Hall was the first regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party for sheriff. Before this year, that office had always been left open to volunteers. Mr. Hall had for his opponents Peter B.

Gray, Charles Carpenter, John D. Petrikin, and Samuel H. Stover. John D. Petrikin ran next to Hall.

December 18th, the first meeting favorable to a railroad through Penn's valley was held; George Boal, president; Peter Neece, John Love, James Johnston, S. R. Patton, Henry Geist, and John Durst, vice-presidents; J. Blair Moore and George Jack, secretaries. Committees were appointed to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

December 24th, George Graham opened a mine of bituminous coal at Snow Shoe, striking a superior vein. The bank was situated near the turnpike, within one hundred and fifty yards of that worked by Austin Hinton.

Early in January, Hon. George W. Woodward, judge of this district, was nominated as judge of the Supreme Court of the United States by Presi- 1845. dent Polk, but his nomination was not confirmed by the Senate.

January 27th, the Centre County Colporteur Association was formed; Hamilton Humes, president; James Armor, vice-president; James Maemanus, treasurer; and David Moore, secretary. This was auxiliary to the American Tract Society. The Laurel Leaf Division, No. 115, Sons of Temperance, at Milesburg, was instituted February 6th. February 23d, the Centre Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, was instituted in presence of a large number of brethren from adjoining counties. Henry Baker, Daniel Welch, C. H. Bressler, William Baker, P. B. Wilson were the committee on organization.

March 14th occurred a very high flood in Bald Eagle, consequent upon sudden melting of the snow. Bullet Run dam was partly undermined, and said to have been the highest freshet since 1810.

March 26th, Henry Irvin killed his father, Matthew Irvin, near Pennsylvania Furnace, in Ferguson township. They were both laborers at the furnace, and the son had *mania-a-potu* at the time and conceived that his father was the devil plotting his destruction. He left the mine-bank where he was at work and proceeded to his own house, where his father was in bed, and with an axe inflicted thirteen wounds upon the old man's head and nearly severed one of his arms. His father lingered from two o'clock in the afternoon until seven, when death relieved him. They had been on the best terms before the deed. Henry Irvin's trial took place on the 28th of April, and he was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

August 24th occurred the accident at the mine-bank of Howard & Hecla works. The shaft was suddenly filled with water and mud, and John Latimer, John Daily, and John McCommon lost their lives. Latimer's body was not recovered until in December, when it was buried in Bellefonte.

The repeal of the tariff of 1842 in July of this year had its effect upon the county elections. William B. Foster, Jr., the Democratic candidate for canal commissioner, had only 146 majority; A. P. Wilson's

majority for Congress was only 35 over Hon. John Blanchard; Gen. Houston for Senate only 26 over William Harris; John Reynolds for Assembly only 6 over William Allison; Larimer for commissioner over John Mitchell, 66. Mr. Blanchard's majority in the district was 634; William Harris, 82. James M. Bower had 8829 majority over W. B. Foster, Jr., in the State, and the Whigs secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 21, and a majority of the Congressional delegation.

Tuesday, December 29th, the Centre Guards, under Capt. Andrew Gregg, marched into Bellefonte with the expectation that their services would be accepted in filling up the Second Pennsylvania, but news arrived at 5 P.M. that a Carbon County company's services had been accepted. Arrangements had been made to transport the company in wagons to Pittsburgh, and the disappointment was severe. After the letter from the adjutant-general was read, several of the company started to join the Danville company, which was *en route* through Penn's valley. Dr. James M. Thompson followed the regiment for the purpose of obtaining the appointment as surgeon, but the place was filled before he reached Pittsburgh. Lieut. J. I. Gregg, of the Centre Guards, enrolled himself in the Ebensburg Guards. H. L. Armor (only son of William Armor), who had been a volunteer in the Vicksburg Guards, and was wounded at Monterey, returned when his regiment was disbanded, and waited for the arrival of the Centre Guards, then he also joined the Ebensburg Guards.

Soldiers in the Mexican War.—In March, 1847, John I. Gregg, from private in Second Pennsylvania, was promoted second lieutenant in Eleventh 1847. Regiment of Infantry, and returning home was placed upon recruiting service. James Fulton, Jr., was shot while standing guard in the summer of 1847. James Shaw, who had a finger shot off at Cerro Gordo, died of dysentery. He was a printer of Bellefonte. His mother resided near Millheim. Henry L. Armor died of dysentery at Puebla, July 14, 1847. In Capt. Irvin's company were Sergt. John A. Bayard, D. C. Kitchen, shot through the thigh with a musket-ball, and promoted corporal for his bravery; Wells, Fulton, Campbell, Neff, Rager, Dichtl, Grossmeyer, William Ragar, William E. Erb, of Ferguson township. Daniel Poorman and William Burchfield belonged to the Columbia Guards, a Danville company; also George Wingate, who was born and raised in Ferguson township, and died at Jalapa, May 1, 1847, of brain fever, aged twenty. Daniel Poorman, formerly of the Centre Guards, died at New Orleans in January, 1848. He had been honorably discharged on account of sickness, and was on his way home. Dr. James Lourimore died Sept. 28, 1844, soon after his return from Mexico; also Henry Eckley, early in August.

It is proper here to state that the Marion Infantry of Penn's valley tendered their services to the

Governor for the war, but were too late to be accepted.

At the Whig State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 9th of March, Gen. James Irvin, of Centre County, was nominated as candidate for Governor on the first ballot. The general announced his acceptance in a letter from Bellefonte on the 10th of March.

In March, Lieut. T. F. McCoy, of the Juniata Guards, Capt. W. H. Irvin's company, Col. Ramsay's regiment, Eleventh Regiment U.S.A., enlisted some twenty men at Bellefonte for the war.

In March, also, large collections were made for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland. The aggregate contribution of Bellefonte was \$896; Marion township contributed 25 barrels of flour and 30 bushels of wheat; Spring township, \$231; Gregg township, 75 barrels of flour; Miles, 34 barrels; Penn, 35 barrels of flour; Haines aggregated \$76; Liberty, 54 bushels of wheat; Walker, 126 bushels of wheat, 21 of rye; Ferguson, 300, and a box of clothing worth \$75; Boggs township, 80 bushels of wheat, etc. The money value of the contributions from Centre County was \$5291.09.

The Hublersburg Division of the Sons of Temperance was formed May 25, 1847. W. P., W. P. Harris; W. A., Henry McEwen; R. S., David McCalmont; A. R. S., James W. Gamble; F. S., Harrison Clevestone; T., Daniel T. McKean; C., John Divens; A. C., W. McKean, Jr.; I. S., Robert Williams; O. S., John Thompson.

Early in September the water was let into the canal as far as Milesburg.

The heavy rains of the 6th, 7th, and 8th of October caused a great freshet. Bald Eagle Creek rose four feet higher than the flood of 1810. The dam at Hannah Furnace was swept away; also the dam of Adams, at Julian, with a large amount of coal. The turnpike bridge at Milesburg and the Bald Eagle Canal were injured to the extent of six thousand dollars. At Lock Haven the water was four feet deep in the streets.

At the fall election Governor Shunk carried Centre County by a majority of 695. The vote was: for Shunk, 2477; Irvin, 1782.

In December, 1847, occurred the failure of James and John Potter, and on the 7th and 8th of December they confessed judgments upon their individual liabilities alone for \$107,435, and on firm liabilities with John Sterrett judgments were entered to the amount of \$155,000.

The judgments, with the exception of William Allison's of \$15,421, and Gen. Simon Cameron's, \$4769, were confessed with a stay of execution of one year. The personal property was sold upon Mr. Allison's execution, December 20th. The real estate, consisting of stone grist-mill, woolen-factory, houses, store, tavern, etc., at Potter's Mills, the red mill, the Irvin stone grist-mill, Old Fort property, etc., came under the hammer of the sheriff April 23, 1849.

Governor Shunk resigned July 9, 1848, the office of Governor. He died on the 20th. William F. Johnston, Speaker of the Senate, succeeded him. The campaign following the Mexican war, in which opposition to the extension of slavery into the new Territories developed itself, the Free-Soil party nominating at Buffalo, August 9th, Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President, was one of great excitement in Centre County. William F. Johnston had been nominated for Governor. A large Whig county meeting was held at Bellefonte, August 30th, after the County Convention, which had put in nomination Thomas Hutchinson, of Potter, for Assembly, Christian Dale for commissioner. Gen. Irvin presided, with Peter Wilson, of Gregg, Jacob Thomas, of Haines, John Sankey, of Penn, David Musser, of Gregg, William Murray, of Ferguson, George W. Johnston, of Harris, and other vice-presidents; Samuel R. Patton, of Potter, and William Allison, of Gregg, secretaries. The tariff and opposition to slavery extension were boldly placed among the resolutions. Capt. W. H. Irvin, A. G. Curtin, and Samuel Linn were among the speakers, and the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore were heartily indorsed. The enthusiasm had no apparent effect within the county, Longstreth having 895 majority over Johnston. The vote stood: Johnston, 1649; Longstreth, 2544. The county ticket varied very slightly from the State ticket. Governor Johnston carried the State by 225 majority, but Ner Middlesworth was beaten by Israel Painter for the office of canal commissioner by 1381 votes. In November the Cass electors received 2611 votes; Taylor, 1856. Gen. Taylor's majority in the State, 13,538. In Centre County the Democratic gain over the vote for President in 1844 was just 186, perhaps just the relative increase of population; the Whig loss from 1844 just four votes. What is singular, the Van Buren and Adams electors received one vote in Bellefonte and three in Half-Moon, otherwise the Whig vote would no doubt have been identical with that of 1844,—a remarkable instance of conservatism.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR, CENTRE COUNTY.

	1847.		1848.	
	Irvin.	Shunk.	Johnston.	Longstreth.
Bellefonte.....	116	96	113	117
Biggs.....	164	109	164	133
Ferguson.....	118	284	119	181
Gregg.....	81	195	85	206
Haines.....	106	170	102	170
Half-Moon.....	53	82	41	72
Harris.....	245	144	260	169
Howard.....	95	83	98	81
Huston.....	57	41	62	16
Liberty.....	44	44	39	36
Marion.....	20	102	19	92
Miles.....	37	208	37	210
Milesburg.....	74	38	50	41
Pattol.....	54	30	38	40
Penn.....	37	165	40	170
Potter.....	130	260	104	273
Rush.....	27	37	40	44
Shoe Shoe.....	17	33	17	41
Spring.....	234	200	175	218
Taylor }.....	54	56	33	33
Worth }.....			20	28
Walker.....	39	200	44	173
	1782	2477	1649	2544

CHAPTER XXXVII.

INCIDENTS—THE GRAND HUNT—CENSUS OF 1850—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN March, 1849, the California fever struck Centre County. A party of six left Lewistown for the Golden Gate,—James K. Kelly, formerly of this county, United States senator from Ore- 1849. gon, 1871-77; Robert Beck, of Hecla; W. H. Levy, of Bellefonte; John Hayes, of Spring Mills; James M. Duncan, Esq., and Dr. Andrew Kelly, brother of James K.

March 10th, Robert Pennington's barn in Potter township was burned, with cattle, wheat, rye, and farming utensils. The fire was accidental.

Early in April the body of a man was found in the upper mill-dam at Bellefonte so decomposed that he was not recognizable. It was understood, however, to be that of John Underwood, a soldier of the war of 1812, who had become addicted to excessive drinking.

Unionville, the new addition to the towns of Centre County, on the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turnpike, had its first Fourth of July celebration. Rev. A. Brittain presided, assisted by Thomas M. Hall, Casper Peters, James Alexander, Esq., Samuel Harris, B. Shipley, John Smith, and Thomas J. Geary as vice-presidents. The Declaration was read by Samuel Baker, of Howard, and addresses made by Rev. John A. Gere, Rev. C. Jeffries, and John B. Meek, Esq. Between four and five hundred persons sat down to a picnic dinner prepared by the people of the town and surrounding country.

The Democratic county meeting was held August 29th, Hon. George Boal presiding; vice-presidents, Adam Sunday, Maj. John Neff, and Thomas Mayes; William Furey and W. L. Musser, secretaries. Dr. Samuel Strohecker was nominated for senator, John B. Meek renominated for the Legislature; William Furey for treasurer, and David Jack for commissioner, by a convention held the same day, of which Dr. J. D. Canfield, of Walker, was president; George Jack, secretary. The Whig nominees were, for senator, A. G. Curtin; Assembly, Thomas Hutchinson; Commissioner, Peter Wilson; Treasurer, William Harris.

David Jack, candidate for county commissioner, died September 26th, aged forty-five, and Samuel Hess was nominated, October 2d, in his place. William F. Packer was nominated by the conferees for senator. In October John A. Gamble, for canal commissioner, had 2093 votes; Henry M. Fuller, 1882. Packer had, for senator, 1994; A. G. Curtin, 1512.

November 22d, a meeting was held at Unionville, and arrangements made for a grand circular hunt on the 7th of December. The area embraced was six miles; the first line resting on Bald Eagle Creek,

extending from Union and Boggs township line to Adams' Mill; the second to extend from Union and Boggs line six miles into the mountains; the third line to square with the second line back of the Allegheny, parallel with the Bald Eagle line; the fourth line resting on the Turner farm, extending from the Bald Eagle six miles to the third or back line. George Weaver was appointed captain of the first line, Dr. James Irwin of the second, John Holt of the third, and Thomas Harbridge of the fourth. Rules: No fire-arms allowed, no spirituous liquors, no boys under sixteen years of age, no dogs, and every hunter to be armed with a good club. The object was to rid the country of the wolves and foxes which abounded in the valley. The circular hunt, however, proved a dead failure. By some oversight or mismanagement one of the lines was not closed, and when the other three converged to the ground agreed upon for closing they found it full of emptiness. A great number of deer and other game were seen by the hunters in their way, and had the lines been properly closed there had been rare sport.

Thomas Steeres was the projector of this hunt. He was born in Centre County in 1818; afterwards lived in Lancaster, where Thaddeus Stevens and he were friends. Mr. Steeres died in November, 1881, in Colorado, at Dean's Station, where he was engaged in the work of forwarding an extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

November 15th, a party of hunters from Williamsport went up to a shanty near Mr. Eddy Lick's, in Centre County, to engage in a hunt. They spent the day walking to the shanty, where they arrived late in the evening, and on entering the hut to build a fire and prepare for lodging, a very disagreeable smell arrested their attention, and on striking a light and looking about they found a dead man lying in a corner of the cabin. They were eight miles from a house; night had hung her sable curtains and unloosed all her hobgoblins, not to mention the droves of wolves, bears, panthers, and wildcats which always infest the woods after dark. But these were tart and cheese-cakes compared with the society of a dead man. On went their knapsacks quicker by odds than they came off, and down the dark and winding path in Indian style, except that no one was behind, they scampered with sinews as elastic as if they had been renewed with rest and provender. At two miles they reached the second shanty: they did not venture in; who could tell upon entering they might not find another dead man, perhaps two, and indeed it was not improbable to find a dozen. They resolved, therefore, to encamp outside, build a fire, and awaited daylight, and dispatched a part of the company to the settlements for assistance to remove the dead man. Joseph Baumgarner, Esq., of Eagleville, held an inquest on the 17th on the body of the man who was thus found in George Furst's camp, on Beech Creek, about thirteen miles above its mouth. The inquest

judged him about thirty years old. An empty pocket-book, a comb and razor were all, save his clothing, found upon the unknown dead.

CENSUS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

1850.

	White.		Colored.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
Bellefonte.....	541	544	94	1,179
Boggs.....	1,018	896	9	1,923
Ferguson.....	830	770	1	1,601
Gregg.....	739	726	8	1,473
Hain's and Penn.....	1,232	1,229	2	2,464
Half Moon.....	355	330	29	714
Harris.....	981	970	3	1,954
Howard.....	664	628	1	1,292
Huston.....	186	188	1	375
Liberty.....	200	187		387
Matton.....	289	306		595
Milesburg.....	231	245		478
Miles.....	665	640	1	1,306
Patton.....	234	213	6	453
Potter.....	1,113	1,084	19	2,216
Rush.....	184	187		371
Snow Shoe.....	229	193		432
Spring.....	1,129	1,081	70	2,280
Taylor.....	172	177		349
Walker.....	622	590		1,212
Worth.....	158	144		302
Total.....	11,784	11,328	243	23,355

102 public schools, 3353 pupils; 3996 dwellings, 4000 families; 1229 persons who could neither read nor write; 5101 horses, 5757 cows, 11,176 other cattle.

January, 1850, all the cases upon the civil list were continued, and no business transacted except what could be done by the associate judges, on account of Judge Woodward's severe affliction. Miss Mary R. Benner, of Bellefonte, a daughter of J. Matlack Benner, deceased, had accompanied the judge to his home on his return from court at Bellefonte to Wilkesbarre, and on the morning of January 19th, with Judge Woodward's eldest daughter, Ellen, aged fifteen, and Miss Butler, went out to amuse themselves upon the ice formed by back-water of the river near Wilkesbarre. The ice broke under them and all three were drowned.

In the summer of 1850, Henry Brockerhoff erected the building known as the Brockerhoff House, which he commenced the year before. The Whig county nominations, made in August, were William R. Harrison, of Bellefonte, for Assembly; Philip B. Waddle for county commissioner. The average Democratic majority in Centre County in 1850 was 849. James H. Rankin was the first district attorney elected; R. G. Durham was his competitor. Jacob Bollinger was elected county surveyor over W. G. Waring. William H. Blair led the State and county ticket, having 882 majority in the county. A vote was had on the amendment to the Constitution making the judges of the Supreme Court and judges and associates of the several courts elective. The vote in Centre County was 1637 for the amendment, 1038 against it, making a majority of 599 for the amendment. Except in Bellefonte, which stood 88 for and 91 against, the Democratic districts voted for the amendment and the Whig districts against it. Bellefonte gave 49 majority for the Democratic State ticket.

Teachers' Institute.—Teachers' institutes were the result of a recommendation of the State Convention

held Jan. 16 and 17, 1850, for their formation in the several counties of the Commonwealth. In pursuance of this, W. G. Waring published, Feb. 13, 1850, a call addressed to those interested in education to meet at April court. The meeting, April 22d, was presided over by Rev. James Linn, when a committee consisting of George Livingston, Andrew Gregg, and J. P. Packer was appointed.

The citizens of Oak Hall School District having extended an invitation for the first institute to be held there, the above committee called a meeting of teachers for Monday, September 30th, at Oak Hall. There was a small attendance, but the meeting was organized on the afternoon of October 1st by choice of Renben Hunter, chairman, and John H. Hahn, secretary. A constitution was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected by ballot, as follows: James H. Rankin, Esq., president; George W. Haines and Robert Waring, vice-presidents; James M. Blair, corresponding secretary; William G. Waring, recording secretary; J. M. McMinn, librarian; John H. Hahn, treasurer.

In the evening a spirited meeting was held, addressed by the president and Messrs. Thomas, Holohao, McMinn, Rote, Blair, Haines, Heckendorn, who were followed by several of the citizens. The citizens then present thereupon held a meeting, and on motion of Joseph Baker, Esq., seconded by Henry S. Baker and Christian Dale, adopted and signed the following resolution, which was directed to be incorporated in the proceedings of the institute:

"Resolved, That the Teachers' Institute formed in this place meets our approbation; and believing that it is calculated to do much good, we highly recommend it to the citizens of the county as worthy of their attention and encouragement."

The citizens of Oak Hall received a vote of thanks for their polite attention to the members, and the Institute adjourned to meet at Earleysburg school-house, near Old Fort, on the first Monday of October, 1851. A resolution was passed recommending the formation of district associations to hold monthly meetings.

The Howard (District) Institute was the first auxiliary institute formed under this resolution. It was organized at Howard, Jan. 18, 1851: Orin T. Noble, president; Ezekiel Pletcher, secretary.

The third annual session was called to meet at Millheim, October 4th, which on account of election excitement was perhaps not held; but the meeting called for Dec. 27, 1852, at Mechanicsville, by W. G. Waring and J. D. Wingate, secretaries, was held, and was a great success. The generosity of the people of that place (now Mountain Eagle, 1882) was unbounded, and the directors resolved to add one dollar per month to the wages of teachers attending institutes.

The fourth annual session of the County Institute, Orin T. Noble, president, continuing four days, was held at Pine Grove Mills, commencing Dec. 26, 1853. Messrs. E. Blakely, Abner Dale, A.B., vice-presidents; J. D. Wingate, secretary; delegates elected to

the State Teachers' Association, Orin T. Noble, J. D. Wingate, and John H. Orvis. Officers elected for 1854: Wm. G. Waring, president; Miss Nancy M. Campbell and Wm. Allen, vice-presidents; Abner Dale, secretary; George Livingston, corresponding secretary; Miss A. Armor, treasurer; J. D. Wingate, Misses M. V. Harris, E. Blakely, C. R. Hunter, and Dr. G. M. Swartz, managers.

One of the resolutions of the meeting at Pine Grove is noteworthy: That we cannot hope to see universal and equal improvement through all the common schools of the county until they are put under the care of one responsible and efficient superintendent. Centre County was therefore of the first, through its Institute, to recommend the creation of the office of county superintendent.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP ERECTED—POST-OFFICES—RAIL-ROADS—LOG FLOATING.

IN January, 1851, Judge G. W. Woodward delivered his last charge to the grand jury. The grand jury and members of the bar addressed letters to the judge expressing their high commendation and approval of the manner in which he had discharged his duties, to which the judge made very appropriate replies.

Union township was erected out of Boggs at January term, 1851. It was made by striking off the upper end of Boggs by a line a little above Ira Fisher's, near the mouth of Wallis' Run.

In 1851 the post-offices of Centre County and postmasters were as follows:

<i>Aaronsburg.</i> Daniel Benck.	<i>Nittany.</i> M. Sharffer, Jr.
<i>Bellefonte.</i> J. K. Shoemaker.	<i>Old Fort.</i> R. Gilliland.
<i>Boalsburg.</i> George W. Johnston.	<i>Potter's Mills.</i> James Potter.
<i>Centre Line.</i> Joseph B. Shugert.	<i>Pine Grove Mills.</i> Samuel E. Shultz.
<i>Centre Hill.</i> James A. Booser.	<i>Philipsburg.</i> John G. Runk.
<i>Fleming.</i> J. F. Hall.	<i>Pleasant Gap.</i> J. H. Louimore.
<i>Half-Moon.</i> William Myers.	<i>Reersburg.</i> John R. Burkert.
<i>Howard.</i> Sarah E. Sterret.	<i>Stoer's Place</i> (in Ferguson). S. H.
<i>Hubbardsburg.</i> Anthony Carner.	Stover
<i>Julian.</i> John Adams.	<i>Spring Mills.</i> David Duncan.
<i>Milesburg.</i> Joseph Schnell.	<i>Woodward.</i> John C. Motz.
<i>Millheim.</i> W. C. Duncan.	<i>Walker.</i> J. M. McCullough.
<i>Martha.</i> John H. Cook.	<i>Zum.</i> S. F. Rodman.

Monday evening, March 3d, the flouring-mill of James D. Harris' heirs, in Bellefonte, was burned. Above six thousand bushels of grain were destroyed. D. W. McCoy, the occupier, was the heaviest loser.

In October, 1851, occurred the first election for judges of Supreme Court, district, and associate judges. James Campbell, one of the candidates for the Supreme bench, ran behind on the Democratic ticket one hundred and forty-two votes in the county.

¹ Mr. Brown succeeded Mr. Carner in 1856, and held the office over twenty years.

Judge Coulter ran ahead of the Whig ticket one hundred and forty-two in the county, and was the only Whig candidate for Supreme judge elected in the State. William Marshall and Jacob E. Stover were the Whig candidates for associate judges, Samuel Linn, Esq., for Assembly. Governor Bigler's majority in the county was one thousand and ninety-one. Two former residents of Centre County, and brothers, were this year elected Governors of two widely distant States, William Bigler, Governor of Pennsylvania, and John Bigler, Governor of California.

For comparison with *census* returns for 1850 the vote for Governor is given by townships. Governor Bigler had thirty-six more votes in the county than the Democratic candidates for judges of the Supreme Court:

	Bigler.	Johnston.
Bellefonte.....	119	88
Poggs.....	174	141
Ferguson.....	174	151
Gregg.....	228	70
Harris.....	174	248
Half-Moon.....	61	73
Haines.....	184	92
Howard.....	116	128
Hu-son.....	36	54
Liberty.....	64	56
Marion.....	102	19
Miles.....	216	56
Milesburg.....	48	57
Patton.....	26	70
Penn.....	229	32
Puffer.....	351	100
Rush.....	58	54
Spring.....	251	207
Snow Shoe.....	77	33
Taylor.....	30	25
Union.....	93	77
Worth.....	35	32
Walker.....	193	50
	2974	1883

Tuesday, January 20th, was remarked as the coldest day experienced for many years, thermometer fifteen degrees below zero at sunrise, at noon, 1852. stood at zero, and at sunset four degrees below.

In the spring of 1852 the Maine Liquor Law, as it was called, was largely agitated in the county, and many meetings held; committees were appointed to inquire the sentiments of nominees for the Senate and House upon the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The answers of James W. Quiggle and Charles R. Foster were not satisfactory. John Thompson was nominated for State senator, and Nathan J. Mitchell for Assembly, upon an anti-liquor ticket. This, however, did not vary the usual result in the county: George W. Woodward for supreme judge had ten hundred and thirty-nine majority. Foster for Assembly ran one hundred and twelve ahead of the State ticket. Mr. Mitchell carried the county north of Muncy Mountain except Rush and Snow Shoe handsomely, and Harris township, Half-Moon, and Bellefonte borough south of Muncy Mountain, but made no impression on the Democratic ranks of Penn's and Brush valleys. In November the Pierce electors had ten hundred and seventy-seven majority over the Scott electors. Col. James Burnside was on the Pierce and King electoral ticket.

October 24th, the new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated in Bellefonte. Bishop E. S. Jones preached the dedicatory sermon from Ezra vi. 16. After him followed Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore, who succeeded in securing enough money subscribed to pay the debt, about \$2508.19. George W. Tate was the architect of the building.

The Agricultural Society of Centre County having been started anew, the first exhibition under this organization took place at Bellefonte, October 6th, 7th, and 8th. The executive committee consisted of H. N. McAllister, James Gordon, James Armor, Mordecai Waddle, J. G. Lourimore, and John S. Forster; George Boal, president; George Buchanan, secretary; and James F. Weaver, assistant secretary. The fair was held on Mr. McAllister's farm, east of Bellefonte, he having tendered the use of his field, farmhouse, and barn free of charge.

Feb. 11, 1853, a large meeting was held at Old Fort favorable to a railroad from Lewisburg through Penn's valley. Hon. George Boal, president; H. S. Gross, Dr. Charles Smith, vice-presidents; Col. John Love and J. I. Gregg, secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Gen. James Irvin, Gen. George Buchanan, David Duncan, and Judge John Hasson. The act incorporating the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad became a law April 12, 1853. The *Centre Democrat* said, "It is very doubtful whether it will ever be opened."

Benner township was erected out of Spring at April sessions, 1853,—a mere division of Spring township by a line running from near Purdue's Gap southeasterly to Nittany Mountain.

Railroads.—In 1853 there arose a rivalry between the people of Bald Eagle valley and those of Penn's valley in securing railroad facilities. The Lock Haven and Tyrone Company was authorized by act of 26th February, and the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek by act of April 12th. Preliminary surveys were made on both. The Penn's valley survey was commenced at Lewisburg by John M. Sheaffer, assistant engineer, May 13th. In a report thereof he says from the head of Penn's Creek Narrows to Spring Mills the line is a good one. Near Spring Mills the line strikes Sinking Creek, and follows it to near Centre Hill, which is the summit between Penn's Creek and Spring Creek, and the first summit of any consequence which is encountered from Lewisburg, a distance of forty-seven and a half miles. The heaviest grades necessary to overcome this summit will be fifty-two and eight-tenths per mile; ascending from Sinking Creek for about two and a half miles, and thirty-three feet per mile; descending to Spring Creek, at or near Boalsburg, for three miles. From Boalsburg to Pine Grove, which is on the summit between Spring Creek and Spruce Creek, the steepest grade will be thirty-three feet per mile, and from Pine Grove to the mouth of Spruce Creek need not exceed thirty-three feet per mile.

The Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad Company organized on the 10th of May, at Tyrone,—Maj. D. K. Jackman, president; William H. Blair, secretary and treasurer,—and a survey was made by J. M. McMinn, Esq., in July. He reports the summit of the road at Weaver's, at the source of the two Bald Eagle Creeks, forty-five miles from Lock Haven, and five hundred and sixty-four and eight-tenths feet above the waters of the canal in that city. The summit is two hundred and three feet higher than the rails on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone, a descent of twenty-six feet per mile down Little Bald Eagle Creek. From the summit to Milesburg he found the fall of Bald Eagle Creek to be eighteen feet per mile, from Milesburg to Lock Haven six feet per mile, and no route in the State combining so many valuable advantages for a railroad.

In August, 1853, the dysentery prevailed to an alarming extent in Buffalo Run and Bald Eagle, the interments in the cemetery at Bellefonte amounting to ten a day for several weeks. Mr. Harris made forty coffins in one month at Bellefonte.

In August, Col. Andrew Gregg was nominated by the Whigs and by the Temperance men as their candidate for Assembly, and made an excellent run. The Democratic majority in the State ticket, October 11th, for John C. Knox supreme judge was eleven hundred and seventeen, while Dr. Foster only had three hundred and seventy over Mr. Gregg.

Log-Floating.—With this year came the era of log-floating, which encountered violent opposition. A large meeting was held in Snow Shoe at the Askey school-house, presided over by (Perry) John Lucas; William Holt, Esq., and William Askey, vice-presidents, and William Stewart, secretary. Dr. James Irvin made an address setting forth the grievances and injurious results of floating loose logs, and one of the resolutions "determined that at all hazards to our person and property the floating of loose logs in the Moshannon Creek *shall from this night cease.*"¹ John Askey and eleven others were appointed a committee to stop the grievance, "*peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.*"

An able address by Thomas H. Fulton, Esq., of Clearfield County, made to a lumberman's meeting in Karhaus township on the Fourth of July, states the settlers' side of the argument: "Let us examine for a moment the ruinous effects log-floating would have on the development and prosperity of our now flourishing and interesting county if our ancient system of lumbering must go down and be superseded by the floating of loose logs out of the river.

"The question naturally suggests itself, Who will buy those logs, who will pay for them, and where are they to be run to and manufactured into lumber? Will they be purchased, owned, floated, and manufactured into lumber by the labor and capital of the citizens of

our county? Will the net proceeds derived from the business be brought back and divided among the bone and sinew of our country, the hardy sons of toil, as it now is under our present system of lumbering? The whole working of the system will be the very reverse. The business of buying must all be done by mill-owners and boom-owners. The whole thing must be monopolized by a few foreign capitalists, who must locate themselves along the river from Lock Haven to Northumberland, erect booms in the river, and build mills sufficient to saw up, through the course of time, all the pine-trees in our country. Under an arrangement of this kind the whole lumbering business of our country will be monopolized and controlled by a few wealthy, aristocratic capitalists, who are strangers to us, who will not become citizens of our country, whose feelings, sympathies, and interest are not with us, but must naturally be directed against our interest and prosperity.

"In justice to ourselves, our country, and our prosperity, we should cause the log-floaters to desist. If through our supineness and indifference to our interests we let the thing run on a few years longer, it will then have arrived at a point beyond our reach and control. The time is here that requires firm, decided, and unwavering action. Another year or two, and you will see hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in closing the river below with new booms and building new saw-mills, . . . and hundreds and thousands of the honest, struggling sons of toil engaged in this country in the lumbering business, who, through the aid of our system, will be able to secure for themselves comfortable and easy homes through life, that would be compelled to seek other and new callings to obtain a livelihood." . . .

Further he argues: "Neither is the log-floating system the interest of the laboring portion of our country. To give support to the system they would not, as now, be employed in the spring to run lumber. Many of them have learned to navigate our river, and reduced it to a science,—made a regular and grand profession of it. All this would be lost to them wholly if the floating system must be adopted. The hundreds and thousands of dollars spent in blowing out rocks and making this river fit for navigation would then be of no avail.

"Gentlemen, the floating system is impracticable, and not adapted to our country, our streams, or our roads. It is all wrong, mad wrong from beginning to end; and the sooner we bring it to a close the better it will be for ourselves, our country, and those who are engaged in it, and others who are about entering into it. I will venture to say there is not a school-boy in our land to-day but will tell you it is impossible to float our square timber from the head of streams to Port Deposit, owned as it is by hundreds of different individuals, and its places of market and consumption at every landing and town from Northumberland to Port Deposit. Even if it could be floated

¹ Nov. 1, 1853.

down, it could not be stopped at those points where needed; neither would the owners be able to recognize it. No; you might as well attempt to lay a telegraph wire to the moon, and to converse with the inhabitants of the lunar world, as to attempt floating square timber down this river and make it pay the owners, and supply the Eastern market as we do."

Time has long since silenced these objections. The anticipated curse was a blessing. The rafting business, which kept half the people of Clearfield drunk down the river several of the best months of the year, has wellnigh disappeared. The besom that swept away their lumber disclosed at its roots coal that has made or will make Clearfield one of the richest and most prosperous counties in the State.

Temperance Meetings.—In September "the Big Tent" was brought into Centre County, and a series of temperance meetings advocating a prohibitory liquor law were held in different parts of the county. In Bellefonte it was pitched upon the common near the Lutheran Church, and a large meeting held under it. Hon. John Hasson presided, with Casper Peters, of Union township, Hamilton Humes and David Mitchell, of Bellefonte, Archibald McMullen, of Boggs, Robert Pennington, of Potter, and William Foresman, of Snow Shoe, vice-presidents; William Thompson, of Harris, and Thomas Burnside, of Bellefonte, secretaries; William Nicholson, of Philadelphia, was the principal speaker.

In October, Monday 23d, occurred the earliest snow-storm of which we have any record here. It commenced in the morning and continued falling all day, clothing the earth in the habiliment of winter, and anticipating the bleak weather of December.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SNOW-STORM—AMERICAN PARTY—DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN ESTABLISHED—JUG-LAW—FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.

APRIL 15th, occurred the remarkable snow-storm. The buds and blossoms were unfolding and garden being made after a season of very fine 1854. weather. On Friday a cold rain fell, which changed on Saturday, 15th, to sleet, which continued to fall all day; on Sunday the snow was nine inches deep. It continued to snow until noon of Monday, reaching a depth of twenty inches. The storm was accompanied by wind from the northeast. On Tuesday, 17th, the sun came out, and it soon disappeared. A similar storm is said to have occurred on the last of March, 1807.

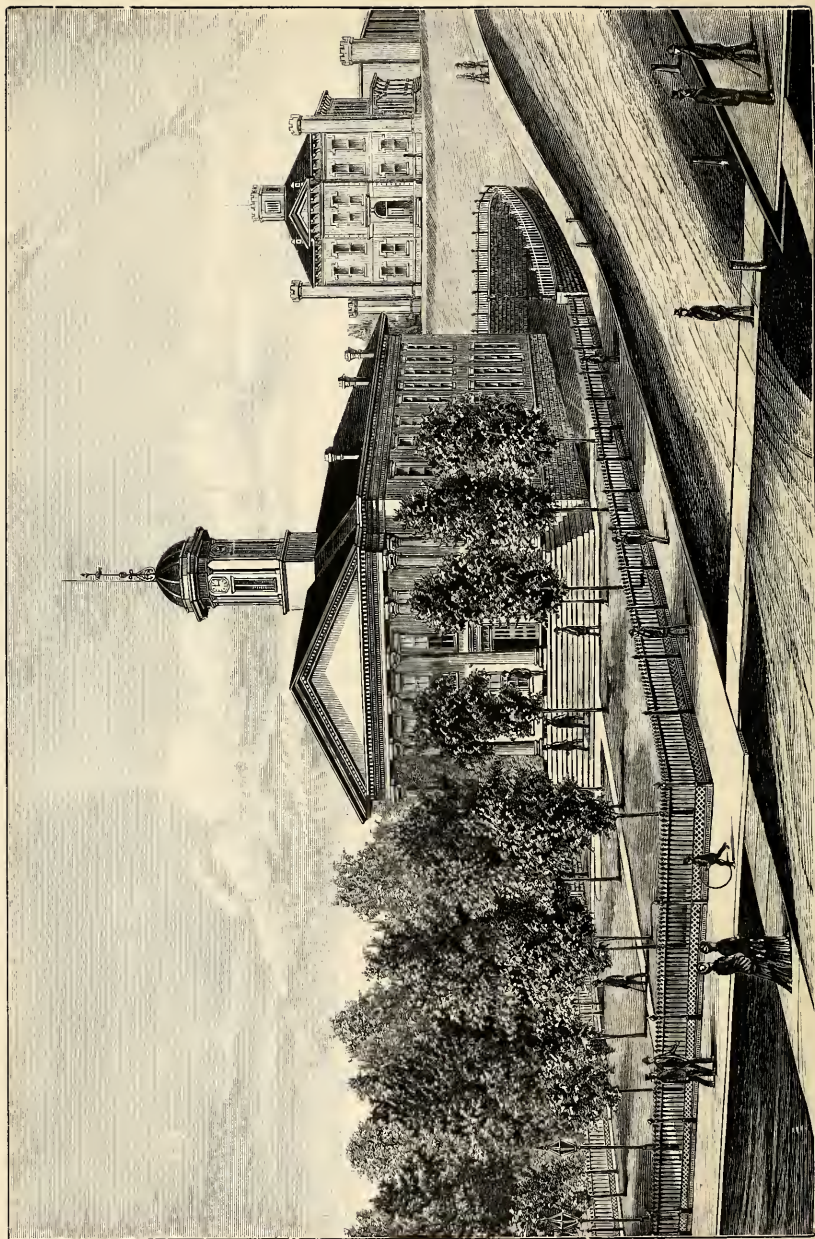
Political.—Governor Bigler was renominated by the State Convention of the Democracy for Governor, J. S. Black nominated for supreme judge, and Henry S. Mott for canal commissioner. The Whig State Convention put in nomination James Pollock for Governor on the 15th of March. The chairman of the conven-

tion, ex-Governor Johnston, appointed Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Centre, chairman of the State Committee. In July hints came out of the formation of a singular fraternity, the "Know-Nothings," and in August it was reported to have two hundred members in Bellefonte.

July 26, 1854, Hamilton Humes & Son completed their Logan Mill, a stone flouring-mill on Logan Branch, beyond Mann's axe-factory, and commenced grinding flour there.

The Democratic county nominations were made in August. Hon. S. Stoboecker, for Congress; Assembly, Maj. John Neff, of Potter; Sheriff, J. G. Larimer; Prothonotary, J. S. Barnhart; Register and Recorder, Michael Shaffer, Jr., of Walker; Commissioner, D. Kimport, of Harris; Auditor, Christian Marks, of Half-Moon. M. P. Crosthwaite, it was alleged, failed to get the nomination for register and recorder because he had voted for Andrew Gregg, temperance candidate for the Legislature last year. A paper signed by a large number of Democrats requested him to run as an independent candidate. On September 12th the Whig County Convention met, Henry Keller presiding, and resolved that it was inexpedient to nominate a county ticket. The Whig Congressional Conference also declined to nominate a candidate, and Rev. John J. Pierce, of Clinton County, appeared as an independent candidate against Allison White, and a full independent county ticket appeared on the mast of the *Democratic Whig*, as follows: Assembly, David C. Boal; Sheriff, Mordecai Waddle; Prothonotary, George B. Weaver; Register and Recorder, M. P. Crosthwaite; Auditor, L. C. Rankin. Jonathan Creamer and R. D. Cummings were also independent candidates for sheriff. As the results of the election, held Oct. 11, 1854, will always have interest, the official return is reproduced of the vote for supreme judge, and of the vote for and against prohibition of the sale of liquors:

	Black.	Smyser.	Baird.	For.	Against.
Bellefonte.....	75	20	114	164	39
Boggs.....	91	24	136	161	72
Howard.....	61	17	104	179	44
Patton.....	28	3	87	74	34
Gregg.....	197	8	84	62	195
Ferguson.....	144	35	157	126	170
Half-Moon.....	45	6	88	93	35
Taylor.....	14	1	29	11	2
Liberty.....	31	10	79	58	62
Worth.....	21	9	43	49	14
Boomer.....	34	21	112	61	69
Haines.....	175	26	79	65	194
Harris.....	79	23	276	260	64
Huston.....	26	3	113	76	52
Marion.....	68	10	22	51	43
Millburg.....	43	7	47	80	11
Miles.....	157	11	39	76	152
Peori.....	202	9	27	79	144
Potter.....	251	16	120	171	171
Spring.....	74	24	167	131	92
Snow Shoe.....	42	9	117	89	57
Rush.....	42	41	18	45	40
Union.....	50	6	102	157	18
Walser.....	150	10	122	140	115
Total.....	2133	349	2341	2438	1871



COURT-HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

For Governor: Pollock.....	2774
Bigler.....	2113
For Assembly: Bond.....	2847
Neff.....	1967
Waddle.....	2753
Weaver.....	2919
Crosthwaite.....	2850
Davidson.....	2802

The vote for Henry S. Mott, the Democratic candidate for canal commissioner, was 4481; Darsie, the regular Whig candidate, received 391 votes in the county.

At the spring election held February 16th, the mysterious "Sam" seemed to be about. In every township in the county except Haines the 1855. Know-Nothing ticket was elected, and in

Haines its candidate for justice of the peace was only defeated by a small majority. Spring township was carried without opposition. In Huston, "Sam's" men were elected by seventy-six majority, the Democrats polling one vote and the Whigs two.

The grand jury having recommended on several occasions, particularly at January term, an alteration of her court-house to accommodate increase of business, the commissioners in April contracted with George W. Tate, architect, of Bellefonte, for the repairs, which were substantially the erection of a new building, at \$9528, to be ready for use at next January court.

In the spring of 1855 the military spirit of this county had quite departed, Bellefonte had no companies, and the review of the Second Volunteer Battalion, Col. P. B. Wilson, Maj. J. A. Fugate, on Saturday, May 26th, only embraced the Warrior's Mark Cavalry under Capt. Gates, and the Penn's Valley Cadets, Capt. Shaeffer.

The locusts appeared in Centre County in the latter part of June and remained about ten weeks. A hail-storm which occurred on the 6th of July, making fires and overcoats comfortable on the 9th of July, hastened their departure.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with great spirit at Pine Grove Mills. Mrs. Jane Patton, the oldest inhabitant of that part of the county, had a special invitation to be present, but feebleness of age prevented. Rev. D. Mosser presided, Rev. T. Stevenson was vice-president, and John Bell, secretary. The Declaration of Independence was read by John B. Davidson, and the oration delivered by J. Elias Thomas.

The Good Templars, Temple of Honor, and Sons of Temperance, in conjunction with the Sabbath-schools and citizens of Milesburg, also observed the day. James Alexander presided; Thaddeus Brea and John Foresman, vice-presidents; John Curtin and James F. Weaver, acting as secretaries. The Declaration was read by James S. Hall, and Professor A. K. Browne, of Howard, delivered the oration. Orin T. Noble, of Beech Creek, entertained the Sabbath-school scholars with interesting remarks.

The Howard Lodge of Good Templars also, with

the Pleasant Hill Sabbath-school, celebrated the day at the camp-ground near Frederick Pletcher's. John P. Packer presided; William R. Jenkins and J. M. Barnhart, vice-presidents; John F. Montgomery and Thomas Moffley, secretaries; T. T. Abrams, Esq., of Lock Haven, was the orator, the Declaration having been read by S. W. Pletcher. Elder Nathan J. Mitchell addressed the Sabbath-school.

July was a remarkably wet month. From the 20th of July to the 5th of August it rained continuously. Grain sprouted and was a good deal damaged. Last year the drouth was quite as remarkable. Harvest was delayed until in August, and oats harvest commenced about the 12th.

Rev. Dr. William J. Gibson, superintendent of common schools for the county, in his report of Aug. 10, 1855, puts on record the names of some of the exemplary school-teachers of the year, as follows: John Bell, in Half-Moon District; John H. Stover, in Spring; M. A. Reber, Howard District, having charge of the school at Mechanicsville; Milton Campbell and Samuel S. McCartney, of Ferguson District, and J. B. Ellis and Charles Hill, of the same district; Samuel Gramly, of Miles; Orin T. Noble, of Liberty; Samuel Kline, of Marion; John S. Bathurst, of Harris; C. P. W. Fisher, of Potter; James S. Hall, of Milesburg.

August term of court was held in the basement of the Methodist Church. It was on this occasion Mr. McAllister's "sleeve caught the new inkstand (presented by some one)" and ruined the road papers for that term.

The Democratic County Convention met on the 28th of August. After each member of the convention had pledged himself that he did not now nor intended to belong to the "Know-Nothings," the following ticket was put in nomination: Assembly, John Gilliland, of Potter; Treasurer, Isaac Buffington, of Milesburg; Commissioner, Henry Moyer, of Harris; Auditor, John P. Packer, of Howard.

On the 27th, at a meeting held at the Bellefonte Academy, the Centre County Carson League was formed. Hon. John Watson presided; Casper Peters, of Union; George W. Meek, of Ferguson; James Alexander, of Milesburg; John Thompson, of Half-Moon; W. A. Davidson, of Biggs; William S. Harter, of Penn; Peter Wilson, of Gregg, and David Mitchell, of Bellefonte, vice-presidents; George Jack, of Harris, and Abram Elder, of Half-Moon, secretaries. The object of the league was to secure the passage of a prohibitory liquor law; meanwhile to secure the faithful enforcement of all laws regulating the liquor traffic. A fund of one hundred thousand dollars and upwards was to be raised in equal shares of one hundred dollars, the sum thus subscribed to be assessed to pay the expenses of the association.

August 8th, the Centre Dragoons, a cavalry company raised in Bellefonte, was inspected by Maj. J. B. Fisher, and the following officers elected: Captain, R.

D. Cummings; first lieutenant, Isaac Lose; second lieutenant, Joseph Sourbeck; corporal, Silas Reech.

The "Americans" held their convention in Bellefonte, September 12th, and nominated for Assembly, Jacob Struble, of Walker; for Treasurer, George Livingston, of Bellefonte; Commissioner, Henry Keller, of Harris; Auditor, Daniel Hess, of Gregg, and instructed conferees for Col. Andrew Gregg for State senator. This party elected its complete county ticket in October. Nicholson, candidate for canal commissioner, had 182 majority over Plumer. The evenness of the vote was remarkable. Nicholson had 2033, Gregg (for senator) 2036, Struble 2028, Livingston 2031, Keller 2020, Hess 2035. There was also a vote for and against a county poor-house: For, 1591; against, 2014. Col. Andrew Gregg had 90 majority in the district over A. J. Deitrick.

The Democracy were without an organ at the county-seat for about one year, when on the 28th of November, 1855, Henry Hays issued the *Democratic Watchman* in an office in the Brockerhoff Row, opposite the Conrad House. Wien Forney became associate editor with the second number. Hon. S. T. Shugert, then acting commissioner of pensions at Washington, was the projector of the paper and owner of the material.

Jan. 7, 1857, John T. Hoover became proprietor and editor of the *Watchman*, Henry Hays retiring. John T. Hoover retired, and was succeeded by S. S. Seely, of Jersey Shore, and B. R. Hall, of Centre County, June 4, 1857. Mr. Hall retired October 22d, and J. Smith Barnhart became associate editor, and it was published by Seely and Barnhart until May 9, 1861, when the establishment was purchased by S. T. Shugert, John T. Hoover, Dr. Samuel Strohecker, John Hoffer, and C. T. Alexander. They leased it to P. Gray Meek and C. T. Alexander. Mr. Meek withdrew in August, and was succeeded by Joseph W. Furey, Dec. 5, 1861. July 10, 1862, the interest of Strohecker, Hoffer, and Alexander was purchased by P. Gray Meek, and Mr. Alexander retired. Oct. 18, 1862, P. Gray Meek became sole proprietor.

Anti-Jug-Law Meeting.—The following record of the proceedings of a meeting in Aaronsburg is taken *verbatim* from L. Kurtz's *Demokratischer Bericht*, published at Aaronsburg, Oct. 5, 1855, as illustrative of the temper and spirit of the people of eastern Penn's valley:

"Friday, the 28th of September, was a great day for the citizens of Aaronsburg and of Centre County, it having been the time fixed upon for holding a meeting of the freemen of old Centre in opposition to the infamous jug law, and to show their disapprobation to preachers mingling in politics.

"The weather was very fine; a brighter sun never shed his congenial rays upon mother earth. The gathering numbered from fifteen hundred to two thousand of the most respectable farmers and mechanics of old Centre; the meeting was orderly and well conducted, which the honest portion of the opposition does not hesitate to acknowledge.

"At 9.30 a.m. an eastern breeze, carrying with it the charming music of the Freeburg Brass Band, told that the Haines township delegation was approaching, and its entrance into our village was a glorious and

grand one,—one hundred and twenty-five of the finest horses, each *ornamented and decorated with a flag*, made up this delegation. Besides this beautiful cortege, old Haines was represented by about the same number of persons who came in from the country on foot. Well done, old Haines! long will your delegation be remembered by all who were an eye-witness of its entrance into Aaronsburg.

"The Haines township delegation passed through our village and proceeded to Millheim, where they awaited the arrival of the delegations from Brush valley, Penn, Gregg, Potter, etc. These delegations were also very large, and abounded in flags and banners. The delegations were then escorted to Aaronsburg by the horsemen from Haines. Gen. George Buchanan was chief marshal for the upper townships, and Col. J. Wolf and G. Kurtz do. for Haines.

"The large string of wagons, longages, and horses was a bitter pill for our petty little sanhedrin, but they had to take it,—there was no hiding in the corn-fields this time.

"About one o'clock the meeting was organized, and the following gentlemen were chosen as officers, viz.:

"President, Gen. George Buchanan.

"Vice-Presidents, Judge Strohecker, Samuel Shafer, George Hubler, John Kremer, George Shafer, John Weaver, of Miles.

"Gregg: Adam Fisher, Frederick Heckman, John Grove, Isaac Hettlinger.

"Potter: Maj. John Neff, Uriah Slack, Henry Witmer, Col. W. Love, John Taylor.

"Walker: John Orr, John Swartz, John G. Swartz, Dr. Peter Smith.

"Penn: George Swartz, Robert Smith, Michael Gebhart, Michael Stover.

"Haines: John Kremer, P. c., Samuel Miller, John Moyer, Samuel Martin, Michael Daugherty.

"Secretaries, J. G. Myer, John C. Wolf, Maj. J. B. Fisher.

"The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and submitted some very appropriate remarks in regard to sumptuary laws enacted in opposition to the expressed will of the people.

"Capt. Jacob Ziegler, from Harrisburg, was then introduced, and spoke for about two and a half hours. He dwelt ably and eloquently upon the subject of some ministers of the gospel debasing their calling by meddling in politics, calling political meetings, and mounting the stump. He clearly explained to them the path which they are commanded to pursue by the Holy Scripture. While the captain dwelt thus bravely upon this subject, his remarks riveted the attention of the entire assembly, and all seemed to say, 'Yes, captain, you are right.' After he got through with pulpit politicians he turned his attention to the temperance movement, which he proved to be a sheer humbug and a matter of speculation by the Maine law advocates, and ably demonstrated the unjustness and unconstitutionalality of the jug law and all entire prohibitory liquor laws. The captain's remarks were well received and will leave a favorable and lasting impression upon the audience.

"The committee then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, as follows:

"WHEREAS, We regard the late act of Assembly, restraining the sale of liquor, or the enactment of an entire prohibitory liquor law, as unjust, arbitrary, and unconstitutional, antagonistic in its operations to the best interests of the farmer, and a direct invasion upon our rights, and an unwarranted infringement upon our personal, inherent liberties and privileges, bequeathed to us by our Creator, and guaranteed to us by our country's Constitution,—the noblest fabric of our forefathers. And, WHEREAS, to express our disapprobation of the Christian ministry wantonly desecrating the sacred desk and aspiring to political office, and their intermeddling in politics and affairs of state, with which the Christian church has naught to do, inasmuch as such unnecessary and unauthorized intermeddling on their part must inevitably result in a retrogression of the Christian religion; and their example, by thus abandoning the responsible posts assigned them by Almighty God, in surrendering themselves to the dictates of political fanaticism, thereby sowing discord, dissension, and enmity in their congregations, and among their fellow-men, will eventually be the means of overthrowing and entirely destroying the foundation—the Christian faith, and result in the subversion of our republican form of government. Therefore,

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all class and special legislation, by which a few are benefited at the expense of the many, and the law-making power of the government prostituted to private speculation and gain.

"Resolved, That we believe true morality and Christianity are only promoted by moral suasion, and that all attempts to force the people into measures against their will and judgment are pernicious in their consequences, and calculated to breed dissensions and disputes in our midst.

"Resolved, That the late act of Assembly denominated the 'Jug Law,'

although not entirely prohibitory in its character, yet is clearly in opposition to the declared will of the people, besides being a fruitful means of making drunkards by the wholesale."

The proceedings of the annual meeting of the Centre County Agricultural Society, held Jan. 23, 1855, are interesting, as bearing directly upon the establishment of Pennsylvania State College within the bounds of Centre County. Hon. George Boal was re-elected president, with a vice-president from each township; D. Pruner, treasurer; George Buchanan, secretary; and James F. Weaver, assistant secretary; after which H. N. McAllister, Esq., offered the following resolution:

"That the establishment of an Agricultural High School for the education of farmers at an expense within the means of the great majority of the agricultural community is greatly to be desired; and that our representative in the Senate and in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg are specially requested to vote for the organization of such school in some practicable form, with a suitable appropriation by the State for the endowment of the same."

This resolution was discussed by Mr. McAllister, Bond Valentine, Judge Burnside, Gen. Buchanao, Hon. George Boal; after which Gen. James Irvin took the floor, and concluded some animating remarks by offering to donate two hundred and fifty acres of land in Centre County near Centre Furnace for the proposed school, provided the same was established in Centre County. On the 22d of February, Gen. Irvin reduced his proposition to writing, which was presented at a meeting of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and referred to the trustees of the Farmers' High School.

On the 20th of June a committee of the trustees of the Farmers' High School, consisting of Governor Pollock, Hon. Frederick Watts, and Dr. A. L. Elwyn, accompanied by Hon. William Jessup, Hon. A. O. Hiester, R. C. Walker, Esq., and others, visited Centre County for the purpose of examining the farms offered by Gen. Irvin. Gen. Irvin offered them the choice of three farms. After the farms were examined the trustees and all the company repaired to the dwelling-house of Moses Thompson, at Centre Furnace, where one hundred and fifty persons were entertained by a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mrs. Thompson.

On the 12th of September the board selected the farm of two hundred acres offered by Gen. Irvin, with a pre-emption for five years of two hundred acres adjoining, to be accompanied with a donation of \$10,000, guaranteed by H. N. McAllister, Hon. A. G. Curtin, and Gen. Irvin on behalf of Centre and Huntingdon Counties.

The building committee, consisting of Frederick Watts, H. N. McAllister, and James Miles, gave notice that proposals should be received for the college edifice and barn on the 7th of February, 1856. The barn was let at \$3500; James Ward, Bernard McLain, and George W. Tate, of Bellefonte, received the contract.

Turner & Natcher were the contractors for the college edifice, commenced in June, 1856. In the latter year the funds received were, from the State Society \$10,000; from the citizens of Centre County \$10,000; from the Commonwealth \$25,000; from the estate of Elliot Cresson \$5000.

The Farmers' High School (then) was opened Feb. 19, 1859, with W. G. Waring, general superintendent and Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture; J. S. Whitman, Professor of Natural Sciences; Samuel Baird, Professor of Mathematics; and R. C. Allison, Professor of English Literature.

CHAPTER XL.

BANKING FIRM—BELLEFONTE GAS COMPANY—BELLEFONTE CEMETERY—LOCK HAVEN AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co.'s Banking Firm.

—The popular demand for banking conveniences was strongly revived, and, in accordance therewith, A. G. Curtin, H. N. McAllister, J. T. Hale, and E. C. Humes, Feb. 7, 1856, organized a private bank, as Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co. They obtained the services of W. M. Murray, of Pittsburgh, as cashier, who remained with them until June 10, 1858, when he was succeeded by John P. Harris (who was clerk) as cashier. The enterprise prospered from the outset, and took rank at once as one of the safe and solid banking institutions of the country. Until 1864 the bank was a private corporation, and remained continuously in the hands of the original partners, E. C. Humes being the president and J. P. Harris the cashier. June 8, 1864, the four members named, in conjunction with J. A. Beaver and Adam Hoy, organized the First National Bank of Bellefonte under the United States National Bank Act.

In March a town clock, costing the borough about seven hundred dollars, was placed in the cupola of the court-house in Bellefonte.

Bellefonte Gas Company.—The Bellefonte Gas Company was incorporated April 11, 1856, and at a meeting of the incorporators, on the 10th of May, Edmund Blanchard was elected president; Bond Valentine, treasurer; and Jacob V. Thomas, secretary. In June this company purchased a lot at the corner of Spring and Lamb Streets, and contracted with Mr. William Helme, of Philadelphia, to put up the works, to be finished by the 1st of November, at the contract price of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. Robert McKnight was appointed superintendent in November, 1856. The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company was organized May 5, 1856, with James T. Hale as president; William Bagshaw, secretary; James E. Montgomery, chief engineer; and Josiah W. Small, Esq., treasurer.

Bellefonte Cemetery.—On the 3d of May, James Burnside, Edward C. Humes, James T. Hale, and H. N. McAllister purchased between four and five acres adjoining the Bellefonte graveyard, and fenced it with a view to the formation of a cemetery. A meeting of the citizens was held on the 14th of June, and a resolution passed to connect the old graveyard therewith by removing the east fence, and that the corporation to be formed, called "The Bellefonte Cemetery Association," should take charge of the grounds. The cost of the purchase was \$1313.24, and it was resolved that a further sum of \$1686.76, making \$3000 in all, could be properly expended in laying out and ornamenting the grounds. The stock was to be \$3000, divided into sixty shares of \$50 each.

Political—First Republican Mass-Meeting.—The first mass-meeting of the Republican party was held in Bellefonte August 25th. John Thompson, of Half-Moon, presided. The vice-presidents were Frederick Burkert, of Miles; Daniel Kuhns, of Liberty; John B. Holloway, of Haines; James Ward, of Spring; Daniel Hess, of Gregg; Isaac Gray, of Half-Moon; Jacob Baker, of Howard; Arthur Foresman, of Liberty; Daniel McGinley, of Bellefonte; C. C. Price, of Milesburg; S. A. Brew, of Half-Moon; Stephen McGonigle, of Taylor; Henry Keller, of Harris; and John Baily, of Ferguson. Secretaries, P. Benner Wilson, of Bellefonte; John C. Motz, of Haines; and J. M. Hunter, Esq., of Penn. Samuel Linn, H. N. McAllister, James T. Hale, and Gen. James Irvin were the speakers. The nominations of J. C. Fremont for President and W. L. Dayton for Vice-President were indorsed.

The Democratic Convention met on the 26th of August, and nominated the following county ticket: Congress, Dr. Benjamin J. Berry; Assembly, John Smith, of Penn; Associate Judges, William Burchfield and Henry Barnhart, Sr.; Commissioner, Jacob Pottsgrove; District Attorney, James H. Rankin. William F. Packer was recommended for Governor. Allison White, of Clinton County, was nominated by the conferees of the district for Congress. The Republican nominees were, for Assembly, Jacob Struble, of Walker; Associate Judges, John Hasson, of Harris, John Adams, of Huston; for Commissioners, Frederick Burkert, of Miles, J. F. Montgomery, of Howard; for District Attorney, William P. Wilson, of Bellefonte; for Surveyor, H. P. Treziulny, of Milesburg; for Auditor, W. H. Swanzy, of Marion. W. A. Davidson, one of the county commissioners, died, and Jacob Ehrhart was nominated by the Democrats for his unexpired term.

Henry Harper, of Haines township, came with the Penn's valley delegation to the Democratic mass-meeting on the 24th of September, and while dining at the hotel, fell dead from his chair.

At the election in October, George Scott, for canal commissioner, had 2725 votes; Thomas E. Cochran, 2404; and the county ticket without a variation of

ten votes. For the lowest office on the ticket, the vote cast for William Kerr was 2725, and for W. H. Swanzy 2406, showing how closely party lines were drawn.

The Fillmore and Fremont tickets were, at a Union Convention held on the 21st of October at Harrisburg, combined with Gen. James Irvin, of Centre County, as elector-at-large, with the name either of Fremont or Fillmore as the twenty-seventh elector, in order to determine the relative strength of the parties, and in case of success with the electoral ticket in the State the vote to be cast accordingly and proportionably.

In Centre County the Democratic or Buchanan electors received 2895 votes; the straight American or Fillmore ticket, 552; on the Union ticket, Fremont, 390, Fillmore, 1400; Buchanan's majority over all, 553.

Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad.—That portion of the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad between Bellefonte and Tyrone was surveyed by John H. McMinn and a corps of engineers in October and November. A second act of incorporation was obtained Feb. 21, 1857. The commissioners met April 13th and elected Dr. William Underwood, president; James T. Hale, Gen. James Irvin, Harvey Mann, Dr. J. M. McCoy, W. H. Thomas, Roland Curtin, E. C. Humes, J. T. Matthias, M. T. Millikin, L. A. Mackey, and John I. Thompson, managers. The managers then elected John T. Johnston, secretary; Edmund Blanchard, treasurer; John McMinn, engineer. The Western Division, with the Bellefonte Branch, thirty-three and one-fourth miles, was let to S. Brady & Co., for grubbing, grading, and finishing ready for the superstructure, \$36,500, May 7th, and on Saturday afternoon succeeding, the president, with the engineer and corps, staked out one hundred feet of the road, and after reading the charter took formal possession by himself first breaking ground. All hands then went to work and graded the hundred feet. The Eastern Division of the road, between Milesburg and Lock Haven, was let to Samuel Brady, May 20, 1858.

Political.—Hon. William F. Packer, a native of Centre County, was nominated March 3d by the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg for Governor; his opponent was Hon. David Wilmot. 1857. A Republican meeting was held April 28th to indorse the nomination of David Wilmot. Hon. George Boal presided. Vice-Presidents were George Alexander, of Union; John Hasson, of Harris; Richard Miles, of Liberty; William Bell, of Spring; John Bailey, of Ferguson; Arthur Foresman, of Liberty; T. B. Rupert, of Walker, and John T. Johnston, of Bellefonte, secretaries. W. W. Brown, of Bellefonte, Peter Wilson, of Gregg, Henry McEwen, of Walker, William Levy, of Milesburg, and Frederick Burkert, of Miles, were the committee upon resolutions. Judge James T. Hale was the principal speaker.

The nominations of both parties were made in August. The Republicans nominated Samuel McWilliams, of Ferguson, for Assembly; Henry McEwen, of Walker, for sheriff; M. P. Crosthwaite for register and recorder; George B. Weaver for prothonotary; William Baird, Jr., of Spring, for treasurer; George A. Stroup, of Harris, for commissioner.

In October, William F. Packer's vote in the county was 2663; David Wilmot, 2145. The vote for the county ticket did not vary much from that given for Governor on either ticket. Governor Packer's majority in the State over Wilmot's and Hazelhurst's (Native) combined vote was 14,765, and the Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature was 38. This ended what was known as the era of the American or Know-Nothing party reign in Pennsylvania.

Henry McLaughlin, former postmaster of Bellefonte, was drowned on the 6th of July, in the river near Freeport, Illinois. He was seine-fishing and was attacked by cramp, as was supposed. He was engaged in the saddle and harness business in Bellefonte for a number of years, and was appointed postmaster by President Polk. He removed from Centre County to Elk County, and there engaged in the lumber business, and about 1856 moved to Freeport. He left a son and a daughter in Elk County.

In September the great money crisis reached the central part of the State. The Lock Haven Bank suspended temporarily, and many other banks in the State.

CHAPTER XLII.

ENCAMPMENTS—INSURANCE COMPANY—SNOW SHOE RAILROAD—BELLEFONTE FENCIBLES—CENTRAL PRESS—DEATH OF JUDGE BURNSIDE.

On the 6th of October a grand military encampment was held near Aaronsburg. Eight companies were in attendance: Washington Troop, Capt. Wolf; Centre Dragoons, Capt. Cummings; Marion Infantry, Capt. Fisher; Brush Valley Guards, Capt. Faust; Centre Guards, Capt. Weaver; Penn's Valley Cadets, Capt. Kepler; Washington Artillery, Capt. Eisenluth; Independent Troop, Lieut. Shaffer. The field-officers present were Gen. George Buchanan and staff, Col. Stroecker, Col. Wolf, Maj. Tolbert, Maj. Fisher, and Maj. Fugate.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.—The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Centre County, incorporated under act of April 24, 1858. 1857, was organized Feb. 26, 1858, by electing the following board of directors: Henry Krebs, Samuel Hess, Philip Moyer, George W. Campbell, William Durst, Peter Hoffer, George Buchanan, Peter Zeigler, William C. Duncan, Amos Alexander, S. N. Stroecker, and Samuel Frank. On the 6th of March

the board selected the following officers: President, George Buchanan; Vice-President, Philip Moyer; Treasurer, Henry Witmer; Secretary, John Shannon. Office of the company at Centre Hall.

March 29th, Allegheny and Bald Eagle Railroad Company (now Snow Shoe) let the whole of the Eastern Division, ten sections to William Fearon and Daniel Welch, the first two sections of the Western Division to John McDermot and Charles McCafferty, and the remainder of the Western Division, five sections, to George Graham, James Gilliland, and P. O. Laughlin. The trestle-work was taken by Robert Lipton, of Milesburg, at eight and three-quarter cents per cubic foot. The excavating was taken at eleven and twelve cents for earth, and rock at forty and forty-five cents per cubic yard.

This road was located by William Harris, and to his untiring energy and perseverance in overcoming the many obstacles of location its successful accomplishment is to be attributed.

A new mail route was established in the spring of 1858 from Bellefonte by way of Agricultural College to Pine Grove Mills.

The charter of the "Nittany Association," the object of which was to protect its members against horse-stealing, was approved by the court Feb. 3, 1858. Its first officers were: President, John Swartz; Vice-Presidents, George Brumgard, Henry Beck, and Zachariah Thomas; Recording Secretary, A. Bartholomew; Corresponding Secretaries, David Keller and William Myers; Treasurer, George Shaffer; Branding Masters, Michael Grove, George Swartz, and Samuel Best; Inspector of Arms, Samuel Walkey.

The most notable local event of the year was the encampment of Gen. Buchanan's brigade at Camp Logan, on Valentine's Forge field, adjoining Bellefonte, from 20th to 25th of September. Over eight hundred soldiers were in camp, and the visitors on review-day, Thursday, numbered over five thousand. The cavalry companies were Warriors Mark Cavalry, Capt. Hunter; Centre Dragoons, Capt. Cummings; Washington Troop, Capt. Wolf; Independent Troop, Capt. Dunlap; Nittany Troop, Capt. Smith; Infantry, Bellefonte Fencibles, Capt. A. G. Curtin; Nittany Blues, Capt. Tolbert; Washington Artillery, Capt. Eisenbaker; Brush Valley Guards, Capt. Faust; Centre Guards, Capt. Weaver; Marion Infantry, Capt. Fisher; Penn's Valley Cadets, Capt. Kepler; Scott Infantry, Capt. George Dare, of Spruce Creek; Union Guards, Capt. Joseph Johnston, of Petersburg; Lock Haven Artillery, Capt. Jarret. Field-officers present: adjutant-general, E. C. Wilson; inspector-general, Maj. Dodge; Maj.-Gen. John C. Watson, Fourteenth Division, with his aides, P. Benner Wilson and Maj. D. J. Nevling; staff, Maj. James S. Brisbin; quartermaster, G. A. Garretson, division inspector, Lieut.-Col. S. Dorsey Green; judge-advocate, Lieut.-Col. F. H. Lane; Brig.-Gen. George Buchanan, Third Brigade; aides, Col. James P.

Coburn, Col. C. P. W. Fisher; brigade inspector, Maj. J. B. Fisher; adjutant, William P. Macmanus; Maj.-Gen. D. K. Jackman, of Eleventh Division, and staff, Col. John Smith and staff, etc. Among the pleasing incidents was a banquet given by the Fencibles to Gen. Jackman, his staff, and the Lock Haven Artillery. The oldest soldier in camp was Col. Andrew Gregg, who was in his sixty-ninth year. Hayes Hamilton gave a dinner at the Conrad House to Capt. Dare and his company, the Scott Infantry. Seventy-eight men at the table. Jere Butts was the caterer.

May 26, 1858. After a number of meetings the name of "Bellefonte Fencibles" was adopted for a new military company raised in Bellefonte, and those present elected the following officers: Captain, W. M. Murray, by acclamation; First Lieutenant, Dr. J. B. Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, William McClelland; Orderly Sergeant, E. M. Buchanan; Music Sergeant, Charles Bullock; First Corporal, Isaac Way; Second Corporal, Joseph Harris. It was organized July 10, 1858, by Maj. Fisher, with A. G. Curtin¹ as captain, *vice* W. M. Murray. A new cavalry company was also formed in Harris and Ferguson townships, called the Independent Dragoons: James Dunlap, captain; Daniel Wheeler, first lieutenant; Christian Mosch, second lieutenant. It was organized at Boalsburg, August 7th, by Maj. Fisher. Brig.-Gen. George Buchanan reorganized his staff as follows: Maj. Edmund Blanchard, judge-advocate; Maj. James P. Wilson, brigade surgeon; Maj. C. P. W. Fisher, brigade quartermaster; Capt. R. H. Duncan, brigade paymaster; Col. James P. Coburn, aide-de-camp.

The Democratic County Convention met on the 24th of August, Hon. William Burchfield, president; John V. Forster and Maj. J. B. Fisher, secretaries. Dr. Samuel Strohecker was nominated for senator, Samuel Gilliland for Assembly, and Daniel Z. Kline for commissioner. The senatorial conferees agreed upon A. J. Dietrick, of Sullivan County, for senator. Jacob W. Erhart, one of the county commissioners, having died, the convention was called together, and nominated Thomas Wolf, of Miles township, for Mr. Erhart's unexpired term,—two years.

The Central Press.—September 3d, Wien Forney and J. G. Kurtz started the *Central Press* at Bellefonte. A wide divergence had arisen in the Democratic party, arising out of the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, and what was termed the "Lecompton Swindle." Hon. Allison White had been a firm supporter of the administration, and Hon. James T. Hale was brought out in opposition to him for Congress. *The Central Press*, professing to be an independent political paper and not an independent Democratic paper, supported Judge Hale with very great ability

editorially, and with unexceptional tact and good judgment. Wien Forney retired Aug. 29, 1859, and Mr. Kurtz became sole editor and proprietor. John H. Stover, Esq., and James F. Riddle were associate editors, and Mr. Kurtz completed ten volumes in August, 1868, when he sold out the paper, and the name was changed to that of the *Bellefonte National*.

The vote polled in the county in October was not a full one. In the strong Democratic townships it fell off considerably, while in the townships which gave Republican majorities the vote was full, and in some increased. The entire Republican ticket was elected. John M. Read, for supreme judge, had 304 majority in the county; James T. Hale, for Congress, 641; Andrew Gregg, for senator, 536; Adam R. Barlow, for Assembly, 297. Thomas Hutchinson and Frederick Burket were elected county commissioners, and Benjamin Shrack, auditor. The latter had 309 majority over Joseph Baker. James T. Hale's majority in the district was 1889, and Andrew Gregg's, 584. John M. Read, Republican candidate for supreme judge, carried the State by 26,968 majority. The State Senate stood 17 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 32 Democrats, Republicans, 84; Republican majority on grand ballot, 36. In Congress twenty-one opposition members were elected to the House as against four regular Democrats.

On Friday evening, July 1st, Hon. James Burnside, president judge of this judicial district, was thrown from a buggy and instantly killed. Only a few minutes before the occurrence he had been 1859. on the street full of life, health, and vigor. He had been engaged during the day in making arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Judge Burnside was standing in front of his residence with his wife and children, when his nephew, Harvey Mann, Jr., with his mother (a sister of Judge Burnside's), drove to and stepped out at the door. Mrs. Mann alighted, when an invitation was extended the judge by his nephew to take a seat in the buggy for an evening ride. Judge Burnside seemed to hesitate, and being assured there was no danger, he seated himself in the buggy, and before his nephew could seat himself by his side, and while in the act of stepping in, the horse became frightened and started to run. Mr. Mann threw the lines to the judge, and the horse dashed off at a furious rate. At the corner, opposite Rev. James Linn, where (1882) D. M. Wagner's residence now is, in full view of the residence of Judge Burnside, where his wife and children and sister, Mrs. Mann, were standing, as the horse attempted to turn the corner one of the front wheels broke, upsetting the buggy and throwing the judge violently to the ground. Drs. McCoy, Potter, Mitchell, and Dobbins were promptly by his side, but he made but two or three convulsive gasps and expired.

His remains were interred on Sabbath evening at

¹ When Capt. Curtin was elected Governor, in October, 1860, Lieut. J. B. Mitchell was elected captain, and William McClelland first lieutenant, and James A. Beaver second lieutenant.



A. G. Austin

five o'clock, accompanied by a large concourse of people, the Bellefonte bar, and members of the bar from other counties.

Hon. James Gamble was appointed president judge in July, by Governor Packer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James Burnside. In August the several conventions met. The Democratic Convention was presided over by Hon. Samuel Strohecker. Seth Benner, William Allison, and John A. Hunter were placed in nomination for Assembly, and Seth Benner nominated on the third ballot. J. Gibson Larimer was nominated for county treasurer; D. G. Bush, Esq., for district attorney; Daniel Z. Kline, for county commissioner; and Peter Hoffer, for auditor, and the judicial conferees instructed to vote for James Gamble for president judge. The Republicans renominated A. R. Barlow for Assembly, W. W. Brown for county treasurer; Joseph Fisher, of Boggs, for commissioner; Jere Mayes, of Half-Moon, for auditor; and John H. Stover, of Bellefonte, for district attorney, and recommended Hon. Samuel Linn for president judge.

A singular affair occurred at Linn & McCoy's rolling-mill on Wednesday morning, August 24th, about seven o'clock. A man named Daniel Ihre thrust both of his arms between the blades of the shears, and in a moment both hands were cut off above the wrists. He was from Clearfield, and said he heard of these large shears at home, and walked to the forge for the purpose of cutting his hands off. He said they had offended against God and man, and he was afraid if he possessed them much longer he would be tempted by the devil to commit murder. He had already suffered imprisonment in the penitentiary on account of his hands, they having stolen horses against his will, for which he was tried and convicted at Lock-Haven. He stated that he had been in the rolling-mill the night before trying to open the gates to start the shears. When his coat was removed, it was found he had wound a handkerchief tightly around each arm, between the elbow and wrist, for the purpose of stopping the blood.

September 10th, the Brady Guards, under Capt. Robert McFarlane, and the Penn's Valley Cadets, Capt. Brisbin, were united under the name of the Cameron Infantry, and organized by Brigade-Inspector Austin B. Snyder.

At the October election, Judge Linn carried Centre County by 729 majority, and the Republican State ticket, headed by Thomas E. Cochran for auditor-general, had 212 majority. The Republican county ticket was also elected down to county surveyor, E. Greene, who had 170 majority.

CHAPTER XLII.

A. G. CURTIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—ELECTION RETURNS—ROBBERIES.

POPULATION OF CENTRE COUNTY. 1860.

	White.		Free Colored, Aggregate.	
	Male.	Female.		
Bellefonte.....	657	688	132	1477
Beaver.....	617	571	3	1191
Boggs.....	887	755	10	1652
Burnside.....	247	197	...	434
Curtin.....	125	112	...	247
Ferguson.....	897	887	...	1784
Greene.....	784	771	1	1556
Harris.....	768	741	1	1510
Half-Moon.....	332	359	12	703
Harris.....	1005	934	10	1949
Huston.....	310	319	4	633
Howard.....	577	528	1	1106
Liberty.....	378	379	...	748
Marion.....	338	323	...	661
Milesburg.....	289	290	2	581
Miles.....	575	572	...	1147
Pattol.....	324	319	21	664
Penn.....	537	517	...	1054
Potter.....	1101	1117	5	2223
Rush.....	336	344	...	680
Snow Shoe.....	270	235	...	505
Spring.....	725	678	58	1461
Taylor.....	119	172	...	351
Union.....	469	439	...	848
Walker.....	824	763	...	1587
Worth.....	132	113	1	246
	13,613	13,126	261	27,000

The Republican Convention which met in Harrisburg, February 23d, placed Hon. A. G. Curtin in nomination for Governor. His return to Bellefonte, February 28th, was the signal of one of the most brilliant popular outbursts ever witnessed in Bellefonte. After some congratulatory remarks by R. G. Dunham, Esq., Mr. Curtin addressed his townsmen, his last remark being a prophecy accomplished.

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am heartily obliged to you for this warm greeting on returning to my home. It was expected that the action of the convention which placed me in nomination would have been ratified on Saturday night in Pittsburgh, and but for the physical prostration that followed an anxious and protracted contest, I would have been there in obedience to the unanimous call of the Allegheny County delegates, the personal request of Mr. Howe, their candidate, and of the gentlemen who were in Harrisburg to advance my interests. I was pressed in Philadelphia and other cities of the Commonwealth to be present at public meetings on the same evening and for the same purpose. I am most happy to have been so controlled by circumstances as to first acknowledge the honor of my nomination at my own door; to be cheered first by the music of the band of the Fencibles, and to hear the congratulations of the people of the place where I was born, among whom I have always lived, and all of whom know me well.

"In the long and active canvass which culminated in the actions of the convention, I felt that I had the sympathy of the people of Centre County, but had no reason to expect that so many good and true men would have gone to Harrisburg to surround and sustain me personally, to defend my honor, and contribute to my success. But one word, gentlemen, for all that—and that is taken warm from my heart—I am grateful.

"In the presence of my neighbors I must thank the men of the Democratic party of this county for the fairness with which they have treated me up to this period of time, and make an open acknowledgment of the kindness of the editors of that party in Centre County. They have always spoken of me, when they had occasion, with respect, and have even vindicated my good name when it was assailed. In the future I will not complain of an open, fair, and manly opposition from them, or of the party which they serve.

"When the Democratic Convention places before the people a candidate, let us pledge ourselves to conduct the political campaign, which is about opening, fairly and honorably on the issues that divide the two great parties of the State, which are broad and well defined; never condescend to personal hostilities, defamation, or defraction, but bear over-

selves so lofty in the fight that our example may reflect itself on the action of the party and the man we oppose. It may be truly said that the convention of the 22d was the most enlightened body of men that ever assembled in Pennsylvania, and I feel that no candidate ever went before a convention in the State surrounded by so many and such steadfast, faithful, and devoted friends. When I reflect on their willingness to concede preferences and opinions, their disposition to harmonize the discordant political elements of the convention for my personal elevation, I am humiliated by a sense of my unworthiness, and deeply impressed with confidence and affection of my friends. I will not speak of individuals. When you read the proceedings of the convention you can readily select the names of my personal friends from what occurred in that body. It is, however, proper that I should testify to the fidelity and sagacity of your own representative in Congress, James T. Hale, who represented the sentiment of this county in the convention.

"You will notice by the proceedings of the convention that all the other candidates for nomination have fallen gracefully into the support of the nominee in a manner worthy of their high character as men and their position in our political party. There are no heart-burnings. They are all pledged to an active and energetic support. I know them all well. I was the schoolmate of two of them, and our intimate and uninterrupted friendship is now strengthened by such an exhibition of their true manhood.

"And now, fellow-citizens, for a time let us rest. When the national political organizations have indicated their candidates, and established for the two great parties their platforms of principles, we will open the campaign. I will perform my duty by an active canvass over the entire State. It is a contest before three millions of people of a great State to be settled by more than four hundred thousand Pennsylvanians at the ballot-box. Whether it shall result in the election of the gentleman who shall be nominated at Reading to-morrow, or the nominee of the convention of the 22d of February, I shall be satisfied with the verdict of the people. One of two men must be elected Governor of Pennsylvania in October, and before I bid you good-night and thank you again for this pleasant and gratifying ovation, I cannot resist the expression of the well-settled conviction that that humble individual now stands before you."

The county convention of the Republican party met in August, and renominated Judge James T. Hale for Congress by acclamation; William Cook Duncan was nominated for the Legislature over Samuel McWilliams; George Alexander, for sheriff; John T. Johnson, for prothonotary; William Longwell, for register and recorder; John McCalmont, for commissioner; Auditor, J. C. Williams. Maj. John Hasson presided over this convention; J. Irvin Gregg was secretary.

The Democratic County Convention was presided over by Maj. J. B. Fisher; R. N. Forster and John Bing, secretaries. John A. Hunter, of Half-Moon, was nominated for Assembly over William Allison, and J. S. Proudfoot, John Hoffer, and Jesse L. Test were renominated for prothonotary and register and recorder. Edward Kreamer, of Harris, was nominated for sheriff; Amos Alexander, of Penn township, for county commissioner; Thomas Yearick, of Haines, for auditor.

The Constitutional party had met in Baltimore, and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, and the National Republican Convention, which met at Chicago, May 16th, had nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President. The Charleston Democratic Convention had adjourned and reassembled in Baltimore, where, after the withdrawal of more than one-third of the dele-

gates, Gen. Cushing left the president's chair of the convention, and Hon. David Tod, of Ohio, was elected presiding officer, whereupon Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President, and H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice-President. The seceders nominated John C. Breckinridge for President, and Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. By the action of the State Committee it was determined to unite the Democracy of Pennsylvania upon one electoral ticket, which was to vote as a unit for Douglas and Johnson, if the electoral vote of Pennsylvania would elect them, *vice versa* for Breckinridge and Lane.

At the October election Hon. A. G. Curtin was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 32,092 over Henry D. Foster. The Republicans elected a majority of the Legislature, the House standing 73 Republicans to 23 Democrats, and the Senate stood 27 Republicans to 6 Democrats. The official returns of both October and November elections were as follows for Centre County:

	Curtin.	Foster.	Lincoln.	Fusion.	Bell.	Douglas.
Bellefonte.....	168	120	156	114	...	9
Milesburg.....	85	45	87	42	...	1
Unionville.....	54	23	36	19	...	...
Beggs.....	280	92	272	85	...	...
Benner.....	115	140	120	107	...	12
Burnside.....	67	31	45	21	...	...
Curtin.....	34	28	30	26	...	...
Ferguson.....	226	187	224	169	...	...
Grege.....	60	278	63	259	...	...
Haines.....	124	200	115	186	1	...
Half-Moon.....	117	49	112	42	...	...
Harris.....	272	164	279	155	...	2
Howard.....	159	65	153	52	2	...
Huston.....	83	19	80	12	...	...
Liberty.....	116	40	110	26	...	...
Marion.....	58	80	51	66	6	...
Miles.....	65	213	56	187	...	...
Patton.....	90	38	89	37	...	...
Penn.....	36	242	40	222	2	...
Potter.....	117	212	161	281	1	...
Rush.....	87	69	72	47	4	...
Spring.....	218	166	230	76	...	2
Snow Shoe.....	71	47	62	28	...	...
Taylor.....	63	13	54	12	...	...
Union.....	95	36	88	29	...	...
Walker.....	198	141	198	114	...	...
Worth.....	58	49	48	34	...	...
Total.....	3165	2824	3021	2348	16	26
Majorities.....	341		573			

Lincoln's majority over all is 531.

Judge Hale for Congress had a majority in the county of 332; Duncan, for the Legislature, over Hunter, 288; Johnston over Hoffer for prothonotary, 219; Williams, for auditor, over Yearick, 226.

The "Wide Awake" organizations were efficient workers in this campaign, visiting county and township meetings, with their ranks illumined by torches, and exciting great popular enthusiasm by their marching and presence.

An extensive robbery was committed in Penn township in November. A party of seven men, with features disguised and concealed, made a descent upon the house of Mr. Jacob Gentzel, residing in Penn township, this county, on Wednesday evening, the 7th instant. The door was forced open with a stick of wood, and the whole party marched boldly in. Arriving at the room occupied by Mr. Gentzel and his wife first, a guard was placed

over them, with pistols in their hands, with the instruction that if they moved or gave the least alarm to shoot them down. The remainder of the party then passed on to the room occupied by Mr. Heckman, father of Mrs. Gentzel, a wealthy and highly-respected old gentleman, who had resided for some time with his son-in-law. Mr. Heckman was seized and a pistol presented to his breast, with the declaration that if he made any resistance he would be killed instantly. Leaving the old gentleman in the hands of a guard, the rest went to ransacking for booty. Having secured a double-bitted axe, they used it to force open a chest containing the old gentleman's money, which amounted to between \$1300 and \$1400, of which \$550 were in gold, \$75 in bank-notes, and the balance, amounting to about \$775, in silver.

A succession of robberies was followed by the arrest of Lewis Sherman. On Saturday evening a party of seven men, under command of Mr. Ross, who had some property stolen, left Pine Grove for Stone valley. Arriving at the residence of Sherman some time during the night, the party remained in ambush until daybreak. Early in the morning Sherman was observed outside the door, but soon passed into the house. The party immediately surrounded the house and detailed a committee to arrest the object of their search. On application at the door they found it locked, and a voice from within informed them that any attempt to enter would be resisted with arms. They threatened to force the door, and after some parleying it was opened and they entered. The house was thoroughly searched, but no sign of Sherman could be found. The carpet was removed from the floor, but no trap or door was discovered. Mrs. Sherman was seated near the fire, looking on with seeming indifference, and they requested her to remove her chair, which was reluctantly done. On removing a piece of carpet that lay before the fire a trap-door was revealed, which was immediately raised, and there the individual sat that had long and successfully eluded the grasp of law and justice, fairly ensnared in a place which he supposed would escape the vigilance of the most adroit. He was immediately secured, brought to this place, and confined in jail. He was once imprisoned in the Illinois penitentiary for robbing a bank, but effected his escape and returned to this State, locating in Stone valley, Huntingdon Co., where he had long been an object of terror and alarm to that entire region of country.

On the 27th of July a robbery had been perpetrated on the store of J. H. Hahn, a short distance below Boalsburg, in this county. An entrance was effected at a back door of the store-room, and the goods carried across an orchard in the rear of the building, a wagon being placed there to receive them. The wagon was traced to Stone valley, but it could not be discovered where the goods were deposited. The arrest of Lewis Sherman induced Mr. Hahn to make an effort for the recovery of his goods. On

the Tuesday subsequent to the arrest of Sherman, Mr. Hahn, accompanied by Mr. Ross, of Pine Grove, visited the premises of Sherman for the purpose of searching for the stolen property. After examining the house from the garret to the cellar they began to despair, when the scrutinizing eye of Mr. Ross discovered an aperture in the ceiling, near the stove-pipe, and he proceeded to examine it. Silk, hose, hair-cloth, handkerchiefs, and every variety of small articles that could be admitted between the ceiling and upper floor were extracted from this hole. Remnants of goods were found that had been untouched weeks when taken from the store. The property stolen amounted to between three and four hundred dollars, while the goods recovered did not amount to more than ten or twelve dollars.

Eminger Rudy and Lewis Sherman were convicted at November term, but their sentence was deferred, and on Tuesday morning, December 11th, a stampede of the prisoners in the jail occurred. An old pick and an axe had been secured, no doubt from accomplices on the outside, with which they reopened the wall precisely where Kauterman made the breach in April last. In the evening previous the prisoners had been safely secured in their respective cells, and every precaution taken to guard against their escape, as Sheriff Alexander had received little assurance from public opinion that he would be able to keep them. Sherman and one or two others were confined in a back cell, while two or three others were taken below and confined in a cell on the first floor. Sherman divested himself of his manacles by the aid of a steel pen. He then opened the first lock with a wooden key, but the padlock being too low to be reached from the inside, he heated the poker (having a fire in his cell) and burnt the staple out of the door. The door opening into the front cell he opened with wooden keys, after which they immediately went to work on the outer wall, not, however, until they had spread a quilt upon the floor to prevent the falling plaster and stones from making a noise. With the aid of their pick and axe the work of opening a wall that is now ready to tumble down under its own weight was doubtless soon effected. The cord was taken from the bed and attached to the iron bars of the window above, and by this they descended to the ground, four prisoners escaping,—Sherman, Rudy, "Corn Doctor," and Kuhn. The other prisoners, refusing to go with them, were threatened with personal violence if they gave the least alarm. The "Corn Doctor" was serving out a sentence for stealing fifteen dollars from Miss Kate Gherret. He stuck fast in the wall a short time before he extricated himself. They left caricatures of the district attorney, Stover, Cyrus Strickland, and Sheriff McCoy upon the wall.

CHAPTER XLIII.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE WAR OF 1861-65.

EARLY in January the Crittenden Committee, as it was called, of Border State members of Congress, of which Judge James T. Hale was a member, **1861.** submitted their propositions of amendments to the Constitution, which they supposed would satisfy the South and put a stop to disunion measures. One was to the effect that all territory north of 36° 30' was to be free. South of this line, whenever one hundred thousand inhabitants shall form a State Constitution, they shall be admitted with or without slavery, as the people may determine. Judge Hale advocated these propositions in the Republican caucus at Washington in an earnest and able speech. William Bigler, then United States senator, proposed that the plan of Mr. Crittenden should be submitted to a direct vote of the people on the 12th of February.

A Republican meeting was called during court week in January, at Bellefonte, and the committee on resolutions divided; the majority report indorsed the Chicago platform; this was advocated by W. W. Brown and J. Boyd Hutchinson. The minority report, read by H. N. McAllister, and advocated by him, approved of Judge Hale's course. On a vote being taken, only thirty-one persons stood up for the majority report, and that of the minority was indorsed with great enthusiasm.

The delegates to the Democratic Convention of August last were recalled in convention on the 15th of February, J. B. Fisher, president, and J. D. Shugert, secretary, to elect delegates to the State Convention. Its position was indicated by the following resolution:

"That when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their obligations to the Constitution and the South, then and not till then will it be proper to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of coercion."

It also indorsed Senator Bigler's and Representative Hale's course.

Early in January letters received at Bellefonte indicated the startling fact that if Washington City was not put in a defensive attitude it would be seized upon by an armed mob, whose object would be to prevent the inauguration of President Lincoln. After a parade of the Bellefonte Fencibles on the 8th of January, they took action upon a proposition to offer their services for the defense of Washington City.

When the proposition was laid before the company by Lieut. James A. Beaver, who had command of the company on the occasion, twenty-two men promptly affixed their names to the following document, which had just been reported by a committee consisting of

Lieut. James A. Beaver, Ensign John H. Stover, and Col. Austin B. Snyder:

"In view of the present distracted condition of national affairs, and under a firm conviction of the necessity of enforcing all laws enacted in conformity to the Constitution, of protecting the Constitution and maintaining the Union of the States which now exists, we, whose names are hereto annexed, do hereby solemnly bind ourselves, each to the other, by the duty which we owe to our common country and our individual honor, to hold ourselves in readiness to march, at any time, in obedience to the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, made for that purpose.

"Cyrus Strickland, John H. Stover, John A. Rodgers, Monroe Armor, William L. Raphale, George A. Bayard, Samuel Nichols, David Barlot, Austin B. Snyder, William P. Wilson, John B. Mitchell, James A. Beaver, Henry H. Montgomery, Harvey S. Lingel, Charles R. Bullock, Jeremiah O'Leary, Henry H. Stone, W. W. Montgomery, David K. Tate, Robert A. Cassidy, Charles H. Hale, James F. Riddle."

Meanwhile their services were rendered upon a more pleasant occasion,—the inauguration of Governor Curtin, which took place January 15th, at Harrisburg. The flag of the Fencibles, which he had received on behalf of the company from the ladies of Bellefonte nearly three years before, waved over Governor Curtin's head when delivering his inaugural.

The Independent Dragoons, Capt. James Dunlap, held a meeting at Pine Grove Mills, which was addressed by L. Neff and Professors Patterson, of the Boalsburg, and Thomas, of Pine Grove Academies. This meeting passed resolutions favorable to any honorable compromise, and approved of Judge Hale's course; and at the same time a paper similar to that printed above, signed by the members of the Fencibles, was signed by every member of the Dragoons except two.

On Friday, April 12th, at half-past four, the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter: armed revolt was inaugurated. Discord ceased in Centre County and was succeeded by intense enthusiasm in support of the Union. The following editorial in the *Central Press* of the 18th of April portrays graphically how the news was received in Bellefonte, and what preparations Centre County made for the war:

"On Saturday evening last a telegraphic dispatch was received which threw Bellefonte into a fever. It stated that Fort Sumter had been fired into and was replying with two guns. The excitement became intense, and from about seven o'clock on Saturday evening the telegraph-office was crowded with persons anxiously waiting to hear the news from the scene of conflict. As dispatch succeeded dispatch the excitement subsided and was followed by a feeling of patriotic indignation at the conduct of the Southern rebels. On Sunday knots of persons might have been seen congregating on the corners in the vicinity of the telegraph-office, but, with the exception of one dispatch, no communication was had. On Monday the anxiety of our citizens was aroused to the highest pitch, and the streets presented a scene of unusual bustle and excitement. Dispatches were received announcing the evacuation of Fort Sumter, after a resistance of thirty-six hours to a terrible fire from the batteries which surround it, during which the fort suffered severely. The barracks having taken fire from the shot and shell of the rebels, the fire was thus communicated to the magazine, which exploded, killing five of Anderson's men. After the surrender, Maj. Anderson and his command left for New York. A dispatch from Philadelphia represents the excitement there as intense. The dispatches of Monday evening stated that Fort Pickens had been reinforced by the Federal government on Sunday evening, and would now be able to resist any attack that could be made upon it. The President has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress and calling for seventy-five thousand men. Governor Curtin has offered the services of one hundred

thousand men as Pennsylvania's share of the required number. On Monday evening the streets presented a scene of animation only equaled by that of the political excitement of the late campaign. The war news was the all-absorbing topic, and was discussed with an interest and determination which showed the most perfect unanimity in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. A meeting of the Fencibles was called for Monday evening, and at the hour appointed the armory was crowded with persons anxious to hear the result of their deliberations. The ranks were fuller than they had been at any previous meeting for a year. The discussions were participated in by quite a number, and resulted in the appointment of a committee of five, whose business it would be to ascertain how many could be enrolled for active service. The Fencibles have, virtually, been a defunct institution since last fall, but the reception of the war news has imparted new energies to it, and instead of blotting it out, has awakened it to a new more than ever vigorous existence. Mr. Charles H. Dale, Esq., major of the Logan Battalion, having offered the services of his command to the Governor, received a dispatch from Eli Shiver, Secretary of State, about nine o'clock on Monday evening, accepting the same, and informing him to hold his command in readiness to march at short notice. Placards were posted on Tuesday morning calling for a meeting of the Logan Battalion at the Arbitration Room on Tuesday, at one o'clock P.M., for the purpose of taking action on Secretary Shiver's communication. Just at the moment when the meeting was to convene, and even while the court-house bell pealed forth the summons for the assembling of the military, two dispatches were received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one addressed to Maj. C. H. Dale, calling upon him to march to Harrisburg immediately with his battalion, and another addressed to Capt. Robert McFarlane, of the Cameron Infantry, of Boalsburg, ordering him to proceed to Harrisburg at once with his company. The dispatches informed these gentlemen that arms and equipments would be furnished by the government. The meeting was organized by the selection of Mr. James Armor, a veteran of the war of 1812, as president, who stated the object of the meeting in a most patriotic speech, which moved the audience to tears. Arrangements were made for opening a recruiting-office at the armory for the enlistment of volunteers. The existing companies will leave as soon as their ranks are filled. In the evening a dispatch was received by H. N. McAllister, Esq., requesting that a public meeting be called at once, and that the company be increased to one hundred men. A messenger from Capt. Robert McFarlane, of the Cameron Infantry, said that he would have between sixty and eighty men ready to march by Monday or Tuesday morning next. The armory presented a scene of the wildest excitement until a late hour in the evening. Runners were dispatched in every direction bearing posters calling for a meeting at the court-house on Wednesday, at two o'clock P.M. The national colors are waving from all the principal and public buildings."

Enthusiastic Meeting of the People.—In response to the call issued on Wednesday morning for a meeting of the citizens of Centre County at the court-house, for the purpose of taking action on the late requisition made on this State for sixteen regiments of volunteers, one of the largest and most patriotic gatherings that has ever convened in this place assembled at the place designated at two o'clock P.M. on Wednesday. Maj. James Armor was called to the chair. Twelve vice-presidents and two secretaries were elected, after which, on motion of H. N. McAllister, Esq., Hon. James T. Hale stated the object of the meeting in a brief but patriotic speech.

The following subscriptions were made for the support of the families of volunteers:

Robert Valentine.....	\$300	A. S. Valentine.....	\$150
Samuel Linn.....	100	McCoy, Linn & Co.....	200
Ira C. Mitchell.....	100	Cyrus T. Alexander.....	100
W. T. Valentine.....	200	M. Waddle.....	100
James T. Hale.....	200	George Livingston.....	100
William F. Reynolds.....	200	Joseph Gregg.....	100
H. N. McAllister.....	200	John Brackbill.....	25
R. B. Valentine.....	300	George W. Tate.....	25
K. T. Milliken.....	300	Henry Vandyke.....	100
William Rodgers.....	200	John T. Johnston.....	50
E. C. Humes.....	200	William H. Longwell.....	50
James Gordon.....	100	William Gahagan.....	25

J. D. Turner.....	\$25	William Levy.....	\$10
S. Haupt, Jr., & Co.....	50	Samuel Harris.....	10
Francis John.....	25	William Furr.....	10
William H. Hall.....	100	C. & J. Curtis.....	100
J. G. McMeen.....	100	James Ward.....	10
E. Green.....	50	John M. Wagner.....	25
William J. Stein.....	25	Moses A. Leach.....	15
M. B. Lock.....	25	G. H. Weaver.....	25
William Marshall.....	25	George W. Jackson.....	25
Rev. Thomas Sherlock.....	20	A. M. White.....	10
R. G. Durham.....	25	William P. Wilson.....	100
John Tomner.....	50	Philo Ward.....	100
James Alexander.....	25	S. L. Wills.....	25
William McCafferty.....	3	A. C. Idlings.....	25
A. Ammerman.....	15	John Adams.....	25
George H. Downing.....	20	Adam Hoy.....	25
William S. Triplett.....	20	Joseph H. Weaver.....	10
John Way.....	15	William Curtis.....	10
Ferdinand Leeb.....	25	Josef Klingner.....	10
Joseph T. Conly.....	10	Daniel McGinley.....	10
William S. Wolf.....	10		

In Snow Shoe a company was formed, with James Gilliland as captain; Dr. A. A. Yarington, first lieutenant; Samuel W. Askey, second lieutenant; and David Bells, orderly, and a resolution passed to tender its services.

The Bellefonte Fencibles, Capt. John B. Mitchell, offered their services, and as promptly proceeded to Harrisburg, one hundred and seventy-seven strong. The Eagle Guards, under Capt. A. B. Snyder, one hundred and twenty-five strong, soon followed. A third company was formed with the overplus (beyond the seventy-seven required) of these companies, under Capt. John N. Stover. Capt. Robert McFarlane left Boalsburg on the 19th with the Cameron Infantry, one hundred and twenty-seven men; and Frank W. Hess, a school-teacher at Potter's Mills, took down some men, and organized a company from the overplus Centre County recruits at Harrisburg.

The people of Bellefonte in three days raised a fund of six thousand nine hundred dollars for the support of the families of those who had gone into the service. Home guards were organized in Bellefonte,—a company of fifty, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, under Capt. Robert A. Cassidy, and one composed of men between the ages of twenty-five and sixty, under the command of Capt. John H. Morrison. The Stars and Stripes were floating from nearly every house, and the heavy tread of the home guards marching through the streets to the tap of the drum reminded people that grim-visaged war had come.

The Centre Guards, enlisted for three years, was organized at Bellefonte, May 13th, choosing temporarily for officers J. Irvin Gregg, captain; H. P. Petrikin, first lieutenant; Richard Dinsmore, second lieutenant. This company marched on the 6th of June, and was mustered in as Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment, or Fifth Reserves, June 21st.

A police force was also organized by Burgess Gahagan: Chief, Charles Wilson; First Lieutenant, Adam Hoy; Second Lieutenant, John Bergstresser; Privates, Benjamin Schrack, William H. Longwell, H. Crosthwaite, Delaune Gray, Daniel McGinley, John McDermott, G. W. Thomas, William Valentine, J. J. Brisbin, R. A. Cassidy, and P. B. Wilson.

The Curtin Mounted Rangers was also organized in May. Home guards were formed at Milesburg,

Philipsburg, and Pine Grove. July 11th, Corp. Frank McGarvey, of the Centre Guards, came to Bellefonte to recruit twenty-four men, the companies having their complement increased to one hundred and one men. He enlisted and returned with nineteen men within a week.

Saturday, August 10th, the Independent Cavalry Company left Milesburg, one hundred and twenty strong, composed of wood-choppers, lumbermen, colliers, all able-bodied men, under the command of Lieut. Lipton. This company was mustered in as Company E, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, or Forty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Aug. 12, 1861.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE BELLEFONTE FENCIBLES—EAGLE GUARDS—CAMERON INFANTRY AND THREE MONTHS' SERVICE—HESS'S COMPANY CAPTURED.

THE Fencibles were mustered into the Second Regiment, Col. F. S. Staumbaugh, for three months' service, April 20, 1861, as Company H of that regiment.

ROLL.

John B. Mitchell, capt.; James A. Beaver, 1st lieutenant; Charles H. Hale, 2d lieutenant; Monroe Arnor, 1st sergeant; Charles R. Bullock, 2d sergeant; John A. Bayard, 3d sergeant; H. H. Montgomery, 4th sergeant; Cyrus Strickland, 1st corp.; Thomas C. Crawford, 2d corp.; John L. Johnson, 3d corp.; John Harris, 4th corp.; George A. Bayard, musician; George H. Borkert, musician; died at Camp Scott, in May; brought home to Rebersburg and buried.

Privates.

Adams, F. B.
Armstrong, G. W.
Beale, Joshua W.
Butler, Samuel.
Calhoun, Henry.
Cheeseman, R. C.
Cortner, Albert H.
Curtin, John I.
Dinges, Jacob.
Dixoo, Hezekiah.
Fulton, James.¹
Fulton, Joseph H.
Harris, James.
Harris, Henry P.
Harrold, Cornelius.
Hart, William J.
Haupt, Allison.
Hays, M.
Heverly, James.
Hicks, Alfred.
Hughes, James.
Jack, John T.
Johnston, Walter S.
Johnston, Matthew.
Kelley, Thomas F.
Lingle, Harvey S.
Lucas, James G.
Lucas, John M.
McCauley, William C.
McNamy, Barth.
McCoa, William A.
McGuire, William H.
Miller, Abraham.

Neff, Andrew G. (died at Harrisburg).
Nicholas, Samuel I.
O'Leary, Jeremiah.
Orner, William.
Pennington, Henry C.
Piper, George D.
Robb, Charles.
Rosensteel, J. M.
Roush, Simon.
Rowan, George.
Stone, Henry H.
Stoneroad, Curtin P.
Schnell, Joseph, Jr.
Schlem, J. W.
Showalter, William.
Smith, W. J. (died at Hagerstown, July 3d).
Shaugler, George W.
Stewart, Josiah.
Tate, Foster.
Tate, John R.
Tate, John.
Tate, William.
Thomas, Isaac.
Thomas, Joseph D.
Valentine, A. S., Jr.
Van Valen, Waldo C.
Waddle, James C.
Ward, William.
Wilson, Francis.
Yeager, Henry C.

The Second Regiment was ordered to Washington, and left on the 21st, but was stopped at Cockeysville on account of burning of the railroad bridge; thence it returned to Chambersburg, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Col. Wyncoop, Second Division, Gen. W. H. Keim, and participated in Gen. Patterson's campaign, and was mustered out of service July 26th. James H. Dobbins, M.D., of Bellefonte, was surgeon of the Second Regiment. The Fencibles reached home July 29th, and were welcomed at the court-house, Judge Lewis addressing them.

The Eagle Guards were mustered into the Fourth Regiment, Col. John F. Hartranft commanding, April 19, 1861, as Company H of that regiment.

ROLL.

Austin B. Snyder, capt.; William H. Blair, 1st lieutenant; William L. Raphale, 2d lieutenant; James Hughes, 1st sergeant; E. R. Goodfellow, 2d sergeant; John S. Boell, 3d sergeant; Joseph A. Clark, 4th sergeant; William C. Davis, 1st corp.; James Dowling, 2d corp.; Charles Gleason, 3d corp.; L. B. Holt, 4th corp.; George Young, Emory Hutton, musicians.

Privates.

Antes, Frederick T.
Anderson, J. G.
Ammerman, Thomas.
Barger, James.
Barger, Constance.
Barger, John.
Bathurst, Simon.
Beadley, Philip.
Bland, Edward.
Bowers, Levi.
Clark, William.
Cox, George.
Curtin, James B.
Doyle, Andrew.
Dowling, Edward.
Drawsker, Alexander.
Eminkeiser, A. F.
Fell, Charles.
Fink, John.
Funk, George.
Funk, Joseph.
Garner, George W.
Hamilton, Thomas B.
Harshberger, Abraham.
Hayes, James.
Henry, John C.
Hinton, Robert.
Hollahan, John F.
Hollabaugh, R. C.
Holt, Thomas.
Huey, Samuel.
Hutton, Emory I.
Kengott, Henry.

Keyes, Stanley.
Kniesly, George H.
Kool, Ira.
Kulp, James D.
Laughlin, Michael.
Lehr, Jacob.
McCartney, James E.
McLenehan, William.
Mackey, William.
Martin, Hugh.
Miles, Richard.
Miller, Samuel L.
Mullin, Frank.
Parsons, David H.
Powers, Daniel.
Powers, James.
Sands, Henry.
Schnell, Augustus T.
Shirk, William.
Shultz, William H.
Shelly, Joseph.
Spears, Edward.
Steel, C. P.²
Swerd, Wendell.
Sweyers, Daniel.
Swiler, John.
Twitwaire, Henry.
Waltz, Calvin.
Wetsler, William W.
Wilson, John A.
Wilson, William.
Wynlaad, George G.

The Fourth Regiment proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and on the 8th of May to Washington. It was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, of Gen. McDowell's army, and moved with the division to Centreville, but its term expired July 20th, and it was mustered out accordingly. The Eagle Guards reached Bellefonte July 30th, and were appropriately welcomed home. The whole company returned in good health except four.

The Cameron Infantry was mustered into the Sev-

¹ James Fulton died of camp fever, at Milesburg Iron-Works, Sept. 9, 1861.

² Discharged on account of sickness, May 11, 1861.

enth Regiment, Col. William H. Irwin, April 22, 1861, as Company II of that regiment, of which Charles R. Foster was surgeon, and James M. Thompson assistant surgeon.

ROLL.

Robert McFarlane, capt.; John Boal, 1st lieutenant; William N. Reiley, 2d lieutenant; George A. Jacobs, 1st sergeant; A. Boyd Hutchinson, 2d sergeant; C. L. Greenough, 3d sergeant; Adam Hess, 4th sergeant; George Cronmiller, 1st corp.; William Shoop, 2d corp.; John Beck, 3d corp.; Henry Forbes, 4th corp.; hospital nurse; John C. Faber, William Harpster, musicians.

Privates.

Barto, Jacob.
Beck, John.
Biugaman, James A.
Blair, J. H.
Brown, G. W.
Brown, Jeremiah C.
Burchfield, Aaron.
Burchfield, Penrose J.
Campbell, David S.
Cramer, Andrew G.
Cornmesser, William B.
Dale, Alfred.
Daughenbaugh, Jacob.
Dennis, Samuel B.
Duffie, George.
Eckenroth, Charles.
Eckenroth, Henry.
Evey, Henry.
Farber, John H.
Forbes, Henry.
Fox, Joseph.
Fulton, John.
Garner, Daniel.
Gray, William Y.
Harnan, Charles C.
Harpster, John H.
Harrison, Michael D.
Haughenbaugh, Harrison.
Haughenbaugh, Hiram.
Hook, John.
Hoy, John H.
Jacobs, John H.
Johns, David H.

Many of this company re-enlisted for three years in the Forty-ninth, under Capt. John Boal. John Fulton and Daniel S. Parker were killed in a railroad accident near Relay House, Md., when going out to service in September, 1861.

The Seventh Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade of the First Division, Gen. George Cadwalader, in Gen. Patterson's command, and was discharged beyond Shepherdstown on July 22d.

The Curtin Guards, Capt. Stover, were mustered, April 24, 1861, into the Tenth Regiment, Col. S. A. Meredith.

ROLL.

John H. Stover, capt.; Bellefonte; John A. Rodgers, 1st lieutenant; Bellefonte; James P. Gregg, 2d lieutenant; Milesburg; George H. Stover, 1st sergeant; Aaronburg; Jacob H. Meyer, 2d sergeant; Bellefonte; Thomas B. Quay, 3d sergeant; Salona; Jesse Lucas, 4th sergeant; Snow Shoe; James F. Riddle, 1st corp.; Bellefonte; Sidney T. Muffley, 2d corp.; Bellefonte; Mark McKean, 3d corp.; Zion; John Williams, musician; Millheim; Joseph Frochmiller, musician.

Privates.

Alerd, John, Bellefonte.
Anderson, John, Bellefonte.
Barringer, Andrew, Boiling Spring.
Benner, Harvey H., Bellefonte.
Beck, Henry S., Brush Valley.
Bell, Walter H., Aaronburg.
Blessing, Lewis, Brush Valley.
Campbell, George, Unionville.

Cook, Henry C., Aaronburg.
Cook, Lindsay N., Aaronburg.
Dixon, Samuel S., Bellefonte.
Fulmer, Levi A., Rebersburg.
Gunsaulds, John, Snow Shoe.
Hanna, D. John, Snow Shoe.
Hendershot, David, Bellefonte.
Hinton, Charles, Snow Shoe.
Hulton, Joseph S., Snow Shoe.
Huntzelman, Michael.
Johnston, Charles, Milesburg.
Keys, Curtin, Milesburg.
Lucas, Harrison, Snow Shoe.
Lucas, William, Snow Shoe.
McBride, James E., Bellefonte.
Otto, Samuel B., Millheim.

Peters, Joseph J., Bellefonte.
Pruner, Daniel D., Bellefonte.
Rodgers, George D., Bellefonte.
Rothrock, Thomas, Bellefonte.
Shearer, Henry A., Zion.
Showers, William, Zion.
Spangler, Simon, Rebersburg.
Spence, John, Milesburg.
Stone, Joseph G., Pleasant Gap.
Truckmiller, Joseph, Bellefonte.
Ulrich, George, Millheim.
Updegrave, Ellis.
Walter, David, Aaronburg.
White, David, Milesburg.
Williams, John, Milesburg.
Winters, Charles H.¹

The Curtin Guards returned August 3d.

Frank W. Hess, who was teaching school at Potter's Mills, recruited a company in part in that neighborhood, which was filled up (by conceding the first lieutenantcy to Lieut. John B. Hoskins, of Schuylkill) with Lieut. Hoskins' recruited men from Schuylkill County. It became Company I, Fifteenth Regiment, Col. Richard A. Oakford, Fifth Brigade, Gen. J. S. Negley, Second Division, Gen. Keim.

The following roll embraces only those members of the company from Centre County, with the addition of a * to those captured:

Frank W. Hess, capt., Potter's Mills, afterwards major of cavalry; John B. Hutchinson,* 2d lieutenant, Potter's Mills; Wilson P. Palmer,* corp., afterwards capt. Co. G, 210th Regt.; Isaac T. Cross, corp.; Claudius Hess,* corp.; George Swinehart, musician.

Privates.

Barger,* John.
Boyer, William J.
Crosswithe, Lot.
Farner,* Thomas.
Gares, Jeremiah.
Marks,* Isaac W., Centre Hall.
Went,* G. W.
Betylon,* Amos.
Barrows, Frank.
Decker, Thomas.
Faust, Jacob.
Ketner, George.
Sankey, Henry P., Potter's Mills.
Zettie,* James A., Potter.

From a statement made by Henry P. Sankey, who was a private in Capt. Hess' company, and one of those captured, we glean the following particulars:

On the morning of the 2d of July the army crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, Md., the Fifth Brigade having the right of the Second Division. About a mile from the ford Negley's brigade diverged from the turnpike leading to Martinsburg (the line of march of the main column) by a road leading to the right. Company I was then thrown forward to the right and left as skirmishers, and had advanced about two miles, when a halt was ordered for rest and to allow the brigade to catch up. Lieut. Hutchinson was with the skirmishers on the left, Capt. Hess and Lieut. Hoskins were with the flankers on the right, leaving the main portion of the company without any officer in command.

Col. Ashby, with a battalion of cavalry dressed in the blue blouses of the Second United States Cavalry, surrendered by Gen. Twiggs' treachery in Texas,

¹ Charles H. Winters, son of Samuel, died at Chambersburg, aged eighteen years, May 21, 1861, of inflammatory rheumatism. His body was brought to his home at Rebersburg for interment.

came from a thick wood, and, dividing, a portion swooped down upon Lieut. John B. Hutchinson's skirmishers and captured them; the other portion came out of a second woods into a field and rode up to the fence where the main portion of Company I was resting, and ordered the bars thrown down to allow them to pass into the road. Unsuspectingly this was done, when they shot down Patrick Glenen, a private of Company I, from Schuylkill County, and their leader cried out, "Surrender, you damned Yankees! surrender to Jeff Davis!" Having no officers to command them, and not even able to assemble for resistance, they were hurried off, forty-four men in all, according to Lieut. Hutchinson's statement.

Mr. Sankey says they were hurried on to Martinsburg, where they were allowed to have something to eat, and then pushed on ten miles farther, where they passed the night in a stable. On the 3d they reached Winchester, where they were placed in jail, and remained until the 18th. The jail alive with vermin. On the 18th they were marched to Strasburg, eighteen miles, and on the 19th placed in the cars for Manassas Junction. Here the rebels were full of bad whiskey, and severely threatened "the damned Yankees." On the 20th they reached Richmond, where they were met by an excited, angry mob, and were in some fear of their lives at its hands, but were finally lodged in a tobacco manufactory, which had been converted into a prison.

Here in one of the prison hospitals James A. Zettie, of Potter township, died on the 16th of September of typhoid fever. On the 25th of September they, with several hundred other prisoners of war, were put on the cars bound for New Orleans, where they were placed in prison among thieves and murderers, to endure the concomitants of Southern prison life—ants, cockroaches, and mosquitoes—until the 6th of February, 1862, when they were transferred to Salisbury, N. C. They remained at Salisbury until the 3d of June, when they were paroled and mustered out of service at New York on the 18th of June, 1862.

August 18th, Sunday, Augustus H. Poorman was killed by Edward Lipton and William Hays at the residence of Elias Horner, on Nittany Mountain, six miles south of Bellefonte. The parties had been at a camp-meeting and were drunk, and on their way home met at that place, where a fight occurred, which resulted in the death of Poorman. They were tried at November term, Hale and McAllister for defendants, Macmanus, Wallace, and Kealsh for Commonwealth. Hays was acquitted, and Lipton convicted of manslaughter.

The Democratic County Convention met August 27th, and nominated the following ticket: Senator, William H. Blair; Assembly, Robert F. Barron, of Ferguson; Associate Judges, Samuel Strohecker, of Miles, and John S. Proudfoot, of Milesburg; Treasurer, Dr. John B. Mitchell, of Bellefonte; Commis-

sioner, Amos Alexander, of Penn; Auditor, Gen. George Buchanan, of Gregg. This convention declined a proposition of the Republicans to unite on a Union ticket. The Republicans nominated Samuel McWilliams, of Ferguson township, for Assembly; Peter Wilson, of Gregg, and Jacob Baker, of Howard, for associate judges; C. G. Ryman, of Milesburg, for treasurer; Thomas Hutchinson, of Potter, for county commissioner; and J. H. McClure, of Bellefonte, for auditor.

CHAPTER XLV.

THREE YEAR COMPANIES—CENTRE GUARDS (FIFTH RESERVES)—THE INDEPENDENT CAVALRY.

SEPTEMBER 4th, Capt. Raphill's company of three years left Bellefonte for Harrisburg. Captain, William L. Raphill; First Lieutenant, James P. Hughes; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Stone. This company not being complete was consolidated in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Capt. Raphill appointed first lieutenant thereof.

The Milesburg Infantry left Milesburg Aug. 21, 1861, under Capt. J. Miles Green, numbering about seventy-five men. This company was mustered into the Forty-ninth Regiment, Col. Wm. H. Irwin, as Company A; at its organization, September 14th.

The McAllister Rifles, Capt. A. B. Snyder, numbering nearly ninety men, left Bellefonte October 1st. It was mustered in as Company G of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Hartranft.

In August a company was raised by Lieut. John Boal, of Capt. Robert McFarlane's company, and called the Penn's Valley Infantry. This company was mustered into the Forty-ninth Regiment, Col. Wm. H. Irwin.

In October, Company D, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Brooke, was raised in Centre and Clearfield Counties. First Lieut. James S. Hall and Second Lieut. John Howe belonged to Centre County.

September 12th, the Bald Eagle Infantry, under the command of J. Irvin Curtin, left Howard with ninety-five men. This company was mustered in as Company A of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas Welsh.

At the October election Wm. H. Blair, for senator, had 703 majority; Barron, for Assembly, 519 majority; Strohecker, for associate judge, 404; Proudfoot, 452; Alexander, for commissioner, 670; Buchanan, for auditor, 517. Union and Clinton gave majorities for Johnston, and elected him over Col. W. H. Blair.

ROLL OF THE CENTRE GUARDS, COMPANY E, THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES).

Col. Seneca G. Simmons.

John Irvin Gregg, capt; June 21, 1861; res. July 12, 1861, to accept service in the regular army; pro. to col. 161st Pa. (16th Cav.) Nov.

14, 1862; to brev. brig.-gen. Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom Aug. 16, 1864; brev. maj.-gen. March 13, 1865; wounded at Sailor's Creek April 7, 1865; captured April 8th; present at headquarters at Gen. Lee's surrender; must. out Aug. 11, 1865; subsequently col. in the regular army.

J. Harvey Larimer, do.; May 15, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. C to capt. Co. E, July 12, 1861; to maj. May 1, 1863; killed at Bristol Station Feb. 14, 1864.

Richard Dinsmore, Walker; June 21, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut. Sept. 17, 1862; to capt. March 5, 1863; disch. March 12, 1865.

II. P. Petriken, Bellefonte, 1st lieut.; June 21, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 16, 1862.

Joseph P. Lucas, Boggs, 1st lieut.; June 21, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 17, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 5, 1863; wounded, with loss of leg, at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; disch. Sept. 17, 1863.

David McK. Betts, Burnside, 1st lieut.; July 9, 1861; pro. from musician Co. C to 2d lieut. March 5, 1862; to 1st lieut. Sept. 17, 1863; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Samuel W. Askey, Snow Shoe, 1st sergt.; June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Irvin Delaney, Boggs, sergt.; June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Martin V. Force, Walker, sergt.; July 25, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Marshall Cox, Burnside, sergt.; June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Joseph L. Watson, Miles, sergt.; June 21, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Hamilton Whisler, Bonner, sergt.; June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Samuel Gault, Snow Shoe, sergt.; July 25, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Frank McGarvey, Snow Shoe, sergt.; June 21, 1861; killed at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

William B. Wertz, Half-Moon, corp.; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.

Richard Multroney, Snow Shoe, corp.; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.

William Eiters, Snow Shoe, corp.; Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. June 6, 1864; veteran.

Henry McCauslin, Walker; June 21, 1861; disch. June 25, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

C. A. McLaughlin, Snow Shoe; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.

John Shively, Phillipsburg, corp.; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.

William Hinton, Snow Shoe, corp.; died Oct. 4, 1862, of wounds received at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

David Fulton, Hecla, corp.; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Emanuel Bower, Burnside; died July 21, 1862, of wounds received at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Benjamin R. Hall, Milesburg.

Priests.

Askey, Robert M., Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861, to Jan. 11, 1864.

Askey, James, Burnside; Oct. 10, 1861; wounded June 30, 1862; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.

Aston, Owen, Jr., Hecla; June 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 16, 1862, for wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Arnold, William H., Bellefonte; June 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Askey, Jacob, Burnside; June 21, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov. 5, 1861.

Askey, Robert M., Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 16, 1862.

Boyles, James, Snow Shoe; July 25, 1861; wounded at Wilderuss May 6, 1864; absent in hosp. at muster out.

Bullock, Parker W., Boggs; June 21, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.

Bower, Jackson, Burnside; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 11, 1864; veteran.

Beightol, John H., Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; killed at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Bradley, James, Walker; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Comer, Henry S., Walker; June 21, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Comer, William, Hecla; June 21, 1861; disch. June 21, 1863, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Dusenbury, William, Hecla; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Elliot, George, Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1862, by G. O. 154, War Department.

Eiters, John B., Burnside; June 21, 1861; died July 3, 1862, of wounds received at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Eckley, Wharton, Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; killed at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Ennis, Dayton, Rush; June 21, 1861; wounded and prisoner June 30, 1862; died at New York Aug. 9, 1862.

Fleming, Thomas E.; June 21, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Fisher, Franklin, Bellefonte; July 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1863.

Fraver, George, Taylor; June 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 23, 1862, for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.

Gorman, Patrick, Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; trans. from Vet. Res. Corps; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Garritt, John H., Walker; June 21, 1861; disch. Feb. 27, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Glenn, Curtin A., Milesburg; June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Green, Samuel, Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; deserted April 30, 1863.

Haines, William, Howard; June 21, 1861; trans. from Vet. Res. Corps; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Hughes, James, Howard; June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.

Hinton, Harvey, Howard; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Hinton, George, Burnside; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Harnish, Allen, Worth; June 21, 1861; died July 22, 1862, of wounds received at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Hinton, Isaac, Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

Halabangh, Samuel, Bellefonte; June 21, 1861; died at Richmond Jan. 22, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Kelly, Thomas, Snow Shoe; July 25, 1861; died Dec. 18, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

King, William H., Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; died Jan. 18, 1864, at Convalescent Camp, Va.

Lucas, Isaac Y., Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; June 11, 1864.

Lucas, Thomas B., Snow Shoe; July 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862; died May 31, 1863, at Snow Shoe.

Lucas, Henry M., Snow Shoe; July 25, 1861; died Nov. 23, 1861, at Camp Pierpont, Va.; buried at Snow Shoe.

Musser, John, Ferguson; Sept. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 21, 1863.

Murray, Joseph L., Snow Shoe; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Mulholland, D. B., Burnside; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Murray, Patrick, Bellefonte; June 21, 1861; killed at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

Mann, Joseph, Curtin; June 21, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Michael, John H., Burnside; July 25, 1861; killed at New Market Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

McKean, James, Walker; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.

McManan, William, Howard; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.

McKinney, James, Howard; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

McQuillan, Thomas, Walker; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Neal, David, Ferguson; June 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1862, for wounds received at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.

Osenwaltz, John, Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 20, 1862.

Price, David, Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.

Parker, George E., Rush; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Robb, Henry, Walker; June 21, 1861; com. 2d lieut. June 10, 1864; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Ross, Thomas, Burnside; June 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 11, 1862.

Runk, John B., Phillipsburg; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.

Showers, Daniel, Walker; June 21, 1861; wounded in action May 9, 1864.

Swiers, Joseph Y.; July 25, 1861; prisoner from May 23, 1864, to April 25, 1865; must. out June 6, 1865.

Scott, Robert S., Snow Shoe; July 25, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Sweetwood, Levi, Snow Shoe; July 25, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 191st Regt. P. V., June 6, 1864; veteran.
 Shiffer, George W., Ferguson; June 21, 1861; disch. Nov. 29, 1862.
 Sarvey, John, Buraside; June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 25, '61.
 Shaner, John, Boggs; July 25, 1861; wounded June 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 28, 1862.
 Treziulny, J. F. P., Milesburg; June 21, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Williams, David, Phillipsburg; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.
 Walter, John, Boggs; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.
 Weaver, John T., Snow Shoe; June 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 26, 1863, for wounds received in action Jan. 20, 1862.
 White, James, Bellefonte; June 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Williams, Herbert, Snow Shoe; July 25, 1861; disch. for wounds received in action June 30, 1862.
 Yarnell, John B., Phillipsburg; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY.

Mustered in as Company E, 44th Pa. Regt., or 1st Pa. Cav.

Col. George D. Bayard.
 Asst. Surg. Samuel Alexander, M.D., killed at Dranesville Nov. 26, 1861.

COMPANY C.

Jonathan Wolf, Miles, capt.; res. Oct. 10, 1861.
 Robert R. Lipton, Boggs, capt.; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 1861; res. March 31, 1862.
 Jeremiah Newman, Bellefonte, capt.; pro. to 1st lieut. March 1, 1862; to capt. March 1, 1863; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.
 John A. Bayard, Bellefonte, 1st lieut.; pro. from 1st sergt. Oct. 1861; res. Feb. 26, 1862.
 Samuel Lipton, Milesburg, 1st lieut.; pro. to 2d lieut. May 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Feb. 10, 1863; res. March 18, 1863.
 Samuel T. Murray, Bellefonte, 2d lieut.; res. Dec. 1861.
 Charles L. Buffington, Milesburg, 2d lieut.; pro. from private to sergt.-maj. Nov. 23, 1861; to 2d lieut. and batt. adjt. Feb. 19, 1862.
 William C. Wilkey, Milesburg, q.m.-sergt.; pro. to sergt. January, 1862; wounded at Shepherdstown, Va., July 16, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 William Wilson (Is), Bellefonte, com.-sergt.; pro. to sergt. February, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Jesse Frey, Boggs, sergt.; pro. to sergt. November, 1861; trans. to battalion Sept. 9, 1864.
 William C. Murray, Milesburg, sergt.; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 1, 1862.
 John L. Craft, Boggs, sergt.; pro. to sergt. September, 1862; wounded July 28, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. Co. F March 5, 1865; trans. to 2d Regt. Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865; veteran.
 H. H. McCullough, Milesburg, sergt.; killed at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864.
 Edwin B. Holt, sergt.; pro. to sergt. June 16, 1863; trans. to 1st Pa. Cav. John Williams, Boggs, sergt.; pro. to sergt. March, 1864; mustered out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Cooke, Milesburg, corp.; died Nov. 28, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 Joseph Shook, Unionville, corp.; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 14, 1862.
 William Lowrey, Benner, corp.; wounded at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
 William H. Buck, Liberty, corp.; captured at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1863; trans. to battalion Sept. 9, 1864.
 Joseph Schlem, Bellefonte, corp.; disch. Feb. 8, 1863.
 William S. Esworthy, Walker, corp.; died July 23, 1864, of wounds received June 22, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
 Samuel S. Krutzer, Spring, corp.; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.
 James V. Gault, Taylor, corp.; wounded at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864.
 William Wyland, Boggs, corp.; pro. to corp. July 25, 1864.

Privates.

Anderson, Thomas K., Boggs; disch. Feb. 13, 1862.
 Bradley, John C., Walker; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
 Buck, William T., Marion; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
 Boell, Henry J., Bellefonte; disch. Feb. 10, 1863.
 Bruns, George, Potter; died April, 1862, at Alexandria; grave 1166.
 Cheeseman, John, Boggs; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.
 Dewitt, Martin; Dec. 19, 1863; wounded and prisoner May 9, 1861; died at Audersville Oct. 24, 1864; grave 11,394.

Fancey, Michael, Spring; disch. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Fulton, James, Walker; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Fenton, Thomas B., Patton; died March 18, 1862.
 Fell, Charles K., Boggs; died August, 1863.
 Grassmire, William, Bellefonte; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
 Garrett, William, Spring; to Sept. 9, 1864.
 Gault, John J., Taylor; Feb. 20, 1864; 1865.
 Gisenite, Peter, Potter; disch. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Grant, Thomas W., Liberty; captured July 16, 1861; trans. to battalion Sept. 9, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Hunter, Daniel W., Walker; Sept. 9, 1864.
 Hollabaugh, Rankin, Boggs; disch. Jan. 4, 1861.
 Huller, Joseph, Spring; captured June 24, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 James, George, Milesburg; disch. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Kress, Mortimer, Benner; to Sept. 9, 1864.
 Keyes, Charles, Boggs; Sept. 9, 1864.
 Kearns, Patrick B., Bellefonte; wounded at Malvern Hill Aug. 16, 1864.
 Keys, James, Bellefonte; disch. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Kline, Levi, Bellefonte; disch. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Kelly, Des Cartes, Harris; disch. on surg. cert. March 10, 1863.
 Keyes, Abraham S., Milesburg; Aug. 12, 1861.
 Miller, James, Boggs; Aug. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 18, 1862.
 Mills, Samuel, Harris; disch. Jan. 26, 1862.
 Morrison, Bernard, Spring; disch. Jan. 26, 1862.
 Miller, Abram V., Spring; April 1, 1862; disch. December, 1863.
 Martia, Hugh, Howard; disch. August, 1863.
 McMullin, Frank A., Boggs; trans. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Noll, John, Walker; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; died Jan. 19, 1864; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 Nyman, Milton, Boggs; disch. March 27, 1862.
 Nyman, Andrew B., Boggs; captured Nov. 16, 1863; died at Richmond, Va., March 9, 1864.
 Phalen, Fenton, Spring; disch. March 27, 1863.
 Parr, Joseph, Liberty; trans. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Reese, Valentine, Boggs; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., May 30, 1864.
 Rider, James, Milesburg; Sept. 9, 1864.
 Ringer, Alfred G., Boggs; Sept. 9, 1864.
 Roop, Konben, Harris; disch. March, 1863.
 Switzer, Crawford, Snow Shoe; Sept. 9, 1864.
 Smith, David, Boggs; Sept. 9, 1864.
 Shirk, William, Milesburg; Aug. 27, 1861; Sept. 9, 1864.
 Summers, William, Boggs; Aug. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 18, 1862.
 Stratton, Rufus D., Boggs; disch. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Struble, John C., Walker; trans. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Saxton, Timothy, Bellefonte; Aug. 12, 1861; trans. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Swisher, Arthur, Union; Aug. 12, 1861.
 Sands, Henry D., Milesburg; disch. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Tate, David, Spring; Aug. 1, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.
 Thomas, John H., Boggs; Aug. 12, 1861; disch. July 13, 1862.
 Ward, John, Snow Shoe; Aug. 12, 1861; disch. March 31, 1863.
 Watson, Stanley, Boggs; Aug. 12, 1861; to Sept. 9, 1864.
 Wilson, William (2d), Harris; Aug. 12, 1861; to Sept. 9, 1864.
 Witherite, William, Boggs; Aug. 12, 1861; died Oct. 27, 1863, Military Asylum, D. C.
 Wolf, Calvin, Snow Shoe; Aug. 12, 1861, to April 6, 1862.
 Wilson, Thomas, Milesburg; Aug. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Zerelman, Henry, Spring; Aug. 12, 1861; died June 13, 1864, of wounds received at Millford Station; buried at Alexandria, grave No. 2117; veteran.

CHAPTER XLVI.

PENN'S VALLEY INFANTRY—COMPANY E, FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA—COMPANY G, FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPT. J. MILES GREEN'S COMPANY.

Company A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania.

Col. William H. Irwin.

J. Miles Green, Milesburg, capt.; July 4, 1861; res. April 12, 1862.
 Andrew S. Davidson, Milesburg, 1st lieut.; July 4, 1861; pro. to capt. May 12, 1862; res. Nov. 17, 1862.
 William D. Harper, Milesburg, 2d lieut.; July 4, 1861; res. Feb. 26, 1862.

Sergeants, Aug. 19, 1861.

John W. Spence, Milesburg; disch. on surgeon's certificate.
 James A. Quiggle, Beech Creek. William Sellers, Liberty.
 John W. Stevens, Liberty.
 John M. Stevens, Howard; disch. April 9, 1862.

Corporals, Aug. 19, 1861.

Michael McLaughlin, Milesburg. Lewis Wetzlar, Boggs.
 William H. Confer, Howard; died May 24, 1862.
 Alexander W. Duke, Boggs; disch. June 12, 1862.
 James Hill, Milesburg; pro. to sergt.-maj. May 12, 1864; disch. Sept. 10, 1864.
 James A. Knole, Liberty; died Nov. 17, 1861.
 Daniel Swires, Boggs.

Musicians.

George W. Hutton, Benner; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.
 Alex. J. Draucher, Milesburg.
 Clement L. Murphy, Boggs, wagoner.

Privates.

Allen, Silas, Carrin.
 Ammerman, William H., Boggs; pro. corp. June 17, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Benner, John H., Benner. Broyn, Thomas, Beech Creek.
 Bowman, Samuel, Beech Creek. Cade, Charles W., Haines.
 Breath, Adam S., Howard. Cade, Erastus T., Haines.
 Bridges, William A., Beech Creek. Confer, John, Liberty.
 Confer, James M., Liberty; died Nov. 13, 1861.
 Currens, John, Beech Creek. Dale, Isaiah.
 Eckley, Joseph, Boggs; Aug. 19, 1861, to Sept. 15, 1864.
 Fennon, James H., Beech Creek. Farmer, Joseph, Boggs.
 Freim, Samuel F., Beech Creek. Fawver, James H.
 Haines, William, Howard; to Sept. 15, 1864.
 Harkless, George, Union; to Sept. 15, 1864.
 Harleyman, George F., Beech Creek.
 Harleyman, Thomas, Beech Creek.
 Heaton, William, Boggs. Jodon, Peter, Clinton County.
 Huff, William F., Beech Creek. Jones, H. P., Boggs.
 Hughey, James, Patton. Kaufman, D. M., Clinton County.
 Hutton, George, Benner. Keys, Charles R., Milesburg.
 Hutton, David, Clinton County.
 Kunes, John E., Liberty; to July 15, 1865.
 Lewis, William, Boggs.
 Lucas, Andrew, Boggs; wounded in action June 27, 1862.
 Lucas, Asbury W., Huston; detached to Western Flotilla Jan. 15, 1862.
 Lucas, James S., Howard. McAfee, David, Patton.
 McCloskey, Campbell, Beech Creek.
 McGinley, Edward, Boggs; died July 25, 1862, at Harrison's Landing.
 McGinley, I. G., Milesburg. McLaughlin, Michael, Milesburg.
 Martin, Andrew, Boggs. Miles, George W., Unionville.
 Miller, Eli, Beech Creek.
 Miller, George W., Bellefonte; disch. for disability.
 Miller, George, Boggs.
 Moses, Andrew, Boggs; detached to Western Flotilla Jan. 15, 1862.
 Moyer, John, Patton. Murphy, C. L., Boggs.
 Myers, John S. Perry, Charles, Clinton County.
 Poorman, Joseph, Boggs. Potts, Israel.
 Reading, Amos, Clinton County. Ricker, John, Liberty.
 Riggs, William.
 Rose, Thomas, Boggs; died August, 1862, in hospital in Philadelphia.
 Rose, William, Boggs. Ruple, Joseph, Clinton County.
 Ryan, Timothy, Clinton County. Selzer, John, Milesburg.
 Sennet, Michael, Boggs; disch. for disability at Washington.
 Shope, William E., Milesburg. Singer, William, Liberty.
 Spangler, Jonas, Liberty. Stewart, William T., Boggs.
 Sunday, Lewis, Benner. Veinetter, Joseph, Clinton County.
 Walker, David, Boggs. Walker, Wilson.
 Walker, William, Boggs. Williams, Valentine.
 White, George, Boggs.
 Wolf, Charles, Milesburg; detailed as brigade teamster July 12, 1862.
 Workman, Jacob, Liberty.

ROLL OF THE PENN'S VALLEY INFANTRY,

Enlisted at Boalsburg, Aug. 31, 1861, and mustered into the United States service as Company G, Forty ninth Regiment, Jan. 11, 1862.

The officers and privates of this company were transferred to Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment, and Company G was filled up with drafted men.

John Bond, Harris, capt.; res. Oct. 25, 1862, on account of ill health; re-entered the service, first as capt. of a militia company in emergency, 1863; com. Aug. 11, 1863, capt. of Co. A, 9th Pa. Cav. (92d Regt. Pa.); killed at Averysboro', N. C., on Sherman's march, March 13, 1865; buried at Raleigh, N. C., sec. 20, grave 53.

A. Boyd Hutchinson, Potter, 1st lieutenant; pro. to capt. Oct. 26, 1862; wounded at Rappahannock Station Sept. 9, 1863; at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; must. out Dec. 19, 1864.

William Reed, Ferguson, 2d lieutenant; disch. March 4, 1862.

Sergeants.

James P. Smith, Gregg; pro. sergt.-maj. Nov. 1, 1862; 2d lieutenant Nov. 16, 1862; 1st lieutenant Feb. 25, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; capt. June 3, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
 James T. Stuart, Harris; pro. 2d lieutenant March 16, 1862; to 1st lieutenant Nov. 16, 1862; wounded at Rappahannock Station Sept. 9, 1863; to capt. Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; com. maj. June 29, 1865; lieutenant-col. July 14, 1865.

William P. Kephart, Rock Forge; pro. capt. Co. I March 3, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

Christian Dule, Harris; pro. 2d lieutenant March 4, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania; 1st lieutenant Dec. 18, 1864; capt. June 27, 1865.

George Ketner, Potter; killed in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Corporals.

William P. Shop, Harris; pro. to sergt. March 16, 1862; disch. by reason of disability Feb. 7, 1863; re-entered the service as 1st lieutenant of U. S. colored troops.

Jeremiah C. Brown, Harris; sergt.; Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on expiration of term of service, Oct. 25, 1864.

John F. Woods, Gregg; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.

Jacob McCool, Ferguson; reduced to private at his own request Nov. 1, 1861; disch. July 15, 1865.

William H. H. Musser, Gregg; wounded at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.

William Youtz, Potter; killed at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.

Griffith Lytle, Harris; wounded at Rappahannock Station Sept. 9, 1863, at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.

John Miller, Harris; pro. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

Musican James F. Henderson, Rock Forge; trans. to Invalid Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Musican James H. Henderson; pro. to private Nov. 1, 1862.

William Shafer, Potter; wagoner; died of disease Sept. 4, 1862.

Privates.

Albright, Israel, Potter; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.

Albright, John, Potter; to Oct. 23, 1864.

Alters, William, Gregg; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.

Ammerman, Joseph, Harris; to July 15, 1865.

Armbruster, Gotlieb, Gregg; Aug. 31, 1861, to July 15, 1865.

Benner, Horatio M., Potter; killed at Hanover Court-House May 10, 1864.

Benner, John D., Benner; Jan. 30, 1862, to Jan. 30, 1865.

Booser, William K., Potter; disch. Feb. 6, 1863.

Breon, James L., Gregg; died of disease Dec. 15, 1862.

Bryman, William, Potter; disch. Jan. 17, 1863.

Burkheimer, John E., taken July 24, 1863, near White Plains, Va.; exchanged December, 1864; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.

Cain, Calvin, Gregg; sergt. March 4, 1864; killed in action at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Campbell, David S., Harris; disch. Nov. 10, 1863.

Campbell, Joseph C., Harris; corp. Oct. 23, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

Campbell, William F., Harris; disch. Aug. 1, 1862.

Colyer, William, Harris; disch. Nov. 20, 1864.

Cordin, William, Harris; captured on picket July 24, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864, grave No. 6237.

Croftwaite, John T., wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.

Duey, John M., Harris; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; died April 8, 1865, in field hospital, of wounds received at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Dunkle, John N., Gregg; July 15, 1865.

Dugan, James, Harris; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 2, 1862, grave 550.

Eckenroth, Charles, Harris; disch. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Fulton, John, Harris; killed by collision of cars Sept. 21, 1861.
 Gilbert, David, Harris; mortally wounded at Williamsburg May 5, 1862; died at general hospital, Philadelphia, May 16, 1862.
 Gilbert, James, Harris; Oct. 23, 1864.
 Glenn, Thomas, Harris; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 28, 1862.
 Harper, John L., Potter; Oct. 23, 1864.
 Hewes, William P., Potter; died in hospital at Philadelphia May 21, 1862.
 Hess, Joseph C., Potter; wounded on picket May 20, 1864; disch. Dec. 8, 1864.
 Hoy, John H., Harris; disch. July 27, 1864, for disability.
 Johnston, Hugh T., Spring; sergt. March 4, 1864; 2d Lieut. Dec. 17, 1864; 1st lieut. June 29, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Kaup, William, Harris; Oct. 23, 1864.
 Kennelly, James, Gregg; disch. Oct. 22, 1862, for disability.
 Knarr, Levi F., Gregg; disch. Feb. 20, 1863, for disability.
 Koon, Peter, Harris; disch. Sept. 18, 1862, for disability.
 Lauver, Charles, Potter; disch. Jan. 31, 1863, for disability.
 Lauver, Henry E., Potter; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.
 Lickly, William, Potter; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.
 Lowry, Joseph, Benner; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.
 Lowry, Lot, Benner; died in general hospital of disease Dec. 15, 1862.
 McElhattan, William, Harris; disch. Oct. 25, 1862, for disability.
 Mayes, Thomas C., Harris; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.
 Musser, John, Penn; killed on picket June 16, 1862, near Richmond, Va.
 Orr, Lot, Potter; died of disease Aug. 21, 1862.
 Purker, Daniel S., Benner; killed in collision of cars Sept. 21, 1861.
 Patten, James A., Harris; disch. Oct. 23, 1864.
 Raymond, David, Patton; disch. June 18, 1862, for disability.
 Raymond, Solomon, Marion; disch. June 18, 1862, for disability.
 Righter, James, Harris.
 Scriber, John E., Harris.
 Shortbill, James, Patton; disch. Jan. 30, 1863.
 Smith, Jacob, Harris; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Taylor, William H., Potter; to Oct. 23, 1864.
 Thompson, George W., Huston; to July 15, 1865.
 Toot, Thomas, Gregg; July 15, 1865.
 Toner, William H., Harris; disch. Oct. 14, 1862; disability.
 Wagner, B. F., Bellefonte; Oct. 23, 1864.
 Wilson, James, Bunsdale; died Aug. 14, 1862, of disease.
 Wolf, Frank C., Potter; wounded May 1, 1864; disch. Jan. 17, 1865.
 Working, Samuel, Potter; Oct. 23, 1864.
 Yeager, Andrew J., Huston; captured May 26, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga.
 Young, Israel, Harris; March 25, 1862, to March 25, 1865.

SOLDIERS FROM CENTRE COUNTY IN COMPANY E, FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Barto, Jacob, Half-Moon. Coil, Samuel, Ferguson.
 Fraun, Charles D., Marion; Sept. 1, 1861; pro. to corp. May 12, 1861; to sergt. Nov. 30, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Fravel, John, Marion.
 Hardington, L., Marion; died Jan. 19, 1863.
 Horlacker, James M., Liberty; Sept. 19, 1861, to April 21, 1862.
 Holmes, John, Marion.
 Kaup, William, Howard; Aug. 31, 1861, to Oct. 23, 1864.
 Kling, Abraham, Marion. Moyer, John, Huston.
 Potter, Israel, Liberty.
 Richards, John, Marion; Aug. 14, 1861, to 1865.
 Ross, John, Burnside. Ross, John, Marion.
 Smith, Homer S., Marion; Aug. 15, 1861, to Oct. 23, 1864.
 Smith, John H., Marion. Snyder, Stephen, Taylor.
 Transire, Stephen, Marion; Aug. 21, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. April 7, 1863, to 1st lieut.; April 20, 1865.
 Wakefield, W. H., Marion; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Aug. 12, 1862; to maj. June 15, 1864; to col. June 14, 1865.
 Watkins, William, Marion; Aug. 14, 1861, to July 15, 1865.
 Wenig, Calvin J., Marion; Aug. 14, 1861, to July 15, 1865.
 Wilson, Oliver P., Walker. Wirth, Jacob, Miles.
 Wolf, Gideon, Marion; Aug. 31, 1861, to Oct. 23, 1864.
 Walker, Andrew, Marion; Aug. 16, 1861, to July 15, 1865.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM CENTRE COUNTY IN THE FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. John F. Hartman.
 Date of muster, Oct. 17, 1861.

Field and Staff Officers.

Curtin B. Stoneroad, sergt.-maj.; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. G, June 25, 1864.
 Daniel P. Bilde, adjt.; res. June 5, 1862.

COMPANY O.

Austin B. Snyder, Bellefonte, capt.; res. Feb. 12, 1862.
 William H. Blair, Bellefonte, capt.; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Feb. 12, 1862; to col. 179th Regt. P. V. Dec. 19, 1862.
 John R. Gilliland, Snow Shoe, capt.; pro. to 2d Lieut. March 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 11, 1863; to capt. June 3, 1864; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
 George B. Campbell, Union, 1st lieut.; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 11, 1863; to 1st lieut. June 5, 1864; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
 John Gunsallins, Snow Shoe, 1st lieut.; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 14, 1865; to 1st lieut. Feb. 13, 1865; must. out July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Curtin B. Stoneroad, Bellefonte, 2d lieut.; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 2d lieut. June 25, 1864; to capt. Oct. 20, 1864; disch. Dec. 31, 1864, for wounds received in action Aug. 13, 1864.
 George Decker, Walker, 2d lieut.; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 13, 1865; must. out July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Edward Shannon, Union, sergt.; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 David Youts, Penn, sergt.; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 D. C. Ammerman, Union, sergt.; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 9, 1865; must. out July 27, 1865.
 Joseph A. Clark, Burnside, sergt.; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
 Louis Cartinjoel, Benner, sergt.; pro. to q.m.-sergt. March 9, 1865.
 Joseph J. Peter, Union, sergt.; died at Bellefonte, Pa., April 6, 1865.
 Adam Grassmire, Spring, sergt.; disch.
 Joseph H. Ammerman, Unionville, corp.; to July 27, 1865.
 John F. Bower, Burnside, corp.; Feb. 29, 1864, to July 27, 1865.
 Jacob Casher, Benner, corp.; pro. to corp. March 8, 1865; must. out July 27, 1865.
 Robert Huston, Snow Shoe, corp.; pro. to corp. March 9, 1865; must. out July 27, 1865; veteran.
 John E. Wilt, Gregg, corp.; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
 James Dowling, Bellefonte, corp.; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
 Hezekiah Dixon, Bellefonte, corp.; disch. on surg. cert.
 James Holmes, Marion, corp.; disch. on surg. cert.
 James Elder, Marion, corp.; to Oct. 16, 1864.

Privates.

Ammerman, Thomas, Union; to Oct. 16, 1864.
 Allen, William, Ferguson.
 Ammerman, John E., Buggs; died at Covington, Ky.
 Allard, John, Bellefonte; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Bowes, Levi, Burnside; to July 27, 1865.
 Beightol, Jacob S., Benner; to Oct. 16, 1864.
 Bruce, James, Buggs; disch. Nov. 28, 1864.
 Beightol, James, Snow Shoe; died at Snow Shoe.
 Baird, Theophilus, Half-Moon; disch. for wounds received at Camden, N. C.
 Bowes, Roland, Burnside; disch. September, 1862.
 Cox, George, Spring; Oct. 16, 1864, to 1865.
 Carson, Frederick, Snow Shoe; Sept. 29, 1864; drafted to June 1, 1865.
 Cramer, Henry, Oct. 16, 1861; died in Centre Co., Pa., March 16, 1864.
 Callahan, Charles, Walker; Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to 2d U. S.
 Dillon, Miles, Unionville; Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Deekman, Daniel, Spring; Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Dowling, Edward, Bellefonte; Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert.
 Dolan, James, Bellefonte; Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Newberie Feb. 8, 1862.
 Derstine, John F., Oct. 17, 1861, to Oct. 16, 1864.
 Ertter, R. F., Burnside; Feb. 26, 1864; died May 24, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 Felzer, Andrew, Buggs; drafted Sept. 27, 1864, to June 1, 1865.
 Fie, John, Burnside; Feb. 29, 1864, to July 27, 1865.
 Frieze, Daniel, Snow Shoe; Oct. 17, 1861, to Oct. 16, 1864.
 Force, David, Burnside; disch. 1862.
 Frazier, Archy, Burnside; died at Beaufort, S. C., 1862.
 Fisher, John J., Union; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav. Oct. 22, 1862; died March 14, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 Gammo, James, Buggs; Oct. 17, 1861; drowned 1862.
 Hollalaugh, R. C., Benner; to June 1, 1865.
 Heinel, John, Walker; to June 1, 1865.
 Hall, William P., Union. Hall, Andrew, Union.
 Hollalaugh, John; drafted Sept. 27, 1864, to June, 1865.

Hoovan, John H., Unionville.
 Johnston, Barnhart, Bellefonte; disch.
 King, James K., March 29, 1864, to July 27, 1865.
 King, Abraham B., March 29, 1864, to July 27, 1865.
 Katon, James F., Unionville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Katon, Wesley, Unionville; died Sept. 23, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 Kearnes, John, Bellefonte; disch. Kearnes, Martin, Spring; disch.
 Killinger, Samuel, Bellefonte; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav.
 Lucas, James G., Burnside; Oct. 16, 1861.
 Loeb, Marx A., Bellefonte.
 Lucas, Jesse G., Snow Shoe; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Meise, George, Spring; to Oct. 16, 1864.
 Moore, William, Spring; disch.
 Morrison, Calvin S., Unionville; died at Covington, Ky.
 Miller, John, Spring; disch. for wounds received at Bull Run.
 McCafferty, Thomas, Bellefonte; to July 27, 1865.
 Noll, John S., Sept. 29, 1864; drafted; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Pletcher, Henry, Sept. 28, 1864; drafted; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Poorman, Wilson, Snow Shoe; Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Poorman, James, Snow Shoe; Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; to June 1, 1865.
 Powers, Patrick, Bellefonte; disch. April 24, 1864; veteran.
 Powers, James, Bellefonte; disch. for wounds received at Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862.
 Rogers, George W., Spring; Oct. 16, 1864.
 Rapp, Jacob, Burnside; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Resides, William, Benner; disch. for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Roan, Henry A., died at Covington, Ky., 1863.
 Showers, Daniel, Walker; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav.
 Search, William, Walker; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav.
 Scott, James A., Snow Shoe; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav.
 Troy, Jeremiah, Half-Moon; Sept. 3, 1863; died Aug. 1, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg; buried in 9th A. C. Cem., Meade Station, Va.
 Troy, John, Half-Moon; Feb. 23, 1864; died at Harrisburg, Pa., March 24, 1864.
 Troy, Samuel, Half Moon; died.
 Wilson, William P., Unionville; to Oct. 18, 1864.
 Watson, William, Burnside; disch. by special order.
 Whippo, Newton, Union; 1861; disch. on surg. cert.
 Wenrick, William, Gregg; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
 Watson, Jackson, Burnside; 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Wylands, Lewis A., Bellefonte; died.
 Young, William, Walker; disch. for wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; re-enl. Nov. 16, 1863; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864.

CHAPTER XLVII.

FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS FROM CENTRE COUNTY.

John I. Curtin, col. April 13, 1863; lieut.-col. Sept. 14, 1862; brev. brig.-gen. Oct. 12, 1864.
 James A. Beaver, lieut.; pro. to col. of 148th Regt. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Theodore Gregg, lieut.-col.; pro. from capt. of Co. F Sept. 23, 1864; prisoner Sept. 30, 1864, to February, 1865.
 George L. Potter, surgeon; res. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Theodore S. Christ, surgeon; pro. from asst. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Rev. William J. Gibson, chaplain, Oct. 1, 1861; res. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Harvey H. Benner, sergt.-maj. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Jacob Meese, sergt.-maj. Dec. 22, 1864.
 H. S. Thompson, sergt.-maj. Feb. 8, 1865.
 Amos Mullico, q.-m.-sergt. Oct. 21, 1861; prisoner Dec. 14, 1863, to Nov. 19, 1864.
 Charles Cook, q.-m.-sergt. May 21, 1865.
 W. G. Hunter, hospital steward, Nov. 26, 1861.
 Jas. R. Strickland, musician, Sept. 15, 1861, to Sept. 27, 1862.
 J. H. Myers, Bellefonte, sutler.

¹ William Resides was the first man who crossed the bridge at Antietam. He lost his left arm, and was wounded in the leg at Fredericksburg.

COMPANY A.

John I. Curtin, capt.; pro. to maj. July 30, 1862.
 William W. Tyson, Spring township, capt.; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 2, 1861; to 1st lieut. Aug. 17, 1862; to capt. Sept. 25, 1862; must. out Oct. 29, 1862.
 Rowland C. Cheeseman, Boggs, capt.; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 25, 1862; to 2d lieut. March 18, 1863; to capt. Co. F Sept. 29, 1864; wounded at Blue Springs, Ky., Oct. 10, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; wounded and prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; trans. from Co. F March 24, 1865; wounded, with loss of right leg, at Petersburg April 2, 1865; brev. maj. April 2, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Theodore Gregg, Boggs, 1st lieut.; pro. to adjt. Oct. 22, 1861.
 William P. Grove, Howard, 1st lieut.; pro. from 2d lieut. Oct. 22, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1862, of wounds rec. at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Cornelius W. Harrahl, Bellefonte, 1st lieut.; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut.; to 1st lieut. Sept. 25, 1862; res. Jan. 9, 1863.
 Waldo C. Vanvalin, Unionville, 1st lieut.; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 4, 1862; to 2d lieut. Sept. 25, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 18, 1863; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Joseph Funk, Boggs, 2d lieut.; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 28, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 John F. Hollihan, Harris, 1st sergt.; pro. to 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; wounded at Petersburg July 30, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 John Funk, Howard, 1st sergt.; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 10, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 And. J. Goodfellow, Boggs, sergt.; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; pro. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Thomas Bathurst, Boggs, sergt.; pro. to sergt. March 10, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; veteran.
 John A. Daley, Curtin, sergt.; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and at Petersburg Sept. 30, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Matthew Riddle, sergt.; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. June 27, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Jacob Meese, Howard, sergt.; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 25, 1864; to sergt.-maj. Dec. 22, 1864.
 George W. Young, Bellefonte, sergt.; pro. to sergt. Sept. 18, 1862; trans. to 6th U. S. Cav. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Theophilus Lucas; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Thomas Craft, corp.; March 4, 1862; must. out July 17, 1863.
 Theodore Shirk, Boggs, corp.; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, and at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Theo. G. Leathers, Howard, corp.; must. out July 17, 1865.
 George I. Ferree, corp.; prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to March 9, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 David Williams, corp.; prisoner from July 30 to Aug. 11, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Phillip Stout, prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to April 25, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Lewis C. Bullock, Huston, corp.; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Frank Hogan, Howard, corp.; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 George W. Long, Howard, corp.; wounded at Blue Springs, Ky., Oct. 10, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Daniel Hannan, Boggs, corp.; disch. on surg. certificate July 27, 1864.
 George Eminhizer, Boggs, corp.; Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Blue Springs, Ky., Oct. 10, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
 Charles Cook, Howard, corp.; pro. to com.-sergt. May 21, 1865.
 Andrew P. Grove, Howard, corp.; captured; died at Andersonville Nov. 1, 1864.
 John H. Crock, Howard, corp.; captured Dec. 18, 1863; died at Andersonville Aug. 1, 1864; grave 4512.
 Abraham Eminhizer, Boggs, corp.; died June 11, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
 John Whiteman, Howard, musician; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Falkin B. Williams, Huston, musician; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; at Blue Springs, Ky., Oct. 10, 1863; and at Petersburg June 17, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Privates.

Beck, David M., Howard; Aug. 16, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Botoff, Benjamin B., Howard; Feb. 21, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to March 9, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Baker, Charles J., Howard; died Sept. 27, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Bailey, David M., trans. to 6th U. S. Cav. Nov. 1, 1864.
 Bodle, James, died April 10, 1864, at Annapolis.
 Boyer, Abraham, Curtin; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 1, 1864.
 Boyer, Jacob, Curtin; disch. April 23, 1862.
 Britton, Daniel F., disch. March 17, 1863.
 Conley, Jesse, Spring; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 11, 1863.
 Crook, Aaron, must. out July 17, 1865.
 Crock, Emanuel, Howard; died at Beverly, N. J., Oct. 3, 1864; veteran.
 Coyle, Porter, captured Dec. 18, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 4, 1864; burial record April 9, 1864; grave 445.
 Campbell, Jacob, Boggs; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam; section 26, lot C, grave 301.
 Cline, Joseph J., Huston; trans. to 6th U. S. Cavalry.
 Campbell, Thomas, Boggs; disch. Dec. 3, 1862.
 Debaas, James, March 13, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
 Daughenbaugh, R., disch. Feb. 14, 1863; re-enl. March 16, 1864; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.
 Debaas, Thomas, disch. March 1, 1863.
 Driebelbis, Peter, March 12, 1862; trans. to 6th U. S. Cav. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Driebelbis, Stephen, March 1, 1862; died of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Eby, Jeremiah, Benner; died at Crab Orchard, Ky., Nov. 8, 1863.
 Eckley, William L., Burnside; Sept. 10, 1861; discharged, date unknown.
 Etian, William H., Gregg; died at Fort Seward, S. C., Dec. 14, 1861.
 Funk, William, Howard; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Fravel, Jeremiah, Patton; disch. Feb. 16, 1863.
 Funk, George W., Howard; disch. April 22, 1862.
 Falty, Jacob, Boggs; must. out July 17, 1865; veteran.
 Flack, William, Howard; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Glenn, James H., Benner; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Gill, George W., Huston; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Glenn, Martin L., Benner; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Huber, Noah N., Spring; trans. to 6th U. S. Cavalry Oct. 27, 1862.
 Hunter, George F., Boggs; must. out Oct. 20, 1861.
 Haines, Rudolph, disch. May 18, 1865.
 Heverly, John, Harris; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Haines, James P., Howard; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Hartcock, William A., Huston; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.
 Haines, John, Liberty; disch. Dec. 20, 1862.
 Holter, Benj. F., Howard; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 11, 1863.
 Hendershott, David, Spring; died at Mildred, Miss., July 31, 1863.
 Hoover, Israel, wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; must. out July 17, 1865; veteran.
 Johnson, Charles, Boggs; killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864; veteran.
 Knoll, Ira C., Howard; wounded at Cold Harbor June 7, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 23, 1865.
 Knoll, Discordus, Howard; murdered by a citizen at New London, Ky., Nov. 1, 1863.
 Lucas, John M., Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Lucas, James J., Boggs; disch. Dec. 23, 1862.
 Leathers, William T., trans. to 6th U. S. Cavalry Nov. 1, 1864.
 Leathers, Theodore, must. out July 17, 1865.
 Long, John, Dec. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Musser, Benjamin F., Boggs.
 Miller, Jacob V., Spring; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 McInahey, Michael P., Howard; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 11, 1863.
 Malligan, James, Howard; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 11, 1863.
 Miller, John, Bellefonte; Feb. 17, 1862; trans. to 6th U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 27, 1863.
 Moore, John, March 13, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. June 1, 1863.
 Moore, George, March 13, 1862; killed at North Anna May 27, 1864; veteran.
 Martin, Daniel, Boggs; died May 10, 1864.
 McElhoo, George W., Boggs; disch. April 22, 1862.
 Mcullen, William P., Boggs; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 McElhoo, Calvin, Feb. 11, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Pifer, George D., trans. to Co. 1, 53d Regt. P. V., Oct. 16, 1861.
 Peoples, William W., must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Peace, Jarvis, Feb. 11, 1864; wounded at Petersburg June 11, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. May 7, 1865.
 Rodson, Thomas, disch. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Reeder, William, Boggs; died of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Rossman, William, Boggs; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Riley, John, discharged.
 Ryan, Edward, Howard; trans. to 6th U. S. Cav. Oct. 27, 1862.
 Rupert, Kline Q., Feb. 20, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Sailor, Harland, trans. to U. S. Telegraph Corps, 1862.
 Saire, Andrew C., must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Stone, Joseph G., Spring; disch. Nov. 14, 1861.
 Smith, Augustus B., Howard; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Strunk, James H., Howard; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Shawley, David H., Boggs; Aug. 15, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1865; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 3016.
 Strickland, Ross J., Howard; May 31, 1864; captured July 30, 1864; died May 3, 1865, at Baltimore.
 Taylor, William W., Boggs; disch. Dec. 21, 1862.
 Taylor, Thomas, Boggs; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; discharged.
 Tate, Wesley V., Feb. 17, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Vantilburg, Irvin G., Aug. 6, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve.
 Walker, M. A., Boggs; died Jan. 10, 1863.
 Walker, Michael, Boggs; died of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Wheeler, Samuel, Boggs; must. out July 9, 1865.
 Wilson, John A., Spring.
 Whiteman, Ross, Howard; prisoner from Nov. 18, 1863, to April 17, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1864.
 White, John B., Howard; discharged; re-enl. Feb. 12, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Watson, Levi H., Boggs; disch. Dec. 21, 1862.
 Williams, John, March 3, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Williams, Thomas, Nov. 7, 1864; disch. May 16, 1865.
 Williams, Meshack, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Williams, James P., Feb. 27, 1864; died July 8, 1864.
 Yong, George W., Spring; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Yarnell, Reuben, Boggs, Aug. 16, 1861; died of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Austin Curtin, Boggs, capt.; Aug. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Charles T. Fryberger, Boggs, capt.; Aug. 15, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Nov. 24, 1864; to capt. Dec. 19, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 James P. Gregg, Milesburg, 1st lieut.; Aug. 15, 1861; killed at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
 E. R. Goodfellow, Boggs, 2d lieut.; Aug. 15, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Joseph L. Hinton, 2d lieut.; Dec. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. May 20, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865; veteran.
 Andrew T. Boggs, Milesburg, 1st sergt.; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. May 21, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 John H. Winters, Miles, sergt.; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865; veteran.
 Henry S. Krape, Howard, sergt.; captured July 30, 1864; pro. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865; died in 1876.
 Francis R. Shope, Milesburg, sergt.; prisoner from July 30, 1864, to February, 1865; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865; veteran.
 John B. Gill, Huston, sergt.; Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Abel A. Yarrington, Snow Shoe, sergt.; March 23, 1862; must. out March 23, 1865.
 Frederick Glossner, Liberty, sergt.; Sept. 23, 1861; died July 23, 1864, of wounds received in action July 8, 1864; buried at Philadelphia.
 James L. Yarnell, corp.; March 7, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 William W. Weisler, Milesburg, corp.; Feb. 14, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to January, 1865; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 John S. Fox, corp.; Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 William L. Moses, Milesburg, corp.; Sept. 15, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 John H. Rustellers, Huston, corp.; Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Harland, Sailor, corp.; Feb. 18, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; pro. to corp. May 21, 1865.
 Michael C. Johnson, Benner, corp.; disch. April 24, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Charles Hinton, Bellefonte, corp.; Jan. 25, 1862; prisoner for four and one-half months; must. out May 1, 1865; died April 2, 1870, aged thirty-six, of disease contracted in the service.
 John McClain, corp.; captured; died Nov. 15, 1864, at Danville, Va.
 Samuel Roop, Half-Moon, corp.; Sept. 15, 1861; captured; died Feb. 14, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.
 Laird A. Bartley, Marion, corp.; captured; died Feb. 28, 1865, at Danville, Va.
 James H. Kelso, Huston, corp.; died March 21, 1864.

Privates.

Adams, John, Huston; disch. Sept. 30, 1863.
 Allen, Albert, Ferguson; disch. Dec. 9, 1864, wounds received at Wilderness.
 Blarm, Cornelius, Spring; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Bathurst, John B., March 4, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor June 7, 1864.
 Brown, William H., Feb. 18, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Beoll, William, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Barger, John, Boggs; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Bathurst, William H., Howard; Feb. 16, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Butler, Harvey W., Liberty.
 Blarm, James, Howard; disch. April 11, 1862.
 Brown, Henry W., Oct. 18, 1861; disch. May 26, 1862.
 Brown, Joseph H., Howard; Dec. 2, 1861; disch. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Baker, John R., Huston; disch. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Butler, Rouben V., Howard; disch. Jan. 2, 1863.
 Baranto, Thomas, Marion; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 18, 1863.
 Cox, Abraham, must. out July 17, 1865.
 Cook, Harvey H., Feb. 13, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Cook, Samuel, Bellefonte; Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Craig, George, Walker; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Conway, Hugh, killed at Petersburg June 27, 1864; buried in 9th Army Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.
 Carsons, George W., Walker; disch. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Drummond, Robert, Aug. 20, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Davis, Levi, Bellefonte; Sept. 15, 1861; died in Washington City November, 1861.
 Doland, John W., Marion; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Dehas, Philip, Liberty; Oct. 8, 1861; disch. for wounds received in action.
 Evers, Thomas, Bellefonte; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Eldridge, James H., Howard; Dec. 2, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Eckley, William, Feb. 26, 1864.
 Folk, John, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Folk, Henry, Bellefonte; wounded at Blue Springs, Ky., Aug. 10, 1863; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Flick, William L., Union; Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Fulton, James A., Feb. 13, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Free, Charles, Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Felters, Daniel, Boggs; disch. Feb. 15, 1862.
 Glossner, Daniel, Liberty; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Gallaith, William, Boggs; Nov. 1, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to Apr. 1, 1865; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Griffith, Rufus, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Gardner, J. K., Howard; disch. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Garrett, Charles S., Walker; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.
 Glenn, Chancery, Boggs; Feb. 14, 1862.
 Grant, Azariah, Liberty; drowned in Chesapeake Bay Aug. 13, 1862.
 Hinton, James H., Feb. 25, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Holter, Henry S., Feb. 13, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Herr, John M., Worth; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House May 14, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Hartigan, Michael, Spring; captured Nov. 16, 1863; must. out Feb. 8, 1865.
 Heberly, Charles, Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1865.
 Hunter, William, Potter; Feb. 14, 1862; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 20, lot C, grave 290.
 Holt, Norman T., Milesburg; Feb. 17, 1862; died Sept. 30, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain; Sept. 14, 1862, buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery, L. I.
 Kerr, John B., Unionville; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Korchoff, Frederick, Curtio; disch. Jan. 31, 1863.
 Kunes, William, Liberty; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. Jan. 31, 1863.

Kenes, Joseph, Liberty; Sept. 15, 1861; died at Pope's Plantation, S. C., May 16, 1862.
 Kilmore, John W., died at Bay Point, S. C., Jan. 5, 1862.
 Logan, Roddy, Howard.
 Lucas, Nelson A., Walker; June 13, 1863; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Letterman, Zachariah, March 4, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Laird, Jacob, prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to Feb. 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Lucas, John T., Walker; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864, and at Petersburg June 17, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Lyons, John, Jan. 1, 1862; captured; died Dec. 31, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.
 Long, Harrison, Curtin; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 15, 1862.
 Lucas, Samuel, Boggs; Dec. 2, 1861; died Sept. 10, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 Lucas, Robert, Milesburg; disch. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Miles, Alfred, Penn; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Mayes, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Michaels, Henry, Potter; captured; died at Danville, Va., Nov. 1, 1864.
 Moore, Alfred, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Spotsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
 Malone, Daniel B., Boggs; disch. May 26, 1862.
 Muffley, Sidney T., Bellefonte; pro. to 1st lieut. and adjt. 178th Regt. P. V. Dec. 2, 1862.
 McClain, George W., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 McNichol, Theodore, March 8, 1864; prisoner from July 30, 1864, to Jan. 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 McGee, Patrick, Boggs; Feb. 14, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to Jan. 30, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 McCauley, W. C., Milesburg; disch.
 McGinley, John, Milesburg; disch.
 McCann, Wm. I., Bellefonte; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. Dec. 9, 1863.
 McDonald, John I., Howard; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
 O'Neil, Daniel W., Patton; wounded at Petersburg July 20, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Orner, William, Boggs; disch. Sept. 25, 1862, for wounds received at Pinckney Island, S. C.
 Parsons, David H., Oct. 12, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Peck, George M., Feb. 24, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to February, 1865.
 Fletcher, Emanuel, Liberty; wounded at Petersburg July 20, 1864; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Richards, Wm. G., Unionville; Sept. 23, 1861, to July 17, 1865.
 Robinson, James H., Huston; Sept. 13, 1862; died Feb. 27, 1864, while at home on furlough; veteran.
 Reber, Wm. A., Howard; prisoner; died at Andersonville, Ga., Feb. 28, 1865.
 Riddle, Matthew, Howard; disch. Dec. 17, 1862.
 Sward, Wendall, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865; veteran.
 Shreffler, John, wounded at Cold Harbor July 3, 1864; veteran.
 Sands, Henry L., Feb. 21, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Shewey, Andrew, Feb. 20, 1864; must. out July 3, 1865.
 Schenck, Daniel W., Feb. 19, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Swisher, George, Spring; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Smith, Charles, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Nov. 13, 1864, for wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Smith, Benj. F., Milesburg; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Simonds, George; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Swartz, William, Curtin; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865; veteran.
 Strawnter, A. J., Curtin; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. Feb. 28, 1865; veteran.
 Stevenson, Theo., Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; veteran.
 Shirk, James A., Feb. 26, 1864; prisoner at Cold Harbor June 4, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Feb. 28, 1865.
 Strawnter, Daniel, Curtin; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
 Stiffel, John, October, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
 Spotts, Philip B., Patton, Sept. 23, 1861; died Oct. 3, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, sec. 26, lot B, grave 196.
 Thompson, Nathan I., Liberty; died May 22, 1862.
 Thompson, John D., Liberty; disch. on surg. certifi.
 Thomas, Napoleon B., Milesburg; died at Seabrook, S. C., March 2, 1862; buried at Hilton Head, S. C.
 Weaver, John W., Feb. 20, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.

Williams, Thaddeus S., Huston; Oct. 1, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 30, 1864, to January, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
 Williams, Edward, Walker; Oct. 1, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania May 16, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 26, 1865; veteran.
 Wilson, Wellington W., Potter; Sept. 23, 1861; killed in action July 13, 1864; buried in 9th Army Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.; veteran.
 Wantz, Amos, Liberty; captured July 30, 1864; died at Danville, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
 Waters, Abraham, Feb. 29, 1864; captured June 12, 1864; died at Andersonville Oct. 18, 1864; grave 11, 108.
 Williams, Mark, Huston; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1863.
 Williams, Lawrence, Huston; March 2, 1862.
 Wilson, Henry, Benner; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Williams, William S., disch. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Williams, George, Huston; disch. Jan. 31, 1863.
 Weaver, William A., Sept. 15, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville Feb. 28, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Henry Stevens, Ferguson, capt.; res. Nov. 28, 1861.
 John O. Campbell, Ferguson, pro. from 1st lieutenant to capt. Nov. 28, 1861; died May 7, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 John Beck, Half-Moon, capt.; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieutenant. Nov. 28, 1861; to capt. May 7, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Amos W. Harper, Ferguson, 1st lieutenant; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieutenant. Nov. 24, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 John Irvin, Ferguson, 2d lieutenant; disch. Jan. 18, 1865, for wounds received at Spottsylvania May 18, 1864.
 Armstrong S. Bailey, Ferguson, 2d lieutenant; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. April 22, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 William H. Musser, Ferguson, 1st sergt.; pro. to sergt. Nov. 25, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Joseph Bailey, Ferguson, sergt.; pro. from corp. to sergt. June 1, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 George W. Lower, Ferguson, sergt.; pro. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 William Bell, Ferguson, sergt.; pro. to sergeant May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Henry Irvin, Ferguson, sergt.; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 William S. Koons, Ferguson, sergt.; killed at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
 William H. Poorman, North Worth, corp.; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Frederick H. Weston, corp.; Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Joseph B. Merriman, Taylor, corp.; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 John Giles, Ferguson, corp.; disch. on surgeon's certificate June 8, 1865.
 Homer S. Thompson, Gregg, corp.; pro. to sergt.-maj. Feb. 8, 1865.
 John Campbell, Ferguson, corp.; killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864.
 Henry Ellenberger, Ferguson, corp.; killed at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
 William Osman, Half-Moon, musician; must. out July 17, 1865.

Privates.

Ameigh, John, Taylor; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
 Bartol, Henry, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Bateman, William H., Ferguson; died at Washington, D. C., June 15, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 7, 1864.
 Bathurst, Antes, June 12, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res.
 Bressler, Henry, Ferguson; must. out Sept. 14, 1864.
 Bateman, Joseph P., Half-Moon; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
 Bodle, Samuel, Ferguson; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Bailey, Isaac, Ferguson; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, 1862.
 Beck, Jacob, Half-Moon; disch. on surg. cert. April 11, 1862.
 Bailey, Alfred, died Nov. 24, 1861.
 Bell, John, Ferguson; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Bailey, Richard, died Oct. 18, 1863, of wounds received at Blue Springs, Ky., Oct. 10, 1863.
 Bailey, James M., Ferguson; Sept. 11, 1861; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1863.
 Cox, Augustus H., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Campbell, William, Worth; died May 7, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Cramer, Samuel, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died July 6, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Calderwood, John, Taylor; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 18, 1862.

Chronister, Stewart, Half-Moon; drowned April 16, 1862, in service in South Carolina.
 Chronister, John D., Half-Moon; died Sept. 25, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., Antietam, sec. 26, lot G, grave 337.
 Ellenberger, William, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Eyer, Samuel, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out.
 Ellenberger, C., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 24, 1864.
 Fry, William, Boggs; Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 24, 1864.
 Fry, William H., Ferguson.
 Funk, Henry P., Half-Moon; Sept. 15, 1861; died Nov. 26, 1863, of wounds received in action Nov. 16, 1863; buried at Knoxville, Tenn., grave 58.
 Goldman, Noah S., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 12, 1862.
 Gates, Caleb, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died Dec. 6, 1863, of wounds received at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.
 Herbeling, John G., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861.
 Harper, Amos K., Ferguson; Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Haldeman, Reuben, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds.
 Hunter, William, Feb. 24, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds.
 Harpster, Daniel B., Half-Moon; Sept. 15, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 9, 1865.
 Irvin, Andrew, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Jackson, William A., Rush; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 16, 1863.
 Kennedy, David A., Half-Moon; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Krider, Josiah, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died Dec. 1, 1863, of wounds received in action Nov. 16, 1863.
 Lennon, John R., Ferguson; Feb. 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1863.
 Lott, James, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 22, 1862.
 Lightner, David, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died Sept. 25, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot D, grave 341.
 Miller, Henry, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Mitchell, Alfred, Taylor; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Murphy, George W., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Mayes, Thomas J., Ferguson; Sept. 28, 1861; disch. by special order June 8, 1865.
 Mingle, George, Ferguson; March 22, 1864; died May 8, 1865, of wounds received at Petersburg April 2, 1865; buried at Alexandria, grave 3115.
 Mayes, James, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 15, 1862.
 Merriman, George W., Taylor; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 14, 1863.
 Marks, George M., Half-Moon; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 20, 1863.
 Miller, Wm., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Oct. 1, 1863.
 McWilliams, T. B., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
 McClellan, Wm., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; drowned at Fredericksburg Jan. 9, 1863.
 Poorman, W. A., Worth; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Perry, John C., Half-Moon; Sept. 15, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 1, 1862.
 Rider, Michael C., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; must. out Oct. 20, 1864.
 Ray, David, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died Sept. 1, 1864.
 Ryder, John G., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Ryder, John W., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died July 10, 1862.
 Sims, Wesley, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1864; grave 85.
 Sharer, Abraham, Walker; Sept. 15, 1861; died Jan. 15, 1865.
 Thompson, H. F., Walker; Sept. 15, 1861; died at Fredericksburg May 8, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Vandyke, Benj. C., Spring; Sept. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Weston, George W., Spring; Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Way, Jacob E., Spring; Feb. 24, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. May 18, 1865.

Way, Daniel, Spring; Feb. 24, 1861; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864.
 Weston, Grafius, Spring; Sept. 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.
 Weston, Francis A., Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died at Camp Casey, Md., Nov. 13, 1861.
 Ward, Jacob, Ferguson; Sept. 15, 1861; died at Crab Orchard, Ky., Oct. 1, 1863.
 Benner, Thomas R., Co. F; May, 1864, to July 17, 1865.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES FROM CENTRE COUNTY, RUSH TOWNSHIP, IN COMPANY D, FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA, COL. JOHN R. BROOKE, OCT. 16, 1861.

James S. Hall, Rush, 1st lieutenant; to capt. Oct. 30, 1872; must. out Oct. 7, 1864.
 Robert Musser, Rush, corp.; 2d lieutenant. Aug. 6, 1864; 1st lieutenant. Nov. 2, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
 John Howe, Rush, 2d lieutenant; res. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Joseph Williamsou, Rush, 1st sergeant.
 A. P. Ammerman, Rush, sergeant; captured Aug. 26, 1864; disch. July 27, 1865.
 G. W. Dacey, Rush, sergeant; wounded.
 Alfred Weston, Rush, sergeant.
 Henry Cushman, Rush, corp.; must. out June 30, 1865.
 W. E. Beates, Rush, corp.; must. out June 30, 1865.
 William Delph, Rush, corp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
 W. H. Denning, Rush, corp.
 Peter Weber, Rush, musician; must. out June 30, 1865.

Privates.

Beates, John, Rush.	Bailey, Samuel, Rush.
Cotwell, John, Rush.	Carter, E. M., Rush.
Derry, Charles, Rush.	Harrison, Ross, Rush.
Howe, E. Elis, Rush.	
Jeffries, William, Rush; died Dec. 1, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.	
Liddy, Horatio, Rush.	
Laird, Levi, Rush; must. out June 30, 1865.	
Ludy, Clark, Rush.	Lucas, J. M., Rush.
Laffin, Michael, Rush; must. out June 30, 1865.	
Matt-y, J. P., Rush; must. out June 30, 1865.	
McMullen, J. Madison; killed at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862.	
McGuire, Thomas; died Jan. 3, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.	
Murphy, Lorenzo.	Nelson, D. C., Rush.
Plank, Matthias, Rush; disch. January, 1865, for wounds received.	
Peters, Samuel, Rush; must. out Nov. 7, 1864.	
Richards, Henry, Huston.	Rogers, Philip, Rush.
Slattery, Daniel, Rush; died at Newark, N. J., Feb. 5, 1863.	
Stevenson, Theodore J., Rush.	Test, John M., Rush.
White, A. J., Rush; died Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, sec. 26, lot A, grave 10.	
Wilcox, Henry, Rush.	

COMPANY I.

George D. Pfifer, 2d lieutenant; 1st lieutenant. Dec. 13, 1862; capt. Sept. 14, 1864; maj. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Israel A. Kline, sergeant; killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES FROM CENTRE COUNTY IN COMPANY F, FIFTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT (SECOND CAVALRY).

Col. R. Butler Price.

P. Benner Wilson, capt., Aug. 18, 1861; pro. major Oct. 28, 1862; trans. to 1st Prov. Cavalry June 17, 1865.
 George W. Watson, 2d lieutenant; disch. Dec. 11, 1862.
 George W. Bartley, Walker, q.m.-sergt. Sept. 14, 1861; died June 26, 1864, of wounds; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
 Henry Mallory, Harris, com.-sergt.; trans. to Co. F, 1st Prov. Cav., June 17, 1865.

Frank T. Wallace, Bellefonte, Nov. 20, 1861; captured July, 1864, disch. May 19, 1865.
 James Miller, Hoggis, sergt., 1861 to 1865.
 George W. Singleton, Harris, sergt., 1861; dis. h. June 28, 1865.
 Adam Casper, Potter, sergt., Dec. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1865.
 Henry McEwen, Walker, sergt.
 Calvin H. Mallory, sergt., Nov. 10, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864.
 George Noll, Ferguson, corp., 1861; disch. 1865.
 James McDonald, Huston, corp., 1861; disch. 1865.
 Charles Smith, Ferguson, corp., Nov. 20, 1861; d sch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 George A. Kennedy, Walker, bugler, Dec. 14, 1861.

Privates.

Bland, Edward, Howard; Nov. 9, 1861.
 Bodley, Benjamin, Harris; Dec. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Booths, Jackson H., Ferguson; Nov. 20, 1861.
 Carner, William G.; Feb. 15, 1864.
 Crocks, John, Feb. 20, 1864.
 Carr, William, Bellefonte; Aug. 13, 1861.
 Decker, Aaron; Feb. 15, 1864; killed at Oak Swamp, Va., July 1, 1864.
 Donahoe, Hugh D., Potter; Jan. 12, 1862.
 Ehret, William G., Feb. 24, 1864.
 Emrich, George, Feb. 26, 1864.
 Gill, William H., Huston; 1861; disch. 1865.
 Gross, William, Patton; 1861; disch. 1865.
 Glenn, William F., Bellefonte; Jan. 15, 1862.
 Henderson, Eleazer, Huston; Dec. 19, 1861; must. out Dec. 19, 1864.
 Henderson, David H., Huston; Jan. 15, 1862.
 Johnston, William, Huston; Feb. 13, 1862.
 Kellets, Charles, Huston; Nov. 9, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Lewis, Stephen A., Rush; Nov. 20, 1861.
 Mahaffy, Christian, Ferguson; Nov. 20, 1861.
 Myers, Aaron B., Patton; Nov. 20, 1861; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Nyhart, Daniel, Walker.
 Nyhart, William H., Walker; Sept. 16, 1861; disch. 1865.
 Potter, John, Harris; Oct. 20, 1861; died Jan. 7, 1864; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
 Reed, John, Bellefonte; Oct. 29, 1861; disch. December, 1864.
 Sumpsel, Samuel, Patton; Feb. 13, 1862.
 Sones, John N., Patton; 1861; disch. 1865.
 Stiver, William, Huston; Nov. 20, 1861.
 Shope, Samuel W., killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 28, 1864.
 Swaugh, Daniel, Huston.
 Tims, Lewis L., Werth; Jan. 15, 1862.
 Wilson, Charles, Walker; Sept. 14, 1861.
 Woods, William H., Huston; Sept. 14, 1861.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES FROM CENTRE COUNTY IN COMPANY E (EIGHTIETH PENNSYLVANIA), CAPT. ISRAEL B. SCHAEFFER, SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Col. Wynkoop, serving in Tennessee and Georgia.

Capt. Israel B. Schaeffer, Walker township; Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 10, 1864.
 James P. Hughes, Benner, sergt.; Nov. 26, 1861, to Nov. 26, 1864.
 W. C. Hughes, Marion, corp.; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Thaddeus Longwell, corp.; Oct. 29, 1861; died March 26, 1862, near Nashville, Tenn.
 Lewis Catherman, Walker, farrier; died Oct. 15, 1864.

Privates.

Catherman, Benjamin, Aug. 20, 1862; died Jan. 17, 1864.
 Haelet, Jesse F., Walker; Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Royer, George, Walker; Aug. 20, 1862; died at Nashville Jan. 7, 1863.
 Smith, George, Walker; Aug. 20, 1862.
 Smith, Isaac, Walker; Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Strunk, James, Marion; Oct. 29, 1861; died Nov. 29, 1861, at Harrisburg.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES FROM CENTRE COUNTY IN COMPANY E, NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Rev. J. M. McCarter.

G. B. Shearer, Walker, capt.; Oct. 26, 1861; killed May 5, 1862.
 Ed. H. Rogers, Walker, capt.; Oct. 26, 1861; killed May 5, 1864.
 W. W. Rogers, Walker, 1st lieutenant; Oct. 26, 1861; res. Dec. 13, 1862.
 Henry Fishel, Marion, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
 Robert Tate, Spring, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. April 26, 1863.
 Charles H. Robb, Walker, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; died July 10, 1862; buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Private.

Buckheimer, John, Walker; Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Petersburg March 25, 1865.
 Binks, Philip, Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 31, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, grave 236.
 Campbell, Robert R., Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1863.
 Cantner, Joseph, Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Felmus, David, Marion.
 Gault, Francis, Spring.
 Irvin, Henry, Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; wounded May 31, 1862; disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
 Osburn, William, Marion.
 Robb, George, Walker; Sept. 21, 1861; wounded May 6, 1864, and May 25, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Snyder, D. B., Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. July 26, 1862.
 Snyder, Abc., Walker; Oct. 26, 1861; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Snyder, Theodore, Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
 Shelley, Joseph, Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; died Sept. 28, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot D, grave 407.
 Smith, John, Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1862.
 Tate, John, Spring; Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 14, 1864.
 Warner, Lemuel, Walker; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Young, Thomas P., Walker; Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

William L. Raphie, Bellefonte, 1st Lieut.; Aug. 16, 1861; res. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Harvey H. Benner, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. from sergt.-maj. July 7, 1863; disch. Dec. 5, 1864, for wounds received at Petersburg June 17, 1864.
 Austin Garman, Bellefonte, sergt.; pro. to sergt. May 20, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864.
 Whitaker, James, Bellefonte, musician; Sept. 2, 1861, to July 17, 1865.

Privates.

Boell, William, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861, to 1865.
 Bower, Frederick, Spring; Sept. 2, 1861, to Dec. 14, 1862.
 Brown, Harvey, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861, to Oct. 20, 1864.
 Byke, Samuel, Haines; Aug. 20, 1861, to Feb. 13, 1863.
 Conner, Alfred, Bellefonte.
 Cox, Abraham, Spring; Sept. 6, 1861, to July 17, 1865.
 Dixon, Samuel T., Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861, to Oct. 9, 1862.
 Drummond, Robert, Bellefonte; Aug. 20, 1861, to July 17, 1865.
 Graffins, Abraham, Bellefonte; Aug. 20, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. U. S. army Nov. 26, 1861.
 Griffith, Joseph, Spring; Sept. 2, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1862.
 Hinton, James, Bellefonte; Aug. 20, 1861, to Aug. 30, 1862.
 Ickhoff, William, Bellefonte; Oct. 1, 1861, to 1865.
 Leher, Jacob, Benner; Sept. 2, 1861, to 1865.
 Long, John, Spring; Sept. 2, 1861, to Oct. 29, 1864.
 McAllister, Henry, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1862.
 Miller, John, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861, to July 5, 1863.
 Nopsker, Samuel M., Sept. 11, 1862, to 1865.
 Pruner, Robert, Bellefonte; Aug. 14, 1861.
 Raphie, Joseph, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861, to Dec. 2, 1862.
 Sager, George, Spring; Oct. 14, 1861, to July 17, 1865.
 Shirk, James, Spring; Sept. 2, 1861.
 Stone, Herbert, Bellefonte; Sept. 2, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1862.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST OF SOLDIERS ENLISTED FROM CENTRE COUNTY.

Alexander, C., Milesburg; 19th Cav.
 Allison, William, Potter; H, 51st; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Anderson, Elijah, Taylor; F, 1st Art.

¹ For gallant conduct at Gaines' Mills, Lieut. Graffins was breveted first lieutenant, and after the battle of Antietam promoted to first lieutenant of Second United States Infantry. He died of congestion of the brain at Brook Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

Antes, Frederick, Boggs; 19th Cav.
 Askey, Robert S., Burnside; 51st.
 Baker, Francis, Harris; Anderson troop.
 Bathurst, S. B., Huston; I, 54th.
 Bathurst, William, Liberty; C, 7th Res.
 Barnhart, Demetrius, Huston; I, 84th, Nov. 4, 1862; captured at Mine Run Nov. 7, 1863.
 Barnat, William, Marion; E, 1st Art.
 Barber, Wilson, Penn; I, 56th.
 Bathurst, Samuel, Walker; D, 132d.
 Blair, Jeremiah, Ferguson; 45th.
 Bell, James A., Bellefonte; A, 6th U. S. Inf.
 Beamer, W. B., Taylor; D, 5th Res.
 Benner, Henry, Taylor.
 Belch, William, Taylor; F, 143d.
 Beeder, Daniel, Worth; C, 5th Res.
 Benner, John D., Potter; G, 49th.
 Beck, Isaiah, Half-Moon; cavalry.
 Bell, Robert W., Haines; I, 56th; killed at Gettysburg; Nat. Cem., sec. A, grave 45.
 Biddle, Alfred, Benner; F, 12th Cav.
 Bixler, Reuben, Burnside; A, 1st Cav.
 Bigler, Thompson, Rush; C, 5th Res.
 Bland, Edward, Huston; C, 5th Cav.
 Boell, John, Bellefonte; I, 53d Regt.
 Bowers, Frank, Bellefonte; 8th Cav.
 Bowers, Samuel, Bellefonte; 8th Cav.
 Bowers, Jacob, Bellefonte; 8th Cav.
 Boyle, James, Bellefonte; 8th Cav.
 Boyer, Samuel, Curtin; I, 56th Regt.
 Buck, Thomas, Marion; 6th U. S. Cav.
 Buck, William, Marion; 6th U. S. Cav.
 Boileau, Michael D., Rush; D, 5th Res.
 Britton, Ezra, Potter; E, 37th Regt.
 Burnside, C. H., Bellefonte; gunboat "Sangamon."
 Burns, John, Bellefonte; 8th Cav.
 Barnett, Henry, Huston; A, 55th Regt.
 Burroughs, Henry, Potter; E, 57th Regt.
 Buttorf, David, Potter; 18th Regt.
 Buttorf, William, Potter; 18th Regt.
 Burd, William R., Harris; C, 18th Regt.
 Carlton, Thomas, Patton; Anderson Cav.
 Callahan, John, Bellefonte; E, 1st Pa. Cav.
 Chromster, Jacob, Half-Moon; I, 5th Reserves; June 21, 1861, to June 11, 1864.
 Clapham, Thomas, Penn; A, 62d Regt.
 Clapp, S., Spring; E, 57th Regt.
 Cook, Samuel N., Bellefonte; 5th Regt. Mounted Inf., Ky.; captured; died at Cahaba, Ala.
 Cook, Henry H., Bellefonte; K, 125th Pa.; Aug. 14, 1862, to May 18, 1863.
 Connelly, J. T., Taylor; C, 49th Regt.
 Corromasser, J. L.; A, 22d Pa. Cav.
 Crotzer, Samuel, Potter; I, 56th Regt.
 Cronble, F. S., Worth; 19th Cav.
 Grayton, Murtagh, Marion; E, 51st Regt.
 Croninger, Henry, Rush; D, 49th Regt.
 Curtin, James B., Boggs; Anderson Troop.
 Darrah, John, Bellefonte; C, 38th Pa.; accidentally killed on railroad, near Camp Curtin.
 Devine, Peter, Benner; 51st Regt.
 Detrick, Jerry, Potter; F, 107th Regt.
 Dowling, James G., Bellefonte; E, 51st Regt.
 Dowling, Edward, Bellefonte; 51st Regt.
 Dunkle, W. H., Howard; I, 56th Regt.
 Duray, William, Bellefonte; 84th Regt.
 Durer, John, Bellefonte; 84th Regt.
 Durst, Alfred, Potter; H, 51st Regt.; Nov. 16, 1861, to July 27, 1865.
 Ellis, John, Half-Moon; 1st Cav.
 Elliot, George, Milesburg; E, 56th Regt.
 Emerick, Jacob, Ferguson; I, 51st Regt.
 Ennis, Levi, Rush; K, 1st Rifles.
 Eiters, Francis, Burnside; 13th Cav.
 Eiters, Henry, Burnside; 13th Cav.
 Faber, Henry, Bellefonte; G, 45th Regt.
 Ferry, John, Liberty; B, 11th Inf.
 Fillmore, Jacob, Potter; D, 150th Regt.
 For, Philip, Liberty; B, 11th Regt.

Foresman, James A., Marion; D, 49th Regt.
 Furey, Frederick, Bellefonte; 19th Cav.
 Fraun, Samuel, Marion; D, 49th Regt.; Aug. 19, 1861, to Sept. 16, 1864.
 Freeze, Israel, Snow Shoe; K, 1st Reserves.
 Funk, Henry P., Ferguson; E, 145th Regt.
 Fyke, Jacob, Half-Moon; 49th Pa.
 Gray, William, Half-Moon; 59th Pa. (2d Cav.).
 Garber, J. M., Harris; 5th Cav.
 Galbraith, Daniel, Liberty; B, 11th Regt.
 Glenn, David, corp.; K, 42d Regt.; May 29, 1861, to 1864; wounded, with loss of arm.
 Goheen, Joseph, Ferguson; 83d Pa.
 Gordon, Robert, Walker; L, Anderson Cav.
 Grenoble, Israel J., Gregg; I, 148th Regt.; Sept. 19, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, at Po Run May 10, 1864.
 Graham, John K., Rush; K, 48th Regt.
 Grater, Robert, Howard; C, 5th Reserves.
 Grubb, Solomon, Spring; F, 56th Regt.; 1861 to 1865.
 Haines, Jacob, Rush; U. S. marine.
 Hale, Charles W.; aide to Gen. Sturgis, 9th Army Corps.
 Hale, Elias, Rush; frigate "Minnesota."
 Harding, Jewett S., Miles; H, 51st Regt.; Nov. 16, 1861; wounded at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 13, 1862.
 Harnden, John, Half-Moon; C, 49th Regt.
 Harper, Isaac, Rush; D, 5th Res.; June 21, 1861, to June 28, 1865.
 Harsburger, Abraham, Walker; D, 123d Regt.; 1862 to 1863.
 Henderson, Alexander, Haines. Herlick, William, Potter.
 Hess, Franklin, Potter. Holt, Lemuel, Milesburg.
 Horner, George, Half-Moon. Humphries, William, Rush.
 Hunter, William, Walker.
 Huston, Franklin, Walker; 19th Cav. Johnston, Richard, Bellefonte.
 Johnston, Walter, Bellefonte.
 Johns, David, Half-Moon.
 Irvin, William E., Howard; Anderson Troop.
 Issett, Henry D., Harris; Anderson Troop.
 Keller, Joseph, Spring; 6th Cav. Keara, John, Penn.
 Kinsloe, Alfred, Bellefonte; A, 19th Cav.
 Kephart, J. Miles, Bellefonte; q.m. 84th Regt.; Dec. 20, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1864.
 Kephart, M. C., Bellefonte; Anderson Troop.
 Kessler, Jeremiah, Haines; F, 12th Pa.
 Knarr, Henry, Liberty. Knarr, John, Liberty.
 Koons, James H., Liberty. Krider, Samuel, Potter.
 Kirkwood, James, Rush; 2d Pa. Cav.
 Lauck, B. S., Rush; 59th Pa.
 Lee, Charles, Spring; 6th Pa. Cav.
 Lingle, Fisher D., Liberty; 1st Cav.
 Lingle, Harvey S., Bellefonte; Anderson Troop.
 Lingle, Lycurgus, Bellefonte; Anderson Troop.
 Little, Samuel, Potter; E, 57th Regt.
 Lippincott, Charles E., Walker; C, 52d Regt.; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
 Long, Edward F., Haines; I, 56th Regt.
 McCartney, James, Half-Moon; C, 49th Regt.
 McCloskey, James J., Potter; H, 49th Regt.; Aug. 15, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1864.
 McCoy, William, Boggs; U. S. navy.
 McDowell, Alexander, Huston; 12th Cav.
 McEllaney, John, Patton; 12th Cav.
 McEwee, Samuel S., Unionville; H, 51st Regt.; Oct. 20, 1861, to April 18, 1864.
 McKinney, David, Bellefonte; Anderson Troop.
 McMin, Erskine, Potter; E, 57th Regt.
 McGrady, Daniel, Worth; 49th Pa.
 McQuillan, John, Taylor; C, 49th Regt.; Aug. 15, 1861; killed June 28, 1862.
 McQuillan, Joseph, Taylor; C, 49th Regt.
 McQuillan, Richard, Taylor; C, 49th Regt.
 Marks, William, Harris; 42d Pa.
 Meekly, John, Beener; E, 12th Cav.
 Miller, Samuel, Snow Shoe; Anderson Troop.
 Miller, Isaac, Walker; H, 49th Regt.
 Miller, James C., Snow Shoe; C, 5th Reserves.
 Miller, Joseph, Walker; I, 9th Cav.
 Miltigan, William, Liberty; B, 11th Pa.
 Minniek, Benj. F., Potter; A, 54th Regt.
 Myers, Samuel, Ferguson; I, 51st Regt.; Sept. 28, 1861.

Myers, George, Ferguson, I, 51st Regt.; drowned.
 Myers, Jacob H., Ferguson; Nov. 28, 1861, to July, 1865.
 Myrus, William, Rush; D, 5th Reserves.
 Myton, Isaac, Bellefonte; 9th Cav.
 Myers, Jackson, Beener; I, 51st Regt.
 Herman, Solomon, Spring; Anderson Troop.
 Neff, Luther, Potter; I, 115th Regt.
 Nall, Emanuel, Walker; K, 131st Regt.
 Orr, Lott, Potter; H, 49th Regt.
 Parker, A. M., Haines; Anderson Troop.
 Palmer, Solomon, Potter; 106th Pa.
 Peters, John, Taylor; 13th Cav.
 Price, Frank S., Taylor; D, 49th Regt.
 Pruner, Daniel D., Bellefonte; 11th Pa.
 Pruner, Joseph D., Bellefonte.
 Raynon, F. G., Taylor; D, 45th Regt.
 Ramey, William H., Worth; 55th Pa.
 Rank, Marcus, Bellefonte; F, 12th Cav.
 Red, Thomas, Liberty; E, 7th Pa.
 Reeder, Daniel, Worth; 5th Reserves.
 Reber, William F., Ferguson; asst. surg.
 Rossmann, Elias, Walker; D, 1st Cav.
 Ronsh, James, Penn; I, 56th Regt.
 Runnberger, George, Ferguson; 5th Reserves.
 Sankey, Joseph C., Gregg; I, 61st Regt.
 Sankey, James W., Potter; H, 49th Regt.
 Sarvey, John, Potter; E, 57th Regt.
 Sellers, P. E., Patton; F, 107th Regt.; April 27, 1862; wounded May 18, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Sizer, Jacob, Bellefonte; 46th Pa.
 Singleton, Thomas, Harris; D, 42d Regt.
 Sheffer, Jeremiah, Haines; G, 58th Regt.
 Shannon, Patrick, Ferguson; 10th Pa.
 Shannon, Thomas, Ferguson; 49th Pa.
 Shannon, Porter, Huston; 9th Cav.
 Showers, Samuel, Spring; Anderson Troop.
 Shook, Joseph, Walker; E, 1st Reserves.
 Smith, Charles, Rush; 1st Artillery.
 Smith, William, Bellefonte; 42d Regt.
 Smith, Columbus, Rush; 149th Regt.; Aug. 26, 1862, to 1863.
 Smith, Daniel, Rush; 149th Regt.; missing at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
 Smith, Francis, Rush; 149th Regt.; 1862 to 1865.
 Smith, William, Rush; 149th Regt.; 1862 to 1865.
 Schnell, Augustus C., Bellefonte; Anderson Troop.
 Snyder, Albert, Walker; 3d Pa. Art.
 Snook, Matthias, Miles; C, 7th Pa.
 Snyder, Thompson, Liberty; 1st Pa.
 Spear, Edward, Gregg; M, 3d Pa. Art.
 Spangler, Hersin, Liberty; 11th Pa.
 Stein, Jacob, Rush; 13th Pa. Cav.
 Stover, Michael H., Haines; 106th Regt.
 Stover, George, Patton; 136th Regt.
 Stevens, Thaddens, Half-Moon; 49th Pa.
 Steel, Harvey, Patton; 18th Regt.
 Stonebreaker, W. H., Ferguson; G, 5th Reserves.
 Straus, H. P., Walker; 150th Regt.
 Stover, John H., Spring; C, 52d Regt.; Oct. 17, 1861, to March 1, 1862.
 Stützer, John T., Spring. Struble, Lot, Walker; Anderson Troop.
 Thomas, Joseph D., Spring; Anderson Troop.
 Thompson, J. S., Harris; Anderson Troop.
 Thurston, William, Potter; Anderson Troop.
 Tibbens, Daniel, Walker; D, 1st Cav.
 Tibbens, John, Walker; D, 1st Cav.
 Truxall, Frank B., Bellefonte; Backtail Regt.
 Troy, Thomas, Half-Moon; I, 51st Regt.; Sept. 28, 1861, to July 27, 1865.
 Tobbs, Nathan A., Liberty; G, 1st Bucktails, 42d Pa.
 Ulrich, George, Penn; Anderson Cav.
 Wagoner, William, Unionville; K, Anderson Cav.
 Wagner, William, Potter; 15th Cav.
 Waltzer, William, Walker; D, 49th Pa.
 Wantz, Hezekiah, Liberty; B, 11th Pa.
 Waltzer, Jonathan, Walker.
 Watts, Coleman, Harris; Anderson Troop.
 Weaver, Thomas, Miles; H, 51st Regt.; Nov. 16, 1861, to 1864.
 Westmore, George, Harris; Anderson Troop.
 Williams, Daniel F., Huston; K, 42d Regt.; May 29, 1861, to Dec. 22, 1862.

Williams, David, Huston; K, 42d Regt.
 Wirth, James, Miles; D, 11th Pa.
 Wirth, Franklin, Miles; D, 11th Pa.
 Wirtz, James, Huston; 5th Reserves.
 Wirtz, Thomas, Huston; 5th Reserves.
 Wilson, Charles T., Bellefonte; Anderson Cav.
 Wilson, J. Calvin, Bellefonte; Anderson Cav.
 Wolf, Gileon, Walker; D, 49th Regt.
 Young, George W., Worth; H, 5th Reserves.

UNKNOWN COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS.

Bathurst, James, Howard.	Bilger, William, Burnside.
Blair, Hezekiah, Ferguson.	Brown, Edward, Bellefonte.
Brown, John, Union.	Carver, Joseph, Renner.
Chase, George W., Ferguson.	Coplin, Lewis, Potter.
Durges, Jeremiah K., Potter.	Force, Martin, Howard.
Friley, Martin, Spring.	Fultz, George, Miles.
Furman, Edward, Worth.	Hartzel, Daniel, Miles.
Hoffman, A., Ferguson.	Hoffman, John, Potter.
Hutler, Henry, Howard.	Hunter, William, Penn.
Kreamer, William, Marion.	McCurdy, W. Scott, Ferguson.
McBride, Daniel, Bellefonte.	McDonald, John, Gregg.
Mann, Joseph, Curtin.	Ohl, Henry.
Quinn, Patrick, Bellefonte.	Scott, Robert, Burnside.
Shannen, John, Ferguson.	Shirk, Alexander, Spring.
Spiller, Peter, Spring.	Stover, John, Benner.
Summers, James, Bellefonte.	Tate, William, Half-Moon.
Taylor, William, Half-Moon.	Kiddle, David, Liberty.
Wallace, Oliver, Liberty.	Wagner, David, Liberty.
Winter, Frederick, Miles.	Wyland, George, Bellefonte.

The Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. S. A. Meredith, afterwards Col. J. W. Hoffman, had of its staff from Centre County Lieut.-Col. John T. Jack, Jan. 30, 1865; resigned March 15, 1865; Surgeon James P. Wilson, Oct. 15, 1861, to April 23, 1862, and the following officers and soldiers:

COMPANY F, FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

George Corman, Spring, capt.; Nov. 4, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862.
 George H. Stover, Haines, 1st lieut.; Nov. 4, 1861; disch. Nov. 8, 1862.
 Michael Runkel, Bellefonte, 2d lieut.; July 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1862; to capt. Jan. 31, 1863; wounded with loss of arm May 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 17, 1864.
 John D. Hubler, Haines, 1st sergt.; Nov. 17, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Nov. 8, 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; disch. July 26, 1864.
 George T. Michaels, Walker, 2d sergt.; Nov. 5, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; to 1st lieut. April 9, 1864; to capt. Sept. 3, 1864; com. major May 17, 1865; must. out with the company July 1, 1865.
 John P. Hoke, Walker; Nov. 24, 1861.
 William W. Kreamer, Haines; Nov. 11, 1861; disch. February, 1863.
 John Lambert, Haines; Nov. 17, 1861; pro. 2d lieut. Dec. 27, 1864; to 1st lieut. March 17, 1865.

Corporals.

Thomas Richardson, Gregg; Dec. 17, 1861; trans., 1864, to Batt. B, 1st Pa. Artillery.
 Jeremiah Sweeney, Snow Shoe; Nov. 23, 1861; disch. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Nelson Lucas, Snow Shoe; Dec. 15, 18—; killed at Gaines' Mills.
 James F. Strong, Gregg; Nov. 23, 1861; wounded at Bull Run; in Gen. Hosp. at New York in August, 1863.
 Reuben Peters, Spring; March 9, 1862.

Privates.

Albright, Samuel; Feb. 18, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Aston, David, Walker; Dec. 2, 1861, to July 1, 1865.
 Brocks, Henry; Dec. 20, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Craig, David P., Walker; Dec. 17, 1861, to Dec. 12, 1864.
 Daughenbaugh, Jacob, Harris.
 Dinger, Jacob H., Bellefonte; pro. to sergt. Dec. 19, 1862.
 Dresher, Stephen, Potter; Nov. 16, 1861.
 Dunn, Michael, Potter.
 Egan, Rodger, Spring; Nov. 5, 1861, to July 1, 1865.
 Fisher, William, Spring; Dec. 16, 1861.

Flora, Samuel, Spring; Nov. 11, 1861.
 Geistweit, Peter, Spring; Nov. 24, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps 1864.
 Gladfelder, John; Dec. 3, 1861; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Grubb, Solomon, Spring; Jan. 17, 1862; wounded at Beverly Ford; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Oulpe, William, Walker; Jan. 17, 1862, to 1864; trans. to Batt. B, 1st Pa. Art.
 Grenoble, William, Walker; Dec. 17, 1861.
 Hackenberry, Green W., Snow Shoe; 1864; to Batt. B, 1st Pa. Art.
 Harnish, John M., Walker; Nov. 5, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg.
 Harnish, Jacob, Walker; Dec. 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
 Horner, William W., Spring; Nov. 24, 1861; disch. December, 1862.
 Krise, Henry, Haines; Dec. 16, 1861; died Oct. 16, 1863.
 Lephay, Sophares, Dec. 25.
 Lucas, James M., Snow Shoe; Nov. 9, 1861; died March 11, 1864; buried at Culpeper Court-House, sec. A, row 4, grave 129.
 McGonigal, Daniel.
 Minnich, John W., Walker; Dec. 21.
 Musser, Ralph M., Penn; Nov. 17, 1861, to 1865.
 Oswald, Reuben, Snow Shoe; disch. May 20, 1862.
 Peters, Reuben, Spring; March 9, 1862; disch. February, 1863.
 Rossmann, Henry, Walker; Dec. 11, 1861, to July 1, 1865.
 Russell, Frank H., Haines; Dec. 19, 1861; disch. May 8, 1862.
 Smith, Henry, Spring; Nov. 22, 1861; wounded at Beverly Ford June 9, 1863; disch. Nov. 22, 1864.
 Tate, Winfield S., Snow Shoe; March 1, 1862.
 Walter, Daniel C., Gregg; Nov. 20, 1861; died in hospital near Washington Oct. 5, 1862.
 Walter, David C., Howard; Dec. 8, 1861, to Feb. 10, 1865.
 Waltz, Calvin, Spring; Nov. 16, —, to Feb. 11, 1865.
 Waltz, Robert, Spring; Dec. 24; corp. 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Adam, William H., Taylor; Co. D.
 Albert, M., Potter.
 Amey, Alexander, Worth; Co. K, Dec. 19, 1861.
 Bennett, John, Taylor.
 Burns, W. D., Bellefonte.
 Behel, Jacob, Taylor; Sept. 3, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., January, 1863.
 Behel, Edmund, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861.
 Crostin, William E., Worth; Oct. 24, 1861.
 Crowell, Francis, Rush.
 Dixon, James, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861, to 1865.
 Dougherty, Thomas, Taylor; Oct. 24, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1864.
 Faust, Henry, Rush; Dec. 19, 1861, to June 28, 1865.
 Fink, John S., Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861.
 Fink, John A., Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861.
 Fink, Michael, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861.
 Hurdman, David, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861, to June 28, 1865.
 Jones, Levi, Worth; Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1862.
 Kookan, Rev. John R., captain Co. C; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 14, 1862.
 Lego, Martin W., Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861; sergt.
 Lego, Thomas P., Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861.
 Markley, John M., Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861.
 Mayes, William, Snow Shoe; Dec. 19, 1861, to June 28, 1865.
 Mose, Daniel, Taylor.
 Nearhoff, John, Taylor; Oct. 24, 1861, to June 28, 1865.
 Newman, Benjamin, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861; died July 12, 1861, of wounds received at Petersburg June, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
 Newman, John, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861; wounded at Petersburg March 31, 1861.
 Newman, Richard, Taylor; Oct. 24, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1864.
 Osterman, John, Rush.
 Spitler, Perry, Taylor; Oct. 24, 1861.
 Stonebreaker, John, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861.
 Stonebreaker, Abnednego, Taylor; Dec. 19, 1861, to June 28, 1865.
 Woomer, Porter, Taylor; Dec. 17, 1861.

COMPANY H, FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

This company left Bellefonte Dec. 19, 1861, for Harrisburg.

Captains.

William W. Brown, Bellefonte; resigned May 25, 1862.
 John T. Jack, Harris; pro. 1st lieut. July 23, 1862; maj. May 9, 1863.

Robert B. Barger, Bellefonte; Nov. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. April 16, 1863; capt. May 25, 1863; wounded May 18, 1864; disch. Sept. 18, 1864.
 Alexander D. Tanyer, Harris; Feb. 13, 1862; sergt. Jan. 17, 1864; 2d lieut. May 3, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor May 6th; 1st lieut. May 16th; capt. Oct. 16th; disch. March 16, 1865, surg. certif.
 S. H. Benson, Feb. 12, 1862; corp. Nov. 10, 1862; 1st sergt. May 10, 1864; 2d lieut. June 16, 1864; 1st lieut. Oct. 16, 1864; capt. June 4, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

James H. Rankin, Bellefonte; Oct. 13, 1861; res. March 27, 1862.
 William T. Brislin, Harris; Oct. 30, 1861; 2d lieut. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.
 Henry Ely, Harris; Dec. 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 10, 1864; 1st lieut. April 28, 1864; killed in the Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 William P. Curwin, wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 12, 1864; sergt.-maj. Dec. 28, 1864; 1st lieut. June 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

James J. Brislin, Bellefonte; Oct. 30, 1861; res. Oct. 31, 1862, and promoted in the regular service.
 S. H. Williams, Half-Moon; Feb. 13, 1862; from musician to 1st sergt. Oct. 16, 1861; 2d lieut. Nov. 25, 1864; capt. Co. I March 30, 1865.

Sergeants.

David R. P. Gill, Huston; Dec. 23, 1861; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1864; disch. on account of wounds Jan. 13, 1863.
 James M. Perdue, Half-Moon; Dec. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. of disability.
 John Haldeman, Harris; Jan. 19, 1862; sergt. March 20, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864; disch. Feb. 15, 1865.
 Adolph Singleton, Patton; Feb. 13, 1862; wounded at North Anna; disch. July 1, 1865.
 Cyrus Strickland, Bellefonte; Dec. 23, 1861; wounded at Rappahannock Station, Va.; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.
 Frederick Cusor, Union; Feb. 13, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; appointed sergt. Dec. 1, 1863; wounded and captured May 5, 1864; prisoner at Andersonville and Charleston, S. C.
 Elisha J. Smith, Rush; wounded at Gettysburg and at North Anna; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Corporals.

H. P. Blair, Harris; Feb. 2, 1862; appointed corp. Sept. 1, 1864; July 1, 1865.
 John Steere, Union, Jan. 19, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Joseph Piper, Jan. 28, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Thomas Ammerman, Boggs; Jan. 19, 1862; wounded May 8, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
 John H. Faber, Half Moon; Dec. 23, 1861; sergt. April 11, 1863; wounded May 10, 1864; killed at Dabney Mills Feb. 6, 1865.
 Daniel O'Brien, Ferguson; Dec. 23, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Aquia Creek May 30, 1862.
 Theodora Lucas, Union; Feb. 13, 1862; disch. C. C. April 29, 1863.
 James F. Lucas, Union; Feb. 13, 1862; disch. July 1, 1865.
 George Swinehart, Harris, musician; Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 12, 1863.

Privates.

Banks, John, Sept. 24, 1863; drafted; wounded at North Anna May 23, 1864; July 1, 1865.
 Barr, Samuel, Harris; Dec. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
 Beatty, Josiah, Worth; Jan. 18, 1862; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 Bennett, William T., Potter; Oct. 1, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill Aug. 29, 1862; disch. for wounds.
 Blair, Robert F., Harris; disch. on surg. certif. May, 1862.
 Blake, Henry, Union; Oct. 1, 1861; Jan. 20, 1865.
 Blake, James H., Oct. 1, 1861; accidentally wounded July 21, 1862; died Oct. 5, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
 Bucker, William L., Harris; Dec. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
 Calhoun, Harrison, Unionville; July 1, 1865.
 Campbell, John, Harris; disch. on surg. certif.
 Campbell, Milton, Sept. 25, 1863; drafted; wounded, with loss of leg, May 23; died May 30, 1864; grave 1786, Alexandria, Va.
 Cowker, David, Worth; July 1, 1865.
 Culver, William, Harris.
 Curwin, Lewis, Harris; Feb. 12, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Dewitt, William, Sr., Boggs; Jan. 19, 1862, to Feb. 2, 1865.

Dewitt, William, Jr., Boggs; Jan. 19, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Eckley, George, Feb. 14, 1862; wounded June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, and died July 12, 1864; buried at Chester, Pa.
 Emerick, John, Harris; March 1, 1862, to Feb. 12, 1865.
 Fanver, Henry, Half-Moon; Feb. 13, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Frink, John, wounded at Gaines' Mills, with loss of hand, Aug. 28, 1862; Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
 Fry, William H., Ferguson; wounded at Laurel Hill May 12, 1864; died May 16, 1864.
 Gingham, John, Boggs; Dec. 2, 1861, to July 1, 1865.
 Gilbert, Joseph, Harris; Dec. 3, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills Aug. 28, 1862; to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Gill, James, Worth; Dec. 23, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865.
 Hahn, Charles H., Harris; Dec. 23, 1861; wounded and discharged.
 Hall, Robert, Union; disch. on surg. certif. April 5, 1862.
 Harner, Samuel, Harris; Dec. 23, 1861; absent, sick, in hospital at must. out.
 Hoop, Charles, Harris; Dec. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
 Hoover, John T., Worth; Dec. 23, 1861; trans. to Battery B, U. S. A.
 Koon, David, Harris; killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
 Koon, Samuel, Harris; Feb. 11, 1862, to Jan. 24, 1865.
 Kremer, William, Worth; Jan. 18, 1862; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864.
 Lightner, Thomas, Ferguson; Feb. 12, 1862; killed in a railroad collision at Fredericksburg, Jan. 13, 1863; buried at Fredericksburg, div. D, sec. C, grave 77.
 Lucas, Benjamin, Boggs; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1862.
 Lucas, George A., April, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
 Lucas, Orlando C., Union; Feb. 14, 1862; accidentally wounded, and trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 McAfee, Thomas, Patton; died Dec. 21, 1862.
 McKinney, Perry, Gregg; Feb. 25, 1862, to Feb. 27, 1865.
 Markle, John, Patton; Dec. 23, 1861; died April 20, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 Martin, Charles, Half-Moon; Feb. 18, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Martz, George, Harris; Jan. 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg in the arm; disch. June 21, 1865, on surg. certif.
 Mason, Lewis F., Potter; Dec. 21, 1861; com. 1st lieut. Co. I, 83d Pa.
 Moore, Jacob B., Patton; Dec. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
 Myers, Isaac, Half-Moon; Dec. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.
 Parsons, George, Bellefonte; Jan. 18, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Pifer, William H., Ferguson; Jan. 18, 1862; killed in the Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Scholl, Aaron E., Bellefonte; Nov. 8, 1861, to Jan. 30, 1865.
 Stoeys, Thomas, Unionville.
 Steere, Isiah B., April, 1861; wounded at Petersburg June 18, 1864; disch. July 1, 1865.
 Stone, Samuel H., Patton; Feb. 13, 1862; wounded June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor; disch. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Stratton, John M., Union; died Sept. 2, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 Samehart, George, Harris.
 Swisher, John, Unionville; Feb. 12, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Saitzer, Daniel, Half-Moon.
 Sayer, Joseph, drafted; Sept. 19, 1864, to May 31, 1865.
 Ward, John, Patton; Feb. 13, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; disch. May 21, 1864.
 Way, Caleb E., Patton; Feb. 15, 1862, to Feb. 15, 1865.
 Williams, Jesse, Huston, Jan. 25, 1862, to July 1, 1865.
 Wallleslaugle, Abraham, Unionville; disch. on surg. certif.
 Young, David, Patton; Feb. 12, 1862; wounded at Gainesville.

In the One Hundred and Sixtieth Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Cavalry were, among others,—

James B. Curtin, Nov. 20, 1861; private in Anderson Troop; pro. 1st lieut. Co. I, Oct. 10, 1862; to Co. I, Penn. Cav., Feb. 28, 1864; disch. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Michael M. Musser, sergt.; Oct. 3, 1862; com. 2d lieut. May 29, 1865, of Co. K; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Caleb M. Kephart, Nov. 30, 1861, Anderson Troop; pro. 1st lieut. Co. H March 1, 1863; disch. May 8, 1863.
 Joseph R. Thomas, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1863; 2d lieut. Co. A, 180th Regt., Sept. 10, 1863; to capt. March 1, 1865.
 Hervey S. Lingle, Oct. 3, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. G May 8, 1863; killed at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863.

CHAPTER L.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT RAISED.

JAN. 17, 1862, Capt. D. McMurtrie Gregg, of United States regulars, was commissioned colonel of 1862. Eighty-ninth Regiment (Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry); brevet brigadier-general Nov. 29, 1862.

February 26th, the cars commenced running regularly on the Snow Shoe road from Bellefonte to Snow Shoe.

Letters received from Capt. Schaeffer's company, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, state the fact that nearly the whole company were badly poisoned from provisions the rebels had left behind near Bowling Green, Ky. Several of the men died, and only about eight were fit for service at the writing. Among those who died was Thaddeus Longwell. He died at the hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

In April, Valentine & Co. built their branch road from Bellefonte to their iron-works.

Corp. Walker, of Forty-ninth, killed at Yorktown, was buried at Milesburg on the 7th of May; Capt. Green B. Shearer, of Company E, Ninety-third Pennsylvania, was killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5th. He died at the head of his company, the shot entering his left groin and passing through the hip. He was buried on the plantation of Thomas Whitaker, about half a mile southeast of Williamsburg.

The People's County Convention, as it was called, met on the 26th of August, John Turner, chairman; R. H. Duncan and William Shordledge, secretaries. William Harris was nominated for Assembly, Lewis Hess, of Potter, for county commissioner, W. H. Blair for district attorney, H. P. Treziulny for county surveyor, William H. Armstrong for Congress.

The Democratic County Convention was presided over by Hon. Samuel Strohecker; James Foresman and J. P. Gephart, secretaries. Robert F. Barron was nominated for Assembly, William Farey for county commissioner; District Attorney, William H. Blair; Auditor, W. J. Kealsh; and Deputy Surveyor, Alexander Kerr. Maj. William F. Reynolds was unanimously nominated for Congress.

On the 21st of July, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Pennsylvania to respond to the requisition of the President for twenty-one new regiments, and to recruit the regiments already in the field. This contemplated the reception of volunteers for nine and twelve months. This system not being satisfactory to other States, Governor Curtin, at the request of the War Department, on the 29th of July recalled former orders so far as they had not been acted upon, and commenced issuing authorities to recruit for three years or the war.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FROM CENTRE COUNTY IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA (NINE MONTHS), COMPANIES C AND I, AUG. 14, 1862, TO MAY 29, 1863.

Ammerman, Hale, Rush; C.
Cornelius, George I., Ferguson; I, wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13th.
Cornelius, Joshua, Ferguson; I. Crane, Benjamin S., Rush; C.
Dale, William P., Ferguson; 1st Lieut. I; pro. to capt. Dec. 28, 1862.
Denny, Albert, Rush; C. Dinges, H., Bellefonte; I.
Dinges, Jeremiah N., Ferguson; I, wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13th.
Dougherty, Henry A., Rush; C, wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13th.
Dorph, Isaac, Rush; C, died, Feb. 16, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
Dowling, Edward, Ferguson; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
Emeigh, Reuben, Ferguson; I.
Foy, William P., Howard; I, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
Haines, John P., Howard; I. How, Squire, Rush; C.
Hudson, John, Rush; C. Kennedy, William, Ferguson.
Kinsloe, Albert, Rush; C.
Kinch, John, Ferguson; I, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1863.
Laird, Henry S., Ferguson; I, wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13th.
Moore, David T., Patton; I.
Morgan, Benjamin, Ferguson; C, corp.
Morgan, John, Rush; C, 2d Lieut. Randal, Perry O., Howard; I.
Reeder, Robert B., I. Russell, William, Ferguson; I.
Simms, John W., Ferguson; I. Tate, William E., I.
Thompson, John H., Ferguson; I, pro. to sergt. Aug. 27, 1862.
Thompson, Hiram, Patton; I. Wagner, David, Liberty.
Weston, Frederick, Ferguson; I.

Centre County promptly responded to the appeal. A mass-meeting was held at Bellefonte on Saturday, August 2d, presided over by S. T. Shugert; vice-presidents, Moses Thompson, Gen. George Buchanan, George Gates, William Allison, Robert Campbell, John Adams, William C. Duncan, John Sankey, and others; secretaries, D. J. McCann and John T. Hoover. Hon. Samuel Linn, Hon. John S. Proudfoot, Cyrus T. Alexander, Robert Forster, William Musser, Jeremiah Mayes, Samuel Vantries, James Duncan, and William Allison were appointed a committee upon resolutions, the most important of which was, *Resolved*, That we will furnish our quota of men to meet the requisition, and that we will raise the amount of funds necessary for the purpose. It was recommended to the commissioners to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each recruit and make a loan for that purpose, and the loan was subscribed for on the instant.

Penn's valley cheerfully gave up her sons, and Capt. Robert McFarlane, with one hundred and thirty men, left Boalsburg on the 10th of August. Dr. George H. Fairlamb's company, one hundred and twenty-five strong, left Bellefonte on the 14th. On the 15th, on the way to Harrisburg, one of the cars caught fire, and John Andreas, a German belonging to Dr. Fairlamb's company, leaped from the cars and was almost instantly killed. The above companies were shortly followed by Capt. James F. Weaver, the two Capt. Forsters, Capt. Andrew Musser, and Capt. Dolan's companies, and in the short space of one month seven companies were recruited and mustered into the service.

On the 8th of September the regiment known as the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was organized at Camp Curtin, composed of the above seven companies from Centre County, two companies raised in Jeffer-



Miss A. Beavin

son and Indiana Counties, and one in Clarion. The field and staff were with a few exceptions from Centre County, and the regiment has taken its place in history as a Centre County regiment.

The next day after organization it was assigned to duty guarding the Northern Central Railway, with headquarters at Cockeysville, Md., and was ordered to the front on the 7th of December, arriving at Falmouth, Va., after the battle of Fredericksburg had been lost, from which time onward Centre County blood crimsoned every battle-field of the Army of the Potomac.

CHAPTER LI.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

James A. Beaver, col.; July 22, 1861; pro. from lieutenant-col. 45th Regt. P. V. Sept. 4, 1862; to brevet brig.-gen. Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, at Cold Harbor June 3, and at Petersburg June 16, 1864; disch. December 22d, for wounds, with loss of leg, received at Ream's Station Aug. 25, 1864.

James F. Weaver, col.; June 1, 1865.

Robert McFaulane, lieutenant-col.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. G Sept. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 4, 1863.

George A. Fairbank, lieutenant-col.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. H to major Sept. 7, 1862; to lieutenant-col. Nov. 15, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Spotsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; prisoner from May 12 to Sept. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 24, 1865.

James F. Weaver, lieutenant-col.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from maj. May 15, 1865; com. col. June 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Rulert H. Forster, maj.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from capt. Nov. 15, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, 1865.

George A. Bayard, maj.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. H May 17, 1865; com. lieutenant-col. June 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Robert Lipton, adjt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from private Co. B Sept. 8, 1862; died at Milesburg, Pa., April 20, 1863.

Joseph W. Duffley, adjt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from sergeant-major. May 1, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. March 28, 1865.

John G. Kurtz, q.m.; Sept. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 28, 1864.

Samuel D. Musser, q.m.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from q.m.-sergt. May 19, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Calvin P. W. Fisher, asst. surg.; Sept. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. June 12, 1864.

James P. Olenkirk, com.-sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. G July 1, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Lewis W. Ingram, com.-sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to q.m. 81st Regt. P. V. June 27, 1864.

William H. Mayes, hosp. steward; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from private Co. C Nov. 1, 1863; com. 24th lieut. Co. C June 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Jacob B. Krieger, hosp. steward; Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Oct. 17, 1863.

William H. Harpster, prin. mus.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from musician Co. C July 1, 1863; must. out June 1, 1865.

Samuel D. Otto, prin. mus.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from musician Co. C March 1, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Robert A. Cassiday, prin. mus.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from private Co. H Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to 19th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 13, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Robert H. Forster, capt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to maj. Nov. 15, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville.

John L. Johnson, capt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. H Nov. 15, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 21, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.

Simon S. Wolf, 1st lieut.; Aug. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 25, 1863; disl. Jan. 1, 1875, is buried at Centre Hall.

Wesley W. Beirly, 1st lieut.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 31; to 1st lieut. Nov. 15, 1863; wounded and captured June 26, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 2, 1864, of wounds rec. in action.

Simon M. Spangler, Miles, 1st lieut.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Nov. 30, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania; must. out June 1, 1865.

Erostus J. Burkert, Miles, 2d lieut.; Aug. 31, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. June 26, 1863.

Daniel E. Shaffer, Miles, 2d lieut.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from sergt. Nov. 15, 1863; died at Mathiesburg, Pa., Sept. 12, 1864.

Jared I. Jones, Miles, 2d lieut.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from sergt. Nov. 30, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

John A. Miller, Miles, 1st sergt.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 7, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Thomas P. Meyer, Miles, sergt.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 7, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

William Harper, Miles, sergt.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 16, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.

Henry Miller, Miles, sergt.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. April 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Daniel Weaver, Miles, sergt.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. April 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

George W. Leitzell, Penn, sergt.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 25, 1863; wounded July 2d at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 17, 1865.

Elias Mingle, Penn, sergt.; Aug. 25, 1862; died July 31, 1863, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Samuel R. Gettig, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 16, 1863; taken prisoner Aug. 25, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va.; must. out June 1, 1865.

Jacob Breckbill, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 7, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Beck, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 7, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865, to June 24, 1865.

Manasses, Gilbert, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; severely wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg; must. out June 1, 1865.

George Corman, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; prisoner from July 2 to Aug. 2, 1863; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Henry Crouse, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Frederick Linbert, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

David Rossman, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Spotsylvania; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Levi Strayer, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 4, 1863.

Henry Meyer, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded May 10, 1864, at Po River, and disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 10, 1864.

Thomas E. Royer, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania; trans. to 51st Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.

George M. Rupp, Haines, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania; trans. to 51st Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 9, 1865.

Amos Erhard, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. C, 24th Regt. P. V., Jan. 20, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Daniel Shaffer, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; died March 6, 1863, at Falmouth.

Jacob Lanich, Penn, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Daniel Miller, Miles, corp.; Aug. 25, 1862; died Aug. 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

John B. Zeigler, Penn, musician; Aug. 25, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Bierly, Solomon, Miles; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded June 13, 1864, in Virginia; disch. Aug. 22, 1863.

Bierly, Charles W., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864.

Bierly, James B., Gregg; Aug. 25, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 24, 1863.

Boob, Levi, Miles; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded with loss of arms at Po River; disch. with surg. cert. May 24, 1864; buried at Hartleton, Union Co., Pa.

Boob, Nathaniel, Miles; Aug. 28, 1862; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Boob, William, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded and captured at Po River.

Bower, Daniel, Miles; Aug. 28, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Boyer, Adam, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg; trans. to 108th; to 2d Batt. Vet. Res. Corps March 17, 1865; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

Bressler, David, Penn; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1863.

Conger, Henry C., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 2, 1863.

Corman, James, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Dale, Solomon, Harris; Sept. 1, 1862; missing in action at Spotsylvania Court-House March 16, 1864.

Deininger, H. O., Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. July 14, 1865.

Edleman, Elias, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Euerick, Jacob, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 17, 1864; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.

Fulmer, Isaiah, Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Po River, Va., and died some time after; buried in Poplar Grove Cemetery, Petersburg, Va.; div. 8, sec. E, grave 151.

Fulmer, Levi H., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.

Fulmer, William, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.

Garrett, Griffith, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; died May 11, 1863.

Gilbert, Samuel, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865; dead.

Grim, Adam, Walker; Aug. 25, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 25, 1864, to March 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Grim, John, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Gross, Martin, Gregg; Aug. 25, 1862; died Feb. 17, 1863.

Graiser, Matthias, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.

Haffly, John W., Howard; Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 13, 1863.

Harper, Simon, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; disch. July 12, 1865.

Held, Charles H., Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865; buried at Millheim, Pa.

Johnsen, Jacob D.; Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps April 16, 1864.

Kleinfilter, Aaron, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1864.

Kramer, Gideon, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Kraemer, Jesse, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 20, 1865.

Krape, Samuel, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; died April 14, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

Lamy, Michael, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.

Lauch, George W., Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. June 6, 1865.

Lauch, Henry, Penn; Aug. 29, 1862; dishonorably discharged June 7, 1864.

Long, Daniel, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; missing at action at Petersburg June 25, 1864.

Long, Jesse, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 25, 1864, must. out June 1, 1865.

Maize, Israel, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; taken prisoner at North Anna, Va.; died Sept. 22, 1864.

Miller, Aaron, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Miller, John, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 17, 1865.

Meyer, Joseph, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. May 17, 1865.

Meyer, William P., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.

Otto, Israel, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded; disch. by general order July 3, 1865.

Otto, William, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Reish, John E., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 1, 1863.

Rossman, David, Miles.

Roush, Jackson E., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862.

Smith, Levi H., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 11th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, April 14, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.

Strayer, Samuel, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Stover, Elias, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 20, 1864.

Stover, Simon M., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; died April 9, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

Strong, John, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Walker, Ira, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862.

Weight, John, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; died July 24, 1865, of wounds received July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Weight, William, Gregg; Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 24th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, April 14, 1864; disch. June 30, 1864.

Weirich, Thomas G., Miles; Sept. 1, 1862; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Weis, Solomon, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862.

Weiser, Charles W.; Aug. 25, 1862; wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Wolf, Charles A., Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 9, 1865.

Wolf, Franklin, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.

Wolf, Harry, Miles; Aug. 25, 1862; died at Salisbury, N. C., June 29, 1863.

Wolf, Samuel, Penn; Aug. 25, 1862; died Feb. 22, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.

COMPANY B.

James F. Weaver, Milesburg, capt.; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Po River, Va., May 9, 1864; pro. to maj. March 7, 1865.

William D. Harper, Boggs, capt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 22, 1862; to 1st Lieut. March 1, 1863; to capt. March 7, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Jabez C. P. Jones, Milesburg, 1st Lieut.; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 16, 1863.

James E. McCartney, Milesburg, 2d Lieut.; Sept. 1, 1862; commissioned 1st Lieut. Feb. 1, 1865; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 24, 1865.

David H. Swyers, Boggs, 1st sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1863; to 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864, and at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; commissioned 1st Lieut. March 1, 1865; disch. June 3, 1865.

Samuel L. Barr, Benner, 1st sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; wounded at Bristol Station, Va., Sept. 14, 1863; pro. to 2d Lieut., 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, June 18, 1864; disch. June 30, 1866.

John B. Like, Boggs, 1st sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; died at York, Pa., Dec. 16, 1862.

Michael F. Connor, Milesburg, 1st sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

George W. Lucas, Snow Shoe, sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; prisoner from June 16, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. May 16, 1865.

Thomas T. Taylor, Boggs, sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. May 27, 1863; commissioned 2d Lieut. and must. out June 1, 1865.

Alfred C. Moore, Benner, sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. Nov. 19, 1863; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. May 22, 1865.

Constance Barger, Boggs, sergt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 19, 1863; to sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Five Forks March 31, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

George R. Huston, Unionville, sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to 9th Co., 2d Bat. V. R. C., Dec. 14, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

W. J. J. Davidson, Boggs, sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from corp. March 19, 1863; died at Potomac Creek, Va., May 2, 1863.

Jacob Koop, Benner, sergt.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 1, 1863; killed at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.

George P. Hall, Union, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 9, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; disch. May 20, 1865.

Samuel R. Mitchell, Union, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 27, 1863; disch. June 4, 1865.

John D. Lucas, Milesburg, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 19, 1863; must. out June 1, 1865.

Edwin Searson, Benner, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 12, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, and at Cold Harbor June 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Benjamin F. Harris, Half-Moon, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

William B. Peters, Unionville, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 4, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 29, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.

Allen S. Ammerman, Union, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

David Sibert, Benner, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 1, 1864.
 Edward H. Poorman, Benner, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 20, 1864.
 O. W. Van Valin, Unionville, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. March 17, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. 41st Regt. U. S. C. T. Oct. 11, 1863; must. out Dec. 10, 1865.
 W. C. Ammerman, Union, corp.; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; died May 31st of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 Nathaniel Beery, Boggs, musician; Aug. 29, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Emory Hutton, Benner, musician; Aug. 29, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Private.

Adams, John, Feb. 18, 1864; disch. July 13, 1865.
 Adams, Nelson, Union; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. June 6, 1865.
 Ammerman, David A., Unionville; Aug. 29, 1862; died July 5th of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, sec. B, grave 33.
 Ammerman, John, Milesburg; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; died at Andersonville Feb. 19, 1865.
 Ammerman, Joseph, Harris; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 30, 1865.
 Ammerman, R. W., Milesburg; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.
 Barger, James, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Beers, Reuben B., Spring; Aug. 29, 1862.
 Beery, Mesulam, Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 8, 1863.
 Bennett, George, Curtin; Sept. 1, 1862; died at York, Pa., March 23, 1863; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.
 Biddle, John W., Patton; Sept. 1, 1861; prisoner from June 16, 1864, to April 28, 1863; disch. May 29, 1865.
 Billet, George, Bellefonte; Aug. 29, 1862; June 1, 1865.
 Brewer, Austin, Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 53d Regt. P. V., June 1, 1865.
 Bryae, Samuel, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; June 1, 1865.
 Brower, James R., Union; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; captured at Petersburg June 2, 1864; died at Andersonville Oct. 18, 1864.
 Brower, Philip, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Brown, Michael, Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, and Gettysburg July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Dush, Michael, Haines; Aug. 19, 1863, to May 31, 1865.
 Conaway, Thomas A., Burnside; Sept. 1, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Davis, Abel, Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Doughman, Frederick, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Draucker, Alexander J., Milesburg; Feb. 28, 1864; wounded at Po River May 9, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 53d Regt., June 1, 1865.
 Durst, John L.; Aug. 31, 1863; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865.
 Edmonston, William A., Benner; Sept. 1, 1865; wounded at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 6th Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Ehrhorn, John C., Milesburg; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Flick, Jacob, Union; Sept. 1, 1865; wounded at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 6, 1865.
 Harris, George W., Benner; Aug. 29, 1862; disch. for wounds received at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865.
 Harris, Valentine, Benner; Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 27, 1863.
 Hines, James, Walker; Aug. 23, 1862; captured at Salesburg, N. C., Dec. 12, 1864.
 Hugg, Enoch, Unionville; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1864.
 Huling, Samuel, Burnside; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
 Hurts, Charles F., Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; captured at Strawberry Plains, Va., June 22, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Huston, James, Unionville; Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 17, 1863.
 Iddings, Joseph, Union; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 27, 1864.
 Irwin, Thomas N.; March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 53d Pa., June 1, 1865.
 Keller, Joseph, Boggs; Aug. 2, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., April 4, 1863.
 Keller, William, Spring; Aug. 29, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 25th to Oct. 7, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Killinger, Abraham, Bellefonte; Aug. 29, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
 Kilne, David, Huston; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. October 18th for wounds received, with loss of arm, at Petersburg June 22, 1864.
 Kreps, W. H., Walker; Aug. 29, 1862, to June 5, 1865.
 Lipton, Robert, Milesburg; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. adjt. Sept. 8, 1862.
 McGarvey, Charles, Unionville; Aug. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 11, 1863.
 Moore, Charles, Benner; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; died at Washington, D. C., April 7, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
 Maffley, Joseph W., Howard; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Parsons, Wilson J., Union; Aug. 29, 1863; trans. to 162d Co., 2d Batt. Vet. Res. Corps; died Feb. 23, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, sec. D, grave 105.
 Peters, John, Unionville; Aug. 29, 1862; died near Morrisville, Va., Aug. 17, 1863.
 Pleasant, George, Howard; Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
 Poorman, James, Spring; Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 53d Pa., June 1, 1865.
 Quick, Thomas, Spring; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Reiter, Joseph F., Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 20, 1864.
 Richards, Armor, Unionville; Sept. 1, 1863; died at Philadelphia Nov. 17, 1864.
 Rean, Andrew B., Benner; Aug. 29, 1862, to June, 1865.
 Rose, James, Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Sailor, Benjamin, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; died at Cockeysville, Md., Oct. 27, 1862.
 Shank, John J., Huston; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 12, 1865.
 Shroyer, James, Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; died at Cockeysville, Md., Dec. 3, 1862.
 Shroyer, William H., Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; died at Potomac Creek, Va., May 29, 1863.
 Shultz, Jacob, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Spotts, John, Huston; Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Stone, George, Patton; Aug. 29, 1862, to July 12, 1865.
 Stoe, William, Patton; Aug. 29, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.
 Vanden, James W., Unionville; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Walker, Matthias, Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; died at Milesburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1864.
 Walker, George, March 14, 1864; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864, and at Five Forks March 31, 1865; trans. to Co. I, 53d Regt.; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Walter, Charles C., Benner; Aug. 29, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Watkins, Alexander C., Snow Shoe; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Watkins, Benjamin F., Snow Shoe; Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
 Wells, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1863; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Wertz, William H., March 15, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 53d Regt., June 1, 1865.
 Wolf, Henry, Patton; Aug. 29, 1862; died near Stevensburg, Va., April 16, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Culpeper Court-House, block 1, section A, Nov. 7, grave 215.
 Wylan, Peter, Boggs; Aug. 29, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

COMPANY C.

Robert M. Fortner, Harris, capt.; Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
 Jacob B. Edmunds, capt.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. G Nov. 15, 1863; killed at Petersburg June 22, 1864.
 William E. Graham, Harris, capt.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from corp. to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; to capt. Oct. 3, 1864; res. March 2, 1865.

- John F. Benner, Harris, capt.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 3, 1864; to capt. May 15, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- William H. Bible, Rush, 1st lieut.; Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Jacob S. Londer, Walker, 1st lieut.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from sergt. Oct. 31, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- David G. Ralston, Harris, 1st lieut.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 26, 1863; to 1st lieut. July 31, 1864; killed at Ream's Station Aug. 25, 1864.
- Sammel Everhart, 1st lieut.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. G Oct. 3, 1864; com. capt. March 1, 1865; killed at Five Forks March 31, 1865.
- Daniel Shuey, Harris, 1st lieut.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to cnrp. Oct. 1, 1863; to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. May 17, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Francis Stevenson, Patton, 2d lieut.; Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Ezra B. Walter, Walker, 1st sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from sergt. May 17, 1863; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Frederick Yocum, Walker, 1st sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Feb. 21, 1865, for wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- John Craig, Patton, 1st sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 5, 1865.
- Charles C. Harman, Harris, 1st sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., July 1st, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- James Knox, Benner, sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to sergt. May 17, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- John F. Swiler, Benner, sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; missing in action at Petersburg June 22, 1864.
- William C. Huey, Harris, sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; pro. from corp. Aug. 27, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 12th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Abraham G. Garter, Ferguson, sergt.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 5, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
- James K. P. Ward, Half-Moon, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Abraham Wertz, Half-Moon, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
- James Ellenburger, Ferguson, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 21, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- John G. Robinson, Half-Moon, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. May 17, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Christian Lowry, Benner, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 15, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Michael Hall, Taylor, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. May 17, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Patrick Campbell, Bellefonte, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. May 17, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Christian Swartz, Walker, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Sept. 21st for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Sammel Bortoff, Spring, corp.; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 16, 1864.
- James Ray, Harris, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; trans. Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
- James T. Beck, Marion, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 7, 1864; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- William T. McCulmont, Marion, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. June 25, 1863; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.
- Nathan M. Yarnell, Harris, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Hiland Biddle, Patton, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1863; died Dec. 28th of wounds received at Petersburg Oct. 8, 1864.
- Thomas C. Keyes, Bellefonte, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Reams' Station Aug. 25, 1864.
- John G. Mattern, Half-Moon, corp.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Law B. Bathurst, Boggs, musician; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
- William H. Harpster, Half-Moon, musician; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to principal musician July 1, 1863.
- Sammel D. Otto, Milesburg, musician; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to principal musician March 1, 1864.
- Privates.*
- Adams, Albert, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; died June 11, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
- Bunnberger, Thaddeus B., Liberty; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
- Brown, George, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
- Baily, Isaac, Half-Moon; Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 19th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 14, 1864; disch. April 18, 1865.
- Baird, Jacob, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Coble, John, Jr., Harris; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
- Carter, Jacob L., Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; disch. July 29, 1865.
- Carter, James, Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; captured near Petersburg Oct. 27, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 22, 1864.
- Cartin, H. J., Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 17, 1863.
- Carson, William, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. December 24th for wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864.
- Carner, William, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.
- Campbell, William, Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Cronmiller, Reuben, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; died June 4th of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Carver, Joseph, Bellefonte; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, sec. F, grave 27.
- Cline, John A., Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; died at Cockeysville, Md., Dec. 8, 1862.
- Dearmont, J. P., Benner; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
- Dorman, Jacob, Walker; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- Fulton, Llewellyn, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
- Funk, Martin, Half-Moon; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 3, 1865.
- Freed, Abraham, Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.
- Garbrick, Amos, Walker; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; disch. June 1, 1865.
- Grater, Robert, Howard; Aug. 27, 1862, to 1863.
- Gates, George, Half-Moon; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. April 20, 1863.
- Gates, Daniel, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., April 4, 1863.
- Gill, Sammel, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.
- Johnson, Andrew, Half-Moon; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. May 19, 1865.
- Johnstonbaugh, J. C., Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 53d Regt. June 1, 1865.
- Jackson, John, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to 51st Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 16, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Kreps, David, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; disch. Feb. 4, 1864.
- Lytle, William, Half-Moon; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 30, 1863.
- Lambert, William B., Bellefonte; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Sept. 24, with loss of left arm, wound received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; died at Bellefonte March 29, 1868, aged twenty-five years.
- Lee, Joseph S., Walker; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 16, 1864.
- Lawson, Samuel, Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; deserted Dec. 13, 1862.
- Lytle, Ephraim, Half-Moon; Aug. 27, 1862; deserted June 28, 1863.
- Matts, Fabian, Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. July 18, 1865.
- Mayes, James L., Benner; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.
- Mayes, Lewis; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864.
- Mayer, William H., Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward Nov. 1, 1863.
- Muselman, Wm., Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jun. 1, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Markle, Henry W., Walker; Aug. 27, 1862; died June 6th, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
- McBath, Thos., Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864; trans. to 3d Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1865.
- McIverson, John, Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., March 17, 1863.
- Neil, Robert C., Patton; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1863.
- Nichols, Samuel, Bellefonte; Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to 27th Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Norris, Wm. H., Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Osman, Lemuel, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

Osman, George, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, sec. B, grave 63.

Pennington, Henry, Patton; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Porta, John W., Aug. 31, 1863; drafted; disch. Feb. 19, 1865, for wounds received at Po River May 10, 1864.

Paul, Archibald S., June 1, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. K, 53d Regt., June 1, 1865.

Potts Grove, George G., Half-Moon; Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to 51st Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.

Ross, David, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Rish, Daniel K., Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862, to May 3, 1865.

Royer, John, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1863.

Swiler, Smith, Liberty; Aug. 27, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Swartz, Henry, Walker; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1863.

Snythe, Wm., Marion; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. 9th, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Sowers, Henry, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Feb. 24, 1864, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Stickler, Wm., Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 10, 1863.

Swiler, Christian, Benner; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Shriver, Jacob W., Gregg; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 12, 1863.

Sowers, John C., Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

Segnor, Simon, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Thomas, John, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 18, 1864.

Truckenmiller, Zac., Walker; Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 3, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.

Vaughn, Christian, Union; Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863.

Whitehill, Andrew G., Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 27, 1865.

Williams, Thomas, Harris; Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Nov. 23d, from wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Yettors, Joseph, Ferguson; Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 3, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Andrew Musser, Haines, capt.; Aug. 30, 1862; died at Potomac Creek, Va., May 14, 1863.

Alfred A. Rinehart, Gregg, capt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. March 1; to capt. Aug. 27, 1863; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865.

John E. Thomas, Ferguson, 1st lieut.; Aug. 30, 1862; res. Feb. 7, 1863.

Israel F. Musser, Millheim, 1st lieut.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; died at Potomac Creek May 26, 1863.

John A. Burchfield, Ferguson, 1st lieut.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 27, 1863; must. out June 1, 1865.

Lewis C. Edmunds, Haines, 2d lieut.; Aug. 28, 1862; res. Feb. 7, 1863.

William Gemmill, Penn., 2d lieut.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Nov. 16, 1863; res. April 1, 1864.

Luther D. Kutz, Haines, 2d lieut.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. April 22, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

J. J. Fleming, Walker, 1st sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. 1st sergt. April 22, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

William D. Ross, Harris, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 30, 1863; must. out June 1, 1865.

S. P. Lansberry, Marion, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Henry C. Campbell, Ferguson, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from corp. March 14, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Allen B. Cross, Ferguson, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

George M. Deal, Potter, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to q.m. 83d Regt. March 23, 1865.

Samuel D. Musser, Ferguson, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 8, 1862.

John C. Bathgate, Harris, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 14th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, March 14, 1866; disch. July 8, 1865.

Samuel Harshbarger, Gregg, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

William Holloway, Haines, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

David L. Kerr, Centre Hall, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 23, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

John H. Odenkirk, Potter, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps April 2, 1864.

John C. Rote, Haines, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1864.

Simon Vonada, Aronsburg, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 14, 1864.

Charles F. Speaker, Woodland, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 14, 1864.

Daniel C. Holloway, Haines, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 14, 1864.

James Osman, corp.; March 22, 1863; pro. to corp. March 14, 1865; trans. to Co. H, 53d Regt., June 1, 1865.

William Bible, Benner, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Potomac Creek May 10, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

William Weaver, Ferguson, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

George W. Seal, Potter, corp.; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Petersburg June 16, 1863; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, div. d, sec. C, grave 148.

John B. Holloway, Haines, musician; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 1, 1865.

Franklin G. Matern, Half-Moon, musician; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 10, 1863.

Private.

Allen, George W., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. April 20, 1865, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Acker, David, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Potomac Creek June 3, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Bullick, Robert G., Fern; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Po River May 9, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Bower, Michael, Aronsburg; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Brown, Nathaniel, Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1864.

Bloom, Benjamin F., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Potomac Creek June 11th, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Bell, Archibald M., Haines; Aug. 28, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1863.

Bohn, George W., Oct. 12, 1863; substitute; died Jan. 12, 1864.

Carter, William A., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; disch. July 28, 1865.

Drescher, James J., Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Dennis, Samuel B., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Davidson, Louis H., Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 96th Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, April 2, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Durst, Franklin, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Durst, John, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., October 6th, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Dunkle, Jacob, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864.

Etters, David, Benner; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Fisher, Jacob A., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Fortney, John H., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Fortney, David F., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1863.

Fox, Emanuel D., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 28, 1863.

Fraser, Alfred W., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Grim, Henry, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.

Gable, William, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Cockeysville, Md., Nov. 14, 1862.

Harshbarger, David, Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; disch. June 15, 1865.

Heherling, William F., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862, to July 3, 1865.
 Harner, Jacob, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Hart, Charles, Harris; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Sept. 14th for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Harter, Daniel H., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 19, 1864.
 Holloway, S. H., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Hull, Abraham, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1865.
 Heim, William, Miles; Aug. 28, 1862.
 Imboden, P. S., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Koch, Jacob, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Kreamer, John L., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862, to June 8, 1865.
 Kepler, John M., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. June 12, 1865.
 Krape, William B., Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. March 3, 1863, for wounds received in action.
 Keys, David S., Milesburg; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Koch, Tasker K., Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; died at York, Pa., Jan. 1, 1863.
 Kain, Jacob G., Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Knarr, William, Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Koch, Franklin B., Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Long, William, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Lytzel, Emanuel M., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Cockeysville, Md., Dec. 12, 1862.
 Lytzel, Samuel, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Long, Henry, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Lytzel, Jacob, Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862.
 Lytzel, George, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. March 28, 1863.
 Miller, David, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Miller, Daniel, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 3, 1863.
 Murphy, John A., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Osman, Daniel, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Pugh, John, Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Rankin, Alfred A., Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; absent, sick, at must. out.
 Reeser, George M., Benner; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 3, 1863.
 Runkle, Charles D., Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 18, 1863.
 Reed, William A., Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 53d Regt., June 1, 1865; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Ramsey, Charles A., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 2, 1864.
 Reeser, Jacob, Benner; Aug. 28, 1862; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., July 14, 1864.
 Reeser, George H., Fillmore.
 Reed, John, Pine Grove.
 Stover, John Y., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Stur, Jacob, Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1863.
 Stover, Thaddeus D., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Sept. 20th, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Stover, Cornelius, Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Potomac Creek May 19, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Stover, John J., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
 Shannon, Samuel, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862; accidentally killed at Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 5, 1863.
 Shepherd, George, Potter; Aug. 28, 1862.
 Weaver, David H., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 7, 1865.
 Weaver, Henry H., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 3, 1865.
 Wance, David H., Harris; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 2, 1865, for wounds received in action.
 Winklebeck, S. P., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862.

Wolf, David N., Gregg; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. May 10, 1865, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.
 Wolf, Jonathan E., Haines; Aug. 28, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863.
 Young, David H., Ferguson; Aug. 28, 1862; disch. March 28, 1864, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Martin Dolan, Boggs, capt.; Sept. 8, 1862; disch. Sept. 8, 1863.
 Wm. P. Wilson, Potter, capt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Nov. 15, 1863; to brev. maj. Dec. 2, 1864, to brev. lieut.-col. March 13, 1865; to capt. and aide-de-camp May 14, 1865.
 Jacob Breen, Potter, capt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. March 8, 1863; to 2d lieut. Nov. 15, 1863; to capt. May 15, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
 George T. Curvan, Half-Moon, 1st lieut.; Sept. 9, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. March 2, 1863; to 1st lieut. Nov. 15, 1863; disch. Nov. 21, 1864.
 Wm. Lucas, Snow Shoe, 1st lieut.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. March 28, 1865; to 1st lieut. May 15, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Wm. J. Mackey, Boggs, 1st sergt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from sergt. May 15, 1865; com. 2d lieut. May 18, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Jeremiah Sankey, Potter, 1st sergt.; Sept. 1, 1862; com. 1st lieut. Feb. 1, 1865; died at City Point, Va., March 29, of wounds received at Petersburg March 25, 1865.
 Robert A. Henry, Potter, 1st sergt.; Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.
 Simeon Bathurst, Boggs, sergt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. April 17, 1863; to sergt. Feb. 26, 1865; must. out June 1865.
 Samuel Stolz, Burnside, sergt.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 11, 1861; to sergt. May 16, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
 David Burrell, Gregg, sergt.; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Feb. 20, 1865, for wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.
 Henry Heaton, Boggs, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 11, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Asa P. Leighty, Boggs, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 26, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Wm. Baine, Boggs, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 26, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
 David Irvin, Unionville, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; pro. to corp. March 25, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Wm. A. Jacobs, Half-Moon, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. March 26, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
 George W. Steffy, Half-Moon, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. May 16, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
 James Potter, Potter, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 12, 1863.
 Renben W. Shirk, Potter, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 18, 1864.
 Constance Hinton, Snow Shoe, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 30, 1865.
 William H. Barrell, Gregg, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 12, 1863; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section E, grave 7.
 Stephen Kennelly, Gregg, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 28, 1863; killed at Po River May 10, 1864.
 Martin T. Irvin, Unionville, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to corp. April 26, 1864; killed at Po River May 10, 1864.
 Daniel Shaffer, Potter, corp.; Sept. 1, 1862; died at Potter's Mill, Centre Co., Pa., April 9, 1863.
 Thomas J. Minick, Potter, musician; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Armstrong, George, Bellefonte; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Behers, David, Patton; Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Bormoy, John, Burnside; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.
 Boyer, Elias, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 2, 1865.
 Cooney, John, Potter; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded and captured at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; died at Richmond June 19, 1864.
 Cares, William, Potter; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Crawford, Henry, Gregg; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Cryder, Asher, Spring; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.
 Confare, John, Potter; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 20, 1863.

Culver, Lewis W., Snow Shoe; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 12, 1863; disch. July 1, 1865.

Cryder, Solomon, Spring; Sept. 1, 1862; died at Cockeysville, Md., Oct. 6, 1862.

Dunkle, George W., Gregg; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.

Fleming, James E., Walker; Sept. 1, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 27, 1864.

Graham, H. H., Snow Shoe; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Harner, George W., Howard; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 29, 1863, surg. certif.

Howard, John W., Snow Shoe; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 15, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.

Henry, James, Potter; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. June 1, 1865.

Jacobs, John H., Half-Moon; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 12, 1863.

Ketner, Miles T., Potter; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.

Little, David J., Snow Shoe; Sept. 1, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lucas, John D., Snow Shoe; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Lingle, John, Potter; Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.

Leightner, William H., Ferguson; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 12, 1863.

Little, Benjamin, Potter, Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Mackey, Martin H., Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862, to May 23, 1865.

Mills, John, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Miller, William, Gregg; Sept. 1, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 25, to Nov. 30, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

McEntyre, Patrick, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

McAfee, Luke, Milesburg; Sept. 1, 1862; missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Olewalce, David, Snow Shoe; Sept. 1, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., April 3, 1863.

Parker, William A., Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Reams' Station Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Perry, William, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 19, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Pennington, John, Potter; Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

Proudfoot, James B., Milesburg; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 26, 1865.

Sentmae, Joseph, Half-Moon; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. June 2, 1865.

Smith, Philip T. B., Denner; Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Swab, Edward, Haines; Sept. 1, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Swab, John, Boggs; Sept. 1, 1862, to July 12, 1865.

Steffy, William O., Ferguson; Sept. 1, 1862; captured at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; died at Richmond Jan. 17, 1864.

Steffy, George W., Half-Moon; Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Wateon, Washington; Sept. 1, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

White, David, Milesburg; Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.

Watkins, William, Howard; Sept. 1, 1862; died June 10th, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 1, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Robert McFarlane, Harris, capt.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 8, 1862.

James J. Patterson, Harris; capt., Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1864.

Isaac Lytle, Harris, capt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 9, 1862; to 1st lieut. Nov. 15, 1863; to capt. Dec. 22, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 25, 1865.

John H. Harpster, Potter, capt.; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 15, 1863; to 1st lieut. Dec. 22, 1864; to capt. Feb. 9, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Jacob B. Eldmonds, Harris, 1st lieut.; Aug. 27, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Sept. 8, 1862; to capt. Co. C Nov. 15, 1863.

Joseph Fox, Half-Moon, 1st lieut.; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Reams' Station Aug. 26, 1864; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 22, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 9, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

John W. Stuart, Harris, 2d lieut.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from sergt. Feb. 9, 1865; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

William L. Taylor, Huston, 1st sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. Feb. 5, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Robert H. Patterson, Harris, 1st sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. sergt. Jan. 5, 1863; to 1st sergt. Nov. 15, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1865.

James P. Shoop, Potter, sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

John Murta, Harris, sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Hubel B. Snyder, Half-Moon, sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 9, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

David H. Heany, Potter, sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Samuel Everhart, Harris, sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt. Nov. 15, 1863; to 1st lieut. Co. C Oct. 3, 1864.

James P. Odenkirk, Potter, sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to com. sergt. July 1, 1864.

James M. Royer, Penn, sergt.; Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.

Lot E. Ketner, Potter, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp. April 27, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Daniel Royer, Miles, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp. May 12, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 25, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. June 6, 1865.

William A. Jacobs, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp. Oct. 3, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Joseph S. Harpster, Half-Moon, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 9, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

James B. Irvin, Bellefonte, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Petersburg Oct. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 9, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

William L. Bortoff, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp. Feb. 9, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Anthony Knopf, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. corp. Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864, and at Five Forks March 31, 1865; disch. May 31, 1865.

William Berry, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 5, 1863; pro. to hospital steward U. S. A. July 28, 1864.

George Glenn, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 27, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1865.

Daniel S. Keller, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to 112th Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Aug. 19, 1865.

George W. Ward, Ferguson, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

George J. Duffley, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-ground.

William S. Van Dyke, Harris, corp.; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Daniel Schreffler, Haines, musician; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Matthias Rider, Ferguson, musician; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 6, 1865.

Private.

Allen, Henry C., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Allen, John H., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Andrews, Jacob B., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Bailey, William, Half-Moon; Aug. 18, 1862, to July 12, 1863.

Baker, George K., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Beans, Nathan E., Half-Moon; Aug. 18, 1862, to 1865.

Bowers, John, Penn; Aug. 18, 1862; captured at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

Brisbin, Brice D., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862, to May 30, 1865.

Bensktore, V. W., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1865.

Beans, Benjamin F., Half-Moon; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

Condo, Daniel, Gregg; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Condo, Jared, Gregg; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Condo, Charles M., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; drowned in Gunpowder Creek, Md., Sept. 21, 1862.

Condo, Benjamin D., Haines; Aug. 18, 1862; died June 17th, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Davison, John, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Dunkle, Benjamin F., Gregg; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1865.

Devore, William, Half-Moon; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 15, 1864.

Eckinroth, Henry, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., with loss of arm, May 3, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1863.

Fischer, Henry, Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1865.

Gilbert, John, Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1863.

Gilbert, George W., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Hartley, Jackson, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Hess, Francis M., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 22, 1865.

Hofner, Jonathan, Taylor; Aug. 18, 1862; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Holahan, William C., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut. 28th Regt. U. S. C. T. Nov. 28, 1864; must. out Nov. 8, 1865.

Ishler, William A., Benner; Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1863.

Ishler, George W., Benner; Aug. 18, 1862; died May 6th, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Johnstonlaugh, Thomas, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Kelley, Samuel, Potter; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Kohu, George, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Koonsman, William, Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 6, 1863.

Koonfair, David, Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, sec. B.

Lee, Thomas J., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Lytle, Samuel T., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

Martin, James F., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 10th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 26, 1865.

Miller, David W., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Mitchell, Wm., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Myles, John, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Mayer, John H., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Murphy, Adam T., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Narks, Isaiah W., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded; disch. May 16, 1865.

Nasser, Daniel G., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863.

Myers, Amos, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

McCool, David, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

McIlhattan, D. D., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

McGuire, William W., Bellefonte; Aug. 18, 1862; died May 9th, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

McIlhattan, George D., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; died June 5th, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 2, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Page, Reuben, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Royer, Abraham M., Warren; Aug. 18, 1862; died of wounds received at Tolopotomy, Va., May 31, 1865.

Reed, Reuben, Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; must. out June 1, 1863.

Reel, Samuel T., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Reams' Station Aug. 25, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Riley, John, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Ross, Alexander B., Gregg; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 27, 1865.

Rumrarger, John H., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 7, 1865.

Shaffer, George, Spring; Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 26, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865.

Singleton, Thomas, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Stover, David, Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Sweetwood, Hiram, Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Shives, David W., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; died at York, Pa., Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Swinehart, William H., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864.

Snyder, Samuel H., Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; died Aug. 25, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Thompson, James A., Harris; Aug. 10, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Thompson, William A., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor

June 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Richmond, sec. C, div. 4, grave 67.

Went, George W., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 15, 1864.

Wingard, William, Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; absent at muster out.

Williams, James A., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Williams, William, Harris; Aug. 18, 1862; died at Philadelphia Nov. 11, 1864.

Webb, Samuel W., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, 1863.

Yaroad, H. H., Harris; Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 53d Regt., June 1, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.

Young, John T.; Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 53d Regt., June 1, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.

Yarlett, George W., Ferguson; Aug. 18, 1862; captured at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 7, 1865.

Youtz, John E., Potter; Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.

COMPANY II.

George A. Fairland, Bellefonte, capt.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to maj. Sept. 7, 1862.

George A. Bayard, Bellefonte, capt.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from 1st Lieut. Sept. 7, 1862; captured at Strawberry Plains, Va., June 22, 1864; pro. to maj. May 17, 1865.

H. H. Montgomery, Bellefonte, capt.; Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d Lieut. Oct. 30, 1863; to 1st Lieut. July 31, 1864; to capt. May 6, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

John L. Johnston, Bellefonte, 1st Lieut.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; to capt. Co. A Nov. 15, 1862.

James B. Cook, Bellefonte, 1st Lieut.; Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. Sept. 7, 1862; to 1st Lieut. Nov. 15, 1863; died June 1st of wounds received at Po River May 10, 1864.

Alexander Gibb, Bellefonte, 1st Lieut.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 7, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 15, 1863; to 2d Lieut. Sept. 8, 1864; to 1st Lieut. May 6, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

William H. Stephens, Worth, 2d Lieut.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to chaplain Sept. 7, 1862.

Joho A. Byard, Bellefonte, 2d Lieut.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; died August 1st, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

John A. J. Fugate, Worth, 1st sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Nov. 17, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st sergt. Sept. 8, 1864; commissioned 2d Lieut. June 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Darius L. Sanders, Howard, sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Jan. 5, 1863; sergt. Nov. 15, 1863; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864; disch. May 22, 1865.

D. H. Baumgardner, Huston, sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Sept. 1, 1863; sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Samuel B. Wyland, Boggs, sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Dec. 1, 1864; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

John Freeze, Snow Shoe, sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Nov. 1, 1864; sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Petersburg April 2, 1865; disch. July 27, 1865.

Samuel McKinley, Boggs, sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. sergt. Sept. 8, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

William Ward, Boggs, sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. sergt. Sept. 1, 1863; captured at Petersburg June 18, 1864; died at Andersonville Dec. 1, 1864.

Hiram K. Miller, Spring, sergt.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Jan. 1, 1863; sergt. Nov. 15, 1863; prisoner from June 17, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. July 11, 1865.

Thomas Jolon, Spring, sergt.; Oct. 10, 1862; pro. corp. March 5, 1863; sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; captured at Petersburg June 17, 1864; died at Andersonville Oct. 24, 1864, grave 11,430.

Ephraim Klinger, Bellefonte, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Sept. 1, 1863; captured at Po River May 10, 1864.

James Ludwig, Worth, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. corp. Nov. 18, 1863; missing in action at Boynton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

George W. Farnsler, Worth, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Hardman, Richard, Rush, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Robert Blackburne, Bellefonte, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

Wash. C. Brandy, Bellefonte, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.

John D. Wagner, Huston, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1863; disch. May 15, 1865, for wounds received at Po River May 10, 1864.

W. W. Montgomery, Liberty, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Feb. 28, 1863. Richard Miles, Snow Shoe, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. July 13, 1863, for wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

George H. Neiman, Bellefonte, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.

Peter Frantz, Worth, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 9, 1863; died at Philadelphia Sept. 3, 1864.

William McDonald, Huston, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 15, 1863; died at Washington June 20th, of wounds received at Po River May 10, 1864.

Sylvester W. Sanders, Howard, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1863; captured June 22, 1864, at Strawberry Plains, Va.; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1864.

Sylvester Hill, Boggs, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; captured at Petersburg Oct. 27, 1864; died Jan. 17, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.

Matthew B. Lucas, Snow Shoe, corp.; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

William Yeager, Bellefonte, musician; Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 14th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 28, 1863.

Robert A. Cassidy, Bellefonte, musician; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to principal musician, Sept. 8, 1862.

Privates.

Butler, Samuel, Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 15, 1864.

Beals, James E., Rush; Aug. 16, 1862; died Aug. 8th, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, sec. C, grave 85.

Cassidy, Robert, Taylor; Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Carlton, John W., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Crissman, John A., Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 15, 1865.

Clapp, Hiram H., Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor Jan. 3, 1864.

Copenhaver, W. B., Taylor; Aug. 16, 1862.

Clark, Miles, Rush; Aug. 16, 1862.

Dolph, John, Rush; Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. March 9, 1864.

Elder, Robert, Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.

Flack, Nelson, Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; to June 1, 1865.

Farley, Daniel G., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; to June 1, 1865.

Frautz, Jacob, Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. December 13th, for wounds received at Ream's Station Aug. 25, 1864.

Flinn, Michael, Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Garrett, Charles, Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; to June 1, 1865.

Gahagan, John W., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. May 30, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Gunsalus, Samuel, Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 16, 1864; buried in the Wilderness burial-grounds.

Green, John, Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862; died, August 1st, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Baltimore.

Gephart, Thomas, Walker; Aug. 16, 1862; died March 5, 1863.

Gooden, David, Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862.

Hudson, Robert, Rush; Aug. 16, 1862; to June 1, 1865.

Hanes, George, Howard; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 15, 1863.

Hunter, Francis J., Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. July 20th, for wounds received May 3, 1863.

Ingram, Lewis H., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to commissary-sergt. Sept. 5, 1862.

Jones, Edward P., Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; must. out June 1, 1865.

Jones, George T., Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1864, for wounds received May 3, 1863.

Johnston, John, Boggs; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 20, 1863.

Kelley, Robert J., Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Kuippenburg, H., Curtin; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 26, 1863.

Lambert, Osborne B., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; to June 1, 1865.

Long, George H., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. Jan. 18, 1864.

Lucas, William J., Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. March 18, 1865, for wounds received May 12, 1864.

Lelkecher, Michael, Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. September 18th, for wounds received May 3, 1863.

Ludwig, William, Worth.

Miller, W. S., Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; killed May 3, 1863.

Montgomery, W. F., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; wounded and captured; died Dec. 10, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.

McIntire, Spencer, Rush; Aug. 16, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

McKinney, William, Snow Shoe, Aug. 16, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

McClellan, H. J., Rush; Aug. 13, 1863; drafted.

Newcomer, John B., Baruside; Aug. 16, 1862, to May 25, 1865.

Oliver, William, Potter; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 6, 1863.

Orris, William, Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 20th, for wounds received May 3, 1863.

Runk, Oscar L., Rush; Aug. 16, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Ross, Matthias M., Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 20, 1864.

Rankin, John R. M., Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., July 1, 1863; grave 872.

Reader, Frederick, Boggs; Aug. 16, 1862; died of wounds received May 3, 1863.

Spotts, Jacob, Huston; Aug. 16, 1862, to June 5, 1865.

Stiner, David, Benner; Aug. 16, 1862, to June 1, 1865.

Sanders, Thomas B., Howard; Aug. 16, 1862, to June, 1865.

Shultz, William A., Boggs; Aug. 16, 1862, to May 30, 1865.

Snook, Jacob, Boggs; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 22, 1863.

Sweetwood, Amos, Benner; Aug. 16, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., April 1, 1863.

Sweetwood, Isaac, Gregg; Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Po River May 10, 1864.

Stewart, James, Spring; Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Test, James M., Bellefonte; Aug. 16, 1862; killed May 3, 1863.

Uzzel, John, Snow Shoe; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 8, 1863.

Ulrich, Samuel, Worth; Aug. 16, 1862.

Walker, Philip, Boggs; Aug. 16, 1862, to June 19, 1865.

Whip, Charles O., Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. March 9, 1864.

Woodring, David W., Worth; Aug. 16, 1862; disch. for wounds received May 3, 1863.

Wants, Ulysses, Liberty; Aug. 16, 1862; killed May 3, 1863.

Yeager, Harrison, Huston; Aug. 16, 1862; killed May 3, 1863.

Yothers, Admiraon, Huston; Aug. 16, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., June 9th, of wounds received May 3, 1863.

Zimmerman, Benjamin, Ru-h; Aug. 16, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 27, 1865.

H. H. Montgomery, C. W. Farnsler, and J. H. J. Fugate were io twenty-seven skirmishes and engagements.

COMPANY I.

Grenoble, Israel J., Sept. 19, 1862; wounded, with loss of limb, at Po River May 10, 1864.

CHAPTER LII.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

FOR the following sketch of the services of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania the editor is indebted to Maj. R. H. Forster, taken from his address before the Veteran Club at Howard Sept. 20, 1877.

"Early in the month of August, 1862, and partly

with a view to save Centre County from the operations of the draft then pending, it was thought that a regiment of volunteers might be raised in addition to the numerous companies already in the field from the county. Under the inspiration and influence of many prominent citizens, public meetings were held in various portions of the county, and earnest appeals were made to the young men to enlist, especially to those of some of the townships which up to that time had not given as many men to the army as it was thought they might. By energetic and unceasing efforts, before the end of the month came, seven companies, numbering over six hundred men, were recruited and taken to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. For the time being it was thought this about exhausted the material of the county. These seven companies were composed entirely of Centre County men, except a sturdy little band from the wilds of Cameron County who joined Company F at Harrisburg. Three other companies, two from Jefferson and Indiana and one from Clarion, were united to the seven, and formed the regiment known as the One Hundred and Forty-eighth. The regiment was organized on the 8th day of September, 1862. The Centre County companies were A, B, C, D, F, G, and H; the Jefferson and Indiana and Clarion companies, E, I, and K. The regiment marched from Camp Curtin on the evening of the 8th of September, and immediately began its career of service.

"The Army of the Potomac had been withdrawn from the Peninsula, Pope had been forced back to the defenses of Washington, and Lee was about to invade Maryland. To protect the northern communications with Washington, therefore, became an urgent necessity, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was one of the regiments placed on duty along the railway north of Baltimore. Starting by rail from Harrisburg, the morning of the 9th found us at Cockeysville, fifteen miles from Baltimore. Camps were formed at Cockeysville, Luthersville, Gunpowder Bridge, Phoenix, and Glencoe, covering about twelve miles of the railroad, with the regimental headquarters at Cockeysville. The battles of South Mountain and Antietam were in the mean time fought, and the tide of war again flowed back to Virginia. We still remained in Maryland, and under a rigid system of drills and inspections the regiment made rapid progress in discipline, and in all the duties of the soldier in camp. About the only drawback to efficiency was in the arms received at Harrisburg, a short, heavy, unwieldy, worthless gun, surmounted by an ugly sabre bayonet, and called the Vincennes rifle, calibre 69. When we joined the Army of the Potomac, carrying these ugly implements of destruction, though they were not very dangerous, the boys were often taunted with being heavy artillery or dismounted cavalry, or a cross between the two, the gun representing the one arm of service and the sabre-bayonet the other. To their credit, however, be it

said, they bore all with as good grace as possible, though sometimes it did make them a little angry. These arms were afterwards exchanged for bright new Springfield rifles, and there were no more jeers or taunts.

"The armies in Virginia confronted each other at Fredericksburg, and in the month of December the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was ordered from the pleasant camps of the past three months to the front. Passing through Baltimore and Washington, a tiresome march to Liverpool Point, thence by ferry-boats across the Potomac to Acquia Creek Landing, another march of twelve or fifteen miles on a cold, dreary, drizzly afternoon and night to Falmouth, and on the 18th of December we became a part of the Army of the Potomac, joining the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. From that time until the end of the war the fortunes of the regiment were identified with the operations of that army.

"We marched to Chancellorsville, and in the struggle of May 1, 2, and 3, 1863, the metal of our ranks was first tested, and the severity of the test is shown by the long sad list of killed and wounded. The result of the battle was unfortunate, and we tramped back, through mud and rain, to the old camp near Falmouth. The prospect was not encouraging. A short ten days previous we had gone forth cheerful and buoyant, with full ranks in splendid array. Just before we started the Governor of the State looked upon us, his neighbors and friends, with pride swelling his warm heart, and he spoke eloquent, hopeful words to us. After our return he saw us again, and to him what a sorrowful contrast! The ranks were no longer full; many noble fellows, well known to him, had fallen; many others were suffering from painful wounds; and withal there was no success to cheer and compensate. Vain indeed were his efforts to conceal his sad emotions. Looks or words could not hide them, and few that heard his touching and pathetic address in that dismal camp will ever forget it. Among those who fell were Lieuts. William H. Bible and Frank Stevenson, both of Company C. Both were well known in the regiment and sadly missed. Lieut. Bible was cast in nature's biggest mould. His tall, commanding form always attracted notice, while his many excellent traits had drawn nearly all of his brother officers towards him in ties of warm friendship. Lieut. Stevenson also had many friends, who will not soon permit the remembrance of his happy, jovial disposition to drop from memory.

"But it is not for soldiers to brood long in gloom and despair over the past. A few weeks given to recreation, and the regiment was once more ready for the field whenever the summons should come. For this we did not have long to wait. Lee had begun his movement north which culminated at Gettysburg, and early in June, with the Second Corps, we started in the same direction, marching by way of Stratford,

Dumfries, and Occoquan to Centreville, and from Centreville to Thoroughfare Gap, where we remained a number of days. Here we found some of the cavalry of the enemy hovering on our rear and flanks. They were not in sufficient force to do much damage, but could cause annoyance, delay movements, occasionally kill or wound a skirmisher, and pick up the stragglers. Thus it happened when we started from the Gap we were obliged to make the march with some circumspection, and in coming out the head and flanks of the column were covered by a portion of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth deployed as skirmishers and flankers. There was little or no delay in the march, though a battery in position near Haymarket for a short time made it slightly unpleasant for the rear. Thence we moved by Gum Springs to the Potomac, which was crossed at Edwards Ferry, and we reached the Monocacy, near Frederick, in Maryland, on the 28th day of June. On the 29th we marched to Uniontown, and it will long be remembered by those who made it as the big march. The distance was thirty-five miles and the time twelve hours. It was an exhausting day's work, and many were the stragglers left by the wayside. We rested over the 30th, and on the 1st day of July went to Gettysburg by way of Taneytown. It is a singular fact that while approaching Gettysburg not a sound of the conflict then raging between the advance portions of the two armies reached our ears, and not until about dark, when an ambulance with the body of the lamented Gen. Reynolds passed us, did we know that there had been a fight that day. During the night of the 1st we bivouacked to the right of the Taneytown road, within two miles of the battle field. On the morning of the 2d we advanced to the front, after an inspection of arms, prepared to bear our part in the great battle of the war. The action of the 1st had not been favorable, though it probably secured to the Army of the Potomac the strong position held on the 2d and 3d, against which Lee hurled his forces in vain.

"The One Hundred and Forty-eighth went through the actions of the two days with great credit, and suffered severely in killed and wounded. The heaviest loss occurred in the evening of the 2d, while the regiment was engaged in front of Round Top. Capt. Robert M. Forster, of Company C, was killed, and Lieut. John A. Bayard, of Company H, mortally wounded. Capt. Forster was an able officer, and his death was a great loss. As a disciplinarian he had no superior in the regiment, and took great pride in always having his company in good condition for duty. Lieut. Bayard was a fine drill-master, and the ease and grace with which he handled a company on parade was often a subject of remark.

"After the battle we remained on the field over the 4th, and then moved around to the Baltimore turnpike, at Ten Taverns. From there we marched by way of Taneytown and Middletown back to Frederick,

and from Frederick by way of Crampton's Gap to the Potomac, near Williamsport, where we were again in the presence of Lee's army, the position of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth being directly in front of St. James' College. Lee withdrew across the river, and we then marched to Harper's Ferry, passing over the old battle-field of Antietam, and in a very few days we were again upon the 'sacred soil' of Virginia. We marched down Loudon valley, stopping at Snicker's, Ashby's, and Manassas Gaps, without encountering the enemy. Then we reached Warrenton, and from there moved across the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Morrisville, a short distance from Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

"The summer campaign now ended, and we went into camp to remain a number of weeks. It was here that the boys had a story about the colonel being lost one night while on picket duty. As the story ran it might be called '*The Adventures of a lost Colonel in Search of a Picket Line.*' It was a dark, gloomy night, and in going to visit the line it is supposed he made a slight mistake in direction, and in wandering through the woods became somewhat bewildered. Suddenly the boys on duty were startled by a loud, strong voice crying through the darkness, 'Ho, boys! Ho, boys!' The voice was at once recognized, and soon the 'lost was found.' Of course the wags of the regiment would try to get as much fun as possible out of the mishap, and for several days mysterious cries of 'Ho, boys! Ho, boys!' were heard about the camp. They usually came from behind a tree, a tent, or from some place of concealment where the eyes of officers could not penetrate.

"In the month of September of this year—1863—began what has often been described as the 'campaign of manoeuvres,' and not until December did the army rest. Crossing the Rappahannock, we first pushed forward to the Rapidan, that narrow stream at many points only separating the picket lines. After remaining here for a week or ten days, we were relieved by a division of the Sixth Corps, and marched back to the neighborhood of Culpeper Court-House. Lee was soon discovered to be moving on the flank of the army, and on the 13th of October we began the retrograde march to Bull Run and Centreville. On the morning of the 14th the enemy struck us at Auburn Mills, or, as the boys prefer to call it, 'Coffee Hill,' and on the afternoon of the same day at Bristoe. It was a race to Bull Run, and the Army of the Potomac won. Our friends of the other side followed up, but did not push things to extremes, and there was no fight. Cautiously they withdrew, destroying the railroad as they went, and it became our turn to follow. Forward again, and we were soon beyond the Rappahannock, making the fifth time that we crossed and recrossed that stream thus far in this campaign. On the 26th of November we started across the Rapidan to Mine Run. Nothing came of the movement, and the morning of the 1st of Decem-

ber found us back on the Culpeper side of the river. In these manœuvres no general engagement took place, but our marches and countermarches by day and night were still attended with great toil and many hardships. On the 7th we went into winter-quarters near Stevensburg. Here we remained, with the exception of a day or two spent at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, where we made a demonstration in aid of a cavalry raid, until May, 1864. We were in comfortable cantonments, and the winter passed pleasantly enough for soldiers. The regiment received an addition to its strength of two hundred and eighty-three drafted men and substitutes in fall of 1863. These, with men returned from the hospitals, gave us a regiment once more strong in numbers. The new men aided by the old material made rapid improvement in drill and discipline, so that when the campaign of 1864 opened we flattered ourselves that the regiment was in a fine state of efficiency. 'Colonel,' said the general commanding the Second Division of our corps, 'you have a regiment there that I have always thought I would like to command: there is no militia about it.' This to our colonel we regarded as a handsome compliment. In the reorganization of the army we changed to the Fourth Brigade, our division and corps associations remaining the same.

"May 3, 1864, we broke camp and entered upon that series of fierce and bloody struggles which marked the way from the Rapidan to the James. We crossed the river at Ely's Ford on the morning of the 4th, and at noon of that day were at Chancellorsville, the scene of our first fight just one year before, where we bivouacked on the old battle-field. On the morning of the 5th we moved a few miles to the right, and took position on the left of the line of battle in what is historic as the battle of the Wilderness. In this grapple of giants we were fortunate enough to suffer no great loss. The 5th, 6th, and 7th passed, and we then followed in the flank movement to Spottsylvania, our corps keeping position along the Brock road until everything had passed. We spent one day at Todd's Tavern, and reached the Po River on the 9th. In the action of the 10th the regiment was roughly handled, and met with severe losses in killed, wounded, and missing, the aggregate being about two hundred. On the 12th, in the famous and brilliant charge of the Second Corps, the regiment was prominent and distinguished. The action began at early dawn, continued throughout most of the day, and cost us another large list of killed and wounded. The lieutenant-colonel was among the wounded, and was so unfortunate as to be taken prisoner. With that bravery and impetuosity so characteristic of him, he was last seen going over the captured breastworks of the enemy, waving his sabre in the air and shouting, 'Come on, boys! this is the last day of the Rebellion!' and it might have been nearly so had proper preparations been made to follow up the morning's work of the Second Corps. Among the killed of the

One Hundred and Forty-eighth in these operations were Capt. Thompson Core, of Company K, Lieut. John A. McGuire, of Company I, and Lieut. James B. Cook, of Company H. The latter was well known in Bellefonte, where he had many friends, as he also had in the regiment. Lieut. McGuire was a brave Irishman, who embodied all the inspirations of the robust, rugged soldier. He was uncultivated, and yet an excellent drill-master, seeming to know by instinct, as it were, all that was in the books and how to use it. It was a rare and enjoyable sight to see him exercising a company in the skirmish drill. The loss of Capt. Core was a grievous one, and came unexpectedly from a wound in the arm. The wound was severe, though not at the time considered dangerous. Erysipelas supervened and caused his death. He was a large man, big-hearted and good-natured, and by his unflinching kindness had endeared every one to him. He was also known in the regiment as a model of devotion to duty, always to be relied upon under any circumstances, and never disappointing expectations. An instance of this may be given: One night while we were in bivouac on the banks of the Rappahannock, Capt. Core was on picket duty in charge of a detail from the regiment. In the morning we crossed the river, and by an oversight the pickets were not relieved and were thus left behind. After we had proceeded a mile or more the oversight was discovered, and a discussion arose as to whether it was worth while to send back after them, some thinking that they might relieve themselves and follow of their own accord. The colonel desired to know who was in command, and was informed that it was Capt. Core. 'Then go back immediately and relieve him. Core will not leave without orders if he stays there until doomsday.'

"From the lines around Spottsylvania another flank movement was begun on the night of the 20th of May, and on the 23d we reached the north bank of the North Anna River, only to find the enemy in position on the opposite side. On the 24th the Second Corps crossed over and took up a position for assault. No general attack was made, however, and during the night of the 26th we withdrew. The movement back commenced at dark, but the skirmishers were not withdrawn until day began to dawn on the morning of 27th. They were closely followed, and some of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth made a narrow escape from capture. The turning movement was continued to the left, and after crossing the Pamunkey River near Hanover town, the enemy was again encountered in position at Cold Harbor, in front of the Chickahominy. This was on the 3d of June. An assault was gallantly made, but in the end it was not successful. Our division entered the enemy's works at one point, but being unsupported could not hold them, and was forced back a short distance. Here Lieut. Jacob S. Lander, of Company C, was killed. He was a gentle, amiable officer, and was much lamented.

The lines remained for some days in close contact, and preparations were made for siege operations, but they were soon abandoned. It was then determined to move south of the James River, and Petersburg was reached on the 16th of June. In the operations around Petersburg the regiment was constantly engaged. It took part in actions of the 16th, 18th, and 22d, experienced hard fighting, and met with very serious losses. On the 22d the flank of the division was turned and a considerable number of officers and men of the regiment were taken prisoners. Capt. Jacob B. Edmonds, of Company C, was killed, and Lieut. Wesley W. Bierly, of Company A, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Bierly fell into the hands of the enemy and died in Petersburg. The regiment was also engaged at Deep Bottom, July 28th, at Strawberry Plains, August 14th, and at Ream's Station, August 25th. In the last action Lieut. David G. Ralston, another officer of Company C, was killed.

"Upon the return of the regiment to the front at Petersburg, it was next for some time on duty at Fort Haskell and Steadman and Battery No. 10, and in the early part of October changed its arms for the Spencer repeating rifles. It was one of the regiments selected by the corps commander to be thus armed, which was a compliment for past services and gallantry. On the night of the 27th of October a detail of one hundred men of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth made an assault upon a fort in the enemy's line, and carried it, capturing part of a Virginia regiment. The prisoners were sent to the rear, but as the assaulting party was not supported the fort could not long be held, and in falling back a considerable number were killed and wounded. It was a brilliant feat of arms, and added to the reputation of the regiment, but it may be considered doubtful whether the gain compensated for the loss. Following this, the regiment did garrison duty in Forts Sampson, Gregg, and Cummings.

"We now come to the final campaign in the spring of 1865, which resulted in the fall of Petersburg and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomatox. We find the One Hundred and Forty-eighth at Hatcher's Run, March 25th, where Lieut. Jeremiah A. Sankey, of Company F, was killed, and at Adams Farm, near Five Forks, on the 31st, where Capt. Samuel Everhart, of Company C, was killed. The fall of Capt. Everhart made the seventh officer of Company C killed on the field of battle during its term of service. It seemed almost like a fatality to be an officer of this company, for its record in that respect is without example in the history of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

"Lee, with the remnants of his army, was now in full retreat. The Army of the Potomac was close upon his heels, and at Sutherland's Station, on the Southside Railroad, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth did splendid work on the skirmish line. By a skillful and finely-executed flank movement, which

permitted an enfilading fire with the repeating rifles, nearly an entire brigade was compelled to throw down its arms and surrender. For this the regiment was highly complimented by the general commanding the division in a special order. The results were seven hundred prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and two flags. It participated in the final action at Farmville on the 7th of April, and was present at the surrender at Appomatox on the 9th.

"The end had come, and the Army of the Potomac retraced its footsteps to the neighborhood of Alexandria, passing on the way through the city of Richmond, so long the objective-point of its operations. After taking part in the grand review at Washington, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth came to Harrisburg, where, on the 3d day of June, 1865, it was mustered out of service and ceased to be, except as it lives in history and in the recollections of its many friends."

CHAPTER LIII.

NINE MONTHS' TROOPS—CENTRE COUNTY MILITIA —THE DRAFT, ETC.

THE following is a list of Centre County soldiers who enlisted in the nine months' service in August, 1862, before orders were changed:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Aug. 12, 1862, to June 1, 1863.

Brewer, Green, Liberty.	Fulger, William, Walker.
Degan, George, Liberty.	Kissinger, Jacob G., Walker.
Delong, John, Liberty.	Ketner, Jacob, Miles.
Fehl, George, Miles, corp.	Kling, Henry, Marion.
Foust, Benjamin N., Liberty.	Reed, Thomas, Howard.
Fravel, Michael, Liberty.	

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Aug. 10, 1862, to May 18, 1863.

Magill, Thomas, Taylor.
Miller, William, Taylor; corp.
Vaughan, George, Taylor; wounded at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863.
Vaughan, Henry, Taylor; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.

Centre County Militia, 1862.—On the reception of the Governor's proclamation calling fifty thousand militia into the field on the 11th of September, a meeting was held at Bellefonte and a volunteer company formed, with H. N. McAllister, Esq., as captain. This company was ordered into the service on the 15th of September, and promptly left for Harrisburg, one hundred and eight strong.

Quite as promptly a company volunteered in Ferguson township, under command of Capt. William Burehfield, and marched on the 16th of September.

The "Hasson Guards," called in honor of Judge John Hasson, who was among the first to enroll his name and who had served in the war of 1812, was a volunteer militia company from Harris township, under the command of Capt. David Wilson.

These companies were arranged in the Twenty-third Regiment (Col. George P. Wiestling), and of the militia concentrated near Hagerstown, under Gen. John F. Reynolds, at the time of the battle of Antietam, and served until the discharge of the regiment, Sept. 30, 1862.

Of the staff, Austin B. Snyder, lieutenant colonel, Joseph E. Mitchell, adjutant, and James M. Thompson, surgeon, were from Centre County.

COMPANY C, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt., David Wilson; 1st Lieut., G. A. Jacobs; 2d Lieut., S. B. Grossmann; Sergeants, Alfred Dale, Adam Hess, James Hanson, John I. Thompson, Charles Shaffer; Corps, Thomas Riley, Peter Schreck, Adam Stover, J. B. Hutchinson, D. A. Stuart, Emanuel Wolfe, Israel Condo, J. T. Forner; Musicians, Jonathan Krenner, George B. Jack; Privates, George W. Allen, Benjamin H. Amey, William R. Baroes, D. W. Baker, Thompson Barr, Samuel Barr, John S. Barthurst, John Broser, W. H. Benner, James Bous, John Brooks, William Campbell, David Corbin, Cornelius Dale, Philip Dale, Thomas Dale, Thomas R. Davis, John Davis, Michael Durstine, William Dale, William Everhart, William Geistweil, John B. Goheen, Adam Hartsock, Harrison Hagenberry, John Hanson, A. B. Henderson, Thomas Hess, E. A. Heaton, William Hess, Isaac Hoffman, Jo-iah Haldeman, Christian Houser, Martin Houser, Jr., William Hoy, Richard Herman, Emanuel Isler, William Jackson, Alexander Johnston, Isaac Kump, Rudolph Krise, Oliver Love, John Ludwig, John Lytle, Henry Markle, Lewis Mayes, S. H. Meyers, Alfred P. Meyer, J. M. Morgan, John Musselman, Joseph E. Mitchell² (pro. adjutant), L. B. McIntire, William McFarlane, S. P. Palmer, W. S. Palmer, Samuel Patton, W. D. Rankin, James R. Ivy, James A. Rockey, Robert A. Sanky, W. S. Shires, Isaac Soltzer, William Speese, W. H. Silver, A. G. Shires, James M. Thompson, William Thompson, Joseph Tressler, Martin Trester, T. C. Vantries, Cyrus Wasson, John Wasson, Jr., Dr. W. W. White, John Williams, Jr., John Wirts, Jr., Philip Wirts, Robert Willenmeyer, Isaac Woomer, J. R. Zimmerman.

COMPANY D, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt., William Burchfield; 1st Lieut., W. W. Mayes; 2d Lieut., Alexander Sauple; Sergeants, B. J. Laporte, G. M. Kepler, James H. Mitchell, John A. Hunter, Henry Budge; Corps, John Musser, Jr., Henry M. Meek, G. D. Danley, Emanuel Bolenger, Joseph Ward, James Miller, Peter Wolf, John Stover; Musicians, John G. Hess, Jacob Nicholas; Privates, J. G. Archey, J. G. Bailey, Isaac Beck, John Chase, R. P. Calf, Jacob Erb, Joseph B. Erb, Robert Eson, Samuel Felty, Jesse R. Flora, T. S. Glenn, Wilson Gardner, R. F. Gates, Thomas Gates, W. D. Glenn, Reuben Hammer, G. W. Keichline, Thomas Kastenbauer, John S. Lytle, M. G. Lightner, Isaac Long, James W. Lourimore, William Mosser, Jr., W. D. Ross, William Stover, F. B. Stover, Samuel Stewart, George Smeltzer.

COMPANY F, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt., H. N. McAllister, Esq.; 1st Lieut., Daniel McGinley; 2d Lieut., J. B. Butts; Sergeants, J. M. Amour, W. S. Triple, E. A. Valentine, William McClellan, Delanne Gray; Corps, A. Foresman, John Moran, William H. Humes, John P. Harris, John C. Bostress, William Shortledge, William P. Duncan, H. C. Crosthwaite; Musician, Samuel H. Cook; Privates, E. M. Blanchard, Demetrius Barnhart, John Bland, W. H. Bing, Edmund Blanchard, J. M. Brooner, J. W. Bonner, David Bechdel, John W. Cook, William Cook, W. D. Clark, George W. Cochler, R. D. Cummings, R. N. Crosthwaite, Edward Dowling, W. H. Durstine, Edward de Haas, Jonathan Delong, Thomas Dorris, W. C. Davis, William Eckert, D. W. Eberhard, W. P. Furey, Charles H. Free, Theodore Gerden, William Graffius, F. P. Green, William Galbraith, E. J. Gileland, Andrew Glenn, Adam Hoy, Francis Hina, N. M. Hoover, Enoch Hastings, Frank Hillebush, Allison Haupt, J. C. Henry, H. P. Harris, S. Hockenbury, H. P. Haupt, J. D. Harris, James Hall, H. C. Holter, M. P. Hetter, G. W. Jackson, W. W. Kephard, T. J. Kurtz, C. W. Lumbert, J. S. Leneberger, H. C. Leneberger, James Long, John Ligget, J. K. Leathers, W. W. Montgomery, J. F. Musser, Thomas Miles, Andrew Morrison, Peter Martin, William McGafferty, William McClellan, Charles McBride, George McGuire, Frank McCoy, Thomas Norman, O. O. Osmer,

S. C. Fletcher, Thomas Purdue, S. W. Fletcher, Remben Fletcher, George R. Swan, James F. Riddle, James H. Runkin, Simon Roosh, William Snyder, W. J. Stein, Roger G. Savage, Benjamin Schnick, William Schrack, Levi Straub, William Showalter, W. B. Savage, Isaac Shuey, S. K. Spangler, S. P. Sheuk, D. W. Sheuk, Irvin E. Sheuk, David K. Tate, T. M. Tonner, Jacob V. Thomas, Joseph Thompson, E. M. Valentine, Jacob D. Valentine, Bond Valentine, Jr., John D. Wingate, James M. Ward, Philo Ward, Frank S. Wilson, John M. Weldon, William P. Wilson, Henry C. Yeager.

In August, 1862, Sergt. James B. Curtin returned to Bellefonte to recruit for the Anderson Cavalry, now the One Hundred and Sixtieth Pennsylvania, or Fifteenth Cavalry. Among the recruits were Harvey S. Lingel, Charles Wilson, Michael Musser, Calvin Wilson, David McKenney, John Irwin, Jr. They were recruited especially for Gen. Buell's body-guard.

In September, 1862, occurred the death of Capt. Josiah Baird, son of William Baird, Sr., of Centre County. Capt. Baird was killed in a skirmish with guerrillas at Glasgow, Mo.

In August, Governor Curtin visited Washington and secured the promulgation of an order to divide the State into districts, composed of counties or subdivisions of counties, each district to be credited against the draft with all volunteers enrolled from that district then in service. On the 19th of September, 1862, the following was the number of militia at home and the number of volunteers in the army, together with the number from each township and borough. The enrollment figures include every man between eighteen and forty-five years, whether they were in the service or not. The quota of this county, all the calls for three years' and nine months' men included, was 1593. It will be seen that 352 more men were furnished than were called for. Snow Shoe is the banner township, having furnished seven-tenths of her militia:

	Militia.	Volunteers.
Potter.....	305	137
Harris.....	294	142
Ferguson.....	228	180
Patton.....	70	40
Half-Moon.....	84	69
Worth.....	58	34
Taylor.....	55	31
Huston.....	46	51
Unionville.....	38	27
Milesburg.....	50	54
Bellefonte.....	218	136
Union.....	80	43
Boggs.....	104	115
Bennet.....	210	74
Spring.....	190	90
Greig.....	222	45
Haines.....	185	57
Penb.....	178	36
Miles.....	186	79
Walker.....	188	127
Marion.....	98	35
Howard.....	142	79
Liberty.....	124	58
Curtin.....	61	8
Rush.....	147	79
Snow Shoe.....	39	91
Burnside.....	46	47
Total.....	3716	1945
Aggregate.....		5661

In the fall of 1862 the Democratic congressional conferees (C. T. Alexander and H. L. Diefenbach of the conferees protesting) declined to make a nomination for Congress. William H. Armstrong was the

¹ George B. Jack appointed drum-major of the regiment.

² Joseph E. Mitchell appointed adjutant of the regiment.

regular Republican nominee, Judge James T. Hale running as an independent candidate. Judge Hale had 1290 majority in Centre County, and 352 in the district. Isaac Slenker, Democratic nominee for auditor-general, had 831 majority. The whole Democratic county ticket had an average majority of 850. Capt. William H. Blair, who was on both tickets for district attorney, was elected unanimously. Total vote cast in the county, 4543.

The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad was finished to Bellefonte, and the first passenger train arrived at 7 P.M. on the 2d day of January.

February 2d, the remains of Lieut.-Commander Thomas McKean Buchanan, who was killed in the naval service on the Bayou Teche, La., on the 14th of January, were brought to Bellefonte and interred. He was a son of George Buchanan, Esq., of near Spring Mills. A graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, June 9, 1856, he was attached to the "Constellation," Capt. Bell, in the Mediterranean. Nov. 4, 1858, he was promoted master, and July 17, 1860, lieutenant, and in 1861 lieutenant-commander, he commanding the gunboat "Calhoun" when he lost his life in the service of his country, at the early age of twenty-four years.

NAMES OF PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT IN CENTRE COUNTY, AUGUST, 1863.

Horris Township.—Alfred Dale, George Kline, David Shilling, C. B. Shaffer, James Ossman, Andrew Griffin, Thomas Pennington, James Kimpfort, Wallace Pearce, Shannon Boar, William Poadford, A. J. Shears, Daniel Horner, David Reed, J. A. Rockey, William Stover, Jacob Fox, William Jackson, Jacob Stoner, John Spiker, Thomas Miller (colored), R. H. Potter, Samuel Kimpfort, James Dusey, Michael Derstine, Daniel Kimpfort, H. P. Sankey, Jacob Markle, Emanuel Cronemiller, Benjamin Brooks, James D. Gordon, John From, John W. Shuey, Archy Moon, Benjamin Ossman, Samuel B. Wilson, James Riley, Jacob Shuey, Alfred Meyers, Thomas Hess, Levi Karner, John Koon, Jeremiah Oliver, W. H. Groh, John Boal, Emanuel Ishler, Benjamin Kreamer, Ephraim Gates, Frank McLean, Robert Lisle, Abraham Tumore.

Ferguson Township.—Franklin Permitt, George W. Archy, David Reed, Hiram Hendricks, George Harpster, John W. Adams, Samuel Rossmac, S. H. Pyle, Jonas Lipart, J. B. Delige (colored), Jacob Bottorf, William E. Meek, Adam Felty, S. M. Stonebraker, Henry Gates, Samuel Markle, John Archy, E. Honsman, Peter Wolf, John Heusman, Frederick Bottorf, David Roenburg, James Snyder, Henry Bridge, George Cronemiller, Samuel Shearer, William H. Custaborder, Emanuel Ery, John Custaborder, Albert Waring, Emanuel Sunday, Thurman Cockindople, Wilson Gardner, George Kepler, John E. Thomas, James R. Jamison, Thomas Custaborder, Jesse Shroyer, Emanuel Bolinger, J. M. Hubler, A. B. Hausman, Joseph Kellerman, John Rider, Theodore Weaver, Benjamin Corl, John Peon, Ellis Lytle, Jacob Krider, William E. Lyon, Daniel Benner.

Half-Moon Township.—David Mattern, Samuel Troy, D. A. Herman, Jeremiah Way, P. W. Brinket, George Basor, George Ricker, Samuel Henderson (colored), John Griffin, John G. McKinney, Samuel Giesmore, I. V. Gray, Martin Gates, Isaac Beck, James Robinson, Wesley Miller (colored).

Pulton Township.—Jesse Fredericks, Jacob Houtz, John Mattern, John Kermer, William Reed, John Dillon, Samuel Wellers, Daniel Sautzer, Green Gray, David Moore, Charles Gammoo, Daniel Zones, John Guiner.

SECOND DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF POTTER, GREGG, PENN, HAINES, AND MILES.

Potter.—Richard Mulligan, Daniel Weaver, Jacob Dinges, George Stover, Lafayette Neff, W. C. Furner, John Strong, William Durst, James R. Foster, W. A. Murray, James M. Thompson, Adam Smith, Jacob Royer, George Garbrich, Josiah Taylor, Lewis Henry, William Royer, John Yager, Samuel Harpster, William Lee, Allen Bartholomew, William Royer, John C. Fake, John R. Sawyers, W. P. Farmer, Jonathan

E. Royer, Samuel Slack, Levi Walters, James Alexander, Joseph Bitters, Anthony Slater, John Barber, William Colcer, George B. Haupter, Malchal Crozier, Adam Neirhoon, Oliver Love, Michael Coofaro, H. M. Seltzer, Daniel McCintock, Thomas Raymond, Philip Durst, Uriah D. Aseman, John B. Bitner, James Ort, John A. Mertz, John Wilkinson, David Gingerich, S. G. Shauan, J. J. Farmer, John Slack, H. Moyer, Jonah Foot, George W. Shaffer, John Showers.

Gregg.—John Riem, J. W. Conley, William F. Barick, Perry Sigler, Samuel Rininger, William Goodheart, Jacob Wolf, Ebenezer Harris, Michael Duck, Frederick Junison, J. B. Fisher, Reuben Cline, James Duck, H. Snyder, William Neiss, P. S. Cooner, Daniel Tresler, David Brown, James Beeson, J. P. Ross, Percival Neirhoon, Anns Reeder, S. J. Herding, H. Duck, A. G. Burrell, H. Zeigler, A. Varick, Elias Harvey, Israel Varick, Joseph Zeigler, William Homan, Peter Weaver, David Barree, Peter Smith, Samuel Jamison, George Grenoble, H. Roast, Thomas Decker.

Penn..—David Neiss, U. Ulrich, Daniel Isenhuth, Elias Wort, P. S. Musser, John Harter, H. Keen, H. Kreamer, William Wertz (farmer), Uriah S. Weirich, Jonathan Sheeman, Jacob Gephart, John Trank, Philip Hlgh, H. H. Weiser, George Royer, Elias Confer, Philip Krider, John Baira, John Wirth, Emanuel Swartz, Solomon Denger, David Ettle, J. V. Forster, Daniel W. Seigh, Elias Stover, George Smith, Jac. Sanders, H. M. Swartz, Samuel Wolf, George Isenluth, Peter Raichir, William Miller, Franklin Knorr, Jacob Filtz, J. H. Auman, Isaac Long, Frederick Kutherman, John Brought, Reuben Swartz, George Wolf.

Haines.—S. Ettinger, S. Fryer, A. Winkildich, Benjamin Stover, Noah H. Weaver, John Benada, J. A. Haines, W. C. Hubler, Ismel Stover, William Oliver, John Thomas, Thomas Ehrhart, Isaac Neff, Charles Horner, Emanuel Musser, Charles Smith, Samuel Brown, G. W. Stover, Lewis Long, Jonathan Harter, Samuel Beaver, Aaron Weaver, John Martin, Thomas Harper, George M. Stover, Andrew Bell, Ismel Snyder, Adam Stover, Samuel Eby, Jacob Venada, John Royer, Absalom Musser, Daniel Lawher, Cornelius Bower.

Miles.—Rev. T. B. Buck, Daniel Long, Thomas Shearer, Reuben Gramley, Joseph Burleigh, Charles Heinbach, Anthony Dettler, H. W. Kreamer, John Geiser, H. B. Feidler, John Wolf, Augustus Kreamer, H. Gramley, John Elman, H. Leopold, H. J. Simbert, W. J. Hosterman, John S. Beck, Reuben Kreamer, John Wolff, Peter Kerlin, George Ruder, Hiram Stutterbich, Samuel R. Faast, William Tyson, Jonathan Auman.

THIRD DISTRICT.—WALKER, HOWARD, LIBERTY, CUTTING, AND MARION.

Walker.—Michael Shults, Benjamin Beck, Isaac Botley, Miller McCain, David Walkey, Daniel Junstun, J. A. Stover, Isaiah Struble, David Mechtley, George Neighart, Henry Yocum, William Sanders, John Sprowl, Adam Decker, Jacob Garbrich, I. J. Best, J. S. Swartz, Lot Struble, Hezekiah Sprole, Benjamin Aston, H. S. Mitchell, Jacob Bryan, Jacob Harnish, William Orner, Joshua Butler, Jacob Harshbarger, John G. Shaffer, George Rossmac, C. C. Rodgers, Benjamin Winkelman, J. E. Hass, William Whippo, Daniel Miller, Absalom Snyder, H. Showers, B. J. Shaffer, Adam McKenn, William Sareely, Isaac Hoffman, W. M. Dunkle, I. E. Long, Frank Walker, Philip Gephart, Michael Miller, P. S. Yeager, John Bradly, Jacob Dnukle, Daniel Derman, W. W. Rodgers.

Howard.—Anthony Gallaher, A. S. Holter, Nathan Riddle, Rev. J. B. Polsgrove, Hiram T. Lucas, Jacob Long, Joseph L. Holter, John G. Wertz, R. V. Butler, James Gallaher, John Bodle, Agnew Moore, Abraham Pyle, C. C. Rodgers, Throden Reber, David Cox, Bud Butler, William Taylor, Robert Miles, Andrew Hallern, Thomas Taylor.

Liberty.—Daniel W. Heroig, Samuel Boyer, Jacob Crozier, Jacob Glassinger, William W. Spangler, Peter Martin, Joseph Thompson, John Long, James I. Williams, James R. Bungardner, David B. Galbraith, S. H. Kunes, Charles Bohyjn, James H. Fletcher, George W. Moon, John P. Thompson, Charles A. Courter, H. Glossinger, Benjamin Liggitt, Thomas Lingle, William Snyder, John C. Bowers, John Liggitt, Thomas M. Bowes, Franklin L. Bechtol, Daniel Kline, Thomas Butler, Charles Stall, John Bard, J. B. Potts, Samuel P. Shunk, George W. Lucas, S. S. Brickley.

Curtin.—John Confer, James Lucas, John H. Anderson, Samuel Watkins, F. S. Welch, William James, Warren Lucas, Wm. Lucas, W. Barr.

Marion.—David Tauer, J. K. Miller, Robert McAlmet, Frank Streamer, Robert Harris, C. B. Sayer, Philip Haines, Daniel Kenly, Daniel Gordon, William Garbrich, John Beck, Isaac Rish, Nathan Beck, Samuel Shott, John Spide, Frank Duck.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—BODOS, SNOW SHOE, UNION, BURNSIDE, MILESACRO, AND UNIONVILLE.

Bogos Township.—John L. Shope, H. V. Ammerman, Thomas Walker, Patrick Bulley, Matthias Evans, John Bricker, John Nymen, William

Letchus, David Poorman, Alexander Duke, C. L. Murphy, Thomas Fye, E. Shroyer, G. W. Slope, James L. Butler, William Taylor, P. Hauley, Adam Ginger, A. Walker, William Rose, M. Walker, James Heverly, C. C. Evans, George Funk, Jr., R. Poorman, William Riley, William Hugg, Milton Nymman, Daniel Poorman, Elisha Walker, H. A. Butler, George Witherite, William Miller.

Union Township.—H. Hoover, D. Underwood, James Miller, D. Spotts, Harris Kirk, Thomas Sensor, J. G. Hall, George Eastman, Ezra Fisher, William T. Irvin, Harrison Way, H. Spotts, H. Meade, J. H. Shipley, Andrew Thompson.

Snow Shoe Township.—John Quick, Otis Sherwood, John Bechtel, John Hagen, George Quick, Christian Cook, Joseph Bechtel, Jeremiah Sankey, Michael Conery, Michael Joice, John Weaver, Richard Swartz, Robert Hazlet, Thomas Watson, John Delong, John Graham, James Benner, Roland Bowes, William Freeze, William Dowe, John McCloskey, John Ropp, John Dasey, John Solt.

Barnside.—Jacob Renssener, I. H. Bates, Martin Murphy, William Eckley, Silas Dixon, John Eisenhower, John Survey, John Miller, Roland Boas, R. C. Mulholland, George R. Boak, Joseph Miller, Nicholas Kechner, George Fye, A. Eisenhower.

Middleburg.—James G. McMeen, W. C. Murray, W. T. Hall, Robert Reed, Robert Thompson, Ed. Mills (colored), Isaac Strong, Robert Burley, J. C. P. Jones.

Unionville.—James Somerville, Lawrence Peters, Jacob H. Smith, George Swartz, Harris Ammerman, Albert Ammerman.

FIFTH DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF RUSH, WORTH, TAYLOR, AND HUSTON.

Rush.—Theodore S. Adams, L. W. Johnson, R. M. Potter, Peter Moyer, Charles J. Adams, Hiram Heman (colored), John D. Gill, A. J. McLellan, George Crabtree, John Bennett, Daniel McGrady, John Moore, James A. Lukins, H. P. Graham, Robert Gorman, John Glosser, John S. Funk, John Henchen (colored), Frederick Ash, William Hodson, Thomas F. Twigg, John Crabtree, David Spotts, Martin Brooke, James Gancheon, Gustavus Hahan, Franklin Fox, William Gayler.

Worth.—J. W. Stanford, William Younger, Levi S. Jones, James McMonigal, C. Reese, George W. Miller, John W. Reese, Dennis Reese, John Stevens, Joseph Cowher, Abraham France, Levi Reese, J. H. Cowher, James Wilson, James Carson, Abraham Clapper, Wilson Williams.

Taylor.—Richard Langlton, Matthew Adms, William Thompson, Ebenezer Woomer, M. S. Fink, William Bichel, Joseph Cowher, John Miller, Benjamin Vaughn, W. H. Adams, P. C. Spetler, Joseph Vaughn, W. R. Plumber, Edward Bechtel, Thomas Connally, H. Woomer, Philip Hoover.

Huston.—Elijah Williams, Henry Lee, George W. Williams, John S. Thompson, Lorenzo Hartsock, Wilson Dillon, Calvin Williams, P. W. Hall, John Parsons, Martin Shirk, Valentine Boyer, Reuben Richards, Daniel Yeatlers.

SIXTH DISTRICT—BELLEFONTE, BENNER, AND SPRING.

Bellefonte Borough.—G. M. Yochum, John Derry (colored), C. McAfferty, William Underkoffler, James Dolan, Rudy Powers, D. S. Wagner, J. Huey, Rev. Bernard, F. Loeb, Edward Blanchard, John Meise, J. D. Singert, Charles Green (colored), George F. Harris, Moses A. Loeb, P. Gray Meek, James Swartz, H. H. Vandyke, G. W. Downing, Rev. Mauser, Thomas Doras, T. Green (colored), John Moran, William Ichoff, P. McAffrey, J. Weaver, A. Bunn, Jacob Williams (colored), N. M. Hoover, William Homer, Jeremiah Tolao, S. Lynn, A. Green (colored), Edward Mills (colored).

Benner Township.—W. J. Benner, F. Cerver, Daniel Swartz, H. H. Poorman, William Mechtly, A. J. Tate, Elias Bristline, Jacob Dawson, William Hower, H. Laurimor, George Stramb, William B. Turner, D. W. Power, A. Loneberger, S. F. J-hler, I. Emerich, H. Tresler, B. F. Fisher, J. R. Martin, M. Meise, M. Houser, S. Carnoval, A. B. Rishel, J. Smith, Thomas Perdue, E. Roan, O. P. Haessinger, J. Meise, Charles Resides, Levi Palf, George Seigle, Alexander Cartwright, William Meyer, J. M. Brown.

Spring Township.—A. Fyke, R. McAfferty, A. Fyke, W. H. Shank, A. J. Swartz, Philip Immel, Isaac Hampt, I. Gill, Isaac Miller, E. R. Noll, John Kimaey, D. Kauffman, James Brooks, A. Haupt, George Elmer, J. H. Hickoff, J. B. Miller, J. H. Barnhart, G. W. Thomas, James Waddle, W. H. Mattern, John Wilson, William Jodon, H. Noll, Joseph Raphite, William Jennings, George I. Keeler, M. Cunningham, D. M. Hubler, F. S. Heverly, Jesse Tanyer, William R. Miller, John Priester, John Musser, William Stewart, Bond Valentine, Joseph Shirk, J. M. Keeler, S. Raymond, William Grove, George Brown, Jacob Gross, A. Tyson, J. Swartz.

On the 15th of June the President called for one hundred thousand men, to serve for six months, unless sooner discharged,—fifty thousand from Pennsylvania, the invasion of the State by Gen. Lee's army being imminent. Governor Curtin immediately heralded the call by a proclamation, and the next day, Tuesday, June 16th, a company was organized under Capt. Austin B. Snyder, and ready to march. Penn's valley responded forthwith, with a company commanded by Capt. John Boal. These companies were organized into an independent battalion under Lieut.-Col. Robert Sitzinger, and served in Somerset and Bedford Counties, guarding the borders of the State, with headquarters at Berlin, Somerset Co. They were discharged the service Aug. 8, 1863. Two other companies, raised for the same service, commanded by Capts. Dale and Houston, were mustered into the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, serving nearly two months. The assistant surgeon of the Forty-sixth, Dr. Reuben Hunter, was also from Centre County.

ROLL OF CAPT. A. B. SNYDER'S COMPANY C.

June 16 to Aug. 8, 1863.

Capt., Austin B. Snyder; First Lieut., Thos. C. Crawford; Second Lieut., A. C. Furst; Sergts., Daniel Seyden, Frank S. Wilson, E. M. Valentine, Mark McKean, Edmund Blanchard; Corps, Benjamin Rich, Perry Campbell, John Moran, H. B. Hall, George F. Harris, A. J. Griest, James Rosansteel, Wm. B. Savage; Musician, John McKelley.

Privates.

John M. Allison.	Hickman Ingram.
Joseph Apt.	Thos. J. Kurtz.
J. B. Antes.	W. W. Kephart.
P. B. Armor.	J. T. Keys.
James Armor.	Robert Keys.
J. W. Bollinger.	John Long.
Edward Brown.	Andrew Loneberger.
Henry L. Crist.	Edward Lipton.
W. S. Cadwalader.	Isaac Mitchell.
Thomas C. Croft.	John Mowrey.
B. Comley.	Thomas Miles.
Engene Carter.	Jacob Myers.
Calvin Cheeseman.	Richard Miles.
J. Y. Dale.	Gratz Miles.
W. C. Davis.	Frank Miles.
Wm. Echart.	Frank Miller.
D. W. Eberhart.	George McBride.
John Eckley.	G. H. McGuire.
Jonathan Folk.	John McCully.
W. P. Forey.	Henry McAllister.
John Folk.	D. McClellan.
S. H. Free.	Wm. McMullen.
C. H. Griffith.	C. C. Proudfoot.
John Goodfellow.	Marion Parsons.
W. R. Griffith.	David Parsons.
Joseph Greist.	Byers Price.
Penn Greist.	Thomas Rothrick.
Charles Greist.	John T. Reeder.
H. P. Haupt.	John Rider.
Frank Willibush.	Wm. Rich.
Enoch Hastings.	Isaac Strong.
Charles Hrichell.	W. H. Swansey.
Samuel Harris.	C. C. Shirk.
Harlan Hickten.	James Schnell.
James Hinton.	Levi Stranl.
Norman M. Hoover.	George Sharp.
George Hall.	Alfred Smith.
George Hoover.	J. W. Shultledge.
W. A. Hartsock.	Joseph Smith.

Jacob Stover.
John Treaster.
Jacob D. Valentine.
R. A. Williams.

James P. Williams.
George Williams.
Meshack Williams.
George H. Williams.

PENN'S VALLEY INFANTRY.

Sworn into the service at Berlin, Somerset Co., June 25th, as Company D.

Capt. John Boal; 1st Lieut. John B. Hutchinson; 2d Lieut. Andrew Gregg, Jr.; 1st Sergt., W. P. Palmer; 2d Sergt., Alfred Dale; 3d Sergt., Mortimore Longwell; 4th Sergt., J. M. Clayton; 5th Sergt., J. T. Farmer; 1st Corp., John Barber; 2d Corp., John A. Montelius; 3d Corp., Thompson Barr; 4th Corp., John F. Van Valzah; 5th Corp., John I. Potter; 6th Corp., Thomas B. Hallahan; 7th Corp., James R. Forster; 8th Corp., John I. Thompson.

Privates.

W. M. Atkinson.
John Brant.
Reuben Baker.
Hiram Bates.
James Bailey.
D. W. Baker.
Thomas R. Baker.
David Barree.
Richard Couley.
George C. Cadwalader.
John Campbell.
Alexander Crane.
J. A. Dubbs.
George E. Demuth.
T. R. Davis.
Aaton Durst.
B. H. Duncan.
T. A. Elder.
John Eaton.
G. D. Gilliland.
Oscar Green.
R. Galigao.
John Goheen.
Theodore Gordon.
James Harkins.
A. Boyd Henderson.
Thomas W. Hutchison.
Samuel Hamer.
Thomas V. Irwin.
Frank B. Isett.
T. Johnson.
W. M. Johnsonbaugh.
J. C. Johnsonbaugh.
J. Kisterbock.
Miles T. Ketner.
G. Letterman.
J. H. Lee.
James I. Lytle.
William P. Lackey.

John H. Miller.
H. W. Morrow.
William Mushman.
John E. Murray.
Samuel Mayes.
Thomas Mayes.
J. A. McClay.
J. L. McClanahan.
S. S. Myer.
Frank Miliken.
C. A. Newhall.
H. Osman.
James Osman.
William S. Palmer.
S. P. Palmer, Jr.
W. W. Parry.
R. C. Patterson.
John Peters.
T. F. Russell.
Jacob Rohm.
A. J. Shires.
J. A. Scidle.
J. W. Sweetword.
Henry Y. Stitzer.
Stewart Saylor.
A. C. Smith.
John Shoop.
Robert A. Sankey.
Samuel Tresher.
Martin Triester.
J. M. Thompson, Surgeon.
T. C. Van Tries.
George Wasson.
P. E. Wilson.
William Worl.
James Weaver.
John J. Williams.
John Young.
H. H. Yarnell.

IN FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (COL. JOHN J. LAWRENCE).

July 1, 1863, to August 19, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Capt., William P. Dale; 1st Lieut., James I. Ross; 2d Lieut., B. J. Laporte; Sergts., W. N. Mayes, T. Weaver, Hugh A. McGonigle, Henry Bridge; Corps., D. R. Stonebreaker, E. W. Erb, Joseph Ward, Robert Cox, Samuel H. Bailey, J. M. Cooper; Musicians, A. E. Clempson, John G. Hess.

Privates.

John Adams.
D. B. Allen.
John G. Archey.
John Bailey, Jr.
W. H. Bailey.
Robert G. Brell.

John M. Barr.
William Cole.
John Chase.
Joseph B. Erb.
Jesse R. Flora.
Thomas Glenn.

W. B. Glenn.
Wilson Gardner.
Thomas Gates.
George W. Harpster.
George Harpster.
N. H. Irvin.
S. C. Kaempfer.
Patrick Laughlin.
John S. Lytle.
Ellis Lytle.
Miles M. Mayes.
Martin L. Miller.
Joseph Myers.

John S. McCurdy.
Newton B. McMurray.
C. B. McDonald.
Jacob Nicholas.
Solomon Palmer.
Ellis Poust.
David N. Rhodes.
Sidney P. Schall.
John E. Thomas.
Simon Ward.
Robert L. Williams.
Joseph M. Worts.

COMPANY H.

Capt., C. F. Huston (pro. lieut.-col. July 8, 1863), W. A. Thomas; 1st Lieut., C. M. Kephart; 2d Lieut., John F. Weaver; sergts., John R. Tate, James G. Marshall, Joseph R. Irwin, Bond Valentine, Simon Loeb; Corps., W. S. Tate, P. J. Haines, Levi Miller, J. S. Harding, W. R. Jenkins, David W. Weaver, B. F. Hinton, Henry Holter, Joseph H. Huston (pro. to hospital steward July 8, 1863); Musicians, Samuel H. Cook, William Hoy.

Privates.

Thomas Askey.
Robert Adams.
Samuel T. Askey.
Dezra Billot.
Gilbert S. Barnett.
A. L. Betts.
Samuel Bike.
Josiah H. Brown.
Sylvester Bambough.
Frederick W. Carson.
John A. Close.
John A. Callahan.
John Dunkleberger.
Renben, Fishburn.
E. P. Foresman.
John Fye.
John N. Frazier.
Samuel Gault.
Taylor Gunsalus.
B. F. Hoy.
A. B. Hughes.
Phillip L. Haines.
Edward Ide.
Alfred Kinsloe.
Adolphus Loeb.
John Long.
Daniel E. Little.

George W. Morris.
John Miller.
John W. Miller.
William R. Miller.
John Martin.
Isaac Midlany.
Thomas Norman.
D. W. Powers.
Michael Packer.
William Packer.
William Pheasant.
David W. Pletcher.
James Rowan.
Simon Roush.
Thomas Reed.
John Rossman.
Jesse Stewart.
Marian Saylor.
S. P. Swartz.
Jacob Sizer.
James Stine.
Isaac Thomas.
Joseph P. Thompson.
Geo. W. Weaver.
Elias Wallizer.
John A. Yeager.

The Democratic Convention which met in August was presided over by Col. Reuben Keller, Fred. Kurtz, of Potter, and D. H. Yeager, of Snow Shoe, secretaries. Cyrus T. Alexander, Esq., was nominated for Assembly; James H. Lipton, of Millsburg, for prothonotary; J. P. Gephart, of Millheim, for register and recorder; John Shannon, for treasurer; Richard Conley, for sheriff; James Forsman, for county commissioner; J. W. Snyder, of Ferguson, for auditor; and the nomination of Hon. George W. Woodward for Governor was indorsed.

The Republican Convention nominated for Assembly, R. H. Forster; Sheriff, James Dunlap; Treasurer, George H. Weaver; Prothonotary, John T. Johnston; Register and Recorder, Samuel Haupt; Commissioner, John McCalmont; Auditor, James Glenn.

Governor Curtin had been renominated by the Republican State Convention, and Daniel Agnew nomi-

¹ Capt. John Boal was commissioned captain in the Ninety-second Pennsylvania, or Ninth Cavalry, and was killed at Aversboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery at Raleigh, sec. 20, grave No. 53.

inated for Judge of the Supreme Court against Hon. W. H. Lowrie. Governor Curtin's majority in the State was 15,435. Woodward and Lowrie's vote in Centre County were 3058 respectively; Curtin, 2714; Agnew, 2680; and the whole Democratic County ticket was elected by an average majority of 300.

Colored Soldiers.—In the Sixth Regiment, United States Colored, we find the following names of Centre County soldiers in Companies F and G, Aug. 26, 1863, to Sept. 20, 1865:

Derry, William, Bellefonte; killed at Peter-burg July 8, 1864.
Green, William, Bellefonte; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
Delige, Alexander, Patton.
Delige, Hartsock, Patton; died at Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 3, 1865.
Johnston, Washington, Bellefonte; disch. July 12, 1865.
Johnston, Moses, Bellefonte; drowned in James River Aug. 29, 1864.
Lee, Benjamin, Bellefonte.
Lee, Charles, Show Shoe, corp.; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
Miles, Lewis, Bellefonte; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
Whitten, John C., Bellefonte.
Whitten, John, Patton.
Worley, Aaron C., Bellefonte.

As an *addendum* of the military history may be placed a partial list of soldiers buried in Bellefonte, in the Union, Quaker, New and Old Catholic Cemeteries:

Col. George Dare, 5th Pa. Res. Vol.
Capt. Richard Dismore, 5th Pa. Res. Vol.
Capt. McKean Buchanan, U.S.N.
Capt. Evao Buchanan.
Capt. Samuel L. Barr, 148th Pa. Vol.
Lient. James B. Cook, 148th Pa. Vol.
Lient. Harman Petriken, 5th Pa. Res. Vol.
Lient. H. H. Lingle, Anderson Cav.
Lient. John A. Bayard, 148th Pa. Vol.
Lient. A. Griffin, U.S.A.
Lient. L. Musser, 148th Pa. Vol.
Lient. H. Erhard, 148th Pa. Vol.
Lient. Solomon Norman, 148th Pa. Vol.
Lient. C. M. Kephart, 16th Pa. Cav.
Lient. Daniel Pruner, 16th Pa. Cav.
Lient. William Lambert, U.S.C.T.
Robert Gordon, Anderson Cav.
Henry McAllister, 148th Pa. Vol.
Charles Burnside, U.S.N.
Irwin Keys, 18th Pa. Vol.
Joseph G. Stone, 45th Pa. Vol.
James Ford, 13th Ind. Vol.
Edward Bland, 2d Pa. Cav.
Timothy Sexton, 1st Pa. Cav.
Joseph Fulton, 2d Pa. Cav.
Stanley Keys, 1st Pa. Cav.
Samuel McKinney, 2d Pa. Cav.
John H. Kline, 148th Pa. Vol.
Samuel Butler, 148th Pa. Vol.
Jerry O'Leary, 2d Pa. Vol.
Jacob V. Miller, 45th Pa. Vol.
Daniel Crathian, regiment unknown.
Charles R. Bullock, 2d Pa. Vol.
Jacob Zimmerman, 7th Pa. Cav.
Capt. Charles H. Hale, 19th Inf. U.S.A.
A. C. Stiner, 4th Pa. Vol.
John Light, 93d Pa. Vol.
William Eccard, regiment unknown.
John L. Given, 131st Pa. Vol.
Samuel McKinney, 3d Pa. Vol.
James M. Ward, 46th Pa. Vol.
Michael Hazel, regiment unknown.
Andrew Hazel, regiment unknown.
O. N. Moore, regiment unknown.
James Hinton, 45th Pa. Vol.

Charles McBride, 1st Bat. Pa. Mtl.
A. W. Bayard, Pa. Mtl. War of 1812.
William Armor, Pa. Mtl. War of 1812.
Sebastian Whitmer, Pa. Mtl. War of 1812.
David Mitchell, U. S. N. War of 1812.
Austin Alexander, 45th U.S.C.T.
Wilson Williams, U.S.C.T.
Lewis Mills, 5th U.S.C.T.
Edward Mills, 6th U.S.C.T.

Wednesday morning, January 20th, occurred the greatest fire ever known in Bellefonte, burning up the Brockerhoff row, the Pennsylvania House, kept by John Copenhaver, and what was 1864. known as the Arcade, which included W. F. Reynold's bank, Orvis and Alexander's law-offices, Derr's store, and Sternberg's. In the Brockerhoff row were Mr. Brockerhoff's store, Harris' drug-store, McClellan's tailoring establishment, Livingston's book-store, Montgomery & Sons' tailoring establishment. The fire raged from one until six in the morning.

Dr. Evan Pugh, president of the Agricultural College, died April 29th, aged thirty-six years and ten months. He was born in East Northampton township, Chester County, of Welsh descent, and of the fifth generation from the emigrant ancestor, John Pugh, from whom both of his parents were descended. In the autumn of 1853 he went to Europe and spent four years in the universities of Leipsic, Gottingen, Heidelberg, and in Paris, and became distinguished especially in the department of practical chemistry. On his return in the autumn of 1859 he assumed the presidency of the Farmers' High School, now the State College. During the summer of 1863, while returning from a business trip at night, he was thrown over an embankment and received injuries from which he never fully recovered. His energy, however, never flagged. On 23d of April, 1864, he lectured before the senior class, and then endeavored to complete a communication he was preparing to lay before the Legislature, but the hand of death was upon him.

Dr. Pugh was gifted with a mind of unusual vigor, enriched by ripe scholarship and varied culture, and to these he united a temper genial, fearless, and just, and a mature judgment. He was passionately fond of scientific research, yet had the talent of felicitous instruction and of successful administration. He was distinguished for high-toned purity in thought and deed. He was married, Feb. 4, 1864, to Miss Rebecca Valentine, of Bellefonte, and his mortal remains rest in the cemetery of Bellefonte, awaiting the resurrection of the just.

The following soldiers from Centre County were enlisted by Cpts. Patterson and Weaver, in February and March, 1864:

Adams, John, Bellefonte; Co. B, 148th Regt.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 13, 1865.
Allen, George N., Harris; Co. C, 148th Regt.; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Nov. 21, 1865.
Austin, George W., Walker; 20th Pa. Cav.
Baker, Daniel W., Co. C, 148th Regt.; disch. June 30, 1865.
Beverly, Charles, 45th Regt.

Boltorf, Henry A., Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Brauner, Austin, Bellefonte; 148th Regt.
 Bullock, Harry C., Bellefonte; Co. B, 148th Regt.; disch. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Clapham, John, Harris; Co. A, 148th Regt.; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Close, William H., Potter; Co. H, 148th Regt.; wounded at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Confare, Henry, Co. D, 148th Regt.; killed at Petersburg March 25, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove Cemetery, div. C, sec. H, grave 12.
 Corlin, Andrew N., Harris; Co. C, 148th Regt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Dale, William, Harris; 148th Regt.
 Davis, Thomas R., Harris; Co. D, 148th Regt.; wounded and captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. June 3, 1865.
 Draucher, Alexander J., Walker; Co. B, 148th Regt.; wounded at Spottsylvania May 10, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Fishel, Henry, Bellefonte; Co. B, 148th Regt.; wounded May 12, 1864; trans. to 2d Vet. Res. Corps March 14, 1865.
 Fulton, Robert, Bellefonte; Co. H, 148th Regt.; wounded Sept. 16, 1864.
 Fulton, Wm. H., Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; disch. July 21, 1865.
 Funk, John T., Harris; Co. H, 148th Regt.; Feb. 7, 1864, to June 1, 1865.
 Funk, Samuel M., Harris; Co. H, 148th Regt.; Feb. 7, 1864, to June 1, 1865.
 Gahagan, Lewis, Harris; Bat. G, 1. H. Art.
 Gasbrick, W. H., Walker; Co. G, 148th Regt.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Gates, Thomas J., Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Gault, John J., Bellefonte; 1st Pa. Cav.
 Gilbert, Moses, Potter; Co. A, 148th Regt.; wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Gilbert, Noah, Bellefonte; Co. A, 148th Regt.; killed at Po River May 10, 1864.
 Griffith, Rufus, Potter; Co. D, 45th Regt.; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Gross, John, Walker; 20th Pa. Cav.
 Haldaman, Balser, Walker; 20th Pa. Cav.
 Haldaman, Samuel, Walker; 20th Pa. Cav.
 Hamer, Samuel, Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; killed near Petersburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1864.
 Housel, Benjamin, Walker; Co. G, 148th Regt.; disch. May 15, 1865.
 Irvin, Thomas H., Harris; Co. B, 148th Regt.; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.
 Johnstonbaugh, J. C., Harris; Co. C, 148th Regt.; June 16, 1865.
 Kelkman, William H., Harris; Co. H, 148th Regt.; wounded May 10, 1864, at Po River; disch. May 30, 1865.
 Lucas, William, Potter; 45th Pa. Regt.
 McAllister, Henry V., Bellefonte; Co. D, 148th Regt.; died at Bellefonte August 11th, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 McClain, George W., Patton; 148th Regt.
 McCole, Samuel, Harris; 148th Regt.
 McGuire, John, Bellefonte; 148th Regt.
 Mayes, Lewis C., Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; captured at Boydton Plank Road Oct. 27, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864.
 Mayland, Robert, Bellefonte; 148th Regt.
 Miller, John W., Potter; Co. H, 148th Regt.; June, 1865.
 Morris, George W., Walker; 16th Pa. Cav.
 Noll, John, Spring; 19th Cav.
 Pennington, H. C., Spring; 45th Regt.
 Poorman, James, Bellefonte; Co. B, 148th Regt.; June, 1865.
 Potter, George W., Spring; 45th Pa.
 Power, Daniel, Potter; 19th Pa. Cav.
 Rager, Samuel J., Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; captured near Petersburg Oct. 27, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., July 27, 1865.
 Reeder, John F., Bellefonte; Co. A, 148th Regt.; June, 1864.
 Riddle, Matthew, Spring; Co. A, 45th Pa.; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; sergt. June 27, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865.
 Sellers, James C., Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; June 30, 1865.
 Shearer, James W., Harris; 148th Regt.
 Slively, John W., Bellefonte; Co. A, 148th Regt.; disch. Sept. 2, 1864, on surg. certif.
 Shopf, William P., Harris; 148th Regt.
 Showers, George, Walker; 148th Regt.
 Steese, James A., Bellefonte; Co. H, 148th Regt.; June 21, 1865.
 Stewart, Josiah, Spring; 19th Cav.
 Stonebreaker, Jeremiah, Bellefonte; Co. H, 148th Regt.; wounded at Five Forks March 31, 1865; disch. June 1, 1865.
 Stonebreaker, Valentine, Bellefonte; Feb. 10, 1864; disch. May 16, 1865.
 Sunday, Jacob W., Bellefonte; Co. B, 148th Regt.; June 30, 1865.
 Tate, Eli P., Harris; Co. C, 148th Regt.; wounded at Five Forks March 31, 1865; trans. to Co. K, 53d Pa.

Walker, George N., Potter; Co. B, 148th Regt.; wounded at Po River May 10, 1864, and at Five Forks March 31, 1865; disch. June 16, 1865.

Walker, John D., Potter; 148th Regt.

Wasson, George, Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; disch. June 30, 1865.

Whippo, William, Walker; 20th Pa. Cav.

Williams, Robert, Potter; 148th Regt.; afterwards Co. K, 53d Regt.

Wortz, William H., Potter; Co. B, 148th Regt.; June 30, 1865.

Yeager, John A., Bellefonte; 1st Pa. Cav.

Young, John T., Harris; Co. G, 148th Regt.; June 30, 1865.

When the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was mustered out, June 1, 1865, those whose terms had not expired were transferred to the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, and served therein until the muster out of that regiment, June 30, 1865.

The brave determination and wonderful physical endurance of William H. Kellerman, whose name appears upon the above list, deserves a place among these records of soldiers from Centre County. In an assault made on the 27th of October, 1864, by a detachment of one hundred men from the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, Kellerman was cut off, and unable to regain our lines. Determined not to be captured, he concealed himself among some low bushes, and the enemy advanced their picket guard beyond him. He remained concealed for eight days, subsisting on roots and barks. The cold was so severe that his feet were badly frozen. On the evening of the eighth day the rebels were late in posting their guard, and Kellerman succeeded in crawling and rolling himself outside of their line. By careful nursing and medical treatment he recovered. Gen. Meade, admiring his fortitude, gave him thirty days' furlough.

In September, 1864, Capt. Wilson P. Palmer, of Potter's Mills, raised a company partly in Centre County. This became Company G of the Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, Col. William Sergeant, organized Sept. 24, 1864, and mustered out May 30, 1865. Capt. Palmer had been a sergeant in Capt. Frank W. Hess' company, and as one of the captured of the company experienced the miseries of prison life for nearly a year in the South, from July 3, 1861, to May 25, 1862. The following list embraces only those members of Company G who were from Centre County:

Wilson P. Palmer, capt., Potter's Mills.

John Berry, 2d lieutenant; from private Sept. 18, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; pro. to 1st lieutenant May 16, 1865.

John Barber, 1st sergt.; from private Jan. 1, 1865; com. 2d lieutenant May 16, 1865.

John Palmer, sergt., Potter's Mills.

William S. Shires, Potter's Mills.

John C. Faber, Potter's Mills; died May 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Andrew H. Foust, corp.

Richard Newnam, corp.

Potter Tate, corp.

Robert R. Pett, corp.; killed at Gravelly Run, Va., March 31, 1865.

Thomas T. Palmer, musician.

Privates.

Barce, David. McCormick, John J.

Campbell, Samuel E. Oberdorf, Henry C.

Evans, Let R. Oberdorf, John C.

Kuestetter, John. Osman, Israel.

McCloskey, Edward J. Rockey, Jacob.

Raymond, Solomon B.
Shaffer, Washington.
Stover, William H., wounded; discharged by gen. order June 24, 1865.

Toner, William H.
Watson, James B.
Wilkinson, John.

In May, 1864, quite a number of men were enlisted in Centre County by Abraham V. Miller, Calvin Wolf, H. C. Pennington, for the One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Regiment, Col. John H. Stover, who was promoted from major of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania. Col. Stover was wounded at Petersburg and Ream's Station, and was mustered out with the regiment July 14, 1865. George H. Stover was quartermaster, and mustered out with the regiment.

Company E was enlisted in Centre County, and was under the actual command of Abraham V. Miller, of Pleasant Gap, until he was wounded, June 22, 1864.

Sergeants.

Francis Jones, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 25, 1865.
Thomas Shaffer, from corp. August 31st; must. out July 14, 1865.
John R. Tate, from corp. December 30th; must. out July 14, 1865.
Isaac N. Reynolds, from corp. March 1, 1865; must. out July 14, 1865.
Samuel Ribold, May 1, 1865; must. out July 14, 1865.
William C. McCauley, killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
William H. Shank, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, 1864.

Corporals.

George W. Strawser, July 14, 1865.
Daniel Jones, July 14, 1865.
Frederick Smith.
James Harkins, wounded at Cold Harbor June 8, 1864.
Stanley Watson, disch. Feb. 20, 1865.
Alexander Park, died at Richmond June 30, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg June 22d.
John A. Closs, died June 23, 1865.
Stephen Cannon, captured Aug. 14, 1864.

Privates.

Albright, William H., July 14, 1865.
Armstrong, Joshua, died July 23, 1864, at Washington, D. C.; buried in Arlington Cemetery.
Baker, John C., disch. April 23, 1865.
Barger, William, prisoner from June 22, 1864; disch. May 29, 1865.
Barrett, George M., captured June 22, 1864.
Beamer, Samuel, captured; died at Andersonville Sept. 15, 1864; grave 7181.
Bearman, Frederick, prisoner Sept. 28, 1864, to March 14, 1865.
Bennett, John H., captured June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville Feb. 17, 1865; grave 12,665.
Bottorf, John, June 14, 1865.
Bridge, William C., disch. June 10, 1865.
Carpenter, Henry, died June 4, 1865; buried at Arlington, Va.
Carver, Henry, captured June 22, 1864; died at Milledge, Ga.; buried in Lawton National Cemetery, sec. 8, grave 19.
Fetzer, Michael, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Fetzer, William M., killed at Cold Harbor June 4, 1864.
Flick, Lafayette, died at Andersonville July 30, 1864; grave 4307.
Folk, Joshua.
Friel, Michael, July 14, 1865.
Fry, Matlock, July 14, 1865.
Funk, George W., disch. June 15, 1865.
Gay, Nicholas.
Gingery, David, disch. April 8, 1865.
Groddie, Henry, captured Aug. 14, 1864, Deep Bottom.
Haines, John, died at Andersonville Oct. 4, 1864; grave 10,284.
Haldeman, John, July 14, 1865.
Henderson, David, wounded June 4, 1864, at Cold Harbor.
Henry, Isaac, June 14, 1865.
Henry, John, June 14, 1865.
Henry, Lewis, June 14, 1865.
Kays, J. I. G., Co. G; died at Milesburg Jan. 26, 1869.
Kays, Robert, killed at Cold Harbor June 4, 1864.

Loder, Alexander, disch. June 3, 1865.
Lucas, Andrew, July 14, 1865.
Lucas, William, July 14, 1865.
McMullen, William N., July 14, 1865.
Markley, Elias, died at Washington Dec. 30, 1864.
Mull, Christian, July 14, 1865.
Murphy, John E., July 14, 1865.
Musser, Theodore F., July 14, 1865.
Park, James, killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
Penrose, Solomon, killed at Petersburg June 27, 1864.
Powers, Isaac, died at Washington of wounds received at Petersburg June 27, 1864.
Rhine, Joseph, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Rhue, David, July 14, 1865.
Rider, John, May 15, 1865.
Roar, Daniel, captured June 27, 1864.
Roar, Sampson, captured Aug. 14, 1864.
Robinson, David, July 14, 1865.
Robinson, William, captured Aug. 25, 1864, at Ream's Station.
Roush, Simon P., captured June 22, 1864.
Seemore, William, captured June 22, 1864.
Sennett, John, captured Aug. 14, 1864.
Shaffer, John, disch. May 15, 1865.
Shank, Michael G., must. out July 14, 1865.
Spitzer, Daniel C., must. out July 14, 1865.
Stauffer, William R., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Sept. 13, 1865.
Steel, Jacob, July 14, 1865.
Stine, John E., died at Washington July 3, 1864.
Stingle, Lewis, killed June 1, 1864, accidentally.
Swineford, Henry, disch. June 7, 1865.
Turner, Thomas, July 14, 1865.
Walker, George.
Watson, George, killed June 12, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; division C, section D, grave 46, Poplar Grove.
Watson, John, captured June 22, 1864.
Watson, Thomas, must. out July 14, 1865.
Welch, Walker C., died of wounds received at Petersburg June 22, 1864.
Welters, Asa H., captured June 22, 1864.
Witmer, John E., disch. Feb. 1, 1865.
Worley, James L., captured Aug. 25, 1864.
Wolf, Fisher C., disch. June 7, 1864.
Wolf, Jacob H., July 14, 1865.
Young, John H., trans. to Northwest Department Nov. 18, 1864.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Foust, William H., killed at Petersburg June 22, 1864; buried at Poplar Grove, division C, section D, grave 100.
Gault, Samuel, Jr., taken at Ream's Station Aug. 25, 1864; exchanged March 13, 1865; in Libby, at Belle Isle, Va., and at Salisbury, N. C.; must. out June 14, 1865.¹
Renninger, John, captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 26, 1864.
Stickler, John, July 14, 1865.
Shirk, Samuel, July 14, 1865.
Thomas, Joseph L., July 14, 1865.

THE DRAFT IN CENTRE COUNTY, JUNE, 1864.

RANKS: ENROLLED 163; DRAWN 36.

R. Everets, H. Antles, J. W. Adams, C. R. Foster, H. Dorey, T. Hinson, D. A. Smith, T. B. Potter, Reynolds Everets, N. Bostander, William Adams, William Hoslin, A. Matthey, J. M. Wagner, J. D. Gilt, W. S. Sterret, A. Hancock, T. Stevenson, R. Hinton, J. Eakley (colored), J. K. Nichols, D. Edmiston, T. Archey, D. Hudson, J. D. Lydian, M. Welsh, E. M. Beal, L. J. Batchlor, J. Murphy, J. D. Lydia, P. Sigfarty, A. Harter, William Ayers, A. J. Hershey, Charles Martin, B. S. Craiu.

BOGES: ENROLLED 171; DRAWN 34.

Patrick Hanley, Lewis Watson, George W. Watson, A. C. Cheeseman, B. Lucas, William Resides, William Yearicks, L. G. Cartwright, Samuel Gonser, John Delany, Adam Walker, William Miller, E. M. Poorman, A. Barthrop, William Rose, H. A. Butler, Andrew Lucas, D. M. Poorman, R. Iddings, Joseph Nuff, D. D. Hollarbaugh, Samuel Charles, John

¹ Of the Gault family the father, Samuel, Sr., was killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; two other sons, John and James, were in First Pennsylvania Cavalry, Forty-fourth Pennsylvania. James was wounded five times, and carries a Minie-ball in his body.

Bryan, Jr., R. V. Ammerman, D. F. Shope, John Riley, C. Shearer, H. B. Holt, J. H. Thomas, S. Bathurst, Jackson Fltzer, H. L. Bathurst, William Curtin, John Roush.

POTTER: ENROLLED 229; DRAWN 29.

William C. Farner, William Zettler, J. Armstrong, J. Betner, J. Shannon, D. Kimpfort, William Myers, John Snyder, F. Moor, J. C. Boal, D. Keen, George Warren, Martin Seitzel, James Armegast, J. B. Flesner, George Hoffer, Joseph Mingle, Samuel Reesman, John Snyder, John Moyer, James McClintock, H. Fry, John Hannah, M. D. Osmer, John Slack, William L. Holmes, Jacob Strohm, John Johnson, John Garner.

MILES: ENROLLED 127; DRAWN 18.

John Worth, John Harper, John F. Beck, Samuel Frank, Daniel Roush, Joel Morris, H. W. Kreamer, William Krouse, Samuel Drungart, John R. Burket, Charles Iselman, James Gramley, Joel Doebler, Thomas Charles, Daniel Gravely, Charles Rato, C. Mooding, Jonathan Beck.

HOWARD: ENROLLED 141; DRAWN 17.

C. Dehaas, James Butler, E. Packer, J. Dehl, John Packer, Jr., John W. Bower, N. Foy, William Foy, Thomas Cox, R. Miles, R. V. Butler, Joseph Packer, B. Bland, D. B. Fletcher, H. Bickel, Theodore Miller, R. Boves.

HAINES: ENROLLED 139; DRAWN 17.

W. W. Bell, H. Althous, William Stover, William Condo, Joshua Sherman, B. Kar-tetter, L. Steers, J. Harper, M. Bower, John Kreamer, Jacob Reed, William N. Weaver, L. Stover, Samuel Bricker, Israel Stover, Israel Stover, M. Stover.

SNOW SHOE: ENROLLED 89; DRAWN 17.

Charles Smith, John T. Clark, George Livingston, Daniel McDivit, George Weaver, John Hagan, A. Crissman, Daniel Little, H. H. Lucas, Patrick Loughery, A. Haut, Daniel Frieze, Richard Swartz, Edward Foresman, John Hagan, Alexander Watkins, William Frieze.

CURTIN: ENROLLED 62; DRAWN 17.

C. Dehaas, R. Watkins, S. C. Bricky, S. Glasser, John Brown, Levi Daughenbaugh, H. Watkins, W. Tipton, N. McCloskey, J. P. Dehaas, L. W. Mann, James M. Packer, D. M. Shank, John Wantzell, H. Prince, D. McCloskey, William Dicky.

HUSTON: ENROLLED 50; DRAWN 14.

E. W. Hall, Joseph Noel, William Nelson, H. Lee, Jesse Williams, Thomas Bennett, John Parsons, E. W. Ketteiman, —, C. Henderson, William S. Williams, —, B. Steward, —, S. Thompson, John Stiver, D. Parsons.

PATTON: ENROLLED 53; DRAWN 11.

Aaron Delige (col.), Jacob Hlicks, Daniel Jones, John Hight, John Moran, Jacob Bechers, Daniel Wallers, Green Gray, H. Gross, George Biddle, James Biddle.

TAYLOR: ENROLLED 57; DRAWN 9.

B. Crane, L. Merryman, H. Henderson, M. Vickery, T. Pink, P. Spitzer, James Vaughan, William Calderwood, George Vaughan.

WORTH: ENROLLED 64; DRAWN 8.

B. R. P. Gill, William Decker, A. Clapper, J. W. Stanport, Job Williams, H. Woodring, O. M. McGrady, William Young.

UNION: ENROLLED 69; DRAWN 6.

T. Senser, H. Hoover, J. Spots, William Spots, George Hoover, William Iddings.

BENNER: ENROLLED 153; DRAWN 6.

A. J. Shivery, William Eckley, Joseph Eghter, John Dale, D. McBride, O. W. Bottorf.

GREGG: ENROLLED 101; DRAWN 5.

Joseph L. Smith, D. Wolf, H. Whiteleather, Samuel Yearick, Charles Henry.

BURNSIDE: ENROLLED 38; DRAWN 4.

John Thomas, James Marshal, Joseph Eisenhower, William Eckley.

MARION: ENROLLED 76; DRAWN 3.

Elias Hoy, D. Carsner, George S. Hoy.

The following are the names of the men and substitutes passed into the service, with the general result of the examination:

Patton.—Aaron Delige (colored), John H. Reed, substitute for D. Zoner.
Howard.—Curtis Delaas.
Marion.—David Carsner.
Curtin.—James M. Packer, G. W. Brown, substitute for J. Brown, H. L. Mann, substitute for G. W. Mann.
Rush.—M. Ryan, substitute for J. H. Wagener.
Boggs.—G. W. Harkins, substitute for A. Barthlur-t.
Snow Shoe.—George Sanington (colored), Harrison Lucas.
Union.—Thomas Sensor.

General Result.

Drafted men held.....	7
Substitutes accepted.....	5
Paid commutation.....	71
Exempted for disability.....	47
Exempted for all other causes.....	18
Total examined.....	148

The following of Penn township were drafted June 16th: Daniel Horter, Daniel Bradley, David Phillips, John Stover, Isaac Fultz, William Nees, Andrew Albright, Josiah Alexander, William Young, G. W. Stover, Uriah Merrick, Peter Keen, Henry Keen.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.—Michael Fishburn, Mart Houser, Robert Glenn, Charles Witmer, B. F. Hunter, Amos Korb, C. P. Rimney, Peter Mayes, William Cox, Jacob Homan, Zach. Leatherman, Isaac Powers, J. W. Glenn, John Bowers, W. A. Kerlio, Fred. Houser, Almer Rider, William Witmer, Robert Herman, J. H. Reeser, John Klingler, John Berick, David Lohr, John Boal, Robert Kendal, John Rishel, Benjamin Ritner, Lewis Haas, Levi Miller.

PATTON TOWNSHIP.—Jerome Reese, D. S. Womar, G. Wesley Gray, John F. Garner, — Chambers, John Biddle, Stephen Haten, Miles Matteu, James Huey, G. W. F. Gray, William Reed, Dr. J. M. Bush, Charles Gumbo, Huston Hartsock, Samuel T. Gray, William Rowan.

The following wounded soldiers were brought to the hospitals in and about Washington from June 3d to June 18th:

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Co. A.—W. Daughenbaugh, A. Emmeniser, Thomas Long, A. J. Goodfellow, C. McElhoo, Ross Whiteman, John B. White, R. Hanes, W. Rossmann, G. Brewer, John Daly.

Co. B.—J. M. Small, J. Sourbeer, F. I. Kelar, I. D. Fetterberger, H. Reiff, W. F. Hersey, T. Rettenhouse, E. F. Dory, George Lindsey, C. V. Laungan, I. Wolf.

Co. D.—Charles Smith, J. Sheffer, A. J. Stonecpter, James Eldrige, Joseph Judy, A. T. Buggs, C. Bland, William Ackley, J. W. Dolan.

Co. E.—Henry Gde, Thomas M. Lingle, Josiah Dervad, J. Deard (died), W. A. Postman, A. W. Harper, Samuel Creamer, W. Allery, J. R. Phcasant, W. B. Glann, W. R. Bell, Samuel Ezer, J. W. Myers, A. Willson.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Co. A.—E. M. L. Peters, J. Sumf, F. Peters, J. A. Shoonmaker, O. C. Beck, George Deuser, G. W. Bingmau.

Co. E.—T. J. Witt.

Co. G.—E. Cook, W. Rhone.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Co. G.—John Herickle, William Mowrey, George Johnson, James King, L. Cartivel, Thomas Maser, M. Hallabauch, N. Raley, George Dumont.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Co. D.—J. T. Morton, W. McDowell, W. C. Simmington, John Barnes, George Durecy.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Co. H.—J. Holmes, Samuel Stein, A. Clink, W. Weller.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Co. A.—S. Bierley, John F. Reeder.

Co. C.—Abraham Fluk, D. Beck.

Co. E.—G. Goodman.

Co. G.—B. D. Condo, W. Geelrich.

Co. H.—G. W. Constable, John McDowell (died).

Co. I.—A. A. Dennis, Harvey Christman (dead), Joseph A. Murphy.

CHAPTER LIV.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—POLITICAL—LUMBER
TRADE—THE GREAT STORM, ETC.

First National Bank.—June 8, 1864, the First National Bank of Bellefonte was organized under the laws of the United States. The board of directors included all the stockholders save Governor Curtin, who was residing at Harrisburg. E. C. Humes was chosen president, and J. P. Harris cashier, and as such officials they have steadily served the bank to the present day. The capital stock, originally fixed at fifty thousand dollars, was, in January, 1865, increased to one hundred thousand dollars, at which it now remains. The present directors, July, 1882, are E. C. Humes, A. G. Curtin, J. A. Beaver, A. Hoy, and Thomas R. Hayes. The building now occupied as a banking-house was built by the bank in 1872 at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. From the quarterly report, made May 6, 1881, are taken the following statistics:

Loans and discounts.....	\$350,325.79
Real estate, etc.....	27,289.01
Capital paid in.....	100,000.00
Surplus.....	35,000.00
Undivided profits.....	11,627.94
Outstanding circulation.....	90,000.00
Deposits subject to check.....	176,297.54
Time certificates of deposit.....	142,644.33

In October the Democratic candidates were: For Congress, Theodore Wright; Assembly, C. T. Alexander; for Commissioner, John L. Gray; and for Auditor, John Rishel.

Stephen F. Wilson, of Tioga, was the Republican candidate for Congress. Wright's majority in the county was 920; Alexander over Forster, 886; Rishel, for auditor, 895. The army vote, however, reduced Wright's majority to 687, Alexander to 660, and Reshel's to 727.

The official home vote for the McClellan electors in November was 3256; for the Lincoln electors, 2410; majority, 846 for McClellan for President.

The Democratic Convention this year was presided over by William F. Reynolds. Frederick

1865. Kurtz was nominated for Assembly, J. D. Shugert for county treasurer, H. Y. Stitzer for district attorney, and Joshua Potter for county commissioner.

The Republicans nominated Gen. James A. Beaver for Assembly, Capt. R. C. Cheeseman for treasurer, Thomas Hosterman for county commissioner, R. G. Durham for district attorney, and Job W. Packer for auditor:

The total vote polled for Col. W. W. H. Davis for Auditor-General, was.....	2929
Total vote for Gen. John F. Harttrauf.....	2744
	195
Frederick Kurtz' majority over Gen. Beaver was.....	142
Shugert over Cheeseman.....	235
Potter over Hosterman.....	134
Stitzer over Durham.....	254

The Democratic Convention held on the 14th of August, 1866, nominated Frederick Kurtz for Assembly; J. P. Gephart for register and recorder; James H. Lipton for prothonotary; Daniel Z. Kline, of Howard, for sheriff; John Hosterman, of Potter, and William Allison, Jr., of Howard, for associate judges; William Furey for commissioner; and John H. Orvis, Esq., was appointed chairman of the county committee. At the conferees' meeting Theodore Wright was nominated for Congress.

At the October election Clymer's majority over Gen. Geary was 471; Kurtz over Stuart for Assembly, 502; Gephart over Miles, 473; Lipton over Benner, 480; Kline over Whipps, 504, etc. Total vote, 6656.

On Sunday, April 7th, occurred a disastrous fire at Stormstown, in Half-Moon township. It commenced in the public-house of George Mattern, and in less than three hours the entire portion of the town lying between the Port Matilda road and Capt. Hunter's residence, being two-thirds of the place, was destroyed. The following were the sufferers:

Miles and George Gray, store, partly insured; George Mattern, house, store-room, and furniture, no insurance; Jacob Pottsgrove, house, store-room, saddle-shop, and furniture, partly insured; Barlow & McKinney, store, insured; J. V. Gray, two store-rooms, dwelling-house, store goods, and furniture, partly insured; Horace Lever, house and furniture, insurance expired on the 15th ult.; James Perdue, house and furniture, partly insured; John Robison, house and furniture, no insurance; David Moore, furniture and household goods, no insurance; Mrs. Fanny Douglas, household goods, no insurance; Henry Adams, tenant-house, no insurance; Charles Linn, household goods, no insurance; David McKinney, dwelling-house, shop, confectionery, and furniture, no insurance; A. R. Barlow, dwelling-house and furniture, partly insured; Dr. Edward Perdue, furniture and medicines, no insurance; post-office, with all the mail matter; Mrs. Neal, furniture, etc., no insurance; Joseph Gingerich, dwelling, tenant-house, and furniture, no insurance; J. H. Griffin, dwelling-house, no insurance; W. W. McKinney, dwelling-house, shop, and furniture, no insurance; Robert Elder, two tenant-houses, no insurance; Samuel Henny, furniture, etc., no insurance. And in addition to these losses, all the stables and outhouses on the south side of the street and east of the road leading to Pine Grove; provisions, clothing, bedding, in fact, everything that fire could destroy was burned.

In May, 1867, the erection of the new jail at Bellefonte was commenced by Charles McCafferty & Co., and June 20, 1867, the Bellefonte Glass-Works was started, and completed in November. In June, 1867, occurred a big flood in Bald Eagle, sweeping away a good deal of railroad track and many small bridges. Prices of products reached the highest figures known heretofore in October, 1867. White wheat, per bushel,

\$2.25; red wheat, \$2.20; rye, \$1.25; corn, shelled, \$1.20; oats, 55; barley, 90 cents; buckwheat, \$1.10; clover-seed, \$7.50; potatoes, 90 cents; eggs, 30 cents per dozen; butter, 35 cents per pound. In June, 1868, however, wheat reached \$2.70; rye, \$1.50; corn, shelled, \$1.10; and potatoes, \$1.75 per bushel; oats were 65 cents.

The Democratic County Convention in August nominated S. T. Shugert for senator, over Col. R. Keller; P. Gray Meek was nominated by acclamation for Assembly; A. C. Geary, of Walker, for treasurer; William Keller, of Potter, for commissioner; for jury commissioner, John Shannon, of Potter; auditor, Solomon Etlinger.

S. T. Shugert and Charles J. T. McIntire were the Democratic candidates for senator in the district; Samuel McVitty and John K. Robison the Republican candidates.

The Republican Convention nominated William P. Wilson for senator; for Assembly, Josiah Neff, of Potter; Treasurer, B. O. Deininger, of Penn; County Commissioner, William Stewart, of Snow Shoe; Jury Commissioner, Col. Andrew Gregg; Auditor, A. S. Tipton, of Curtin.

At the election, Sharswood's majority over Williams for judge of the Supreme Court was 683; Meek, for Assembly, 615. For senator, S. T. Shugert had 686 majority. Mr. Shugert had, according to the official returns, a majority of 22, but his election was contested and J. K. Robison was seated.

The *Centre Reporter* was established at Centre Hall in April, 1868, by Frederick Kurtz. The *Philipsburg Journal* was established in September, 1868, by Ellsworth & Dutcher. In May, 1876,

David Murphy became connected with it, and in July, 1877, Bender & Beck, and in 1882 the paper is published by W. J. Bair, editor and publisher.

The Wallace Run Tannery was erected in 1867 by James L. Somerville and R. T. Downing, near the intersection of the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad with the Snow Shoe, and went into operation on the 1st of January, 1868, with a capacity of tanning and finishing six thousand hides per year.

The Centre County Banking Company was organized Jan. 6, 1868, under articles of partnership between H. N. McAllister, James A. Beaver, A. G. Curtin, James Milliken, E. C. Humes, Henry Brockerhoff, J. P. Harris, P. B. Wilson, J. T. Hoover, Adam Hoy, Constans Curtin, W. P. Wilson, J. D. Shugert, and F. S. Wilson, under the firm-name of Milliken, Hoover & Co., or the "Centre County Banking Company," with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. H. Brockerhoff, J. A. Beaver, A. Hoy, J. P. Harris, and P. B. Wilson were chosen directors. H. Brockerhoff, president; J. D. Shugert, cashier; John Kurtz, teller; and Charles Cook, book-keeper.

Upon the death of John T. Hoover, Oct. 7, 1868, the name of Milliken, Hoover & Co. was dropped,

and that of the Centre County Banking Company alone used.

The present officers (1882) are James A. Beaver, president; directors, Constans Curtin, A. G. Curtin, James A. Beaver, Adam Hoy, and E. C. Humes; cashier, teller, and clerk, as above.

The company erected an imposing building on the northwest corner of High and Spring Streets in December, 1881-82, occupying it on the 1st of April, 1882. Besides banking-room, vault, and directors' room, it contains on the second floor elegant business- and audience-rooms, occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, and on the third floor a magnificent hall. The banking-room is supplied with all modern conveniences. Col. George W. Tate was the architect and builder.

Feb. 7, 1868, the telegraph-wires were extended to Bellefonte. The nominees of the Democratic party were John H. Orvis, for president judge (Hon. Samuel Linn having resigned); D. G. Bush, for Congress; P. Gray Meek, for Assembly; H. Y. Stitzer, for district attorney; John Bing, of Unionville, for county commissioner; and William P. Mitchell, for county surveyor. L. A. Mackey, of Lock Haven, was nominated by the conferees for Congress. The conference for president judge was protracted by adjournments from Bellefonte to Clearfield, and from Clearfield to Bellefonte. Finally, September 3d, after the two hundred and twentieth ballot, the name of John H. Orvis was withdrawn, and on the two hundred and twenty-first ballot Messrs. Shugert, Fortney, Brown, Deese, and Achenbach voted for Hon. Charles A. Mayer, Mr. Alexander for George R. Barrett. Hon. A. C. Noyes was district elector on the Democratic Presidential ticket, which was Horatio Seymour, for President; Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

The Republican nominees were William H. Armstrong, for Congress; Col. Theodore Gregg, for Assembly; Thaddeus P. Stevens, for district attorney; James C. Williams, of Philipsburg, for commissioner; John H. Mitchell, of Harris, for auditor. George M. Yocum, Esq., was chairman of the county committee. Boyle's majority for auditor-general in the county over Gen. Hartranft was 377, and the whole Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from that to 454. Mr. Mackey's majority, which was the highest. The following were the majorities for auditor-general:

Hartranft.		Boyle.	
Bellefonte.....	59	Snow Shoe.....	33
Spring.....	59	Rush.....	21
Boggs.....	238	Worth.....	2
Liberty.....	76	Beaver.....	58
Howard.....	80	Marton.....	40
Howard Borough.....	19	Walker.....	69
Burnside.....	15	Miles.....	171
Philipsburg.....	5	Haines.....	109
Taylor.....	15	Penn.....	255
Huston.....	78	Pottor.....	222
Union.....	50	Curtin.....	5
Unionville.....	18	Gregg.....	221
Half-Moon.....	53	Ferguson.....	33
Patton.....	10		
Harris.....	60		

The majority for the Seymour electors over the Grant electors in November in the county was 232.

The *Belleville Republican* was established by A. B. Hutchinson & Co., W. W. Brown and A. B. Hutchinson editors, Jan. 6, 1869. June 8, 1870, R. 1869. B. Barger purchased the *Belleville National* (John G. Kurtz having sold the *Central Press* in September, 1868, to a number of gentlemen, who had changed its name to the *Belleville National*), and consolidated it with the *Republican*, Mr. Hutchinson retiring. In November, 1872, the *Republican* establishment was sold by the sheriff, and the paper was suspended until Jan. 8, 1873, when E. T. & R. P. Tuten reissued it. On the 1st of March, 1875, E. T. Tuten became editor and proprietor. W. W. Brown published a paper called Brown's *Belleville Republican* from Feb. 6, 1873, until July, 1874. The *Belleville National* was conducted by C. B. Gould, of Emporium, who was succeeded by R. H. Kinsloe.

The Centre County Sabbath-School Association was organized at Belleville April 6th. Col. James F. Weaver, of Milesburg, was chairman of the meeting, and James A. Beaver secretary. The officers elect were: President, James A. Beaver; Secretary, G. M. Yocum; Treasurer, H. Y. Stitzer.

The conventions in August made the following nominations: Jacob G. Meyer, of Haines, for Assembly; John Moran, of Belleville, for prothonotary; Register, John H. Morrison; Recorder, Israel Grenoble; Sheriff, Daniel W. Woodring; Treasurer, Simon S. Wolf; Commissioner, Joseph McCloskey, of Curtin; Auditor, D. H. Yeager, of Snow Shoe, were the Democratic nominees. Republican nominees: Assembly, James L. Colburn; Prothonotary, Samuel G. Barr; Register, William Curtin; Recorder, Daniel Rote; Sheriff, Jeremiah Batts; Treasurer, Roth Cadwalader; Commissioner, Lewis Hess; Auditor, Benjamin Liggett.

Eugene F. Johnston, who had killed Lewis Enis at Philipsburg on the 13th of July, was tried at August term for murder before Judges Mayer, Allison, and Hosterman. H. Y. Stitzer, Adam Hoy, and Judge Samuel Linn for the commonwealth; Messrs. Orvis, H. B. Swope, W. A. Wallace, and Mr. Cottrell, of New York, for the defense. He was convicted, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

At the October election, Asa Packer's majority over Governor Geary in Centre County was 362. Sheriff Woodring received the highest majority on the county ticket,—613.

Democratic ticket in 1870: L. A. Mackey for Congress, C. T. Alexander for senator, P. Gray Meek for Assembly, John G. Sankey, of Gregg, for commissioner; William Burchfield, of Harris, for jury commissioner; Dr. J. M. Bush for auditor.

Republican county nominations: W. H. Armstrong for Congress, W. P. Wilson for Senate, R. H. Duncan for Assembly, Daniel Malone for commissioner, John I. Thompson for auditor.

The Democratic senatorial conference put R. B. Petrikin, of Huntingdon, and Dr. D. M. Crawford, of Juniata, upon the ticket for Senate. D. W. Woods, of Lewistown, and William P. Wilson, of Belleville, were the Republican candidates. At the election Sherwood's majority over Mr. Armstrong was 788; Crawford and Petrikin had 556 majority; Meek, for Assembly, had 714 majority; Commissioner Sankey had 693 majority.

POPULATION OF CENTRE COUNTY, 1870.

Belleville.....	2655	Milesburg.....	600
Bennet.....	1362	Patten.....	721
Boggs.....	2135	Penn.....	1158
Burnside.....	386	Philipsburg.....	1086
Curtin.....	459	Potter.....	2358
Ferguson.....	2111	Rush.....	1963
Gregg.....	1636	Snow Shoe.....	1162
Haines.....	1354	Spring.....	1698
Half-Moon.....	628	Taylor.....	512
Harris.....	1969	Union.....	847
Howard Borough.....	324	Unionville.....	321
Howard.....	875	Walker.....	1356
Huston.....	863	Worth.....	650
Liberty.....	1062		
Marion.....	823	Total.....	34,418
Miles.....	1325		

The following is a statement of the condition of the lumber trade of Centre County in 1870, with the names of the operators:

There are six distinct lumber districts in Centre County, known as the "Beech Creek," the "Snow Shoe," the "River, or Karthaus," the "Moshannon," the "Philipsburg," and the "Bald Eagle" districts.

The Beech Creek district is entirely a log-floating district, that is, the logs are cut along the upper branches and small tributaries of Beech Creek, in the wilds of Snow Shoe, deposited in these streams, and floated to the main stream by means of artificial floods, or "splashes," and then carried by the spring freshets to the mills built at the mouth of the creek, or at Lock Haven, to be manufactured into boards. The amount of logs run out of Beech Creek in a single season will be twenty-two million feet, and for this season will be twenty-two million feet. The most extensive operators are Messrs. Saylor, Day & Morey, Parsons & Sons, Brown, Hastings & Co., Thomas & Mason, and Long & Deyling. The mill of Messrs. Saylor, Day & Morey, at the mouth of Beech Creek, is one of the most complete in the country, having a capacity of twelve million feet per annum. A large amount of lumber made by this firm is worked by them into flooring and siding. Their facilities for shipping, either by rail or canal, are most excellent.

The Snow Shoe district, furnishing the "Snow Shoe lumber," is that part of Snow Shoe township that has its outlet by means of the Belleville and Snow Shoe Railroad. The lumber from this district is all shipped in the shape of boards or shingles, manufactured at mills in the vicinity of the railroad, and connects therewith by means of lateral roads of from half a mile to two miles in length. The operators here are the Belleville and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, Beech Creek Lumber Company, Moshannon Lumber

¹ North Ward, 1127; South Ward, 990; West Ward, 529.

² Curtin from Howard, 1857.

³ Bouslog, 371.

Company, P. B. Cryder & Sons, and Williams & Cox. These parties have now an aggregate of ten million feet of logs in their mill-pools for this season's sawing.

The township of Burnside comprises the River, or Karthaus district, and is the only district of the county where the good old custom of rafting is carried on.

This district sent this year to market by the Susquehanna River seventy-five rafts of the best quality of pine and oak. The rafts average about seven thousand cubic feet each. The principal operators here are Messrs. Rhoads & Smith, Boak & Hertline, James K. Boak, Dr. M. Stewart, and W. & J. H. Holt. But few boards are made here, the only mills being those of Rhoads & Smith, Dr. M. Stewart, and Capt. William White, the two former cutting about one million feet each, and the latter five hundred thousand feet yearly.

The Moshannon district is another log district, and furnishes her quota of logs to the amount of twenty million feet annually. The heaviest operator here is that prince of loggers, John Ardell, Jr., who alone will this year cut and float over eleven million feet of logs, the largest amount, we think, put in by any one single logger in Pennsylvania. The greater portion of these logs are from the lands of the Beaver Mills Company, and have to be hauled a distance of two to four miles to a small stream, and there "splashed" six miles to the Moshannon Creek.

Mr. Ardell had one hundred and fifty teams constantly employed, skidding and hauling logs. Nearly all the logs from this district are floated down the Susquehanna to the beautiful and enterprising city of Williamsport, and there manufactured into boards.

The Philipsburg district has its outlet by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and is one of the most important in the county. While contributing many logs to the "Moshannon district," it sends by railroad eighteen million feet annually to market. In this district the logs are manufactured at home into boards and shingles, and the boards are worked up into flooring, or made into mouldings, sash, doors, etc., adding increased value to the material and employment to a greater number of persons. The principal operators here are Messrs. Munson, Jones & Co., Long & Sons, J. S. Ellis, J. Whitcomb, and others. Messrs. Lawshe & Co., whose splendid mill is in the beautiful and romantic young town of Osceola, in our sister county of Clearfield, receive a large portion of their stock of logs from Centre County lands.

The last district to be noticed is the Bald Eagle, rendered famous for its "white oak" lumber and beautifully manufactured shingles. This district manufactures about twelve million feet of oak, pine, and hemlock into lumber each year. This is made at mills a short distance from the railroad and shipped from Hannah, Martha, Matilda, Julian, Unionville, and other points. These mills, operated by Messrs. Jack Thompson, Samuel Milliken, Ardell & Co.,

George W. Hoover & Co., G. W. Alexander, Benjamin Rich, and others give employment to many men.

In addition to the foregoing there is considerable lumber made in Penn's valley, and some logs are floated from the lower part of the county.

Having thus given a description of each district, we now make a condensed exhibit of the sum total :

District.	Feet Lumber.	Per M.	Amount.
Beech Creek.....	24,000,000	\$10 00	\$240,000
Snow Shoe.....	10,000,000	15 00	150,000
Philipsburg.....	18,000,000	17 00	306,000
Bald Eagle.....	12,000,000	16 00	192,000
Moshannon.....	20,000,000 feet logs	10 00	200,000
River District.....	1,500,000	15 00	22,500
River District.....	525,000	15	78,750
Total.....			\$1,169,250

The Democratic County Convention nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte; for Associate Judges, W. W. Love, of Potter; Henry Dopp, of Howard; 1871. for Treasurer, James F. Weaver, of Milesburg; for Commissioner, Samuel F. Foster, of Potter; for District Attorney, John F. Potter, of Bellefonte; for Auditor, Robert F. Holmes, of Marion; for County Surveyor, W. P. Mitchell, of Howard. Hon. Jacob G. Meyer was president of the convention; John Hoffer and J. Newton Wolf, secretaries.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Robert McFarlane; Treasurer, George A. Bayard; Associate Judges, David M. Wagner, B. F. Liggett; Commissioner, Andrew Swartz; District Attorney, Isaac Lytle.

The Democratic majority was 492 in Centre County.

The Catholic cemetery at Bellefonte was dedicated Sunday afternoon, 20th of August.

The Undine Fire Company.—A permanent organization of a new and independent fire company was effected on Tuesday evening, the 22d of August, composed of thirty-two members, and to be known as the Undine Fire Company, of Bellefonte, Pa.

A constitution and by-laws for the government of the company were adopted, and the following-named gentlemen elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Prof. D. H. Hastings; Vice-President, Adolph Loeb; Foreman, Amos Mullen; Assistant Foreman, John I. Morris; Second Assistant Foreman, Edward Nolan; Third Assistant Foreman, James I. Sommerville; Secretary, John G. Love; Assistant Secretary, George N. Hale; Treasurer, John L. Kurtz; Tiller-man, Moses Montgomery.

The nominees of the County Democratic Convention were: For Congress, Henry Sherwood (subject to the decision of the Democratic congressional conferees); Constitutional Delegate, P. Gray 1872. Meek (subject to the decision of the Democratic senatorial conferees). Democratic county ticket: For Assembly, John H. Orris; for Prothonotary, Aaron Williams; for Register, John H. Morrison; for Recorder, Israel J. Grenoble; for Sheriff, Benjamin F. Shaffer; for Commissioner, Austin Hin-

ton; for Coroner, Dr. P. S. Fisher; for Auditor, John Smith.

The Republican ticket was as follows: Congress, Sobieski Ross, of Potter County; Delegates to Constitutional Convention, Dr. John McCulloch, of Huntingdon County; Dr. J. P. Sterrett, of Juniata County. County ticket: Assembly, J. G. Kurtz, of Haines township; Sheriff, Levi A. Miller, of Bellefonte; Prothonotary, S. A. Brew, of Bellefonte; Register, etc., Henry Eckenroth, of Spring township; Recorder, Andrew Gregg, of Potter township; Commissioner, John I. Thompson, of Huston township; Auditor, William J. Thompson, of Potter township; Coroner, C. P. W. Fisher, of Harris township.

Ex-Governor William Bigler retired from the position of delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket, and Governor Curtin's name was substituted. John M. Bailey, of Huntingdon, and Andrew Reed, of Lewistown, were the senatorial district candidates of the Democratic party.

The general results of both elections of 1871 and 1872 are here given for facility of comparison:

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIPS.	And-Gen.		1871.		1872.	
	McAdams, D.	Stanton, R.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.
Bellefonte, N. W.	72	155	4	83	66	66
" " S. W.	105	96	9	.....	.....	.....
" " W. W.	45	73	.....	28	39	39
Benner township.	165	85	80	.....	64	.....
Spring "	138	180	.....	42	50	.....
Milesburg township.	525	589	.....	64	64	164
Unionville "	37	71	.....	34	62	.....
Howard "	18	49	.....	31	23	.....
Phillipsburg "	30	39	.....	9	3	.....
Boggs "	112	136	.....	24	47	.....
Burnside "	131	257	.....	126	114	.....
Curtin "	27	41	.....	14	14	.....
Frederick "	212	28	20	.....	28	.....
Ferguson "	212	164	48	.....	70	.....
Gregg "	294	76	185	.....	218	.....
Half-Moon "	44	89	.....	45	39	.....
Haines "	164	86	78	.....	92	.....
Harris "	176	26	.....	50	71	.....
Howard "	64	78	.....	14	40	.....
Huston "	50	113	.....	63	60	.....
Liberty "	60	120	.....	60	78	.....
Marion "	82	44	38	.....	45	.....
Miles "	228	55	175	.....	196	.....
Patton "	64	30	.....	26	46	.....
Pott "	231	34	197	.....	246	.....
Potter "	354	133	221	.....	244	.....
Rush "	92	56	36	.....	13	.....
Snow Shoe "	124	84	37	.....	2	.....
Taylor "	69	53	.....	27	48	.....
Union "	69	96	.....	83	80	.....
Walker "	175	93	83	.....	80	.....
Worth "	45	80	.....	34	20	.....
Total vote.	3470	2978	1207	715	1297	837
Democratic majority...	492	.....	492	.....	460	.....

The Democratic majority in the senatorial district was two hundred and fourteen. Messrs. Reed and Bailey, Democrats, and John McColough, Republi-

can, were elected to the Constitutional Convention. H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte, of the delegates at large, was elected.

The following notice was published by the hotel-keepers of Penn's valley in February, 1873, *not to influence sales*, as they say, but "as a rate according to their individual judgment and consciences."

"We, the undersigned Hotel-keepers of Penn's Valley, in order to keep our hotels open for the accommodation of the public, do bind ourselves to the strict observance of the following rates of *Hotel bills* in case the qualified voters of this county declare for *No License* :

" Board per week (with fire).....	\$8.00
" Board per week (without fire).....	6.00
" Table-board per week.....	5.00
" Meals.....	.75
" Lodgings.....	.75
" Horse-feed.....	.50
" Hay.....	.50
" Keeping team in stable without feed.....	3.00
" Keeping team overnight.....	3.00
" Drivers' horses per day.....	1.00

"JOHN SPANGLER, Centre Hall.

"GEORGE MILLER, Woodward.

"CHARLES SMITH, Jr., Old Fort.

"FREDERICK FAHION, Spring Mills.

"W. L. MUSSER, Millheim.

"JONATHAN KREAMER, Millheim.

"JOHN LIMEBT, Aaronburg.

"ROBERT CRAIG, Pine Grove."

The following is the vote on the question of *for* and *against* license for the sale of intoxicating drinks in February, 1873:

Districts.	For.	Against.
Bellefonte, N. W.	39	141
Bellefonte, S. W.	95	83
Bellefonte, W. W.	15	75
Howard "	16	51
Milesburg "	9	56
Phillipsburg "	49	143
Unionville "	1	58
Benner "	73	96
Boggs "	22	179
Burnside "	16	25
Curtin "	11	43
Ferguson "	92	186
Gregg "	109	79
Haines "	93	101
Half-Moon "	17	80
Harris "	68	261
Howard "	37	75
Huston "	35	80
Liberty "	37	119
Marion "	27	52
Miles "	77	102
Patton "	43	54
Pott "	90	133
Potter "	154	144
Rush "	65	34
Snow Shoe "	52	74
Spring "	88	141
Taylor "	26	19
Union "	60	109
Walker "	76	103
Worth "	28	64
Total.....	1563	3001
Majority.....	.....	1438

On the 6th of May, on the occasion of the death of Hon. H. N. McAllister, of Bellefonte, ex-Governor Curtin having offered appropriate **1873.** resolutions, followed them in the presence of the members of the Constitutional Convention with an eloquent address.

The Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company met on Saturday, May 31st, and effected a permanent organization by the election of the following officers: President, Hon. William McClellan, of Chambers-

burg; Vice-President, Hon. A. G. Curtin; Directors, George C. Wilkins, Tyrone; E. C. Humes, Ed. Blanchard, D. G. Bush, Bellefonte; Treasurer and Secretary, E. M. Blanchard.

The board of directors then elected the following officers: Superintendent, Jack McClellan, of Chambersburg; General Foreman, John Strike, of Chambersburg; Purchasing Agent, S. Austin Brew, of Bellefonte.

The Democratic Convention made the following nominations: For Senate, P. Gray Meek (subject to the decision of the district conferees); Democratic county ticket,—for Assembly, John H. Orvis; for Treasurer, John B. Mitchel, of Ferguson township; for Commissioner, John G. Sankey, of Centre Hall; for Jury Commissioner, Michael Grove, of Benuer; for Auditors, A. J. Greist (three years), Samuel Frank (two years).

T. M. Hall was chairman of the convention.

The Republican nominations were: For Senator, John Irwin, Jr.; for Assembly, Levi A. Miller; for Treasurer, Col. George A. Bayard; for Commissioner, Samuel Gramley; for Jury Commissioner, Benjamin Liggett; for Auditors, Dr. J. M. Blair (two years), Andrew Gregg (three years).

The Democratic majority on the State ticket for James R. Ludlow for Supreme Judge was 388; John H. Orvis had 767 majority for Assembly, and Samuel Gramley, Republican, was elected county commissioner by 34 majority.

The official vote on the adoption of the new Constitution was, for adoption 2011, against 1077.

The Great Storm.—A tremendous storm of wind, rain, and hail visited this section of the State on the 4th of July, but was much severer in other localities than in our own immediate neighborhood. At Beaver Mills it first seemed to assume the form and force of a tornado. Here it broke the dishes on the dinner-table that had been spread in the woods for a dancing party, and blew things round promiscuously. Sweeping down the mountains it crossed Bald Eagle at Julian, leveling to the earth a large bank barn of Mr. Alexander, destroying five stables, upturning fruit-trees, twisting the timbers out of shape in the new Methodist Episcopal Church, in which at the time a festival was being held, breaking windows, and doing a large amount of damage to buildings, orchards, and crops. Passing on, it crossed into Buffalo Run valley, about five miles west of this place, where it seemed to do the most damage. Within a distance of two and a half miles of Fillmore seven barns were unroofed and torn up, sheds by the dozen were blown down, orchards and fences were leveled, fruit and grain and corn and vegetables beaten into the ground, the roads filled with fallen trees, the fields washed, and the entire strip of country visited by it almost devastated. One and a half miles south of Buffalo Run hail-stones measuring seven and eight inches were picked up, the

bark was hammered from fruit-trees, and young pines thirty feet high were stripped completely. On across the Barrens, by the State College, Lemont, and Boalsburg, it swept, leaving it as it had left other places,—farms without crops, orchards without fruit, and fields without fences. In this section the principal damage to buildings outside of shattered windows was the unroofing of Mr. William Thompson's house, the destruction of Emanuel Musser's barn, and some slight damage to the new Presbyterian Church at Lemont. All along the line of the storm the fences and buildings and trees that withstood it present the appearance of a family that has had the smallpox. The damage to timber, orchards, and farms cannot be computed. Many farmers lost their entire crop; some are sowing buckwheat where they were growing corn, and have turned their cattle to graze in their wheat-fields. Crows and other birds, as well as chickens and ducks, were killed by the hail-stones. About the same time another storm passed across the upper end of the county, cutting things up generally. Scarcely a pane of glass was left in the houses at Stormstown, and in the vicinity of Meek's Church it blew a perfect hurricane, destroying orchards, fences, and timbers.

The Democratic County Convention nominated the following ticket: For Congress, C. T. Alexander; for Senate, P. Gray Meek; for Judge, John H. Orvis; for Assembly, S. T. Shigert, Simon S. 1874. Wolf; for Commissioner, J. Newlin Hall; for District Attorney, Jack L. Spangler; for County Surveyor, J. H. Reifsnyder; for County Auditor, Adam Yearick.

L. A. Mackey, Esq., was nominated by the Congressional conferees for Congress, and W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, for senator by the senatorial conferees.

The Republican County Convention put in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, John Booser, of Potter township; commissioner, John T. Ross, of Harris township; district attorney, John G. Love, Esq., of Bellefonte; county auditor, O. Perry Jones, of Philipsburg; county surveyor, Joseph Devling, of Bellefonte. J. B. McEnally, of Clearfield County, was the Republican nominee for additional law judge. The election took place this year for the first time in November.

The majority for John Latta, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was 965. Cyrus T. Alexander, Independent Democrat, beat L. A. Mackey three votes in the county for Congress. Yearick, Democratic candidate for auditor, had 910 majority; and the State went Democratic by 4679 majority.

Centre County Veteran Club.—The Veteran Club of Centre County was organized July 4, 1874, at the court-house in Bellefonte, Gen. Beaver, from the committee on organization, presenting a draft of constitution and by-laws. The following officers were elected: President, James A. Beaver, colonel One Hundred and Forty-eighth, brevet brigadier-general,

Bellefonte; Vice-President, James Armor, war 1812, Bellefonte; Secretary, D. S. Keller, corporal One Hundred and Forty-eighth, Bellefonte; Treasurer, Austin Curtin, captain Forty-fifth (Boggs township), Roland, and as additional members of the executive committee: James F. Weaver, colonel One Hundred and Forty-eighth, Milesburg; William A. Ishler, private One Hundred and Forty-eighth, Benner township; R. C. Cheeseman, major Forty-fifth, Bellefonte; G. W. Gray, sergeant Ninety-third, Milesburg; Christian Dale, captain Forty-ninth, Benner township.

It was resolved that the next (annual) meeting be held at Milesburg, Sept. 17, 1874, the same to take the shape of a "basket picnic."

Gen. Blair was the orator on the 17th of September. Over seventy names were enrolled that day. William Gill, James Armor, and Benjamin Frank represented the veterans of 1812, and William Sharp those of the war with Mexico. Governor Curtin, Gen. John I. Curtin, and Col. Theodore Gregg were elected honorary members.

At a special election held in February, W. K. Alexander was elected to the Legislature, to fill the 1875. vacancy caused by the death of S. S. Wolfe.

Mr. Alexander's majority over George W. Campbell, of Harris, was 160.

The nominees of the Democratic party in August were: For senator, P. Gray Meek (subject to the decision of the Democratic district conferees); for sheriff, Levi W. Munson; for treasurer, D. A. Musser; for prothonotary, Aaron Williams; for register, W. E. Burchfield; for recorder, W. A. Tobias; for commissioners, Henry Mingle, J. Newlin Hall; for coroner, Dr. Joseph Adams; for auditors, A. J. Griest, Joseph Gilliland.

Dr. T. J. Boyer, of Clearfield, was the nominee for the Senate.

The nominees of the Republican Convention were: For sheriff, David Glenn; for treasurer, George A. Bayard; for prothonotary, H. A. Snyder; for register, John A. Lehr; for recorder, R. C. Neal; for commissioners, Andrew Gregg, W. W. Rogers; for coroner, E. A. Russell; for auditors, James B. Curtin, William McFarlane.

The Junior Sons also nominated a ticket: Sheriff, George Alexander, Unionville; treasurer, W. F. Corter, Liberty; prothonotary, Abel Campbell, Snow Shoe; register, Robert Stine, Patton; recorder, J. S. Proudfoot, Milesburg; commissioner, Allen Bartholomew, Half-Moon; auditors, C. H. Hess, William Cronable; coroner, Dr. A. E. Russell.

Local Option ticket: Sheriff, George Alexander, Union township; treasurer, William F. Courter; prothonotary (no nomination); register, R. H. Stine, Patton township; recorder (no nomination); commissioners, Robert Glenn, Ferguson township, Allen Bartholomew, Half-Moon; auditors, C. B. Hess, Ferguson township, William Grenoble, Walker township; coroner, Dr. E. S. Dorworth.

In November, Pershing's vote for Governor was 3504; Hartranft's, 2097; Brown, Temperance, 590. The vote for sheriff was: Munson, 3325; Glenn, 2042; Alexander, 837.

The Democratic Convention met August 8th,—Adam Hoy, Esq., president; Solomon Elltinger, of Haines, John A. Roop, of Harris, and C. M. Bower, Esq., of Bellefonte, secretaries,—and the 1876. following ticket was nominated: For Congress, D. G. Bush (subject to the decision of the district convention); for senator, P. Gray Meek (subject to the decision of the district convention); for representatives, James F. Weaver, of Milesburg, William K. Alexander, of Penn; for associate judges, Samuel Frank, of Miles, John Divens, of Walker; for jury commissioner, John Rishel, of Gregg.

Hon. L. A. Mackey was nominated by the conferees for Congress, and S. R. Peale for the Senate.

The Republican Convention was presided over by Henry Kellar, of Boalsburg; Austin Curtin, Jr., and John Spear Thompson, secretaries. The county ticket was as follows: Congress, Richard V. B. Lincoln; Senate, J. Spear Thompson; Assembly, William McFarlane, George H. Zeigler; associate judges, Jacob Baker, George Ottenkirk; jury commissioner, Henry Kellar.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN NOVEMBER.

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIPS.	Presid't.		Congr'ss.		Senate.		Assembly.			
	Tilden, D.	Hayes, R.	Mackey, D.	Lincoln, R.	Peale, D.	Thompson, R.	Alexander, D.	Weaver, D.	Zeigler, R.	McFarlane, R.
Bellefonte N. W.....	88	166	97	157	85	170	67	78	178	178
" " S. W.....	133	111	135	109	130	112	114	123	120	124
" " W. W.....	71	62	72	63	72	63	70	67	64	65
Milesburg Borough.....	46	99	45	100	44	100	42	50	49	102
Unionville ".....	32	45	33	46	33	46	32	39	40	46
Howard ".....	45	46	46	46	46	46	44	45	47	47
Philipsburg ".....	124	150	123	152	123	152	104	116	175	152
Benner ".....	172	63	172	63	172	63	171	176	59	64
Boggs ".....	173	237	172	261	172	261	169	174	251	263
Barnside ".....	35	41	35	43	35	43	35	35	43	43
Curtin ".....	45	30	45	31	44	31	45	45	31	31
College ".....	79	195	84	190	84	190	72	85	186	188
Ferguson, old ".....	154	67	153	67	149	69	149	151	68	73
" new ".....	73	90	73	89	73	89	72	74	89	87
Gregg ".....	203	67	200	67	201	66	202	207	61	63
Half-Moon ".....	41	97	41	97	41	97	38	41	97	100
Haines ".....	208	114	208	112	207	113	201	203	112	115
Harris ".....	123	101	125	97	123	100	83	124	86	140
Howard ".....	87	102	84	101	84	101	77	80	105	107
Huston ".....	53	116	53	117	52	118	54	47	117	117
Liberty ".....	59	121	70	111	62	119	58	59	122	123
Marion ".....	84	30	84	30	84	30	83	87	27	30
Miles ".....	278	55	283	51	282	52	257	278	52	59
Patton ".....	61	98	62	97	59	100	63	63	99	93
Penn ".....	285	31	282	31	279	32	260	298	23	34
Pott ".....	369	127	367	126	368	125	329	355	107	157
Rush ".....	163	93	162	92	162	92	156	157	99	91
Snow Shoe ".....	107	98	114	99	113	100	91	113	122	98
Spring ".....	186	224	183	224	183	224	175	186	224	220
Taylor ".....	47	68	49	63	49	65	49	49	65	65
Union ".....	75	114	77	113	76	114	76	76	111	116
Walker ".....	225	101	222	104	221	105	214	221	105	106
Worth ".....	71	84	69	85	68	78	68	70	85	85
Total.....	4085	3,66	4110	3237	4066	3266	3797	4022	3274	3389
Majorities.....	819		573		800		408	748		

The following is the official vote for congressman from this the Twentieth District:

	Mackey.	Lincoln.
Clinton.....	3,245	1,610
Centre.....	4,110	3,247
Clearfield.....	4,207	2,335
Elk.....	1,373	65
Madison.....	1,902	1,740
Union.....	1,392	2,226
	16,229	11,193
	11,193	
Mackey's majority.....	5,036	

Officers of Tilden and Hendricks Club: President, Joe W. Furey; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Snyder, Joseph Fox; Secretary, John Keichline; Treasurer, John H. Morrison.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club perfected their organization by the choice of the following officers: President, Maj. P. B. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, J. V. Thomas and David M. Glenn; Corresponding Secretary, Edward T. Tuten; Recording Secretary, Dana L. Woolley.

The following churches were dedicated in the centennial year:

August 13th, Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Howard and Spring Streets, in Bellefonte, Rev. G. W. Miller, pastor. The building committee composed of Messrs. G. W. Tate, D. Z. Kline, W. V. Hughes, M. W. Cowdrick, J. G. Love, William McClellan.

The German Reformed Church at Hublersburg, G. P. Hartzell, pastor, October 1st.

The United Brethren Church, near Nittany Hall, A. E. Evans, pastor, December 31st.

At the present time, July 4, 1876, there are in this county and its boroughs 170 Sabbath-schools, including 3 Roman Catholic and 1 Jewish and Hebrew Sabbath-school. The Protestant schools, 166 in number, have a total membership of over 12,000. These schools report 320 of their number added to the churches within the last nine months. Of the 170 Sabbath-schools now in operation in the county 100 are connected with some religious denomination, 70 are Union schools carried on only by members of different religious denominations; 107 of the 170 schools use the international series of Sunday-school Scripture lessons. At the middle of this, the first centennial year of our nation's history, we have in Centre County and its boroughs a complete total of 125 churches and 170 Sabbath-schools.

October 5th, Miss Lizzie Ihling made a balloon ascension from the fair-ground, of which she gave the following account:

"I started at three o'clock five minutes, thermometer sixty degrees. Five minutes it took me to get in the thick clouds that overhung the earth like a pall. I heard shouting all round below, clear down to Milesburg, the balloon moving in that direction as it entered the cloud. My barometer marked two thousand five hundred feet. Oh, what a solemn thing it is to be involved in these dense meteors! I

got upon my knees, with note-book in hand, to describe the scene. The attitude of kneeling was appropriate, as well as comfortable, while describing the mysterious majesty of nature. I had a moment before viewed the handiwork of God's beautiful creation, of mountain and valley, rivulets and velvet green fields, with towns and villages of men, now I was basking in a milk-white vapor. How strange the contrast! These clouds looked sulky black from below, but milky white within them. I could see nothing around me, above nor below, but this vapor, and as soon as I was completely buried in it all the shouting ceased. A death-like silence pervaded this solemn chamber. Presently I heard quite distinctly the tinkling of a cow-bell, and, supposing I had crossed over to Bald Eagle valley, I came down gradually. When I came out of the cloud I found myself right above the mountain-top, and again the shouting of the people reached my ears. I sailed along the line of the back for nearly half an hour, hoping to drift on one side or the other, but the 'Amazon' plodded her weary way right along this highway, and again I went up into and above the layer of cloud until I reached the sunshine at a height of four thousand feet. Here was a new scene. There was a mountain and a valley in the cloud surface, and presently the 'Amazon' drifted to the cloud-valley, and I opened the valve to come down again below the clouds to look for a clear spot to light on. I found myself moving for Curtin's works, and at four o'clock and five minutes I landed on Mr. Austin Curtin's farm, where I was surrounded by many people. I was surprised to see Mr. Curtin, as I had seen him near me at the start, and then again I saw Mr. E. Foster and Professor Wise coming up, who started with a coach from the fair-ground when I did, but when I found that I was not more than five miles from Bellefonte my surprise was over. Five miles an hour is a slow gait for an air-ship, but then when it is considered that I had such formidable obstacles in the way, if they were but watery vapor, and I had to travel, as it were, blindfolded, so far as the earth was concerned, it was getting along well enough.

"Just before I landed I crossed a graveyard, in which I saw a man, and I called on him to take hold of my trail-rope, but he answered, 'It is too high; I cannot reach it,' but he followed me briskly, and when he came up he said, 'I knew there was a woman in it when I heard your voice, and I ran as fast as I could.'

"Immediately after entering the cloud upon my start I heard the band of music playing. It was like an enchantment, and how I wished all my friends below could be up with me in the cloud-heaven to listen to its symphonious strains. My aeronautic display may have been interesting to my audience on account of its variety, but to me it was truly novel and sublime, as it was my first experience in the art on a rainy day."

Officers of the Centre County Veteran Club.—President, Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte; Vice-President, Lieut. George M. Boal, of Potter; Secretary, D. S. Keller, of Bellefonte; Treasurer, Capt. Austin Curtin, of Boggs. And as additional members of the Executive Committee: Bellefonte borough, Lieut. H. H. Benner; Howard borough, W. B. Smith; Milesburg borough, Col. James F. Weaver; Phillipsburg borough, Capt. C. T. Fryberger; Unionville borough, George Morrison; Benner township, William A. Ishler; Boggs, George G. Tate; Burnside, John B. Newcomer; College, Lieut. John W. Stuart; Curtin, John A. Daily; Ferguson, William Fry; Gregg, R. H. Duncan; Haines, Lieut. L. D. Kurtz; Half-Moon, Capt. W. G. Bigelow; Harris, George K. Baker; Howard, John Holter; Huston, John S. Thompson; Liberty, Capt. J. A. Quigley; Marion, Capt. S. H. Bennisson; Miles, Capt. W. F. Bailey; Patton, David Reed; Penn, Charles H. Held; Potter, Capt. W. J. Thompson; Snow Shôe, Capt. C. P. Stoneroad; Spring, John R. Tate; Taylor, John Snyder; Union, Franklin Lee; Walker, Christian Swartz; Worth, Charles O. Whippo.

Officers of the Centre County Teachers' Institute.—President, H. Meyer, county superintendent; Vice-President, J. W. Gunsalus, Miss Rosa Woods; Secretary, C. L. Gramley. The instructors will be N. C. Schaffer, D. M. Wolf, W. A. Krise, T. M. Balliet, C. L. Gramley, and George W. Groff.

Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association.—President, James L. Sommerville; Vice-President, G. A. Harbaugh; Recording Secretary, Newton S. Bailey; Corresponding Secretary, J. Calvin Weaver; Treasurer, Isaac Mitchell; Executive Committee, James A. Beaver, D. S. Keller, Professor Balliet, Levi Straub, John S. Lyon, and John Ray. The prospects before the association for the present year are very encouraging.

Valentines & Co., of Bellefonte, received the diploma and medal of the Centennial Exhibition for pig and wrought iron. The medal is a beautiful bronze affair in a velvet-lined morocco case, containing on one side the figure of a female in a sitting posture, with a wreath in her outstretched hand, as if holding it forth to crown the head of some worthy recipient. Her other hand rests on a shield by her side, and she has at her feet various industrial and artistic devices. Above and below and in front and rear are four other small figures, each having a significant meaning, and a circle of stars, thirty-eight in number, surrounds the whole. On the reverse side the words "Awarded by United States Centennial Commission" are inclosed in a wreath, while on the outside of the wreath are the words "International Exhibition, Philadelphia." The diploma is very handsome, and contains the words: "International Exhibition, 1876. Certificate of Award. Valentines & Co., Bellefonte, Pa. Pig and Wrought Iron. No. 492.—Group I. United States Centennial Commis-

sion in Accordance with the Act of Congress. Philadelphia, September 27, 1876."

The new German Reformed Church at Jacksonville was dedicated February 18th, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, of Aaronsburg, preaching the dedicatory sermon. 1877.

Riots of July 21, 1877.—The news concerning the railroad strikes caused much excitement in Bellefonte on last Saturday night and Sunday. The terrible affair at Pittsburgh and the orders issued for the military created a tremendous impression, and crowds of people remained up all of Saturday night, the neighborhood of the Bush House and telegraph-office being thronged with people all day on Sunday. A portion of the military company, under command of Capt. Van Valin, left for Altoona on Sunday morning, on the same train that conveyed the Williamsport and other companies, and many were the rumors that reached town concerning them. Among others was one that they had been captured by the strikers between Tyrone and Altoona and their arms taken from them; another that they had stacked their arms, and that the strikers had rushed upon and seized them. Still another report said that the company, or a large portion of it, had gone over in a body to the strikers, refusing to fight against them. All these stories turned out to be untrue, the military having safely reached Altoona without any particularly startling adventures. Gen. Beaver, the commander of this military district, also went to Altoona on the same train, accompanied by Col. P. B. Wilson (just elected colonel of the Fifth Regiment in place of Col. Milliken), Judge Orvis, D. H. Hastings, and Jack L. Spangler, Esqs., as aides, and others. The train from Williamsport did not arrive here until Sunday morning, although expected and waited for until about two o'clock by a large crowd. After that hour many persons went home to bed, but quite a number stuck it out till morning. All sorts of opinions were expressed upon the troubles, but it was easy to perceive that the sympathy of the people generally was with the strikers, although it was feared that their cause had been injured by the acts of violence that had been committed by mobs unconnected with them. All day Sunday there was more or less excitement, as the reports from Pittsburgh reached this point, which continued until the newspapers were received on Monday, when the news was eagerly devoured, even the boys on the streets seeming as much interested as anybody else.

Monday evening witnessed a stirring and exciting time in Bellefonte. About seven or half-past seven o'clock a great crowd assembled in the Diamond in front of the First National Bank, and for a time was quite noisy and turbulent. Several drunken men were in the crowd, and a large number of workmen from the iron-works and other places. The outcry was for a couple of our citizens who, it was alleged, had made remarks derogatory to the workmen as a class, and

whom the crowd seemed to desire to punish in some way. Cries of "Bring them out!" "Duck them!" etc., were indulged in amid much laughter and some cursing. At this point Mayor Lyon mounted the steps and made an address, in which he pointed out the folly and shame of such a course of proceeding, and urged the crowd in an eloquent manner and with words of truth and soberness to desist from their threatened design, and to peaceably separate and go home to their beds. "I am looking upon and addressing a Centre County audience," said the mayor, "men of muscle, of brains, and, I earnestly hope, of good sense too,—men who would work if they had work to do, and who I know have many privations and hardships, but who will, I trust, show their manhood and patriotism by keeping the peace and allowing no violation of the law or destruction of property." The mayor continued at some length, and his address seemed to have the desired effect, for the crowd directly left that locality, and all seemed to be safely over. Pretty soon, however, a rush was made in the direction of Valentines' stores, and in a moment the street and sidewalk was a regular jam of people. Here the same old cries were renewed, and threats made as to what the crowd would do in case they should get their hands on anybody. Sheriff Munson and his posse, together with Mayor Lyon and his police, took possession of the entrance of the stores, inside of which the lights were lowered and the blinds let down over the windows. The crowd did not appear to be in a very fierce mood, however, and seemed, with the exception of a couple of drunken men, as much intent on fun as anything else. The objects of their wrath were not to be found, however, and after hooting and howling and threatening for a time, they finally dispersed without doing any damage. At a later hour, about ten o'clock, a few individuals under the influence of benzine made an attack on the new lock-up, threatening to tumble it into the creek. That building, however, resisted their efforts, and still stands a monument of the enterprise of the Town Council. Finally, grown tired of their own foolishness, the crowd dispersed, and all was peace once more.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S RESTLESSNESS.—Apprehensive from the proceedings of Monday night that there might be trouble on Tuesday night, Sheriff Munson, at the request of a number of nervous citizens, on that evening swore in a hundred deputies to assist him in preserving order in case of an outbreak. Intelligence of this fact having been bruited about, there was a general flocking of the people to the Diamond on that evening, and many persons came into town from the country, anticipating a high old time in the way of a riot. Reports got out that a meeting of the workmen was to be held in the court-house at four o'clock in the afternoon, and one at seven o'clock in the evening on Half-Moon hill, but neither of them came off. At the latter hour, however, the streets were full of people

talking and commenting on the state of affairs, some commending the appointment of the hundred deputies as a wise precautionary measure, and others condemning it as a piece of foolishness, more likely to create a disturbance than to suppress one. The new deputies all wore a white ribbon as a badge of their office, and were marched in a body, under the command of Capt. Curtin, down High Street to the depot, where they were manœuvred and several times marched upon a hooting and jeering crowd of men and boys, scattering them right and left. Nobody, however, appeared to be angry. All were laughing, and several times the crowd burlesqued the sheriff's posse. Altogether, we doubt if there were a dozen men in the whole assemblage that felt in any way disposed to riot or damage anybody. For the sake of the good name of our town we are sorry for the exaggerated reports of trouble that have gone over the country, and can assure our readers that at no time since the strike began has there been any difficulty or danger in this place, except on Monday evening last, when a few men and boys foolishly undertook to punish one of our citizens for doing exactly what *they* claim the right to do, and what every man *has* the right to do,—express his opinions. They did not succeed, and since that time, with the exception of the noise made by a couple of drunken darkeys and the crowd gathered to see the police squad march on Tuesday evening, our town has been as quiet and peaceful as a Sabbath morn.

In 1877, under the working of the Constitution of 1873, there was but one office to be voted for, that of district attorney. David F. Fortney, Esq., was nominated by the Democrats, and Clement Dale, Esq., by the Republicans.

The Democratic majority on the State ticket in the county was, for Trunkley, 1130. Sterrett, Republican, had 1885 votes; Bentley, Greenback, 425 votes. Fortney's majority for district attorney was 1103.

The tide of emigration westward struck Centre County in the spring of 1878, and on March 5th swept away a large body of emigrants. The number leaving this county for the land of the setting 1878. sun on that day was one hundred and eighteen, of whom one hundred and twelve were bound to Kansas City and various points in the State of Kansas; two were going to St. Louis, one to Atchison (Kansas), and three to Fort Wayne, Ind. The following list gives the names of the persons from this county, with the places from which they departed and the names of the points to which they were bound:

G. L. Ricker, Lamar.....	Hayes City.
Eliza Boldt, ".....	"
Jacob Ricker, ".....	"
Frank Bierley, Tylersville.....	"
Jonathan Walizer, Cedar Springs.....	"
Ellis Walizer, ".....	"
D. L. Morrey, ".....	"
J. H. Nerhuol, ".....	"
R. M. Allison, ".....	"
W. George and family, Lock Haven.....	"
W. Suvely and family, Nittany Hall.....	"

Wesley Snively, Nittany Hall.....	Hayes City.
George Bilger and family, Snyder County.....	"
Charles Train and family, Marion township.....	"
Justie Rossman, Walker township.....	"
Frank Deity and family, Howard.....	"
Adam Krejs, ".....	"
J. Reeder, ".....	"
Lewis Corman, ".....	"
W. H. Miller, ".....	"
Jonathan Wantz, ".....	"
Henry Harm, ".....	"
W. Loder, ".....	"
J. B. Solt and family, Potter township.....	Florence.
J. J. Noll and family, Spring township.....	Peabody.
Samuel Tilens, ".....	"
F. Leshier, ".....	"
Mrs. Lamb and family, Marion.....	"
C. T. Zimmerman and family, Marion.....	"
J. C. Barnhart, Boggs township.....	"
Joseph Williamson and family, Philipsburg.....	Salina.
H. Frain and family, Walker.....	"
W. H. Weise and family, Harrisburg.....	"
G. W. Daily and wife, Ferguson.....	"
L. Musser, ".....	"
William Barr, ".....	"
David Reed and family, Patton.....	"
William Wallace, Patton.....	"
Philip Fortney, ".....	"
Edgar Reed and family, Philipsburg.....	"
Miss Parsons, Joliah, ".....	"
Mrs. Aikie, Marion.....	Ahlene.
Thomas Noll and family, Spring township.....	Atchison.
H. Markle, Cedar Springs.....	"
W. T. Richards, Potter township.....	"
David Stover, Ferguson.....	Elsworth.
William Stover, College.....	"
J. Leick, College township.....	"
W. Lick, Millin County.....	Wilson.
P. P. Fox, Cedar Springs.....	Solomon City
H. Gehlart and family, Walker.....	"
G. A. Shearer, Walker township.....	"
R. Packer and wife, Howard.....	"
Emma Smith.....	Valley Falls.
J. Fearon, Beech Creek.....	Harshall.
P. Lowrey, Perry County.....	Lincoln.
J. Traster, Walker township.....	"
Robert Ross, Ferguson.....	St. Louis.
Robert Mayes, College township.....	Kane, Ill.
George Mayes, ".....	"
Samuel Mayes, ".....	"
W. G. Conser and sons, Rebersburg.....	Kansas City.
Luther Courter, Miles township.....	"
Thomas Courter, ".....	"
Charles Strunk, ".....	"

The following emigrants left March 4, 1879: J. H. Young, of Miles, to Cedron, Lincoln Co., Kan.; Jonathan Kreamer and family (four persons), of Miles, to Valley Falls, Kan.; Henry Shearer and family (five persons), of Walker, to Peabody, Kan.; Harvey Hauk, of Gregg, to Beloit, Kan.; W. Frederick, to Ohio, and then to Kansas; H. A. Wolf, of Miles, to Valley Falls, Kan.; William A. Marshall and family (three persons), of Benner, to Victoria, Kan.; P. H. Shires, of Potter, to Mansfield, Webster Co., Mo.; Harry Hackenberg, of Potter, to Greenwood, Kan.; Samuel McClintock, of Potter, to Peabody, Kan.; B. F. Henneigh and wife, to Pawnee County, Kan.; Henry Laird, of Boggs, to Russell County, Kan.; Elmer Roller, of Fillmore, to Troy, Kan.; George Reber, of Miles, to Valley Falls, Kan.

The Democratic nominations this year were: For president judge, Hon. Charles A. Mayer; for Congress, Hon. A. G. Curtin; for State Senate, Cyrus T. Alexander; for Assembly, W. A. Murray, J. P. Gehlart; for sheriff, John Spangler; for treasurer, Adam Yearick; for prothonotary, J. Calvin Harper; for commissioners, George Swab, Jacob Dinkle; for recorder, William A. Tobias; for register, William E. Burchfield; for auditors, George Jamison, George Williams; for coroner, Constance Cambridge.

The Greenback ticket was as follows: For senator, S. Woods, Caldwell; Legislature, C. L. Gramley, Miles township, T. S. Lingle, Liberty; sheriff, Fred. Decker, College; treasurer, P. W. Burkett, Half-Moon; prothonotary, George G. Tate, Milesburg; recorder, J. H. Crissman, Snow Shoe; register, J. W. McCafferty, Bellefonte; coroner, William Jacobs, Potter; commissioners, Dr. J. P. Glenn, Snow Shoe, I. C. Leathers, Howard; auditors, G. W. F. Gray, Patton, M. Thompson, Ferguson.

The Republican nominations were: For Assembly, Henry Simler, of Philipsburg; for sheriff, Capt. Austin Curtin; for treasurer, George A. Bayard; for prothonotary, H. A. Snyder, of Liberty; for recorder, C. P. Stonerod, of Snow Shoe; for register, Cline Zimmerman, of Walker; for county commissioners, Andrew Gregg and Samuel Stover, of Harris. The Republicans made no nomination for Congress, and Seth H. Yocum was nominated by the Greenback party. Charles S. McCormick, Esq., of Lock Haven, ran as an independent candidate for president judge. The official vote of Centre for Governor was, for A. H. Dill, 3827; Hoyt, 2059; Mason (Greenback), 1466.

There were but two county offices to be filled this year. The Democrats nominated John Shannon, of Centre Hall, for jury commissioner, and Dr. Joseph Adams, of Mileburg, for coroner. 1879. The Republicans nominated David Kline, of Huston. The vote in Centre County was 2696 for Barr for State treasurer, 1605 for Samuel Butler, Republican, and 297 for Sutton, Greenback.

OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. 1880.

Boroughs and Townships.	Hancock, D.	Garfield, R.
Bellefonte (N. W.).....	109	181
Bellefonte (S. W.).....	141	129
Milesburg.....	45	72
Millheim borough.....	43	98
Howard.....	124	26
Philipsburg.....	241	231
Unionville.....	40	44
Benner township.....	194	69
Boggs.....	210	206
Burnside.....	42	48
Curtin.....	85	46
College.....	92	184
Ferguson.....	162	73
Ferguson.....	189	108
Gregg.....	79	4
Gregg.....	245	83
Haines.....	239	111
Half-Moon.....	49	92
Harris.....	142	85
Howard.....	98	113
Huston.....	66	102
Liberty.....	94	183
Marion.....	98	38
Miles.....	280	62
Patton.....	56	102
Penn.....	168	17
Potter.....	179	66
Potter.....	221	80
Rush.....	180	94
Snow Shoe.....	137	131
Spring.....	212	247
Taylor.....	32	71
Union.....	79	120
Walker.....	230	96
Worth.....	75	78
Total.....	4598	3602

Hancock electors' majority, 996; Jenks', 963; Curtin's, 1140.

The Democratic county ticket was as follows: For

Congress, A. G. Curtin; for Legislature, J. P. Gephart, W. A. Murray; for district attorney, W. C. Heinle; for county surveyor, Samuel Brugger.

The Republican convention nominated Daniel Rhoads for Congress; John P. Harris, of Bellefonte, and W. J. Thompson, of Potter, for Assembly; S. D. Ray, for district attorney; Joseph Devling, for county surveyor.

A new company with the old name—the Bellefonte Fencibles—was organized June 12, 1880: Amos Mullen, captain; George L. Potter, first lieutenant; Harry Hale, second lieutenant. The corner-stone of the new German Reformed Church in Bellefonte was laid Oct. 9, 1880.

POPULATION OF CENTRE COUNTY IN 1880.

Bellefonte borough.....	3,026
North Ward.....	1344
South Ward.....	1096
West Ward.....	586
Benner township.....	1,282
Boggs township, including Central City.....	2,098
Central City village.....	286
Burnside township.....	465
College township.....	1,417
Curtin township.....	624
Ferguson township, including Pine Grove Mills	1,816
Pine Grove Mills.....	251
Gregg township, including Spring Mills.....	1,795
Spring Mills village.....	278
Haines township and two villages.....	1,422
Aaronsburg village.....	371
Woodward village.....	104
Half-Moon township.....	563
Harris township, including Bouldsburg.....	942
Bouldsburg village.....	329
Howard borough.....	498
Howard township and Mount Eagle village.....	947
Mount Eagle village.....	150
Huston township, including Julian.....	892
Julian village.....	192
Liberty township and two villages.....	1,284
Eagleville village.....	563
Fowler's Mills village.....	63
Marion township and Jacksonville.....	674
Jacksonville village.....	177
Miles township and three villages.....	1,512
Franklinville village.....	69
Madisonburg village.....	170
Petersburg village.....	221
Milesburg borough.....	643
Millheim borough.....	577
Patton township.....	761
Penn township.....	814
Phillipsburg borough.....	1,779
Potter township and villages.....	2,375
Centre Hall village.....	350
Potter's Mills village.....	108
Potter's Mills village.....	180
Rush township.....	1,591
Snow Shoe township and village.....	1,410
Snow Shoe village.....	400
Spring township and villages.....	2,235
Coleville village.....	260
Harrisonville village.....	70
Pleasant Gap village.....	175
Taylor township and village.....	718
Stormstown village.....	101
Union township.....	1,086
Unionville borough.....	399
Walker township and villages.....	1,467
Holesburg village.....	170
Snydertown village.....	37
Zion village.....	65
Worth township and village.....	809
Port Matilda village.....	310
Total.....	37,921

Census Enumerators.—Burnside and Snow Shoe, Walter S. Stewart; Phillipsburg, Albert Owen; Rush, John B. Long; Curtin and Liberty, Jos. R. Debaas; Howard township and Howard borough, A. J. Gardner; Boggs and Milesburg, Frank E. Bible; Union township and Unionville borough, A. T. Leathers; Huston and Worth, W. H. Williams; Marion, D. K.

Miller; Walker, Edward Twitmire; Spring, Edward C. Wood; Bellefonte, North Ward, A. M. Hoover; Bellefonte, South and West Wards, J. H. Crissman; Benner, C. L. Knox; College, W. L. Foster; Patton, John F. Gray; Half-Moon and Taylor, P. W. Burkett; Miles, Amos E. Wolf; Haines, H. A. Mingle; Penn and Millheim, Frank P. Musser; Gregg, Thomas B. Jamison; Potter, Ellis B. Hosterman; Harris, John Myers; Ferguson, W. H. Fry.

The Moshannon Banking Company, of Phillipsburg, commenced business Feb. 15, 1881.

March 17, 1881, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took formal possession of Snow Shoe Railroad. With the sale of the Snow Shoe coal lands, in connection with the transfer of the railroad, two separate companies were organized. One known as the Snow Shoe Coal Company, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. Their possessions include five thousand acres of land, which takes in a park, the Snow Shoe Hotel, and some forty houses. The directors of the company were Allison White, Charles F. Berwind, William M. Stewart, Judge Mayer, B. K. Jamison, Edwin Berwind, of New York, and Edmund Blanchard. The other company, the title of which is the Centre County Coal and Improvement Company, controls forty thousand acres of land, and has been organized with a capital of a million dollars.

The Democratic Convention made the following nominations for county officers: Associate judges, John K. Runkle, J. G. Larimer; sheriff, Thomas J. Dunkle; treasurer, D. C. Keller; prothonotary, J. C. Harper; register, James A. McClain; recorder, Frank E. Bible; commissioners, A. J. Griest, John Wolf; auditors, John S. Proudfoot, F. P. Musser.

The Republican county ticket was as follows: Associate judges, David Kimport, Penn township, Samuel T. Gray, Patton township; sheriff, Andrew Gregg, Potter township; prothonotary, Julian Fleming, Potter township; treasurer, J. Philip Gephart, Walker township; commissioners, John I. Rankin, Bellefonte, Henry C. Campbell, Ferguson township; register, Harry Williams, Phillipsburg; recorder, Edward L. Gray, Bellefonte; auditors, C. P. Hewes, Bellefonte, Claude Cook, Snow Shoe.

The Temperance ticket was Hon. John Divens and Christian Buck for associate judges.

The vote in November in Centre County on the State ticket was, Orange Noble, for State treasurer, 3491; Gen. Silas M. Bailley, 2344; C. S. Wolfe, Independent Republican, 185; Jackson, 151. J. C. Harper had the highest majority of any candidate, 1687.

In 1882 the Democratic County Convention made the following nominations: For Congress, Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Centre; for State Senate, Hon. C. T. Alexander, of Centre, subject to the decision of the district conference; for Assembly, Henry Meyer, of Miles, B. F. Hunter, of Ben-

ner; for Jury Commissioner, J. H. Tolbert, of Walker; for Coroner, H. K. Hoy, M.D., of Bellefonte.

Mr. Alexander was nominated by the conferees of Clearfield and Centre Counties, but on account of dissatisfaction he requested another conference, at which Hon. William A. Wallace was recommended, and Mr. Alexander withdrew in his favor.

The Republican nominations were: For Congress, Samuel H. Orwig; for Senator, Cyrus Gordon; for Assembly, Daniel Rhoads and George R. Spigelmeyer, the latter substituted for Leonard Rhone, who declined; Jury Commissioner, Daniel B. Kunes; Coroner, Clarence L. Addleman.

RETURN OF ELECTION HELD NOV. 7, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR.			
	Patton, D.	Beaver, R.	Stewart, I. R.	Armstrong, G.
Bellefonte, N. W.	102	209	5	.....
" " S. W.	134	140	3	6
" " W. W.	51	84	2	2
Howard borough.	42	69	.....	12
Mishburg " "	44	83	2	7
Milheim " "	116	31	1	.....
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	61	69	10	3
" " 2d W.	98	91	16	3
" " 3d W.	51	54	6	.....
Unionville borough.	39	39	1	5
Better " "	139	61	5	4
Bugbs " "	192	189	6	20
Buttside " "	36	40	7	.....
College " "	78	164	12	.....
Curtin " "	61	34	.....	4
Ferguson, N. P.	60	82	2	1
" " O. P.	161	75	3	.....
Gregg, S. P.	248	74	3	1
" " N. P.	72	5	.....	.....
Haines, E. P.	93	33	.....	2
" " W. P.	129	79	.....	.....
Half-Moon " "	44	81	9	12
Harris " "	128	67	5	.....
Howard " "	71	105	2	5
Huston " "	64	78	15	11
Liberty " "	65	131	4	.....
Marion " "	99	39	.....	.....
Miles " "	251	65	.....	.....
Patton " "	58	97	1	1
Penn " "	168	12	.....	.....
Potter, S. P.	184	67	2	1
" " N. P.	165	59	5	1
Rush " "	164	61	8	6
Snow Shoe " "	150	150	7	10
Spring " "	193	255	7	15
Taylor " "	37	68	2	.....
Union " "	68	110	.....	9
Walker " "	190	85	5	1
Worth " "	81	80	2	4
	4178	3299	158	136

Pettit, Temperance, had fifty votes in the county.

CHAPTER LV.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

THE origin of the German Reformed Church in the territory of Centre County cannot be traced to any predominating influence in any particular township; its history is, therefore, inserted here. That of other

denominations will be found in the township histories, the Methodist in the history of Boggs township, that of the Presbyterian in Potter township.

The first Reformed minister who visited Brush and Penn's valleys was Rev. Jonathan Rahausser, who was called to what was then termed in general the Shamokin country, about the North and West Branches (Middle Creek and Buffalo valley being of the charges), and entered upon his work on the 23d of September, 1789. From that period until October, 1792, he preached occasionally to the scattered flocks in what is now Centre County. Rev. George Geistweit succeeded him in 1794, keeping up the same relation to the people of Penn's and Brush valleys until the year 1804.

About the year 1800, Rev. George Pfriemer, who with others was carrying forward a religious movement which afterwards grew into the sect of "The United Brethren in Christ," had a kind of irregular charge of the German Reformed Church at Dreisbach's, in Buffalo valley, and made visits to preach and catechise children in Penn's and Brush valleys. He was frequently accompanied in these visits by Rev. John Deitrich Aurand, afterward a prominent minister in the Reformed Church at Water Street, in Huntingdon County. In September, 1803, Mr. Aurand also visited Brush and Penn's valleys on an exploring tour.

In 1808, Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach was settled at Mifflinburg, and occasionally supplied the vacant churches of these valleys. He, however, became discouraged, and left his charge in the year 1810.

Rev. Henry Rassman was the first German Reformed minister who resided in Centre County. He was born in Germany, April 20, 1753, and came over as a schoolmaster, and, the first we know of his history in this county, conducted a German school in Rebersburg. Prior to Mr. Rassman's arrival the members of the German Reformed Church had few spiritual advantages, and, on account of the scarcity of ministers of the church, were only seldom visited by traveling ministers.

The people deeply feeling their destitute condition in this respect counseled on the subject with Rev. William Ilgen, who was then the Lutheran minister in Centre County, who advised them to turn to the schoolmaster, Henry Rassman, and induce him to enter the holy ministry, and take upon himself the service of their congregations. He had at times read sermons and delivered addresses on funeral occasions even previous to 1810. The advice Mr. Ilgen gave them was carried into effect, and soon after the conversation Mr. Rassman was visited by Elder Jacob Keller, of the Loop congregation, in order to advise with him in regard to their circumstances and urge him to comply with their wishes. Mr. Rassman yielded to the call, and with Elder Jacob Keller appeared before Synod convened in Philadelphia, April 27, 1812, for examination, and he was licensed, and

his call from the congregation of Loop, Boalsburg, and Penn's Creek approved and confirmed.

In 1813, though there were only forty-five communicants in his whole charge, he reports one hundred baptisms and eighty-one confirmations for the year. He reports five congregations, though he does not name them. With the exception of Rebersburg and Aaronsburg, which were served by Rev. Yost H. Fries, of Shippensburg, Mr. Rassman had charge of all the organized congregations and other preaching points in Centre County.

In a letter dated Buffalo Run, April 22, 1816, to the Synod, Mr. Rassman says, "I have removed from the parsonage in Nittany valley to Buffalo Run, where I have rented a spot where, God be praised, I can obtain what I need. There is only one acre of land connected with the parsonage, only one-fourth of which is cleared, and besides there is a want of well-water, and as I had to buy everything I needed for my family I was compelled to leave it. The Penn's Creek Church, which Rev. Mr. Fries passed over to me, and the Earley Church are my best congregations. In the rest, as Nittany, Milesburg, Bald Eagle, and Pine Creek, the people are for the most part poor."

In October, 1811, 17th to 24th, Rev. Yost Henry Fries visited Penn's and Brush valleys for the first time, and preached in Aaronsburg and in Brush valley. April 27, 1812, a call was presented to Synod from the churches in Buffalo, Penn's and Brush valleys for Mr. Fries, and he removed to Mifflinburg from York County, arriving in his new field June 17, 1812, which extended from Brush valley and the lower end of Penn's valley to Bloomsburg, on the North Branch, and down the Susquehanna from Muncy to Selinsgrove. At first his regular charge was composed of Mifflinburg, Driesbach's, New Berlin (in Union County), Aaronsburg, and Brush valley. Besides these, however, he preached at many other points in school-houses, gradually laying the foundation for future congregations. Among his elders were Adam Harper and Adam Neidigh. According to Rev. W. N. Groh's statement, Mr. Fries served the Rebersburg congregation until about 1827, and the Aaronsburg charge until 1833. Mr. Fries died in Mifflinburg, Oct. 9, 1839.

According to the same authority, Rev. B. S. Schneck, who was stationed at Snyderstown, Walker township, as early as 1825, became Mr. Rassman's successor in January, 1828 (Mr. Rassman having retired by reason of infirmities), and Mr. Fries in the Rebersburg congregation. In June, 1832, Dr. Schneck was succeeded by Rev. P. S. Fisher, to whose faithful and efficient labors the Reformed Church in Centre County is very largely indebted.

In the year 1836 it was deemed necessary to divide Mr. Fisher's extensive and laborious charge, and Rev. E. Kieffer, then a student in the seminary at York, was invited to visit the congregations forming the new charge,—Bellefonte, Schneider's, and Best's.

On Sunday, Nov. 12, 1836, Mr. Kieffer was ordained in Schneider's Church, in Nittany valley. Rev. Y. H. Fries preached from 1 Tim. iv. 16. Mr. Kieffer had charge of five congregations, two of which he organized, one in Bellefonte in December, 1836, and one in Pine Grove in January, 1837. He not only preached regularly in his own congregations, but visited points of preaching along the Bald Eagle and Beech Creeks. After the death of Mr. Fries, Mr. Kieffer was called to Mifflinburg to take Mr. Fries' place, and left his Centre County congregations in January, 1840.

In the winter of 1842-43, Rev. Joel L. Reber assisted Rev. P. S. Fisher in his pastoral charge, taking charge of some of his congregations and some others, and residing at Rebersburg, but his eyes becoming affected he was compelled to resign his charges, and was succeeded by Rev. W. R. Yearick.

In 1851, Rev. Daniel S. Tobias accepted a call from the Rebersburg charge, and served those congregations for thirteen years. Mr. Tobias died in Rebersburg, Oct. 29, 1864, aged sixty years, seven months, and six days. When Rev. P. S. Fisher closed his pastorate, in October, 1857, the field which he alone originally occupied was so extended that there were five pastoral charges, with twenty-one congregations and thirteen hundred and forty-five communicant members. Mr. Fisher was succeeded, Dec. 20, 1857, by Rev. William H. Groh, to whose researches we are indebted for the following statistics in reference to organization and present status of the Reformed congregations:

Rebersburg, organized in 1790 by Rev. J. Rahausen.

Aaronsburg, organized in 1790 by Rev. J. Rahausen.

Penn's Creek, organized in 1801 by Rev. G. Geisweil.

Jacksonville, organized in 1812 by Rev. H. Rassman.

Loop, organized in 1812 by Rev. H. Rassman.

Boalsburg, organized in 1822 by Rev. H. Rassman.

Snyderstown, organized in 1825 by Rev. B. S. Schneck.

Madisonburg, organized in 1832 by Rev. P. S. Fisher.

Union, organized in 1835 by Rev. P. S. Fisher.

Bellefonte, organized in December, 1836, by Rev. E. Kieffer.

Penn's Grove, organized in January, 1837, by Rev. E. Kieffer.

Zion, organized in 1844 by Rev. W. R. Yearick.

Pine Hall, organized in 1850 by Rev. P. S. Fisher.

Marsh Creek, organized in 1852 by Rev. W. R. Yearick.

St. Paul's, Aaronsburg charge, organized in October, 1852, by Rev. M. A. Smith.

Centre Hall, organized Dec. 11, 1853, by Rev. P. S. Fisher.

Nazareth, organized in 1857 by Rev. D. G. Klein.

Grace Chapel, organized in 1869 by Rev. W. G. Engle.

The Boalsburg charge is now composed of the Boalsburg, Loop, Centre Hall, Pine Hall, and Pine Grove congregations; Bellefonte of that and Zion, Rev. G. T. Foy followed Mr. Yearick in 1852 in Bellefonte charge (Mr. Foy was deposed in 1853); Rev. J. S. Shade, 1854-56; Rev. D. G. Klein, 1857-63; Rev. E. S. Sheip died July 26, 1866; Rev. D. W. Kelly, 1867-68; Rev. D. M. Wolf, 1870-73; Rev. H. King, 1873; Rev. I. F. Delong is present pastor, 1881.

The Rebersburg charge now consists of six congregations, of which only three—Rebersburg, Madisonburg, and Grace Chapel—are in Centre. Rev. J. D. Zehring succeeded Mr. Yearick in 1847; Rev. D. S. Tobias, 1851-64; Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, 1865-68; Rev. W. G. Engle, 1868-72; Rev. W. M. Landis, 1872.

The Nittany charge, organized in 1847, consists of five congregations. Jacksonville, Snyderdowntown, and Marsh Creek are in this county, since then served by Rev. W. R. Yearick, P. A. Schwartz, I. S. Weisz, J. K. Millet, H. D. Darbaker, and G. P. Hartzell.

The Aaronsburg charge consists of Aaronsburg, Penn's Creek, Union, and St. Paul's, and since 1852 has been served by Revs. M. A. Smith, L. C. Edmunds, S. Kuhn, C. H. Reiter, J. G. Shoemaker, C. W. E. Siegel.

Each of these eighteen congregations has a house of worship. Seven are called Union Churches, owned jointly by Lutherans and Reformed.

In 1881-82 the Reformed congregation at Bellefonte erected a fine stone structure on the corner of Linn and Spring Streets, costing about fourteen thousand dollars. This was dedicated Oct. 29, 1882. Rev. D. S. Wagner preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Prof. D. M. Wolf preaching in the evening.

CHAPTER LVI.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF CENTRE COUNTY.¹

First Schools.—The first school-house in Centre County was situated about three and a half miles east of the "Old Fort," Penn's valley. No definite information about the school or its teachers could be obtained. The house must have been erected a hundred years ago. In the eastern part of Penn's valley, Mr. Jacob Stover, "for and in consideration of promoting Literature and Learning," donated on the 15th day of December, 1789, a tract of land containing seven acres, "for the use of a school and the master thereof." A double house, one room of which was designated for the "master" and his family, was erected some time after, but at what date is unknown. This school seems to

have been the only one in this section of the valley for a number of years, and was quite famous for that period. Some scholars had to go a distance of three or four miles to attend it. The land is still held in trust, but the present school is in operation under the free school system and is known as "Wolf's School." The old log school-house has disappeared long since, and the present house was put up by the school board of Haines District. It is located on the pike about two miles east of Aaronsburg. There is a deed on record dated March 7, 1804, from Jacob Hubler and Adam Harper, conveying to Michael Motz and Jacob Hosterman, managers and trustees, a piece of land for a school-house for the lower part of Haines township.

At Millheim both English and German schools were opened as early as the year 1797, probably before that time. The first school-house was located on a lot now occupied by Mr. Jacob Snook's buildings. The first school-house in the neighborhood of Spring Mills and Penn Hall was situated a short distance east of the latter village, near the cemetery. In the western section of Penn's valley, the first school of which there is any definite knowledge was held in the year 1800, in a private house situated near the end of Nittany Mountain, within a short distance of the present village of Lemont. The school was opened by a Mr. Daniel O'Bryan, who, it seems, was not deficient in resources to meet certain emergencies, for when on a certain occasion the boys "barred" him out, he climbed the roof of the house, dropped brimstone down the chimney, and smoked the young rebels out. A school was taught at Pine Grove by a Mr. Vanhorn in the year 1819, which seems to have been the first in that section. The pioneer school-house of Brush valley was erected about the year 1800, and was located on lands now owned by Mr. William Walker, near the main road, about two and a half miles east of the present town of Rebersburg. Like all the school-houses of that period it was built of logs and furnished with slab benches. The first teachers were Fred. Gettig and Joseph Hunt. In 1796 the lot now occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed Churches at Rebersburg was purchased, "for the purpose of a site of a school or schools, or the site of a church or churches," and a double school-house was built on it about the year 1806. One part of the building was set apart for the use of the teacher and his family, but afterwards was fitted up for a German school, so there were, for a time, two schools, German and English, in the same building. In connection with his duties of the school-room the teacher of this school was required usually to lead singing in the church which was standing on the same lot. Most of the early schools in German districts were connected with the church, and to some extent under the supervision of the ministers. This custom was brought from Germany.

In the neighborhood of the present villages of Sny-

¹ By H. Meyer, county superintendent.

dertown and Hublersburg, Nittany valley, schools were in operation as early as 1812. At Bellefonte schools must have been in existence at an earlier day, but nothing definite could be ascertained in reference to them. The early schools of Stormstown, Half-Moon valley, were attended by some pupils from the present village of Port Matilda, Bald Eagle valley, a distance of three or four miles, and across the Muncy Mountains. The first school-house in Bald Eagle valley was erected within the present limits of Milesburg. When the house was built is not known. It was a log cabin, and its location was at the lower end of town, near the site of the present school building. A Mr. McMullen was teaching a school here about the year 1800, but as this section was settled as early as the year 1770, there must have been schools before. James Hall taught a school at "Plum Grove," west of Milesburg about three miles, in 1813. About the same period he taught at Unionville, McCormick's and Dick's Runs. At Martha's Furnace and Port Matilda schools were in existence as early as 1812. The first school in the neighborhood of Howard, in reference to which any positive information could be obtained, was taught by S. Garret in an old log church about the year 1816. It was German. About the same time an English school was taught by James Parkison and Amos Packer. This school was held in an old log cabin on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, opposite Howard borough. Philipsburg, Rush township, was founded in 1794, and the first school about which there is any definite knowledge was a night-school, taught in 1819 by Charles Simler, a Revolutionary soldier, who came to this country with Col. Armand in 1779. A day-school was soon after conducted in her own dwelling by Mrs. McCloskey. Mr. Ward, an English gentleman, a year or two later, taught a night-school in the same place. He was followed, prior to 1825, by John Matthias, an accomplished scholar, from Philadelphia. These latter teachers held their schools in the Union Church, still standing near the present school-house.

The Old Teachers.—With here and there an exception, the schoolmasters of the past generation were deficient in nearly all the qualities that make the good teacher. They were intemperate, tyrannical, illiterate, and considered unfit for any business except school-teaching. We hear of many who used profane language in school, and had habitually a bottle of whiskey secreted somewhere about the school-house. They were not expected to teach anything except the three "R's," and if one made application for a school his head was not probed seriously by officials to fathom the profundity of his knowledge. Proficiency in writing, skill in making quill-pens, and physical vigor to "thrash" unruly boys were the qualifications that commended him most to his patrons, and his prerogative of flogging he usually exercised to an amazing degree. He was more lavish than discriminating in meting out punishments. If some luck-

less urchin among a number of still more luckless mates fell into mischief, the teacher did not waste time endeavoring to discover the culprit, but seized one of the long rods and flogged the whole row simultaneously.

The foregoing description applies mainly to teachers of sparsely-settled districts where teaching did not pay very well. In a few populous and wealthy districts were maintained good schools, open nearly the whole year round, and in charge of better instructors.

A sketch of the schools and teachers of the past would be incomplete without an allusion to a custom the pupils religiously observed of annually "barring out" the master, which custom has existed from time immemorial, but, happily, has now nearly died out. The proper time for this exercise was either Christmas or the last day of school, and the object was to secure a holiday and a "treat" at the expense of the teacher. The stratagems employed by the pupils to circumvent the master, and the strategy of the latter to frustrate the plans of the former were often highly amusing to outsiders, but in consequences to the pupils sometimes fearful. As a representative case the following is given, yet with some doubts as to the propriety of crowding out more important matter: In the village of R—, many years ago, a teacher, who was a strict disciplinarian of the old type, took charge of one of the schools; about the usual time he observed, by certain unmistakable prognostications, that the "barring out" spirit was rapidly developing itself among half a dozen of the larger boys, and by some means learned the day when it would mature. Both teachers and scholars usually took dinner at home. On the eventful day the conspirators hurried home for dinner—the teacher not—and soon returned with hammer and nails, and in a few minutes the house was prepared to withstand a long siege, when, to their intense dismay and disgust, they beheld the master coming down through the ceiling with a bunch of rods! There was a lively time in that room for about fifteen minutes: there was screaming and scrambling, fragments of rods were flying in every direction; doors and windows had been well secured, and the last of the six received his portion while suspended in one of the windows, where the teacher caught him by the feet in time to intercept his escape.

The County Superintendent.—The county superintendency was established in 1854, and the first officer elected in Centre was Dr. W. J. Gibson, who served one term at a salary of six hundred dollars.

J. I. Burrell was elected in 1857, and served one term at a salary of eight hundred dollars.

Thomas Holahan was elected in 1860, and served two terms, receiving five hundred dollars per annum during the first term, and six hundred dollars the second. R. M. Magee succeeded Mr. Holahan in 1866, and served three terms. He received a salary of seven hundred dollars the first year, but it was

then raised to twelve hundred dollars, and so continued during the remainder of his administration.

H. Meyer was elected in 1875, at a salary of one thousand dollars. He was re-elected in 1878. The amount of salary, which had been up to this period under the control of the school directors, was now regulated by act of Assembly, fixing that for Centre County at fifteen hundred dollars.

The present (1882) incumbent, Rev. D. M. Wolf, was elected in 1881.

For a history of the County Institute, see year 1850 of general history.

The County Normal School.—The first annual reports of the county superintendents are replete with complaints about the large number of poor teachers then in the profession. This class of teachers existed, of course, before the superintendency was established, but they were better able to hide their inefficiency for want of thorough inspection by competent officers. To remedy this evil in Centre County the different academies formed normal classes for the benefit of teachers, and this practice has been continued up to the present time. On the 15th of April, 1855, Ira C. Mitchell opened a Normal School at Howard. He had associated with him Professor A. K. Browne, of New York. This was the first school of this class in the county, but was only temporary. There was no permanent Normal School in Centre until the year 1866, when one was established at Rebersburg by Mr. Magee during the first year of his superintendency. Mr. Magee held nine annual sessions, six at Rebersburg in succession, three at Centre Hall. He was assisted in 1866 by A. D. Rowe, subsequently superintendent of Clinton County; in 1867, by W. R. Bierly; in 1868, 1869, and 1870, by Rev. W. G. Engle and H. Meyer; in 1871 and 1872 by H. Meyer; in 1873 and 1874 by C. W. Rishel. This school was held at Milesburg in 1875, 1876, and 1877, by H. Meyer, then county superintendent, assisted by C. L. Gramley. In 1877 was held the twelfth annual session, and with it closed the career of the institution. The State Normal School of this district, established at Lock Haven, was opened to students this year, and it was not deemed necessary to continue the County Normal.

CHAPTER LVII.

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

THE first resident attorneys in Bellefonte were David Irvine, John Miles, and Robert T. Stewart, all admitted at November term, 1800.

David Irvine was concerned in many cases until the year 1805, when his name no longer appears, and our effort to trace his history further fails. John Miles, Esq., name does not appear very frequently, and neither his name nor that of Mr. Irvine occur on

any lists later than 1807. Robert T. Stewart, after enjoying a large practice, went into the mercantile business in 1810, and was appointed postmaster of Bellefonte, which office he held until April, 1819, when he was succeeded by Hamilton Humes. He was afterwards largely engaged in the iron business with John Lyon, and died in Pittsburgh in 1835.

James Dunlop, Jr., admitted in August, 1801; is ranked as a resident of Bellefonte, but whether he practiced any does not appear; he is recorded as having died in 1824.

Thomas Burnside appears next at the bar of this county as a resident practitioner in April, 1804, acquiring during his first year a large amount of practice. He was appointed president judge June 28, 1816; returned to practice July 6, 1818, and appointed justice of the Supreme Court Jan. 25, 1845.

Andrew Boggs (son of John) was admitted at August term, 1804. He went into the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, John Royer, in Bellefonte in 1808, and retired from practice. He removed to Indiana County, where he was largely engaged in the salt business. A flood in the river ruined his fortunes, and he removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he died in 1845 or 1846.

Walter Reed, Esq., of Northumberland, was the next resident practitioner, admitted in April, 1805; he removed to Harrisburg, and died in Philadelphia March 16, 1809, aged twenty-six years.

William Norris, Esq. (son of John), was admitted in August, 1806. He removed to Lebanon County in 1814; subsequently to Lancaster, where he became very prominent in his profession.

Charles Huston, Esq., came from Williamsport to Bellefonte in the spring of 1807; was president judge in 1818, and justice of the Supreme Court in 1826.

John Johnston, Jr., Esq., was admitted at August term, 1811, and died in 1819.

Joseph M. Fox, April, 1813; retired from practice December, 1845.

William W. Potter, April, 1814; died Oct. 27, 1839, aged forty-seven.

John Blanchard, April, 1815; died March 8, 1849, aged sixty-two.

Stephen Duncan Walker (son of Judge Walker), April, 1817; removed to Pittsburgh.

George Latimer Potter, April, 1817; removed to Danville, Pa.; died April 27, 1822.

Gratz Etting, Esq. (from Philadelphia), August, 1818.

Bond Valentine, November, 1821; retired in 1842; died Oct. 15, 1862.

John George Miles, April, 1821; removed to Huntingdon, Pa.

S. Miles Green, April, 1821; removed to Crawford County (see biographical sketch).

Abraham S. Wilson, November, 1821; removed to Lewistown; appointed president judge March 30, 1842, Mifflin District; died Dec. 19, 1864.

James M. Petrikin, April, 1822; died April 6, 1838, aged thirty-seven.

Josiah W. Smith, April, 1825; removed to Clearfield County.

*James Macmanus, August, 1826.

Matthew D. Gregg, August, 1827; died in 1845.

Thomas Craighhead, August, 1829; removed to Cumberland County, 1831.

James Burnside, November, 1830; appointed president judge April 23, 1853; died July 1, 1859, aged fifty.

Benjamin Patton, Jr., August, 1831; appointed in October, 1832, United States attorney for Western District, and removed to Pittsburgh.

Charles W. Kelso, 1831; removed to Erie, Pa.

James Crawford, November, 1832; died in 1839.

James T. Hale, January, 1833; appointed president judge April 10, 1851, to Dec. 1, 1851.

Reuben C. Hale, August, 1833; removed to Lewis-town, 1834; died July 2, 1863.

William M. Patterson, April, 1835; removed to Columbia County.

H. N. McAllister, November, 1835; died while serving as a member of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, May 5, 1873, aged sixty-five.

Andrew G. Curtin, April, 1837; elected Governor, October, 1860, and retired from practice.

John Hoffman, August, 1839.

*James H. Rankin, January, 1841.

E. V. Everhart, January, 1841; removed to Philadelphia, and died there.

Daniel B. Canfield, January, 1841; removed to Philadelphia.

Samuel Linn, January, 1843; elected president judge, 1859; resigned; removed to Williamsport, Pa.

Robert G. Durham, January, 1844; removed to the West.

B. Rush Petrikin, January, 1844; removed to Lock Haven.

David C. Boal, Nov. 24, 1845; died Dec. 4, 1859.

D. Clinton Welch, Nov. 28, 1848; removed to Union County, 1853; January, 1855, drowned in the Delaware at Philadelphia.

George W. Elder, January, 1849; removed to Mifflin County.

William P. Wilson, Sept. 13, 1849; died Aug. 3, 1878.

*Edmund Blanchard, Nov. 26, 1849.

F. J. Huston, Nov. 28, 1850.

A. V. Laurimore, Jan. 27, 1852; removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Samuel H. Reynolds, November, 1852; removed in 1853 to Lancaster City.

W. W. Brown, April 25, 1853; retired the practice; removed to Lincoln Centre, Kan., in 1876, and died on a visit to Bellefonte, April 1, 1881, aged fifty-seven.

J. Harvey Laurimore, Nov. 29, 1853; major of Fifth Reserves; killed at Bristoe Station, Feb. 14, 1864.

James M. Hunter, April 26, 1854; removed the county.

Ira C. Mitchell, April 27, 1854.

*William H. Blair, June 1, 1854.

William P. Macmanus, Aug. 28, 1855; died April 8, 1878.

Edward H. Rogers, Aug. 29, 1855; removed the county.

*D. G. Bush, April 29, 1857.

*Adam Hoy, April 27, 1858.

John H. Stover, April 27, 1858; retired 1861; residing in Versailles, Mo.

William J. Kealsh, April 27, 1858; removed to Philadelphia, 1879.

Charles H. Hale, Nov. 23, 1858; died Oct. 3, 1872, aged thirty-five.

*James A. Beaver, Jan. 24, 1859.

W. H. Laurimore, April, 1859; died June 11, 1869.

*C. T. Alexander, August, 1859.

*E. M. Blanchard, Nov. 29, 1859.

A. C. Toner, Jan. 26, 1860; removed to Ohio.

*James P. Coburn, Jan. 26, 1860.

J. Dunlop Shugert, Feb. 2, 1860.

J. H. Keatley, August, 1860.

*A. O. Furst, Jan. 28, 1861.

Delanne Gray, of New York, August, 1862; died March 21, 1867.

John Holden Orvis, December, 1862; appointed additional law judge, 1874.

George M. Yocum, April 29, 1863; died Oct. 29, 1873, aged thirty-six.

*H. Y. Stitzer, Jan. 28, 1864.

Norman M. Hoover, Nov. 28, 1865; removed to Little Rock, Ark.

John P. Mitchell, Nov. 28, 1865; dead.

*S. Durbin Gray, Sept. 8, 1866.

*John Mills Hale, April 29, 1867.

*John G. Love, Aug. 27, 1867.

*David F. Fortney, April 30, 1869.

*John F. Potter, Aug. 25, 1869.

*Aaron Williams, Nov. 23, 1869.

Isaac N. Lytle, Nov. 23, 1869; died in April, 1880.

J. Smith Barnhart, Jan. 28, 1871; removed.

*John Blair Linn, from Union County bar, April, 1871.

*D. S. Keller, April, 1873.

*C. M. Bower, Dec. 5, 1873.

*Jackson L. Spangler, Jan. 28, 1874.

*Seth H. Yocum, April 27, 1874.

*R. M. Magee, May 1, 1874.

*John M. Keichline, Dec. 4, 1874.

*William F. Reber, Feb. 1, 1875.

*Daniel H. Hastings, April 29, 1875.

John I. Irwin, April 30, 1875.

W. A. Morrison, Aug. 28, 1876; removed to Norris-town, 1881.

*A. A. Dale, Aug. 30, 1876.

*Clement Dale, Aug. 30, 1876.

*J. Wesley Gephart, Dec. 13, 1876.

*Wilbur F. Reeder, May 4, 1877.

*William C. Heinle, June 4, 1878.

*H. A. McKee, April 30, 1879.

*S. D. Ray, May 5, 1880.

*Ellis L. Orvis, Jan. 27, 1881.

Those marked with a * are resident attorneys (1882).

Thaddeus P. Stephens (son of Abednego Stephens, deceased, of Centre Hill), a member of the Centre County bar, died Nov. 5, 1870, aged thirty-one years. James T. Hale, Jr., a member of the Bellefonte bar, removed to New York City. He was buried in Bellefonte, Jan. 31, 1877.

Hon. James Macmanus, the oldest living member of the bar (1882), was born in Carlisle, Pa., May 17, 1806, where he was educated, and entered the law-office of Hon. Thomas Burnside at Bellefonte in 1824. His official record as deputy attorney-general and member of Assembly appears in the civil list. For over fifty years he was an active practitioner, and on several occasions declined further preferment in political life and a seat upon the bench. After a successful career at the bar, he enjoys in his retirement the respect of its members and of the community in which he lives.

HON. JOHN BLANCHARD was born at Peacham, Vt., Sept. 30, 1787. When fifteen years of age his father died, and he assisted in carrying on the farm, attending the public schools in the winter. Supporting himself by school-teaching, he prepared himself for college, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1812. He then removed to York, Pa., where he taught school and studied law, and was admitted to the bar of York County March 31, 1815.

He first settled at Lewistown, and in the fall of 1815 removed to Bellefonte, which continued to be his residence up to the time of his death. He at once became largely engaged in the practice of law, and took a high position at the bar. He was married in March, 1820, to Mary, daughter of Evan Miles.

He was a Whig in politics, but not an active politician, and after much persuasion became the candidate of that party for Congress in the fall of 1844. His speeches in Congress, particularly on the tariff question, were characterized by great logical ability and abound in evidence of great research of statistics. He took sick about the close of his second term, and died at Columbia, Pa., on his way home, March 8, 1849. His widow survived him until Jan. 9, 1857. She was born at Milesburg, March 23, 1799. Their sons, Edmund, Blanchard, and Evan M. Blanchard, Esq., are members of the Bellefonte bar.

The following brief estimate of Mr. Blanchard's character is from the pen of ex-Governor Curtin, at one time Mr. Blanchard's law partner:

Mr. Blanchard was a thoroughly educated man, and it is not an exaggerated eulogy to say a ripe scholar. He retained his fondness for the classics, and read Latin and Greek habitually in his hours of relaxation from professional labor.

He was active and zealous in the cause of education, and participated in all means intended to improve and enlighten the people who surrounded him. In his professional reading, except in the preparation of his cases for trial, he preferred books, and writers in which elementary principles are discussed, and had the fondness of the thoroughly educated and accomplished lawyer for the common law.

There were other phases of Mr. Blanchard's nature which were scarcely known except to his intimate friends. He had a keen sense of the ludicrous and enjoyed wit and humor with rare zest. Those who knew him well only realized the extent and variety of his literary acquirements. Remarkable for his agreeable conversation, he was always the leader in the social circle when not too ill, and then he gave real enjoyment by his knowledge of modern classic literature, and amused by apt and quaint illustrations drawn from his well-filled memory. A man of positive convictions on all questions that engaged his attention, Mr. Blanchard was bred and educated a Federalist in his political opinions, and never abandoned the principles of that party, which he had closely studied and well understood. It was a high compliment to him and a just appreciation of his character, as well to the generosity and good sense of the people of the district in which he lived, to elect him twice to Congress when it was well known he was an avowed Federalist; when the name was odious and the party was defeated, disbanded, and its leaders in retirement.

As an advocate Mr. Blanchard was persuasive, clear in his logic, and always truthful in his statements. In his forensic efforts he was remarkable for the simplicity of his language. His speeches were never long enough to weary the court or jury, or to lose him the interest of the court-room.

That he was learned and truthful, and faithful to his clients, was the foundation of his professional success, is true to his memory; and the purity of his social life and his integrity gave him the sobriquet of "Honest John Blanchard," and more than all other qualifications gave him power in the forum and influence in the community.

HON. SAMUEL LINN.—Judge Linn is the fourth son of Rev. James Linn, D.D., who was for more than half a century the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte, and was born on the 20th day of February, 1820. His mother was a daughter of James Harris, one of the proprietors of the town, and a lady of great excellence of character. She died when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age, and hence his subsequent training was in the hands of his father, than whom there were few better qualified for the task of imparting such instruction as would be calculated to develop the latent ability and talent subsequently displayed by his son. In early life he manifested a taste for mechanics as a science, and had he been led to pursue this as a calling he



John Blumcked



Sam. Linn.

would doubtless have excelled. In pursuance of this inclination, and being somewhat restive during the progress of his education in the primary schools, when only fifteen years of age he went to the State of Ohio with his uncle, James D. Harris, who was the principal engineer of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, extending from New Castle to Akron.

After remaining about six months in that locality, he returned and went with Mr. Harris to Towanda, in Bradford County, where he sought and obtained employment with a corps of engineers who were then engaged in exploring a route for the North Branch Canal beyond Pittston, now the site of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He continued in this position for about five years, and, although a mere stripling, earned an enviable reputation, and one which would have done credit to many others more advanced in this vocation.

He commenced reading law with Bond Valentine in 1844, and after having attended the law school of Judge Reed at Carlisle, he returned to Bellefonte and pursued his course of reading with James T. Hale, and was admitted to the bar of Centre County in January, 1843.

He opened an office in Bellefonte, and in 1847 formed a partnership with James T. Hale, Esq., which was dissolved on the appointment of Mr. Hale to the judgeship of the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District in 1851, when he resumed the practice in his own name. In 1856 he associated with him W. P. Wilson, Esq., and continued practice until 1859, when he was elected president judge of the district composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton.

As a judge his charges to the jury were clear and explicit, his decisions were marked by general acquiescence, and his sentences were just; but he was not satisfied with himself in the position, and resigned in May, 1868, and resumed practice in copartnership with A. O. Furst, Esq., which continued until Judge Linn's removal to Williamsport in 1869.

In 1857, Judge Linn published his analytical digest of parallel reference to cases adjudged in courts of Pennsylvania, a work involving an immense amount of labor and of incalculable value to his profession in the preparation of causes.

As a land lawyer Judge Linn has no superior in Pennsylvania, beside that he is one of the most eloquent of advocates,—eloquence not of manner, or of action, but of thought, clothed in the most beautiful, appropriate, and expressive language; eloquence brightened by his wit and enlivened by his humor, of which he has what would seem to be an inexhaustible fund.

Socially he is highly esteemed, and few men have a more happy faculty of relating anecdotes for the entertainment of friends.

He united with the Presbyterian Church while a law-student at Carlisle, was elected an elder in the Pres-

byterian Church at Bellefonte, and frequently a representative in the high courts of the church. He was married Dec. 1, 1847, to Miss Augusta Moore, of Carlisle.

CHAPTER LVIII.

CIVIL LIST.

Members of Congress, Senators, Judges, Etc.—

In 1791 the congressional district of which the territory embraced in this history was a part was composed of the counties of Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Franklin, and Bedford. Andrew Gregg, a resident of Penn's valley, represented the district. In 1792 he was re-elected (on a general ticket, voted for over all the State), and, what is a remarkable circumstance, received every vote in the county of Northumberland. In 1794 the district consisted of Mifflin and Cumberland Counties, and Mr. Gregg was elected for three successive terms. The district being changed, and consisting of Northumberland, Lycoming, and Centre Counties, he was re-elected, serving until the fall of 1806, when he was defeated by Daniel Montgomery, Jr. The latter was succeeded by George Smith, of Lycoming County, who served two terms, when in 1812 the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield were constituted a congressional district. In the fall of that year David Bard, of Huntingdon County, who before that period had served for many years in Congress, was elected, and served one term. In 1814, Mr. Bard was re-elected, but died before he took his seat, and, in 1815, Thomas Burnside was elected in his stead, served one session, and resigned on being appointed a judge. In 1816, William P. Maclay, of Mifflin County, was elected for the unexpired term of Judge Burnside, taking his seat Dec. 3, 1816, and re-elected, serving until 1821. In 1820, John Brown, of Mifflin County, was a candidate against Mr. Maclay for the second time, the first in opposition to the regular nomination of the conferees in 1818, and the second without a nomination on the part of either or both, the conferees having divided, and each having three votes. Mr. Brown was elected and re-elected, serving until March 3, 1825. In the fall of 1824, John Mitchell, of Centre County, was elected, serving until the 3d of March, 1829. For his successors see the following list. Further political information will be found in the respective years of their election.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1791-1807.—Andrew Gregg, Penn's valley.

1807-9.—Daniel Montgomery, Jr., Danville.

1809-13.—George Smith, of Lycoming County. In October, 1808, Gen.

John Bull, of Northumberland County, was the Federal candidate for Congress against George Smith. The vote in Centre was, for Smith, 1675; Bull, 81.

1813-15.—David Bard, of Huntingdon County.

1815-16.—Thomas Burnside, Bellefonte.

1816-21.—William P. Machay, Mifflin County.
 1821-23.—John Brown, Mifflin County.
 1823-29.—John Mitchell, Bellefonte.
 1829-31.—John Scott, Alexandria, Huntingdon County.
 1831-33.—Robert Allison, Huntingdon.
 1833-37.—Joseph Henderson, Brown's Mills, Mifflin.
 1837-39.—William W. Potter, Bellefonte.
 1839-41.—George McCulloch, Centre Line. Elected at a special election held November 20th, to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. W. Potter.
 1841-45.—James Irvin, Milesburg.
 1845-49.—John Blanchard, Bellefonte.
 1849-51.—Samuel Calvin, Hollidaysburg.
 1851-53.—Andrew Parker, Mifflintown.
 1853-55.—James Gamble, Jersey Shore.
 1855-57.—John J. Pearce, Williamsport.
 1857-59.—Allison White, Lock Haven.
 1859-65.—James T. Hale, Bellefonte.
 1865-69.—Stephen F. Wilson, Wellsboro'.
 1869-71.—William H. Armstrong, Wellsport.
 1871-73.—Henry Sherwood, Wellsboro'.
 1873-75.—Sobieski Ross, Coudersport.
 1875-79.—Levi A. Mackey, Lock Haven.
 1879-81.—Seth H. Yocum, Bellefonte.
 1881-83.—Andrew G. Curtin.

STATE SENATORS, 1800-82.

1800, James Harris; 1802, James Harris was re-elected to the Senate (he had previously represented Mifflin, and was the first senator from Centre); 1808, John Burrows (Gen. Burrows lost one year by Bradford); 1811, Thomas Burnside (district: Centre, Lycoming, Clearfield, McKean, and Potter); 1815, Henry Welles; 1819, John McMeigs; 1823, Thomas Burnside (resigned 1826); 1826, Henry Petrik (to succeed Thomas Burnside); 1827, Robert McCure (died Dec. 20, 1829) and Joseph B. Anthony (elected for his unexpired term); 1831-33, Henry Petrik; 1835, Alexander Irvin (resigned in January, 1839); A. V. Parsons elected March 5, 1839 (for Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, and McKean); 1840-42, Robert Fleming; 1842, J. C. Horton; 14th April, 1843, district: Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre; 1844-47, Joseph F. Quay; 1847-50, William Harris; 1850-52, William F. Packer; 1853-55, James W. Quiggle; 1856-61, Andrew Gregg; 1862-64, Henry Johnston; 1865, L. W. Hall and Kirk Haines; 1868, C. J. T. McIntire and John K. Robinson; 1871, R. B. Petrik and Dr. D. M. Crawford; 1874-76, Joseph S. Wareham, of Lewisburg; 1875, William A. Wallace, of Clearfield County; 1877-78, S. R. Peale; 1879-82, Cyrus T. Alexander; 1882, William A. Wallace.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1801-1882.

December, 1801-6. John Hall.	1831. John Irvin.
Dec. 2, 1806-10. William Rankin.	1832. Bond Valentine.
Dec. 2, 1810-12. John Hall.	Henry Barnhart.
December, 1812. Michael Bollinger.	1833. Henry Barnhart.
Dec. 5, 1815-19. Jacob Kryder.	Alexander Irvin.
December, 1819-22. Wm. Smyth.	1834. Alexander Irvin.
1822-23. ¹ John Mitchell.	John Hasson.
Martin Hoover.	1835. John Hasson.
1824. Jacob Herring.	David Ferguson.
William Smyth.	1836. ² John Hasson.
1825-26. James M. Petr kin.	1838-40. Samuel Strohecker.
Greenwood Bell.	1841. George Bond.
Dec. 4, 1827. James M. Petrik.	1842. James Macmanus.
Thomas Hastings, Jr.	1843. ³ George McCulloch.
Dec. 2, 1828. Henry Petrik.	1844. James Macmanus.
Thomas Hastings, Jr.	Lewis W. Smith.
Dec. 3, 1829. Henry Petrik.	1845. James Burnside, of Centre.
James Ferguson.	Lewis W. Smith, of Clearfield.
1830. Henry Petrik.	1846. James Burnside.
Bond Valentine.	Charles S. Worrell.
1831. Bond Valentine.	

¹ March 25, 1822, Centre and Clearfield made one district, and entitled to two members.

² By the act 16th June, 1836, Centre County became entitled to a member.

³ 14th April, 1843, Centre and Clearfield again united.

Centre and Clearfield.

1847. John Reynolds.	1848. George Walters.
C. S. Worrell.	1849-50. John B. Meek.
1848. John B. Meek.	W. J. Hemphill.

Centre.

1851-52. William H. Blair.	1861. William C. Duncan.
1853-54. Dr. Charles R. Foster.	1862-63. Robert F. Barron.
1855. David C. Bond.	1864-65. Cyrus T. Alexander.
1856. Jacob Struble.	1866-67. Frederick Kurtz.
1857. John Smith, of Penn town-ship.	1868-69. P. Gray Meek.
1858. Samuel Gilliland.	1870. J. G. Meyer.
1859-60. Adam R. Barlow.	1871-72. P. Gray Meek.
	1873-74. John H. Orvis.

Elections for two years under the Constitution of 1873.

1875. S. T. Shagert.	1879. W. A. Murray.
S. S. Wolfe. ⁴	1881. J. P. Gephart.
1877. James F. Weaver.	W. H. Murray.
W. K. Alexander.	1882. Henry Meyer.
1879. J. P. Gephart.	Benjamin F. Hunter.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Hon. James Riddle, Centre being annexed to the Fourth District, of which he was in 1800 president judge.
 Hon. Thomas Cooper, district being composed of Franklin, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Bedford.
 Hon. Jonathan Hoge Walker, commissioned March 1, 1806; appointed judge of the District Court of the United States June, 1818, and removed to Pittsburgh; died at Natchez, Miss., January, 1824, aged sixty-eight.
 Hon. Charles Hinton, commissioned July 1, 1818; appointed justice of the Supreme Court April 17, 1826.
 Hon. Thomas Burnside, commissioned April 20, 1826; in 1841 transferred to the Bucks and Montgomery District; Jan. 1, 1845, commissioned justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
 Hon. George W. Woodward, April 9, 1841. Dec. 10, 1841, Judge Woodward resigned, but, in compliance with urgent solicitations from the district, Governor Porter declined to receive the resignation, and Judge Woodward consented to retain his commission; April 27, 1852, Judge Woodward was appointed judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* Hon. Richard Conler, deceased.
 Hon. James T. Hale, April 10, 1851.
 Hon. Alexander Jordan, Dec. 1, 1851. Judge Jordan died at Sunbury, Oct. 5, 1878, aged eighty years.
 The Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton, was created by the act of April 9, 1853.
 Hon. James Burnside, April 20, 1853; died in office, July 1, 1859.
 Hon. James Gamble, July 15, 1859.
 Hon. Samuel Linn, Nov. 5, 1859; resigned in May, 1868.
 Hon. J. B. McEunally, June 2, 1868.
 Hon. Charles A. Mayer, Nov. 5, 1868; re-elected in November, 1878.
 The office of additional law judge for the Twenty-fifth District was created by the act of April 9, 1874, and Hon. John H. Orvis appointed thereto; he was re-elected in November for the term of ten years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

James Potter, commissioned Oct. 20, 1800, died 1818; John Barber, commissioned Oct. 22, 1800; Adam Harper, commissioned Dec. 1, 1800, died Nov. 22, 1827; Robert Boggs, commissioned Dec. 2, 1800; Isaac McKinney, commissioned Jan. 8, 1819; Jacob Kryder, commissioned Dec. 10, 1827; Samuel Hunter Wilson, April 22, 1841, died July 22, 1841, *age* 48; William Smyth, April 22, 1841; John Shaffer, July 27, 1841, *vice* S. Hunter Wilson, deceased, resigned May 25, 1846; George Bond, April 22, 1846, *vice* William Smyth, whose term expired; Samuel Strohecker, May 29, 1846, *vice* Judge Shaffer, resigned; William Marshall, April 28, 1851, *vice* Judge Bond; John Hasson, Nov. 10, 1851; Samuel Strohecker, Nov. 10, 1851; William Burchfield, Nov. 12, 1856; Henry Barnhart, Nov. 12, 1856; Samuel H. Stover, Nov. 25, 1861; John S. Fendfoot, Nov. 23, 1861; John Hosterman, Dec. 3, 1866, died near Centre Hall Dec. 27, 1875, aged 54 years; William Allison, Jr., Dec. 3, 1866; W. W. Love, Nov. 17, 1871, died Aug. 1, 1876, aged 67; Henry Dopp, Nov. 17, 1871; John Irwin, Jr., Aug.

⁴ Mr. Wolfe died before taking his seat, and W. K. Alexander was elected to fill his place at a special election held Feb. 16, 1875.

17, 1876, vice W. W. Lave, deceased; John Divens, Dec. 8, 1876; Samuel Frank, Dec. 8, 1876; John K. Runkle and J. G. Larimer, elected Nov. 8, 1881.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

John Miles, 1800; Charles Huston, 1805; Thomas Burnside, Jan. 12, 1809; William W. Potter; David W. Hurling, 1818; Gratz Etting, July 17, 1819; James S. Petrikini; Ephraim Banks, 1827; James Macmanns, 1831, reappointed Feb. 28, 1833; James T. Hyde, 1837; James Macmanns in January, 1840; B. Rush Petrikini, 1845; R. G. Dunham, December, 1848; James T. Hale, 1849.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

James H. Rankin, 1850-59; John H. Stover, 1859; William H. Blair, 1862; H. Y. Stitzer, 1865-71; W. G. F. Potter, 1871; J. L. Spangler, 1874; D. F. Fortney, 1877; W. G. Heinle, 1880.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Richard Miles, Oct. 22, 1800; John G. Lowrey, May 10, 1809; John Rankin, Feb. 2, 1818; John G. Lowrey, Feb. 8, 1821; John Rankin, Jan. 22, 1824; William L. Smith, March 3, 1830; William L. Smith, died in office March 11, 1831, and James Gilliland was appointed in his place March 23, 1831; George Buchanan, Jan. 12, 1836; Charles Carpenter, Nov. 14, 1839; John T. Hoover, Nov. 17, 1845; George B. Weaver, Nov. 27, 1854; John Hoffer, Nov. 17, 1857; John T. Johnston, Nov. 19, 1860; James H. Lipton, Nov. 23, 1863; John Moran, Nov. 23, 1869, died Aug. 23, 1874; Aaron Williams, Nov. 13, 1872; J. Calvin Harper, Dec. 11, 1878, re-elected in November, 1881.

SHERIFFS.

James Duncan, Oct. 28, 1800; William Rankin, Oct. 25, 1803; Roland Curtin, Nov. 14, 1806; Michael Bollinger, Nov. 11, 1809; John Rankin, Nov. 6, 1812; William Alexander, Dec. 1, 1815; John Mitchell, Oct. 23, 1818; Joseph Butler, Oct. 22, 1821; Thomas Hastings, Jr., Nov. 17, 1824; Robert Tate,¹ Dec. 19, 1827; William Ward, Oct. 22, 1830; George Leidy, Oct. 31, 1833; William Ward, Oct. 29, 1836; John Thompson, Nov. 28, 1839, died Feb. 22, 1876, aged seventy-eight years, in Half-Moon township; William Ward, Nov. 24, 1842, removed to Erie County in 1848, but returned to Centre County, and died in Lamar township, June 29, 1852, aged sixty; Thomas M. Hall, Nov. 26, 1845, died at Milesburg, Nov. 1, 1879, aged seventy-three; William L. Musser, Nov. 24, 1848; Joseph J. Lingle, Nov. 26, 1851; Mordecai Wadde, Nov. 27, 1854; Thomas McCoy, Nov. 29, 1857; George Alexander, Dec. 1, 1860; Richard Conley, Nov. 25, 1863, died Sept. 3, 1869; Daniel Z. Kline, Dec. 3, 1866; Daniel W. Woelring, Nov. 27, 1869; Benjamin F. Shaffer, Nov. 13, 1872; Levi W. Munson, Dec. 14, 1875; John Spangler, Dec. 11, 1878; Thomas J. Dunkle, elected Nov. 8, 1881.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Richard Miles, Oct. 22, 1800; William Petrikini, May 10, 1809, re-commissioned Feb. 2, 1818; Franklin B. Smith, Feb. 8, 1821; William Pettit, Jan. 22, 1824; William Welch, Jan. 12, 1836; Henry F. W. Schultze, Jan. 23, 1839; John Toner, Nov. 14, 1839; M. P. Crothwaite, Nov. 22, 1851; Jesse L. Test, Nov. 17, 1857; William H. Longwell, Nov. 19, 1860; J. Philip Gephart, Nov. 23, 1863.

By the act of April 15, 1869, the office of recorder in Centre County was separated from the offices of register and clerk of the courts.

REGISTERS.

John H. Morrison, Nov. 23, 1869; William A. Barchfield, Dec. 14, 1875; James A. McClain, elected Nov. 8, 1881.

RECORDERS.

Israel J. Grenoble, Nov. 25, 1869; William A. Tobias, Dec. 14, 1875; Frank E. Bible, elected Nov. 8, 1881.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS OF DISTRICTS OF WHICH THE TERRITORY OF CENTRE AND CLINTON FORMED A PART PRIOR TO 1800.

William Macley, Sept. 24, 1764; Charles Lukens, May 22, 1759; Thunus Smith,² of Bedford County; Joseph J. Wallis, May 4, 1784; John Cannan, of Huntington County, Sept. 27, 1787; James Harris, Nov. 19, 1789, for all Nifflin County, except Upper Bald Eagle; Frederick Evans, Jan. 8, 1790; Daniel Smith, Aug. 10, 1795.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

James Harris, Feb. 28, 1801; William Kerr, April 20, 1802, reappointed until July 19, 1821; James Harris, June 19, 1821; Joseph B. Shingert, June 7, 1824; Jacob Bollinger, May 19, 1830; Joseph F. Quay, June 6, 1836; Jacob Bollinger, May 16, 1839, reappointed and held to Jan. 25, 1852, elected October, 1850; Henry P. Trezulyny, Jan. 25, 1854, appointed by Court of Quarter Sessions; N. J. Mitchell, Oct. 14, 1856; Edward A. Green, Oct. 11, 1859; Henry P. Trezulyny, March 30, 1861, appointed; Alexander Kerr, Oct. 14, 1862; Henry P. Trezulyny, May 1, 1863, appointed; Henry P. Trezulyny, June 16, 1866, appointed by court of Centre County; William P. Mitchell, Oct. 13, 1868; Edwin J. Deshler, Feb. 5, 1869, appointed by Quarter Sessions; William P. Mitchell, Oct. 10, 1871; Joseph Devling, March 18, 1875, appointed; Samuel Brugger, Nov. 2, 1880, elected.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first board was composed of John Hall, David Barr, and Matthew Allison, with William Kerr as clerk, at a salary of one hundred dollars per year.

1802, David Barr, Christopher Henney, James Green; 1803, Jacob Hosterman; 1804, John Barron; 1805, James Green; 1806, John Kryder; 1807, Christopher Henney; 1808, Thomas Wadde; 1809, Francis McEwen; 1810, Jacob Kryder, Patrick Cambridge, clerk; 1811, Israel Pennington; 1812, James Glen; 1813, Jacob Herring; 1814, J. B. Shugert, John Benner; 1815, John Patton, D. Mitchell, clerk; 1816, Moses Buggs; 1817, John Shaffer; 1818, John Mosser, Esq. Van Horne, clerk; 1819, Matthew Allison, William Murray, Henry Petrikini, clerk; 1820, Jacob Bollinger; 1821, John Adams; 1822, John Hays, Thomas J. Petrikini, clerk; 1823, Joseph Gilliland; 1824, John D. McAlleu; 1825, George Shinerberger; 1826, Jacob Kryder, H. M. Pettit, clerk; Nov. 28, 1827, Jacob Herring appointed, Mr. Kryder resigned; 1827, William McKibben; 1828, William Kerr, James Burnside, clerk; 1829, Anthony Kleckner; 1830, John Thompson; 1831, John Shaffer and William Kerr, James Gilliland, clerk; 1832, John Hosterman; 1833, William Smyth, Charles McBride, clerk; 1834, Thomas A. Smith; 1835, P. B. Mosser; 1836, Andrew Gregg, S. T. Shingert, clerk; 1837, William Furey; 1838, Jacob Bollinger; 1839, William Idding; 1840, Thomas F. Stewart; 1841, John G. Conser; 1842, James Dunlap; 1843, P. B. Gray; 1844, Christian Hoffer; 1845, William Carver, J. H. McFadden, clerk; 1846, J. G. Lammore; 1847, Robert Smith; 1848, Nathab J. Mitchell, W. H. Blair, clerk; 1849, Samuel Hess; 1850, John R. Shul; 1851, P. W. Barnhart, George Livingston, clerk; 1852, John Baird; 1853, John Hosterman; 1854, W. A. Davidson, died in office in 1856; 1855, Henry Keller; 1856, Jacob Potts-grove and Jacob W. Earhart, vice Davidson; Jacob W. Earhart re-elected 1857, George Welch, clerk, died 17th March, 1857, and George H. Weaver became clerk; Jacob W. Earhart died in September, 1858, and two commissioners, Frederick Burkett and Thomas Hutchinson, elected in 1858; Ira Fisher elected 1859, John T. Johnston, clerk, succeeding Theodore Muffley in 1860; John McCulmont elected commissioner in 1860 (he died in Tiffin, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1879, aged sixty-nine), S. M. Irvin, clerk; 1861, Amos Alexander (died March 1, 1881); 1862, William Furey, John Moran, clerk; 1863, James Foreman; 1864, John L. Gray; 1865, Joshua Potter; 1866, William Furey; 1867, William Keller, died April 23, 1870, and S. F. Foster appointed; 1868, John Bing; 1869, Joseph McCloskey, William Furey, clerk; 1870, John G. Sankey; 1871, Samuel F. Foster; 1872, Austin C. Hinton; 1873, Samuel Gramly, R. H. Forster, clerk; 1874, J. N. Hall; 1875, H. A. Mingle, Andrew Gregg, and J. Newlin Hall, J. S. Barnhart, clerk; 1877, Henry Beck, clerk; 1878, Andrew Gregg, George Swab, and Jacob Dunkle; 1881, A. J. Griest, John Wolf, and H. C. Campbell.

COUNTY TREASURERS.³

1800-3, William Lamb; Nov. 15, 1804, Roland Curtin; Nov. 26, 1806, Eliah Moore; 1809-12, Thomas Burnside; 1812-15, Eli-ha Moore; 1815-17, Patrick Cambridge; Nov. 29, 1817, John Mitchell; Nov. 24, 1820, Patrick Cambridge; Nov. 24, 1823, James M. Petrikini; Nov. 28, 1825, John D. Petrikini; Jan. 7, 1828, John G. Lowrey; Jan. 6, 1831, William A. Thomas; 1834-36, John G. Lowrey; 1837-39, William A. Thomas; 1840, John G. Lowrey; October, 1841, John G.

¹ Robert Tate, Esq., died on the 30th of March, 1870, at his residence in Clinton County, aged eighty years.

² Afterwards judge of the Supreme Court, died March 31, 1809.

³ County treasurers were appointed annually by the county commissioner, limited, however, to three years in a term of six, until the act of Jan. 7, 1841, made them elective, limiting the term to two years.

Lowrey; 1844-45, William Harris; 1846-47, John G. Lowrey; 1848-49, James Gilliland; 1850-51, William Furey; 1852-53, John H. Morrison; 1854-55, William Harris; 1856-57, George Livingston; 1858-59, Isaac Buntington; 1860-61, W. W. Brown; 1862-63, Dr. J. B. Mitchell, of Bellefonte; 1864-65, John Shannon; 1866-67, J. D. Shugert; 1868-69, A. C. Geary; 1870-71, S. S. Wolf; 1872-73, James F. Weaver; 1874-75, J. B. Mitchell, of Ferguson township; 1876-77, D. A. Musser; 1878-79, 1880-81, Adam Yearick; Nov. 8, 1881, D. C. Keller.

NOTARIES.

William Petrikin, Dec. 17, 1813; John Montgomery, Feb. 29, 1856; William P. Wilson, July 9, 1857; W. W. Montgomery, Jan. 14, 1858; Ira C. Mitchell, Jan. 24, 1859; William P. Wilson, July 17, 1869; Cyrus T. Alexander, Jan. 5, 1861; W. W. Montgomery, Feb. 8, 1861; William P. Wilson, July 22, 1863; Evan Blanchard, Jan. 14, 1864; John Montgomery, Jan. 14, 1864; Roland C. Cheeseman, April 30, 1866; Evan M. Blanchard, Jan. 7, 1867; John Mills Hale, April 30, 1867; W. Wilson Potter, Jan. 16, 1868; George Wasson, June 22, 1868; Roland C. Cheeseman, May 12, 1869; Evan M. Blanchard, Jan. 14, 1870; John Mills Hale, April 27, 1870; W. W. Potter, Dec. 29, 1870; George E. Hasson, June 13, 1871; B. O. Deninger, March 16, 1872; Thomas M. Crissman, March 26, 1872; R. C. Cheeseman, May 2, 1872; E. M. Blanchard, Dec. 18, 1872; John M. Hale, March 28, 1873; Levi Murray, May 5, 1873; W. Wilson Potter, Dec. 23, 1873; George E. Wasson, June 29, 1874; Jacob W. Snook, Feb. 20, 1875; Roland C. Cheeseman, March 29, 1875; Owen Hancock, April 20, 1875; George E. Wasson, May 1, 1875; Evan M. Blanchard, Jan. 13, 1876; W. P. Shoop, Feb. 15, 1876; Owen Hancock, March 25, 1876; John M. Hale, April 19, 1876; W. W. Porter, Jan. 16, 1877; Samuel D. Musser, Jan. 29, 1878; Henry Stockbridge, Feb. 9, 1878; R. C. Cheeseman, March 11, 1878; William E. Irwin, March 20, 1878; August O. Dininger, Nov. 7, 1878; Evan M. Blanchard, Jan. 11, 1878; W. P. Shoop, Feb. 23, 1878; William W. Potter, Dec. 26, 1879; H. A. McKee, Feb. 5, 1881; William E. Irwin, March 11, 1881; Willard F. Reeder, May 23, 1881; Harvey H. Benner, May 31, 1881; J. D. Foote, June 10, 1881.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First District, composed of the townships of Haines, Miles, Logan, and Gregg, and including that part of Sugar valley that lies in Centre County:

Michael Bollinger (Haines), Oct. 22, 1800; John M. Denck (Haines), Dec. 2, 1800; John Kryder (Miles), April 2, 1802; Jacob Herring (Haines), March 6, 1810; Paul Wolf, Jan. 7, 1814; Henry Myers (Miles), Jan. 25, 1814; Michael Bollinger, Dec. 1, 1817; Samuel M. Kissen, Sept. 28, 1818; George Bear, March 27, 1820; Philip Wolfart, June 2, 1821; George Buchanan, Nov. 21, 1823; Samuel Miles, Dec. 8, 1823; John Keen, Nov. 13, 1824; John G. Causser, June 5, 1827; Thomas McIlhenry, Oct. 2, 1827; Jacob Bollinger, Feb. 21, 1829; Philip B. Moser, March 13, 1834; John Tonner, Jr., Oct. 26, 1835; James Cook, Dec. 7, 1835; Lot Evans, March 21, 1836; Philip Wolfart, Feb. 29, 1838; Henry B. Mussina, May 7, 1839.

Second District, composed of the townships of Potter and Ferguson.

William Early (Potter), December, 1800; Thomas Ferguson (Ferguson), Oct. 22, 1800; David Whitehill (Ferguson), March 30, 1797; William Kerr, Jan. 2, 1804; John Patton, Jan. 1, 1807; John Rankin, Dec. 20, 1809; John Thompson, Oct. 29, 1811; William Cooper, Oct. 24, 1820; William Livingston, March 7, 1822; Daniel O'Bryan, Nov. 21, 1823 (resigned Oct. 1, 1825); Ezekiel Evans, Nov. 21, 1823; Charles Carpenter, Nov. 21, 1823; William Keatly, Nov. 21, 1823; Isaac Hazlett, Feb. 26, 1825; John Bell, Sept. 12, 1825; William Murray, Oct. 1, 1825; James Glenn, Nov. 20, 1829; William Hewes, March 19, 1830; George Jack, Sept. 19, 1831; William McCloskey, Dec. 7, 1831; Levi Clemson, June 12, 1833; John Barron, Dec. 1, 1835; John Bell, Dec. 7, 1835; Christian Dale, Jr., Dec. 7, 1835.

Third District, composed of the townships of Patton, Half-Moon, and Rush, including Phillipsburg.

Charles Trezinyal; John Thompson, April 1, 1805; Jacob Taylor, July 4, 1806, resigned; Joseph Potter, Dec. 19, 1800, resigned; John Lorain, Aug. 17, 1813; John Adams, Nov. 2, 1820; Thomas Barlow, April 4, 1821; Jacob Way, April 4, 1822; James Kinnear, Aug. 7, 1823; Jesse Fulton, Dec. 11, 1823; John Dale, June 26, 1829; Joseph B. Shugert, Dec. 10, 1829; Samuel Way, Dec. 14, 1829; Peter B. Gray, Feb. 7, 1831; David Jones, May 29, 1832.

Fourth District, composed of the townships of Spring, Boggs, Walker, and Howard, including the borough of Bellefonte.

William Petrikin, Oct. 22, 1800; William McEwen, Oct. 22, 1800; Thomas Calmont, Oct. 22, 1800; William Swanzy, Oct. 22, 1800; Richard Miles, Jan. 2, 1802; Elisha Moore, April 1, 1806; Joseph Miles, April 1, 1806; James Harris, Oct. 20, 1808; James Packer, March 7, 1810; James Foster, Nov. 8, 1810; Matthew Lietch, Oct. 17, 1811; James Crawford, July 4, 1814; John Hays, *vice* Matthew Lietch (deceased), May 26, 1818; Thomas Waddle, March 9, 1819; John McCalmont, Dec. 23, 1819; Benjamin Williams, Nov. 2, 1820; Joseph Miles, Jan. 3, 1821; Hugh Kiddle, Feb. 18, 1822; Edward Purdon, March 7, 1822; John Hall, Jr., March 14, 1823; Jacob Roop, Dec. 11, 1823; Absalom Liggit, Dec. 9, 1823; William Tipton, Dec. 9, 1823; Henry Vaadyke, March 19, 1824; James Rothrock, March 22, 1824; James Alexander, May 11, 1824; Joseph Montgomery, Jan. 3, 1825; Samuel Hunter Wilson, April 18, 1825; William Curner, March 11, 1825; William Pettit, April 23, 1828; William C. Welch, April 20, 1830; Philip Benner, Jr., July 21, 1828; Samuel J. Green, March 4, 1831; John McBride, Jan. 15, 1833; William Smyth, Jr., Aug. 19, 1833; James Armor, March 17, 1834; Thomas McKee, Nov. 23, 1835; David J. Pruner, March 2, 1839.

Fifth District, composed of the townships of Bald Eagle and Lamar.

Matthew Allison, Oct. 22, 1800; William White, July 16, 1812; John Lorain, for the district including the town of Phillipsburg, Aug. 17, 1813; David Allen, June 5, 1818; Hugh McClelland, March 29, 1821; William P. Brady, Dec. 8, 1823; George Leidy, March 31, 1827; David Allison, March 17, 1829; George Ohl, April 1, 1829; Joseph F. Quay, Aug. 3, 1829; Mark Wilson, Dec. 24, 1833; George Platt, March 7, 1834; Hugh McPadden, March 17, 1835; George Bressler, June 30, 1837; George Ohl, Nov. 23, 1839.

By the act of June 21, 1839, justices of the peace were made elective in boroughs and townships, and lists will be found under the head of the respective boroughs and townships of those elected who were commissioned.

CHAPTER LIX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR a long period after settlements were first commenced in the territory of Centre County, the only methods of transportation of produce and iron were carriage by horses,¹ afterwards by wagon over such roads as there were, and by arks at such times in the year as the creeks were navigable. Favorable legislation upon internal improvement was early sought by the enterprising settlers and readily granted.

As early as the 9th of March, 1771, Bald Eagle Creek was declared a public highway as far up as Spring Creek; on the 4th of March, 1807, eight miles farther up to Joseph Williams' land; and April 1, 1822, up to the mouth of Laurel Run.

Penn's Creek was declared a public highway March 9, 1771, for twenty miles up, and as far as the mouth of Sinking Creek (Spring Mills) April 3, 1792, and up to its source March 2, 1827;² Spring Creek, up to Logan's Branch (Bellefonte) Feb. 26, 1796; Moshannon Creek, from its mouth to five miles above Phillipsburg March 5, 1804; Marsh Creek, from its confluence

¹ Gen. Benner for many years sent his iron to Pittsburgh on pack-saddles, each horse carrying three hundred pounds.

² Repealed May 27, 1811, between Duncan's Mill and the head of the creek.

with the Bald Eagle to Jacob Boone's saw-mill, about five miles, Jan. 16, 1813; Beech Creek, from its mouth up to Eddy's Lick March 4, 1815; Fishing Creek, from the mouth of Bank's Run to the lands of Joseph Anthony, in Logan township, Feb. 18, 1824; Sinking Creek, from the mouth thereof to Christian Keller's mill Dec. 21, 1826; Pine Creek, from its mouth up to John Neidigh's saw-mill March 2, 1827.

The first ark launched successfully on Penn's Creek was built by Thomas Treaster, in 1807, at the mouth of Sinking Creek; the whole people of the neighborhood assembled to see it launched. A few instances of the serious losses attendant upon transportation by arks may be properly given in this connection. The *Bellefonte Patriot* of March 9, 1826, speaks of the streams being in fine rafting order. Valentines & Thomas sent off from Milesburg on Saturday afternoon an ark laden with bar iron for the Baltimore market, but the ark was staved in passing over a saw-mill dam in Boggs township. On Monday following, John Irwin, of Penn's valley, started another ark with five hundred barrels of flour. There are several other arks at Milesburg ready to start, but detained by a swell of the waters. Bald Eagle was swollen two feet above high-water mark. There will be more produce exported from this county the present season than there has ever been heretofore. At one mill convenient to Bellefonte ten thousand bushels of wheat were ground for the Baltimore market. The same paper of March 16th says, "An ark freighted with wheat, the property of Col. Snyder, John McCalmont, Esq., and Mr. Beck, was snagged off Jersey shore in attempting to land, and the entire cargo lost. Another ark, the property of Roland Curtin, went to the Bottom in Bald Eagle, freighted with pig metal, and a young man named Peters was drowned; he leaves a wife and child."

Some reference to the amount of property sent to market the year before the building of the canal by arks will be interesting. From a memorandum of the late James D. Harris it appears that by the freshest in March, 1835, there were sent in arks averaging forty-five tons each by,—

	Arks.	Pigs, tons.	Bar iron, tons.
Valentines & Thomas.....	5	180	45
William Miles.....	3	133	.....
Green & Irwin.....	8	.....	360
Roland Curtin.....	6	.....	270
McKinney.....	6	270	.....
Harris, Royer & Co.....	11	495	.....
W. W. Huston.....	8	270	90

Three arks with flour, by sundry persons, fourteen hundred barrels. W. W. Huston has three ark-loads, one hundred and fifty tons, yet to send, but has no arks. There will be six thousand bushels of wheat, one-half is in store-house now.

Roads.—The first road entering Centre County from the east was the result of individual enterprise. In 1771, Reuben Haines, who subsequently owned all the valley lands from Woodward to Spring Mills, cut a road from the ravine below the present site of the

Northumberland bridge on the Susquehanna River, along the south side of Buffalo valley, through the Penn's Valley Narrows. Haines' four-mile tree has designated the centre of the Narrows ever since.

The residents of Penn's valley moved very early in the matter of public roads. At August sessions, 1773, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Bald Eagle township (Potter township not then being in existence), viewers were appointed to lay out a road from the east end of the Great Plains¹ to Sunbury, and James Potter, John Thompson, John McMullen, William Livingston, and John Wilcot were of the viewers. They reported a road in February, 1775, and at the same time the road from Lewisburg to the Narrows was reported by another set of viewers. The Haines road and the Great Plains road were replaced by viewers who were appointed at November sessions, 1786, to lay a new road from the upper part of Penn's valley to Jenkins' mill and Sunbury, "to take the place of the old road whose badness is well known." At November sessions, 1787, the road commencing at the head of Penn's valley, thence through Aaronsburg to Davidson's Ferry, on the river, was reported. This road ran through the north side of Buffalo valley.

At February sessions, 1789, the court appointed Alexander Hastings, James Potter, Jr., Abel Moore, William King, Adam Reynolds, and Alexander Johnston to lay out a road from the main road at Pennington's field in Penn's valley to the road between Penn's valley and the Kishacoquillas. Howell's map of 1792 has laid upon it a main road coming through the Narrows, with stations marked Hubler's, (half a mile west of Woodward), George McCormick (Spring Mills), Potter's fort, thence by Slab Cabin to the Little Juniata, near Birmingham. Mifflin County being erected in 1789 by a line running by Spring Mill, and that part of Potter remaining in Northumberland County being at February sessions, 1790, designated Haines township, the records of the roads of the latter, as well as Bald Eagle east of Beech Creek, will be found at Sunbury. For Potter and Upper Bald Eagle, west of Beech Creek, after 1789, they will be found in Lewistown.

At the March sessions in 1790, Andrew Gregg, of Potter township, presented a petition for a road beginning at the end of his lane, and extending thence by the nearest and best way to the dwelling-house of James Potter, so continuing by the nearest course to the Cedar Creek Congregation meeting-house in Potter township. The court appointed as viewers Adam Reynolds, Duncan McVickar, Thomas Sankey, James Potter, Robert McKimm, and John Ingraam, and confirmed their report at the March sessions of 1791. In June, 1790, responsive to a petition from citizens of Bald Eagle township, a road was laid from the end

¹ The Great Plains designated that part of the valley south of the Old Fort and contiguous to it.

of Nittany Mountain (adjoining a road leading from Potter's Mills in Potter's township), thence by the nearest and best way to Philip Antes' mill in Bald Eagle township. The viewers were Robert Boggs, William Lamb, Isaac Connelly, Philip Antes, James Potter, and Robert McKinn.

At September sessions, 1790, of Mifflin County, upon petition of citizens of Potter and Bald Eagle townships, viewers were appointed to lay out the road leading from Jacob Jack's mills, in Potter township, by the end of Nittany Mountain, to Joshua Williams' saw-mill in upper Bald Eagle township at Bald Eagle's Nest. The viewers who laid out this road were Enoch Hastings, Abel Moore, Michael Jack, Thomas Ferguson, James Lamb, and Robert Moore, and their report was confirmed at December sessions. This was the road from Slab Cabin down Spring Creek to Milesburg.

In March, 1791, upon petition of citizens of Bald Eagle and Potter, William Swansey, Thomas McCalmont, James Potter, Thomas Sankey, David Evans, and Duncan McVickar were appointed viewers to lay out a road from Bald Eagle Creek through Lick Run Gap into Nittany valley, and thence by the nearest and best way to James Potter's mill in Penn's valley, where it joins a road already laid out. This is the old road from Howard borough through Nittany valley, thence through Logan Gap (now called Hecla) to Potter's Mills.

At June sessions, 1791, viewers were appointed to lay out the road from the lower end of George's valley (Spring Mills) to Potter's Mills, thence to the Cedar Spring meeting-house, passing near Joseph Allender's tan-yard, thence to the Sunbury road.

At the same sessions viewers were appointed to lay a road from Capt. Swanzy's, at the Northumberland County line, thence near the south side of Muncy ridge by Spring Creek lick to meet the road laid out through Warrior Mark settlement and to extend to the Huntingdon County line. This is the old road from Jacksonville by way of Bellefonte up Buffalo Run through Stormstown to Centre line.

At November sessions, 1793, viewers were appointed to lay out a road from Spring Creek, near William Lamb's, to the Centre Furnace, and thence to the summit of Tussey Mountain, where the old Bald Eagle path crossed said mountain at the Huntingdon County. This was the old road leading south from Bellefonte, crossing Logan's Branch near the present turnpike gate, thence over the hill to Rock Iron-Works, thence through Houserville to Centre Furnace, thence by Pine Grove Mills over the mountain. The road was confirmed in August, 1794.

In August, 1794, viewers were appointed to lay out a road in Potter and Bald Eagle from the Centre Furnace, through what was commonly known as the "Back Plains," near Nittany Mountain, and on the south side thereof, to intersect the great road from the West Branch of the Susquehanna through Brush val-

ley to the line of Mifflin County. This is the road through Linden Hall, Centre Hall, to Madisonburg, and its object was to enable Col. Miles' tenants and those to whom he sold lands to haul wood and the products of their farms to Centre Furnace.

At the same sessions a road was laid out between Potter's Mills by way of Col. Potter's bridge and Christopher Henney's house to the end of Nittany Mountain.

In August, 1795, viewers were appointed to lay out a road from the mouth of Beech Creek up the Bald Eagle valley to Milesburg, at the mouth of Spring Creek. This road was confirmed at November sessions, 1797. In April, 1796, viewers were appointed to lay out the road from Buffalo Run over to Pleasant Gap, then known as Connelly's. In 1798 the road from Milesburg up to David Evans', now Unionville, and thence to Philipsburg, was laid out. In 1799 the road across the Seven Mountains was opened and made by individual subscription, and the grand jury of Mifflin County appropriated three hundred dollars to make the three bridges over Laurel Run. These embrace the main thoroughfares through the county up to 1800, when the county was erected.

State Roads.—On the 4th of April, 1796, an act was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to estimate the expense of opening and making a good wagon-road from Bald Eagle Nest, or the end of Nittany Mountain, to the town of Erie, and to cause the road to be surveyed and staked out. This road was laid out, and April 10, 1799, an appropriation was made for opening and improving it from Milesburg to the Allegheny River, and from thence to Le Boeuf (Waterford, Erie Co.). On the 11th of April, 1799, a State road was authorized from Mifflin County through the Seven Mountains to Potter's Mills road.

The State road from Bellefonte through Sugar valley to the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of White Deer Creek, was laid out by Francis McEwen, of Centre; Andrew McClenachan, of Union; and Jacob Antes, of Lycoming, under act of 29th March, 1824.

The State road from Philipsburg to Indiana town was authorized by act of 11th of April, 1825, Joseph B. Shugert, of Centre, being one of the commissioners named therein.

The Turnpike Era.—The turnpike era commenced in Pennsylvania with the incorporation of a company to build a turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, April 9, 1792. The Centre turnpike from Reading to Sunbury was authorized by the act of 25th March, 1805, and on the 19th of March, 1810, this sort of communication was sought to be extended from Sunbury to Aaronsburg by an act authorizing the incorporation of the Buffalo and Penn's valley turnpike road. Among the commissioners named in the act were James Duncan, Michael Bollinger, William Rankin, and John Dunlop, of Centre County.

This was followed Feb. 22, 1812, by an act author-

izing the incorporation of a company for making an artificial road from Northumberland through Sunbury, Youngmanstown, Aaronsburg, Bellefonte, and Milesburg, to the river in Clearfield County, to be known as "The Northumberland and Anderson's Creek Turnpike." Among the commissioners were James Duncan, Lyons Mussena, Andrew Gregg, William Irvin, John Dunlop, Roland Curtin, Isaac McKinney, Philip Benner, and Matthew Allison, of Centre County. This authority was renewed March 14, 1814, to run for three years more from Feb. 22, 1815, and again renewed March 20, 1818, with additional commissioners, Hardman Phillips and Joseph M. Fox, of Centre County, for five years, with authority to lay the road either through Milesburg or by any other route to Philipsburg.

The financial depression which ensued upon the close of the war of 1812 stopped all material progress in this enterprise, and it was not until the 29th of March, 1819, the project was revived by an act dividing the contemplated road into sections. "The Youngmanstown and Aaronsburg Turnpike Company," "The Aaronsburg and Bellefonte Turnpike Company," and "The Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company" were the corporate names applied by this act to the companies, together with "The Philipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike Company," to make the sections indicated by these names.

The Philipsburg and Susquehanna turnpike commissioners—John C. Montgomery, president, and William Bagshaw—pressed on their portion, and completed their contemplated distance, eighteen and a half miles, by April, 1822, when the first tolls were taken. Received individual subscriptions to the amount of six thousand five hundred dollars, and State assistance to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars.

The contemplated distance of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg portion was twenty-eight and a half miles. This company, of which Thomas Burnside was president, William Brindle, treasurer, called in the first installment in stock Feb. 27, 1821. Received subscriptions to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars; State aid to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. In July, 1822, public announcement was made that this important section of the Northumberland and Waterford turnpike which passes over the Allegheny Mountains was completely finished, and the road to Erie completed; distance, one hundred and eighty-seven miles. It was what was called a clay turnpike, and boasted of as one of the most convenient and easy roads for traveling in the United States. Says a writer, "One can pass without a jolt to the Rattlesnake Hotel (kept by Benjamin Lucas and Betsey), on the very summit of the Allegheny Mountain, where the prospect is grand beyond any power to describe, and where one can have his horses treated with the purest water, and himself regaled with the choicest whiskey bitters.

From thence along the summit of the mountain to the neat, cleanly, and comfortable cottage of Mr. Craddock, where he can breakfast on venison, pheasant, and trout, and before meridian will be rolling at his ease in Philipsburg."

The act of April 2, 1822, now intervened, which after continuing the authority for another four years of the former act, provided that no subscription should be made in the part of the State to any of the companies authorized to be incorporated to make the roads between Northumberland and Bellefonte.

This checked the progress of the turnpike enterprise for a while, but did not paralyze the energy of Hon. Thomas Burnside, who was its leading spirit, and whose whole soul was aglow during his whole life with projects of internal improvement. Through his agency (he was Speaker of the Senate in 1825) a supplement to the old long-titled act for making an artificial road from Northumberland to Milesburg was passed, consolidating the second and third sections of the road under one section, to be made by a corporation to be styled "The Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Company," with James Duncan, Philip Benner, Isaac McKinney, and himself as commissioners on the part of Centre County. This became a law April 11, 1825.

The company was authorized to commence either at Youngmanstown or Bellefonte, or on the Centre and Kishacoquillas turnpike south of Bellefonte. James Duncan was the first president of the company, John M. Beuck, of Aaronsburg, the secretary, and John Forster treasurer. They advertise the first section of six miles to be sold to contractors at the house of David Cook, on the 11th of April, 1826. This extended from Potter's Fort Hotel, then kept by George Withington, to Spring Mills; the second section extended to Aaronsburg; the third to Henry Roush's tavern at the end of the Narrows; the fourth to Millinburg; whole distance, thirty-four miles.

The Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company originated with the act of March 7, 1821, the appropriation act of that year allowing the Governor to subscribe for four hundred shares. Subscription books were opened 28th of May, 1821. The first meeting of stockholders was held Dec. 3, 1821. Gen. Philip Benner was elected president; Managers, John Furey, Jacob Valentine, William W. Potter, William I. Wilson,¹ William H. Patterson, James Potter, William Thompson, William Brown, Jr., John Johnston, Robert W. Jacobs, James Criswell, and E. B. Patterson; Treasurer, John Norris; Secretary, Foster Milliken; John Mitchell, engineer to lay out the road in conjunction with a committee of the board, Messrs. Brown, Potter, and W. H. Patterson. Foster Milliken became treasurer by the resignation of John Norris. Five miles from the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas road, at Abner

¹ Dr. W. I. Wilson is the sole survivor (1882).

Reed's, reported completed Nov. 4, 1822, and on the 20th of November five miles from Bellefonte south were reported completed, and the first payment of \$4000 from the State received Dec. 7, 1822. The first report made to the auditor-general, Jan. 1, 1825, shows the total cost of making road, including toll-houses, was \$35,096.62, of which the State paid \$20,000; tolls received in 1824, \$1020.07; 1825, \$1196.55; 1826, \$1172.16; distance, twenty-one miles between those two points.

The incorporation of the Huntingdon and Philipsburg Turnpike Company was authorized by the act of March 3, 1825.

The Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike Company was authorized by act of 11th of April, 1825, Roland Curtin and John Mitchell, commissioners on the part of Centre County; Peter H. Karthaus, of Clearfield County, *et al.* The location of the roads, as made by John Mitchell, Esq., was adopted Sept. 7, 1825, Abraham Valentine appointed superintendent of that part between Wallis' Run and Snow Shoe, and work commenced thereon the same fall.

The Bald Eagle, Nittany and Bellefonte Turnpike Company was authorized by the act of March 30, 1831, commencing near Mill Hall, and passing through the Fishing Creek Narrows; and on the 14th of April, 1834, the turnpike from Bald Eagle Bridge, through Nittany valley to the Brush valley road in Miles township was authorized, called "the Bald Eagle, Nittany and Brush Valley Turnpike Company;" of the latter road George Bressler was president, Saul McCormick secretary, and the first five miles let on the 21st of November, 1834.

The Boalsburg and Bellefonte Turnpike Road Company was incorporated April 30, 1850 (P. L. 642), to make a road from Boalsburg to intersect the Centre and Kishacoquillas turnpike above Boiling Spring; James Burnside was president, and the road was put under contract in February, 1852.

The Glade and Philipsburg Turnpike Company was incorporated April 27, 1852; H. Hume, president; five miles of the road from Walkersville to Stormstown, across the mountain to the plank road, was let in April, 1853.

The Agricultural College and Junction Turnpike Road Company was incorporated May 6, 1869 (P. L. 1867, 1352), to connect the Agricultural College with the Boalsburg and Bellefonte turnpike.

The Millheim Turnpike Road Company was chartered in 1879, under the general corporation act of April 29, 1874, and built its road, about two miles and one-half in length, from Millheim to the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad at Coburn Station during that year.

Canals.—The act providing for the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal became a law Feb. 25, 1826, and March 24, 1828, the canal commissioners were authorized to locate and contract for the making of the canal from Northumberland to Bald Eagle Creek,

and on the 1st of April, 1834, the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company was authorized to be incorporated to continue canal navigation to Bellefonte. The names of the commissioners were Roland Curtin, Thomas Burnside, Bond Valentine, James Irvin, W. W. Potter, Joseph Harris, Joseph Miles, John Rankin, and Andrew Gregg, Jr. By the act of the 7th of April, 1835, the faith of the State was pledged for the payment of an interest of five per cent. semi-annually to the subscribers to the stock on a sum not exceeding \$200,000 for a period of twenty-five years, for which certificates of stock were to be issued to the Commonwealth by the provisions of the act of the 31st of March, 1836.

On the 18th of May, 1835, bids were received in Philadelphia, and the sum of \$180,000 obtained at a premium of one-eighth of one per cent., and on the 30th of the same month the balance of the stock reserved for Centre County, \$20,000, was taken in Bellefonte at the same premium. The letters patent were issued on the 5th of June, and the board organized on the first Monday of July, 1835; Thomas Burnside, president; John G. Lowrey, treasurer; James Gregg, secretary, who shortly resigned and Henry Petrikin was chosen in his place.

M. R. Stealey, the principal engineer, located the canal. His assistants were Charles S. Baird and David Mitchell, Jr. The first letting was on the 10th of September, of all that part of the line between Lock Haven and Butler's place, a distance of twelve and a half miles. The whole distance from the bridge at Bellefonte to the State dam on Bald Eagle being twenty-five miles and twenty-five perches; the estimated cost of the whole line, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Owing to high freshets in Bald Eagle Creek in the fall of 1836, the Beech Creek dam could not be finished. It was completed in August, 1837, together with the Marsh Creek and Howard dams, and the water let into the canal from the Howard dam on the 7th of November, 1837. The total expenditures up to Dec. 31, 1837, was \$152,057.22. Oct. 6, 1838, the water was let in from Bullet's Run, and on the 1st of November from Dowdy's Hole, making the whole distance eighteen and three-fourths miles.

It was opened for navigation to Milesburg Sept. 3, 1847, and four boats laden with merchandise ascended to the place the same day, and on Friday, Sept. 1, 1848, the first boat, "George Crane," ascended from Milesburg to Bellefonte, having on board the officers of the company and a number of ladies and gentlemen, amid hurrahs and firing of cannon, and on the 4th arrived the boat "Jane Curtin," of Eagle Works, Capt. William White, with merchandise for Valentines & Thomas and merchants of Bellefonte. There were twenty-two lift locks in a distance of twenty-three miles. The tolls were double those on the main canal, and its low location exposing this improvement to the destructive violence of floods, its

abandonment for purposes of navigation above Beech Creek followed the great freshet of 1865.

It was an important improvement in its day, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon its projectors. It carried spirit and enterprise into our valleys, and, in fact, developed the great richness of our soil, our forests and mines. But railroad facilities were necessary to keep pace with counties that enjoyed these advantages, and the railroad having been completed in 1864, no attempt was made to repair what seemed decreed by Providence to abandonment.

The quickest trip ever made on the canal from Milesburg to Philadelphia and return was by the boat "Beaver Mills," Capt. William F. Coulter, in August, 1853, making the round trip in exactly ten weeks.

Railroads.—The beginning of railroad enterprises within the county was with the act of March 16, 1830, authorizing the incorporating the Philipsburg and Juniata Railroad Company, to build a railroad from Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, at the Pennsylvania Canal, to the coal-mines in the neighborhood of Philipsburg. In a supplement to this act passed 23d of March, 1836, the incorporation of the "Bituminous Coal Land Company" was authorized. April 1, 1836, an act was passed authorizing the charter of the Lewisburg, Penn's Valley and Hollidaysburg Railroad, but nothing further than a preliminary survey was accomplished. This was made by Charles de Haas in June, 1836.

The first railroad enterprise which eventually culminated successfully was the Allegheny and Bald Eagle Railroad Coal and Iron Company, authorized to be incorporated June 12, 1839 (Pennsylvania Laws, 285). Hon. Thomas Burnside, Abraham S. Valentine, Jacob Gratz, John Mitchell, and John G. Lowrey were the corporators, the object of which was to develop and take to market the bituminous coal of the Snow Shoe region. Its powers were kept intact by legislative enactments, but nothing done towards construction until the year 1857, when a survey was completed by William Harris. The road was forthwith commenced and completed, at a cost of eight thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars per mile, all of which was paid as the work proceeded. Nov. 9, 1859, the first train reached Snow Shoe. On the 24th of March, 1859, the corporate name was changed by act of Legislature to that of the "Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company." William Harris, of Bellefonte, located the road, and acted as engineer up to his death, when he was succeeded by James Summerville, and he after some years by David Butts. Daniel Rhoads, Esq., of Bellefonte, was the efficient general superintendent up to the time of the lease to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad in 1881. Andrew J. Cook commenced service with the company Oct. 1, 1862, and at the time of the lease was assistant manager. The length of the road from the intersection

to Snow Shoe is twenty-one miles. From the intersection to Gum Stump at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains (four miles) the grade is forty feet to the mile; from Gum Stump to the summit (seven miles) one hundred and twenty feet; and from the summit to Snow Shoe forty feet per mile.

With the exception of a few fitful attempts to organize companies, nothing further was done towards securing railroad facilities within our territory until the year 1853. On the 26th of February, 1853, the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad Company was incorporated, and April 19th its privileges extended to making lateral roads into Brush, Penn's, and Logan valleys. This was the era of borough, county, and township subscriptions, and the year in which that form of improvement mania reached its crisis in time to save the counties of Clinton, Centre, and Blair from a heavy railroad subscription debt. The demands for this method of transportation being such that they could no longer be baffled, and the charter of 1853 not being elastic enough, the passage of the act of Feb. 21, 1857, was obtained, incorporating the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company to construct a road between Tyrone and Lock Haven, commenced at a time when every prospect was encouraging, its friends were sanguine of success, but the financial tornado which passed over the country in 1857 proved too formidable for the enterprise, and it failed. Quite a number of persons, whose interests were closely identified with the success of the road, were victimized, and they, too, failed. The road and the franchises of the corporation were sold by virtue of proceedings in the Supreme Court, Jan. 29, 1861, and by the act of March 25, 1861, vested in a new corporation, styled the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company.

The new company organized April 2d, W. C. Price, president; L. A. Mackey, treasurer; William Harris, Sr., engineer; Managers, Messrs. Scott, Jackman, Maynard, Gamble, Chatham, and Blanchard.

This road was completed in 1864, and leased Dec. 7, 1864, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for ninety-nine years.

The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company was also incorporated in 1853, April 12th, but the successful battle waged in Union County against municipal subscription deferred this enterprise, and nothing was done for many years except to keep the charter alive by legislative enactments. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured control of the charter finally, and in 1868 the railroad bridge was built across the river at Lewisburg by subscription of citizens, and the first link of the road opened to Lewisburg Friday, July 23, 1869. It was extended to Mifflinburg in 1871, and completed as far as Spring Mills, in Centre County, in July, 1877, where its extension from the east stops for the present. In 1880 the corporate name was changed to the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, and the corporate fran-

chises of the old company vested accordingly, the road having been sold under foreclosure of mortgage for bonded indebtedness. That part of the road from Tyrone to Pennsylvania Furnace, sixteen and nine-tenths miles, was opened for traffic Nov. 8, 1880, two trains each way daily.

The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company was incorporated March 23, 1854, organized May 5, 1856. The charter was not lifted for two years, various impediments intervening. It was not completed to Philipsburg until 1863, thirty-three years, or a third of a century from the date of the first act of Assembly authorizing its connection by railroad with the outside world. March 8, 1871, an act was passed authorizing the company to convey its road and franchises to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Plank-Roads.—In 1847 the spirit of public improvement was diverted by the lumber interest in the direction of plank-roads. The first incorporated company was the Lycoming and Tioga Plank-Road Company, to begin at Ralston, in Lycoming County, and to extend to Blossburg, in Tioga County. This kind of road became so popular that in 1849 a general act regulating plank-roads was passed, and twenty-nine companies were incorporated at that session of the Legislature, among others the Susquehanna and Bald Eagle, intended to run from Williamsport to Tyrone. On the 14th of March, 1850 (P. L. 208), the Bald Eagle plank-road was incorporated, and so much of the act of March 29, 1849, creating the Susquehanna and Bald Eagle Plank-Road Company as it superseded was repealed. The new company in 1850 located a plank-road from the canal at Milesburg to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone, and, after additional legislation allowing the townships to subscribe to the stock of the road, the work progressed, and the road was opened for travel from Unionville to Tyrone in 1852, which was a year of great improvement in the Bald Eagle valley. Farms were opened up, mills built, and roads constructed to bring trade and travel to this valuable outlet.

CHAPTER LX.

PHYSICIANS—CENTRE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Physicians of Centre County.—Notice of the early physicians, for want of material, is but an array of names. Dr. John Andrews, who was a resident of Potter township as early as 1787, attended Gen. Potter when he was hurt, and also Mrs. Gen. Potter on her death-bed. He inoculated Mrs. David Mitchell, still living in Bellefonte. Resort was had to Lewistown for physicians in the western portion of the valley, and in the eastern portion Dr. Charles Beyer, of Lewisburg, and Dr. Robert Van Valzah, who was in Buffalo valley as early as 1786.

In Haines township, Dr. Christian Horton and Dr. Michael Klepper were located as early as 1801, and Dr. William Westover was at Mill Haven as early as 1810. Drs. Rees and Bigelow succeeded Westover, who was driven away by the public indignation at his resurrection of a patient's body for anatomical purposes. Dr. Charles Coburn was the next prominent physician of Haines, of whom notice will be found in the history of that township. In 1808, Dr. John Larabee located for a short time in Brush valley, Dr. Samuel Stroecker being the first permanent physician there (1826).

Dr. John Conrad Bergman was the first physician at Philipsburg, and one of its first settlers. He removed to Huntingdon, and Dr. Alexander McLeod succeeded him in 1819. Dr. Henry Loraine was there as early as 1824, and Drs. Frederick Hiner and Rodrigue Aristead in 1830. Dr. George B. Engles was the first physician located in the present township of Half-Moon. He died in 1840, and was succeeded by Dr. James McKee, a man of no ordinary abilities, who died at the age of sixty-four in 1877.

In 1830, Dr. B. J. Berry located where Lemont is now, where he practiced until his death in 1864. Dr. William Harris, from Nova Scotia, located in Bellefonte as early as 1798, and was spoken of as a worthy physician. On the death of Dr. Harris in 1806, Dr. James Martin located in Bellefonte and remained until 1809, when he removed to Northumberland. Dr. Thomas Wallace settled in Bellefonte in 1808, and married a daughter of Adam McKee and then removed to Huntingdon County. Dr. Daniel Dobbins came to Bellefonte in 1807, and died in 1844. Dr. Constans Curtin opened an office in 1810, and built the large stone house on the corner of Allegheny Street and the Public Square in 1812, and died in 1842.

In 1827, Dr. John Harris (son of James Harris, Esq.) commenced practice in Bellefonte. He returned to Philadelphia in 1843, and died at a very advanced age United States consul at Venice, Italy. In 1831 Dr. John Armstrong settled in Bellefonte and acquired an extensive practice; he returned to Carlisle, and died at Princeton, N. J., in 1870, aged seventy-two. In 1837, Dr. A. W. Bayard resumed practice in Bellefonte, and Dr. J. M. McCoy came to Bellefonte in 1842 and practiced until 1848. Dr. James M. Thompson, a brother of Moses Thompson, Esq., of Centre Furnace, located in Bellefonte in 1841; he is now practicing in Washington City, D. C.

In 1844, Dr. F. R. Smith settled in Bellefonte; he removed after a very successful practice to St. Paul, Minn., in 1852. Dr. Ellis Green, who practiced in Bellefonte for a few years, died in Boston in 1874. Dr. John B. Mitchell, who commenced practice at Boalsburg, settled in Bellefonte in 1855, left Bellefonte in 1870, and died at Chester, Dec. 19, 1874.

Dr. J. Perdue Gray was a practicing physician in Bellefonte in 1849, and in partnership with Charles

E. Smith in the drug business. He is now at the head of the lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., and at the head of his profession as a medical expert in cases of insanity. Dr. George L. Potter, who commenced practice in Bellefonte in 1849, held high rank as a physician. He died Aug. 2, 1879, at the age of fifty-six years.

Organization of the Centre County Medical Society.—The first medical society was organized in 1847, with Dr. W. I. Wilson as President; Vice-Presidents, Dr. B. J. Berry and Dr. Samuel Strohecker; Secretary, Dr. G. L. Potter; Treasurer, Dr. J. M. McCoy. It lasted but a short time, and its records have not been preserved.

The physicians of Centre County met at the Bush House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, April 4, 1876, for the purpose of organizing a medical society. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. William I. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Drs. P. T. Musser, of Aaronsburg, and T. B. Potter, of Philipsburg; Secretary, Dr. J. Y. Dale, of Lemont; Treasurer, Dr. G. F. Harris, Bellefonte; Censors, Drs. A. Hibler and T. R. Hayes, of Bellefonte, and J. F. Woods, of Boalsburg. Drs. A. Hibler, of Bellefonte, J. P. Glenn, of Snow Shoe, and J. F. Woods, of Boalsburg, were elected delegates to the meeting of the State Medical Society to be held at Philadelphia in May, 1876, and Drs. George F. Harris, of Bellefonte, F. H. Vanvalzah, of Spring Mills, and J. Y. Dale, of Lemont, were chosen as delegates to the meeting of the American Medical Association to be held at Philadelphia in June, 1876. Dr. R. V. Wilson, of Clearfield, Pa., who rendered valuable assistance at the organization of the society, delivered an interesting address on the objects and advantages of medical societies.

The regular meetings of the Centre County Medical Society are held in Bellefonte on the Wednesday following the fourth Monday of August, November, January, and April.

Dr. William Irvine Wilson, the first president of the society, was born in Buffalo valley, Union Co., Nov. 10, 1793, and was a son of Hugh Wilson, and his ancestor, Thomas Wilson, came from the Irish settlement in Northampton County. He read medicine with Dr. James Dougal, Sr., and first located at Erleystown, west of the Old Fort (now no longer a village), and became noted thereafter in Penn's and its adjoining valley as a physician. He married Mary P., a granddaughter of Gen. James Potter, and now resides in Bellefonte, having retired from practice some fifteen years. Of a vigorous constitution and athletic frame, he performed an amount of professional labor in the course of over forty years' practice which would be incredible were it told. His son, James P., graduated at Jefferson Medical College and located at Centre Hall in 1858. He was appointed surgeon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, and died in the service. Among Dr. Wilson's stu-

dents was Dr. T. Z. Coverly, who settled at Boalsburg and died generally regretted.

Dr. T. R. Hayes, in his interesting article in Maynard's "Industries and Institutions of Centre County," from which many of the statements above are collated, in connection with his notice of Dr. Wilson, adds, referring to Dr. Wilson's practice:

At that time physicians traveled altogether on horseback. They were obliged to keep on hand a full stock of medicines, and a well-filled pair of saddle-bags invariably accompanied the physician on his visits to the sick. The conveniences of traveling as well as the conveniences of prescribing have made wonderful progress since that time. Easy carriages and the railroads have almost banished riding on horseback, and pocket medicine-cases and prescriptions have superseded the saddle-bags.

The different "pathies" were almost unknown. The system of practice was very different from that of the present time. It consisted mainly of blood-letting, emetics, cathartics, blistering, and opiates. Many diseases, now familiar to the physician, were unknown and not described. "Bright's Disease" was not known, because not described till 1837, when it received its name from a distinguished physician of Guy's Hospital, England. Diphtheria was known as malignant scarlatina. Bleeding was thought to be necessary sick or well. Sunday morning, in the spring of the year, Dr. Wilson would have a row of horses along his fence, their riders waiting their turn to be bled. This custom the doctor was obliged to break up, as it prevented him from attending church. Twenty-five cents was the fee for blood-letting, and the amount of blood taken averaged from a half-pint to a pint and a half. The custom of bleeding, "sick or well," ceased about forty years ago. Blood-letting in sickness began to diminish thirty years ago.

The fees were much smaller than at the present time. A visit in the immediate neighborhood would be from twenty-five to fifty cents; a distance of four miles one dollar. Fractures and dislocation averaged from five to ten dollars; amputations from fifteen to twenty dollars. Obstetrical practice five dollars. The fees were paid in a variety of ways; produce of all kinds was taken in exchange. Money was scarce, and whatever else contributed to the support of the family and improvement of the land was accepted.

Centre County Medical Society, 1882.—President, Dr. Thomas R. Hayes, Bellefonte; Vice-Presidents, Dr. John F. Woods, Boalsburg, Dr. E. W. Hale, Bellefonte; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. Y. Dale, Lemont; Censors, Dr. E. S. Dorworth, Bellefonte, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Centre Hall, Dr. C. Cambridge, Fleming. Members, Dr. George F. Harris, Bellefonte; Dr. F. H. Vanvalzah, Spring Mills; Dr. J. M. Blair, Fleming; Dr. D. H. Mingle, Millheim; Dr. J. R. Smith, Pine Grove; Dr. W. A. Jacobs, Centre Hall; Dr. P. T. Musser, Aaronsburg; Dr. C. S. Mus-

ser, Aaronsburg; A. Hibler, Bellefonte; Dr. Thomas C. Vantries, Pennsylvania Furnace; Dr. P. S. Fisher, Zion; Dr. J. A. Thompson, Snow Shoe; Dr. J. P. Glenn, Snow Shoe; Dr. G. W. Kline, Stormstown.

CHAPTER LXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

ALEXANDER, JAMES, died at Milesburg on the 10th of August, 1875, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Alexander was born in Cecil County, Md., on the 11th day of January, 1788, and at the time of his death was eighty-seven years seven months and five days old. He moved with his father, William Alexander, to Mifflin County, Pa. In April, 1809, he moved again with his father to Bald Eagle valley, Centre Co., Pa. He united with the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte, of which the Rev. James Linn, D.D., was then pastor, about the year 1812. Thus for sixty-three years he was a faithful follower of Christ. He married Miss Eleanor Blair, of Milesburg, Dec. 23, 1813, whom he survived seven years and four months. They had no children of their own, but raised many. He was elected to the office of ruling elder in the church of Bellefonte during Mr. Linn's time, and continued in office during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Barnard, and part of that of Rev. A. Yeomans, during whose time Mr. Alexander and seventeen others were dismissed from the Bellefonte Church and constituted the church of Milesburg. On the same day (March 5, 1868) he was elected and installed ruling elder of said church, which position he filled faithfully till the time of his death.

ALEXANDER, JOSIAH, died in Potter township in 1818. His children were James, Mrs. Nancy Boozer, Mrs. Abby Evans, Mrs. Netty Palmer, Henry, Alexander, Mrs. Jane Jackson, and Margaret. Josiah's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, died in 1825. He came to Centre County at a later date than his sons, James and Henry. Henry removed to Venango County, after living a long while in Penn's valley.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, died in Boggs township, Aug. 3, 1840. His memory is fragrant for his zeal in the cause of Sabbath-schools, Bible and temperance societies. He was afflicted many years with entire loss of sight, but had read the Scriptures so carefully that he had much of them in his memory, and could repeat large portions of them, particularly of the New Testament, with great accuracy. He was eighty years of age at his death. Of his children were James (noticed above), John, Joseph (father of Joseph Alexander, Jr., of whom a sketch written by his daughter, Mrs. Twitmore, is inserted with his portrait). George, John, William H. were grandchildren.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM (son of Hugh Alexander and his wife, Lettice Thompson), and his twin sister Emily were born Dec. 25, 1777, in Sherman's valley, Perry Co. Early in life he removed to Centre County, where he married Elizabeth Hutchinson. He resided in Bellefonte as a hatter in 1800, and in 1809 kept the hotel where the Garman House now stands. In the fall of 1815 he was elected sheriff of Centre County. He arrested Munks, and without any assistance brought his prisoner many miles on horseback during a dark and rainy night to Bellefonte.

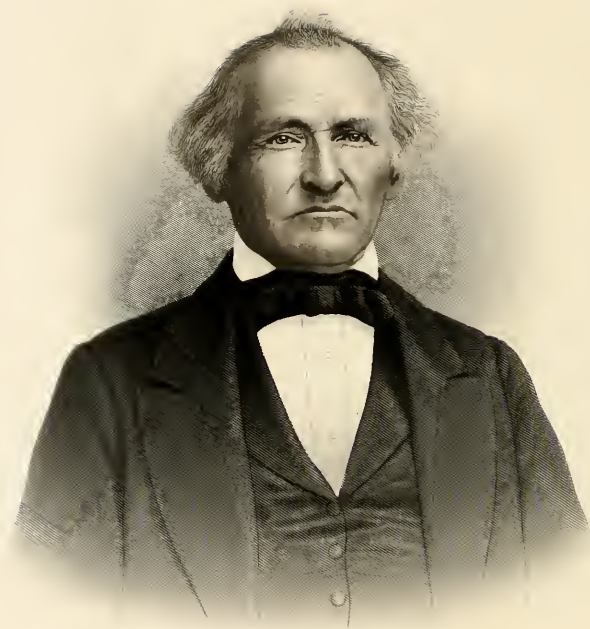
After residing thirty-five years in Centre County, Mr. Alexander removed to Clearfield, where he died at the residence of his son-in-law, James B. Graham, Sept. 25, 1867, aged nearly ninety years. His son, James M., married Phoebe Burchfield, residing at Oldtown; William T., publisher of the *Clarion Democrat*; Ann married Hon. John Fleming, of Clinton County; Emily married Hon. A. K. Wright, of Clearfield County; Elizabeth, James B. Graham; and Jane, Joseph Haggerty.

ALLISON, MATTHEW, Esq., died in Lamar township, Feb. 9, 1828, aged seventy-eight. He was born in Ireland, the family coming to Northumberland County (Buffalo valley) about the time of the Revolution. He served in the war; settled in Nittany valley, and during his life was one of the prominent citizens of Centre County, and one of its first county commissioners. By his first wife, Sarah Mehaffy, he had four children,—Margaret, married to Joseph Johnston, William, Mary, and Sarah; by his second wife, Catharine Lamb, he had Jane, Catharine, Samuel L., Eleanor, Archibald, and John, and at his death left a widow and five small children,—Jackson, Marian, Robert, Samuel, and an infant. Matthew Allison, Esq., was a brother of Archibald, of Penn's valley. Matthew S., son of Samuel L., was a soldier in the war of 1812, in Capt. Record's company. Hon. William B. Allison, United States senator from Iowa, is a son of John Allison, Matthew's youngest brother. A daughter of Matthew Allison married James Hutchinson, and of their children were Mrs. John Carner and Mrs. William Mann.

ALLISON, WILLIAM, Esq.—Archibald Allison, the ancestor of William Allison, landed with his family in America June 18, 1773. His wife, Mary, was the third daughter of John Kennedy, and was born in Scotland, Shire of Galloway, Parish of Kirkmaddin, Nov. 1, 1730. Their son Archibald was born April 15, 1761, in Ireland. Archibald Allison, Sr., died in Paxton township (now Dauphin County), Oct. 6, 1783, and his widow, Mary, in Potter township June 6, 1808.

Archibald, Jr., though young in years, took an active part in the defense of the frontiers, to which proper reference is made in Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley," page 174, and was an exceedingly bold and courageous man.

After the war he pushed on up into Penn's valley,



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Wm. Allison

where he married Eleanor, third daughter of George and Margaret McCormick, May 7, 1789. George McCormick was the first settler at Spring Mills, bought his land of Reuben Haines, and built the first mill there. In 1787 he took up the tract south of the creek. On his failure the lands went into the hands of James Cook, Esq., who sold to James Duncan.

Archibald Allison, Jr., bought of the Penns the eastern third of what was known as the Manor of Succoth, north of the Great Spring tract, and died on the place still owned by his descendants, May 3, 1845, possessed of a large quantity of good land. He left a widow, Eleanor, who died Jan. 27, 1848, aged eighty-four, and a large family,—George, born Aug. 18, 1792, died Sept. 28, 1866; William, born April 5, 1794; James, born Feb. 26, 1796, died Sept. 18, 1863, at North Liberty, Adams Co., Ohio; Margaret, born May 26, 1797, married William Kelly, son of Col. John Kelly, and died in Union County May 12, 1846; David, born May 22, 1799, married Lucetta McKibben, and died Dec. 22, 1877, in Clinton County; Mary, born May 11, 1801, died Sept. 27, 1856, in Adams County, Ohio; John, born Nov. 22, 1803, died Jan. 23, 1844; Jane, born Sept. 22, 1805, married Thomas Riley, and died in Kansas; Eleanor, born Feb. 8, 1811, married Dr. John Grossman, living in Adams County, Ohio. James Allison, above, married Margaret Hutchinson.

Archibald, Jr., was a stout heavy man, with round ruddy face and flaxen hair, a man of great muscular power, a Presbyterian in religion, and a Federalist in politics.

Hon. William Allison, formerly associate judge of Centre County, is a son of George Allison, and a grandson of Archibald, Jr.

William Allison, Esq., inherited many of the sterling traits of his father, and at an early age commenced life as a clerk in a store at Harrisburg, where he was engaged six or seven years. From Harrisburg he removed to Brown's Mills, in Mifflin County, now Reedsville, and in connection with J. & J. Potter opened a store there in July, 1827. In 1829 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Allison carried on the business himself for a few years, after which he returned to his old home near Spring Mills.

His father dying in 1845, left William, in conjunction with his brother James and David and James Potter, executors of his large estate, with many powers and trusts to be executed. This, with improving his farms, building barns and saw-mills, brought a very large amount of business upon Mr. Allison's shoulders, which he managed with skill and success.

On the 25th of June, 1847, he married Miss Sarah A. McNitt, daughter of William R. McNitt, her mother's maiden name being Esther McCoy. W. R. McNitt was a son of Robert McNitt, one of the earliest settlers in Kishacoquillas valley.

In December, 1847, occurred the failure of James and John Potter, of whom Mr. Allison was a creditor

to a large amount. He was preferred by them on account of old intimacy and business relations, and the judgment they gave him resulted in protracted litigation. Mr. Allison, however, sustained his claim. Meanwhile, having purchased the hotel, factory, and real estate at Potter's Mills, he removed thither and into the old residence of James Potter. Here he managed his large interests with his accustomed business tact, backed by large experience, very successfully, and uninterrupted prosperity marked his declining years.

* Mr. Allison was a man of great executive ability, planned with great discretion and followed up what he determined upon vigorously. He kept himself well informed on the events of the present, although loving often to dwell on the stirring events of the past, of which he was a great chronicler. His powerful memory, coupled with opportunities derived from his father's great age and good recollection, made Mr. Allison himself an encyclopædia of past events in Penn's valley, which the local historian could draw upon at pleasure and with great profit.

He was confined to his home for a number of years with a paralytic stroke, but was always cheerful and happy in seeing his friends. He died Feb. 11, 1877, and was buried in the private burying-ground of the Allisons, near Spring Mills. Of his children, William M. was born Nov. 4, 1850; Esther E., Jan. 15, 1852, married to Frank McCoy, of Linn & McCoy, iron-masters; Edward, born Aug. 2, 1855; Lettie E., Sept. 28, 1860; and Archibald, June 27, 1863.

ANSPACH, JOHN, of Potter township, was descended from one of the most distinguished families of Franconia, in Germany. His ancestors resided in the city of Anspach, and the name of the family is associated with the leading events of their times in the history of Franconia. The castle of Anspach, situated on the river of the same name, is still in good condition.

John Adam Anspach (father of John Anspach) left Germany with two brothers for America; one died at sea, the other was Maj. Anspach, who served under Gen. Lafayette in the closing year of the Revolution (see a notice of him in *Graham's Magazine* of November, 1849). John Adam settled in Philadelphia, entered into the mercantile business, and purchased a large estate in Berks County. He and his family, excepting John, were carried off by yellow fever in 1793. His estate passed into the hands of neglectful trustees, and John was left penniless at the age of nineteen.

Possessed with a robust physical organization, too proud to complain, and with full confidence in his own resources, he removed to Loop, in Penn's valley, purchased a tract of unimproved land, and went to work with a determined and hopeful mind. Here he married Catherine R., eldest daughter of George Reinhart, and raised a large family. By industry he acquired a handsome property, but a destructive fire consumed his property, and business losses compelled

him to send forth his numerous family to commence the struggle of life with no other fortune than good religious training, and such an education as the best schools of that time afforded. His oldest son, Rev. John George Anspach, was born Sept. 18, 1801. He resides in Mifflinsburg, Pa., and has been fifty-three years in the ministry (Lutheran), and his name is a household word in Buffalo, Penn's, and Brush valleys. Rebecca, his oldest daughter, died in Illinois some years ago; Jacob is still living in Huntingdon County, Pa.; Elizabeth (Mrs. Murray) lives near Bellefonte; Anna (Mrs. Workinger) died some years ago in Iowa; Lydia (Mrs. Bottorf) is living in Boalsburg; John and William Anspach reside in Philadelphia; Frederick R. Anspach, D.D., author of the "Sepulchres of the Departed," etc., an eloquent preacher and a delightful author, died in Baltimore in September, 1867; Catherine (Mrs. P. K. Landis) resides in Philadelphia.

ANTES, PHILIP, died in Lawrence township, Clearfield County, Aug. 14, 1831. He was a son of Henry Antes, sheriff of Northumberland County in 1782, and grandson of Rev. Henry Antes, "the pious and active German Reformed layman of Frederick township." (See Harbaugh, "Fathers of the Reformed Church," vol. i. page 326.) Philip was born at Falkner Swamp, Montgomery Co., Aug. 26, 1759, removed while young to what is now Dauphin County, married Susanna Williams, Feb. 21, 1780, and removed to Nippenose, to what was known as the Little Mill, and came to Bald Eagle May 3, 1787. He is more especially referred to in the general history of the Methodist Church. His wife died May 2, 1826, in Clearfield County.

Their children, Frederick, born Jan. 18, 1781, lived and died on the farm opposite Eagle Forge; John, born Oct. 4, 1782, died at his son's, in Moshannon, in 1852; Henry, born Dec. 4, 1784, lived and died in Harrisburg; Philip, Jr., lived near Clearfield, and died at his daughter's, in the town of Clearfield; Polly, born June 3, 1787, married Hiram J. Miller, and afterwards Isaiah Goodfellow; Elizabeth, born July 31, 1794, married Moses Boggs, associate judge of Clearfield County for seventeen years; Susan (Mrs. John Patton, Sr.), mother of Gen. John Patton, of Curwinsville, still survives, at the age of ninety-two years, born May 10, 1791, at Antes Mill, now Curtin.

ALEXANDER, ELIZABETH, Potter township, died April 23, 1862, aged eighty years.

ALEXANDER, JAMES, of Potter, died Dec. 18, 1850, aged fifty-seven years.

AUSTIN, MRS. JANE B., wife of Thomas, died May 14, 1831.

BAILEY, RICHARD, died in Ferguson township in 1811. He left a widow (Mary) and children,—William, George, John, Jesse, Rachel, and Mary (married to David Meek). William Bailey died in August, 1828, leaving children,—Robert, Mary Stewart, Nancy, James, and William.

BARNHART, HON. HENRY, died in Boggs township, Sept. 4, 1873, aged eighty-eight years. He was the second son of Philip Barnhart, a soldier of the war of the American Revolution. He was born in the year 1786, at a place known as the "Trappe," in Montgomery County, about thirty miles from Philadelphia. His parents removed with him to Lycoming County, and settled at an early period, about 1788, near Jersey Shore, where he spent the boyhood years of his life.

Here he lived until 1806, when the family emigrated into the Bald Eagle valley, and settled upon lands near his late residence.

He married Isabel Holt, fourth daughter of John Holt, one of the early pioneers of the valley. In his youth he was elected captain of a military company, then successively in the line of promotions as major, colonel, and brigade inspector. In each of those positions he served respectively seven years, making a continuous uninterrupted service in the military affairs of the State of twenty-eight years.

In 1832 he was elected as a member of the lower House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1833. In 1856 he was elected one of the associate judges of this county, and discharged the duties of his office until the expiration of his term, thus closing a long and eventful period in public life.

Philip Barnhart, of Howard, died April 26, 1867, aged seventy-four.

BARNHART, JACOB, died in Spring township, Oct. 10, 1874, aged ninety-one years, four months, twenty days, having been born at Trappe, Montgomery Co., May 20, 1783. Oct. 14, 1814, he married Mary Holt, daughter of Col. John Holt, and moved in 1818 to the farm in Nittany valley then belonging to John G. Lowrey, Esq., where he died.

BARNHART, MRS. MARY, widow of Jacob Barnhart, deceased, died in Spring township, Oct. 23, 1879. She was born on the old Holt homestead, near Curtin's dam, May 1, 1792. She was a daughter of Col. John Holt, and married Jacob Barnhart in 1814, and was mother of six children, all of whom survived her. She had two sisters,—Mrs. Nancy Patterson, of Crawford County, who died at the age of ninety-five; Isabella Barnhart, who died in 1877, aged eighty-seven, widow of Col. Henry Barnhart. She was one of the original members of the Methodist Church at Bellefonte.

BAYARD, DR. A. W., died in Bellefonte, Nov. 19, 1860. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812, and bore a number of scars received during the war, and at the time of his death was a United States pensioner. His services at Fort Harrison were especially mentioned, being one of the volunteers to extinguish the fire upon the roof of a building near it. His companion was killed and he was badly wounded, but he succeeded in accomplishing his orders. Gen. Taylor, when President of the United States, gave Dr. Bayard his personal certificate of this noble action, which was

done under his orders and upon which a pension was granted the doctor.

He was highly respected in Bellefonte, and the court adjourned in order that the members of the bar might attend his funeral. His remains were interred on the 21st, and the honors of war accorded by the Bellefonte Fencibles and Centre Dragoons. He was the father of John A. Bayard, a soldier of the Mexican war, who was fatally wounded at Gettysburg, and of Lieut.-Col. George A. Bayard of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania.

BEAR, GEORGE, came from Newberry, York County, in the spring of 1803, and purchased from Christopher Spangler a tract of land lying a short distance east of Rebersburg. Soon after he sold a part of the tract to his brother-in-law, Jacob Long, and this now forms the Strohecker farm; the rest is now owned by his son Adam. He was for many years a justice of the peace. A justice in those days was a man of some distinction. His decision was final, as appeals were seldom taken out. He never applied to an attorney for information on points of law. Any illiterate person elevated to his office was at once transformed into a Solomon in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bear lived at Rebersburg during the latter part of his life, in the house now occupied by his son-in-law, Henry Corman. He built this house. He was born Feb. 26, 1778, died Dec. 31, 1858, and lies buried in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard. Sons,—John, David, Jacob, William, and Adam. These are all dead but the last named, who lives at Rebersburg. Daughters,—Catherine, married to David Mark; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Jordan, Aaronsburg; Rachel, married to Henry Corman; Maria, married to John Brungart; Nancy, wife of William Strohecker, Sugar valley.

BEAVER, JAMES ADDAMS, was born on the 21st day of October, 1837, at Millerstown, Perry Co., Pa. He was the son of Jacob and Ann Eliza (Addams) Beaver. He was educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., where he graduated in August, 1856, having previously passed two years at the academy at Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co., Pa. He studied law in the office of H. N. McAllister, Esq., in Bellefonte, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1859. As a member of the Bellefonte Fencibles, a volunteer company, of which Hon. A. G. Curtin was captain, he acquired some knowledge of military tactics.

When the echoes of rebel guns turned upon Fort Sumter aroused the North, the Bellefonte Fencibles promptly tendered its services, and was the third company to arrive at the camp of rendezvous at Harrisburg. Gen. Beaver was chosen first lieutenant, and it became Company H of the Second Regiment in the three months' service. He was hardly mustered out of the three months' service when, July 22, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, which was ordered to South Carolina, and the lieutenant-colonel was placed in

command of five companies at Fort Walker, occupying the works commanding the entrance to Port Royal Bay. Engaged in active duty upon the islands before Charleston, for the most part having an independent command, he frequently met the enemy by day and night in hostile encounters.

In July, 1862, the regiment was ordered northward, and Sept. 4, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Beaver was promoted colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, a new three-years' regiment, recruited mostly in Centre County. The Antietam campaign was opening, and he was ordered to guard a portion of the Northern Central Railway most exposed to incursions by the enemy, and one of the main lines of supply for the capital and the army. Upon the eve of the battle of Fredericksburg he was ordered up, but was not put into the fight. At Chancellorsville, Col. Beaver, while leading his command, and while at close quarters with the enemy, was shot through the body and carried off the field. He was removed to a hospital in Washington, where he received the most skillful medical aid and attendance. It was near the middle of July before he was sufficiently recovered to return to his regiment. In the mean time the battle of Gettysburg had been fought and won, and the army was again advancing into Virginia. At Bristoe Station and at Mine Run he was actively engaged, at the former place the enemy being handsomely repulsed.

At Po River, on the fourth day after the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, Col. Beaver led his command in a determined fight, holding his ground in the most intrepid manner. At Spottsylvania, the North Anna, and Totopotomoy the struggle on the part of the two armies was no less desperate, but still indecisive. In the first of these Col. Beaver was struck by a Minié-ball, but fortunately was shielded from its full effect by a memoirandum-book, in the thick cover and leaves of which its deadly power was spent. In the charge delivered at Cold Harbor by the division to which he was attached, the most desperate resistance was met, and upon the fall of the leader of the brigade, Col. Beaver succeeded to its command. Here, too, he was again struck, but not disabled.

In the first assault upon the works before Petersburg, on the evening of the 16th of June, while gallantly leading his brigade amid the crash of musketry and a terrific fire of artillery, he received a serious wound from the fragments of a shell, inflicting internal injuries and cutting a ghastly gash in the side. He was again confined to the hospital for weary weeks. Eager to be with his men at the front, he left it before he had entirely recovered. He chanced to reach the field just as his division was preparing to go into battle at Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864. Finding his regiment had moved to the battle-field, he pressed on and joined in the line of battle only in time to be struck down by a ball which crushed his thigh and maimed him for life with the loss of a leg.

Nov. 10, 1864, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, notified Col. Beaver that for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for valuable service at Cold Harbor, the President had appointed him a brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, to rank from the 1st day of August, 1864. With the close of the war Gen. Beaver resumed the practice of law at Bellefonte, and Dec. 26, 1865, was married to Miss Mary A. McAllister, daughter of H. N. McAllister, Esq. His living children are Gilbert, Addams, Hugh McAllister, and Thomas Beaver. His services in the cause of education have been laborious and highly honorable, as president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College and member of the boards of Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., and Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa. He was one of the commissioners who supervised and built the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren. Gen. Beaver's distinguishing characteristics are his earnestness in the discharge of duty, complete mastery of every subject he undertakes, and the thoroughness with which every item of business, however diversified, is disposed of. His career (thus far) culminated in his unanimous nomination for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican party, made in convention May 10, 1882.

BENNER, GEN. PHILIP, was a son of Henry Benner, of Chester County, where he was born in 1762. His father was an active Whig during the Revolution, and was captured and imprisoned. When yet a young man Gen. Benner served in the Revolution, his mother quilting some money in the back of his vest as a provision for his necessities if captured.

After the war Gen. Benner engaged in the iron business at Coventry, in the northern part of Chester County, and had a store in Vincent township, in that county. He married Ruth Roberts, and May 3, 1792, he purchased of Josiah Matlack Rock Forge lands, and removed to Spring Creek to engage in the iron business, and from that time forward until his death was prominently identified with that business and the business interests and prosperity of Centre County. He brought workmen with him from Chester County, and commenced his improvements in May, 1793, at Rock, erecting a house and saw-mill, and in 1794 erected his first forge, and the first in what is now Centre County, the forge making iron in that year. The difficulties he encountered may be estimated from a remark he made: "I had to pack provisions from the eastern counties through the woods to supply ninety-three people." He then erected a grist-mill, and in 1799 the slitting-mill, and Feb. 20, 1800, commenced building the lower forge, adding afterwards a nail-mill, furnace, etc.

Prior warrants had been laid on the land he bought of Matlack, and after he had completed his iron-works in 1802, an ejectment was brought against him by the owners of what were known as the Hubley warrants.

He defended his rights stoutly and gained his case the first time in the lower courts, but failed in the Supreme Court, and on a retrial in 1811 he was defeated and compelled to buy his land a second time. His land titles settled, he opened an iron trade with Pittsburgh, packing iron on horses through to that place, and afterwards hauling it from Rock. He enjoyed, as the result of his enterprise, without competition for many years, the trade in what was termed by him the "Juniata iron" with Pittsburgh and the western country.

Among the foremost in internal improvement, he was the first president (in 1821) of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company, and assisted largely in its construction.

As a politician he was an earnest Democrat, and was twice Presidential elector, notably on the Jackson and Calhoun ticket of 1824, and in 1827 he established the *Centre Democrat*.

Gen. Benner was a very industrious man. He always was out between four and five o'clock in the morning, and from that time until night was always on the alert. Attentive to every detail, like Napoleon, he frequently examined his horses' feet to see that they were well shod, and every teamster had a hammer, extra horseshoes, nails, etc., in case of emergency along the road. He had four- and six-horse teams constantly hauling to Pittsburgh and to Bald Eagle Creek. Once a teamster who sounded his own merits largely applied to the general for employment. "Well," said the general, "my good fellow, did you ever upset your wagon?" "Upset! oh, no, sir! I am too good a driver for that." "Well, then," said the general, "I do not think you will do, for you would not know what to do when you did upset. No man can drive from Rock to Pittsburgh without upsetting. No, you won't do at all."

He had a humorous way of disposing of applicants for work when he had no occasion for them or did not fancy the applicant. Looking at an applicant closely one day, he observed the cloth on the right shoulder of his coat well worn. "My man," said the general, "you are altogether too fond of hunting to be a good workman." His judgment of hunters in general was that they were a worthless race. To another his objection lay to the condition of his pantaloons. "A man," said the general, "who sat down so much as to wear out the seat of his breeches was too lazy a man to be tolerated at Rock."

The borough of Bellefonte bears testimony to his energy and liberality. He aided in the construction of the water-works, and erected quite a number of houses. Many of the best houses of their day were erected by him, and will remain as memorials for a century to come. In addition to the iron business, he had a store in Ferguson township and one in Bellefonte. He accumulated a vast amount of real estate, but his losses were sometimes enormous. He built a steamboat at Pittsburgh, and freighted it with iron,

the venture costing upwards of fifty thousand dollars. The captain had directions to go to New Orleans and exchange for tobacco, with which he was to return for market. The captain sold vessel and freight, sailed to Europe, and never was heard of afterward. He also lost heavily with an iron merchant in Pittsburgh.

His appellation, general, came from an early commission as major-general of militia.

His wife, Ruth, died at Rock, Jan. 7, 1827, aged sixty-two, and the general followed her to the tomb July 27, 1832. He left eight children, of whom Philip was the oldest, Mrs. Thomas Waddle, Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, Mrs. Peninah Kephart, Thomas Benner, Henry Benner, J. Matlack Benner, and Mrs. Ruth Armor. Of these there are still living Mrs. Armor, widow of Maj. James Armor; Thomas Benner, of Ohio; and Henry Benner, of Rock. Philip Benner, Jr., died at Rock, Feb. 17, 1839, aged forty-two; Mrs. Peninah Kephart died Jan. 16, 1876, aged eighty-six years.

BENNER, JOHN, who kept hotel at the Old Fort for many years, was a cousin to Gen. Philip Benner. John Benner married a Livingston. His second wife was a daughter of James Watts, an old settler. John Benner had a number of children,—Levi, John (father of William, who resides near the Fort), Henry, and James.

BERRY, JACOB, and his brother Peter appear to have been among the first settlers in Brush valley. Their names appear in the church records as early as 1797. They had a small store about the year 1813 or 1814, near where Reuben Gramly now lives, about a mile and a half east of Rebersburg.

Jacob was assessed with a distillery in 1803. It was situated near the spring south of Mr. John Bressler's present home. Jacob owned a tract of over a hundred acres, which lay between the present homes of Jefferson Royer and Reuben Gramly,—a tract owned at different periods by Jacob Walter, William Krape, Jacob Long, and Francis Gramly, Sr. The Berrys lived also at Rebersburg during its earlier history. There seem to be no representatives left in the valley.

BIERLY, ANTHONY, was one of the pioneer settlers of Brush valley. He leased a tract of three hundred acres, on part of which Rebersburg is now situated, from Col. Samuel Miles in 1791, and it is probable that he brought his family into the valley in the spring of the same year. They came from Mahantango Creek, now Snyder County. Mr. Bierly and his son Nicholas had been up during the previous fall to clear and put in grain a small piece of ground for the family's subsistence. A Mr. Strawbridge had cleared about half an acre and built a hut on this tract when Mr. Bierly first came, and there were a few huts standing in the woods through other parts of the valley. Mr. Bierly's house was situated about midway between the present homes of Peter S. and An-

thony Bierly. There are several apple-trees around the place which were brought from below, one of which measures thirteen and one-half feet in circumference. During the Revolutionary war Anthony Bierly served in the militia, but it is not known in what engagements he took part. On one or two occasions he, with other parties, followed Indians who had murdered white families. This occurred while he was still living along the Mahantango. He came to the valley with his family through Brush Valley Narrows, over the road which Samuel Miles had opened but a short time before, and was the first man that traveled it in a conveyance. Anthony Bierly was a native of Bavaria; his parents and an only brother, Nicholas, came to America at the same time probably, but in what year is not known. His brother settled in Ohio somewhere. His father's name was Melchior, and he lived along the Mahantango also until the Indian troubles of 1778, when he left with the "Great Runaway," and never returned from the eastern part of the State. His wife brought along a beautifully ornamented bottle from the old country, which is to-day a cherished relic in the family of a great-grandson, Melchior Bierly, of Rebersburg. Anthony Bierly was married to a Miss Warner; he died in 1825, and was eighty-two years of age; both he and his wife lie buried in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard, Rebersburg, and neither grave has a tombstone with an inscription.

Children,—Nicholas, John, Anthony, Margaret, married to John Philips; Mary, married to Michael Kehl; Sarah, first married to Henry Grenninger, and after his decease to George Leash; Anna, married to Philip Glantz; Barbara, married to Frederick Womeldorf; Rosina, married to Christian Gramly; Elizabeth, married to Peter Berry; Eva, married to Michael Ketner; Catharine not married. All the children are dead. (Meyer.)

BIERLY, ANTHONY, JR., was the youngest son of Anthony Bierly, Sr. He also lived on the original Bierly tract, a small part of which he owned. He died July 18, 1857, aged sixty-nine years, ten months, ten days. Children,—Melchior, John, William, Susan (married to Joseph Miller), Rachel (married to Rev. George Young), George, Daniel, and Joseph. All are living. Rev. Young, a minister of the Evangelical Association, died many years ago.

BIERLY, JOHN, second son of Anthony Bierly, Sr., was born Feb. 8, 1779, in Northumberland County, and was about twelve years old when his father came to the valley. His mother used to relate to him how she secreted him, when but a few months old, in a sugar-trough in the woods, and fled with the rest of the children while the Indians made an attack on the settlement. The Indians did not discover him, and he was found uninjured on the return of the family when the danger was over. Mr. Bierly was married to Mary Catharine Berry, of Lancaster, and lived near Rebersburg about forty-five years, then

moved to Sugar valley, near Tylersville, where he died in 1870, aged ninety-one. Most of his children are residents of Sugar valley. Peter S., one of the sons, lived on the old homestead, near Rebersburg. Hon. Willis R. Bierly, now a member of the Legislature from Lycoming County, is a son of Peter S., and grandson of John Bierly.

BIERLY, NICHOLAS, came to Brush valley with his father, Anthony Bierly, and located on the same tract, part of which he owned himself subsequently. He was the oldest son, and the support of the numerous family depended mainly upon himself and his second brother, John, for their father was sickly and unable to do much. He had to work hard to pull through. He was married to Lucy, a daughter of John Buchtell, who came into the valley about the same time or soon after the Bierlys moved in. Nicholas lived in the house now occupied by his son, Anthony, where they died, and are both buried in the Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery, Rebersburg; no tombstones to mark their graves. Nicholas Bierly died July 25, 1848, aged seventy-three years; his wife died March 26, 1851, aged seventy-three years.

There were ten children,—Nicholas, born Feb. 12, 1799, died in Sugar valley, aged seventy-eight years; Hannah, born May 26, 1800, married to Henry Meyer, residing three miles east of Rebersburg; Michael, born Nov. 25, 1801, lives at Madisonburg; John, born Sept. 25, 1803, lives west of Rebersburg two miles; David, born Dec. 6, 1805, moved to Ohio; Anthony, born Aug. 26, 1807, lives on the old farm; Reuben, born March 8, 1809, removed to Missouri; Peter, born April 13, 1814, died near Milesburg; Simeon, born March 25, 1817, dead; George, born July 17, 1819, moved to Ohio.

BLAKELY, ELIZABETH, died April 13, 1879, at the residence of Mr. W. S. Gray, in Stormstown, aged eighty years. She was well known in all parts of Centre County, having followed the profession of teaching for the last fifty years, and also filled the position of governess in a number of the best families in the county. She never married, but lived a modest, blameless, Christian life, the virtues of which are now jewels in her heavenly crown. She never left a position that she was not followed by the best wishes, or did not leave a lasting impression of her goodness and earnestness on the minds of those under her charge, or of those with whom she came in contact otherwise.

BOAL, DAVID, died in Harris township, at the residence of his son, Capt. George Boal, on the 14th of March, 1837, aged seventy-three years. He emigrated from Ireland upon the suppression of the Rebellion of 1798, and settled in Penn's valley, where his character was without spot or blemish. He early connected himself with the Slab Cabin Church, was elected an elder, and served as such until his death. His place adjoined the town of Boalsburg, and from that circumstance the town took its name.

His children were Mrs. Elizabeth Brisbin, Mary, wife of Hiland Biddle, Hon. George Boal, and John Boal.

BOGGS, ANDREW, the first settler, died in 1776, leaving a widow and seven children,—five sons and two daughters. His wife's maiden name was Margery Harris. Andrew, the eldest son, left home soon after his father's death, married a Miss Little, of Stone valley, and after some years removed to Ross County, Ohio. Robert (the judge) was the second son. Joseph married Catherine, daughter of Richard Malone, and with his brother-in-law, John Gilmore, about the year 1800, moved to Ross County, Ohio, where many of their descendants yet reside. John, the fourth son, was killed by a dirk-knife in the hands of a Spaniard in Tennessee, and William by an accident at the raising of John Sherrick's barn, near Milesburg. Nancy married John Gilmore, and Jane married David Elder, and resided on Spruce Creek. Mrs. Margery Boggs died in 1809 on the place where they settled, and was buried in Milesburg graveyard beside her son, Judge Robert Boggs.

BOGGS, JUDGE ROBERT, died Sept. 12, 1806, aged forty-six years. When sixteen years old, in consequence of the death of his father, he took charge of the family, and in 1798 married Esther Swanzey, daughter of William Swanzey, Esq., who lived near Jacksonville. Judge Boggs resided and died where his father settled, and in his will (dated Oct. 25, 1802) he directs his mother to "have a comfortable living out of the tract of land whereon I now reside, opposite old town on Bald Eagle Creek." His wife Esther was born in Cumberland County in March, 1776, and married, after Judge Boggs' decease, Ezekiel Zimmerman. She died near Magnolia, Ill., in 1852. She had four children by Judge Boggs. Isabella Campbell married, Sept. 16, 1816, George Henning, a hatter, removed to Ithaca, N. Y., thence to Fond du Lac, Wis., where she died. George Henning died in Fond du Lac in 1853. Margery H., born July, 1802, married Reuben Lyon, of Ithaca, and died there in 1834. Rev. John Harris Boggs, born June 22, 1804, married Catherine Hoover (born March 30, 1803), June 14, 1826, both living, 1882, at Boone, Boone Co., Iowa, with ten living children, with thirty-seven grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren. Judge Boggs' youngest daughter, Ann, married William Foster, of Bellefonte, removed to Elmira, N. Y., and died there in 1844.

John C. Henning, of Hudson, Wis., writes, "In 1821 my father (George Henning) removed to Milesburg, and occupied the house and lot next below the bridge. At that time there was a two-story warehouse on the rear end of the lot next the creek. In 1823 we removed to Bellefonte, my father purchasing the stone house on the south end of Main Street (Allegheny Street?), near the road leading to the big spring. In the spring of 1805 my father and family removed to Ithaca, N. Y."

Benjamin S. Henning, born at Ithaca, resides in New York, is vice-president of Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad, and largely interested in the Long Island Consolidated Railroad, Florida Central, and Western Railroads, etc. Sarah H., married to Dr. William Wiley, resides at Pond du Lac. Isabella B. married John L. Thompson, now a widow, resides at Atchison, Kan. Sarah A., at Kansas City.

BOGGS, JOHN, who was a prominent man in Cumberland County, paymaster of militia, sheriff of Cumberland County from 1780 to 1783, and justice of the Common Pleas of Franklin County in 1786. He removed to Buffalo Run in 1795, lived on the place now owned by Henderson (above Roopsburg), and died in December, 1796, age sixty-four. He was the first person buried in Bellefonte, on the hill where Daniel Rhoads, Esq., now lives, which was first intended for a public cemetery. When the present one was made his body was removed to it. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Johnston, died July 11, 1815. She was a sister of Dr. Robert Johnston, of near Waynesboro', Franklin Co., a celebrated surgeon of the Revolutionary army. Col. James Dunlop's wife was Jane Boggs, sister of John Boggs. The children of John Boggs and Elizabeth Johnston were: 1, Andrew Boggs, Esq., the lawyer, born Sept. 1, 1773. (See bar list for notice of him.) 2, Elizabeth, born January, 1775; married James McLanahan, of Baltimore. 3, Dr. Johnston Boggs, born June 7, 1776, of Franklin County. 4, Francis Boggs, born Feb. 25, 1778. 5, Ann Boggs, born Oct. 24, 1779. Ann Boggs married first Col. William W. Miles June 22, 1799, and in May, 1814, John Mitchell, Esq., afterwards member of Congress and canal commissioner. 6, Mary Boggs, born Nov. 19, 1781; died, June 14, 1809. 7, Jane Boggs, born March 13, 1784, who married John Royer, of Huntingdon County, a prominent politician and iron-worker; they removed to Johnstown, Pa., where Mrs. Royer died at the residence of her son-in-law, Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing (now of Pottsville), Oct. 28, 1869, aged eighty-five. 8, John Boggs, of Franklin County, born Aug. 18, 1787, father of Mrs. Bishop de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem.

BOGGS, WILLIAM, who died in October, 1816, was a brother of Moses Boggs, and had the following sisters: Mrs. Martha Stevens, Mrs. Jane Hoover, Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, and Rebecca Boggs. This family was not related to Andrew Boggs, the first settler. Moses Boggs' death was caused by a fall from an apple-tree. His father's name was also Robert Boggs. Robert Boggs also lived and died in the neighborhood of Milesburg.

BOLLANDER, STEPHEN, came from Cocalico township, Lancaster County, as stated in an old deed for a tract of land on which the west end of Rebersburg is now located. The deed was written Dec. 1, 1791, and it is probable that Mr. Bollander came into the valley about that time. Col. Henry Royer's farm is included in the tract named. Mr. Bollander lived in a house

which used to stand somewhere between the present homes of Philip Hubler and Col. Royer. He moved to Ohio eight or ten years after his arrival in Brush valley. There are no descendants remaining in the valley.

BREW, THADDEUS, died in Bellefonte May 17, 1875. Thaddeus Brew was born at Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, on the 22d of February, 1786. He was married in Dysart, on the 22d of February, 1811, to Mary Curtin, a sister of the father of John, Roland, and Ex-Governor Curtin, and on the 22d of April, 1831, sailed with his wife for America, arriving in Bellefonte the following June, where he has been a citizen ever since. He was the father of Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Schnell, Mrs. McClain, and A. S. Brew.

BRADY, WILLIAM PERRY, was a grandson of Capt. John Brady, of the Revolution, killed by the Indians near Muncy Hill, April 11, 1779, and son of John Brady (sheriff of Northumberland County), who, when only a youth of fifteen years, was wounded as he fought by his father's side in the battle of Brandywine. William P. Brady resided at Aaronsburg, working at his trade, cabinet-making, when the war broke out, in 1812. He volunteered in Capt. George Records' company, and one of the volunteers on board of Perry's fleet, and honored by the State with a medal for his services at Perry's victory, Sept. 10, 1813, on Lake Erie.

While Capt. Records' company was at Lake Erie, Commodore Perry, not having a sufficient number of marines, called for volunteers, and those indicated on the roll of 1813 volunteered. William P. Brady was the first who volunteered. Before Perry sailed Gen. Hugh Brady came to Erie, and through his influence W. P. Brady was made a purser's steward. He was attached to one of the smaller vessels, which had to be abandoned, and he was the last man to leave his gun. His shirt-sleeves were shot away. He took great pride in that shirt, and often showed it to his friends in after-years.

In 1846 he was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Pennsylvania Senate, which place he retained until his death at Harrisburg, April 4, 1864, aged sixty-nine years, one month, and nineteen days. He was widely known for his genial disposition and great conversational powers. His wife was Rachel, daughter of Lyons Mussina, of Aaronsburg. She died Dec. 8, 1849, and is buried beside her husband at Salona, Clinton Co., leaving children,—Lyons M. Brady, etc.

BRISBEN, WILLIAM, died in Ferguson township in the spring of 1809. He left a widow, Elizabeth, and ten children,—Agnes, Widow Marroo, Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, John, Joshua, Mrs. Sarah Whitehill, James, Samuel, Enos, Ezra, and Mary.

BRUNGART, GEORGE, of Miles township, was the third son of Martin Brungart. He owned part of his father's first purchase. In 1820 he built on his farm a tannery, of which Jacob Steffy, also a York

County emigrant, took charge in 1824, and superintended it for sixteen years. It ceased to be operated many years ago. Mr. Brungart used to make a plow, which was a great improvement on the clumsy implements then in use. This was forty or fifty years ago, and his plows now are curious relics. It was the plow alluded to in the old saying of some person "that no man was rich unless he owned a long-barreled shot-gun, a red *wamus*, and a Brungart's plow." He was married to Sarah Kehl, whose mother, Mrs. Catharine Kehl, was a sister of Conrad Weiser. There were four sons,—Jacob, who lives at Rebersburg; George, who lives on the old Dubbs' farm, east end of the valley; Daniel, who also resides at Rebersburg; and William, who is dead. Of the daughters, Catharine was married to J. W. Erheart; Susan, to Jeremiah Haines, of Rebersburg; and Sarah, to Hon. Samuel Frank, one of the present associate judges of Centre County. Mrs. Frank is the only surviving daughter. Like nearly all the emigrants from York County, Mr. Brungart lived to a ripe old age. He died Dec. 21, 1877, aged eighty-nine; lies buried at Rebersburg.—(Meyer.)

BRUNGART, JACOB, second son of Martin, lived on the farm now owned by his son Samuel. He was drafted in 1813, but, being so situated that he could not go to the army unless at a great sacrifice financially, he made a contract with William P. Brady, then residing at Aaronsburg, to go as a substitute. Mr. Brungart paid Brady sixty dollars, and presented him with a pair of shoes.

Jacob Brungart was born Jan. 15, 1786, died Sept. 5, 1862. He had six sons,—John, George, Jacob, Frederick, Martin, and Samuel; the first three named are dead. There were six daughters,—Mary, married to John Heckman; Susan, wife of John Weaver; Catharine, wife of Adam Bear, Rebersburg; Margaret, married to Jacob Smeltzer; Regina, married to John Schaeffer; and Sarah, wife of William Johnson. All are living except Margaret.

BRUNGART, MARTIN, came from the neighborhood of Hanover, York County, in 1798. He purchased a Mr. Kreamer's interest in a lease for a tract of land in the eastern part of Brush valley, and located on it permanently. There are many descendants in Brush, Sugar, and Nittany valleys. Mr. Brungart and his wife are buried in the old graveyard at Rebersburg, without any monument to show their last resting-place. Many of the old settlers are thus buried.

Children,—Martin, Jacob, George, and John were the sons. Jacob and George remained residents of Miles township, and they are briefly noticed above. Of Mr. Brungart's daughters, two remained in York County, one of whom, Barbara, was married to Daniel Bear; the other, whose name could not be ascertained, was married to a Mr. Yutzy. The rest came to Centre County. Elizabeth, married to Frederick Albright, who used to live where Mr. Reed now resides; he sold his property in 1817 and went to Ohio.

Another of the daughters was married to Jacob Albright, Penn's valley; Mary, married to John Weaver; and Susan was married to George Geiswain, of Penn's valley. None of the children are now living.

BRYSON, REV. ROBERT C., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co., died April 13, 1873. Mr. Bryson was born Dec. 3, 1828. He prosecuted his academical studies at Danville, Lewisburg, and McEwensville, and afterwards graduated at Princeton. He was licensed to preach in 1859, and was first installed as pastor over the church of Ashland, Pa., by the Presbytery of Northumberland. About the year 1863 he was called to the Pine Grove Church Presbytery of Huntingdon, where he soon won the confidence, esteem, and love of all who knew him.

BUCHANAN, GEN. GEORGE, died at his residence at Auchentorlie Farm, near Penn Hall, this county, on the 9th of June, 1879, aged eighty-two years, ten months, and twelve days.

He was a son of Dr. George Buchanan, of Baltimore, and was a grandson of Governor Thomas McKean, brother of Admiral Buchanan, of the Confederate navy, who was badly wounded during the naval battle in Mobile Bay, Admiral Farragut commanding the Federal fleet. He was also the father of Lieut. Evan M. Buchanan, of the United States army, who gave his life for his country in the war of the Rebellion, and Commander Thomas McKean Buchanan, who was killed in a naval battle in Bayou Teche, La., during the late war. Both these youthful heroes sleep their last sleep in the beautiful cemetery at Bellefonte. A daughter, who had been married to a Mr. Everett, from Massachusetts, lies also buried here. A third son, G. Lloyd Buchanan, rests in the graveyard at Spring Mills. In religion, Gen. Buchanan adhered to the Episcopal Church; in politics he was an ardent Whig until that once great party was dissolved, when he attached to the Democratic party, with which he acted up to the time of his death.

He held the office of prothonotary of Centre County for a time by appointment by the Governor. He also served for several terms as justice of the peace in Gregg township, where he had his home for many years.

BUCHTEL, JOHN, came to Brush valley from Penn township, now Snyder County, near McKee's Half-Falls, in 1790, purchasing from Col. Samuel Miles the "William Wistar" warrantee, immediately west of Rebersburg, three hundred and thirty-four acres, late Hubler place, Col. H. Royer, etc. He was a cooper by trade, an excellent mechanic, devoting much attention to astrology, deeply versed in its lore. His attainments in the useful branches of knowledge were of a high order. He died in 1809, leaving a widow, Catherine, and nine children,—John, Agnes (married to Michael Meyer), Martin, Peter, Solomon, Catherine

(married to Simon Pickle), Mary (married to Abraham Kreamer), Lutzanan (married to Nicholas Bierly), Elizabeth, married to John George Moyer. Elizabeth died before her father, leaving seven children,—Elizabeth (married to Frederick Richter), Barbara (to Jacob Haines), Julia, Sofranna, George, Mary, and Margaret.

BURCHFIELD, HON. WILLIAM, of Ferguson, died June 13, 1873, aged about seventy-two. Judge Burchfield, while hauling logs, about eight weeks prior to his death, fell and was caught between a roller and a stone, resulting in compound fracture and dislocation of the ankle-joint. For eight weeks all that medical skill could do was done to alleviate his suffering and restore him to health. His son, Dr. J. P. Burchfield, Drs. Fisher, Smith, and Dale were in attendance, doing all that could be done, but despite of every effort he grew worse, and on the 7th of June, acting on the advice of his physicians, he consented to have his leg amputated, which was done by Dr. Fisher. For a few days after the operation was performed he gradually improved, and there was strong hope of his recovery, but the loss of a limb and the suffering he had endured proved too much for his enfeebled constitution. He was elected associate judge in 1856, and at the time of his death was acting jury commissioner.

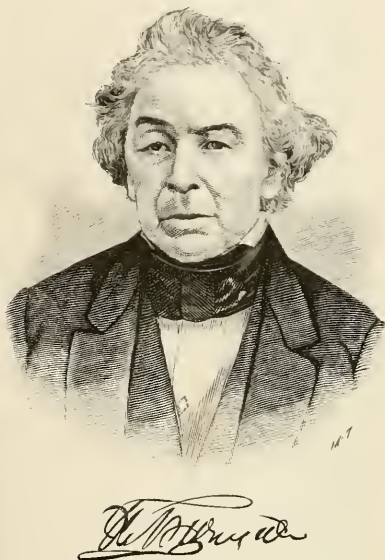
BURNSIDE, HON. THOMAS, was born near Newton Stewart, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, July 28, 1782. He came with his father's (William Burnside) family in 1792 to Montgomery County, his father locating near Fairview, in Lower Providence, in that county. In November, 1800, he commenced the study of law under Hon. Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar Feb. 13, 1804, and in March removed and settled in Bellefonte.

In 1811 he was elected to the State Senate, and was an active supporter of Governor Simon Snyder in all the war measures of 1812. In 1815 he was elected to Congress, and served during the memorable session of 1816. In the summer of the same year he was appointed by Governor Snyder president judge of the Luzerne district. He resigned this position in 1818, and resumed practice at Bellefonte. In 1823 he was again elected to the State Senate, of which body he was chosen Speaker.

In 1826, before his senatorial term had expired, he was appointed president judge of the Fourth Judicial District (Centre, etc.), which office he held until 1841, when he was appointed president judge of the Seventh Judicial District (Bucks and Montgomery). On the 1st of January, 1845, he was commissioned one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, an office which he filled with honor up to the time of his death.

As remarked by Governor Curtin, "Judge Burnside was a man of indomitable will, and had that intensity of purpose which baffled want, poverty, and ill-fortune. He came to this county when it was comparatively a wilderness, without means or friends, and

supplied the want of early educational training by his energy and perseverance. His goodness of heart and open-handed hospitality soon surrounded him with a circle of steadfast personal friends, and his large and liberal views of progress, with his lofty State pride, made him a captain of men and a ruling spirit."



As a judge, he possessed a keen and discriminating sense of justice and extensive knowledge of law and moral courage to carry its mandate into execution. As remarked by Hon. James Macmanus, one of his students, his great strength of mind, common sense, and quickness of apprehension enabled him to grasp the main points of a case, and with a vigorous step and stately march he would clear away the rubbish of technicality, caring only for the justice of the cause before him. Mr. Macmanus relates that upon the occasion of some eminent visitor arriving at the judge's house in Bellefonte, Mrs. Burnside sent Mr. Macmanus for the judge, who was holding court at Lewis-town. It was late in the week, and a canal case to try, the judge asked the lawyers to continue to oblige him. They replied the case was important, the witnesses from a distance. "Well, then, go on; I will try it for you," said Judge Burnside. Taking a little time to get the facts accurately he drove the case through, and charged the jury, and was ready by the time he had fixed upon to go home, and, what was remarkable, his opinion was the only one sustained of several which went up from different districts the canal passed through involving precisely similar questions of law.

Judge Burnside took a deep and lively interest in all the public enterprises of the day, turnpikes, canals, railroads, and there are few public improvements, whether in our own immediate neighborhood or in more remote portions of the State, which do not owe much of their success to his exertion and influence. If ever he was biased on the bench it was by any delay caused by riots or tumults obstructing their progress even temporarily. The late Judge A. S. Wilson used to relate an anecdote in point. I was concerned when at the bar for a poor Irishman, who with others had been convicted of a riot on the canal near Lewis-town, to my utter surprise, and was called up with the rest for sentence. "Why," I remonstrated with the court, "the evidence shows clearly my client was on the other side of the river when the riot took place." "It don't matter," said Judge Burnside, "if he could have gotten over he would have been in it."

In person the judge was of medium height, prominent nose and eyes, dark complexion, and rather noted for want of comeliness of features. His kindness and blunt honesty made ample amends for his lack of personal beauty. In the language of Mr. Macmanus, the judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave as when he first put it on.

Judge Burnside died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Morris, in Germantown, Tuesday evening, March 25, 1857, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His first wife, Mary Fleming, died Feb. 28, 1813, at the early age of twenty-eight. Her children were Mrs. Harvey Mann, of Boiling Spring; Mrs. Mary Morris, and late Hon. James Burnside. By his second wife, Ellen Winters, he also had children, now residing in Bellefonte,—Miss Lucy Burnside, Thomas Burnside, and Mrs. Frances Boal. Mrs. Ellen W. Burnside died in Bellefonte, June 3, 1859, aged seventy-three years, eight months, and seventeen days.

BURNSIDE, HON. JAMES, was born in Bellefonte, Feb. 22, 1807. He was the eldest son of Hon. Thomas Burnside. In 1824 he was a student at the Bellefonte Academy, and in 1828 graduated with the highest honors at Dickinson College. His study of law was prosecuted in his father's office. He was admitted in November, 1830, by the court in which his father presided, and at once commenced the practice of his profession under the same stern and impartial regime.

In October, 1844, he was elected member of the Assembly, and re-elected in 1845. While in this position he gave proof of great ability. His speech, Feb. 3, 1846, upon an amendment which he proposed to the State Constitution in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature was a particularly able effort.

He was married June 2, 1846, to Rachel, daughter of Hon. Simon Cameron.

When the Twenty-fifth Judicial District was erected, Governor Bigler commissioned him its first judge, April 20, 1853, and in October he was elected without

opposition to the same high position. He was eminently distinguished upon the bench for his calm impartiality, yet off of it he was a lenient citizen and indulgent friend. In his private relations he displayed many qualities of head and heart which endeared him to his friends and the people. Had he lived higher honors were apparently in store for him, but with only half of his years of usefulness expended he was called suddenly away. He was instantly killed by being thrown from a buggy, July 1, 1859, leaving a widow, since deceased, and two sons and a daughter.

BAILEY, WILLIAM, merchant, Ferguson township, died March 9, 1848, aged fifty-four years.

BAIRD, JANE, wife of Samuel, Spring, died May 1, 1851.

BAIRD, NANCY, wife of William, Sr., Spring, died Sept. 23, 1855, aged seventy years.

BAKER, SAMUEL, school-teacher, Howard, died Oct. 28, 1849, aged thirty-nine years.

BARBER, JAMES, died Oct. 19, 1867, aged seventy-one years.

BATHURST, ANTES, Boggs, died Sept. 18, 1879, aged eighty-three. Sixty years a member of the Methodist Church.

BATHURST, JAMES, Boggs, died Nov. 3, 1871, aged sixty years.

BECHDOL, DAVID, Liberty, died June 22, 1851, aged seventy-five years.

BELL, JOHN, Esq., Boalsburg, died Aug. 21, 1837, aged forty-one years.

BENNER, JOHN, died July 2, 1862.

BLAIR, DAVID, Milesburg, died March 25, 1863, aged seventy-five years.

BLAIR, ELEANOR, Boggs, died Nov. 6, 1833, aged seventy-seven years.

BOAL, ELIZABETH (wife of James), Potter, died Nov. 15, 1832, aged sixty-five years.

BOAZ, JOHN, Burnside, died June 19, 1880, aged eighty-eight years.

BOTORT, JACOB, SR., Ferguson, died Feb. 22, 1866, aged seventy-two years.

BRISBIN, JOHN, SR., Potter, died Jan. 19, 1845, aged eighty-four years.

BRISBIN, JOHN, JR., born Dec. 30, 1776, died May 25, 1854.

CALDWELL, THOMAS, ESQ., died in Bellefonte, Nov. 4, 1869, aged sixty-eight. He was at one time a candidate for sheriff of the county, and came within twenty-three votes of being elected. He was elected justice of the peace by the people of the borough, which office he held for two terms, filling the office with entire satisfaction to those who had business with him. He was a man of remarkably strong common sense, and seemed to grasp the right side of the most intricate question without any difficulty.

CALDWELL, JANE, daughter of William Wilson, born in the autumn of 1776, near Jacksonville, on the farm (1856) owned by Robert Holmes. She was a daughter of William Wilson, who was one of the

earliest settlers of the county, but was obliged to leave the valley by incursions of the Indians. She married at Carlisle and was left a widow, and moved to Centre County in 1838. She died July 19, 1856.

CALLAHAN, CHARLES B., born in 1800, was a grandson of Dr. Charles Beyer, of Lewisburg, and the son of a school-teacher there. He was a tailor by trade, but also an architect of considerable ability, in that capacity erecting the old Reynolds Arcade, also the Conrad House in Bellefonte, and other good dwellings. He was killed at Howard, June 20, 1864, by the caving in of a mine, and is buried at Hublersburg, where his widow, Margaret, resided after his death. Two of Mr. Callahan's sons lost their lives in defense of the Union; a daughter, Celia, is married to Lot Bergstresser, of Hublersburg.

CAMBRIDGE, CONSTANS, died Aug. 17, 1875, aged seventy-five. He was a native of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. At an early age he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, after a perilous voyage of over three months. He traveled to Philadelphia on foot, but on arriving in the city learned his people had emigrated to Centre County, when he was compelled to retrace his steps back by way of Harrisburg and Lewistown through a wilderness of country, but finally found his people located on a farm near the village of Milesburg.

Although receiving a thorough education in his native country, on landing in America he chose the life of peace and quietness,—that of a farmer. He never aspired or held a position politically of any kind, although a resident of Centre County for sixty years, his vote of 1874 being his fifty-first annual vote cast in his adopted county, never having missed a fall election from the date of his naturalization. In 1853 he removed to Benner township, near the town of Unionville. He was the father of ten children,—six sons and four daughters.

CAMPBELL, CLEARY, was one of the pioneers of lower Bald Eagle valley. Charles Lukens mentions the fact that, when he came up to survey the officers' tracts, Cleary Campbell was settled upon the William Glass warrantee, upon which a part of the city of Lock Haven now stands. In 1779 he retired to Penn's township, near Selinsgrove, but was among the first to return, and was assessor of Bald Eagle township in 1787. He died on his place, near Howard, in August, 1809, leaving several children. William was his eldest son, Sarah Delong and Margaret Delong were his daughters, Allen Campbell his youngest son. Sarah died in Liberty township, Dec. 9, 1857, in her eighty-fifth year. She was born in 1773, married first a McCloskey, by whom she had two children, afterwards, in 1807, married Jonathan Delong. She was highly respected for her Christian character.

CAMPBELL, DAVID, died in Unionville, March 7, 1879, aged sixty-nine years, five months, three days. He was a man endowed with an indomitable will and a vast amount of perseverance. He was born in Cen-

tre County, about one and a half miles above Unionville, in the year 1809. His father had located there about three years previous. "Squire," then a boy, was sent to John Hartsock, at Stormstown, to learn the blacksmith trade, after completing which he removed to Bellefonte and went into the employ of John Hall, working faithfully and long for him. Like all young men at that time he got the western fever, so he took himself to Ohio to amass a fortune. He remained there about one year. Returning to Bellefonte he purchased the shops from his old employer, Hall, and set up business for himself, carrying on a lively trade for a number of years successfully. It is said he was the fastest workman at the anvil at that time in this section of the country. He made the first elliptic spring that came into use in this section of the country in the year 1835. After that time it came into general use. He also was the inventor of other useful articles connected with his trade. He married, in 1833, Jane Gillespie, by whom he had nine children, all of whom died but one daughter.

He was elected a justice of the peace in Bellefonte in the year 1833, and continued in office until 1847. Elected by the Democratic party, of which he was then an ardent advocate, in 1854 he went over to the Know-Nothings, ever after remaining with the Republican party.

In 1854 he purchased a farm near the old homestead, on the base of the Allegheny Mountain, called Bell Grove Farm, one and a half miles from Unionville.

CAMPBELL, JAMES W., died at his residence near Pine Grove Mills, in Centre County, on the night of Dec. 29, 1878, at the age of sixty-four years and eleven months. Mr. Campbell was born in Centre County, Pa., his father, John Campbell, coming into the county with the first settlers. While he was but a lad his mother died, leaving him to depend on his father for his early education and moral training. He taught successfully trigonometry, surveying, and other higher branches. When he was eighteen years of age he began teaching, spending his winters in the school-room and the summers on the farm working for his father. Though stern, and sometimes even rigid in his discipline, yet he was kind and generous, always showing a warm sympathy for those of his pupils who seemed to have but few friends, and to be less fortunate than their school-fellows.

At the age of twenty-five years he married Mary Pennington, of Penn's valley. With the aid of his noble Christian wife he brought up nine children, all of whom lived to be men and women. The oldest, John, was killed in the army. Henry, present commissioner of Centre County, was also in the army. Eight of them are now living, and by his indefatigable energy and industry he has given them all a fair education, two of them collegiate courses, one of whom is a lawyer and the other a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CANFIELD, DR. IRA D., was found drowned in the river near Renovo, in September, 1867. His mind was impaired some years before his decease, and it was supposed he ended his own life. He was born at Morristown, N. J., Feb. 1, 1806, studied medicine at Reading, and was an eminent practitioner of Centre and Clinton Counties for over fifty years. He left a son, Dr. Ira D. Canfield, Jr.

CHAMBERS, ELLIAH, came into Penn's valley from New Jersey, and first located near where Boalsburg now stands. He had been a soldier in the Revolution, and was in the battle at Monmouth. He was a cabinet-maker and farmer. He removed into Patton in 1834, and died there in 1853, aged ninety-four years. His children were twelve in number, of whom Elijah Chambers, Mrs. Henry Hartsock, and Mrs. Henry Meek are still living.

CHAMBERS, JAMES A., local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died May 10, 1879, aged seventy-three years. He was a bachelor, and by close attention to business acquired a good fortune. He was a very upright and kind man. He was buried in the Half-Moon burying-ground, on the hill beside his farm, alongside of his father and mother.

CONSER, JOHN S., was born at Middletown, Dauphin Co., May 24, 1782. He moved to Lewisburg, Union Co., in 1802; thence, April 5, 1823, to Rebersburg, where he lived twenty-one years. He was a justice of the peace during part of the time that he resided at the last-named place, and was a man of intelligence and influence. He removed to Logansville, Clinton Co., in 1844; stayed there ten years; moved, March 20, 1854, to Dunnsburg, same county, where he died, Dec. 10, 1854. His wife died Aug. 24, 1854; both are buried at Dunnsburg. Mr. Conser purchased the old log church at Rebersburg for fifty dollars, and used the material in the construction of his house, now owned by Cyrus Erheart. He built the Evangelical Church at Rebersburg.

Children,—Daniel, the eldest, died several years ago (he was a resident of Rebersburg; his widow survives him); Mary, married to Benjamin Deise; Hannah, married to Joseph Horner; Rev. Solomon L. M., residing at Baltimore; George; Levi, merchant at Logansville; and John, dead.

COOK, MARTHA WALKER, born in Bellefonte in 1807, daughter of Judge Jonathan H. Walker, and sister of Hon. Robert J. Walker, married, Jan. 1, 1815, Lieut. Cook, afterwards Gen. William Cook, of New Jersey. She began to distinguish herself as a writer about the year 1860 by her contributions to *The Continental Monthly Magazine*, of which her brother was the editor. During the Rebellion and while her brother was absent on a special mission intrusted to him by President Lincoln, Mrs. Cook edited and conducted the magazine. She also translated the life of Chopin from the original of Liszt, and before her death had been busily engaged in the translation of several Polish works, including those

of the poet Krazinski. She was the mother of E. B. Cook, author of works on chess. She died at Washington City, Sept. 18, 1874.

COOK, WILLIAM, died in Bellefonte, March 11, 1876. Capt. Cook was born at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, of Quaker parentage, on the 14th day of April, 1799. About the year 1810, he being then eleven years old, the family moved from Philadelphia to Danville, then Northumberland County, where the balance of his boyhood days were spent. Going to Milton he there learned coach-making, and, after working at it a while, came to Bellefonte, in October, 1829. Albert Ammerman and Capt. Cook, we believe, established the first coach-shop in Bellefonte. In the year 1851, Mr. Cook was appointed a conductor on the Portage Railroad. He returned to Bellefonte and resumed his old business, working at it until some time in 1852, when he was appointed postmaster by President Pierce. In this office Capt. Cook was continued by President Pierce's successor, Mr. Buchanan, and by Mr. Buchanan's successor, Mr. Lincoln, for four years, making his term as postmaster of Bellefonte twelve years in all. After his retirement from the postmastership, Capt. Cook filled the offices of street commissioner and overseer of the poor for several years. He had a family of nine children, namely, William, Henry, James, Samuel, Andrew, Charles, Claude, George, and Mary. William lives now in Missouri; Henry, who is a tailor, is in the South; James was mortally wounded at Antietam; Samuel also went into the army, was taken prisoner and, it is said, was starved to death at Andersonville.

COOPER, REV. SAMUEL M., graduated at Jefferson College in 1836, and in 1838 was received into the Huntingdon Presbytery as a candidate for the ministry. He completed his theological course at Princeton. He was licensed to preach April 16, 1840. In that year he married Miss Nancy Forsythe, and soon after received a call from the Lick Run congregation, previously under the care of Rev. James Linn. He preached at Lick Run from 1840 to 1852, when failing health compelled his withdrawal from the charge. After that he continued to conduct the Jacksonville Female Seminary, which he had established while in the Lick Run pastorate. His wife died, and as she had been the mainstay in the conduct of the school, he gave up the seminary and accepted a call to supply the church of Little valley. While in that charge he died in July, 1860. He left one daughter and two sons.

CORMAN, GEORGE J., came from Lebanon County about the year 1811. His father, George, came at the same time and purchased the farm recently bought by Jacob Shultz, and formerly known as the Smull farm, near Rebersburg. Later he purchased the farm near Wolf's Mill, and now belonging to Henry Corman. George J., the subject of this sketch, was married to Sarah Harper, daughter of Henry Harper, a soldier of the war of 1812. She is still living, and is

well and able to move about at ninety years of age. Mr. Corman was born July 3, 1789; died Nov. 5, 1855. The children, four daughters and one son, are all living. Henry lives at Rebersburg. Catharine was born Sept. 24, 1817, was married to David Wither (deceased); Sarah, born Sept. 1819, is married to Jacob Brungart, and lives at Rebersburg; Mary, born July 23, 1821, is married to Reuben Meyer, and lives in Sugar valley; Rebecca, born June 22, 1823, was twice married, first to Joseph Meyer, Boalsburg, and after his decease to David Sparr, also a resident of Boalsburg.

Old Mr. Corman, father of George J., died Aug. 23, 1820, aged sixty-nine years, ten months, seventeen days. Father and son are buried alongside of each other in the Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery.

CURTIN, DR. CONSTANS, died April 10, 1842, aged fifty-seven. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this county in 1806. He completed his professional studies under Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and located in Bellefonte in 1810. He was an accomplished and skillful physician, whilst his hospitality and generosity endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

CURTIN, ROLAND, SR., was born in Ireland, and educated in Paris, where he narrowly escaped the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. He came first to Philipsburg, then started a store at Milesburg as early as March, 1797, and was a resident of Bellefonte, keeping store in 1800, when he married, November 25th, Margery Gregg, daughter of John Gregg, of Cumberland County. In 1803 he was coroner of the county, and elected sheriff in October, 1806. In 1810, in connection with Moses Boggs, he erected the forge at Eagle Works, became sole owner in 1815, and in 1818 erected Eagle Furnace. In April, 1825, he purchased the grist- and saw-mills of Philip Antes at Curtin Station, and in 1830 built the rolling-mill, for which Thomas C. Lewis was the contractor and architect. He was prominently identified with all the public improvements (turnpike, Bald Eagle Canal, etc.) made within the county, in which he always took an active interest. Mrs. Margery Gregg Curtin died Jan. 15, 1813, and Mr. Curtin then married Jane Gregg, a daughter of Hon. Andrew Gregg, Bellefonte. Shortly before his death Mr. Curtin removed from the works to Bellefonte, where he died Nov. 8, 1850, aged eighty-six years. His first wife's children were Roland Curtin, Jr., Austin, James, and John Curtin. The Hon. A. G. Curtin, Mrs. Dr. William Irvin (deceased), Mrs. Thomas R. Reynolds, Mrs. Dr. William H. Allen, of Girard College (deceased), and Constans Curtin, of Eagle Works, were children of his second wife, Mrs. Jane Curtin, who died Feb. 20, 1854. She was born in Penn's valley, Feb. 17, 1791.

CURTIN, ROLAND, JR., died Aug. 15, 1875. Roland Curtin was born on the 2d day of September, 1808, in the stone house on the corner of Allegheny

Street and Cherry Alley, lately occupied by John B. Awl, and was the third son of Roland Curtin. Up to his eighteenth year he attended various schools, receiving the bulk of his education in a then well-known academy in the city of Harrisburg. At the age of eighteen he engaged actively in the iron business with his father. There was no way of shipping iron then except by arks on the river or in wagons. Before there was even a good wagon-road across the mountains to Pittsburgh, young Roland, as he was then called, transported many a wagon-load of iron from this county to that city. When the prices were good in the East he took charge of the shipping by arks *via* the Susquehanna to market. The manufacture of iron was the business of his life, and for over fifty years he was actively engaged as a manager of iron-works, the greater part of the time at the well-known Eagle Iron-Works, at what is now called Curtin's Station.

On the 17th of June, 1834, he was united in wedlock to Eliza Irvin, daughter of John Irvin.

CURTIN, HON. A. G., son of Roland Curtin, Sr., was born in Bellefonte, April 22, 1819. He completed an academic course of education at the academy of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, D.D., in Milton, studying law under Hon. W. W. Potter in Bellefonte, completing a course of legal study under Judge John Reed in the Law Department of Dickinson College at Carlisle.

He was admitted to the bar at April term of 1837. In 1840 he took an active part in politics in what was known as the Harrison campaign, and in 1844 canvassed the State for Henry Clay for President. In 1848 and 1852 he was on the State ticket of Presidential electors. On the 17th of January, 1855, he was commissioned by Governor James Pollock Secretary of the Commonwealth, which position also included that of superintendent of the public schools.

Progressive in every station he reached, his superintendence of State education has as one of its landmarks the institution of the system of normal schools, his recommendations and his annual reports culminating in the passage of the act of May 20, 1857, "to provide for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the State."

In 1860, Mr. Curtin was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for Governor, and elected over Henry D. Foster by a majority of thirty-two thousand one hundred and seven votes. His administration of the gubernatorial office during the dark days of the republic made an imperishable name for his family, and added historic grandeur to the annals of our Commonwealth. The foresight which impelled him to refuse to disband the overflowing volunteer regiments which the patriotism of Pennsylvania contributed on the call of the President, and his prompt application to the Legislature for authority to organize them into a corps, afterwards the famous "Pennsylvania Reserves," saved the national government imperiled by the disaster of Bull Run.

The addresses he made when presenting flags to the Pennsylvania regiments as they went forth to fight for the Union will only be forgotten when the last volley is fired over the last Pennsylvania veteran of the war. Those two hundred and fifteen battle-flags, bearing the agis of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, came back blood-stained, tattered, and torn, but never disgraced upon any battle-field of the republic.

Governor Curtin's ever-enduring memorial, however, in connection with the war is the orphan schools for the children of those who gave their lives that the Union might live. Recurring to his promise to the soldiers, as thousands of men stood before him for the last time, that Pennsylvania never would forget or neglect them or theirs, and that their children should be the children of the State, he clung to that purpose with a tenacity worthy of such a grand and noble cause.

Amid his ceaseless care for the soldiers on the field and in the hospital he never forgot "those who were left at home by the gallant fellows who had gone forward." It was the grand undertone of his magnificent speech in the Academy of Music, at Philadelphia: "Let the widow and her dependent offspring in fact and in truth be the children of the State, and let the mighty people of this great Commonwealth nurture and maintain them." In January, 1864, in his annual message, he brought the subject to the attention of the Legislature in the memorable words, "I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of the poor orphans of our soldiers who have given or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability, they should be honorably received and fostered as the children of the Commonwealth."

Failing in getting through the Legislature a proper bill, which had been matured with great care, the Governor started with the noble donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of fifty thousand dollars, and laid the foundation for the soldiers' orphans' schools, a work of beneficence, righteousness, and justice which will keep Governor Curtin's memory fragrant for ages to come, the good results of which, felt all through time, the judgment day only will fully reveal.

Governor Curtin's health was much broken by arduous service during his first term, and President Lincoln tendered him a foreign mission, which it was his intention to accept, but having been renominated for Governor, and the people of the State being unwilling to part with their war Governor, he filled out a second term of the gubernatorial office.

In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant minister to Russia, and returned to this country in the fall of 1872. In 1873 he was a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of

Pennsylvania, and now (1882) represents the Twentieth District in the House of Representatives of the United States.

As a popular speaker, Governor Curtin has few equals. Thoroughly versed in the political history of the State and the nation, extensively acquainted with public men, familiar with the business interests and wants of the country, a fine voice, happy delivery, a keen sense of the humorous and ridiculous, of handsome person and commanding presence, his speeches always tell upon great popular audiences, and as a legislator in Congress he has filled the expectation of his friends, and taken rank among its foremost statesmen.

CAMBRIDGE, JOHN, died March 2, 1849, aged eighty.

CARNER, WILLIAM, Hublersburg, died June 18, 1857, aged sixty-two.

CARSON, MARGARET, wife of William, Potter, died Feb. 23, 1881, aged eighty-one.

CATHCART, WILLIAM, Spring, died June 17, 1848, aged eighty.

CROTHWAITE, ROBERT, came from England and settled in George valley about 1800. His son Richard married a Wagner, and was father of Rev. M. P. Crothwaite, register and recorder in 1851.

DALE, CHRISTIAN, died in Ferguson township (now Harris) in July, 1805. He was one of the first settlers of Buffalo valley, clearing the place now owned by Col. Eli Slifer, adjoining Lewisburg, in 1772. He resided in Buffalo valley during the stirring times of the Revolution, and in 1790 removed to end of Nittany Mountain and erected a mill there in 1796, and saw-mill. These he willed to his son Felix. Christian Dale's children were Henry, Philip, Felix, Frederick, Christian, Mary Straw (wife of Nicholas), Eve Earhart (wife of Peter), Rachel (wife of Lewis Swinehart), and Christian Dale. Christian Dale, Jr., and Frederick moved to Ohio. Felix Dale died March 12, 1833, aged sixty-six.

DALE, HENRY, died in Harris township, March 14, 1844, aged eighty-six. He was born in Northampton County in 1758. He was a soldier with Washington at Trenton and Princeton in 1776-77, and served on militia tours under Capt. Forster, of Buffalo valley. His rifle, powder-horn, etc., are still in the possession of his son, Capt. Christian Dale. In the year 1800 he erected the large stone house, used for a tavern many years, between Lemont and Oak Hall.

DAVID, DANIEL, died in Bald Eagle township, Feb. 17, 1832, aged eighty-three years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was engaged in the action at White Plains. His wife survived him. They lived together sixty years, and raised a large family.

DE HAAS, JOHN PHILIP, died in Bald Eagle township, Sept. 23, 1826. His father, Gen. John Philip De Haas, had been major in Lieut.-Col. Francis' battalion under Col. Bouquet in 1764, and for his

services drew a tract of land containing eight hundred and nine acres on Bald Eagle Creek, a half-mile below the mouth of Beech Creek. He also purchased of his brother officers several tracts: Capt. William Piper's allotment at the mouth of Beech Creek, five hundred and fifty-three acres, which De Haas called after his daughter "Henrietta;" the Capt. Conrad Bucher tract, which includes the mouth of Beech Creek, five hundred and seventy acres; the Lieut. James Foster tract, two tracts westward of Capt. Bucher's, etc. Maj. De Haas became colonel during the Revolution, and commanded the First Pennsylvania Battalion in Canada in 1776, to which his son, John Philip, the subject of this notice, was appointed an ensign by Gen. Gates, Aug. 6, 1776. John Philip, Jr., was a boy at school, and did not join the regiment. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Second Pennsylvania of the Continental Line, but probably did not join his regiment. His father was promoted to brigadier-general, but served but a short time; settled in Philadelphia, and died there June 3, 1786. Gen. De Haas left a widow (Eleanor) and two children, John Philip and his sister Henrietta, who married William Craig and a very large estate.

John Philip, the son, married Ann Shippen, of Philadelphia, and removed with his family to Bald Eagle in 1806. They came in their coach from Philadelphia, their daughter Eliza, who is still living in Bellefonte, being then but three months old.

Mr. De Haas left the following family: John P. De Haas; Eleanor, married to Thomas Stevenson; William; Harriet, still living at Mrs. Benner's, in Bellefonte; Edward, living in Curtin township; Ann, married to Joshua Roan; and Eliza.

Mrs. Henrietta Craig had but one child, John P. De Haas Craig, who died before her.

DOBBS, DR. DANIEL, died Feb. 27, 1844, after a long illness, aged fifty-eight. He was born near Gettysburg, Pa. His father was a member of the Covenanters' Church, who emigrated from Ireland to this country. Dr. Dobbs studied under Dr. Church, of Philadelphia, and after graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, came to Bellefonte in the summer of 1807. He was a man of strong mind, sound judgment, and never turned from his door night or day any one who needed medical aid, and died a martyr to his profession.

The citizens of Bellefonte, as a token of their grateful remembrance of his useful services among them during a period of thirty-seven years, erected a monument over his grave in Bellefonte Cemetery. His wife Eliza, daughter of James Harris, Esq., died Feb. 25, 1841. Their son, James H. Dobbs, is a physician of Bellefonte.

DOUGHERTY, JAMES, born Dec. 25, 1749, enlisted in Capt. Matthew Smith's company in Lancaster County, in Col. William Thompson's regiment, June, 1775. He marched to Boston, and was with the company detached to accompany Arnold's expedi-

tion to Quebec. He was captured with the company on the morning of Jan. 1, 1776. He was one of the party who made an attempt to escape, and was put in irons for eight weeks. They were paroled on the 3d of August, and in the fall of that year he enlisted in Capt. John Brady's company of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Continental Line, commanded by Col. William Cook. He served through the campaign in New Jersey, was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and passed the following winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge. In the spring of 1778 he was taken into Gen. Washington's life-guard, and continued one of the guard until the fall of 1783, when the army was disbanded, and with his company was the last in leaving the final cantonment on the Hudson. He resided most of his after-life near Eaglesville, but finally removed to Venango County, where he died in 1846.

DOWNING, THOMAS, one of the early settlers in Half-Moon township, died in 1827. His children,—William, Sarah (married Andrew Thompson), Hannah (married to Thomas Wilson), Rebecca, Thomas, Jacob, Jeremiah, and Samuel.

DUBBS, OSWALD, came to Brush valley about the year 1805 or 1806. He was a native of York County. His father, Daniel, had purchased from Miles in 1797 the tract which now forms George Brungart's and Daniel Walker's farms at the east end of Brush valley, and erected a mill about the year 1808, on the site of the present mill (Walker's). Oswald took charge of this property, and became joint owner with his brother George subsequently. Their father never became a citizen of Miles township. Oswald moved to Sugar valley, where he died in 1863, aged about eighty-two.

Children,—Samuel, the oldest, is dead; Daniel lives at Rebersburg, was married to Catharine Meyer, and after her death to his present wife, Hannah, daughter of Jacob Creamer; Mary, widow of Jacob Wolf, deceased; Catharine, married to John Pickle; Sarah, married to John Meyer,—she is dead; Judith, married to William Poorman, both dead; Rosina, married to John Krise; Leah, wife of John Carper, near State College; and Lucinda, married to Thomas Gramly, and after his decease to William Poorman, who had been the husband of her sister, Judith, deceased.

DUNLOP, COL. JAMES, was a resident of Hopewell township, Cumberland County, as early as 1751. On the 10th of January, 1776, he was appointed major of the Sixth Battalion Pennsylvania, under Col. William Irvine, and served in the campaign of that year in Canada, and Oct. 25, 1776, was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania of the Continental Line, but resigned Jan. 23, 1777, because his seniority of rank was not recognized in promotions; he was appointed Oct. 2, 1779, lieutenant of Cumberland County, and Oct. 28, 1784, commissioned a justice of the Common Pleas.

In 1796 he came to Bald Eagle township then, and purchased a part of the Griffith Gibbon tract, on which he and his son-in-law laid out the town of Bellefonte, Col. Dunlop erecting the first house on the lot now occupied by Jacob Valentine, northeast corner of High and Spring Streets, Col. Dunlop being the first actual resident in the new town. His wife's maiden name was Jane Boggs (sister of John).



Col. Dunlop died in Bellefonte, Dec. 15, 1821, aged ninety-four. His eldest son (1), Andrew, was admitted to the bar of Franklin County in 1785, settled in Chambersburg in the practice, and represented that county in the Legislature from 1798 to 1800. Andrew married Sarah B. Chambers. James, Andrew's youngest son, was a celebrated lawyer at Pittsburgh, author of "Dunlop's Digest."

Col. Dunlop's (2) son John was the iron-master of Bellefonte, noticed below.

(3) James Dunlop studied law, then went to Natchez, Miss., and engaged in cotton-raising.

(4) Joseph died unmarried.

(5) Ann married James Harris, Esq., of Bellefonte.

(6) Jane married Rev. William Paxton, of Cumberland County. Their grandson, Rev. William Paxton, D.D., of New York City.

(7) Elizabeth married James Smith. Her second husband was Michael T. Simpson, father of Mrs. Martha Mack, all late of Washington City (deceased).

(8) Deborah married James Johnston, of Franklin County, and they settled at the mouth of Wallis Run.

(9) Rebecca married Robert McClanahan, of

Franklin County, also settled on Wallis Run. Her second husband was Robert Steel.

(10) Mary married Robert T. Stewart, lawyer of Bellefonte, afterward in the iron business with John Lyon.

DUNLOP, JOHN (son of the colonel), married Elizabeth Findley, of Franklin County, and came to the neighborhood of Bellefonte in 1794, and built, in connection with Col. Miles, Harmony Forge, on Spring Creek (now, 1882, Linn & McCoy's), in 1795. He also erected a grist- and saw-mill at Bellefonte, and the forge now Valentines & Co., adjoining Bellefonte on the south, in 1798, and owned the furnace some miles up Logan's Branch, run by Boggs & Royer for many years (now abandoned). In 1810, in connection with William Beatty, he built Washington Furnace, now in Clinton County. He was one of the most energetic iron-masters in the county.

On the morning of Saturday, Oct. 8, 1814, he was crushed to death by a body of falling earth in a mine-bank near Bellefonte. His loss was severely felt and deeply lamented. He was amiable in disposition and temper, and his moral and religious character irreproachable. He left a widow, Elizabeth (*née* Findley, of Franklin County) and four children,—Jane, married William Stewart, of Cincinnati; Eliza, died young; Catherine, who was never married and lately deceased; Deborah, married Hon. S. T. Shugert, father of J. D. Shugert.

DALE, DAVID, Harris, died July 13, 1854, aged fifty-seven.

DANNER, PHILIP, SR., died at Canton, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1841, aged eighty-two.

DAVIS, ELIZABETH, Potter, died June 5, 1852, aged eighty-four.

DECKER, MICHAEL, Gregg, died March 15, 1880, aged eighty-seven.

DECKERT, JOHN, Potter, died May 15, 1849, aged fifty-seven.

DENNY, ELIZABETH, Bellefonte, died April 19, 1857, aged ninety-three.

DORSEY, ELIZABETH, died at Centre Furnace October 12, 1833, aged seventy-two.

DUNCAN, DAVID, Spring Mills, died Sept. 6, 1855.

DUNDAS, ISABELLA (mother-in-law of John Rankin, Esq.), Bellefonte, died Oct. 27, 1823, aged seventy-six.

DUNDAVY, D., aged colored man at Bellefonte, died Dec. 21, 1853.

DUNLAP, MARY (widow of Daniel), Boalsburg, died Nov. 7, 1851, aged seventy-six.

DOUGLASS, JOHN, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Milesburg, Oct. 16, 1826.

ERTLE, VALENTINE, and his two brothers, Daniel and Philip, were probably the first settlers in the vicinity of the present town of Madisonburg. The date of Valentine Ertle's arrival in the valley was as early as 1786. Daniel purchased land from Col. Miles in 1793, but it is likely he came several years

before. Their aged father, who lies buried in the rear of Michael Miller's barn (two apple-trees used to mark the grave, one planted at the head the other at the foot), came to the valley with his sons. Daniel moved to Ohio about the year 1802, according to recollection of John Hoy. Philip also emigrated west at an early date. Valentine was at one time in good circumstances and owned a large tract of land, but he lost heavily by indorsing for other parties. Capt. John A. Schaeffer bought his land from Mr. Ertle, or at least his interests in a lease for the tract. Valentine Ertle was assessed with a distillery in 1803, which was situated west of the present site of Madisonburg about two miles. This institution interfered somewhat with the prosperity of its owner. Valentine used to relate that when they first came the nearest grist-mill was in Kishacoquillas valley, where they got their grain ground. Valentine died about the year 1837, and is buried at Madisonburg. Children,—Valentine, Jacob, Philip, David, John, Barbara, and Catharine.

ECKLEY, ELI, Spring, died July 29, 1839.

ELDER, A. M., Half-Moon, died Feb. 6, 1869, aged fifty-six.

ELLENBARGES, JACOB, Half-Moon, died May 4, 1879, aged eighty-seven.

ETTERS, JOHN, Harris, died Aug. 14, 1846, aged seventy-five.

ETTERS, MARY, wife of John, died April 27, 1851, aged seventy-seven.

ETTERS, JOHN, College, died Dec. 19, 1878, aged eighty-five.

EVERLY, CHRISTIAN, Howard, died Oct. 26, 1848, aged seventy-four.

EVERHART, WILLIAM, died July 1, 1876, aged eighty-one.

FERGUSON, THOMAS, ESQ., was a resident of Ferguson township territory as early as 1789. His deed from Samuel Wallis for the "John Webster" warrantee, where Pine Grove Mills now stands, is dated Sept. 5, 1791. He erected the first grist-mill at that place in 1800, and was one of the first justices of the peace appointed for Centre County. From his prominence as a citizen and business man, and the fact that he was among the first settlers, it was called Ferguson. He died in February, 1806. His daughter Susanna was the wife of John Barron, Jr. He left a widow, Elizabeth, and also a daughter, Jane.

FISHER, REV. PETER S., was born near Reading, Pa., Oct. 11, 1804, studied divinity under Rev. Dr. F. L. Herman in 1823, and was licensed in 1825; ordained Sept. 26, 1826. His first charge was at Lingelstown, Danphin Co., whence he removed in June, 1832, to Centre County, where he spent twenty-five years, laboring earnestly and faithfully in the service of his Master. For some time his charge included the whole of Centre County. He was almost constantly in the saddle, preaching the gospel almost every day.

Upon entering upon his pastoral duties here Mr. Fisher found the Sabbath at some places disregarded, and selected as a day for hunting, fishing, etc. This he resolved to change, and he used to relate an incident which aided in bringing about a change for the better.

From the pulpit of one of his churches he frequently saw through the windows people passing with their guns, and could hear them shooting in the woods near by. One Sabbath morning a farmer living in that neighborhood sent his son, a young lad, to bring his horses from the field. The boy saw a chestnut-tree loaded with nuts, and forgetting his duty for the moment clambered up the tree, when a hunter happening that way saw the boy and mistaking him for a bear discharged his rifle with fatal effect. This event was interpreted by Mr. Fisher in the funeral sermon, preached to hundreds assembled at the funeral, as a warning on account of their profanation of the Sabbath. "From that time," said he, "I noticed a marked change in that neighborhood. The people commenced to attend church, and not long after the old church becoming too small was torn down and a new and comfortable one erected upon its site."

The fruits of Mr. Fisher's arduous labors are exhibited in the general history of the Reformed Church in this county, in increase of churches and multiplication of ministers, and his extensive usefulness in the Reformed Church outside of the limits of his charge is only proper in a history of the denomination at large.

No minister who ever lived within the bounds of Centre County did his duty more faithfully than Mr. Fisher. No one was more highly respected by all classes of people, and the memory of none is more deeply seated in the affections of the people of our valley. His farewell sermon, preached to his congregation and friends at Boalsburg on the last Sabbath of September, 1857, with the accompanying scene, will never be forgotten by those present.

From Centre County he removed to Bucks County, where he took charge of a congregation, and on the 22d of May, 1873 (Ascension Day), he ascended; as it were, from the altar of the church on earth to the church of the Most High in the heavens.

He was married April 7, 1829, to Miss V. Heckert, who survived him. They left seven children, among them Gen. B. F. Fisher, a prominent member of the bar of Philadelphia; Dr. P. S. Fisher, of Zion, in this county. Lieut. John H. Fisher, of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, fell on the 6th of May, 1864, at the Wilderness, while gallantly leading the advance skirmishers in a charge upon the enemy's lines, shot through the heart. Another son, Calvin P. W. Fisher, M.D., was assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, 1862-63, and now practices in Boalsburg. Alfred I. Fisher, M.D., Mr. Fisher's oldest son, has long been a physician at McAllistersville, Juniata Co.

FRANK, GEORGE, came originally from Hagerstown, Md., and settled in Penn's valley, east end, about the year 1793. His father, Philip Frank, was married to a sister of Judge Adam Harper. George located in Brush valley in 1813. He died in 1837, and was about fifty-eight years old; he is buried in the Reformed graveyard at Aaronsburg. He had a family of eleven children, five daughters and six sons. Mary was married to Solomon Confer; Elizabeth to John Heizler; Sarah to Andrew Stover; and Eva to Jacob Minich. Catharine died single. Mrs. Minich is the only daughter living. All the sons are still living except David. Jacob, the oldest, aged eighty-two, lives in Sugar valley. John, George, Michael, and Samuel are the other sons. Samuel is the youngest; he lives at Rebersburg, and with his son Luther is engaged in the mercantile business at the old stand first established by Lyons Mussina in 1812. Mr. Samuel Frank was commissioned justice of the peace March 12, 1850, and was elected to the office of associate judge of Centre County in 1876. He is married to Sarah Brungart, daughter of George Brungart, deceased. He was born April 25, 1821.

FUREY, JOHN, died in Spring township in February, 1826. Barbara, his widow, died March 5, 1850, aged eighty-eight. Their children were William, Robert, Jeremiah, and Nancy. Robert, who was an inn-keeper, died at Potter's Mills, May 19, 1846. Jeremiah Furey died Nov. 3, 1846, aged fifty-three.

FUREY, WILLIAM, SR., commissioner of the county in 1838, and county treasurer in 1850, died in Spring township, May 23, 1857. His eldest son, William Furey, Esq., county commissioner, elected in 1862 and 1866, and justice of the peace of Bellefonte, died Feb. 19, 1880, aged seventy years. The latter was the father of Joseph W. Furey, associate editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, John M. Furey, formerly of Altoona *Sun*, Mrs. M. J. Moore, of Milesburg, and Mrs. Georgiana Dale, of Milesburg, and of William P. Furey, formerly editor of the *Clinton Democrat* and Altoona *Sun*. The latter died in Texas, Jan. 2, 1881, aged forty-one.

FETZER, MICHAEL, Boggs, died April 15, 1848, aged seventy.

FIDLER, JACOB, Penn, died May 30, 1858, aged ninety-three.

FISHER, CHRISTOPHER (father of Sebastian), Burnside, died April 14, 1879, aged ninety-two.

FISHER, WILLIAM, Boggs, died July 2, 1845, aged ninety-three.

FLEMING, NANCY, daughter of Judge Fleming, died Aug. 28, 1853, aged seventy-eight.

FOSTER, JAMES, Milesburg, died July 1, 1839, aged seventy-six. Elizabeth, his wife, died Aug. 28, 1822.

FORSTER, JOHN, Brush valley, married Margaret Irvin, daughter of William Irvin, of Potter, Nov. 30, 1820, died May, 1867.

FOX, JOHN, Howard, died March 8, 1850, aged sixty.

GAST, CHRISTIAN, came into Brush valley in 1789, as near as can be ascertained. He bought the tract in which is now included Samuel Granly's farm; lived on it until the year 1808, when he removed to Hollidaysburg, now Blair County. Mr. Gast had been a soldier of the Revolution. There are no descendants in the valley.

GAST, J. NICHOLAS, and Christian, just mentioned, were brothers. The former came from Penn's valley to Brush valley in 1793, but both originally from Mahantango Creek, now Snyder County, says Mrs. Reynolds, who is a daughter of Nicholas. Their parents came from Württemberg, Germany. Nicholas bought from Col. Miles a tract of three hundred and twenty-six acres in 1794, and lived on it until his death, which occurred Dec. 2, 1810. Mr. John Wolf's farm is part of this tract, and his house was the home of Mr. Gast. At this house were held the elections until the first tavern was built at Rebersburg, in 1807 or 1808, when the latter became the election poll for the township. Mr. Gast was born April 21, 1760, and was a little over fifty years old when he died. He had ten children, and there are many descendants in Centre, Union, and Clinton Counties and the Western States. Sons were John A., George, Henry, and John. John and George died recently at a great age. Daughters were Barbara, married to a Mr. Tate; Catharine, married to Daniel Conser; Christina, married to John Reynolds; Mary, married to Jacob Wolf; Susan, married to Paul Wolf; and Elizabeth, married to Sol. Crotzer.

GILL, WILLIAM, died in Bellefonte, Nov. 21, 1876, aged eighty-nine years. He was born in Bucks County, and came when quite a child with his father, Isaac Gill, to Buffalo township, Northumberland County, now Union. In September, 1814, he enlisted in Capt. Henry Miller's company, Col. George Weirick's regiment, and accompanied it to Marcus Hook. He was injured in lifting some cannon, and discharged Oct. 26, 1814. He subsequently resided at White Springs, in Union County, and 1823 removed to Centre County. He had a powerful physical frame and an intellect which, with the advantage of a good education, would have forced him up to fame; but in his case opportunities for education did not present themselves, and beyond being a living chronicle of the events of the last eighty years, which his astonishing memory for dates enabled him to detain with chronological accuracy, he did not aspire. He was an honest man, a devout Christian, and served his day and generation in hard labor, receiving his earthly reward in kindness with which his two daughters supported and soothed him in his declining years.

GLEN, JOHN, of Ferguson township, died in 1820. He left a widow, Mary, and children,—Jane (married to Thomas McClemons), Elizabeth (married to James Glenn), Mrs. Mary A. Montgomery, Robert, James, and Joseph.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, died in Prairie City, Iowa, on

the 17th of March, 1877, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Mr. Graham was a brother of Mr. Edward Graham, of Bellefonte, and lived on and farmed the "Red Barn" property below town, on the road to Milesburg, now belonging to Seth H. Yocum, Esq. Afterwards Mr. Graham moved to Snow Shoe, where he opened up coal-mines and lived until 1864, when he moved to Iowa and settled in Prairie City. He was born in England, Nov. 24, 1804, and came to the United States in 1832, settling in this State, and engaging in the business of mining and building public works. He was a man of great practical inventive talent, and introduced in Centre County many improvements in the care of stock, and many good customs, derived from close observation of their long trial in England.

GRAMLY, FRANCIS, was a native of Northampton County, and came to Brush valley either in 1795 or 1796, a year later than his brother-in-law, Christopher Spangler. He bought the tract now owned by Snook and Geiswalt, better known as the Philip Gramly farm. The stone house on the place was erected by him in 1804. The saw-mill—the ruins of which are still visible—was built prior to 1803. Besides the above-mentioned place, Mr. Gramly owned the farms now belonging to Reuben Gramly, Joseph Gramly, Jefferson Royer, John Shultz (Christopher Gramly farm), and William Walker. Francis Gramly was married to a sister of Christopher Spangler, Barbara; they came from the same place originally. Mr. Gramly died about the year 1833, and lies buried in the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery, Rebersburg. There is no tombstone to mark the grave. Children,—Adam George, born April 5, 1777; Anna Maria, born Nov. 25, 1778, married to John Walker; Christian, born Aug. 22, 1781; John, born Dec. 22, 1783; Jacob, born Dec. 31, 1785; Daniel, born Aug. 19, 1788; Susannah, born Oct. 24, 1790, married to William Krape, Nittany valley; George, born Aug. 16, 1792; Francis, born July 3, 1795; and Philip, born April 11, 1798. The children are all dead. Of grand- and great-grandchildren there is a host who are scattered through Brush, Sugar, and Nittany valleys and States of the West.

GRAMLY, JOHN, died in Miles in October, 1825. He left a widow, Catherine; sons, Joseph, John, and Joel; and daughter, Christena.

GRAMLY, ADAM, died in 1829, leaving a widow, Mary, and nine children,—William, George, John, Elizabeth (married to John Mitchell), Sarah, Mary (married to Martin Bear), Catherine (married to John Walker, Jr.), Lydia, and Margaret.

GRAY, PETER, SR., died in Patton township in May, 1817. He was among the first settlers of Patton, and came from Frederick County, Md., locating on the place now known as the R. H. Meek farm. He brought with him a large family of sons and sons-in-law. His son George Gray died in 1816, leaving children,—Christian, Sarah, and Mary Ann. Peter

Gray's other children were John Gray; Peter Gray, Jr., lived near his father's place. David Runk, who married his daughter Mary, set up the first blacksmith-shop in Patton. Another son-in-law, John Gearhart, was a farmer. Other children of Peter Gray, Sr., were Adam, Mrs. Eve Heiskill, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hartsock.

GRAY, PETER B., was instantly killed by falling from the loft of his wagon-shed, in Half-Moon township, Feb. 3, 1862. His widow, Elizabeth, died at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Gray was a commissioner of the county, and a highly-respected man. Their children have attained distinction and prominence in the world,—Dr. John Purdue Gray (now at the head of the Utica Insane Asylum, N. Y., deservedly in the front rank of his profession. He was a prominent witness on the trial of Guiteau, convicted of the murder of President Garfield); Rev. E. J. Gray, late president of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, etc.

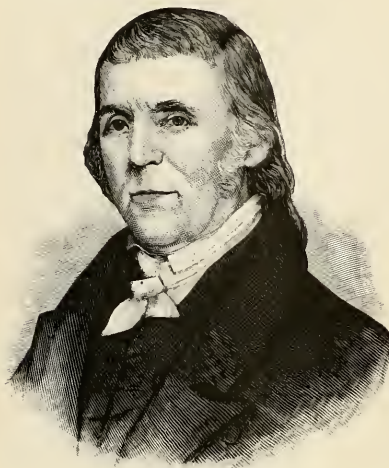
GRAY, JOHN L., of Half-Moon, died Sept. 30, 1874, aged sixty-eight years. He was commissioner of the county, elected in 1864.

GRAY, JOHN, was born in 1767, near Hagerstown, came to Half-Moon in 1788, locating on the tract now owned by Samuel Gray, where he reared a large family,—Catherine (who married Samuel Stine, died July 28, 1878), Mrs. Polly Mattern, Mrs. Barbara Mattern, Mrs. Susan Blakely, Mrs. Sarah Johnston, Mrs. Hannah McKenney, and Samuel Gray, all residing in the village or vicinity of Stormstown.

GREGG, HON. ANDREW, was born June 10, 1755, about two miles northwesterly of Carlisle, Pa., on a farm adjoining the meeting-house farm, in Middleton township. His father, Andrew, came from Londonderry, Ireland, and his grandfather's name was John. The family had emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and an old-fashioned sword and esponton, long in the garret of the old house on the Conodoguinet, were arms of the ancestor in the army of King William at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

Of Mr. Gregg's grandfather's family, John remained in Ireland, David, Andrew, and their sister Rachel, who was married to Solomon Walker, came to America. David settled in New Hampshire, and raised a large family there. The Gregg families of Salem, Mass., Elmira, N. Y., and Indianapolis, Ind. are descendants of David. Andrew and Mrs. Walker settled on Christiana Creek, near Newark, Del., in 1732, where his first wife died, and Andrew married Jane Scott, daughter of Matthew Scott, who had emigrated from Armagh, Ireland, to Chestnut Level. Andrew Gregg, the elder, removed to the farm near Carlisle in 1750, where he died Nov. 18, 1789. Among his children were Matthew, who was a wagon-master in the army from Jan. 9, 1778, to Aug. 14, 1780, James, and John, who were also connected with the army. John Gregg was the father of Elizabeth (wife of George McKee), who died in Bellefonte, Oct. 11, 1801, and of the first Mrs. Roland Curtin, Sr.

Hon. Andrew Gregg received his early education at Rev. John Steel's Latin school, in Carlisle, and was then sent to Newark, Del., to complete his education. While thus engaged he turned out upon several occasions in the militia.



Andrew Gregg

On the march of the British from Turkey Point to Philadelphia the academy at Newark was broken up, and Mr. Gregg returned to Carlisle to assist his father on the farm, his other brothers being in the army. In 1779 he went to Philadelphia, with the intention of going to France for his health, which had been in a declining state for some time; but changing his intention he accepted the appointment of tutor in the college (now university) there, and continued there under Drs. Smith and Ewing's administrations until 1783, when he removed to Middletown, Pa., where he resided four years, engaged in the mercantile business.

Jan. 29, 1787, Mr. Gregg was married to Martha, daughter of Maj.-Gen. James Potter, at the latter's old residence in Buffalo valley (Union County now). He then removed to Lewistown, then being laid out by Gen. Potter and Maj. Montgomery, where his daughter Mary, afterwards Mrs. McLanahan, of Greencastle, Pa., was born, Nov. 2, 1788. In 1789 he removed to Penn's valley, two miles east of the Old Fort.

His public services commenced Nov. 8, 1791, as member of the House of Representatives of the United States. He was continued in the House by successive elections for a period of sixteen years, and in 1807 he was chosen United States senator; which

position he occupied until the 3d of March, 1813. He was twice elected president of the Senate, the highest distinction in the councils of the nation any Pennsylvanian had then attained.

In 1814 he removed from Penn's valley to Bellefonte for the purpose of better educating his family. He was the first president of the Centre Bank, which was organized under articles of association or partnership in 1813, and was re-elected in 1814.

On the 19th of December, 1820, Mr. Gregg was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Hiester, which office he held when nominated by a convention that met at Lewistown on the 15th of May, 1823, for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Shulze, who had been nominated by what was called a Legislative Convention at Harrisburg on the 5th of March.

After Mr. Gregg retired from the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth he resided in Bellefonte until his death, which occurred May 20, 1835.

Mr. Gregg had strong party predilections, but was remarkable for his independence of character, always acting according to the convictions of his own mind, though they sometimes differed from those of political friends. He was while in office, in fact, what he was elected to be, the representative of the interests of his constituents, not of their confined views of subjects of moment. He was always scrupulously tenacious of his oath to subserve the public good according to the best of his judgment and ability, never yielding his duty to the prejudices of party spirit or the views of interested politicians.

Mr. Gregg was an elegant classical scholar, and had acquired by reading extensive general information, which large experience and deep reflection had moulded into practical purposes. He was a man of sound health, athletic nerves, and vigorous constitution, preserved intact by a life of temperance and industry until he reached the age of fourscore years.

Mr. Gregg's children, ten in number, were: 1, Mrs. Mary McLanahan, of Greencastle, mother of Andrew, James, Isabella, and Mary. 2, Jane, wife of Roland Curtin, Sr., mother of ex-Governor A. G. Curtin. 3, Martha, who married Dr. Constans Curtin, and died Dec. 31, 1829. 4, Julia Ann, who married Gen. James Irvin, and died July 4, 1856. 5, Eliza Mitchell, widow of David Mitchell, of Bellefonte, now deceased Dec. 1882. 6, Hon. Andrew Gregg, who died May 13, 1869, father of Gen. John I. Gregg, late of United States army, of Andrew Gregg, Esq., county commissioner. 7, James P. Gregg, married Eliza Wilson, and died in Virginia, Sept. 8, 1845. 8, Matthew D., married Ellen McMurtrie, who also died in Virginia, July 26, 1845, the father of Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg, now of Reading, Pa., a distinguished cavalry officer of the United States army during the war of the Rebellion. 9, Sarah, who married Henry Kinney, and died March 28, 1836. 10, Mrs. Margery Tucker, of Lewisburg, Pa., widow of Rev. Charles Tucker, of the Baptist Church.



Engraved by J. H. Smith

J. Wm. Gregg

GREGG, GEN. JOHN IRVIN, was born in Bellefonte, July 19, 1826. His father, Andrew Gregg (State senator 1856-61), was a son of Hon. Andrew Gregg, United States senator from Pennsylvania, 1807-13. His mother, Margaret I., daughter of John Irvin, of Cedar Creek Mill, Harris township, is still living.

Gen. Gregg's early education was acquired at David McKinney's academy at Boalsburg, and at Mifflinburg under James McClune. In 1846 the Centre Guards, of which Gen. Gregg's father was captain, volunteered for the Mexican war. They were too late to be accepted, and the general went on to Pittsburgh, where he enlisted in Capt. James Murray's Company G, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. On his arrival at Vera Cruz he heard of his appointment as lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry, but no official notice coming he marched on to Jalapa, where Gen. Scott gave him a furlough to Washington to look up his appointment. Lieut. Gregg was then ordered to Williamsport on recruiting service, but joined his regiment in the City of Mexico in December, 1847, meanwhile, Sept. 5, 1847, being promoted captain. He was honorably discharged Aug. 15, 1848, at Fort Hamilton N. Y., after which, with his father and Gen. James Irvin, his uncle, he engaged in the iron business at Hecla. In November, 1857, he married Miss Clarissa H. Everhart, a lady of great amiability and personal beauty, whose early death was deeply regretted.

June 21, 1861, he entered the service as captain of Company E, Fifth Reserves, but was promoted in the regular service captain in Sixth Cavalry, and commenced duty in the Peninsular campaign of 1862. The battles of Williamsburg and Kent Court-House were followed by days and nights of weary marching, while the army of McClellan was fighting its way to the James. In November, 1862, he was selected to command the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Early in January, 1863, he joined the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to Averill's brigade. During the remainder of the winter he performed important outpost duty, and acquired a reputation for efficiency which was never lost. The first battle in which Col. Gregg participated as a regimental commander was at Kelly's Ford, on the 17th of March. The numbers on either side were about equal, and the advantage gained by the Union force was decisive, marking a new era for that arm. At Brandy Station, on the 9th of June, nearly the entire cavalry of the two armies was engaged. Here Col. Gregg led a brigade.

At Aldie and Upperville the fight was severe, the combatants coming hand to hand. In the battle of Gettysburg his command was posted so as to protect the right flank of the Union army, and was engaged during the afternoon of the second day and during the third. After Lee made his escape to Virginia, Gregg's brigade, with the entire division, was sent across the Potomac to follow up the rebel rear and ascertain his whereabouts. But the rebel chieftain

covered his movements by leaving near the mouth of the valley his best fighting troops. At noon on the 18th, while near Shepherdstown, the Union skirmishers were driven in, and close upon their heels the enemy advanced in force. For eight hours, and until night put an end to the contest, the fighting was of the most determined character and the carnage terrible. The enemy was well supplied with artillery, which was effectually served. At first he concentrated his fire on his right, then on the left, and finally, just as the sun was sinking, a fire of unwonted power and destructiveness was opened upon the right centre. The enemy charged repeatedly, coming on in three columns, and gaining at times a point within thirty paces of the Union line; but nothing could withstand the withering fire that swept that gory field, and until darkness separated the combatants Gregg's small brigade held fast its position, and when the remnants of his faithful band were ordered to retire bore away the mangled forms of one hundred and fifty-eight of their comrades.

In the movement to Culpeper, Gregg was with the advance, and, in conjunction with Kilpatrick's men, captured a body of the enemy who were there cut off. When Gen. Lee commenced his flank movement towards Centreville, one regiment of Gregg's brigade was on the north bank of the Aesthem, or Upper Rappahannock River, charged with picketing in advance of the Village of Jefferson. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th of October the enemy were reported advancing in force. With two small regiments of less than six hundred men, from early in the day until nightfall, Col. Gregg succeeded in checking the right wing of Lee's army and delaying his passage of the stream. The stubborn resistance which this devoted band here made was of signal service, as Meade was enabled to complete the crossing of the stream and gain a day's march on his antagonist.

In November, Gregg was ordered to Washington, where he remained the greater part of the winter under medical treatment. In the Wilderness campaign, which opened in May, he was in Sheridan's column, and for three days was engaged near Todd's Tavern. On the morning of the second day's march Col. Gregg had the advance in the movement upon Richmond, and soon after starting encountered the enemy in force. A brisk skirmish ensued. On the following day Gregg was of the rear-guard, and before the column had all moved the enemy attacked with great impetuosity, doubling up a part of his brigade, and was near throwing the whole Union force into confusion. At this juncture Gregg brought his artillery into position, and when the rebels were at close quarters gave them grape and canister in rapid rounds, which sent them back in utter rout. It is impossible, as it is unnecessary, to follow Col. Gregg through all the intricate mazes in which he led his brigade and division. He particularly distinguished himself in

the actions of the 12th of May inside the fortifications of Richmond, and at Trevillian Station on the 11th of June, for which he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In the action at Deep Bottom, on the 16th of August, he was wounded in the right wrist. He was also wounded in the ankle at Hatcher's Run on the 6th of February, while attempting to charge at the head of a portion of his brigade against the enemy's infantry. An amusing incident occurred in connection with the dressing of this wound. At the time of the engagement, and for some days previous, a young German, the Baron Morehouse, a lieutenant in the Prussian service and aide-de-camp to the king, who was here for the purpose of observing military operations, had been serving as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. Gregg. He had kept close to the side of the general throughout the battle and in the midst of the sharpest firing. While the surgeon was removing the boot from the wounded foot, seeing the bullet lying loose in the wound, he sprang forward in an excited manner and, seizing the blood-stained missile, exclaimed in his broken English, "Mein Gott! I will carry him to Europe and show him to mein king!"

Gen. Gregg was again wounded at Amelia Springs on the 5th of April, 1865, in a skirmish on the occasion of Lee's retreat from Petersburg. At the close of hostilities he was breveted major-general of volunteers for distinguished services during the war. He also received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general in the regular army for gallantry in action in the battles of Kelly's Ford, Middleburg, Shepherdstown, Wilderness, Sulphur Springs, St. Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Stony Creek Station, and Hatcher's Run. Throughout his entire term of service Gen. Gregg displayed the best qualities of the intrepid soldier, and by his stubborn fighting on many fields fairly won the character of an heroic and reliable officer, one who was not afraid to face superior numbers, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, and who made his dispositions with so much coolness and self-possession as to reassure his own men and intimidate the foe.

After the war closed Gen. Gregg was sent with his brigade to Lynchburg, Va., and placed in command of that part of the State. Here he displayed signal ability in regulating the civil relations of the whites and blacks, a matter of extreme difficulty on account of the new status of the blacks. The prominent citizens of Lynchburg, July 18, 1865, united in a letter thanking the general for efficiency, courtesy, and impartiality.

Continuing in the service he was assigned to duty as inspector-general of freedmen in Louisiana. Under the establishment of July 28, 1868, Gen. Gregg was appointed colonel of the Eighth United States Cavalry, and assigned to duty in Arizona, where his duties were most arduous, in consequence of the hostilities of the Indians. From Arizona,

Gen. Gregg was transferred to the command of the District of Nevada, and in 1870 was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico. In 1873 was assigned to the command of the District of New Mexico. In 1875-76 he was with his regiment in Texas. In 1876 he was detailed as superintendent of mounted recruiting service at St. Louis Arsenal, which position he occupied until October, 1878, when he was retired from active duty by reason of a serious affliction of the knee-joint. Mrs. Gregg dying while he was in the army, the general subsequently married Miss Harriet C. Marr, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Marr, and now lives at Lewisburg, Pa. In stature the general is six feet four inches in height. He is suave in manner, humorous in conversation, while his towering form and handsome presence fill the eye with the *beau ideal* of an officer of the United States army.

GREEN, JOSEPH, SR., the first postmaster at Milesburg, was a carpenter, and came from Chester County with John and Joseph Miles to assist in the erection of the Milesburg Iron-Works. He built and lived in a house that stood upon the lot now occupied by Harry Levi's residence. The kitchen portion, constructed of stone, is still standing. In 1825 he became a partner with John and Joseph Miles in the Milesburg Iron-Works, and retained his interest therein until 1836. He then removed to Milesburg. He married Hannah Griffith. Their children were Capt. William G. Green, U.S.A., who died in Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1815; Gen. S. Miles Green; Esther, married to Joseph Butler, Esq. (sheriff); Joseph Green, late of Milesburg; Eliza, married to H. L. McMinn; Hannah, married to John Irvin, Jr. Hannah died March 1, 1832. Joseph Green, Sr., died at Milesburg, Feb. 2, 1839, aged seventy-four years.

GREEN, JOSEPH, JR., born in Milesburg in 1800, clerked first for Hamilton Humes, at Bellefonte, whence he went to take charge of Centre Furnace as manager. He was also manager at Milesburg Works for Irvin Green & Co., and in 1830, with his father-in-law, Joseph Miles, opened a store in Milesburg. On Joseph Miles' death, in 1840, he carried on the business alone until 1852, when he took his son, J. Miles Green, in partnership. His wife was Catherine Miles, daughter of Gen. Joseph Miles. He died in Milesburg in 1879.

GREEN, GEN. S. MILES, died in Patton township, Dec. 21, 1878, aged eighty-three years. He was a good type of the old school of gentlemen, with a hearty and sincere manner. Carrying the weight of almost an additional span to the years of man's allotted life, he stood erect as a boy of twenty, and retained to a remarkable degree the manly strength and vigor of early life, worthy his Revolutionary ancestry.

Gen. Green was a grandnephew of Col. Samuel Miles, commander of one of the rifle battalions in the Revolutionary war, who was captured at Long Island, 1776, and was subsequently judge of the Court of

Errors and Appeals, and mayor of Philadelphia. The general was born at his grandfather's iron-works, near Milesburg, April 13, 1797, and was, therefore, in the eighty-second year of his age. He studied law with Hon. John Blanchard, and was admitted to the bar cotermporary with the late Hon. A. S. Wilson, John G. Miles, Esq., and others. Shortly after he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Clearfield County, whence he removed to Meadville and remained five years. In 1834 he abandoned the practice of law and became the manager of the Centre Iron-Works, whence he removed to Barre Forge, in Huntingdon County, carrying on the iron-works there until 1875, when he sold out and returned to his native county, and died at his place on Buffalo Run. He was present in the court-room when Munks was tried, and one of the guards at the gallows. His children are G. Dorsey, Hannah E., and Joseph A. Green.

GENTZEL, JACOB, Aronsburg, died Dec. 3, 1841, aged seventy years.

GILLILAND, ROBERT, Potter, died Nov. 9, 1864, aged sixty-four years.

GORDON, DAVID, died Jan. 11, 1852, aged seventy years.

GORDON, ELIZABETH (mother of James), Walker, died June 17, 1851, aged ninety years.

GORDON, ROBERT, died Feb. 4, 1832, aged seventy-eight years.

GORDON, ROBERT W., Spring, died June, 1834, aged thirty-nine years.

GRAHAM, ALEXANDER, died Aug. 11, 1844, aged forty-nine years.

GRAFIUS, WILLIAM, postmaster of Bellefonte, died March 1, 1845, aged forty-three years.

GREGG, HON. A., JR., born Nov. 30, 1799, died May 13, 1869.

GREGG, JAMES P., died at Rock Point, Va., Sept. 8, 1845, aged fifty-three years.

GREGG, MATTHEW D., died at Rock Point, Va., July 26, 1845, aged forty-two years.

GREEN, ABBY, Milesburg, died June 16, 1860, aged seventy-nine years.

GREEN, MRS. HANNAH G., Milesburg, died Aug. 28, 1853, aged eighty-eight years.

GROINGER, HENRY, soldier of the Revolution, Logan, died Sept. 11, 1833, aged seventy-five years.

GROVE, JOHN, George's valley, died Sept. 15, 1860.

GUNSALUS, JAMES, SR., Liberty, died March 16, 1856, aged sixty-seven years.

GLENN, CATHERINE, wife of Andrew, Patton, died March 25, 1826.

HALE, HON. JAMES T., was born in Bradford County, Pa., on the 14th of October, 1810. He lived with his parents on a farm (still owned and occupied by his brother, Maj. Elias W. Hale, several miles east of Towanda), working on the farm and at intervals attending the schools of the neighborhood, until he was about fifteen years of age, when his father died, and he being the oldest son the support of the

family was chiefly thrown upon him. Some time after the death of his father he became the clerk in the prothonotary's office at Towanda.

He then entered upon the study of the law, under the direction of his uncle, Elias W. Hale, Esq., of Lewistown, Mifflin Co., and on the 28th of February, 1832, was admitted to the bar at Lewistown. In 1835 he moved to Bellefonte, where, on the 6th of May, 1835, he married Miss Jane W. Huston, daughter of



the Hon. Charles Huston, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He continued his practice in the courts of Mifflin County, and also attended the courts in the counties of Clearfield and Clinton. He was engaged in the trial of all the principal causes tried in these several courts for many years, until the 10th of April, 1851, when a vacancy occurred in what is now the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, whereof he was appointed president judge by Governor Johnston. He presided in the several courts of the district until the 1st of December, 1851, when his commission expired, and he was succeeded by the Hon. Alexander Jordan. He occupied the bench but a short time, but during that brief period discharged the arduous duties of president judge with such promptness, dispatch, ability, and impartiality, that he achieved such popularity and renown as a clear-headed and excellent judge as is rarely attained by men who occupy the bench for longer terms. After retiring from the bench he resumed his profession, in which he continued until about 1856, when he had become so largely engaged

in other enterprises that he was, to a great extent, obliged to abandon the active duties of the profession. Having become interested as part owner in a large body of timber and coal lands in the counties of Cambria, Centre, and Clearfield, known as the Philips estate, whose value, development, and availability depended chiefly upon railroad communication, he embarked his means, industry, energy, and financial skill in the building of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. In 1856 he was elected president of the company, and continued in that position until 1860. During that period, notwithstanding the financial crisis of 1857, through his indomitable energy, enterprise, industry, and financial ability, and the application of his own means, the road was, through much difficulty and many embarrassments, graded, and so far advanced towards completion that it was in a year or two afterwards finished and equipped and put in running order; and that important branch and feeder of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad opened up and made available the rich timber and mineral wealth of parts of Cambria, Centre, and Clearfield Counties.

In politics Judge Hale was an ardent Whig and high tariff man. When the Whig party passed out of existence he united with the Republican party, and in 1858 was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga. He was re-elected in 1860, from the same district, to the Thirty-seventh Congress. In 1862 he ran as an independent candidate, and was again elected over his competitor, the Hon. William H. Armstrong, the regular Republican nominee. At the close of the session, on the 4th of March, 1865, he took his family to Philadelphia, where, after attending to some private business, he left them, and returned to Bellefonte, and at once engaged in professional work, tried several causes at a special court held by his Honor Judge Pearson, and, though not being well, he argued a cause with great force and ability on Friday, the 31st of March. The day following he was quite sick, and continued growing worse until the following Thursday evening, the 6th of April, 1865, when he died.

Judge Hale was an upright man, kind friend, and generous neighbor. From his first entry into Centre County, he was a consistent and persevering friend of the temperance cause, and the first to advocate publicly the passage of laws to prevent the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage.

Judge Hale possessed a bright intellect, a remarkably tenacious memory (never forgot a legal principle or a reported case he had read), and an intuitive knowledge of the law, was quick in his perceptive powers, always ready, and, as it has been said of him, "Was a lawyer without a book or an office." In the trial of causes he was cool and calm, amiable and scarcely ever ruffled in temper, or disconcerted by any

turn the case might take. If a witness betrayed him and testified contrary to his expectations, he was so exceedingly adroit in evading its effect, that from the placidness of his expression and smiling face one would have supposed it was just what he wanted. His equanimity of temper and self-control always gave him vantage ground over his competitors and rivals at the bar and influence with jurors, before whom he argued causes with great power and effect. He was a man of rare common sense, which enabled him to take in the facts of the case as by intuition, and, avoiding technicalities, would go directly to the merits, and by his commanding presence, pleasing address, persuasive manner, simple but forcible diction, and withal sound argument, was sure to carry the court and jury with him.

HALL, JOHN, who was a member of the Legislature from 1801-6, was no relative of John Hall, the old settler in Penn's valley, who was a member of the County Committee of Safety in 1776 and lived near Spring Mills. The former John Hall was a blacksmith, and was induced to come to Bellefonte by James Harris from the State of Delaware in 1797, and set up a blacksmith-shop and had a tilt-hammer at the foot of Lamb Street. He died in Boggs township, July 17, 1830, aged seventy-two years. For further notice of this family, see Boggs township. Hannah Hall died Nov. 18, 1853, aged eighty-nine years.

HARLOFF, GODFREY, emigrated from Germany to this country, and settled in Brush valley at least as early as 1801. He was a shoemaker by trade, assessor of Miles township in 1812, and had charge of Bollander's tavern in 1812 and 1813, perhaps longer. Bernhard Hazel and he were married to sisters. He resided at various places in the township at different periods, and about the year 1845 removed to the State of Indiana.

HARPER, GEORGE, was a son of Henry Harper, a soldier of the war of 1812, and lived on the farm now occupied by Jerred Kreamer, formerly owned by Tobias Pickle, Jr. He was married to Elizabeth Kreamer, daughter of Jacob Kreamer, deceased. Children,—Sarah, wife of George Weaver, Rebersburg; John, living near Centre Hall; Mary Ann, married to Jonathan Gramly, Logansville; Jonathan, merchant, Bellefonte; Isabella, wife of Philip Royer, Nittany valley; William, merchant, Bellefonte; Rebecca, married to Absalom Harter; Jerred, Bellefonte; Simon, Centre Hall. Mary Ann, Rebecca, and an infant son are dead. He died May 20, 1843, aged forty-one.

HARROLD, NEAL, many years a shoemaker and active citizen of Bellefonte, died in Flemington, Clinton Co., March 20, 1876, aged eighty-nine years, and was buried in Bellefonte. His wife was Hannah Welch, of Bellefonte, to whom he was married in 1828.

HARRIS, JAMES, ESQ., was the son of John Harris, who emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, to Lancaster.

County in 1752. James was born on the Swatara in 1755, but his father removed afterwards to the Juniata, and built a fine house on the site of Mifflintown, and laid out that town in 1790. Here with ample means and a good library his son James received his early training. He adopted the occupation of a surveyor, and April 19, 1785, was appointed deputy surveyor of Cumberland County, and Nov. 19, 1789, was appointed for all of Mifflin County. In September, 1787, he laid



out the road from Frankstown to the Conemaugh River.

From 1789 his name is connected with the land titles of Centre County. He married, June 15, 1790, Ann, daughter of Col. James Dunlop, and removed to Spring Creek in 1795, in which year in connection with his father-in-law he laid out the town of Bellefonte. He was a State senator from Mifflin County, and the first postmaster at Bellefonte. After the erection of the county he was senator from 1800-8.

James Harris died Dec. 2, 1826, in the seventy-first year of his age; his wife, April 8, 1844, aged seventy-seven. Of their children, were Jane, married Rev. James Lewis; John Harris, M.D., late United States consul at Vienna; Eliza G. married Dr. Daniel Dohbins; James Dunlop Harris, the celebrated civil engineer; William Harris, county treasurer and senator; Joseph, who built the iron-works at Howard, and Andrew Harris.

Mrs. Ann Harris, who survived her husband eighteen years, was a woman of more than ordinary mental powers, and had talents for philosophical investigation, which she improved by study and converse with the able theologians of her day.

Andrew Harris married Ann Bella Johnston, by whom he had one son, Dr. Lucian Harris; all are deceased.

HARRIS, JAMES D., died in Bellefonte, Feb. 26, 1842, aged forty-five. He was one of the ablest civil engineers this State ever produced.

In the incipient operations preparatory to the legislation which authorized the commencement of the Pennsylvania Canal he, in 1825, explored one of the proposed routes for the canal to connect the eastern and western waters, and the act having passed Feb. 25, 1826, he was immediately appointed principal assistant to N. S. Roberts, Esq., who was charged with the location and construction of the section adjoining Pittsburgh, and extending thirty-one miles to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas. On Mr. Roberts' resignation, in May, 1827, Mr. Harris was appointed to take charge of that line, which was so far advanced by the 1st of June, 1828, that the board of canal commissioners appointed him to the additional duty of locating and constructing that part of the canal extending from Blairsville to Johnstown, twenty-eight miles.

He had this line, including four dams, thirty locks, and two large stone aqueducts, so near completed in July, 1829, in a substantial manner, that they could have been finished during the season, when he was suddenly removed by adverse influence of James S. Stevenson, acting canal commissioner on the Western Division, Harris being too upright to serve Stevenson's swindling purposes. Mr. Harris' memorial on the subject to the Legislature in 1830 caused the defeat of Stevenson for United States senator.

In 1831, John Mitchel and James Clarke, overruling Stevenson, appointed Mr. Harris, in connection with Robert Faries, engineer to locate the whole West Branch line of the Muncy Dam to the mouth of the Bald Eagle. Mr. Faries and Mr. Harris were associated in the location of the canal, and the line was then divided for construction, Mr. Harris taking the western portion.

In June, 1834, he was principal engineer of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and was shortly after offered charge of the Bald Eagle Canal, which he declined, as he had pledged himself to stay with his friend, Gen. Abner Lacock, in the former enterprise. March 25, 1836, he was appointed principal engineer upon the extension of the North Branch Division, and to have general supervision of that and the Susquehanna Division.

In the fall of 1838 he was designated, at the request of the citizens of Schuylkill County and other counties interested in the trade of the Union Canal, as an able and disinterested engineer to make examinations

relative to its enlargement. His exceedingly able report will be found among the records of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg for the year 1839.

Mrs. Harris, whose maiden name was Mary A. Miller, died Feb. 1, 1851. Their surviving children are Mrs. James L. Somerville, Mrs. N. Orbison, and Mrs. Adam Hoy. Mrs. George L. Potter and Mrs. Eliza D. Humes have deceased.

HARRIS, JOSEPH, son of James Harris, Sr., died July 14, 1845, aged forty-four. He was an iron-master, and erected and carried on the works at Howard. He married Miss Jane Miller. Mrs. Wistar Morris, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Evan M. Blanchard, Bellefonte, Mrs. Jennie M. Hendrickson, of New Jersey, and John Harris, druggist, of Bellefonte, are of this family.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, ESQ., died in Bellefonte, Oct. 25, 1865. He was born July 12, 1799, and was prominent as a civil engineer in locating the Bald Eagle Canal and the Snow Shoe Railroad. He was county treasurer for two terms and State senator from 1847 to 1850. He was a very agreeable gentleman, and exceedingly popular in the county and district. His first wife was Margaret McClenachan; their children, James Harris, of Bellefonte, and Jane. Mr. Harris married, second, Oct. 12, 1837, Miss Mary Fairlamb, of West Chester; died July 13, 1845. Their child, George F. Harris, M.D., of Bellefonte. William Harris' last wife was Adaline, daughter of Edward Miles, whom he married Dec. 21, 1847.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, M.D., was the first physician who located in Bellefonte. He was a British subject, and came from Halifax, N. S., in 1795. He died April 15, 1806, and his widow Rebecca soon followed him to the grave. They left but one child, Susan Hunter Harris, who was raised by Gen. William Wilson, of Chillisquaque, her guardian. She married Benjamin Morrison, an engineer, and removed to Harrisburg.

HASSON, COL. JOHN, served in his early youth as a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was in the battle near Baltimore. When in the Legislature he was firm and energetic in his opposition to the United States Bank, and was upright and unstained in public or private life. He was brigade inspector, selected in March, 1826, member of the House of Representatives in 1835-36, and associate judge 1851-56.

HASTINGS, THOMAS, ESQ., was born in Centre County, Oct. 24, 1797. He was elected sheriff of Centre County in 1824, and was member of the Assembly 1827-28, and at one time kept hotel in Bellefonte at the corner of Allegheny and Howard Streets. He removed to Jefferson County in 1831, and was appointed prothonotary by Governor Wolf in 1832, and in 1837 was elected to the Constitutional Convention. In 1838, in connection with his son, Capt. John Hastings, he established a newspaper called the *Backwoodsman*. He retired in two years in favor of his sons, John and B. T. Hastings. In 1846, Governor

Shunk appointed him associate judge of Jefferson County. He celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his married life June 5, 1867. He died at Brookville in 1871.

HAZEL, JACOB, SR., and family came from Germany. He was one of the first settlers, and came into the valley as early as 1789. He bought a tract of land from Col. Miles in 1794, most of which is now included in Joseph Bierly's place, near Centre Mills. Part of it he sold again in 1801 to his son Bernhard. It is not known that he had more than two children, —the one just named and another son, Jacob.

HAZEL, BERNHARD, a son of Jacob Hazel, Sr., came with his father to the valley, and lived for many years on what is now Benjamin Royers' farm, near Madisonburg. He removed West about the year 1826. Children, —John, Jacob, Peter, Philip, Bernhard, Henry, William, Susan (married to Jacob Spade), Elizabeth (married to John Carner, Hubersburg), Catherine (married to a Mr. Camp). All the sons left the valley, some going West, except Jacob, and the Hazels about Madisonburg are his descendants.

The name was originally written "Hassell."

HENDERSON, JONATHAN K., ESQ.—Daniel Henderson, the ancestor, was born, lived, and died in Chester County before the Revolution. He had four sons—David, Matthew, Joseph, and John—and two daughters. David was a member of the Philadelphia bar. His daughter Elizabeth married Wertmuller, a celebrated Swedish painter. Joseph removed to Washington County, Pa., in 1790. John was a captain in the Continental army, Third Pennsylvania; died in Washington County, Pa. Isabella married William Cowan; their daughter married Samuel Morrison, of Lycoming County. The other daughter married a Fleming, of Lancaster County; one of their daughters married Amos Slaymaker, of Lancaster County. Matthew removed to Carlisle, married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Kearsley, who came from Dublin, and then removed to Shippensburg. He was deputy surveyor of part of Cumberland and all of Franklin County, and died April 8, 1796. He had seven sons—Daniel, Jonathan K., John, Matthew, Robert Cooper, Samuel, and Joseph—and four daughters,—Lydia, Jane, Eliza, and Isabella. Jonathan studied law in Lancaster, and in 1793 settled in Huntingdon, retired to the farm on Slab Cabin, now in Harris township, in 1806, and died there in 1828. Eliza married Robert Hays, of Bellefonte. W. W. Hays, Esq., of the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., is their son. Isabella married Rev. James Linn, D.D., of Bellefonte. Joseph was a captain in the war of 1812, and a physician in Kishacoquillas valley, and member of Congress from Centre County District in 1833-37. John was a prominent physician in Huntingdon.

HINTON, WILLIAM, died in 1839, in Boggs, at the extraordinary age of ninety-one years. He served a



Adam Hovv

number of tours with the militia during the Revolution, and took part in the battles of Long Island and White Plains in 1776, receiving two wounds, one in the knee and one in the back at Germantown. The next year he received a wound in the shoulder and one in the wrist. He was captured in 1778 and carried to the West Indies, where he lay in hospital eighteen months on account of his wounds breaking out. He was many years a resident of Boggs. He left a widow, Martha, who died aged eighty years, Sept. 19, 1846. He was grandfather of Austin Hinton, Esq., of Snow Shoe, late county commissioner of Centre County, who was a son of Isaac. William Hinton's other sons were John, who lived in Armstrong County, and William, in Union township.

HOLMES, ROBERT, died in Marion township, Sept. 16, 1874, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a grandson of Jonathan Holmes, who came from England and settled near Carlisle, Pa. Jonathan, his son, removed to Buffalo valley; Robert, his son, was a millwright, removed to Centre County, connected himself with the Lick Run Church in 1828, and in 1836 purchased a farm on which William Wilson had settled prior to the Revolution, near Jacksonville. Mr. Holmes was a ruling elder of Lick Run Church, raised a large family, and was highly esteemed as a citizen.

HOMAN, GEORGE, died in Ferguson township, Oct. 16, 1879, aged ninety-one years. George Homan was the younger and last surviving of seven sons. He was born near Baltimore, Md., May 18, 1789. When about fourteen years of age his father, Michael Homan, with his family emigrated to this State and located near Aaronsburg, this county, where he was in part raised and spent the greater portion of his life in the humble and honest pursuit of a husbandman. He faithfully cultivated the soil for more than fifty years. Mr. Homan's best days were during that period when railroads were not existing in this country, and traffic between this part of the State and Philadelphia and Baltimore was largely carried on by means of wagons, in which he took an active part. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church from early manhood.

HOUSER, JACOB, bought two tracts in the warrantee names of "Isaac Catherell" and "Caleb Jones" from Josiah Matlack, Dec. 27, 1787, came up from Dauphin County in 1788, and settled on the "Caleb Jones," where Houserville, in College township, now stands, the same year. He was an industrious, frugal German, and before 1800 had erected a grist- and saw-mill, to which he added a fulling-mill in the year 1803, and carding-machine. Gen. Benner became his neighbor in 1793, and their disputes enter largely the legal history of the county. Benner *vs.* Houser, 11 S. & R. 352. Jacob Houser died Feb. 14, 1832, aged seventy-two years.

His children were Martin, Jacob, to whom he willed the fulling-mill and carding-machines; Eliza-

beth, married to Frederick Leathers; Martha, married to George Cronemiller; Catharine Haldeman, Barbara Braght, Daniel, Ann Werts. In May, 1829, Jacob Houser, Sr., had a lot of ground surveyed off for a school-house and graveyard upon his place. Daniel Houser (son of Jacob) died March 27, 1878, at Houserville, in his eighty-first year.

HOY, ADAM, Esq., of Bellefonte, was born Sept. 6, 1827, in Spring township, Centre Co. He is a grandson of George Hoy, of Miles township (see biographical sketches), and son of Albert and Magdala (Weck-erly) Hoy. His first schoolmaster was George Padget, a noted teacher for sixty years in Buffalo and Penn's valleys. When but four years of age Mr. Hoy was sent to his school, then kept in the Swartz school-house in Spring township, on the Eckenrode place. In 1851-52 he attended the Mifflinburg Academy, and from there went to Airy View, near Perryville, to the academy kept by David Wilson. In the fall of 1854 he entered the sophomore class in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and graduated in 1856.

Mr. Hoy read law with the late Hon. H. N. McAllister, and was admitted April 27, 1858. Upon the invitation of the late Judge J. T. Hale, Mr. Hoy occupied a room in his law-office, and became more or less associated with the Judge in his extensive business up to the death of the latter, since which Mr. Hoy's success as a practitioner of law has been fully established. He was married Dec. 26, 1865, to Miss Louisa M., daughter of the late James D. Harris.

HOY, CHARLES, came from the region of Little Swatara, Lebanon Co., about the year 1793, and settled on a tract of land south of Millheim. He and old Mr. Daniel Kreamer came at the same time and located on adjoining farms. Before bringing their families, Hoy and Kreamer had been up to clear small patches and build huts. Daniel Kreamer was a brother of John Kreamer, who came to Brush valley with his son Jacob in 1814. Mr. Hoy removed to Brush valley in 1802, coming in by way of the west end; and he and his brother George purchased a tract of four hundred acres from Andrew Apple and divided it among them equally. John Hoy now owns his father's (Charles) part of the above tract. Charles Hoy died about the year 1815 or 1816. Children,—John, now about eighty-seven years of age and owning the old homestead. His son-in-law, Benjamin Roush, is farming the place. He is hale and hardy at his great age, and his mind seems clear. He gave many facts that are contained in these sketches. Several years ago attempts on two different occasions were made to rob him, but without success; the last time especially the raiders came off second best, if rumors are correct. Michael, dead; David, who was shot near Washington Furnace; Adam; Elizabeth, married to Simon Yearick; Mary, married to Conrad Rickly; Susan, married to John Hoy; Rebecca, married to David Johnston-baugh; Catharine, married to Adam Hoover; Sarah,

died single. The first three of the daughters named are also dead.

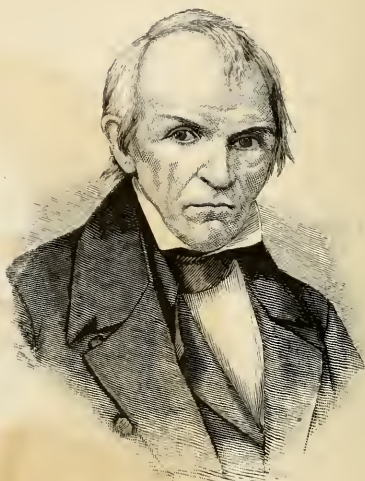
HOY, GEORGE, was a brother of Charles Hoy. He owned the farm adjoining Charles' half of the four hundred acres bought by them jointly. (See preceding sketch.) He was born Sept. 10, 1773; died April 16, 1863. He lies buried in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard, Madisonburg. Children,—Albert, George, Jeremiah, John, Henry, Mary (married to John Clay), Elizabeth (to John Brungart), Sarah (to David Vonedá), Susan (to John Vonedá), Christina (to James Parkison), Mary (to John Roush), and Rebecca (to Samuel Kline).

HUMES, HAMILTON, died in Bellefonte, Feb. 28, 1859, aged seventy-five years. He was born in Lancaster County, Jan. 7, 1784, and removed to Bellefonte in the spring of 1810. April 1, 1819, he succeeded R. T. Stewart, Esq., as postmaster of Bellefonte, being appointed by Return J. Meigs, Postmaster-General under President Monroe, and held that office until January, 1833, under Gen. Jackson, when he met the fate of Jackson's opponents in removal from office. His physical and mental organization eminently qualified him to become a useful and enterprising citizen. He established a large mercantile business, built mills, and among other pursuits was that of the manufacture of paper at Bellefonte, on which the *Centre Democrat* was printed for years. His attention to business, skill, and fidelity to his engagements secured public confidence. He was a great friend and patron of young men; kind to the indigent and unfortunate; they never called upon his beneficence in vain. He connected himself with the Presbyterian Church at an early age, and served acceptably as an elder for many years before his death. His wife, Ann E., born Sept. 28, 1784, died in Bellefonte, March 31, 1862. Their children living are Edward C. Humes, of Bellefonte; Mrs. Elizabeth McClure, widow of Alexander McClure, of Lewisburg; Mrs. Rachel Humes, of Jersey Shore; and W. H. Humes, of Spring township.

HUMES, EDWARD C., was born in Bellefonte, Aug. 23, 1810. He was a son of Hamilton Humes (of whom notice is taken above). His mother's maiden name was Ann Elmira Bailey, of Lancaster County. He was educated at the Bellefonte Academy, then under the principalship of Alfred Armstrong, whence he was transferred to Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1829. After clerking a short time for his father, they became associated in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of H. Humes & Son. On the retirement of his father the firm became E. C. Humes & Bro. E. C. Humes was married Dec. 7, 1843, to Miss Lucy Alexander, a niece of Mrs. W. W. Potter. In 1856, in connection with Hon. A. G. Curtin and the late Hon. H. N. McAllister and Hon. James T. Hale, he established the banking-house of Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., to which he gave all of his attention and which soon obtained a first-class credit in the State. This institution was

merged June 8, 1864, into the First National Bank of Bellefonte, of which Mr. Humes became and still remains the president.

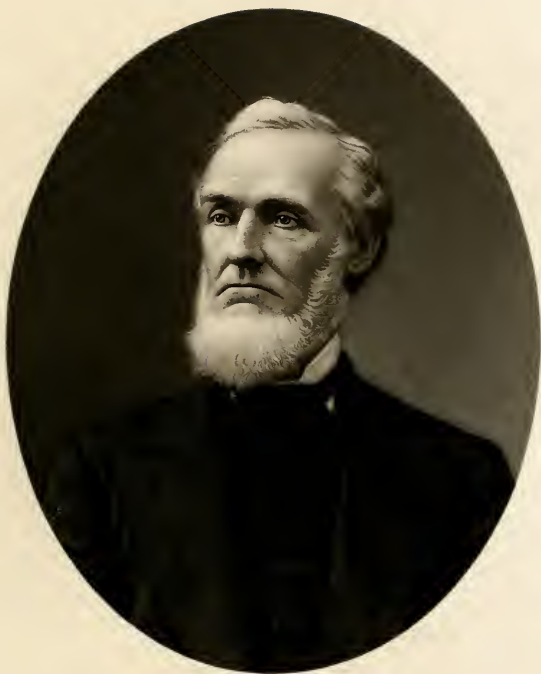
HUSTON, HON. CHARLES, was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather being one of the early emigrants to Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son of Thomas and Jane Huston, whose maiden name was



Charles Huston

Walker, and was born in Plumstead township, Bucks Co., Jan. 16, 1771. A mere lad during the Revolution, many of its incidents were indelibly impressed upon his memory. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he graduated in 1789 with the honors of his class. During the years 1790 and 1791 he taught a select school at Carlisle, meanwhile studying law with Thomas Duncan, Esq., with whom he was afterwards associated on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1792-93 he was employed by the trustees of the college as tutor of the languages. Among his pupils was the late Chief Justice R. B. Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. In his autobiography the chief justice says of him, "I need not speak of his character and capacity, for he afterwards became one of the first jurists of the country. He was an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar, and happy in his mode of instruction. And when he saw that a boy was disposed to study, his manner to him was that of a companion and friend, aiding him in his difficulties. The whole school under his care was much attached to him."

In October, 1794, Gen. Washington came through Carlisle on his way to quell the Whiskey Insurrec-



E. C. Humes

tion. Mr. Huston joined the expedition, and his vivid description of its various incidents will long be remembered by the many who had the good fortune to number him among their acquaintances.

Mr. Huston was admitted to the bar in August, 1795, and after the erection of Lycoming County, April 13, 1795, removed to Williamsport. The land titles of this part of Pennsylvania were then in a very unsettled condition. In his introduction to his work on land titles of Pennsylvania he says, "In Lycoming County where I settled were only three young lawyers, admitted the same year in the eastern counties, no one of whom knew any more of land titles than I did. No law book had been published of decisions in this State except the first volume of Dallas' Reports. I did not know in what respects titles differed, but I was determined to become a lawyer and understand all this, but how or where I could obtain the information was the difficulty. To accomplish it I made the acquaintance of men who had been deputy surveyors, and I particularly mention William Maclay, afterwards of Harrisburg. From him I learned more than from any I had known before. All ejectments were removed into the Circuit Courts, held only by judges of the Supreme Court. Regularly for years I met the Circuit Court at each county in the district; went in with the court and came out with it when it rose. With paper before me and pen in hand I wrote down the titles on each side, the testimony of every witness, the points made as to the admission of evidence, the decision made on these points, and the opinions of the judge in his charge to the jury. In the interval between the courts I arranged and digested my notes; and was often called upon by members of the bar younger, and older too, than myself to state the precise point decided in a particular case. The usual effect of industry and close study began to show itself in professional business, and in 1807 I was retained in most of the ejectment cases pending in the district."

His papers show that he was concerned in cases in all the counties of Central Pennsylvania, from Tioga on the north to Bedford County. A memorandum of fees in cash received at Mifflin Court in August term, 1801, foots up £31.3s. 8d. In those days lawyers traveled the circuits on horseback, and there remains a description of Mr. Huston's costume: Slouched hat, drab three-caped overcoat, green flannel leggins tied around the legs with black tape, homespun dress coat. Thus attired, with boots and leggins covered with mud, for want of time to change his dress, he was compelled to enter the Supreme Court, sitting in Philadelphia, where to the astonishment of the bar he delivered one of the ablest arguments they ever listened to.

In the spring of 1807 he removed to Bellefonte, attending faithfully to an enormous practice until his appointment by Governor Findlay to the presidency of the courts of this district. He was a powerful advocate before a jury, and the memory of the remark-

able speech he made in the Barber and Kelly case in court at Bellefonte still lingers, a traditionary witness of his forensic ability.

With all his strong cast of character, moulded into iron firmness by constant contact and conflict, he had a kind heart, sensitive to the claims of the poor and distressed, the widow and the orphan. One extract from a letter from Richard Blodget we would presume to quote: "I pride myself on an intuitive knowledge of character, and know that your heart was formed by that God which gave to Berkeley every virtue under heaven. You will sleep well this night, for the orphans' God will hover round your couch." We may add Jeremy Taylor's beautiful expression: "God is pleased with no music below so much as in the thanksgiving songs of relieved widows or orphans, of rejoicing, comforted, and thankful persons." Judge Walker, in his farewell address, July 24, 1818, to the people of the Fourth District, says, "Charles Huston has been appointed my successor. He is known to be a man of plain manners, integrity, learning, sound understanding, deep legal research, and natural eloquence. You have been most fortunate indeed. You cannot too highly prize, or be too thankful for such an acquisition. You will be happy in my successor, and I most heartily rejoice at it on your account."

Judge Huston presided over the Fourth District for eight years with distinguished ability. Such was his influence with the jury that in the course of those whole eight years he granted but two new trials.

In 1826 he was appointed by Governor Shulze one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the arduous and responsible duties of which he continued until the expiration of his commission in 1845. How ably he discharged these duties will be best learned from his numerous opinions in full thirty-five volumes of Reports.

The last four years of his life were spent in the compilation of his work entitled "An Essay on the History and Nature of Original Titles to Land in the Province and State of Pennsylvania." He says of his work, "At the age of seventy-five I am engaged in what was planned nearly fifty years ago, and which thirty years ago I could have completed in less time than now and made it a better book." After spending a year upon his work, and when it was about ready for the printer, "nine-tenths of it was burnt by an accidental fire from a candle." He continued his labor, however, under great difficulties and discouragements from age and infirm health. At one time, after a hard day's labor, he went to bed as usual, and, although up to that period he had never been obliged to aid his eyesight by the use of glasses, on awakening the next morning he found he could not read a word. Again, after his sight had been sufficiently restored to enable him to resume work, his fingers became so distorted with gout and rheumatism that he was obliged to employ an amanuensis to do

all his writing. He persevered with determined zeal, and completed his work in June, 1849, but a short time before his death.

His wife, his only son, and two daughters he had followed to the grave, and these afflictions weaned his thoughts from this world and he looked for a better. He was a communicant in the Presbyterian Church, and died as he had lived, a firm believer in the truths of Christianity. His death took place Nov. 10, 1849, in the eightieth year of his age.

His wife, Mary Winters, was a daughter of William Winters, the first settler upon the site of the city of Williamsport. Her sister Ellen was married to Hon. Thomas Burnside. Sarah married Benjamin Harris, and Lucy, W. W. Potter, Esq. Of Judge Huston's family, his daughter Jane married late Hon. James T. Hale; Lucy married Gen. E. W. Sturdevant, of Wilkesbarre. Mrs. Sturdevant died on the 3d of May, 1879, aged sixty.

HARE, JOSEPH, Spring, died April 7, 1834, aged eighty.

HARRIS, SAMUEL, Bellefonte, died Aug. 21, 1865.

HARVEY, NATHAN, in Illinois, died April 12, 1847, aged seventy-three.

HASTINGS, MRS. ELLEN, Boggs, died Sept. 17, 1873, aged eighty-three.

HATON, ENOCH, Boggs, died Nov. 16, 1854, aged eighty-four.

HAYS, ROBERT, Bellefonte, died Feb. 18, 1843, aged sixty-six.

HAZEL, MICHAEL, Madisonburg, died June 8, 1877, aged sixty-three.

HAZLET, JOHN, Lamar, died Aug. 28, 1830, aged seventy.

HEARD, STEPHEN, Milesburg, died Dec. 22, 1831.

HECKMAN, FREDERICK, Gregg, died Sept. 19, 1858, aged seventy-six.

HENDERSON, HELEN, widow of Jonathan, died at Barre, April 21, 1850.

HENDERSON, JANE, sister of Mrs. Robert Hays, died Feb. 27, 1857, aged seventy-five. The family came to Slab Cabin in 1802.

HENDERSON, DR. JOHN, died March 24, 1850, aged seventy-six, in Huntingdon County.

HENDERSON, JONATHAN, Ferguson, died May 3, 1833, aged sixty-two.

HEWES, WILLIAM, Potter, died Sept. 3, 1843, aged sixty.

HOLT, THOMAS, died Jan. 30, 1868, aged eighty-two.

HUBLER, ADAM, Haines, died February, 1820.

HUBLER, HENRY, died May 1, 1838.

HUBLER, GEORGE, Miles, died Aug. 2, 1857, aged seventy-two.

HUNTER, RACHEL, one of the early settlers, died in Indiana County Dec. 11, 1845, aged eighty-seven.

HUSTON, JANE, wife of Thomas, Potter, died June 29, 1831.

HUSTON, SAMUEL, Potter, died Jan. 31, 1877, aged eighty-nine.

HUTCHINSON, GEORGE W., elder at Huhlersburg, died June 3, 1846, aged forty.

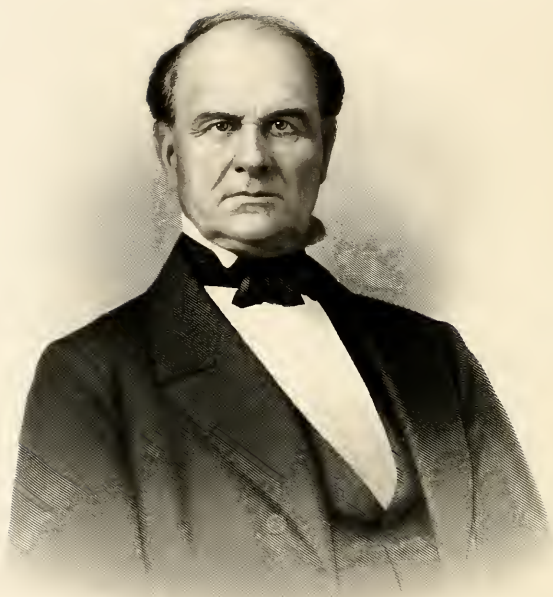
IRVIN, JOHN, emigrated with his brothers William and Guyan from Ireland. After remaining in Lewistown, where he worked at the trade of stonemason, and where he assisted in building the stone bridge yet standing, he removed to Penn's valley. His parents followed him to Lewistown, where they lived and died. John Irvin assisted James Duncan in his store at Lewisburg, and then opened a store near Linden Hall (now), and married Ann, daughter of James Watson, of that place, in 1798. He removed to Linden Hall, erected a grist- and saw-mill, and kept store there until his death. He built the mills at Oak Hall, also the stone mill on Sinking Creek, and at his death was the largest landholder in the valley except the Potters. He was a tall, handsome man, of few words, modest and reserved in manner. He died at Linden Hall, Sept. 29, 1843, aged seventy-two. His wife died March 15, 1855, aged seventy-four.

His children were Gen. James Irvin; Susan, who married Thomas Duncan, and after his decease James Potter; Margaret, married to Hon. Andrew Gregg (Maryland); Dr. William Irvin; John Irvin; Nancy, married to Dr. Benjamin Berry; Mary, married to Moses Thompson; Eliza, married to Roland Curtin, Jr.; Lot W. Irvin; Sarah, married to Capt. W. Wilson Potter, of Bellefonte; George W. Irvin, who died when young.

IRVIN, WILLIAM, M.D., was a son of John Irvin, and was born at Linden Hall, Nov. 15, 1805. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, pursued his medical studies at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, graduating in a class with Dr. Pancoast and others. He then located in practice at Bellefonte. In 1836 he was married, and removed to Milesburg Iron-Works, having entered the business partnership of Gen. James Irvin, his brother, and Col. Andrew Gregg. Martha M., his wife, was the eldest daughter of Roland Curtin, the proprietor of Eagle Iron-Works. She died in Lancaster, August, 1880.

From 1842 to 1850 Dr. Irvin resided in Carlisle, Pa., at Linden Hall (his birthplace), Greenville, Mercer Co., Pa., at Philadelphia, and at Bellefonte, engaging in various business enterprises. In 1853 he was in the iron business at Washington Furnace, Clinton Co., Pa., in the firm of James Irvin & Co.

Business prospects declining at Washington Works for him, in 1862 he left Washington Furnace, and was appointed a clerk in the second comptroller's office in the United States Treasury, Washington, D.C. In 1864 he was appointed consul at Amoy for the United States of America. In full faith that the war for the Union was soon to terminate in an honorable and glorious peace, he accepted the mission so generously tendered, in the hope that the long voyage and changes consequent thereto might benefit his declining health. He died in China of Asiatic cholera. His tablet is inscribed:



Wm. H. F. 1854

James Lewis

"In Memory of William Irvin, a native of Pennsylvania. He arrived at Amoy Oct. 20, 1864, where he faithfully served his country as United States consul until his death, Sept. 9, 1865.

IRVIN, GEN. JAMES, son of John Irvin and Ann Watson, his wife, was born Feb. 18, 1800, at Linden Hall. His earliest school-teacher was William Smith, who then taught in the neighborhood. In September, 1822, he married Juliana, third daughter of Hon. Andrew Gregg, and the following spring commenced business as a merchant and grain dealer at Oak Hall, and soon after moved into the handsome stone mansion now occupied by Rev. R. Hamill, D.D.

In 1832, Gen. Irvin, in connection with his father, purchased the interest of John Miles in Centre Furnace, Gen. William W. Houston buying Joseph Green's interest, and Gen. Irvin commenced his career as an iron-master. The same year, July 2d, he was elected major-general of the Tenth Division, and acquired a title by which he was so well known. In 1837, Irvin & Houston in connection with John Adams built Julian Furnace, so named in compliment to Mrs. Irvin, soon after which Gen. Irvin purchased Gen. Houston's interest and removed to Milesburg Iron-Works.

In the fall of 1840, Gen. Irvin was elected member of Congress from this district, taking his seat May 31, 1841, at the extra session called by John Tyler after the death of President Harrison. His first effort in Congress in speech-making was in the interest of American industries. And the labors of himself and coadjutors were crowned with success in the passage of the act of 1842. In the fall of 1842, Gen. Irvin was re-elected to Congress, and served until March 3, 1845, when he was succeeded by Hon. John Blanchard. Gen. Irvin had been a great friend of Gen. Jackson prior to his veto of the United States Bank. That action of President Jackson determined Gen. Irvin's course in opposition to the Democratic party.

In 1847, Gen. Irvin was nominated by the Whig party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, but the opposition to the Democracy was distracted by the Native American and Abolition elements, and notwithstanding Gen. Irvin's standing and character and his popularity with the people he was defeated by Francis R. Shunk. After this campaign he resumed business with his accustomed energy. In 1854 his business was simply enormous, being interested in the business and management of ten charcoal blast furnaces, the forge and rolling-mill at Milesburg works, farms, and mills. He was interested in Centre Furnace; Mill Creek from 1845 to 1862; Mercer Iron-Works at Greenville; Monroe Furnace, 1849-55; Washington Furnace, 1852-57; Martha Furnace, 1854-57; Julian, Hecla, and Hopewell. He had, however, to succumb before the financial disaster of 1857 and retire from the iron business.

His former partner, Moses Thompson, says of him

that he was one of the best business men in Centre County, and had he not been so benevolent would have been its wealthiest. He gave largely to every public enterprise,—the Bald Eagle Canal, the Bald Eagle Railroad; previous to those to the various turnpikes made in the county. To the State College, or Farmers' High School as it was then, he donated a farm of two hundred acres, besides large contributions of money. He was always economical, and industrious and successful, until his business became too large for his personal supervision. Then intervened changes of methods of the manufacture of iron, changes of prices brought about by the increase in the manufacture of anthracite iron, and its taking the place of charcoal iron for many purposes; the consequent difficulty of finding new customers for the large production of ten charcoal blast furnaces, crowding the market with puddled and cheaper grades of iron.

In the prime of life Gen. Irvin was a noble specimen of physical manhood; as a wrestler and jumper he had few equals. His hospitality and generosity were unbounded, and his fidelity to his family and friends he never allowed to falter. He saved many a fireside from execution and sale. In 1856 he was called to part with the wife of his early days. Mrs. Irvin died on the 4th of July, sincerely lamented by all who knew her. Gen. Irvin, Jan. 1, 1859, married Mrs. Mary A., widow of Dr. Constans Curtis, and after retiring from business resided in Philadelphia, managing an iron-store for McCoy & Linn, his former partners, and in 1861 was appointed by Secretary Welles naval store-keeper at the Philadelphia navy-yard. He died at Col. Andrew Gregg's, at Hecla, Nov. 28, 1862. His widow died at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 4, 1878. He had no children by either wife. He was from early manhood a Presbyterian, the faith of his ancestors for untold generations.

IDDINGS, JAMES, died in Boggs township, Aug. 13, 1874, aged eighty-two.

INGRAM, THOMAS, died in Union, Nov. 20, 1853, aged seventy-two.

IRVIN, GUYAN, came from Ireland in 1793, died March 5, 1850, aged eighty-four; Elizabeth, his wife, died May 17, 1843, aged seventy-two.

JACK, ANDREW, was born in Chester County, near old Chester, June 30, 1756. He volunteered in Sadsbury township, Chester County, in Capt. Wallis' company of Associators in 1776. After his time was expired he enlisted at Fort Lee in the regular service, and participated in the campaign in the Jerseys in 1776. At Amboy he speaks of Gen. Washington reviewing the army in company with two Indian chiefs. He was with Washington's army when it crossed into New Jersey on Christmas night (1776). His relation was, "It was bitter cold weather, snowed and hailed and rained, but we marched right into Trenton, and were there between daylight and sunrise. Our cannon were hauled to the head of the street and fired, and

the Hessians soon laid down their arms. The British came up in about a week, and we then went out and encamped on the back of a hill over a creek. In the evening we were ordered to build fires, and each took fence-rails and built large fires, and in the night were ordered off and directed not to speak a word. Just after daylight we came to Princeton, where we met two regiments of British, and had a sharp fight, but they laid down their arms just this side of town," etc. Subsequently, 1777-78, he assisted in making the encampment at Valley Forge. Mr. Jack lived some years near Boalsburg, then at Benner's iron-works, and subsequently in Half-Moon township.

JACK, DAVID, Harris, died Sept. 26, 1849, aged forty-five years.

JACK, MICHAEL, died 1829.

JAMESON, AGNES, wife of John, Boggs, died Jan. 28, 1851, aged seventy-one years.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, merchant, Bellefonte, died Oct. 13, 1839, aged forty-nine years.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH, Lamar, died June 1, 1838, aged seventy-two years.

KELLY, HON. JAMES K., son of John Kelly, and grandson of Col. John Kelly of the Revolution, was born near Spring Mills, Centre County, Feb. 16, 1819; graduated at Princeton College in 1839, admitted to the bar in 1842, and went to California in 1849, from thence to the Territory of Oregon in 1851; was elected by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon in 1852 one of the three commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the Territory. He was a member of the Legislative Council from 1853-57; in 1855 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and was engaged in the Yakima Indian war in 1855 and 1856; was elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of Oregon (his grandfather, Col. John Kelly, was a member of the convention of 1776, which formed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania); senator in the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, 1860-64; appointed United States district attorney for Oregon in 1860 by President Buchanan, which he declined to accept; he was elected United States senator from Oregon as a Democrat, serving from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.

KIMPORT, DANIEL, died in Boalsburg, March 20, 1881, aged eighty-two years. He was born in Lebanon County, and with his brother John and sister came to Centre County. Daniel followed the trade of a carpenter for some years, and in 1849 purchased the old Dale property at the end of the mountain, where he farmed until 1861. He accumulated a good deal of property. He belonged to the German Reformed Church. His father, John, died in March, 1878. Daniel left a wife and only child, Mary, wife of Andrew Whitehill, of Bradbury.

KOOKEN, REV. JOHN R., was born in Ferguson township, and pursued his literary and theological studies at Mercersburg, Pa. He was licensed in 1841,

and settled at Dauphin, Pa., whence he removed to Franklin County in 1843, thence to Trappe, in Montgomery County. Thence he removed to Norristown, and established a very flourishing church. In connection with his labors as pastor he founded a school for young ladies,—Elmwood Seminary. After resigning at Norristown he resided at Mercersburg, engaged in teaching, and was subsequently appointed United States consul at Trinidad, island of Cuba, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Having some knowledge of tactics he raised a company of volunteers, and was killed while commanding his company at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, aged forty-seven years.

KREAMER, ANDREW, died on the 18th of March, 1878, aged eighty-eight years. He came to Centre County with his parents when two years of age, and resided there until his death. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was buried at Milesburg from the residence of his son, O. P. Kreamer.

KREAMER, JACOB, moved into the valley in 1814, and bought what is now Joseph Kreamer's farm—but then including more land—from William Kreighbaum, April 21st, same year. He came from Bethel township, Berks County; his aged parents came with him, died here, and are buried in the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery. His father was blind for many years. The brick house on the place was built by Jacob Kreamer about the time the brick church was erected. Mr. Kreamer was one of the members of the committee having in charge the building of the church. Children,—John, living at Rebersburg; Joseph, living on the old place; Daniel, a resident of Rebersburg; Elizabeth, married to George Harper; Sarah, wife of David Wolf, of Wolf's Store; Catharine, married to Henry Smull; Mary, married to Frederick Burkert; Hannah, second wife of Daniel Dubbs, Rebersburg. Catharine's and Elizabeth's husbands are dead. Jacob Kreamer died Sept. 5, 1829, aged fifty-two years.

KREIGHBAUM, WILLIAM, migrated into Brush valley about the year 1799, and bought in that year the place now owned by Joseph Kreamer. His dwelling-house stood a few rods south of the place where now the brick house is situated. He came from Bethel township, Dauphin County, according to statement in an old deed. There was a distillery near his dwelling-house, with which he was assessed as early as the year 1803. It may have been built earlier. He sold his property to Jacob Kreamer, April 21, 1814, and moved to Ohio. The Kreighbaums and Garmans were related.

KRYDER, JOHN, owned the farm on which William Kreamer now lives, north of Gramly's school-house. He removed there from Penn's valley about the year 1792. He was an intelligent man and useful citizen. He filled the office of justice of the peace of Miles township for a number of years. It may be worthy of note that the first cider-mill in the valley was de-

vised and operated by him. It was somewhat different in construction from those now used. Mr. Kryder moved to Ohio in 1814, to a place north of Canton about five miles, where he died in 1829. Christopher Spangler, living on the adjoining farm, was married to Mr. Kryder's daughter Margaret; consequently Jonathan Spangler, Sr., is a grandson. On the male side there are no descendants in the valley at present. Judge Jacob Kryder, of Penn's valley, and John, the subject of this sketch, were brothers. Their father, John Kryder, was a Revolutionary soldier; he lived a while at Harrisburg, thence moved to the David Herbst farm, west of Lewisburg about five miles. He and his family left with the "Great Runaway" of 1778, but returned and moved to what is now the Alexander place, south of Millheim. His wife, mother of John and Jacob, came from Germany when quite a young girl, and had to serve two years with some citizen living on the Delaware to pay her passage across the ocean. Her lot was not an agreeable one; she was subject to severe toil and many hardships. Among other drudgeries imposed upon her she had to carry the water from the river, when the Delaware was low, required in her master's distillery, whatever quantity that may have been; for whiskey had to be manufactured though the heavens fell.

KURTZ, LUDWIG, was born at Michelstadt, Grand Duchy of Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 23, 1784. He received a classical education, and was manager of his father's forge, near Michelstadt. He married Johanne S. Brehm, who was born at Erlach, Germany, June 6, 1799, and died at Milton, Pa., June 3, 1882. Ludwig Kurtz left Germany Sept. 18, 1830, on account of the oppression and tyranny of the German potentates, came to York, Pa., where he established a large brewery, and subsequently a German weekly paper.

In the fall of 1846 he came to Aaronsburg to take charge of the *Centre Berichter*, which under his management became an original, spirited German newspaper. Retiring from the paper on account of old age, he was succeeded by his son. He died in the eighty-eighth year of his age at Aaronsburg. He was a fervent Lutheran, and had quite an inventive genius. In 1833, at York, he invented an ingenious silk-reel, which was patented and used at the time to manufacture silk from cocoons. His children were Louis, now a merchant in Kansas, previous to which he published a tri-weekly newspaper at Rochester, N. Y.; John George, born March 21, 1829, founder of the *Central Press*, at Bellefonte, now of Milton; Sophia, who married William Ellinger; Hon. Frederick Kurtz, of the *Centre Reporter*; Anna M., married to David Hershberger.

KARBAUGH, JOHN, Benner, died March 27, 1876, aged eighty-four.

KECKLER, HENRY, Bellefonte, died Dec. 20, 1878, aged eighty-eight.

KOON, DANIEL, Gregg, died June 27, 1845, aged sixty-five.

KEPHART, GEORGE, died Aug. 3, 1879, aged ninety-eight.

KEPHART, CALEB, died Aug. 2, 1833, aged fifty-five.

KEPLER, JACOB, Ferguson, died March 30, 1874, aged seventy-four.

KEPLINGER, JOHN, Miles, died 1826.

KERLIN, PETER, died Sept. 22, 1878, aged sixty-six, in Nebraska. He was foreman of the paper-mill in Bellefonte in 1833.

KNOX, TASKER J., died Dec. 31, 1865, aged sixty.

KRUMRINE, FREDERICK, Ferguson, died Sept. 4, 1878, aged seventy-eight.

KELLY, ANN, wife of John, died March 31, 1829, aged forty-eight.

LAMB, DAVID, died Feb. 12, 1837, aged eighty-three. He enlisted from Cumberland County in 1775, in Capt. Hendricks' company, Col. William Thompson's regiment, and marched through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec in Gen. Arnold's expedition in the winter of that year; was in the assault on Quebec on the night of Dec. 31, 1775, where his captain was killed. He came to Nittany valley after the Revolution, and became a prominent citizen.

LINN, REV. JAMES, D.D., 1783-1868. Died in Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1868, after a pastorate of fifty-eight years.

James Linn was born in Sherman's valley, Cumberland (now Perry) Co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1783, and was one of seven children. His grandfather came over from Scotland in the early part of the last century, and was of solid Presbyterial stock. His father, John Linn, was born in Adams County, Pa., in the year 1749, was graduated at Princeton College in 1773, studied theology with Rev. Robert Cooper, and during his entire ministerial life, including a term of nearly forty-four years, was settled as the pastor of Centre Church, Sherman's valley. He died in 1820 in his seventy-first year. He was married to Mary Gettys, daughter of the founder of Gettysburg.

Mr. Linn was graduated at Dickinson College in 1805, and studied theology with Rev. Joshua Williams, at Newville. He was licensed to preach the gospel Sept. 27, 1808, by the Presbytery of Carlisle. He himself considered it an honor of no small measure to have been licensed by such a body of ministers as then composed that Presbytery—"A noble band of venerable men, and men of talents."

In the spring of 1809 he visited the congregations of Spruce Creek and Sinking valley, now in the bounds of Huntingdon Presbytery. From there he shortly after came to Bellefonte. The Presbyterian Church in this place had just been left vacant by the removal of the Rev. Henry R. Wilson to Carlisle. His preaching here and at Lick Run for a few Sabbaths resulted in unanimous calls from both churches, each for one-half of his time. The ordination and

installation took place April 17, 1810, in the courthouse, which was then used as the place of worship. In this service the Rev. Mr. Coulter preached the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Grier presided and gave the charge to the pastor.

In 1839, the Bellefonte Church wishing to secure his undivided labors, he was released from the Lick Run charge, and by a unanimous vote was chosen a second time as pastor in Bellefonte. In this relation he continued to the day of his death. In October of the year 1859, which marked a half-century in his pastorate, the Presbytery of Huntingdon celebrated the occasion by special exercises of great interest, holding their fall meeting in Bellefonte for this purpose. Shortly after this his strength began perceptibly to fail to such an extent that it was decided to relieve him from regular labors by calling a co-pastor. In the spring of 1861 the Rev. J. H. Barnard was called to the co-pastorate, and remained until 1866, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred Yeomans in December of the same year.

During his last illness his mind seemed to be wandering back to the scenes of his early life, about which he said so little in the days of his health; and when asked if he was thirsty, he replied that he wanted a drink from "the old spring by the church," alluding to a spring near his father's church where he was wont to drink when a boy. His thirst is now satisfied at a still purer fountain, where those who drink shall not thirst again forever.

Dr. Linn was first married Feb. 28, 1811, to Jane Harris, who was the mother of six children, and who died Aug. 14, 1822. Four of her children, three sons and one daughter, survive their father. He married April 15, 1829, Isabella Henderson.

The labors of Dr. Linn in Bellefonte were greatly blessed. When he began his ministrations here there was no church building, and the membership of the church probably did not exceed fifty names. At Lick Run the services were held in a log building without windows, and with a hole in the roof to serve as an outlet for the smoke in winter from an open fire in the middle of the room. He was permitted to see the membership of the Bellefonte Church increased from fifty to two hundred and forty-eight. His preaching ground extended originally from Mill Hall to the Little Juniata, and from the Seven Mountains to Clearfield. At a later day his charge reached from Julian Furnace, or Glenn's Meeting-house, to the lower end of Bald Eagle valley, below Beech Creek; also to the lower end of Nittany valley, and through its entire width. He expended much labor also in preaching at Horntown or Harrisonville. He outlived all but one of those who were adult church-members at the time of his settlement in Bellefonte, and was before his death baptizing the fourth generation.

Punctuality and fidelity to all professional engagements were peculiar traits of his character. He has

been heard to say that throughout his entire active ministry he never failed but once in attending the meetings of Presbytery and Synod, and that one failure was occasioned by sickness in his family.

He took a very active interest in the cause of education, and the early years of his ministry taught the Bellefonte Academy, and was for many years president of the board of trustees. His labors in the temperance cause and in the interest of the Bible Society and Sabbath-schools were incessant all through the years of his long, active life. He was eminently hospitable, and his generosity spontaneous and unpretending.

There is a sublime eloquence in the career of such a man, and the reputation he won he bequeathed to enhance the dignity, honor, and usefulness of his fellow-laborers in the ministry.

His strong individuality, clear mind, and sound judgment commanded the respect of men of character, while his large-hearted hospitality, his genial humor, and his kind and cheerful disposition won upon all classes of the community, and made him a man of the largest influence. Yet though gentle, yielding, and forgiving in his temper almost to an extreme, his decision was uncompromising in all questions of principle. His zeal for the purity of the church savored of a past age of discipline. His promptness and diligence in carrying through whatever his official duty demanded is abundantly evidenced by the records of the Session in his own handwriting.

His preaching was characterized by the pointed and impressive presentation of truth, and was doctrinal and practical rather than rhetorical. With a full round voice and a commanding presence, his personal advantages were more than ordinary. His manuscript sermons show thoroughness and accuracy in his preparations for the pulpit. During his earlier ministry he wrote and committed to memory, but more lately preached from his full manuscript.

Dr. Linn's children by his first wife were Claudius B. Linn, of Philadelphia; James Harris Linn, iron-master (of the firm of McCoy & Linn), Hon. Samuel Linn; Anna, who died March 25, 1847, wife of John Irwin, Jr.; Mrs. Jane Welch. His daughter by his last wife is Mrs. M. H. Wilson, widow of William P. Wilson, Esq. James Harris Linn died at Milesburg Iron-Works, April 5, 1876, aged sixty-one years, leaving a widow, a daughter of R. T. Stewart, Esq., deceased.

LIVINGSTON, DANIEL, of Penn's valley, died July 4, 1838, aged eighty-two. He had a sister Isabella and a brother William, to whose children, Elizabeth and Jane, and his niece, Mary Boyd, he willed his estate.

William Livingston died in 1839. His children were Daniel, George, Margaret, and William.

LIVINGSTON, GEORGE, was born at Earleytown, June 18, 1814. He was married at Boalsburg in

1836 to Miss Eliza A. Ford. He came to Bellefonte in 1848, succeeding his brother John in the book and stationery business. In 1856 the opposition to the Democracy elected him county treasurer. He had been commissioners' clerk from 1851-55. In 1862 he succeeded Bond Valentine, Esq., as borough treasurer, which office Mr. Livingston held up until May, 1872. Mr. Livingston died in Bellefonte, June 29, 1872. Mrs. Livingston died Sept. 3, 1871.

LONG, JOHN JACOB, came from York County with George Bear in 1803 to Miles township. He bought the place now owned by Col. R. H. Strohecker, a son-in-law. Mr. Long and Mr. Bear were married to sisters. Mr. Long was born Sept. 18, 1770, died June 25, 1844, and is buried at Rebersburg. He had four sons,—Jacob, Henry, John, and David. They are all dead. Daughters,—Barbara, married to George Arnold; Elizabeth, married to David Stamm, Logansville; Catharine died single; Christina, married to William Bartges; Susan, wife of Col. R. H. Strohecker, Rebersburg; and Mary. The daughters are all dead except Christina and Susan.

LOWREY, JOHN G., died in St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1861, aged eighty-six years. He assisted in building the first house in Bellefonte, erected by Col. Dunlop and James Harris in 1795, and was a resident for nearly sixty years. He was a son of Daniel Lowrey, an elder brother of Col. Alexander Lowrey, of Donegal, Lancaster County. In early life surveyed lands in Venango County, before that county was erected. He often mentioned the fact that *they set fire to the water at night to see it burn*. He was also a soldier in the Whiskey Insurrection army. For a number of years he was accountant for Miles, Dunlop & Co. and John Dunlop, and in 1809 was appointed prothonotary, serving until 1818. He was reappointed Feb. 8, 1821, and served until 1824. When the finances of the county in 1828 were in such a deplorable condition that county orders were not cashed and were at a large discount, he was solicited to take the office of county treasurer, and by his able management soon put the financial credit of the county beyond scandal. As by law he could not hold the office more than two years, an arrangement was made every other two years for the appointment of W. A. Thomas as county treasurer, Mr. Lowrey performing the duties until the office was made elective, and Mr. Lowrey was the first elected county treasurer. William Harris succeeded him in 1844, but Mr. Lowrey succeeded Mr. Harris in 1846.

He was a man of stern integrity, of correct moral and religious character, and elder of the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte almost from the time of its organization. No elder was so frequently chosen to represent the Presbytery in the General Assembly.

He was a good accountant, and did a great deal in settling estates and as agent for unseated lands, vast bodies of which were held by non-residents in this the central portion of the State.

In Mr. E. C. Humes' sketch of Mr. Lowrey, published in Dr. Gibson's "History of the Presbytery of Huntingdon," will be found the salient traits of his character.

His first wife was Abigail, daughter of Richard Miles (brother of Col. Samuel). His only son, Edward J., a youth of great promise, died while studying for the bar. His last wife, Rachel, was the widow of Capt. John Lightner, the daughter of John Hopkins, who resided in Pequea valley, Lancaster County. He removed with her to St. Louis.

LYTLE, ISAAC, died in Harris township, Sept. 30, 1854, aged eighty-two years and twelve days. His father, Andrew Lytle, entered the Revolutionary army as quartermaster-sergeant of Col. Samuel Miles' regiment, April 1, 1776, and was promoted quartermaster, serving as such in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania and the Fifth, and at the close of the war was senior lieutenant of the First Pennsylvania, and died of camp fever shortly after (1784). Isaac Lytle, his son, was born in Lampeter township, Lancaster Co., in 1772. He was a wagoner by occupation. He stated he had been in Pittsburgh with a wagon one hundred times. Wagoned to Wheeling, Martinsburg, Va., Hagerstown, Md., Trenton, N. J., and one trip to Nashville, Tenn., which occupied three months. His wife was Jennie, daughter of Zaccheus Piersol, of Pequea valley, Lancaster Co.; they were married in 1802, and moved to Harris township in 1814. He left surviving him his wife, two sons, and one daughter.

LAMB, DAVID, died July 11, 1874, aged seventy-eight.

LAMBERT, JOHN, Bellefonte, died May 29, 1830.

LESLIE, ANN, died at Robert Gordon's, Spring, March 27, 1827.

LEE, CATHERINE, widow of Abraham, Milesburg, died Jan. 26, 1857, aged seventy-two; over fifty years member of Bellefonte Presbyterian Church.

LEE, JOHN, Potter, died Jan. 20, 1863, aged seventy-five. Elizabeth, his wife, died June 19, 1877, aged eighty-seven.

LEIB, JOHN D., Bellefonte, died Sept. 16, 1879.

LEVI, CAPT. WILLIAM, Milesburg, died June 4, 1880, aged seventy-nine.

LIPTON, SAMUEL, Esq., died March, 1850.

LIVINGSTON, ESTHER, died Feb. 11, 1861, aged sixty-three.

LONBERGER, GEORGE, born in York, Pa., July 2, 1784; died March 16, 1875, aged ninety.

LONGWELL, WALTER, died Dec. 5, 1852, aged eighty-one.

LOURIMORE, JAMES, Spring, died Nov. 29, 1839, aged forty-four.

LOVE, DAVID, Potter, died Nov. 23, 1849, aged seventy-eight.

LOVE, JOHN, Potter, died April 2, 1873, aged sixty-eight, after an illness of sixteen years.

LUCAS, CHARLES, SR., Boggs, died May 5, 1874, aged eighty-six; born within two miles of Milesburg.

MCALLISTER, HON. HUGH N., died at Philadelphia, May 15, 1873. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Ireland to Lancaster County, Pa., about the year 1730. His grandfather, Maj. Hugh McAllister, was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster Co., in 1736. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Forbes' company in the Indian war of 1763, and served faithfully until the close of hostilities. He served also in the war of the Revolution. At the close of the war Maj. McAllister retired to his farm in Lost Creek valley, Juniata Co. He was married to Sarah Nelson, and raised a large family. Hon. William McAllister, son of Maj. Hugh McAllister and Sarah Nelson, was born on the farm of his father, in Lost Creek valley, in August, A.D. 1774. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was for a long time one of the associate judges of Juniata County. He was married to Sarah Thompson.

Hugh Nelson McAllister, eldest son of Hon. William McAllister and Sarah Thompson, was born on the farm owned by his father and grandfather in Lost Creek valley, Juniata Co., Pa., June 28, 1809. He lived at home and worked upon his father's farm during his minority, receiving such elementary education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. He received his instructions in the rudiments of the classics from Rev. John Hutchinson. He entered the freshman class at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1830, and stood so high before the end of the year as to be chosen by his society as one of its debaters, which honor, however, his modesty and timidity induced him to decline. He graduated in 1833, high in a class in which were many more since distinguished in the church and State. As soon as he graduated Mr. McAllister commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. W. W. Potter, in Bellefonte. After completing the ordinary course of studies pursued by students in an office, he attended a law-school then conducted at Carlisle by Hon. John Reed, president judge of that district, and author of "Pennsylvania Blackstone." On the 25th of November, 1835, on motion of W. W. Potter, Mr. McAllister was admitted to practice in the several courts of Centre County. He was at once taken into full partnership by Mr. Potter, and the election of the latter to Congress soon after threw at once the whole labor and responsibility of an extensive law practice upon the young partner. The early death of Mr. Potter, while in Congress, left Mr. McAllister alone in the practice, to compete with one of the ablest bars in the State. He remained without a partner until Gen. James A. Beaver was called to the bar in 1859. From that time the law practice was conducted under the firm-name of McAllister & Beaver. During the long professional career of nearly thirty-eight years he had an extensive, laborious, and lucrative practice. Until the last eight or ten years he regularly attended the courts of Clinton and Huntingdon Counties, and

at times courts of other counties. As a counselor he was always discreet, careful, and safe. As an attorney he was faithful, honest, and industrious. As an advocate, was earnest, zealous, and at times impressively eloquent. He would embark in no man's cause unless thoroughly impressed with its *justice*, and then he battled, as only a man of his temperament could battle, for the *right*. In the preparation of causes he was most thorough, and frequently performed an amount of labor which seemed beyond human endurance. His arguments before the Supreme Court of the State, of which the books of reports are full, were always strong, clear, and exhaustive.

During the late war Mr. McAllister was one of the most earnest and zealous supporters of the administration. He was ever foremost in contributing means and performing work to secure volunteers and in supporting the families of those who were in the service. He did more than any other one man to raise and organize the many companies which left Centre County, and finally, almost by his unaided exertions, raised a full company, and was elected its captain.

Mr. McAllister was elected one of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and was appointed chairman of the important committee on "Suffrage, Election, and Representation," and a member of the committee on "Railroads and Canals." He entered upon his work with the energy and zeal which ever characterized him. Unfortunately, he did not limit his labor by his physical capacity to endure it, but by his desire for the permanent good of his native State. Towards the close of winter his strength gave way under incessant toil, and he was compelled by his physician to return home for rest. He remained at home four or five weeks, during which time he improved in strength. Three weeks before his death, actuated by an intense desire to take part in the important discussions then going on in the convention, and by his improved health, he went back to Philadelphia and at once engaged ardently in the labor of the convention. He made several important speeches upon questions pending before that body. He had overestimated his strength, for his intense labor brought on the disease which in a few days terminated his earthly career. Literally, he offered himself a sacrifice upon the altar of his Commonwealth. He sacrificed his life in his effort to protect the people from the corruptions of the times and the evils of misgovernment.

Mr. McAllister was one of the projectors, the constant friend and liberal supporter of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. He kept the County Agricultural Society in existence for years almost unaided. He was the friend and supporter of the common schools, academies, and seminaries, as well as Sunday-schools. For many years he was the recognized head of the organizations in the county for the promotion of temperance. As a neighbor, he was ever considerate, kind, obliging, and liberal. As a



Engraved by John Sartoris Phil^a

A. McAllister

man, he was just, upright, and inflexibly honest. He was not honest from *policy*, but from an innate love of right and an intense hatred of everything wrong. As a husband and father, he was most kind, gentle, and affectionate. As a Christian, he was sincere, faithful, and most exemplary. For a long time he was not only a member but an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte, and took an active part in the labors of the Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assemblies.

Mr. McAllister was twice married, first to Henrietta Osman Orbison, of Huntingdon. Two daughters, Mary A., the wife of Gen. James A. Beaver, and Sarah B., wife of Dr. Thomas R. Hays, both of Bellefonte, survive their father. The first Mrs. McAllister died April 12, 1857, and on Sept. 12, 1859, Mr. McAllister married Margaret Hamilton, of Harrisburg, who died April 27, 1876, aged fifty-three years. She was a daughter of Hugh Hamilton, a noted editor.

MCCAMAN, JOHN, was one of the first settlers in Brush valley. He owned the farm now belonging to George Weaver, near Wolf's Store. Died March 9, 1829, aged eighty-four; lies buried in the old graveyard at Rebersburg. Mr. McCaman had several children, but none are in the valley at this date, 1882.

MCCLOSKEY, JOSEPH, ESQ., died in Curtin township, Aug. 5, 1875, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born near Young Womanstown, on the Susquehanna River, and moved with his parents at an early day to Howard township, this county. While quite young his father died, leaving a wife and five children dependent on Joseph for support. Notwithstanding he had to endure the hardships and privations of a life in an unsettled country, he discharged the duty that rested upon him with fidelity. Some thirty years ago he purchased a tract of land on Marsh Creek, not a foot of which was cleared, and moved on the same shortly after. Commencing at the lower rung, by honest toil he climbed to comfortable circumstances. He was one of the prime movers in bringing Curtin township into existence, and although he never craved the emoluments of office, he was elected and re-elected to the most responsible offices in the township for a period of fifteen years in succession. He was elected county commissioner in 1869.

MCEWEN, HENRY, of Potter township, enlisted at Carlisle in Capt. William Hendricks' company, Col. William Thompson's regiment, on the 11th of July, 1775, and on the 13th his company left Carlisle and marched to Boston. McEwen said they arrived in camp in front of Boston on the 8th of August. Hendricks' company was detached to go through the wilderness to Quebec. The hardships of that march he often detailed, but they mounted the Plains of Abraham in the middle of November. On the morning of the 1st of January, 1776, Hendricks was killed at the head of his company in the assault, and McEwen wounded through the hand. Captured with the rest,

he remained a prisoner until the 3d of August, when he signed a parole. His copy reads:

"QUEBEC 3 August, 1776.
"We the undersigned do solemnly engage to his Excellency Gen. Carleton that we will not take up arms against nor do anything injurious to his Majesty King George Third until regularly exchanged.
"HENRY MCEWEN."

In the fall of 1778 he received information that he was exchanged. His wounded hand disabled him from service. He was a carpenter by trade and a man of good education. His wife was Elizabeth Gregg, a niece of Hon. Andrew Gregg. On the day Mr. Gregg was being voted for for Governor, Oct. 14, 1823, Henry McEwen was buried in Sinking Creek graveyard at Centre Hill. His sons were Henry McEwen, of Hublersburg, John McEwen, of Lewis-town (father of Mrs. Belford, wife of Hon. James Belford, M.C. from Colorado), Mrs. Uriah Slack, Mrs. Louver, and Mrs. Martha Gregg Goodhart, wife of John Goodhart, of Centre Hill. Henry McEwen was a cousin of Mrs. William Petrikin, Mrs. Pettit, and of Francis and William McEwen, of Walker township.

McKEE, DR. JAMES, died in Stormstown, Aug. 3, 1877. Dr. McKee was born Dec. 24, 1813, near Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland. After completing his classical education and passing through the elementary studies in medicine in 1835-36, he attended lectures at the Royal Belfast Institution, Belfast, and being intent on acquiring further advantages for his destined profession, in 1836-37 he went to Glasgow and entered the Andersonian University. He subsequently went to Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures in the University of Edinburgh. In 1840 he came to this country and located at Stormstown, where he had an uncle living, Mr. Adams, since which time he has practiced medicine over a very large territory in the upper part of this county and in the adjoining counties, Blair, Huntingdon, and Clearfield. On the 10th of January, 1876, he received a stroke of paralysis; his whole right side became paralyzed.

McKINNEY, HON. ISAAC, was a millwright, and came to Bald Eagle in 1791 from near Sunbury, where his parents settled in 1770. In 1794 he married Jane Fleming, of Kishacoquillas valley, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of that valley, having removed there from Chester County. In 1796, Judge McKinney moved to Bellefonte, and in 1800 he removed to within two miles of Jacksonville, where he started the first store in that region in 1801. He was commissioned associate judge Jan. 8, 1819, built Hecla Furnace in 1825, and Heshbon, on Locoming Creek, in 1827. He ran Hecla until 1836, when he sold it to George Armstrong and W. W. Miles. He was a man of great industry, skill, and enterprise, frequently piloting his own arks laden with iron to Duncannon. He retained his mental vigor and good health until his death, Sept. 11, 1849,

at the age of eighty-three years, and is buried at Jacksonville. His wife died May 15, 1838. Two of their children, David and John, became ministers of the gospel. William was an iron-master, and father of John, late United States district judge in Florida.

MCKINNEY, DAVID, D.D., was born Oct. 22, 1795, and died May 28, 1879. He was a son of Judge Isaac McKinney. He received his early education at the Bellefonte Academy, and was for some time a practical surveyor, but in September, 1819, entered the junior year at Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1821, and then pursued a theological course at Princeton. May 16, 1825, he married Miss Eliza L. Finley, of Basking Ridge, N. J., and was established in his first charge at Erie. In January, 1829, he removed to Meadville, and took charge of the academy there, and was soon elected Professor of Mathematics in Allegheny College. From Meadville (bearing of his father's financial difficulties) he came to Hecla, and assumed entire control of the works, and after four years' labor had the satisfaction of having the debts of the concern paid and the works doing a profitable business. Dec. 19, 1834, he was installed pastor of Sinking and Spring Creek Churches, and while there started and superintended the academy at Boalsburg. He removed to Hollidaysburg in 1841, and September, 1852, to Philadelphia, where he issued the first number of *The Presbyterian Banner*, which he removed to Pittsburgh in 1855. He died at Edgewater Station, near Pittsburgh, after a career of wonderful industry, admirably detailed in a volume published by his children since his death.

MCKINNEY, REV. JOHN, was born Aug. 26, 1797, and spent his youth near Jacksonville, where he was received as a member of the Lick Run Church, then in charge of Rev. James Linn. He passed through Jefferson College, studied theology at Princeton, and April 22, 1824, was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He was called by the Presbyterian Church of Fredericktown, Ohio, and in April, 1829, was ordained and installed as pastor of the church. In October, 1837, the relation was dissolved, and in May, 1838, he was installed pastor of the Alexandria Church. He labored with this church and Pine Grove Church until July, 1848, when he removed to Ohio, and took charge of the Oswego Church. In a few years he returned to within the bounds of Huntingdon Presbytery, and remained until his death at Hollidaysburg, Aug. 25, 1867.

MALLORY, ISAAC, was a native of Connecticut. He and his brother Calvin came to Milesburg, Centre Co., on their way to Ohio. Their journey westward was interrupted while at Milesburg by the advent of a little stranger in the family of Isaac. This occurred in 1810, and the little fellow is now Mr. James Mallory, of Rebersburg. The family moved to Aaronsburg, this county, thence soon after to Brush valley. Isaac lived for several years in the house now owned by Mrs. Christina Shroyer, and superintended an oil-

mill near the place, which belonged to Mr. Paul Wolf. He served two years in the war of 1812. Isaac was married to Mary Ann Birch. He died in Half-Moon township about the year 1845, seventy years of age. There were the following children: Maria, married to Peter Schreckengast, Sugar valley; Mary, married to Michael Bierly, Madisonburg; James, living at Rebersburg; Isaac, in New York State; Tobias, near Bellefonte; Jane, married to Samuel McGinley; and Saul, Lycoming County. Maria and Mary are dead.

MALONE, RICHARD. According to a diary kept by Richard Miles, Richard Malone lived in April, 1773, six miles from Fort Augusta (Sunbury), up the West Branch, which would be about two miles above the mouth of Chillisquaque Creek. His house was a prominent place for meetings, notably those of the meetings of the County Committee of Safety during the Revolution. The slight remains of an old account-book show Maj. John Lee, Dr. Plunket, John Hambright, Weitzel, McCord, and other old settlers about the mouth of the West Branch his guests, in charges for rum, toddy, cordial, etc., and indicate his occupation.

As early as 1785 he removed to near "The Nest," and settled upon the Charles Worthington tract, belonging to Samuel Wallis (two miles below Milesburg), which Mr. Wallis deeded to him Sept. 5, 1791. In 1793 he took up in his own name a tract of one hundred and ten acres south of the Worthington, but always resided on that part of the Worthington which is south of the creek, and where his granddaughter, Mrs. James Single, now (1882) resides. His first wife died in May, 1795, as appears by a charge made by James Miles for making her coffin, and Mr. Malone married again. Dr. William Harris attended him in his last illness, and in an account which Richard Miles presents to the executors, Thomas Hamilton, John Miles, and Samuel Miles, there is a charge, Aug. 22, 1801, for whiskey for the funeral, £2 9s. 6d. In the same account there is a charge, Aug. 1, 1798, against Malone "for his subscription towards bringing the water down to the fountain in Milesburg."

In his will, dated Aug. 3, 1801, he speaks of Frederick and Morgan being his youngest children, and wills the services of his black man Hank, if he chooses to live with her, to his widow for five years. If he behaves well then he is to be free at the expiration of that time, otherwise he was to be sold, and the proceeds to go to Mrs. Malone to bring up the children with. Besides the above children were Mrs. Ann Armstrong; Frances, married to Joseph Alexander; Francis, Richard, Hartley, Leslie, Samuel, Mrs. Catherine Boggs, Rebecca Howard, James Ramsay. His house was known as "Malone's near the Nest," and he died possessed of a good deal of personal property. His second wife was Widow Shirk. His children by her were Frederick (father of D. B. Malone), Morgan, who was drowned at the

mouth of the Moshannon, leaving children, and Mary, married to A. Lucas, and moved West.

MARTIN, REV. JAMES, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1774. He was at that time an ordained minister of the Associate Secession Church, and labored in that field for a while in South Carolina. In 1776 he joined the Synod of Philadelphia, and June 18, 1777, was enrolled as a member of the Presbytery of Donegal. His first charge was at Piney Creek, in which he was installed Nov. 9, 1780. His period of service there continued to April 15, 1789, and in that year he responded to a call from East and West Penn's valley, Warrior's Mark, and Half-Moon. He sustained his connection with the Penn's valley charge until his death, June 20, 1795. His home was near Spring Mills, in Penn's valley, and in the old graveyard near by his remains now lie. Mr. Martin was married twice. His first wife was Annie McCullough, and his second, Ellen Davidson, who survived him. Mr. Martin's children numbered seven,—four sons and three daughters. James, the eldest, was educated for the ministry, but turned his attention to school-teaching. One of Rev. Mr. Martin's daughters married Edward Bell, of Tuckahoe valley. Another daughter married Judge John Stewart, of Huntingdon County. His widow died in York County, her early home.

MAYES, THOMAS, of Potter township, died in 1827. He was born in England, June 2, 1753, married in 1776. Children,—William, born December, 1778; George, 1781; Elizabeth, 1783; Michael Mayes, born Aug. 14, 1797.

MEEK, JOHN B., died on the 28th of November, 1863, at his residence in Washington City. He was born in Centre County, June 5, 1797, and was the son of William Meek. His mother's name was Elizabeth Breckenridge, of whom the following interesting incident is authentic: In July, 1779, the Breckenridge family, consisting of father, mother, two sons,—John and Thomas, aged eighteen and sixteen years respectively,—a daughter of fourteen, and another aged three years, and Elizabeth, then an infant at the breast, resided about three miles southeast of McConnellstown, in Huntingdon County, on the road from Huntingdon to Bedford, on the farm in 1856 occupied by Ludwig Hoover. John and Thomas had left the house, when the Indians came upon them, killed the father near the spring-house and the oldest daughter in the spring-house. The mother snatched the infant Elizabeth out of the cradle, and taking the other child up made her escape. She took the path towards Huntingdon, but lost it, and wandered about the woods with her children the entire day and night. Coming to a rye-field the next morning, she wrapped the infant in a part of her garments, laid it down, and proceeded to rub grains of rye for her starving child. Search was made for her, and late in the afternoon of the next day she was found on the edge of the rye-field with the one child, but anguish had so unsettled her mind

she could not tell where the baby was laid. Late the next day she recovered sufficiently to tell where she had put the child, and it was found, not having suffered apparently, except its entire face was fly-blown. The infant recovered, and became the wife of Wm. Meek. John Breckenridge became a distinguished Presbyterian preacher, and officiated for many years in the first Presbyterian Church built in Washington City.

William Meek died early, leaving John B. Meek and four other children dependent upon the mother. She was a woman noted for great energy of character, untiring industry, and eminent piety. Under her care they received, by precept and example, the most valuable lessons to form their character and to guide them through life.

At the age of nineteen years John B. Meek professed religion, and for over forty years he was actively engaged as a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He was a member of the Legislature from Centre County in 1848-50, acted as chaplain himself, and introduced the rule for having the House of Representatives opened with prayer. He was the father of Harriet J. Meek, whose sweet poetical contributions to leading magazines made her name widely known, and whose death in 1856, at the early age of twenty-three, was deeply regretted.

In 1856 his health became seriously impaired, and he was advised to seek a warmer climate, and on the incoming of his personal friend, James Buchanan, to the Presidency he received an appointment at Washington City. This he filled until the Rebellion broke out, when he was appointed chaplain of Howard Hospital, which he filled with acceptability. At the close of the war he again found employment in public office.

MEEK, REUBEN H., died March 7, 1873, aged seventy-one years and five months. He was a resident of Patton township, and father of Hon. P. Gray Meek, editor of the *Democratic Watchman*. He was buried in Meek's burying-ground at Spruce Creek.

Mr. Meek was born in Ferguson township, married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Gray, of Half-Moon, and until his death resided continuously in this county. No man in the county, perhaps, was better or more favorably known and respected. Although the greater part of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits, yet such were his varied attainments, his many virtues and hospitable nature, that he always enjoyed a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In early life he was a leader in all movements in this county that had in view the development of its material interests or the advancement of society. Although a partisan, and always taking an interest in political matters, he never aspired or was elected to any office.

He became a member of the Methodist Church at the early age of fourteen, and was a faithful and devoted member thereof. His wife, Mary A., soon followed him to the grave; she died April 16, 1873.

MEYER, COL. HENRY, emigrated into Brush valley in 1797, and located on the tract of land which now constitutes the farms of Reuben and Henry Meyer, sons. His brother-in-law, John Meyer, had been sent as early as 1794 to occupy and improve this tract. The first house on the place was situated in the "old orchard," near Elk Creek, half-way between Henry Corman's and Henry Meyer's present homes. Among the old apple-trees in this orchard is one measuring eleven and one-half feet in circumference a foot above the ground. It is still flourishing, and was laden this summer (1881) with apples. It is a giant among the trees of its kind. Mr. Meyer was a millwright, and built Tobias Pickle's mill in 1802 or 1803, and, as seen by entries in his day-book, he did some repairing in Mr. Pickle's log grist-mill in 1798; also in John Motz's mill, at the lower end of Penn's valley, in the same year. This shows that those mills were put up some time prior to 1798. Mr. Meyer was commissioned justice of the peace Jan. 5, 1814. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, which title is applied in these sketches to distinguish him from other persons of the same name. He was a man of large frame and great strength. Mr. Meyer came from Middle Creek, Snyder County, where his father, Jacob Meyer, had his home. There were six brothers, Philip, Jacob, Henry, Michael, Stephen, and John; two sisters, Barbara, who was married to Michael Motz, and Catharine, married to John Meyer. The grandparents came from Germany, and settled at a spring which they named Millbrook, now within the limits of Lebanon County. They carried their earthly possessions in a bundle, and began life in the new country under a tree in the forest.

Henry's brother Philip, the oldest of the family, lived on a farm about a mile east of Wolf's Store; he had been a Revolutionary soldier in Capt. John A. Schaeffer's company. Michael, another brother, was a blacksmith by occupation, and is said to have been the first smith in the valley; he lived in a small house, still standing, back of Col. Royer's house. Philip died in 1831. Michael moved away. Henry Meyer was twice married, first time to Mary Stees, daughter of Jacob Stees, near present town of Freeburg. She died in 1801 of some malignant fever, and was the first victim in the valley of the dreaded disease which carried off so many of the first settlers. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Judge Harper, Penn's valley, and a sister of Mrs. Anthony Wolf. Children,—Henry (living east of Rebersburg about three miles, on part of the old farm), Jacob, and Benjamin. The last two are dead; the three just named are children of the first wife. Those of the second are Judith, who is married to Philip Walker, Nittany valley; Susan, who was married to Griffin Rote, Nittany valley (her husband is dead); Abigail, who died single; John (major), who lives east of Rebersburg three miles; Reuben, who lives in Sugar

valley; William, who died when about twenty; Jonathan, who was for many years a physician of Logansville; he died a few years ago. Col. Meyer was born Oct. 15, 1764, died May 17, 1820, and lies buried in the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery, Rebersburg. His second wife died Feb. 27, 1871, aged nearly eighty-four.

MEYER, HENRY (son of Col. Henry Meyer), came into Brush valley with his parents while yet a child. He resided on the farm owned by his father, where he passed his long and useful life, and died Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1881. He belonged to that grand old German stock which first settled Brush valley. Of robust body, vigorous mind, in freedom from the ordinary weaknesses of old age, he was able to communicate the stirring incidents of his early days, and to him the local historian is indebted for much valuable information which otherwise had passed into oblivion. His age was eighty-six years, three months, twenty-six days.

His wife's maiden name was Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Bierly. Children,—David, of Nittany valley; Daniel, of Illinois; Samuel, of Milesburg, millwright; Prof. Henry, of Rebersburg, formerly superintendent of public schools; Mary, intermarried with Rev. George Weirick, deceased (of the Evangelical Association), and now Mrs. John F. Price, of Sugar valley; Matilda, married to Samuel Mingle, of Lock Haven; Judith, wife of Joseph Bierly, near Rebersburg.

MILES, JAMES (brother of Col. Samuel), settled upon the Jacob Solger tract, in the lower end of Penn's valley, next Brush valley, which he purchased of Col. Miles. His wife's maiden name was Susanna Rock. They left Hannah, who married Samuel Green (father of Samuel, who married Samuel Miles' daughter); Ebenezer, who moved to Ohio; James, who married Christena Pickle, and was killed by his horse falling in Brush valley; Susan, married to Gen. Joseph Miles; Sarah, married to Col. Samuel Miles, of Brush valley, inn-keeper; Abigail, and Phoebe.

MILES, CAPT. JAMES, died Oct. 1, 1797; his widow, Rebecca Miles, died in August, 1831, aged sixty-one years.

MILES, JOHN (son of Col. Samuel), born Sept. 9, 1778, died Oct. 29, 1829, was an iron-master. He had four sons who became Baptist ministers:

(1) Rev. George I., born at Milesburg, April 26, 1802, licensed by the Milesburg Church in 1826, serving it as pastor subsequently. He was for a while pastor at Harrisburg and in Philadelphia, and then resided in Bellefonte, keeping a drug-store, until June 1, 1856, he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Muscatine, Iowa, and died there Dec. 10, 1857. "He was a fine speaker, sweet singer, and an untiring laborer." Author of "A Glance at the Baptists," written while pastor of the Baptist Church at West Chester, 1836, a condensed history of the Baptists in all the centuries covered by ecclesiastical history as relates to the denomination.

(2) Rev. Samuel Miles, licensed August, 1834, began his ministry as pastor of the Jay Church, Clearfield County; removed to Jefferson County, and organized churches at Curwensville, Luthersburg, and Brookville, and after various services in Venango County and in the State of Iowa he returned to Clearfield County, where he is still residing.

(3) Rev. J. Green Miles, licensed at Milesburg in 1840, pastor at Harrisburg in Philadelphia, and afterwards on the West Branch.

(4) Rev. Edward M. Miles, ordained at Milesburg, May 15, 1837, then labored in Venango County, whence he removed to the State of Iowa.

(5) John Miles, who died in Clearfield.

The daughters of John Miles, Sr., were Mary, married to Frank Potts; Catharine, married to C. J. Green, of Milesburg; Emeline, married Samuel Lucas; Elizabeth, married James Cox, of Zanesville, Ohio.

MILES, GEN. JOSEPH (son of Col. Samuel Miles, of the Revolution, and afterwards mayor of Philadelphia), born April 3, 1780, died Aug. 27, 1840, came to Centre County with his brother John, and engaged in the iron business, and for nearly fifty years was prominently identified with the business interests of Centre County. He was baptized by Calvin Philleo, July 29, 1821, the first person immersed in Centre County, and at once, with a few others, organized the Baptist Church at Milesburg. He was a man of great zeal, and possessed more than usual ability and consecration. He was a zealous friend of the Sabbath. Gen. Miles married his cousin Susan, daughter of James Miles. She soon followed him to the grave, dying on the 6th of September, 1840, aged sixty-one. Mrs. Catherine Green, wife of Joseph Green, Esq., was their daughter, mother of S. Miles Green, Esq., of Milesburg, E. A. Green, of Huntingdon, and Frank P. Green, druggist, of Bellefonte.

MILES, RICHARD (brother of Col. Samuel Miles, of the Revolution), came from Radnor township, Chester (now Delaware) County. He visited Brush valley on an exploring tour as early as 1773, but the details in his journal are very meagre. He bought the Richard Chubb warrantee tract of his brother, Col. Miles, in 1778. This tract was the most western one of Col. Miles' surveys, now in Gregg township, and owned it while he lived. His wife's name was Mary Pugh. She belonged to the Society of Friends, and he not belonging an elopement resulted. She came with him to Milesburg, in 1792, died and was buried there. Richard Miles died in Bellefonte, Oct. 20, 1823, aged eighty-four. He was a captain of militia in Chester County during the Revolution. His children were:

(1) Evan, married to Rebecca George (of the family of George's Hill, Philadelphia). Evan Miles died May 9, 1838, aged sixty-eight; his wife, July 28, 1841, aged seventy-two. Their children were Richard Miles (father of Mrs. Holmes, Capt. Evan Miles, of the United States army, Richard Miles, of Harrisburg, who lost an arm in the war of 1862. Richard

died in Milesburg, in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-five); John George Miles, Esq., late of the Huntingdon bar; Mary, wife of Hon. John Blanchard; Sarah, married to George Buchanan, Esq., late of Gregg township; Clarissa, married to Abraham Valentine; Adaline, late Mrs. Adaline Harris; and Joseph Miles, of Bellefonte.

(2) Samuel Miles, of Miles township, who married his cousin Sarah, a daughter of James Miles. Their children were Clementina, married to James Hanna; Susan, married to Samuel Hanna; Mary, married to Samuel Green; and Samuel Miles. Samuel Miles, Sr., died in Miles township, in 1820, and is buried at Aaronsburg. He owned a tavern stand in Aaronsburg, farm and saw-mill in Miles township.

(3) Hannah, married to Henry Vandyke, of Bellefonte.

(4) Mary, married to John Forster, of Aaronsburg; their children,—Jane, married to R. T. Barber, Esq.; Sarah, to William Vanvalzah; Emeline, to Samuel Barber; Margaret, to Dr. Charles R. Wilson,—all late of Union County.

(5) Sarah.

(6) Abigail, married to John G. Lowrey, Esq. She died in May, 1823, leaving a son, Edward J. Lowrey.

MILLER, ISAAC, born 10th of 10th mo., 1802, died in Bellefonte, Oct. 18, 1881, a son of Reuben and Tamazine (Valentine) Miller. He was from Chester County, and a Friend. He came to this county when only about fifteen years old, and obtained employment from the Valentines, in whose service he remained a number of years. He afterwards carried on the mercantile business in Bellefonte. The firm of Miller, Thomas & Co. was then formed for the purpose of running the Mill Hall furnace, and Mr. Miller went to that place, where he remained until the dissolution of the firm. He was afterwards connected with the Howard Iron-Works, but finally came back to Bellefonte.

MILLIKEN, THOMPSON, died of apoplexy at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1871, aged forty-nine years. He had gone thither to attend a meeting of the Society of Friends. He was of the firm of Valentines & Co., and a gentleman of intelligence, of enlarged and liberal views, and a most exemplary and worthy Christian.

MITCHELL, HON. JOHN, was a son of Gen. David Mitchell, of Cumberland County (now Perry), who was for some twenty-two years a member of the Legislature. John Mitchell was born about two miles from Newport, Perry Co., March 8, 1781. When quite a boy he went with his father on his journey to the meetings of the Legislature to bring the horses home, and returned for him in the spring. He had little schooling, but a great capacity for mathematics. One of the members gave him a book and told him he must run lines all over the farm before his return in the spring, which he did, being only about fourteen years of age then.

He came to Centre County in 1800, and engaged with John Dunlop as a clerk in the iron-works. In May, 1814, he was married to the widow of Col. W. W. Miles (*née* Ann Boggs), and then entered into the mercantile business with his brother David, in Bellefonte. In October, 1818, he was elected sheriff of Centre County, and as such became the executioner of Munks.

Mr. Mitchell's ability as a surveyor and engineer was so universally recognized that he became constantly employed in such services. In 1821 he laid out the Centre and Kishacoquillas turnpike and superintended its construction, and subsequently as engineer located many of the turnpikes in the middle and northern portions of the State. In the fall of 1822 he was elected to the Assembly, and re-elected in 1823. When elected to Congress the first time, in 1824, he was in the mountains surveying, and returned the second day after the election. He had been gone three weeks, and James M. Petrikin was about starting out to hunt him up and inform him of it. In October, 1826, when he ran the second time, there was but one vote against him in the Bellefonte box. This was attributed to Mr. Norris, brother-in-law of John Brown, one of the opposing candidates. He, however, denied the impeachment.

In the summer of 1826, under the directions of the canal commissioners, he made a survey and examination of the proposed canal routes between the Susquehanna and Potomac, commencing at the mouth of the Conodogwinet, above Harrisburg, and running west as far as Green village, in Franklin County; thence continued to Gettysburg, etc.

In 1827 he was appointed engineer on the Erie Extension, connecting with the Beaver Division above New Castle, and running to Erie, superintending the construction of the French Creek feeder, which was the first part of the work.

In 1829 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the canal commissioners, reappointed by Governor Wolf in 1830, and continued in office until the advent of Governor Ritner's administration. It was in this office that the peculiar talents of Mr. Mitchell shone most conspicuously. Possessing strong common sense, an intuitive sagacity, and a complete knowledge of mankind, he united with these qualities great coolness and discretion, an indefatigable perseverance, supported by an iron constitution. Accustomed from early life to endure privations, often voluntarily undergone, neither the storms of winter nor the heat of summer interfered with the steady performance of his duty. His habit was to get up before five o'clock in the morning, and do a large amount of brain-work before breakfast. He was Presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnston ticket in 1835, and after his removal by Governor Ritner in 1836 he went into the iron business, the firm of John Mitchell & Co. owning and managing Hecla and Mill Hall Furnaces. He failed in that

business in 1838, and in 1839 was appointed superintendent of the Beaver Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and in 1842 removed from Centre County to Bridgewater, Beaver Co.

In 1844, when Francis R. Shunk, who had been clerk of the canal board under Mr. Mitchell, was elected Governor, he promised Mr. Mitchell the office of surveyor-general, but there being factions in the Democratic party, and Mr. Mitchell standing with ex-Governor Porter, Governor Shunk did not redeem his promise. This Governor Shunk regretted bitterly, saying he could not help it, and was forced by circumstances.

On the 1st of January, 1845, the State transferred the Beaver Division to the Erie Canal Company. This company reappointed Mr. Mitchell, and in the performance of the duties of the office he passed the remainder of his days. The last years of his life were clouded by the death of his son David, who was wounded in battle in Mexico, and died at Perote.

Mr. Mitchell died at Bridgewater, Aug. 3, 1849, of cholera. One of his daughters, Mrs. Martha Kephart, resides at Unionville, Centre County; the other, Mrs. N. H. Dickson, wife of Dr. Joseph Dickson, at Pittsburgh.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN, died in Bellefonte, March 3, 1878. He came to Bellefonte in April, 1838. He left a wife and four sons,—W. W. Montgomery, at one time postmaster of Bellefonte; Capt. H. H. Montgomery, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment; Moses, teller of the First National Bank; and Frank, a merchant; one daughter, Mrs. Bullock, all residents of the place. One son, William, died in the Confederate prison at Salisbury, N. C., during the war. Mr. Montgomery was sixty-nine years old on the 17th of January, 1878, and was of Irish descent. He came to this place from Lancaster County, where he was born, and had several brothers and sisters. One of the former, Moses Montgomery, died in Minnesota a couple of years ago at the age of seventy-five. One of his sisters was named Alice. Mr. Montgomery was apprenticed to the tailor trade in Philadelphia, but on account of the hardness of his master he ran away from him and returned to Columbia, where he carried on business for himself until 1838, when he came to Bellefonte. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Catharine Whiteman, of Philadelphia.

MUSSER, CAPT. JOHN, was the second son of Jonas Musser, of Gregg township. He was an officer in the Marion Infantry in volunteer days, under Capt. Fisher. He removed to Stephenson County, Ill., and entered into the mercantile business. He was elected a captain of a company in the Forty-sixth Illinois, and was badly wounded in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, April 6, 1862, and died after amputation of his limb at Quincy, Ill., April 24th, aged twenty-eight years. Two younger brothers also belonged to this company.



Wm. A. Packard

MCCLELLAND, THOMAS, Spring, died Oct. 31, 1841, aged eighty-one. His wife died Sept. 17, 1853, aged seventy-six.

MCCLURE, WILLIAM, Spring, died Oct. 14, 1832.

MCCONNELL, ALEXANDER, died June 16, 1846, aged sixty-six.

McKEE, ELIZABETH, wife of George, and daughter of John Gregg, of Bellefonte, died Oct. 11, 1801.

MCLANAHAN, J. D., died Dec. 21, 1853, aged fifty-six.

MILES, SAMUEL, Miles township, died Feb. 27, 1846, aged forty-eight.

MILES, SUSAN, MRS., died July 10, 1830, aged ninety.

MITCHELL, DAVID, Bellefonte, died Sept. 2, 1859, aged seventy-one.

MOSER, JACOB, Harris, died Aug. 28, 1853, aged seventy-nine.

MUSSER, PHILIP, Gregg, died March 1, 1844, aged seventy-six.

NEWELL, WILLIAM, died July 27, 1875, in Clarion County, aged eighty.

NEFF, MAJ. JOHN, died at Centre Hall, April 4, 1870, aged eighty. His eldest daughter, wife of C. Dale, Sr., died at Oak Hall Mills, Nov. 5, 1874, aged sixty-six.

NOLL, GEORGE, died Jan. 31, 1878, aged seventy-five, at Pleasant Gap (father of Emanuel Noll, Mrs. Harman, and Mrs. C. Taylor).

NORRIS, MARY, wife of John Norris, Esq., died June 26, 1853, aged seventy-five.

PACKER, JAMES, died at Howard, June 3, 1814, aged forty-two. He was born in Chester County; a son of James Packer and Rose Mendenhall. His children were Hezekiah B. Packer, late associate judge of Lycoming County, ex-Governor William F. Packer, John P. Packer, late of Flemington, Sarah B. (Mrs. N. J. Mitchell), and James Packer.

Charity Bye, daughter of Hezekiah Bye and Sarah Pettit, wife of James Packer, was born in Bucks County in 1780. At the death of her husband she was left a widow, in charge of five small children, the oldest not over nine years of age. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of its brightest ornaments, and had more than ordinary mental powers. She continued a widow eight years, during which time she brought up her children in a manner which elicited the undivided commendation of the community. So praiseworthy was her care that in a proceeding before the Orphans' Court the president remarked from the bench, "That the manner in which she had discharged her duty to them as a mother was not only creditable to herself but honorable to the county, and that her conduct furnished a bright example to her whole sex."

Her second husband was Mr. Job Way. Mrs. Way died in Howard township, April 24, 1839, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Her funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people. "Her children

arise and call her blessed, and her own works praise her in the gates."

PACKER, WILLIAM F., died at his residence in Williamsport, Lycoming Co., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 27, 1870. He was the second son of James and Charity Packer, and was born in Howard township, Centre Co., Pa., on the 2d day of April, 1807. In January, 1820, when in his thirteenth year, Governor Packer entered the office of Samuel J. Packer, a kinsman of his, who published a newspaper at Sunbury, entitled the *Public Inquirer*, engaging himself as an apprentice. The paper was discontinued in the fall of that year, and he returned to Centre County and completed his apprenticeship in the office of the *Bellefonte Patriot*, then under the control of Henry Petrikin, who subsequently became a distinguished member of the State Legislature and was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Shunk. At the meeting of the Legislature, in December, 1825, he came to Harrisburg and worked as a journeyman printer in the office of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, of which Hon. Simon Cameron was at that time one of the proprietors. Here he remained till 1827, when he went to Williamsport and entered his name as a student at law in the office of Joseph B. Anthony. He never applied for admission to the bar, yet the knowledge thus acquired of the rudiments of the common law was of great value to him in the public stations he subsequently filled.

In the fall of 1827 he purchased an interest in the *Lycoming Gazette*, and in 1829 he became its sole proprietor. On the 24th of December, in this year, he was married to Mary W. Vanderbelt, daughter of Peter Vanderbelt, Esq., a highly-respected citizen of Williamsport, who (1832) still survives him.

In 1831 he was especially prominent in securing appropriations for the completion of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and in June, 1832, was appointed superintendent of that division. He disbursed more than a million and a quarter of the appropriations without any loss to the Commonwealth, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He held this office until the spring of 1835, when the canal was completed to Farrandsville and the office abolished.

In the campaign of 1835, Mr. Packer took a leading and active part in favor of the renomination and reelection of Governor George Wolf, and notwithstanding the schism in the Democratic State Convention, and his own nomination in the Centre District for State senator, he continued to press, through the columns of the *Gazette*, the claims of Governor Wolf, regardless of personal considerations. When it was plain he could not be himself elected without the support of the Muhlenberg wing of the party, Ritner's friends promptly combined with the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg upon Alexander Irvin, of Clearfield County, and defeated Mr. Packer.

His connection with the *Gazette* continued till 1836, when he left it in a flourishing condition and with a

wide influence, and united himself with Benjamin Parke and O. Barrett in establishing *The Keystone* at Harrisburg, a paper which soon commanded the confidence and support of the Democratic party of the State. The enterprise was successful, and the firm of Packer, Barrett & Parke continued till 1841, when Mr. Packer retired from it.

In February, 1839, Mr. Packer, who had contributed largely to the election of David R. Porter as Governor the previous year, was appointed by him one of the three canal commissioners of the State. At the commencement of Governor Porter's second term, in 1842, he was appointed auditor-general, and discharged the duties of that office until May 1, 1845. In 1846 he was duly elected a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter, but by a mistake in carrying out the returns of Potter township, Clinton County, his opponent was returned as elected, and actually served the whole session before the error was discovered. The succeeding year, being again a candidate, he was elected by a majority of over fifteen hundred.

Although this was his first appearance as a member of a legislative body, his reputation was such that he was chosen to preside over the House as its Speaker. He was again elected in 1848 by an increased majority, although the political tide ran heavily against his party that year. There was a tie in the House, and there might have been a protracted struggle for the Speakership if Mr. Packer had not been a member. But in fitness for the position he towered so far above all the rest that the chair was at once given to him. How worthy he was of this distinction a single fact will show: no decision of his ever was reversed by the House. Once only was an appeal from his decision taken, and in that instance, after he had stated his reasons, the member who took the appeal voted to sustain the decision, as did the whole House.

Perfectly posted in parliamentary usage, always right upon questions of order, never at a loss, disregarding personal and political friendships when wielding the gavel, he was unquestionably the best presiding officer of the many very able men who have occupied the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Familiar with current literature and with the teachings of history and philosophy, he was in addition a close reasoner and logical debater; of commanding presence, gifted with a musical voice, he ranked among the foremost orators in the State, speaking with great power, deep pathos, and always to the point at issue.

In 1849, Mr. Packer was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, and Sullivan Counties. His opponent in this contest was Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, who in 1860 succeeded him as Governor. In this body he at once took rank as a leading member, and left his impress upon the Legislature of the State.

When the three hundred dollars exemption law was passed, April 9, 1849, Mr. Packer supported it with all of his ability. In 1850, being in the Senate, he presented a petition from some of his own constituents for its repeal, but at the same time avowed his fixed determination to resist its repeal. "I would not," said he, "permit the covetous and hard-hearted creditor to drive his unfortunate debtor, naked and penniless, out upon the cold charities of an inhospitable world. The laws that authorize such a procedure should be blotted from the pages of the statute books of every State in this Union. They are repugnant to the spirit of the age and revolting to humanity. Like the laws sanctioning imprisonment for debt, they should be repudiated by every philanthropic legislator; they should exist but in the history of the past, an obsolete idea. It has been truly said, Mr. Speaker, that he who sells out the last little property of a wife and family of small children of a rash, heedless, and perhaps intemperate husband and father, and afterwards with a cheerful countenance goes home to dine, goes home to feast on human hearts. Sir, money thus obtained has a damning curse upon it."

In the Senate he especially distinguished himself, and conferred an incalculable benefit upon the West Branch valley by introducing and carrying through the bill to incorporate the Susquehanna Railroad Company. This bill was bitterly opposed as contravening a supposed policy of Pennsylvania which opposed the building of a road leading across the line of its improvements and directly to cities of other States.

Perhaps the ablest speech of his life, however, was made on a bill reported in the Senate to levy a tax of twenty-five cents per ton on all freight and fifteen cents on each passenger passing over the York and Cumberland Railroad, delivered on the 21st of February, 1851. It was a masterly effort, based upon liberal and statesmanlike ideas, made a profound impression at the time, and carried a weight of argument that was conclusive of the question; and no true Pennsylvanian can at this day read it without being proud of that speech and of the issue of that contest.

Upon the organization of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, in June, 1852, Mr. Packer was made its first president. In 1854, the Legislature having annulled the charter of the Franklin Canal Company and assumed the control of the railroad built by that company from Erie to the Ohio State line, Mr. Packer was appointed to take charge of the road. He continued to discharge the duties of that appointment until the Lake Shore Railroad difficulties were finally and satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Packer was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1835, which nominated Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnston for Vice-President, and also to the Cincinnati Convention of 1856,

which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, and when the platform was reported to the convention, it was Mr. Packer who moved its adoption "without the crossing of a *t* or the dotting of an *i*," and his motion was unanimously carried.

When the Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg in March, 1857, to nominate a candidate for Governor, William F. Packer's name was presented to it, and he received the highest vote on the first and every subsequent ballot, until he finally received a majority of all the votes and was declared unanimously nominated. There were two other candidates in the field, Hon. David Wilmot and Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst. Mr. Packer was elected, beating Mr. Wilmot 42,747, and having a majority of 14,579 over the combined vote of both of his competitors. He was inaugurated as Governor on the third Tuesday of January, 1858.

The record of his administration is a part of the volume of State history very honorable to him, especially the firm stand he took upon the Kansas question. He retired from public life at the close of his term, and returned to his home in Williamsport.

In stature he was six feet in height, and weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He had blue eyes, chestnut-brown hair, a fair complexion, capacious forehead, indicating great intellectual power. His address was frank, open, and cordial, and his conversational powers pleasing and attractive.

He left a widow and six children,—Boyd C., Albert (since deceased), Mary (wife of James C. Clarke), Sarah B. (Mrs. Elisha Ellis, of Easton), Anne (wife of J. A. Woodward, Esq., now living on the old homestead), and Mrs. Ellen B. Eccles, of Williamsport.

PATTON, COL. JOHN, was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1745, emigrated to Philadelphia, and entered the Revolutionary war as major of Col. Samuel Miles' battalion March 13, 1776. He was, Jan. 11, 1777, promoted to colonel of one of the sixteen additional regiments by Gen. Washington. After the war he removed to Centre County, then Mifflin, and built Centre Furnace. He was appointed major-general April 18, 1800. He failed in 1802 and died in 1804, and is buried in the churchyard at Boalsburg. His wife, Jane Davis, was a sister of Capt. Benjamin Davis, of the Revolution, and of Capt. Joseph Davis, who was killed by the savages while the regiment was on its way to join Gen. Sullivan in Wyoming in 1779. Mrs. Patton died at Huntingdon in 1832, aged eighty years.

Their eldest daughter, Rachel, born May 9, 1779, married John Rose, a Scotchman and lawyer. She died, and he then married Miss Sarah Scott, mother of Mrs. Hon. R. C. Grier. William Patton, born Aug. 8, 1781, married Henrietta Anthony, and died in Wellsboro'. John, born Feb. 8, 1783, married Susanna Antes. He was associate judge of Clearfield County, succeeding his brother-in-law, Moses Boggs. Gen. Patton's other children were Frances, Benjamin,

Joseph, Edward, Ann, Jane, Samuel, who married Miss Mary Norris, daughter of John Norris, Esq., cashier of old bank at Bellefonte, and Ellen Patton. John Patton, Jr., laid out Pattonville (now Pine Grove Mills) in 1815; removed to Tioga County in 1817, and was prothonotary of that county, but returned to Milesburg in 1825, whence he removed to Clearfield County. He was the father of Gen. John Patton, of Curwensville.

PEARCE, MARMADUKE, was born at Paoli, Aug. 18, 1776, and in 1805 came to Centre County, and was engaged as a book-keeper for Gen. Benner. In 1808 Methodist preachers held service at Rockwell's, when Mr. Pearce was converted, and was invited soon after to teach the Bellefonte Academy. This he declined in order to fit himself for the ministry. He was licensed in 1811, married in 1815 to Jane Potter, daughter of Fergus, and after a long and successful ministry, died on the 11th of September, 1852. Of his children were Stewart Pearce, of Wilkesbarre, Rev. John J. Pearce, former member of Congress from the Centre District, by his second wife, Mrs. Frances Hewes, of Bellefonte, and Nancy and Jane Pearce were children of his first wife.

PETRIKIN, WILLIAM, ESQ., died at Bellefonte on the 2d of October, 1821, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a native of Scotland, and an ardent love of liberty was the cause of his emigration to the United States. He settled at Carlisle, Pa., and at an early age took great interest in politics. He was a member of the convention which assembled at Harrisburg, Sept. 3, 1788, favorable to a revision of the Constitution of the United States, which had been adopted the year previous. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Cumberland County in 1795, and at that time commenced the study of law, and, although he never practiced, was well versed in that dry and abstruse science. He was raised and educated in the tenets of the Secession Church of Scotland, and was always a member of that church. He was well versed in the history of sects and in politics, had read very largely in works of merit. He removed to Centre County when the formation of the county was agitated, January, 1796, and was appointed one of its first justices, Oct. 22, 1800. On the accession of Governor Snyder he was appointed (May 10, 1809) register and recorder of Centre County, which office he held until Feb. 8, 1821.

His wife, Elizabeth (McEwen), died Oct. 9, 1832, aged seventy-one years. Their sons were all men of note and ability. Dr. David, of Danville, was a member of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses, and died at Danville, March 1, 1847. He was the father of B. Rush Petrikin, Esq. Henry and James M. Petrikin are severally noticed. John D. was another son, and Thomas J., who died at Johnstown, July 10, 1881, upwards of eighty years of age. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, died Oct. 15, 1846, aged sixty-two. His daughter Nancy was married to Samuel Harris,

of Bellefonte, father of John P. Harris, cashier of the First National Bank. William A. Petrikin went to Muncy in October, 1819, and became a leading man in that county. Two of his sons, J. M. B. Petrikin and Henry Petrikin, have represented Lycoming County in the Legislature, while another son, R. B. Petrikin, of Huntingdon, has represented the Centre District in the State Senate.

PETRIKIN, HON. HENRY, died at the Merchants' Hotel in Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1849. He was the first white child born in Bellefonte, in the year 1798, a printer by profession, and for many years editor of the Bellefonte *Patriot*. He was a member of the House in 1828-30, State senator in 1826 for Judge Burnside's unexpired term, and senator 1831-35. He was Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth from 1839-42 and from 1845-48. At the close of his life he was superintendent of the railroad around the Inclined Plane. He was buried at Harrisburg, according to his own request.

PETRIKIN, JAMES M., was a son of William Petrikin. He studied law with Judge Burnside, and was elected to the Legislature at the age of twenty-two. He married, May 18, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wallace, a former physician of Bellefonte. Mr. Petrikin died April 6, 1838, leaving a widow and two children,—Lieut. Hardman Petrikin, of the Fifth Reserves, who was killed the night preceding the battle of Antietam, and Miss Marion, who resides in Bellefonte with her mother. Mr. Petrikin was a brilliant lawyer, a great wit, and often indulged his talent as an artist, which was very great, in drawing sketches and likenesses. Mrs. Petrikin is a granddaughter of Adam McKee, one of the first settlers in Bellefonte, and still resides on the premises formerly owned by Adam McKee.

Mr. Petrikin had a keen sense of the ridiculous, and often indulged his fun at the expense of even his own clients. On one occasion two neighbors, while under the influence of liquor, had a fight, which resulted in the biting of one's thumb. The latter prosecuted and employed Mr. Petrikin. The client was in the habit of using rather big words, and Mr. Petrikin supplied him with more. The prosecutor said the defendant mendaciously called him a whelp, and when he told him he was another he audaciously, ferociously, and emphatically bit my thumb. Mr. Petrikin said the abrogation of his thumb was the strong point; that it appeared to be a small neighborhood fight, but if he could conscientiously swear that the defendant had emphatically abrogated his thumb the jury would probably convict him.

The case came on and the prosecutor was placed upon the stand. He commenced to throw in the big words, and when he came to the emphatical abrogation of his thumb, the uproar in the court-room was tremendous, and some time elapsed before order could be restored.

After military encampments the county newspapers teemed with cards of thanks to divers persons, from generals to captains. Some of them were so very fulsome as to afford material for fun to Mr. Petrikin. Once returning from a trip to Casper Peters' saw-mill he picked up a newspaper filled almost with cards, and it occurred to him to indite one himself, *sic* (for the gate-keepers on the turnpike):

"CARD OF THANKS.

"For letting me through the gates,
My thanks are due
To little Dan Bilew
And Billy Adams too."

PETTIT, WILLIAM, ESQ., came from Frederick County, Md., to what is now Walker township in 1794, to build a saw-mill for Mr. McClellan. He concluded to make the county his home, and married Anna, a daughter of Henry McEwen. In 1807 he removed to Bellefonte, and in 1824 was appointed register and recorder. He died at Bellefonte after a lingering illness July 1, 1836, aged sixty-five years. He was a man universally respected for his honesty and integrity, and beloved for his amenity of manners and kindness of heart. He left five children,—Elizabeth, Isabella, Sunuel, Henry, and Anna, widow of Charles McBride, still living in Bellefonte. Henry M. died at Cumberland, Md., April 27, 1842; Samuel, at Cedar Springs, Oct. 24, 1878, aged eighty-two years. Elizabeth married Josiah Alexander, of Penn's valley.

POTTER, FERGUS, died in Harris township, May 26, 1842, aged eighty-nine years. He was a native of Ireland, emigrated in the year 1784 to Lancaster County, and settled in Penn's valley in the year 1792. He was educated in the faith and doctrine of the Christian religion as held by the Presbyterians, and continued firmly attached to that church until his death. He was highly esteemed for his probity, candor, and moral worth. His children were Jane, married to Rev. Marmaduke Pearce; Robert, who died near Linden Hall; John, who died in Clarion County in 1881; Samuel, still living, father of Mrs. C. T. Alexander and Mrs. Abram Miller; Joshua, father of John F. Potter, Esq.; and William, who died in Los Angeles, Cal. Fergus Potter's wife was Margaret McChesney, of Pequea, Lancaster Co.

POTTER, JAMES (Judge), son of Gen. James Potter, was born at his father's place on the Conococheague Creek, Antrim township (now Franklin County), July 4, 1767, being a son of the second wife, Mary Patterson (*née* Chambers), who was a sister of Capt. William Patterson. He married, Dec. 15, 1788, Mary Brown, daughter of William Brown, Esq., the first settler at Reedsville, now Mifflin County. He established himself at Potter's Mills in 1789, and on the death of his father acquired large landed interest, and carried on a store, mills, distillery at that place, and succeeded him as deputy surveyor of the Sixth District in the purchase of 1784.

In 1790, owning in connection with Capt. Samuel Montgomery, of Carlisle, the site of Lewistown, he laid out that town that year. He was commissioned one of the judges of the several courts of Centre County on the 2d of October, 1800, which office he held during life. In 1807 he was appointed major-general of the Tenth Military District.

Judge Potter died Nov. 2, 1818, aged fifty-one. His widow, Mary Potter, died Jan. 6, 1823; born June 15, 1770. Their children were (1) James Potter, born Dec. 1, 1789. The latter married, first, Maria Wilson, daughter of Gen. William Wilson, of Chillisquaque Mills, by whom he had children,—Mrs. Susan Duncan, of Lewisburg; William Wilson Potter, of Bellefonte; late John Potter, Esq., of Wisconsin, attorney-at-law; late George L. Potter, M.D., of Bellefonte. Mr. Potter's second wife was Susan Irvin, widow of Thomas Duncan, deceased, whose children,—Mrs. Mary Crane resides in Chicago, Mrs. Annie Spaulding at Watertown, Wis., and a number are deceased.

(2) William W. Potter, Esq.

(3) George Latimer Potter, Esq.

(4) Mary P., married to Dr. W. I. Wilson.

(5) John Potter.

(6) Peggy Crouch Potter.

(7) Martha Gregg Potter married Abraham Valentine.

(8) Andrew Gregg Potter.

All of whom are deceased except Gen. John Potter, of Wisconsin, now eighty-three years of age.

POTTER, WILLIAM W., Esq. (a grandson of Gen. James Potter of the Revolutionary war), was born at Potter's Mills, Dec. 18, 1792. In August, 1809, he commenced attending the Latin school of Rev. Thomas Hood, near Lewisburg, from which he was transferred to Dickinson College at Carlisle. After he graduated he read law with Hon. Charles Huston, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1814, of which for twenty-five years he was an honored member.

Affable, courteous, and kind to the junior members of the bar, he was looked up to by them as a father. He was an able and judicious counselor, and an industrious and successful practitioner of the law, and his profession was his pride. Left with an ample patrimony, no child of penury and want was more indefatigable and industrious in legal pursuits, and at his death he had no superior in his district in legal standing and acquisitions. In 1833 the grand jury of Union County petitioned the Governor for the appointment as president judge of that district.

In 1832 he received the unanimous nomination in the district for a seat in Congress, which he declined. In 1836 he was again nominated for Congress, and was elected by the largest majority ever given in the district; and in 1838, which was a fierce and bitter political contest, was re-elected and died in office.

During the sessions he represented this district in Congress, by his talents, clear and discriminating

mind, his eloquence, with a mild and gentlemanly demeanor, he gained for himself a high reputation, and stood at the head of the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania.

Congress was convened in extra session on the 4th of September, in consequence of the financial condition of the country, by President Van Buren, and on the 27th of September Mr. Potter made his maiden speech in Congress on the bill to postpone the fourth installment of deposit with the States, which placed him in the front rank of sagacious counselors upon our financial policy.

His next speech, Jan. 4, 1838, in reply to Mr. Cushing upon the Hayes resolution in relation to the United States Bank, was a masterly constitutional argument. On the 12th of April he delivered a remarkably eloquent speech, exhibiting extensive historical research, upon the resolution relative to the Wyoming flag. The people of Wyoming valley had asked for the flag their fathers had fought under, believing the one captured in Canada in the war of 1812 and in the State Department was it; but it turned out to be the one the British had fought under during the battle of Wyoming. On the 13th of June, 1838, he delivered a very able and exhaustive speech on the Independent Treasury bill, which acquired for him great notoriety and popularity. We shall allude only to one other speech of Mr. Potter, that which was delivered Feb. 18, 1839, on issuing Treasury notes to meet the expenses of the government, as a brief, unanswerable, logical argument.

He died at a comparatively early age, in his forty-eighth year, in the midst of his professional usefulness, and when rising into national fame. His remains were conveyed to the family burying-ground at Potter's Mills on the morning of the 1st of October, attended by the judges of the court and the members of the bar in a body. He left no children. His widow, Lucy (Winters) Potter, survived him until May 30, 1875, when she died in Bellefonte, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. They were married March 20, 1815. She was a sister of Mrs. Judge Huston and Mrs. Judge Burnside.

POTTER, MRS. LUCY, widow of Hon. W. W. Potter, died in Bellefonte, May 30, 1875, aged eighty-four years, nine months, and two days. Mrs. Potter was a member of a large and rather remarkable family, her father having been born in 1728, married in 1747, died in 1794, children to the number of nineteen being born to him, the eldest in 1748, the youngest in 1790, their births extending over a period of forty-two years. William Winters, the father of the deceased, came from Berks County to Northumberland, now Lycoming County, in the year 1778, having purchased the farm lately known as the Judge Grier farm, near what was called Newberry, but now within the corporate limits of the city of Williamsport. Mr. Winters was twice married. His first wife was Ann Boone, a sister of Col. Daniel Boone, famous in the

early annals of Kentucky. His marriage took place in the year 1747 in the then province of Virginia. By this union there were issue eleven children, four males and seven females. His eldest daughter, Hannah, married in Rockingham County, Va., Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of ex-President Lincoln. Shortly before his death, Lincoln, who was killed by the Indians, visited his father-in-law at what is now Williamsport, and John Winters, his brother-in-law, returned with him to Kentucky, whither Mr. Lincoln had removed after his marriage, John being deputed to look after some lands taken up by Col. Daniel Boone and his father.

They traveled on foot from the farm by a route leading by where Bellefonte now is, the "Indian path leading from Bald Eagle to Frankstown." John Winters visited his sister, Mrs. Potter, in 1843, and wandering to the hill upon which the academy is situated, a messenger was sent for him, his friends thinking he had lost himself, but he was only looking for the path he and Lincoln had trod sixty years before, and pointed out with his finger the course from Spring Creek along Buffalo Run to where it crosses the "long limestone valley" as being their route.

Upon the death of Mr. Winter's first wife in the year 1771, he again in 1774 married. His second wife was Ellen Campbell, who bore him eight children, three males and five females, of which latter the subject of this notice was the youngest. The father of Mrs. Potter died in 1794, and in 1795, Mrs. Ellen Winters, his widow, was licensed by the courts of Lycoming County to keep a "house of entertainment" where Williamsport now is, where she lived and reared her own children, as well as several of her step-children. Here all her daughters married, Mary becoming the wife of Charles Huston, who for a number of years adorned the bench of the Supreme Court of this State; Ellen, the wife of Thomas Burnside, who was a member of Congress, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and finally a justice of the Supreme Court; Sarah, the wife of Benjamin Harris, whose daughter, Miss Ellen Harris, resides on Spring Street, in Bellefonte; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Alexander, a carpenter and builder, who erected one of the first dwellings in Williamsport, at the corner of what is now Pine and Third Streets in that city, and many of whose descendants are still living in Lycoming County.

Mrs. Potter continued with her mother's family in Lycoming County, frequently visiting her two sisters, Mrs. Huston and Mrs. Burnside, who resided in Bellefonte, where in 1815 she was united in marriage by Rev. James Linn with William W. Potter, a young and rising lawyer, and son of Gen. James Potter, one of the early settlers of this county. Here with her husband until his death, and then, upon the marriage of her niece, Miss Lucy Alexander, with Mr. Edward C. Humes, she made her home, having lived continuously in this town since her marriage.

PRUNER, DAVID I., Esq., died July 5, 1880, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Pruner was born in Brush valley, this county, near what is now known as Wolf's Store, on the 4th day of March, 1804. He came to Bellefonte in 1818, and it was not long before he began to be prominent in the business affairs of the place. In 1826 he was married to Miss Sarah Denny. Their children were Mrs. Jacob Shrom, Mrs. John Hoffer, Edward J., of Tyrone, Joseph, and Robert, deceased, and a daughter living in Bellefonte. Squire Pruner was identified with the construction of the Bald Eagle Canal, Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad.

PARKS, SAMUEL, Ferguson, died Dec. 2, 1846, aged eighty-three.

PARSONS, ABRAHAM, Boggs, died April, 1849, aged sixty-six.

PASSMORE, ENOCH, Boggs, died March 15, 1842, aged seventy-seven.

PETERS, CHRISTIAN, died in Potter, Feb. 20, 1880, aged eighty-one.

PENNINGTON, HENRY, Potter, died April 19, 1879, aged seventy-four.

PHILIPS, JONATHAN, Millheim, died Dec. 12, 1879, aged eighty.

RANKIN,¹ WILLIAM, was born in Franklin County, Nov. 5, 1770. He removed to Centre County and settled upon a farm two miles west of Potter's Mills. Shortly after he was elected and ordained an elder of the Sinking Spring Church. He was the second sheriff of the county in 1803, and from 1806 to 1810 represented the county in the Legislature. In 1828 he removed to Ferguson township, near the Centre line, and died Nov. 29, 1847. Of his eleven children were,—

William Rankin, M.D., of Shippensburg, deceased. John M. Rankin, injured by a threshing-machine, from the effects of which he died.

James Rankin, M.D., of Muncy, deceased.

Adam Rankin, of Muncy.

Joseph Alexander Rankin, of Bellefonte.

Archibald, of Philadelphia.

Abigail, who married Ephraim Bailey, removed to Iowa.

RANKIN, JOHN, Esq., died at the residence of his son-in-law, John Irvin, in Penn's valley, April 22, 1848, aged sixty-nine. He was born in Franklin County, May 1, 1779, and was an early settler in Penn's valley, and for some years an elder of Mr. Stuart's church. On his removal to Bellefonte, he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church. He was sheriff in 1812, prothonotary of the county in 1818, and justice of the peace 1840-44.

He married Isabella Dundass, June 7, 1804. Their children: Mary, intermarried with Alfred Armstrong, died in 1836, leaving one child, Mrs. Mary Boyd, of

¹ On an assessment list of Montgomery township, Franklin Co., in 1786 are the names of James Rankin, Sr. and Jr., and William Rankin. James, John, and Jeremiah Rankin, brothers of William, came to Penn's valley.

Washington, D. C.; Isabella, married John Irvin; Jane, married George S. Armstrong, civil engineer; Eliza, married James Gilliland, died in 1854; William D. Rankin, of Orbisonia; Dr. John C. Rankin, who died in 1848, Saulsburg, Huntingdon Co.; James H. Rankin, Esq., of Bellefonte; J. Duncan Rankin, who died in Boalsburg in 1872; L. Calvin Rankin, Fort Madison, Iowa.

REAM, JOHN FREDERICK, was a descendant of Eberhardt Ream, who was already in the country when William Penn landed at Chester, and among those who welcomed him in 1682. He lived to be one hundred and six years old, and formed a colony which built Reamstown, in Lancaster County. Here John Frederick was born Oct. 14, 1754. In 1776, with an elder brother, he enlisted in the war of the Revolution, and assisted in building Fort Lee, on the Hudson. The elder brother was captured at Fort Washington, and perished with many other prisoners in an unfinished church in New York City through privation and exposure. John Frederick served in the campaign of 1776-77 in New Jersey, and wintered at Valley Forge. He also served a tour of duty in 1781 guarding the British prisoners. In 1786 he removed to Centre County, and settled a short distance above Centre Hall, where he reared a family of sixteen children.

His son, Robert Lee Ream, was born on the Lyon farm (Centre Hall), Oct. 16, 1809, and married, in 1835, Miss Lavinia E. McDonald, of Hagerstown, Md. Vinnie (Ream) Hoxie was their third child, born in Madison, Wis., in 1849, and when five years old accompanied her parents to Washington, D. C., where she has achieved a world-wide fame.¹ This statement is taken from a letter from Robert Lee Ream, dated at Washington, Aug. 22, 1882.

Among John F. Ream's children living in Centre County were Mrs. George Rishel, Mrs. Peter Breon, Miss Jane Ream, who died at Unionville, etc.

REBER, ABRAHAM, lived on the place now occupied by Israel Feidler, near Madisonburg. He came from York County. In 1796 he bought his land from Col. Miles. About the year 1820 he erected a small grist-mill near Madisonburg, but not long after it and a distillery close by, which had been operated as early as 1803, were burnt down. Mr. Reber became a member of the Evangelical Association in 1806 or 1807, and his wife in 1807. The ministers of this denomination used to preach at his and his brother Jacob's houses until the school-house at Madisonburg was built.

Mr. Reber died about the year 1824 or 1825; his wife Eva in 1844. Both are buried on his farm, a few rods west of Henry Feidler's home, in a small inclosure reserved for a burial-ground. Several of their children lie buried at the same place. His

children were Abraham, Jacob, John, Samuel, Susan, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Christina.

REBER, JACOB, was a brother of Abraham, just mentioned, and came into the valley, it is said, at the same time. He owned the land on which Madisonburg is situated, and laid out the town. Mr. Reber moved West about forty years ago.

REYNOLDS, JOHN, died in Rebersburg, June 11, 1873, aged seventy-three. For many years in the younger and more active days of his life Mr. Reynolds took an earnest and prominent part in the public and business affairs of his neighborhood, and in the year 1847 was elected to and served one term in the State Legislature. Positive in his nature, he was a man of strong convictions, but of good impulses and of inborn integrity; and in everything he did was open, frank, and honorable. One of his most notable qualities was his great attachment for his friends, than which nothing was more ardent.

RHONE, MICHAEL, was born in Berks County, June 8, 1759. He was one of the eighteen children of John Rhone, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1698, and attained the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty-five years, and died in March, 1823, and is buried at Pleasant Hall, in Franklin Co., Pa. When one hundred and five years old, John Rhone revisited Germany. When he emigrated a law or decree prevented carrying of specie out of his native country, and he converted his money into merchandise and Bibles. Of the latter some still remain in the family. The family of eighteen children lived to grow up, and one daughter who lived at Cumberland, Md., lived to be one hundred and three years old.

When Michael was a boy he assisted his father in conveying supplies to Washington's army at Valley Forge, and in 1792 removed to Haines township, from which he removed two years later to the old Rhone homestead, now occupied by Leonard Rhone, at the western end of the manor of Nottingham, in Potter township. The attraction of this place was the excellent spring known as the "Indian spring" on the Indian path. Michael-Rhone died there Sept. 16, 1844. His wife, Catharine Wagner, born also in Berks County, died Aug. 1, 1836. Their family consisted of two sons and seven daughters. Of the latter, Anna Maria married John Sholder, and removed to Ohio; Jane married Joseph Crotzer, Sr., of Potter; Catharine married Jacob Grossman, and emigrated to Stephenson County, Ill.; Elizabeth married Jonathan Rishel, and resided on Penn's Creek; Nancy married David Hershberger (father of Hezekiah Hershberger, Esq., of Bellefonte); John married a Boddorf, and removed to Clinton County; Jacob married Sarah, daughter of Leonard Kerstetter, who lived at the Forks of Pine and Penn's, and died March 19, 1853; his widow still survives him. Of their family, Mary M. married W. J. Dale; Sarah A. married John G. Hess, of Pine Grove; Elizabeth married Henry P. Sankey, of Potter's Mills; Margaret J. married Lewis

¹ Among Mrs. Hoxie's late works of art is a bust of the late President Garfield, one of Chief Justice Waite, and one of William Corcoran.

F. Mason, and now resides in Jasper County, Iowa; Alice married John W. Hixon, and is now residing at Granite Falls, Minn. John W. Rhone married Caroline E. Keller, daughter of Henry Keller, Esq., of Poalsburg, and practices dentistry at Bellefonte. Of Leonard Rhone, another son, a biography is given in full. Jacob Rhone, the third son, went to college at Gettysburg, but left college and entered the service of the United States in the Fifty-third Pennsylvania. After his discharge he returned to Gettysburg, and graduated there in 1868, entered Albany Law-School, where he graduated in 1869, after which he taught Pine Grove Academy for five years, after which he emigrated with his family to Granite Falls, Minn.

RISHEL, COL. JOHN, died in Gregg township, June 8, 1878. He was a prominent friend of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, and was elected commissioner of the county in 1850, and a prominent member of the Lutheran Church. He was a justice of the peace in his township for over twenty years, and but very few cases that ever came before him, if any, were ever heard of afterwards in court. He possessed the faculty of reconciling and compromising differences between disputing parties in an eminent degree, and was never backward in exercising it, and thus saved the county the expense of many a trial.

ROYER, CHRISTOPHER, came to Miles township in 1807. He came from Union County. Originally the Royers were from Berks County. Mr. Royer built the mill now owned by William Meyer, and owned the land in the immediate vicinity. He was born June 19, 1768, died Oct. 16, 1849. There are a number of descendants in Centre and Clinton Counties. Sons,—Daniel; Henry; Amos, living in Ferguson township, this county; Jefferson, near Rebersburg; and Joel, resident of Rebersburg. Daughters,—Catharine; Elizabeth, married to Henry Smull; Sarah, married to Samuel Winter; Barbara, married to William Bierly. The daughters are all dead. Of the sons, Daniel and Henry are dead.

ROYER, JOHN S., was a native of Bethel township, Berks County. He came into Brush valley in 1811, and purchased the farm now owned by his son, Col. Henry Royer, from Conrad Reber. He was born Dec. 12, 1750, and died July 30, 1820.

RUHL, JOHN, was a native of York County, and settled in Brush valley in 1811. He owned the farm north of Rebersburg now belonging to the estate of his son, John Ruhl, deceased. Mr. Ruhl was born Jan. 2, 1766, died July 8, 1842.

RALPH, THOMAS, Spring, died April 26, 1845, aged sixty-three years.

RANKIN, JEREMIAH, Potter, died Feb. 18, 1874, aged ninety-one years.

REAMY, CONRAD, died in 1829.

REASONER, MRS. MARY, died Aug. 26, 1879, aged eighty years.

RIDDLE, WILLIAM, Howard, died March 24, 1850, aged eighty-four years.

RIDDLE, WILLIAM, Spring, died April 12, 1848, aged seventy-seven years.

ROSS, WILLIAM, Spring, died Nov. 18, 1853, aged eighty-three years.

ROTHROCK, GEORGE, died Aug. 24, 1851, aged seventy-one years.

RUBLE, JACOB, Jacksonville, died April 30, 1862.

RUBEL, PETER, Potter, died Feb. 16, 1877, aged seventy years.

RUNKLE, JOHN, Potter, died July 25, 1860, aged seventy-five years.

SANKEY, THOMAS, of Potter township, died in 1797. His children were Jeremiah, Thomas, Samuel, William, Esther, Jeannette, James, and John.

SANKEY, WILLIAM, died in Potter, 1794. Children,—Jane, Ezekiel, William, John, James, Rachel, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, and Esther.

SCHAEFFER, CAPT. JOHN ADAM, immigrated into Centre County in 1801, and purchased Valentine Ertle's interests in a lease for the tract on which his son, John A. Schaeffer, now lives, east of Madisonburg half a mile. Part of a barn which he erected in 1804 is still standing and used. During the campaign of Trenton and Princeton, 1776-77, Capt. Benjamin Weiser, of Northumberland County (that portion which is now in Snyder County), was in command of a company of Associators under Col. James Potter, of which John Adam Schaeffer was second lieutenant; Philip Meyer, first corporal. Nicholas Schaeffer, Peter Hosterman, Tobias Pickle, and perhaps others who afterwards moved to Centre County from Middle Creek valley were privates in this company. Lieut. Schaeffer was a man of herculean frame, and said to have been the strongest man in the company, while Philip Meyer was the best wrestler. Nicholas and John Adam were brothers. The latter was born in Berks County, Oct. 31, 1752, and died Jan. 14, 1840, and is buried in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard at Madisonburg. Capt. Schaeffer's children were Hon. John Schaeffer (associate judge 1841-46, born Jan. 31, 1780, died Sept. 21, 1851); George; Michael, ex-Sheriff Schaeffer's father; Adam, born Nov. 22, 1796, still living; Jacob, and Samuel. Samuel still living (1881). The daughters were Catherine, Barbara, Lizzie, Eve, and Magdalena.

SCHAEFFER, NICHOLAS, was one of the pioneer settlers, and may have come into the valley as early as 1791. The Ertles, Hazels, and Mr. Schaeffer located in the same neighborhood, and arrived about the same time it is said. Mr. Schaeffer's name appears in the church records in connection with the date 1794, but that is no evidence that he was not in the valley earlier. He owned what is now the Feidler farm, and it is related that on his arrival his household goods were unloaded under the spreading branches of a large oak, which afforded shelter to the family until a temporary cabin could be built. He purchased from Col. Miles.

Mr. Schaeffer was born in Berks County in 1750;

died in 1825, aged seventy-five. He had been twice married. There were fourteen children,—John, Nicholas, Adam, George, Jacob, Juliana, Catherine, Eva, Rebecca, Susan, Mary, Sarah, Rachel, and Nancy. John lives at Zion, and is very old. A number of these facts were given by him.

SCHALL, JOHN, was born in Manheim township, York County, and came to Brush valley in 1807. He bought what is now the Schall place from Thomas Pickle. There was a distillery on the farm at the time, also a school-house, which is alluded to in another place. Mr. Schall was married to Miss Elizabeth Wolfart, daughter of Philip Wolfart, Sr., of York County, and a sister of John and Philip, of Miles township. Mr. Schall died Aug. 14, 1851, aged eighty-five years. Children,—Philip, Jacob, Daniel, John, and Henry. The last two named are residents of the valley, and are the only sons living. Elizabeth, married to Josiah Sitz; Catharine, married to Felix Amspocher; Susan, married to John Height; Lydia, wife of John A. Schaefer. All the daughters are living except Catharine. Susan's husband, Mr. Height, died of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg.

SHANNON, JOHN, ESQ., died at Centre Hall, March 2, 1882, aged sixty-four. He was a justice of the peace for Potter township for many years. In 1863 he was nominated by the Democratic party for county treasurer and elected, and in 1867 and 1869 elected jury commissioner of Centre County. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and possessed the esteem and respect of a large circle of acquaintances. His father, Samuel, came from Maryland in 1816. Esquire Shannon's brother Samuel is a minister of the Evangelical denomination.

SHOEMAKER, JOHN KIDD, died in Bellefonte, Sept. 19, 1879. John Kidd Shoemaker was an old printer and editor, and died in the harness. He was born at Muncy Creek on the 13th of April, 1812, and learned his trade in Williamsport, commencing with a Mr. Brandon and completing his trade with Mr. Boyd Cummings. From there he went to Harrisburg, in which city he worked in the State office in 1834, one of his associates being Mr. Bailey, now the foreman of the *Centre Democrat* office. In 1840 he established the *Democratic Whig* in Bellefonte, and continued in the editorship of that paper for about fifteen years, when he sold out to Mr. John T. Johnston, our present postmaster, who had been in partnership with him for about two years. He had previously been appointed postmaster of Bellefonte by President Taylor about 1849, which office he held for about four years. In 1859 he went to Washington, having secured a position in the government printing-office, in which he continued until ill health caused him to return home.

Mr. Shoemaker was a grandson of John Kidd, Esq., who was a lawyer of marked ability, and the first prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Ly-

coming County in 1795. Mr. Kidd was a finished scholar and the author of various poems, a gentleman in deportment, and one of the best companions for mirth in society. He was a great favorite in the community for his whole-souled kindness and winning manners. His handwriting but few could excel. He wore a ruffled shirt and cue, was a man of good size, and very prepossessing in appearance.

SHUGERT, JOSEPH B., ESQ., died Nov. 14, 1853, in Warrior Mark township, Huntingdon County. Mr. Shugert held the offices of deputy surveyor and justice of the peace in the county many years. He was a man whose judgment was unbiased in the performance of his official duties by friendship or enmity, his whole aim seeming to be to do what he thought was exactly right, and his reputation for integrity was unblemished. He was the father of Hon. S. T. Shugert, of Bellefonte; Dr. William B. Shugert, who died at Titusville, Feb. 12, 1866, where he commenced practice in the summer of 1844.

SMITH, WILLIAM, was a school-teacher who came from Lancaster, and lived near Boalsburg. His eldest son, Franklin B., was register and recorder, and afterwards merchant in Bellefonte, and died in 1834. His second son, William L., was auditor in 1823, and appointed prothonotary by Governor Wolf in 1830, and died in March, 1831.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, died near Jacksonville, Jan. 23, 1863, at the age of ninety-two; Mary, his wife, died Oct. 16, 1840, aged seventy-one. Mr. Smyth was a member of the Legislature 1819, 1822, and 1824, member of the Convention of 1837, associate judge in 1841, county commissioner, etc. He resided on a farm one mile east of Jacksonville. He was a man of medium height, heavy built and muscular, free and affable, plain and farmer-like in appearance, upright and honest in all his business transactions, zealous and ardent as a political partisan, but candid, open, and honorable.

A writer, in January, 1838, describing the members of the Constitutional Convention, thus refers to Col. Smyth:

"Col. Smyth is altogether a remarkable man. He is the legitimate successor of Smiley, of the Convention of 1790, and is not behind that patriarch in intellect and integrity. He is the best personal representative of old-fashioned, inflexible democracy in the State. Habitual directness of purpose, added to a persevering love of reform, renders his course in the convention very exemplary. He is always listened to with respect and attention. There is a striking similarity between his hard-featured, iron face and the direct course and operations of his mind,—the one is not more characterized by the indomitable spirit of democracy than the other by its plain, practical truth. Col. Smyth has filled several public stations, among which was that of a legislator. His physical bearing indicates a hardened, rugged constitution, and his voice is stiff and shrill as the rattle of sheet-

iron. Few men in the convention have a larger fund of practical knowledge. As a speaker he is more instructive than attractive. He uses plain, good language, delivered in a firm manner, and a few words from him has sometimes more influence than a harangue from a more gifted orator. He is a native of Ireland, but has been many years in this country, a farmer by occupation, and his like perhaps would be more difficult to find in the present than in the past generation."

Col. Smyth was a great friend to young men, helping them into business, constantly saying many a young man would become rich and great if he were helped a little at the right time. But he was unfortunate in the selection of the objects of his beneficence sometimes, as it is well known that some of his *protégés* abused his confidence sadly, and he was nearly broken up by indorsements for them.

His children were William Smyth, Jr., who graduated at Canonsburg, and was a candidate for the Legislature in 1837 against Dr. Strohecker. William Smyth, Jr., was a farmer and surveyor, who resided at Nittany Hall, removed West, and died in 1882. John Smyth, a prominent citizen of Clinton County, who died in 1864; David Smyth; Mrs. Nancy, wife of John Elder; and Mrs. Mary McKibben.

Margaret W., wife of William Smyth, Jr., was a daughter of John Watson, and a granddaughter, on the mother's side, of Col. Moses Williamson, of Carlisle. She died at Nittany Hall, April 14, 1850, aged fifty-two years.

SPANGLER, CHRISTOPHER, came originally from More township, Northampton Co. He owned a farm east of New Berlin, Union Co., and lived on it three years; thence he removed to Brush valley in 1794 or 1795, and located on the place now owned by his son, Jonathan Spangler. He bought a Mr. George Hoerner's interest in a lease for his tract, and received his deed from Miles for it in 1798. It was leased in 1791. His father-in-law, John Kryder, lived on the adjoining farm, now John Kreamer's, and had come into the valley several years before. Mr. Spangler built the stone house on the place, which to-day is still a substantial building.

Mr. Spangler was a man of strong convictions, moral, religious, and political, and fearlessly carried them out, caring little for popular opinion. The Sabbath-breaker and the tippler slunk away at his approach; the swearer and brawling bully subsided into silence as he passed; all evil-doers dreaded his reproof. He was an intelligent man and a friend of education, taking a very decided stand in favor of the common-school system when that question was submitted to a vote of the people. Mr. Spangler belonged to the Lutheran Church until about the year 1806, when he became a member of the Evangelical Association. (See churches.) There are a number of descendants in Miles and Potter townships, Centre Co., and many in the West. Children there were

nine: Samuel and Jacob, who resided in Potter township, both deceased; Jonathan, who lives at the old homestead, to whom the writer is indebted for much information on various subjects in this sketch; Anna Maria, who was married to Conrad Hare; Susan, who was married to Solomon Gerheart; Magdalena, who was married to Jacob Weise; Christina, who was the wife of Mr. — Evans; Esther, who was married to John Bets, and Rebecca, who was married to Jacob Kreamer. Mr. Spangler was born May 17, 1766, died Feb. 21, 1855, and is buried in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard at Rebersburg.

Some time after Christopher Spangler moved into the valley, his father, George Christopher Spangler, originally from Prussia, came also and occupied the place now owned by Jacob Shultz. Here he died in 1802. Three of his other sons came about the same time, probably with him. They were Henry, who became a pioneer settler of Sugar valley, near where Tylersville is now situated; George, who went to Ohio; Peter, who removed to Bald Eagle valley somewhere about Eagleville, thence to Ohio; another son, John, settled along the Sinnemahoning.

SUSSMAN, ABRAHAM, died May 19, 1878. Mr. Sussman was a resident of Centre County since 1843, a period of thirty-five years. He came here in humble circumstances, and by energy and integrity worked his way up to the highest position in the confidence of the people. He was educated in Europe as a tanner. He first moved about among the people carrying a pack of choice goods, which he offered at reasonable prices. Soon he found a home among the Pletchers, in Bald Eagle valley, two miles below the village of Howard. His enterprise and honesty secured for him a large patronage. In a few years his countryman, Balser Weber, now a prosperous merchant in Howard, came to this country and joined him in business. After a brief engagement in business in Philadelphia he married Miss Dora Godhelp, and came to Bellefonte, opening a large leather-store, etc., subsequently taking as a partner his brother-in-law, Isaac Guggenheimer.

Mr. Sussman was of Jewish descent. Once on occasion of receiving a dispatch from his home in Germany that the church there had offered prayers in his behalf, he immediately sat down and sent them a check for three hundred dollars for the benefit of the church.

SWANZEY, WILLIAM, Esq., came from Cumberland County, where he married in 1774 or 1775 Anna Lusk. They came to Nittany valley in 1784, when it was yet a wilderness. There was then only an Indian path around the mountain, and they had to leave their wagon, pack their goods upon horses, and the wagon remained there for a year. William Swanzezy was (with his son-in-law, Robert Boggs, and Andrew Gregg) one of the trustees named in the act erecting the county, and was a prominent, useful citizen. He died at his place below Jacksonville, in Lamar town-

ship, Aug. 8, 1825, aged seventy-nine years. Of his children, Esther (or Hetty) married Judge Robert Boggs, and after his death she married Ezekiel Zimmerman; Robert B. Zimmerman, one of her sons, resides at Springfield, Ill.; Mary, a daughter (married Lattimer), resides in Fayette County, Iowa, where her brother, Wilson Zimmerman, also resides. Hetty Zimmerman, another daughter (married Jonas Hoover), resides near Faribault, Minn. The other children of Esquire Swanzy were Elizabeth, who married Samuel Beck; William, who lived and died in Mifflin County; Annie, who married James Harbison; Jane married James Askey, who died, and she then married Col. William McKibben; Isabella married James McNaull; Hananiah, born in Nittany valley Sept. 14, 1796, married Sarah Harbison and lived at the old homestead until 1852, when he sold the place to Mr. McDowell and removed to Illinois, where he died. Anna L. Swanzy, a daughter of Hananiah, who resides at Freeport, Ill., communicated the above notice in part.

SANKEY, THOMAS, died July 28, 1865, aged sixty-four.

SELLERS, BALSER, died Feb. 14, 1853

SELLERS, MARY, died Feb. 21, 1857, aged eighty-three.

SHONEBERGER, CATHERINE, wife of George, died Sept. 28, 1849, aged sixty-nine.

SHOEMAKER, JACOB, Gregg, died April 25, 1859, aged seventy-five.

SHOPE, ELIZABETH, wife of John, Boggs, died Sept. 10, 1879, aged eighty-nine.

SHIVERY, THOMAS, Half-Moon, died July, 1819.

SMITH, ARTHUR, Union, died June 14, 1865, aged eighty-two.

SMITH, STEPHEN, tavern-keeper at the fort, died 1803.

SPENCER, MARY, Half-Moon, died March 25, 1849, aged eighty-nine.

STOVER, COL. JACOB, Aaronsburg, died Sept. 17, 1858, aged seventy-seven.

STOVER, THOMAS J., Potter, died July 28, 1871, aged sixty-nine.

SWEENEY, MRS. MARTHA, died Oct. 1, 1853, aged seventy-one.

SWARTZ, JOHN, near Hublersburg, died July 19, 1876, aged eighty-two.

SWARTZ, EYE, Penn, died Dec. 11, 1878, aged eighty-one.

SAWYER, MARY, wife of John, died Oct. 15, 1874, aged ninety-three.

THOMPSON, GEN. JOHN, was born in Mifflin County in February, 1788. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grandfather having come from the north of Ireland, Armagh, about the year 1745, and settled in Mifflin County, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness.

His father, Moses Thompson, was born in Mifflin County, about one mile to the northeast of where

Milroy now stands, where Gen. Thompson was also born. As schools were scarce at that time he received a very limited education, having been to school only three months in his life.

At the age of twenty-one (in 1804) he was married to Miss Elizabeth McFarlane, of Jacks Creek, now called Honey Creek, Mifflin County. His father having just finished the construction of a stone house, still standing at the western end of Milroy, and known for a long time afterwards as "Thompson's Tavern," removed into it, leaving the old homestead to be occupied by his son John, and it was in this house that two of his children—Matthew and Nancy, afterwards married to William Cooper—were born.

In 1809, with his wife and two little ones, John Thompson removed to a farm in Centre County near the old Presbyterian Church on Slab Cabin Branch, and is now owned by E. C. Humes, Esq. In an old log house upon this farm he lived for about five years, during which time two more children—Moses and Mary, afterwards married to George Jack, Esq., of Boalsburg—were born. In the years 1813 and 1814 he built a large substantial stone house (which is still standing) upon his farm, by the side of the highway from Bellefonte to Huntingdon, and occupied it from 1814 until his death. In this house three more sons—James, John, and William—were born.

In 1811 he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Simon Snyder, and served in this capacity until his death.

In 1829 he was elected major-general of militia. Important business calling him to Bellefonte he contracted a severe cold, from the effects of which he died March 5, 1832.

He was a public-spirited, enterprising man, and soon after settling upon Slab Cabin Branch he began to urge his neighbors to assist in building a school-house, after accomplishing which he was instrumental in securing as teacher, or "master," as it was then called, a young man named Ezekiel Dunbar, a graduate of Dickinson College. This school-house stood near the old Branch Church, but no trace of it now remains.

TONNER, JOHN, SR., died Oct. 8, 1859, in Plainfield, Ill. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1802. He resided in Maryland for five or six years, whence he removed to Penn's valley, where he lived until 1856. The larger part of his family having removed to Illinois, he and his wife followed them in the fall of 1856. For sixty-two years he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

TONNER, JOHN, D.D., died in Canton, Ohio, April 1, 1874. He was born in Centre County in 1812, and in 1832 married Lydia Kreamer, and left a family of six daughters and one son, and was a local preacher of the Methodist Church. He was register and recorder of Centre County 1839-51. In 1863 he went to Canton, and became secretary of the corporation

of C. Haltman & Co., which post he held and filled with signal ability until his death.

TRZIZYULNY, CHARLES, came from Poland in 1791, and was identified with the early settlement of Philipsburg. He was an engineer of ability, and one of the first canal commissioners of the State (in 1824), and was a staunch advocate of river improvement in preference to canals. One or more able reports of Mr. Trzizyulny are among the records at Harrisburg. He filled the office of justice of the peace of Centre County, and June 18, 1833, was appointed the successor of Hamilton Humes in the Bellefonte post-office. He died in Bellefonte on the 9th of July, 1851, at the extreme age of ninety-four years. His wife Catharine, born in Philadelphia, died July 21, 1858, aged eighty years. Their son Henry P., who was deputy surveyor of Centre County a number of terms, died at Milesburg, Feb. 21, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. Another son, Hyacinth B., was at his death, April 2, 1862, street commissioner of Bellefonte and superintendent of the water-works.

TAYLOR, JOHN, Boggs, died April 16, 1855, aged seventy-nine.

TAYLOR, MRS. WILLIAM, died Sept. 26, 1869, aged eighty-five.

TIERNEY, P. H., died at Bedford, Aug. 28, 1832.

TREASTER, THOMAS, Potter, died March 10, 1855, aged ninety. He built the first ark that ran down Penn's Creek from Spring Mills in 1808.

TURNER, JOHN, Patton, Revolutionary soldier, died December, 1821, aged ninety.

TWITMEYER, JOHN, Walker, died Feb. 24, 1851, aged eighty.

VALENTINE, BOND, ESQ., was born in Chester County, and came to Centre County in 1815 with his brothers, and together engaged in the manufacture of iron. Bond was admitted to the bar, and represented Centre County in the Legislatures of 1830-32. He retired from the practice of law in 1842, and was during his latter years a public friend. As a lawyer, Judge Linn says of him, he had acquired a clear and intimate acquaintance with the principles of his profession, and was especially distinguished for his power of oratory. He had a remarkable command of language, and his addresses to the court and jury were distinguished not only by mature thought, but also by the happiest choice of words and modes of expression.

He was twice married, first to Miss Fairlamb, who died in 1843; subsequently to Julia Thomas, who still survives him. He died very suddenly; he was especially interested in Judge Hale's election to Congress, and was at the telegraph-office as late as ten o'clock making inquiry of the result, and died at two o'clock Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, 1862. His only son is Robert Valentine, now at the head of the firm of Valentines & Co., of Bellefonte.

VANDYKE, HENRY, died Sept. 15, 1864.

VALENTINE, SAMUEL, died Oct. 16, 1820, aged fifty.

WAGNER, WILLIAM, SR., was born in the year 1788. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and died at Boalsburg, Feb. 24, 1868, in his eightieth year. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812 in Capt. George Records' company, and served at Lake Erie. He resided on Buffalo Run from 1813 to 1842, when he removed to Bellefonte, where he resided until 1867, when he purchased at, and removed to Boalsburg. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Church for sixty years, and lived to see his descendants of the fourth generation growing up around him. He left a widow, four sons, and two daughters to survive him.

WALBON, HENRY, came into Brush valley with Jacob Kreamer in 1814 from Bethel township, Berks County. He bought John Kryder's farm, but afterwards disposed of it to Jacob Kreamer. He laid out Henrysburg. (See towns.) There seems to have been a passion at that period to name towns after the first name of their founder. Aaronsburg and Jacobsburg afford additional illustrations. Mr. Walbon kept tavern at Rebersburg for a while. He died in 1837, and was sixty-four or sixty-five years of age. Buried in the old cemetery at Rebersburg. Children arriving at maturity,—Henry; Mary, married to George Gramly, she and her husband are dead; Catherine, married to Frederick Esterline, her husband dead.

WALBON, MICHAEL, was a brother of Henry, noticed above. He came into the township with John G. Royer in 1811, and located on the place known at present as the Smeltzer farm. He was born May 8, 1763, died Sept. 3, 1827, and is buried at Rebersburg.

WALKER, JOHN, became an inhabitant of Brush valley in 1795 or 1796, as near as can be ascertained. He bought what is now the William Walker place from his father-in-law, Francis Gramly. His wife's name was Anna Maria. Children,—John, deceased; Daniel, living at the east end of the valley; William, living at Rebersburg; Catharine, married to Jacob Snyder; Margaret, married to George Neff; and Maria, married to Benjamin Wieland; Margaret, deceased.

WALTSMITH, CHRISTIAN, bought a tract of three hundred and thirty-four acres from Col. Miles, May 5, 1785, on a part of which Rebersburg is now built. He was then in Heidelberg township, Berks County, and came to Brush valley as early as 1791 or 1792. Part of his land he sold in 1796, perhaps all, and moved to Ohio some time after 1800, and carried on extensive milling and manufacturing operations along the Miami River. Philip Shenkle, Stephen Bollander, noticed in another place, and Waltsmith were brothers-in-law.

WEAVER, JOHN, was a native of York County, and settled in Brush valley in 1801 or 1802. He bought a tract of land from a Mr. Stout, and from other parties at a later date. He built a distillery some time between the years 1808 and 1811, the ruins of

which were still to be seen a few years ago. It was situated west of Wolf's mill a few rods. Mr. Weaver was a kind-hearted man, loved and respected by all who knew him. He was married twice, first time to Barbara Rauch, with whom he had one child, Sarah, married to John Kreamer, of Rebersburg. After the decease of his first wife he was married to Mary, daughter of Martin Brungart, Sr., and had four sons, viz., Jacob, John, Henry, and George (Jacob and Henry are dead), and one daughter, Susan, married to Daniel Kreamer, of Rebersburg. Mr. Weaver was born March 25, 1779; died Dec. 30, 1867.

WILSON, SAMUEL, born in Ireland, married Catharine, daughter of Michael Jack, died in Potter township, Sept. 18, 1880, aged ninety years. He was the father of Mrs. Joseph Croter, of Centre Hall; of Mrs. Hahn, of Milesburg, and Mrs. Alexander McCoy, of Potter's Bank. He was one of the jury that convicted James Munks of murder in 1818. Mr. Wilson was a cousin of David Love, who also came from Ireland.

WILLIAMS, JAMES, died at Bellefonte, Oct. 12, 1862, aged eighty-eight years. His children were James C. Williams, Robert, of Spruce Creek, Mrs. Judge Boal, Mrs. Isaac Ingraham, of Kansas, Mrs. Robert Hutchinson, of Mill Hall, Mrs. Shoemaker, of Tyrone, Mrs. John Williams, of Tyrone, and Mrs. Charles McCafferty, deceased.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH, died March 31, 1848, aged eighty-three. He was a native of York County, and removed to Bellefonte in 1797, and was one of the first elders of the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte, appointed at its organization. He was a man of good mind and held in high esteem. He was a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and when sight was so far gone he could not read he could repeat whole psalms and chapters with accuracy. His children were Mrs. Judge William Marshall, Mrs. William Frey, Sarah, wife of Christina Roop, and John F. Williams.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. JOSHUA, was an officer in the Revolution, and a native of York County. He was commissioned May 25, 1775, adjutant of the Fifth Battalion of York County Associators, and served as a captain in the Flying Camp in 1776. He then raised an independent company, which was attached to the Fourth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. William Butler's command, Oct. 21, 1777. He was mustered out in July, 1778, and after the war was one of the earliest settlers in Bald Eagle valley. In 1790 a road was laid out from Jacob Jack's mill, in Potter, by the east of Nittany Mountain to Joshua Williams' saw-mill at "the Nest" (Milesburg). He lived where Unionville now stands. He died Dec. 12, 1825, at the age of eighty-one, and is buried in Bellefonte Cemetery. His son, Ephraim Williams, died in Bellefonte, May 10, 1858, aged sixty-two. Mrs. McQuiston, of Bellefonte, is a granddaughter of Capt. Williams. Mary, widow of Capt. Williams, died May 21, 1828, aged seventy.

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN, came from Newville, Cumberland County, to Spring township; he died March 19, 1842, aged seventy years. His wife, Nancy, died April 7, 1827. He was father of the late Mrs. William Maclay Hall, of Harrisburg, and grandfather of Judge William M. Hall, of Bedford.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, of Spring township, died Nov. 28, 1834, aged fifty-nine.

WILSON, COL. PHILIP BENNER, died in Bellefonte, March 2, 1878. Col. Wilson was the brother of the late William P. Wilson, Esq., of Bellefonte, and the son of Samuel Hunter Wilson and Mary Benner Wilson. He was born in Chillisquaque Mills, Northumberland County, Dec. 8, 1822. He was called for his grandfather, Gen. Philip Benner, of Rock Forge, and received his education in Milton. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati as the successor of his father, who inherited the position from Capt. William Wilson, the deceased's grandfather, of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line. The certificate of Capt. Wilson's membership is dated at Mount Vernon, Oct. 31, 1785, and signed by Gen. Washington as president of the society, and by Gen. Henry Knox as secretary.

"Col. P. B. Wilson entered the army in 1861 at Harrisburg, as captain of Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was soon promoted to the majorship of the regiment. He was a good soldier and kind officer. Towards the close of the war he was in command of the barracks in Elmira. When the war closed he returned to Bellefonte and entered the hardware business with John Irwin, Jr., and the firm soon established a large trade and built a beautiful building. Mr. Irwin afterwards retiring, Mr. Thomas Hicks became associated with Col. Wilson under the name of Wilson & Hicks. From this connection the colonel eventually retired, and afterwards, in connection with Col. McFarlane, established another hardware-store in the Humes Block under the firm-name of Wilson & McFarlane. He was colonel of the Fifth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania at his death.

WILSON, WILLIAM P., was born at Rock Forge, in Centre County, on the 5th day of December, 1825. His preparatory studies were pursued at the Bellefonte Academy, and his college course at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the same class with Edmund Blanchard, Esq., in June, 1847. His legal studies were pursued at McCartney's law-school at Easton, and in the office and under the direction of Hon. James Burnside, before he occupied the bench. He was admitted to the bar at the August term of 1849, and has continuously practiced his profession with great fidelity to the interests intrusted to his care. He was a candidate for the office of district attorney for this county in 1856, and for the State Senate in the double district composed of the counties of Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry in 1870.

He was appointed chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and conducted the campaign of 1877. It may be truthfully said that the earnest efforts to discharge faithfully the duties of this honorable position tended largely to hasten the end of his earthly career, having been undertaken at a time when an enfeebled constitution required quiet and rest rather than the excitement and efforts of a political campaign. He died Aug. 3, 1878. At the time of his death he was secretary and treasurer of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, and treasurer and sole manager of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company.

WOLF, ANTHONY, moved from Penn's valley into Brush valley. He was originally from Lebanon County. He purchased a large tract of land from his father, George Wolf, Penn's valley, in 1803, which now forms the farms of his sons, David, Henry, and Thomas, and the parcel on which are located the grist-mill and saw-mill. It is thought Mr. Wolf came into the valley in 1799 or 1800. The brick house on his farm was built in 1818, the saw-mill about the year 1812, and the grist-mill in 1834. There was an oil-mill situated near the grist-mill, which was operated many years. Mr. Wolf was a man of influence in the township, and his name is frequently found associated with the projects of public improvements. He was one of the commissioners that located the Brush Valley Narrows road in 1840, and it was through his and Col. Henry Meyer's efforts chiefly that the road from Wolf's mill to Penn's valley was made. Mr. Wolf and Col. Henry Meyer were brothers-in-law, both being married to daughters of Judge Adam Harper, of Penn's valley. Mr. Wolf was born Nov. 10, 1776, died Jan. 21, 1852, and lies buried at Rebersburg. Sons: John, Jacob, David, Thomas, and Henry. The first two named are dead. Daughters: Catherine, married to Isaac Long; Lydia, married to George Schaeffer, Madisonburg; Priscilla, married to John Bierly, near Rebersburg; and Ann, married to Henry Rothermal. The daughters are all dead except Priscilla.

WOLF, JACOB, son of Paul, was born Jan. 26, 1801, died Oct. 6, 1853. Children: William, president of the Penn's Valley Banking Company, Centre Hall; Catharine, married to Daniel Bartges; Henry G., merchant at Mifflinburg, Union County; John, living on the old J. Nicholas Gast farm, one of the county commissioners-elect; George, deceased; Franklin B., was chaplain of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment during the late war, died while in service; Edmund J., professor in Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg; Sarah A., wife of Daniel Zeigler; Simon P., formerly merchant.

WOLF, REV. FRANK B., died at his home, near Rebersburg, Oct. 7, 1865, aged thirty-one years. He was a minister of the Lutheran Church, and spent much time in the army as delegate of the United States Christian Commission. In the summer of 1864

he accepted the chaplaincy of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment. The severity of an extreme Southern climate, exposures of army life, and over-exertion were too much for his system, and he reached home with difficulty to die.

WOLF, HON. S. S., was elected member of the Assembly in November, 1873, but died at Centre Hall of typhoid fever, Jan. 2, 1874, before taking his seat. He was a lieutenant in the army, and subsequently treasurer of Centre County. He was but thirty-four years of age, a useful citizen, and highly respected by the people of Centre County.

WOLFART, JOHN, brother of Philip Wolfart, came into Miles township in 1806. He bought the place where now George B. Haines lives from George More. He died Oct. 20, 1857, aged seventy-four. He had seven sons,—John, George, Michael, Henry, Philip, Jonathan, and Samuel. These are all dead but George and Samuel. There were six daughters: Margaret, wife of Benjamin Meyer; Catharine, wife of Frederick Miller; Elizabeth, wife of George Brungart; Susan, wife (first) of John F. Price, Sugar valley, both dead; Sarah, wife of Adam Brungart; and Anna, wife of George Brungart, living at the east end of Brush valley; Catharine also dead.

WOLFART, PHILIP, was one of the early settlers in the eastern section of Brush valley. He came from Manheim township, York County, in 1798. He located on the tract which was later known as the Snook farm, and on it he built a distillery in 1803, or before. It stood a few rods west of the spot where the dwelling-house of the place is situated. He also built a grist-mill about the year 1824, which, for want of sufficient custom, was torn down long ago. Mr. Wolfart was at one time a justice of the peace. He died in April, 1841, and is buried in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard at Rebersburg.

Children: Jacob, Philip, John, George, Henry, and David (all dead but Henry); Susan, married to Frederick Freidly; Catharine; Margaret, married to Levi Snook; Mary, married to — Wagner. Catharine and Mary are dead.

Before Mr. Wolfart came to the valley there lived on his tract a Hess family—one daughter and nine sons—who were among the first settlers, and left the valley.

WADDLE, THOMAS, died Feb. 25, 1825, aged forty-eight; Hannah, his wife, died April 11, 1854, aged sixty-seven.

WALKER, ANDREW, SR., Boggs, died Nov. 27, 1857, aged eighty-nine.

WALKER, JOHN, Miles, died Feb. 18, 1859, aged fifty-five.

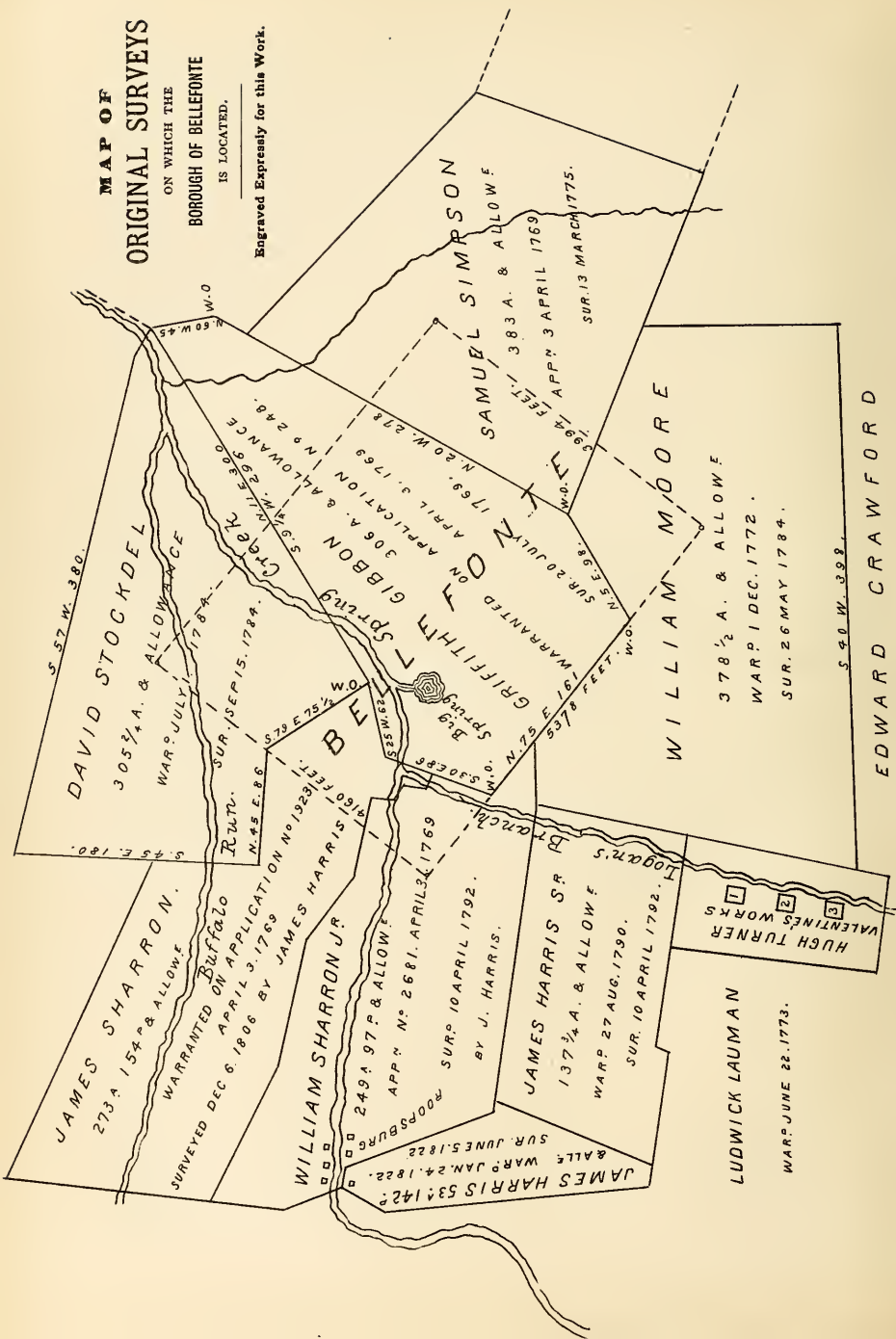
WASSON, DAVID, Potter, died Jan. 14, 1859, aged seventy-five; Agnes, his wife, died June 26, 1858, aged seventy.

WASSON, JAMES, Half-Moon, died Jan. 11, 1839.

WASSON, JOHN, Potter, died Sept. 15, 1825, aged seventy-eight.

**MAP OF
ORIGINAL SURVEYS
ON WHICH THE
BOROUGH OF BELLEFONTE
IS LOCATED.**

Engraved Expressly for this Work.



WEAVER, DANIEL, SR., Spring, died Oct. 20, 1859, aged seventy-eight.

WEAVER, GEORGE H., ESQ., died Aug. 19, 1881.

WHITE, WILLIAM, Bald Eagle, died Dec. 31, 1831.

WILLIAMS, JOB, Huston, died July 31, 1857, aged seventy-eight.

YOUNG, ROBERT, born in 1750, resided in Walker township, and died there in 1824. He enlisted in Capt. John Lowdon's company (Capt. Lowdon lived within sight of the present borough of Mifflinburg, in Union County), and marched to Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1775, to join Gen. Washington's army before Boston. His enlistment was for one year, and when discharged he enlisted in Wilkinson's company, Proctor's artillery regiment, serving notably at Brandywine and Germantown. He was discharged at Trenton, Jan. 1, 1781. His children were Hannah, Jane, Samuel, Nancy, Robert, and Elizabeth.

ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH, wife of John, died at Walker township March 10, 1859, aged eighty-two.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN, died March 5, 1872, aged eighty-eight.

CHAPTER LXII.

BELLEFONTE BOROUGH.

THE original plat of the town of Bellefonte was laid altogether upon the Griffith Gibbon warrantee application of the 3d of April, 1769, No. 248, surveyed July 20, 1769, owned by William Lamb, patented Feb. 5, 1794, and conveyed to John Dunlop, Nov. 3, 1797. Subsequent extensions of Brockerhoff's and the Valentine's, on the east and south, are on the William Moore warrant of Dec. 1, 1772, surveyed May 26, 1784, and patented to Col. Thomas Hartley; and on the west Bush's extension, etc., on the William Sharon, Jr., application, No. 2681, 3d of April, 1769, and the James Sharon, No. 1923, of same date, owned originally by William Lamb, and deeded to James Harris in 1797.

The town was laid out by Col. James Dunlop and James Harris, Esq., in 1795, the streets running parallel with and perpendicular to the south line of Griffith Gibbon (N. 75 east WO. to WO.). A name for the place readily suggested itself to Mrs. James Harris, and it was at her instance it was called "Bellefonte," from the beautiful spring within its limits.

The first lot-owners and settlers, besides the proprietors, were William Petrikin, Esq., lots Nos. 13 and 14 (now David M. Wagner), in 1796 Adam McKee, Nos. 34 and 35 (now Thomas R. Reynolds and Mrs. J. M. Petrikin); Alexander Diven, No. 35 (now Edmund Blanchard); John Hall (1797), No. 1 (now Mrs. Hastings, on Spring Street, below the Presbyterian Church); Hugh Gallagher, on 15, 16, and 17, now D. G. Bush's, Esq., residence.

The first house was erected by Col. James Dunlop, part of which is still standing on the lot No. 33, now occupied by Jacob Valentine, and was the house in which the courts were first held in 1801. James Harris erected his house at Willow Bank, just outside the borough limits, and William A. Petrikin erected the next house in point of time, where D. M. Wagner now resides, and McKee's tavern, where T. R. Reynolds now resides, was erected in 1797.

John Hall came from Delaware at Mr. Harris' solicitation, and built a house and erected the first blacksmith-shop near the foot of Spring Street in 1797. Alexander Diven the same year erected a dwelling where Edmund Blanchard now resides. John Dunlop built the Bellefonte forge at the edge of town in 1797, and in 1800, James Smith, son-in-law of Col. Dunlop, built a grist-mill where Duncan Hale & Co.'s mill now stands, and where of old William Lamb had a saw-mill. The same year Roland Curtin came to Bellefonte and opened a store where Josephs & Bros. now keep. In 1801 there were residents in Bellefonte: William Alexander (batter), Col. Dnnlop, Hugh Gallagher (tavern-keeper), John Hall, Conrad Kyler (weaver), John McCord, Adam McKee, George McKee, Samuel Patterson, William Petrikin, Esq., William Riddle (mason), George Williams (carpenter), Joseph Williams (tanner), Dr. William Harris, David Irvine (lawyer), Abraham Lee, Isaac Lee, John G. Lowrey, John McKee (shoemaker), Jeshur Miles, (cabinet-maker), John Miles (lawyer), Robert T. Stewart (lawyer).

James Harris built the mill on the site of the present Phoenix Mill in 1807.

Post-Office.—A post-office was first established in Bellefonte April 1, 1798, and James Harris appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by R. T. Stewart, Esq., probably, as Mr. Stewart was postmaster as early as 1810. Hamilton Humes was appointed Jan. 4, 1819; Charles Treziyulny, Dec. 15, 1832; William Grafius July, 1841; William Grafius died March 1, 1845, and succeeded by Ellen Grafius, who resigned, and Henry McLaughlin was appointed in July, 1845; J. Kidd Shoemaker, April, 1849; Capt. William Cook, appointed June 7, 1853; W. W. Montgomery, March, 1865; John T. Johnston, April, 1869, who still holds the office (1882).

In 1800, when Centre County was created, Milesburg and Bellefonte competed strongly for the honor of becoming the county-seat. Milesburg appeared to possess an advantage in the fact that it stood at the head of navigation on Bald Eagle Creek, and as that circumstance seemed to operate materially in favor of Milesburg, the proprietors of Bellefonte were spurred to a more than ordinary effort to overcome it. In this emergency the tradition is that those interested in having the county-seat, attached a team to a flatboat having on board a lot of second-hand furniture (borrowed from some man's house), and dragged the boat up Spring Creek as far as Bellefonte. That

done, they hurried a messenger to Lancaster, armed with a properly attested affidavit that the first boat of the season, with freight aboard, had arrived at Bellefonte. This statement of facts appeared to indicate that Bellefonte, and *not* Milesburg, was at the head of navigation, and being expeditiously pressed by parties in interest, it resulted in the passage of the act making Bellefonte the county-seat.

The Presbyterian Church.—The Bellefonte Presbyterian Church, according to Dr. Linn, dates its organization with that of the county, 1800, though application had been made for supplies for Bellefonte and Milesburg as early as 1795. The first pastor was Rev. Henry R. Wilson, who was installed pastor of the congregations of Bellefonte and Lick Run April 20, 1803. The first session consisted of Col. James Dunlop, James Harris, Robert Boggs, and James Forster. Additions were made to the session in Mr. Wilson's time of James Steel, George Williams, John G. Lowrey, and Joseph Williams.

The pastoral relation of Mr. Wilson with Bellefonte and Lick Run congregations was dissolved Oct. 3, 1809. At the same meeting calls were presented for Rev. James Linn, and he was installed April 17, 1810, Mr. Linn preaching from Rom. v. 10. Rev. John Coulter preached the ordination sermon from I Cor. i. 21. Rev. Isaac Grier delivered the charge to the people.

Rev. James Linn's pastorate continued for the almost unexampled period of nearly fifty-eight years. In his time William Alexander was added to the session, having been an elder in West Kishacoquillas, then Hamilton Humes and Thomas McKee, and after them Henry Vandyke, James Irvin, and James Harris, Jr., and after them were added William Baird, Jr., Thomas M. Giffin, and J. H. Linn. Subsequent members of session were John Rankin, William Marshall, James D. Harris, James Alexander, Hon. Samuel Linn, James Harris, 1858; H. N. McAllister, E. C. Humes, and A. O. Furst in 1862.

The first Sabbath-school organized in Bellefonte, Oct. 18, 1818, was connected with this church, though called "The Bellefonte Sabbath-day School Association." Rev. Robert Baird, D.D., subsequently the originator of the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the time principal of the academy, was an efficient coadjutor of Mr. Linn in all good works. The Centre County Bible Society, organized in 1818, was one of their conception, and did a vast amount of good in supplying the destitute with copies of the Scriptures. Of the Bible Society Hon. Andrew Gregg was president; Rev. William Stuart, vice-president; John Norris, treasurer; and Rev. James Linn, corresponding secretary; John G. Lowrey, recording secretary. Among the managers were Wm. Fisher, William Rankin, William Cooper, Joseph Miles, William Petrikin, Francis McEwen, John Rankin, John Patton, Joseph Gilliland, John M. Beuck, John McCalmont, Matthew Allison, James McGhee, Rev.

William Ilgan, Robert Elder, George Sheneberger, etc. When the latter was county commissioner he made it a part of the duty of the assessors to ascertain what families in the county were destitute of the Bible.

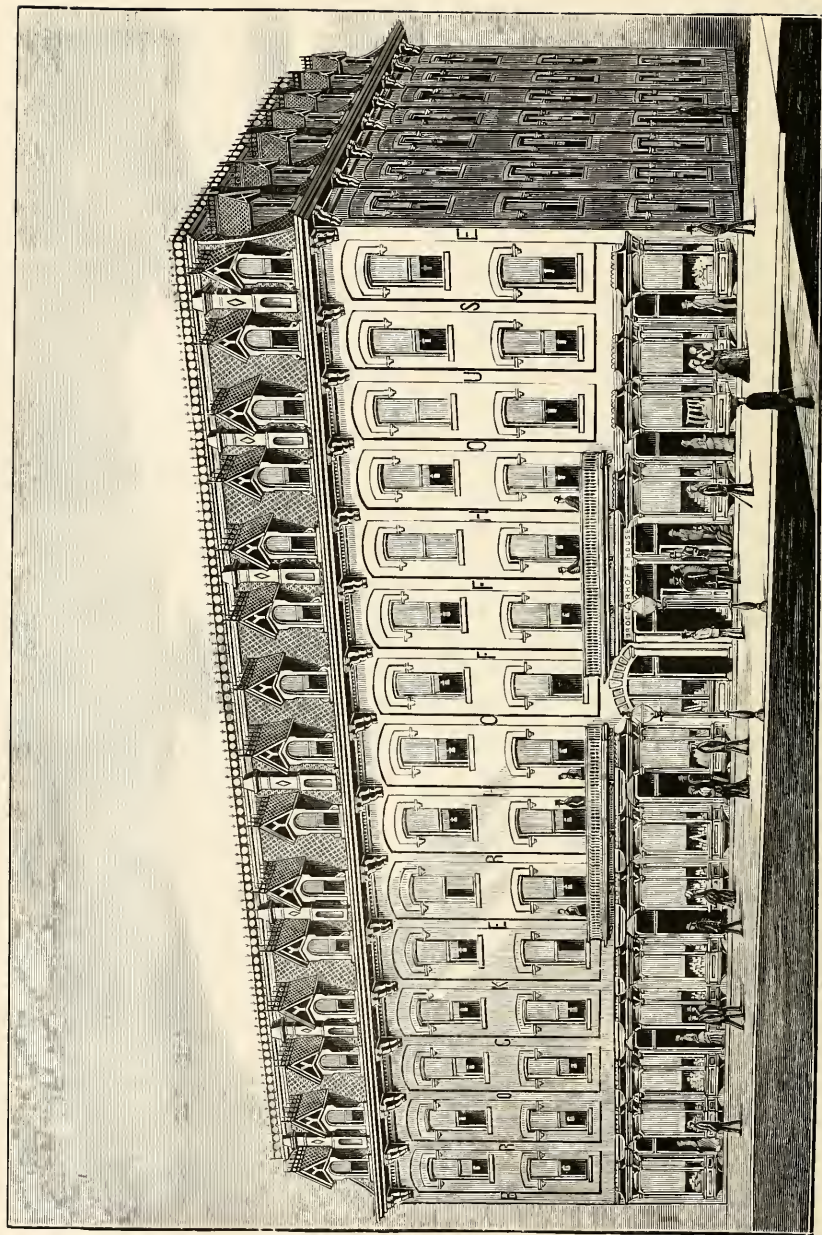
Of the church building erected in 1819, James Harris, Andrew Gregg, and Joseph Miles were the building committee; of that of 1837-38, James Irvin, James Gilliland, and John Hall.

On the 5th of October, 1859, the congregation celebrated the completion of Dr. Linn's service of fifty years in the ministry and in the pastorate of the Bellefonte congregation. A memorial narrative was delivered by Dr. Linn, a hymn of jubilee, written for the occasion by D. X. Junkin, D.D., was sung, and a semi-centenary sermon delivered by Dr. Linn.

Dec. 11, 1860, Rev. J. H. Barnard was called to be co-pastor with Dr. Linn, and installed on the 2d of January, 1861. In July, 1866, Mr. Barnard removed to the West, and Rev. Alfred Yeomans became assistant pastor Dec. 2, 1866. Dr. Linn continued senior pastor until his death, Feb. 23, 1868. In January, 1869, Mr. Yeomans removed to Orange, N. J., and in July, 1869, Rev. W. T. Wylie was called and installed at the dedication of the new church, June 28, 1870, in the evening of which day the Synod of Harrisburg was constituted in the church at Bellefonte. In 1875, Isaac Lose, James L. Sommerville, and Gen. James A. Beaver were added to the session. Rev. William Lawrie succeeded Mr. Wylie as pastor in November, 1876.

Bellefonte Academy.—The founders of Bellefonte were mindful of the important interests of public education, and in practical illustration of their sentiments set apart in 1800, for the support of an academy or public school, certain lots and lands in and adjoining the town of Bellefonte. These lands were given in trust to Andrew Gregg, William Swanzy, and Robert Boggs, the trustees appointed for Centre County upon its erection. Bellefonte Academy was incorporated Jan. 8, 1805, and to the trustees of that institution, as appointed by law, the donated lands were transferred. The trustees named in the act were Henry R. Wilson (minister of the gospel), James Dunlop, Roland Curtin, William Petrikin, Robert McClanahan, and John Hall, of Bellefonte; William Stuart (minister of the gospel), Andrew Gregg, and James Potter, of Potter township; James Duncan, John Hall, and Jacob Hosterman, of Haines township; John Kryder, of Miles township; Jacob Taylor, of Half-Moon township; David Whitehill, of Patton township; Richard Miles, Robert Boggs, Joseph Miles, and John Dunlop, of Spring township; William McEwen and Thomas McCalmont, of Centre township; John Fearon, Matthew Allison, and James Boyd, of Bald Eagle township. The first meeting of trustees was held on the first Monday in May, 1805, at the house of Benjamin Patton, in Bellefonte.

The act of Legislature approved Jan. 9, 1806, ap-



BROOKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HENRY BROCKENNOTT,
COR. OF SPRING AND BISHOP STS.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

propriated two thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable academy building, and provided that a number of poor children, not exceeding six, should be educated gratis, but that no such child should be taught longer than two years.

Col. James Dunlop was the first president of the board of trustees; Thomas Burnside, Esq., secretary. The first principal was Rev. H. R. Wilson. Rev. James Linn succeeded him in 1810, who, as principal and president of the board, was connected with the institution until his death in 1868, teaching in intervals of years when the institution was unable to secure teachers. Mr. Chamberlain was a principal for a while, and was succeeded by Robert Baird, subsequently Dr. Baird, celebrated as an author and traveler, and the founder of the Evangelical Christian Alliance, who taught during the years 1818 and 1819. Rev. J. B. McCarrel, of the Associate Reformed Church, was also an early principal. In 1823, John H. Hickok (father of Henry C. Hickok, superintendent of public schools under Secretary Curtin) taught the academy, succeeded by Henry D. K. Cross, and in October, 1824, Alfred Armstrong, of Carlisle, became principal. Samuel G. Callahan succeeded Mr. Armstrong in November, 1831. William M. Patterson taught in 1832; in 1835, W. H. Miller; James B. Payne in 1837; and, in 1838, John Livingston, a native of Centre County, became principal. He was a graduate of Jefferson in the year 1836, and died March 30, 1849, aged forty-two years. David Moore taught in 1845; and Sept. 28, 1846, John Philips was employed until September, 1847, when Alfred Armstrong was invited, and resumed connection as principal for several years. Afterward a grammar school was opened in the building by J. D. Wingate.

For a number of years after the academy was used for public and select school purposes, and in 1868 the trustees resumed possession of the building, and March 23d elected J. P. Hughes principal, who in 1882 still has charge of the institution, with a large corps of teachers. Among the academy's prominent scholars of early days was the late Robert J. Walker (Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan), whose initials remained for many years carved upon the door-jamb.

Borough Incorporation.—The act of Legislature erecting the town of Bellefonte into a borough was approved March 28, 1806. Section 1 provides that the town of Bellefonte, in Centre County, including the lots and land attached and belonging to the said town, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough which shall be called the "Borough of Bellefonte," bounded and limited as follows: By lands of John Dunlop and Nathaniel Simpson on the south and east, by land of James Dunlop on the north, and by Spring Creek and land of James Harris on the west, and it shall and may be lawful for the persons residing within the borough of Bellefonte to exercise and enjoy similar rights and privileges, and at the

same times, under similar rules and regulations, shall and may elect similar borough officers, which said borough officers and inhabitants shall exercise similar and equal powers and authorities, and be in all things governed by similar rules and regulations as are granted to and provided for the inhabitants and borough officers of the borough of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming, by an act of Assembly passed in the present session of the Legislature." The act creating the borough of Williamsport provided that the voters of the borough should assemble annually on the first Monday of May in the court-house, between the hours of twelve and six in the evening, and elect one reputable citizen who should be styled the burgess of the borough, and five reputable citizens to be a Town Council, and "shall also elect a high constable."

The following is the earliest assessment list that can be found, and indicates the inhabitants in 1807 and 1808:

INHABITANTS.

Alexander, William, hotel, where A. G. Curtin house now stands; in 1809 took the hotel where Garman's now stands, where Judge Walker lived in 1808.

Beamer, Adam, tavern, where Lyon's store now is, succeeded by Benjamin Lucas in tavern, 1809.

Beatty, William, store-keeper, single.

Burnside, Thomas, attorney-at-law.

Cadwalader, Charles, store-keeper, where W. P. Wilson, Esq., deceased, house is.

Cambidge, Patrick, store-keeper.

Carr, William, shoemaker, where Mrs. Livingston now lives.

Cookson, Jesse, mason, Stover's residence, now on High Street.

Curtin, Roland, sheriff and store-keeper, Joseph & Co. now.

Dobbins, Daniel, physician.

Drury, Stephen, silversmith.

Dunlop, James, Col., corner of Spring and High Streets, now Jacob Valentine's.

Fleming, Jane.

Gallagher, Hugh, blacksmith, where D. G. Bash's house is.

Grove, Philip, wagon-maker, J. M. Beamer house.

Hall, John, blacksmith.

Hall, Thomas, blacksmith, single.

Hammer, Daniel, tailor.

Hastings, Thomas, tavern-keeper.

Huston, Charles, attorney-at-law, Edmund Blackhard's now.

Hutchinson, Robert, carpenter.

Lowrey, John G., prothonotary, Samuel Vantries now.

McClenahan, Robert, store-keeper, First National Bank lot.

McClure, William.

McCord, John.

McKee, Elizabeth, T. R. Reynold's now.

McKee, George, tanner, Sussman's lot.

McKee, John, tavern, T. R. Reynold's.

Minnon, Jeremiah, tailor, Garman's offices.

Miles, Jeshier, cabinet-maker, Presbyterian parsonage lot.

Moore, Elisha, W. F. Reynolds & Co., lank.

Patton, Benjamin, tavern-keeper, First National Bank lot.

Pennington, Israel, tavern-keeper, Bruckerhoff House lot.

Petrikin, William, Esq., D. M. Wagner's residence lot.

Pettit, William, millwright, Mrs. David Mitchell's, No. 19.

Pierce, John, tanner.

Riddle, William, tanner, Mrs. Hastings' residence, lot No. 1.

Rodgers, William, forge hammerer, 57, old Masonic lot.

Stewart, Robert T., attorney-at-law.

Walker, Jonathan, Garman lot, No. 50.

Wallace, Dr. Thomas.

Welch, William, shoemaker.

Wilson, Rev. H. R.

Wilson, John, No. 93, late Mrs. Mullan's residence, on Spring Street.

Williams, Hudson, mason, S. A. Brew's, adjoining Banking Company Centre County.

William, Isaac.

Single Freeman.

Ball, Josiah, millwright; Barrett, Daniel, carpenter; Benson, Elijah, tailor; Clelland, Hugh, laborer; Cole, Jacob, wagon-maker; Crownover, Benjamin, hatter; Quigley, Peter; Shields, Patrick, tailor; Stewart, Alexander, hatter.

By the act passed March 18, 1814, the towns of Bellefonte and Smithfield were erected into a borough, and the former act incorporating the borough of Bellefonte repealed, the boundaries of the new borough to be as follows: Beginning where Lamb Street adjoins Spring Creek; thence up Lamb Street to the end thereof; thence so as to include all the out-lots sold by the proprietors of the town of Bellefonte; thence to the head of the big spring; thence to Spring Creek, including the spring and the creek therefrom in the borough; thence up Spring Creek to the lane which divides John McKee's field from Benjamin Williams' lots; thence along said lane and the road leading to the Bellefonte Mills to the north side of James Steele's lots; thence, including said lots, to the place of beginning, the name and title to be "The Borough of Bellefonte."

By a borough ordinance passed June 15, 1814, in Borough Council, all ordinances heretofore passed were extended to the town of Springfield and that part of Spring township then included in the borough.

In order to avoid encumbering the history with a transcript of the laws passed in reference to the borough, reference only is made to the following acts: March 28, 1806, P. L. 615; March 18, 1814, P. L. 146; May 7, 1841, P. L. 365; May 7, 1844, P. L. 571; April 12, 1851, P. L. 443; May 3, 1852, P. L. 522; April 16, 1857, P. L. 217; March 26, 1859, P. L. 256; Feb. 14, 1863, P. L. 36; April 4, 1864, P. L. 279; March 1, 1867, P. L. 319; April 4, 1868, P. L. 681, 713; April 23, 1868, P. L. 1148; April 2, 1869, P. L. 661; April 9, 1869, P. L. 799; March 18, 1870, P. L. 494; March 28, 1870, P. L. 589; April 23, 1870, P. L. 1258; May 10, 1871, P. L. 693; Feb. 6, 1872, P. L. 78; Feb. 5, 1873, P. L. 116.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

April 14, 1840, John Rankin (resigned March 14, 1844), David J. Pruner; April 9, 1844, James Gilliland; April 15, 1845, D. J. Pruner; March 13, 1849, Daniel Campbell; March 12, 1850, D. J. Pruner; March 17, 1854, Thomas Caldwell; March 13, 1855, George H. Weaver; March 15, 1859, William C. Welch; March 26, 1860, George H. Weaver; March 18, 1862, Thomas Caldwell; April 6, 1865, Jesse Clinger; March 18, 1867, Samuel L. Barr; March 4, 1870, Samuel M. Irwin; March 28, 1870, Jesse Clinger, S. and W. Ward, J. Philip Gephart; March 13, 1875, J. P. Gephart, William Frey, Samuel M. Irwin; March 11, 1878, Charles Smith; Dec. 18, 1878, N. Ward, John I. Rankin; April 5, 1879, N. Ward, John I. Rankin; March 25, 1878, S. Ward, Charles Smith.

The Act of Legislature approved April 23, 1870, divided the borough of Bellefonte into three wards, designating all that district lying on the west side of Spring Creek and Logan's Branch of Spring Creek as the West Ward, all east of Spring Creek and

Logan's Branch and north of High Street as the North Ward, all east of Spring Creek and, Logan's Branch and south of High Street as the South Ward. The jail and court-house were adjudged to be in the South Ward.

Bellefonte Water-Works.—The water-works of Bellefonte, one of the distinguishing and gratifying features of the town, were in existence in a rude form as early as 1808.

The presence of the great spring made, of course, the project of a water-works comparatively easy of fulfillment, and naturally suggested it. Wooden water-pipes were at first laid in the streets, and not until years afterwards were replaced by iron ones. The right to use the water of the big spring was conveyed to the borough by James Harris, as a donation, in 1823, in the following worded deed to the Council:

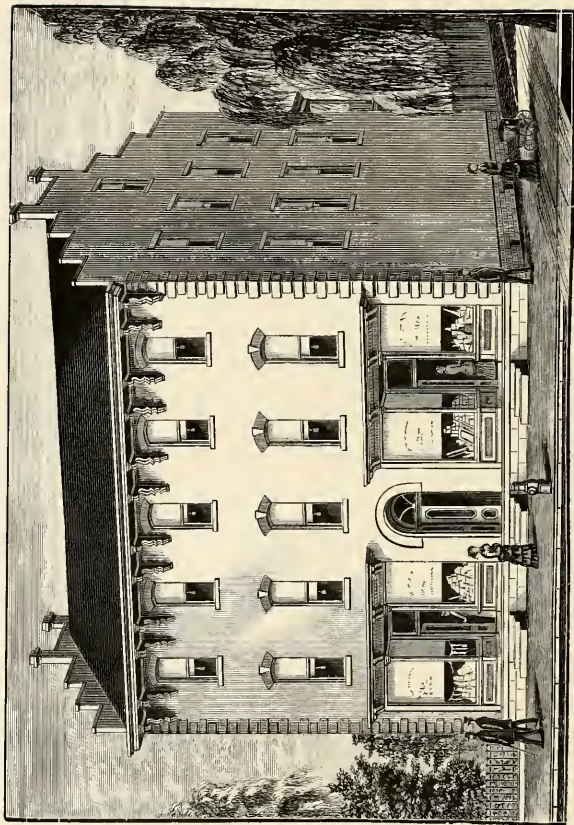
"Know all men by these presents that we, James Harris, of Spring township, in Centre County, and State of Pennsylvania, and Nancy, his wife, for and on account of the good will they entertain towards the borough of Bellefonte and its inhabitants, have given, granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, enfeoff, and confirm unto the town council of Bellefonte, for the use of the inhabitants of said borough, the right and privilege of raising and conveying so much of the water of the big spring as can, by machinery placed at or near the head of said spring, be made to pass through a pipe of three inches in diameter in the bore (not to be used towards the working of any steam-engine), subject, however, to the restrictions and reservations mentioned and contained in the deed of James Smith and Eliza his wife, to this grantor, dated Dec. 1, 1807.

* * * * *
"JAMES HARRIS,
"NANCY HARRIS.

"Sealed and delivered this 24th of July, 1823, in presence of
"BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
"JAMES D. HARRIS."

The first reservoir was placed on the academy hill, just under what is now the north end of the academy buildings. The new reservoirs are on the hill south of the borough. They have a capacity of three hundred thousand gallons. From the inception in 1807 the water-works have been owned and controlled by the borough. Including engine-house, reservoirs, pipes, repairs, etc., the estimated cost of the works and maintaining them since 1807 touches one hundred thousand dollars. At this present the yearly

¹ The restrictions and reservations were made by James Smith, to this effect: "That James Smith aforesaid doth reserve to himself, that he the said James Smith, his heirs and assigns, shall and may at any time and at all times hereafter draw and convey to his own lands and houses so much of the water of the big spring aforesaid as will issue through a hole or pipe of two inches diameter, under a head of eighteen inches, which head he, the said James Smith, shall have the right of effecting by damming one-half of the water of said spring at its source to such a height, unless the said James Harris, his heirs and assigns, shall have erected such dams; then and in that case the said Smith, his heirs and assigns, shall and may draw the quantity of water aforesaid from such dam by fixing therein a pipe of two inches in diameter in the bore, at a distance of not greater than eighteen inches below the surface of the water in said dam. And, further, that the said James Smith shall and may at all times, when to him it shall seem meet, erect and support a dam across the water issuing from the big spring aforesaid for the purpose of drawing the water thereof into his dam, provided he shall not thereby dam or raise the water to a greater height than it is at this time."



BROCKENHOFF BLOCK,
BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.



BROCKENHOF BLOCK,
ALLEGHENY STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.

revenue from water rates exceeds current expenses by at least two thousand dollars. There are now in use about fifteen miles of pipes, varying from one and a half to six inches in diameter. The spring discharges each minute fourteen thousand six hundred gallons of water, and since its utilization in 1807 has probably scarcely varied from that quantity. Between the extremes of heat and cold, the temperature of the water varies but two degrees, or from fifty-two to fifty degrees. The decline in power of the spring from summer to winter is equal to one revolution of the turbine-wheel per minute. The daily consumption of water in the borough during the summer is three hundred thousand gallons; or about one hundred gallons to each inhabitant. The water is forced to the reservoirs, to an altitude of one hundred and ninety-six feet, through a six-inch raised pipe nineteen hundred feet in length.

Early Merchants and Business Men.—William Petrikin was the first merchant in Bellefonte. In 1796 he kept with his tailor-shop a stock of goods; and Roland Curtin was the next in Bellefonte, 1800. Robert T. Stewart, the next most prominent, with his brother William, 1809–19. John Rankin opened a store in 1810. Hamilton Humes came to Bellefonte from Lancaster County in 1809, and rented of James Smith the grist-mill property now owned by Duncan Hale & Co. Mr. Humes carried on the mill until 1814, and in the latter year built the hotel now known as the Conrad House. He tired of tavern-keeping in a little while, and about 1815 exchanged his hotel with John Irvin, of Penn's valley, for a store on the Diamond that Franklin B. Smith had been managing for Irvin. The tavern was then taken charge of by James Watson, and later by Jacob Rothrock, who rechristened it the Conrad House, in honor of one of his Philadelphia friends bearing that name.

John Irwin, Jr., a Quaker, came to Bellefonte from Boggs township in 1811, and opened a shoe-shop on the "Diamond." He carried on the business until 1822, when he returned to Boggs. In 1859, when a resident of Howard, he died in his seat while attending worship at the Friends' meeting-house in Bellefonte.

Samuel Harris came to Bellefonte from Lycoming County in 1811, and opened a furniture-shop at the corner of Bishop and Spring Streets. He enlisted in the Federal service in 1812, and returning to Bellefonte in 1813 resumed his furniture business. He lost his life by an accident in 1865.

In 1814, William C. Welch carried on shoemaking on a large scale; Ebenezer McGee, cabinet-making; William Keever and A. Vandyke, saddlery; J. Kline, the tailoring; and Thomas Beatty had a general store; and Benner & Cambridge also kept store until 1817. Between 1821 and 1829 merchants and others began to advertise more liberally, and we find the following names of business people in Bellefonte between these years: James and Andrew McClelland, proprietors of the Bellefonte Mills; J. Lambert &

Bro., weavers; Dr. Fisher (who advised any patrons not understanding or speaking German to bring an interpreter); William Arnor and Charles Callahan, tailors; Abraham Weaver & Co., tinnern; Stewart & Carland, tailors; John McKee, general store; Rankin & Steel, wool-carders; W. Robinson, silversmith; Charles Johnston, silversmith; Charles Mackey, wagon-maker and blacksmith; Eli Cadwallader, cooper; William Wood, tailor; James Rothrock, fur-buyer; S. W. Hull, saddler; Jacob Roop, gunsmith; W. Myers, tailor; George Rothrock, saddler; William Alloway and Elijah Reeves, watch-makers; John Hammond, general store; Gillespie & Smith, shoemakers; Hammond & Page, general store; James Kent, wagon-maker; Theophilus Kekeler, general store; William Patton, tavern; Joseph Updegraff, landlord of the Gen. Jackson House; William C. Welch, shoemaker; Barr, Pruner & Baker, carpenters; William Mann, Sr., blacksmith; Cook & Ammerman, carriage-makers; Beatty & Humes, copper and tinsmiths; P. Cambridge, general store; Cambridge & Black, general goods; John Rankin, tavern-keeper; C. F. W. Seligman, druggist and grocer; Cambridge & Petrikin, general store; Peter Felmilec, wagon-maker; W. Ward, tobacco-nist; Harris & Smith, druggists; Franklin B. Smith and Andrew Gregg, Jr., general store; Abiel Davis, wagon-maker.

In 1829, Theophilus Kekeler started a cotton-factory near where the Snow Shoe depot stands, and in 1830, October 28th, the firm of Brokerhoff & Kekeler, merchants at Bellefonte, was formed.

Bellefonte in 1824.—The following reminiscences, taken from an address delivered by Professor Alfred Armstrong on the 10th of November, 1874, present an elegant pen-picture of Bellefonte and its inhabitants at this period:

"How well I remember the appearance of the old town as it was on that day of my first arrival in it! The academy, then a single, old-fashioned stone building of no large dimensions, reared on an eminence on the west. Bellefonte could then in her infancy boast of but few public edifices, and they erected in simple yet substantial architecture, and with a view rather to utility than ornament and show. The old stone court-house then stood, as it does now, on the east side of the town, the same out of which has been reared in modern times your present elegant structure, rivaling in beauty and convenience any other of the kind in the State. Two church buildings then adorned the town. They were both small stone edifices. The Presbyterian on the northwest, where now stands that elegant, grand Gothic pile, a model of beautiful architecture, lately erected. The other the Methodist, on the north terminus of the hill on the east. The Catholic Church, a fine, substantial stone building on the south side of the town, was erected, I think, some years after the time of which I now speak. These were the first and only public edifices in the place, a beautiful and appropriate tribute of respect to law, education, and religion, in their regard for which the staid inhabitants of that old town were behind no other people. The private buildings were all stone, with a single exception, I think, of one old frame house standing on the Benner property, near the centre of the town.

"Let me now speak of individuals. I love to bring before my mind not only the old ways, but the faces of the good old people I then knew. Every honorable profession was well represented. Let me begin with the medical. We had two physicians, Drs. Curtin and Dobbins, and two only, who did the business of the town and country round with a radius of ten to twenty miles. Each had their advocates and special admirers. The former was regarded as a physician of skill, and especially

in the surgical department. He was a quick, ready man, quick in speech, quick in action, a hard rider and a rapid driver. A patient had not to wait long upon his coming, nor was he long in obtaining relief, as far as medical skill and prompt attention could secure it. Dr. Curtin was a gentleman with whom I had myself not much social intercourse, but he had the reputation of being a jovial, companionable man,—a man of warm heart and ready to respond in pecuniary aid and sympathy to the poor and distressed. He was of plethoric habit and died very suddenly, in a few hours I think, by apoplexy. Dr. Dobbins, though not his inferior, by any means, in medical resources and skill and in those good qualities that adorn the profession, was nevertheless widely different in his habits and general character. Dr. Dobbins was slow in his mental operations and slow in all his physical motions. He did not so quickly reach the result in forming his judgment on any subject of inquiry or investigation, professional or general, but when formed and announced it was reliable, and his opinions, especially in his own profession, were regarded with great respect and confidence. He always visited his patients in the country on horseback. He was seldom or ever seen in a vehicle of any kind. He was, too, a slow rider, never in a hurry. The night to him was the same as the day, for he rode almost as much in the one as he did in the other. He was a man of devotion to his profession. He never turned aside from it to take any special interest in politics or business operations. He was constantly, as they say, 'on the go.' He, unfortunately, lacked system in his habits, and therefore you hardly ever knew just when and where to find him. He mounted his horse every morning, and whether he should return at noon or evening, at midnight or cock-crow, none, not even himself, could have told. He was out a great deal at night, and thus must have lost much sleep. It has been said that he has been found sleeping in his saddle while his horse was quietly grazing by the roadside. He was a patient man, and most tender and kind in his feelings. He knew not what enmity was, nor had an enemy in the world. For his own interests he was, unobtrusively, too good. He was a bad collector of money. I have heard it said (and I believe it to be true) that he would often borrow a little money from a friend rather than send a bill to a patient. Thus he lived, when he had thousands of dollars due him on his books, in comparatively straitened circumstances, and when he died, instead of leaving a large fortune, which his labor, attention, and medical skill had justly and truly earned, his estate amounted to but very little. A monument should have been erected to the memory of Dr. Dobbins by the old citizens of Bellefonte. They and their families owed much to him for his kind and laborious attention in his professional capacity. Peace to his memory. He wore out his life, with very little remuneration, for the health and life of his friends. He was a public benefactor. A large measure of his medical services was given gratuitously to the poor, and not a little to those able and willing to pay was never noticed in his books.

"The legal profession was at that time most ably and honorably represented by Thomas Burnsile (afterwards district judge and subsequently appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania), Mr. Potter, John Blanchard, Bond Valentine, and James Petrikin. At the courts other attorneys from the adjoining counties of Clearfield, Mifflin, and Huntingdon usually attended. Charles Huston, who was also afterwards honored with a seat on the Supreme Bench, was then the presiding judge of the district. I need not to this audience say much of these distinguished men, for they were well known to you all, and their memory comes up to you as a sweet and fragrant odor. It does not become me on this occasion, if I were even competent to the task, to analyze the legal characteristics of these gentlemen,—their acumen, their legal power, their profound knowledge of the law, or their skill in the ready and appropriate application of its principles. Suffice it for me to say that in legal attainments and general professional ability the bar of Bellefonte, at the time of which I speak, was, in reference to the other courts of the district, *facile princeps*. My purpose is rather to speak of them as men, as citizens, and as personal friends.

"The elder Judge Burnsile was distinguished for his kindness of heart, his large hospitality, and especially for his public spirit. There was nothing that affected the interest of the community in which he did not feel and take a deep interest, whether it was the adornment of the town, the work of education, or the general improvement of the county. Monuments of his interest in these causes are everywhere before us, and some of these which you now enjoy, and which he did not live to behold, his eyes yet saw in prophetic vision, and by originating and carrying through with undimmed energy and perseverance incipient works, laid the foundation for those grander improvements in which we all now rejoice. No man in his day did so much for Bellefonte and Centre County, and most deeply and widely was his death bewailed by all good citizens. '*Requiescat in pace*,'

"William Potter was a grandson of the distinguished Gen. Potter, of Revolutionary memory, of a family widely known and as extensively respected. Not endowed with any remarkable powers of genius, with, perhaps it might be called, moderate natural endowments, yet with the advantage of a good education, collegiate and legal, a stainless life of virtue, a hard student, and with close attention to business, he raised himself to an advanced rank in his profession. He had, as I have understood from those who have often heard him plead, great power to fascinate and carry away a jury by his hortatory skill and declamatory ability, after he had clinched his argument by sound reasoning. Mr. Blanchard was considered his rival at the bar, and they were generally pitted against each other. Whenever a client enlisted either in his cause he was pretty confident of success.

"Mr. Blanchard was originally from New England, and was graduated in one of their foremost colleges. He had also further strengthened and disciplined his mind, after finishing the usual term of legal study, by teaching a year or two, a practice common at that time with the youth of New England. Mr. Blanchard had great command of language, was a very fluent speaker, and had a mind of more than ordinary logical power. He was very ingenious, too, and used this talent with much address in propping up a bad cause. He could not be called a humorist, and yet he often speed his addresses to the jury with strokes of sparkling wit. Mr. Blanchard was a man of unblemished purity of character, exceedingly amiable in his family and private life, as well as popular with the masses. As far as I know, he was not very warmly interested in politics, yet very decided in his political views and sentiments, and in a Democratic district he was elected to Congress by a very respectable majority. He died—not old—in the vigor of his manhood by a softening of the brain, brought on probably by close and long-continued mental application. Mr. Blanchard's death was a loss deeply felt, not only in the community where he lived, but, from his national position, by the country at large.

"James Petrikin had not been long at the bar when I first came to Bellefonte. He was a very handsome young man and of brilliant talents, but wanted, as such men mostly do, steadiness and application. He had a natural taste for the fine arts, and was himself quite an artist, excelling in music and painting, but he was especially distinguished for his wit and humor. He relished a joke much, and always carried with him a fund of mirth for those with whom he was intimately associated. His habits were eminently social and his company courted. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature at one time, and told some very amusing anecdotes, as will be remembered by many of my hearers, of some of the sapient representatives of the people in that body during his term. He was cut off in early life by consumption, leaving a widow, son, and daughter. The former, a most promising youth, fell in the late civil war, a sacrifice to his country's safety and an honor to the place of his birth.

"Bond Valentine was one of five brothers who came to Bellefonte from Chester County, Pa. They were all active, enterprising, and energetic young men. They purchased the furnace and forge property of the Dunlop estate, repaired and fitted up those iron-works, and carried them on with great energy and success. They were of the Quaker persuasion in their religious opinions and proclivities, and adhered, some of them, very strictly to the rules of their religious convictions, especially Bond, in the latter years of his life. When I first knew him he was a gay, sprightly, yet moral young man. He managed the law business of the firm, but never seemed anxious to extend his practice very largely. Enjoying an ample competence, he was not a slave to business, and wisely united with his business engagements a large measure of literary and social pleasure. Some years before he died he gave himself up almost entirely to the interests of religion in that branch of the church with which he was connected, and was one of its most efficient supporters. He passed away much beloved and respected.

"I knew nothing of Judge Huston as a practicing lawyer. My first acquaintance with him was while judge of the district court. I have often, however, heard him spoken of by those competent to judge as an eminent lawyer, learned in the law and eloquent as a pleader. His plain personal appearance, awkward address, and carelessness in regard to attire, in striking contrast with his superior mental ability, legal attainments, and powerful eloquence, made the latter on some occasions peculiarly impressive. An anecdote is told of his going to Philadelphia in a land case, in which kind of trials he excelled, perhaps, any other lawyer in the State. He arrived late, and as he dismounted from his horse (for they rode on horses in those days), he went straight to the court, with unchanged dress and lathered boots. It began soon to be whispered throughout the court-room that this was Charles Huston, from Centre County, who had come to throw light on the law in the courts of Phila-

delphia. The polished attorneys of the bar of that metropolis nodded to one another, smiled, and laughed, anticipating a fine field for humorous criticism upon the legal performance of the country lawyer; but when he began to speak they listened, they respected, they wondered, were confounded, and at length quite carried away by the strength of his logic and the power of his eloquence. He was transferred a few years after my acquaintance with him to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, where he sustained his high position with great dignity and honor. He suffered from weak eyes some years before his death, depriving him of the pleasure of reading. He was domiciled in the house of his daughter, Mrs. Hale, where, in the midst of loving friends, he enjoyed every comfort that affection and sympathy could give in his declining years. He died after a lingering illness of some standing at no very advanced age. Judge Huston had few superiors in the country in thorough knowledge of the law and legal acumen. As a man, in private life, he was much beloved by friends and respected by all who knew him.

"Of the ministry I have none to notice, save one. Rev. James Linn was the only representative of the gospel ministry, to my knowledge, then resident in the town. It was, as you all know, in the form of Presbyterianism. He was a strong Calvinist of the old school, sound in doctrine and as sound in practice. His parents lived in what was then called Sherman's valley, now Perry County, Pa. His father was a Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish descent, whom I recollect in my childhood often to have seen at my father's in Carlisle. He was a well-educated minister, and held a high standing among his brethren. Mr. Linn was graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., and soon after, licensed by the Carlisle Presbytery, settled at Bellefonte, taking the pastoral charge of the two congregations at this place and at Lick Run. Mr. Linn's pastorate covered a period, I believe, of over fifty years.

"Mr. John G. Lowrey was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church and for many years president of board of trustees of the academy. He took a very lively and active interest in the cause both of education and religion. Though not a man of liberal education himself, yet he highly appreciated its advantages and sought in every way to promote its interests. His piety was not so much of the retired and devotional type, yet he was a man of strong religious principles, and made it apparent in all his walk and conversation and business operations that he sought first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. He was not so much a man of words as of deeds, of profession as practice. While some might have showed their faith without their works, he manifested his by his works. I mention a single instance: He had a sister unfortunately married. She died, leaving a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, with a father unfit to take care of them. Mr. Lowrey, though with rather limited pecuniary means, took this whole family to his house, educated them, and prepared them for a respectable self-support. All of them, I believe, turned out well, the daughters becoming well married and the sons respectable and useful men. It would be a happy thing if our modern professors of religion would furnish such examples of religious living as this. In his advanced life he was married to his third wife, and with her he removed to St. Louis, Mo., leaving with a saddened heart the graves of his dead, the friends of his youth, and the church of his affections. He was soon after called by the Master to his reward in heaven.

"Hon. Andrew Gregg, who was one of the trustees for many years, felt a warm interest in the academy, and always took an active part in the examination of the pupils in the Latin and Greek languages. He was one of the last of the noted men of Revolutionary times, a man of great personal dignity and of eminent purity of character. He was distinguished as a scholar, a statesman, and a patriot. He left behind him a name that shall be honored through many generations.

"With the elder James Harris I formed an early acquaintance, which ripened into a friendship which lasted through life. He showed me many marks of attention and kindness, and with all his descendants since to the third generation this same friendship has been entertained and reciprocated. He was, when I first saw him, a truly venerable patriarch, surrounded by a large family of adult children, five sons and one daughter. Mrs. Linn, his eldest, was not then living. With Mrs. Dobbins, the surviving daughter, I was honored with a close and most friendly intimacy. A purer, more sensitive, meek, humble woman I never knew. She was refinement and delicacy personified, a lady of fine mind and high intellectual and moral culture. How shall I compare her with that class of ladies, or rather women, of our day who, throwing aside the delicacy of their sex, are ambitious to be seen on the platform, and to display the talents which God gave them for other purposes on the arena of public, professional, and political life, leaving their appropriate sphere—the domestic circle and household cares—for the jostle and struggle with the rougher sex in the various business pur-

suits of the world. She was not one of that class who would ignore their womanhood and quarrel with their Maker because he had not made them men, but infinitely raised above it. But to return to Mr. Harris. He was one of the earliest settlers in this region, and through his influence and that of his brother-in-law, Mr. Dunlop, secured from the Legislature an act of incorporation fixing Bellefonte as the seat of justice of the county of Centre. Mr. Harris, when I knew him, was a retired country gentleman, living at his beautiful residence on Spring Creek. He was a man of culture and of considerable knowledge of the times and history of the country, a perfect gentleman of the old stamp and a firm patriot. His father had fought side by side with my own grandfather in the war of the Revolution. A man of pure and uncorrupt morals and strong religious faith, he died beloved and respected by all.

"Mrs. Harris was the daughter of Mr. J. Dunlop, from a family of high respectability. Of her early education I know nothing, but presume it was such as girls of good family received at the time,—to spell, read, write, and cipher. She had, however, strong natural talents, and cultivated them by reading, observation, and reflection. She had a metaphysical turn of mind, and directed her thoughts and attention a good deal in the channel of metaphysical research. About the time I formed her acquaintance she had prepared for the press and afterwards published her 'Alphabet of Thought,' as she modestly named it. It was a profound metaphysical disquisition, written in a fine, clear, philosophical style, worthy of a Stewart or a Brown. In that work she grapples with some of the knottiest points of the science, and draws the sword of antagonism against the views of some of the greatest metaphysicians since the days of Locke.

"Of my pupils, of whom, after a lapse of half a century, but three survive, were James Burnside, James Miles, William Lyon, Edward Humes, Edward Lowrey, Charles Welch, John Norris,¹ Horatio Norris, Brown Norris, Robert McClelland, and William Miles, the step-son of John Mitchell. With the subsequent life and character of my pupils nearly all my audience are familiar. The first who was called away by death was Charles Welch, a very promising young man. He had studied medicine, and secured an honorable appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States army. He died at Fort Gibson from an attack of fever a very short time after entering upon his official duties. The next who fell was a victim to consumption, the much-lamented Edward Lowrey. He was a youth of great promise every way, modest, unassuming, correct in deportment, and amiable in disposition. He had just graduated with credit, and returned home with collegiate honors and bright prospects, when he was called by the Saviour to go up higher, and develop his powers in a wider and higher sphere. I shall never forget the deep groan and heartrending cry of the aged and bereaved father as he consigned to the earth the remains of this only and beloved son. Death, it is said, loves a shining mark. Thus again his shaft was sped, and another, Col. James Burnside, fell by a sudden and fearful catastrophe, not in youth, but in the prime and fullness of manhood, when he was wearing his blushing honors thick upon him, when his talents and character and influence were just beginning to be appreciated. He was dearly beloved by his friends for his suitable qualities, and much respected and admired by all for his legal abilities, his cultivated mind, and general excellence of character. The circumstances of his death, well known to all present, added poignancy to the grief of the occasion, and covered the whole community with a pall of sadness not soon to be forgotten.

"Charles Huston, the only son of the Hon. C. Huston, died quite young, probably about the age of twenty years. I recollect him well as a beautiful and interesting boy, modest, timid, rather smart, and well behaved. He became an excellent classical scholar, having read more extensively the Latin and Greek authors than any scholar I ever had in the academy.

"Brown Norris died in the meridian of life, holding a respectable position in Washington under the national administration, leaving a wife and son, the latter now holding an honorable appointment under the State administration.

"James Miles, William Miles, and Robert McClelland were taken away from life comparatively young.

"Of the teachers, I would name Rev. Mr. McCarrel, of the Associate Reformed Church, and the Rev. Mr. Baird, of the Presbyterian body. Among its earliest teachers was a young man of the name of Williams, of whom I have often heard his uncle, Benjamin Williams, of this place, speak. He was the son of a distinguished Presbyterian minister in Cumberland County, Pa. He had graduated at Union College, Schenec-

¹ Capt. John Norris died at Milton, Pa., on the 2d of November, 1874, after the above address was written.

tady, N. Y., and was a youth of uncommonly fine promise. He taught, I think, but for a short time, falling early in life a victim to consumption.

"Of the trustees, Rev. James Linn, John Lowry, Andrew Gregg, Sr., Thomas Burnside, Charles Hinton, Hamilton Humes, John Norris, William Potter, John Blanchard, and Franklin Smith composed the board when I was installed principal, and all, I think, lived throughout my time, but now all have passed away. You no longer hear their voices, nor see their forms in your streets. They were your leading citizens, and noble men they were."

Board of Health.—At a special meeting of the Council, June 24, 1833, it was resolved that "it is expedient to have a board of health for the ensuing season." The borough was accordingly divided into four districts by the centre of High and Allegheny Streets, and committees appointed for each ward, to wit: Hamilton Humes, D. J. Pruner, and Henry Rothrock for the First Ward; James P. Gregg, James Rothrock, and Robert Hays for the Second Ward; Bond Valentine, James D. Turner, and Edward Smith for the Third Ward; and William Ward, Roland Curtin, and Samuel Harris for the Fourth Ward. Dr. D. Dobbins, Constans Curtin, John Harris, and J. Armstrong and the chief burgess were selected to constitute a board of health, and empowered to procure a hospital and such hospital furniture as might be deemed necessary.

Paper-Making.—A paper-mill was established in Bellefonte about 1835 by Beckwith & Proud, near where Duncan Hale & Co.'s warehouse stands. They made yellow and white writing-paper by the primitive and slow process of moulding by hand. Beckwith & Proud became involved, and turned the business over to H. Humes & Son, who were the last proprietors. It was at no time a profitable enterprise. In 1875, J. F. Batcheller & Co. erected on Spring Creek a fine paper-mill that cost thirty thousand dollars. The project was an almost immediate failure, and the factory lay idle until 1877, when it was leased to W. H. Gye. Straw-paper was made at the rate of one ton daily. Eight hands were employed. Gye was not successful, and was succeeded by Crider & Valentine. The mill is now idle and dismantled.

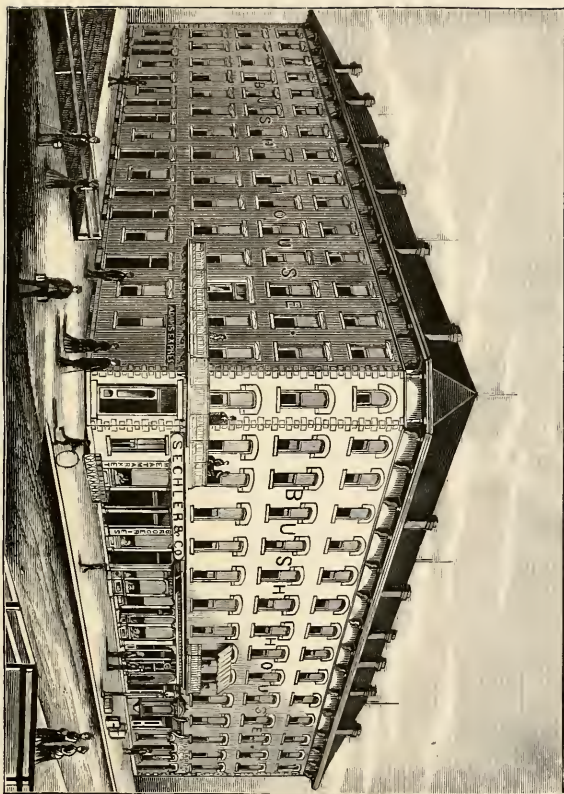
The Public Schools.—One of the earliest and best-known of the subscription school-teachers in Bellefonte was Miss Sarah Tucker, a Quakeress. She was teaching in Bellefonte in 1807, and had then been thus engaged there for some time. She was widely popular, and is said to have taught in Bellefonte about twenty years. Under the act establishing common schools, in 1834 the voters of Bellefonte borough chose John Rankin, Charles McBride, Constans Curtin, James Armor, Samuel Harris, and Samuel Pettit as school directors. September 27th the directors held their first meeting, and chose John Rankin president, and Charles McBride secretary. April 20, 1835, Constans Curtin and Samuel Pettit made a committee report to the effect that the available funds included sixty dollars due from the State, and two hundred and thirty-eight dollars from the tax-roll. April 28, 1835, one hundred and seventy five school children were

reported in the borough. About the same time "Cobb's Series of School-books" were adopted. In January, 1836, four schools were provided for, to be taught four months. Mr. Hamilton was to teach one at thirty-three dollars per month, and to find his own school-room. George W. Wasson, Charles McBride, and Mrs. Dunlop were to teach the other schools, and to be furnished with rooms by the borough. In 1841 the directors contracted with J. J. and G. Alexander for the erection of a school-house with a capacity of four schools. The contract price was one thousand two hundred and seventy dollars. Upon the opening of the building for school purposes, two hundred and seventy-five scholars were reported in the borough. In 1862, the High School department was transferred to the Bellefonte Academy buildings, which it occupied until 1868. In that year the directors took steps to enlarge school accommodations, and bought a spacious lot on Spring, Allegheny, Linn, and Lamb, upon which it was resolved to erect a commodious building, to contain nine rooms. The present public school was the result. Its cost, including the lot, was twenty-six thousand dollars. In 1865 the directors constituted the High School principal the superintendent of all the public schools in the borough.

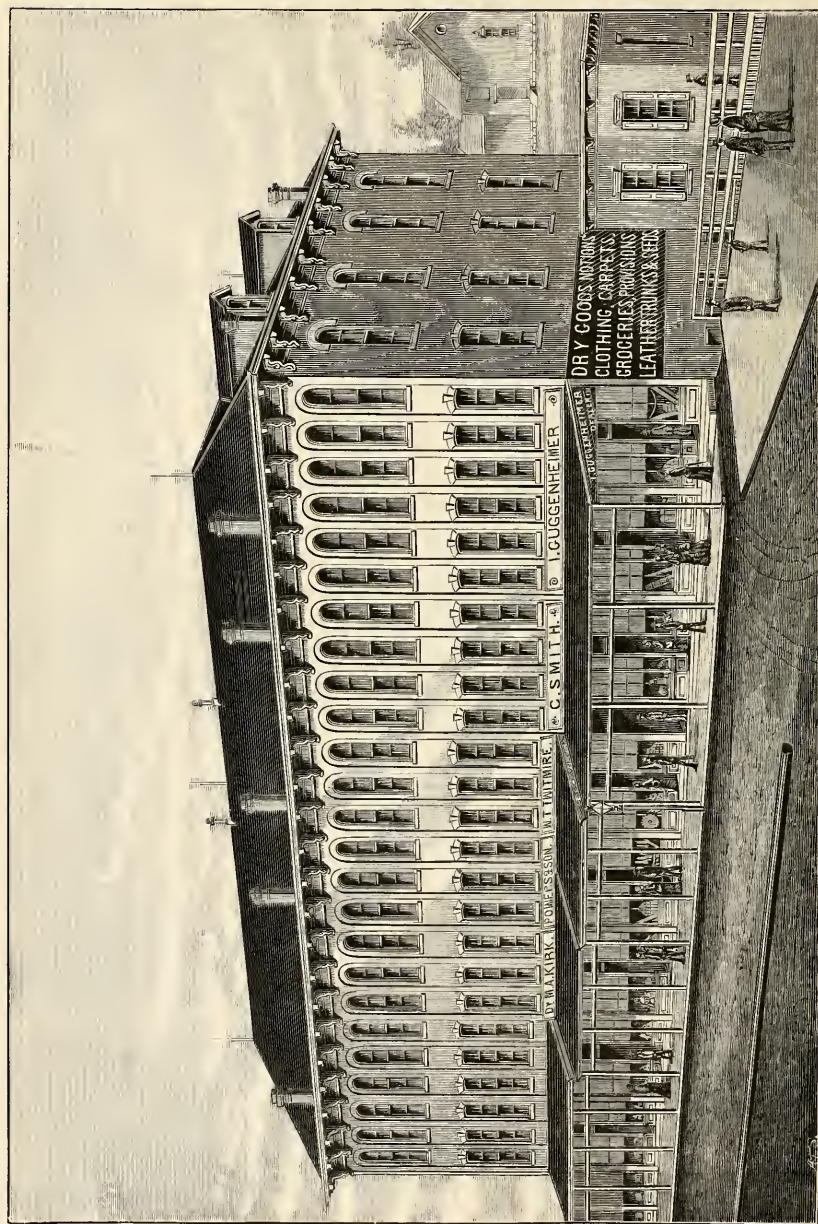
Among former teachers may be named D. B. Canfield, W. H. Blair, Thomas McClintock, E. B. Harvey, J. E. Cook, J. D. Wingate, Mr. Elmer, James H. Garrah, Theodore Muffly, John H. Hoops, James H. Rankin, Theodore Weaver, H. Y. Stitzer, James H. Rankin (second term), W. H. Shoch, Isaac T. Woods, B. B. Shaub, D. H. Hastings, W. C. Heinle, T. F. Balliet, James H. Rankin (third term), D. M. Lieb. Mr. Lieb, the present principal, is a native of Bellefonte, and a graduate of Princeton, of the class of 1878. The borough has in addition to the Allegheny Street school building a colored school on High Street. There the attendance averages about thirty.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist Church was completed in November, 1822. James McGhee, George Kennedy, William Ward, E. Purdue, Jr., and James Crawford, trustees. Of these, Sheriff Ward was, perhaps, the most energetic, carrying timber up the hill for the builders upon his shoulders when needful. Of the early organization of classes no record has been attainable. The Sabbath-school was organized in June, 1823. The early history of Methodism in the county appears in connection with the history of the church in Boggs township, where will be found a list of the earlier ministers.

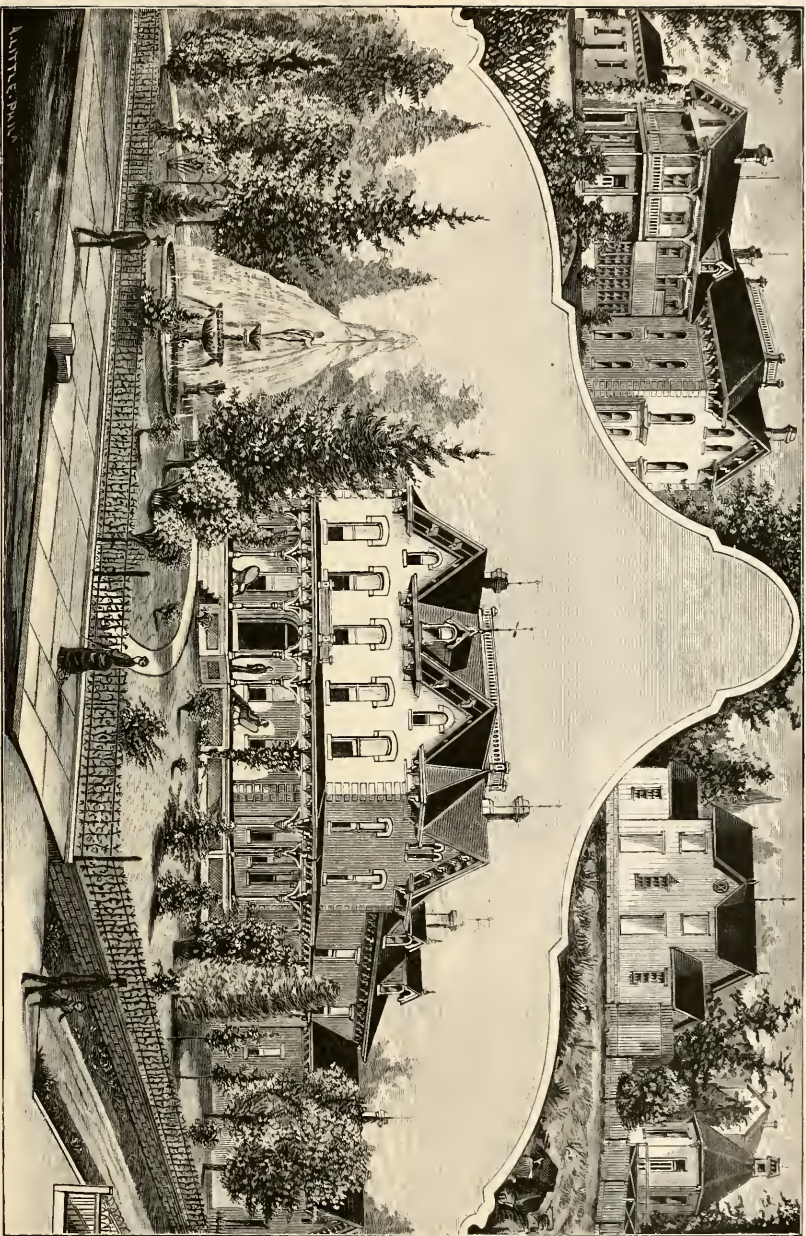
In 1832 there were three classes at Bellefonte, in charge of John Cassidy, John Moore, and Mr. Stauter. The pastors that year were Revs. Ellis and Sanks. Bellefonte Circuit then included Penn's valley, and had a great number of preaching-points. In 1853 the old stone church was replaced with a commodious framed structure, which still stands on High Street, and serves as a tenement dwelling-



BUSH HOUSE,
HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.



BUSH ARCADE,
HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.



RESIDENCE OF D. C. EUM,
SPRING STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

house. The present fine brick church edifice was built in 1875, during Rev. George W. Miller's pastorate, and dedicated in July, 1876. It cost about fifteen thousand dollars, and will seat about six hundred and fifty. Following Mr. Miller came Revs. John Donahue, A. D. Yocum, and G. D. Pennypacker. Mr. Pennypacker, the present pastor, has been in the ministry since 1867. He took charge of the Bellefonte Church in March, 1881. The class-leaders at Bellefonte are Joseph Twitmire, Lafayette Mulholland, George W. Swartz, and George S. Lyon.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church.—Public services by a Catholic priest were first held in Bellefonte in 1824. From that year to 1828, Rev. Father Haydon, of Bedford, paid occasional visits to Bellefonte, and held services in a house on High Street, at one time the residence of William Welch. Bellefonte continued to be a mission-point in charge of the Bedford priest until 1828. In that year the congregation had reached a strength that warranted the creation of a parish and the building of a house of worship. In the year last named, Rev. Father O'Reilly came to Bellefonte, and projected as well as directed the building of the present church edifice on Bishop Street. The church was finished and consecrated Sunday, Aug. 14, 1831.

At the time of the organization of Bellefonte parish it included also Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Howard, and Potter. Subsequently Hecla Furnace, Washington Furnace, Philipsburg, and Snow Shoe were added. Since the establishment of St. John's Church thirty-six priests have rendered service therein. Of these priests, Rev. Lewis Fink became Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Rev. Father Bernard, prior of the Benedictine Order at Newark, N. J. Rev. A. J. O'Brian took charge of St. John's in July, 1875, and in November, 1880, was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Patrick McArdell. Father McArdell entered the priesthood at Lewistown, in 1875, where for five years he had charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Thence he was called to Bellefonte. The congregation of St. John's includes about two hundred families, the Irish element predominating largely.

The Society of Friends.—Among the early residents of Bellefonte were several Quaker families from Chester County,—the Valentines, Thomases, Millers, and Irwins being the first. It was not, however, until 1832 that the numerical strength of the Friends seemed sufficient to warrant the erection of a house of worship. In that year the brothers Valentine,—George, Reuben, Bond, and Abram,—with their partner, W. A. Thomas, put up at their own expense, upon their own land, a meeting-house for the free use of such Friends as might choose to gather there. When the building was completed, it was formally opened under the direction of William Fisher and others conspicuously prominent as members of the Society of Friends. In 1837 a committee from the

Baltimore Yearly Meeting visited Bellefonte, and on that occasion the Bellefonte society united with the body of Orthodox Friends. They were thereupon organized as a Monthly Meeting and attached to Dunning's Creek Quarterly Meeting in Bedford County, which is now held alternately at Bellefonte and Dunning's Creek. Among the speakers in the Bellefonte society, beginning with 1832, Bond Valentine was most prominent. The society has flourished uninterruptedly since 1832, and meetings are now held as regularly as of yore, twice a week. The congregation worshipping in the church includes upwards of fifteen families. The Friends' graveyard was laid out in 1837.

St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church.—The origin of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Bellefonte may be traced to the incident of the arrival in the town, in 1825, of Mrs. Harriet Wilson and her sister, Mrs. James Gregg, of York, Pa., who visited Bellefonte in search of health. Shortly after their arrival in Bellefonte they were visited by Mr. Piggott, who finding in the town two other Episcopalian families, those of James Armor and Mr. Magee, determined to hold public services. The place of worship was a room in the second story of Mr. Armor's cabinet-shop, and Theophilus Kekeler, a member of the Moravian Church, consented to act in the capacity of lay reader. After Mr. Piggott's third visit the congregation had grown great enough to warrant a change of quarters, and a new and more commodious place of worship was accordingly found in the meeting-room of the Masonic lodge, then occupying a building still standing north of the courthouse. Bellefonte was soon designated as a regular mission station, and supplied from Lewistown until the organization of the parish in 1836.

In 1832 and 1833, Rev. Corry Chambers was a missionary here, and in the latter year advertised for proposals for building a school, thirty-two by forty-two, with a gallery, but the enterprise was not carried out.

Aug. 26, 1836, a parish organization was effected, Rev. M. K. Cushman presiding at the meeting. The vestrymen chosen were James Armor (senior warden), James T. Hale (junior warden), James P. Gregg, George Buchanan, Benjamin Bennett, William Irvin, James Burnside, Charles B. Callaban, and Constans Curtin. A rector was not, however, secured until August, 1838. At that time Rev. George W. Natt, who had been preaching for the parish, was settled as the first rector of St. John's. Mr. Natt set about the business of obtaining a house of worship, and with such success that in 1842 the structure was finished. The lot was donated by Judge Hale. In 1843 a rectory was built. The church records mention the first communicants as James Armor, Mrs. Mary Hunter, Elizabeth Hazen, Catharine Hunter, Mary Bennett, Mary Ann Curtin, Eliza Gregg, Harriet Wilson, Cordelia Hale, Catharine Gill, John Purdue

and wife, Margaret Thomas, Rebecca Thomas, Mrs. Workman, William Irvin, Martha Irvin, Jane Hale, Amanda Thomas, Lucy Huston, Sarah Buchanan, Frances S. Natt, and Sarah Thomas. The foregoing list embraces the names of those who became communicants up to July 5, 1840. James Armor, who was senior warden from 1836 to 1877, died in the year last named. May 15, 1839, St. John's Church was incorporated. The charter issued to James Armor, James P. Gregg, George Buchanan, George S. Armstrong, J. M. Hale, James Burnside, James Macmanus, John H. Morrison, Constans Curtin, Charles B. Callahan, Henry K. Kenne, Benjamin Bennett, and James T. Hale.

Rev. Mr. Natt preached for the parish from 1837 to 1851, when he removed to Philadelphia. Mr. Natt's successor at St. John's was Rev. George H. Walsh, who remained from 1851 to 1854. He is now in charge of a church at Bergen Point, N. J. Rev. J. P. Hildebrand, the next rector, served from 1854 to 1859, when Rev. George T. Field was designated to succeed him. Mr. Field married a daughter of J. T. Hale, and in 1863 retired from St. John's.

Rev. James Abercrombie was called in 1863, but only remained a few months. The rector from 1863 to 1868 was Rev. J. C. Laverty, now a chaplain in the regular army. From 1868 to 1870 Rev. B. McGann was in charge. During his rectorship—in 1869—the present handsome house of worship was built upon a lot donated by Mrs. J. T. Hale and Dr. E. W. Hale, and the old house sold to the Lutheran congregation. The new church, costing about eighteen thousand dollars, is a stone edifice, Gothic in design and perfectly appointed. It was dedicated by Bishop M. A. De Wolfe Howe, June 7, 1872. Mr. McGann remained at St. John's until 1870, when he removed to Pottstown, Pa. There he died. His successor, Rev. Henry J. W. Allen, remained from 1871 to 1877. In 1877 William F. Reynolds erected and presented to the parish the rectory adjoining the church. Its cost was two thousand two hundred dollars. In the spring of the same year Rev. John Hewitt, the present rector, was called to St. John's.

St. John's Sunday-school has a flourishing membership of one hundred and twenty scholars and eleven teachers. W. S. Zeller is the superintendent. St. John's vestry (July, 1881) is composed of W. S. Zeller, senior warden, C. F. Montgomery, junior warden, W. W. Montgomery, T. R. Reynolds, George W. Jackson, Daniel Garman, F. C. Richard, A. S. Valentine.

United Brethren in Christ had a log church previous to the present building, and were supplied by preachers of the Bellefonte and Bald Eagle Circuit. The present church edifice was dedicated Nov. 4, 1855. The class-leader, D. M. Bartlett; trustees, N. A. Lucas, D. M. Bartlett, and J. L. Rote.

St. John's (Reformed) Church.—The St. John's Reformed Church of Bellefonte was organized about

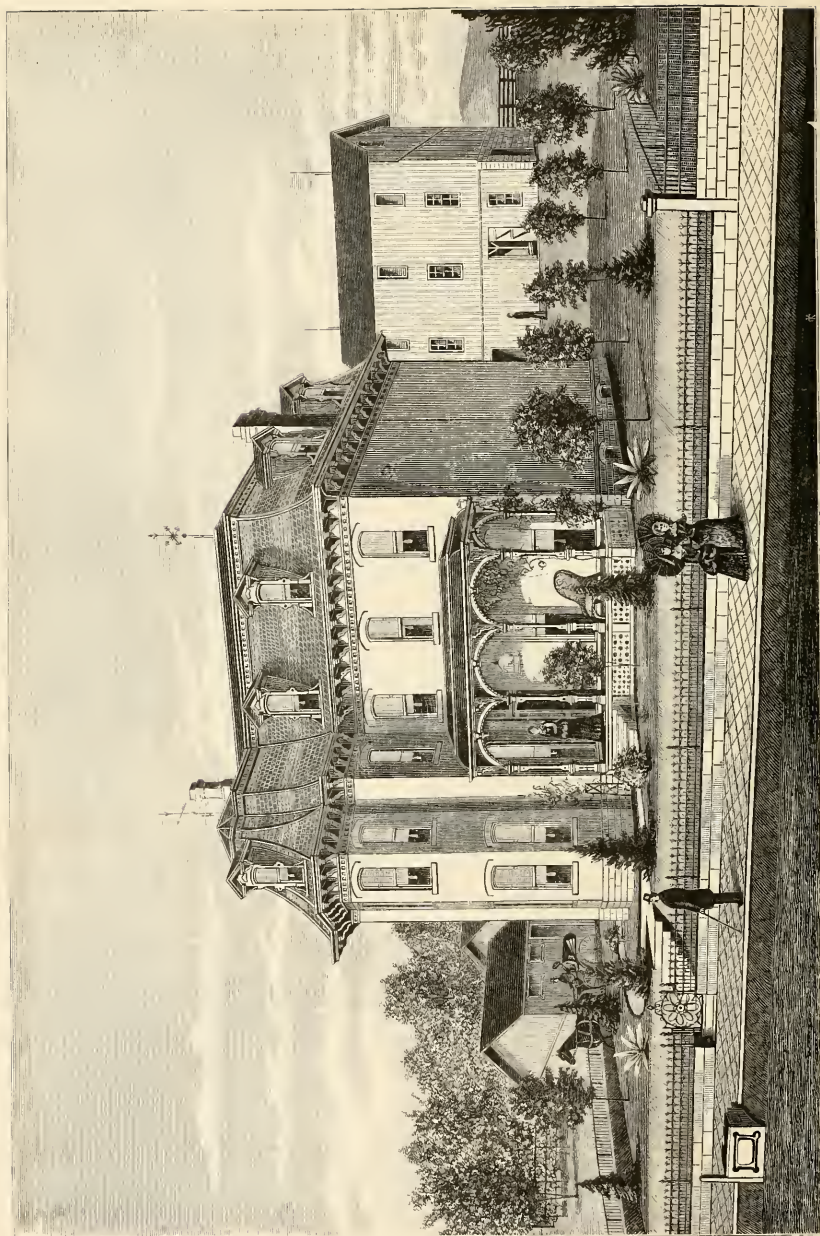
1836, by Rev. E. Kieffer. Mr. Kieffer preached from 1836 to 1840, and Rev. J. L. Reber, his successor, from 1840 to 1844. In the year last named the Reformed and Lutheran congregations joined in building a framed church on Linn Street, and used it in common until 1869, when the Lutherans sold their interest to the Reformed congregation and occupied other quarters. The Reformed people used the frame structure until August, 1880, when they removed it to make place for a handsome stone church, which was dedicated Oct. 8, 1882. The elders of the church are Michael Fishburn and John Hoffer; the deacons, John Wetzel and Jared Harper; the trustees, John Hoffer and ——. The membership of the church is ninety, and that of the Sunday-school forty-five to fifty. Of the latter, D. S. Keller, Esq., is the superintendent.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1836, Samuel Johnson, of Chambersburg, Pa., organized Zion's Wesleyan African Methodist Episcopal Church in Bellefonte, and in 1844, Rev. Willis Nazery organized the Bellefonte African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1848 both churches consolidated as the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Bellefonte. In 1859 the present house of worship was built. The present pastor is Rev. John Palmer.

St. John's Lutheran Evangelical Church.—This church was first served by Rev. J. C. Eggers, commencing June 30, 1844, and a building committee appointed conjointly with the Reformed people July 28th, to purchase a piece of ground and erect a church for their joint use. Jacob Lilley, Michael Fishburn, and Martin Meese were elected.

The first eighteen names on the membership-list of the Lutheran Church, as having been received in the fall of 1844, are as follows: Michael Fishburn, John Musser, William Stover, Jacob Fishburn, William Smith, Joshua Fishburn, Margaret Fishburn, Susannah Musser, Anna Mary Stover, Margaret Fishburn, Matthew Nealy, Philip Musser, Catharine Musser, Jeremiah Fishburn, Philip U. Fishburn, Nancy Fishburn, Mary Fishburn, Daniel Undergabler.

Bellefonte was originally attached to the Nittany valley charge, which included Bellefonte, Zion, Snydertown, and Jacksonville. The pastors have been Rev. J. C. Eggers, Jacob Albert, Henry Zeigler, L. K. Secrist, J. C. Burkhalter, W. L. Heisler, and J. A. Bright. In 1867 the Bellefonte Church was in a languishing condition, when Rev. J. A. Hackenberg was called to be the pastor. He was a man of energy and ambition. Under its efforts affairs brightened and prospered to an amazing extent. In 1869 the society sold for seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, to the German Reformed Church, the interest that the Lutherans had held in the Linn Street house, and bought of the Protestant Episcopal Society the church edifice and rectory, now the Lutheran Church property. Possession was taken in April, 1869. The purchase price was four thousand five hundred dol-



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC THOMAS,
SMITH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

lars. Repairs to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars were put upon the premises, and in February, 1870, the church was rededicated. Rev. Mr. Hackenberg's successors were Revs. W. H. Lilly, in 1874; W. H. Diven, in 1877; and S. E. Furst, in 1878. The Church Council in 1881 consisted of J. W. Rhone and Clement Dale as trustees, Henry Beck and Frank Stover as deacons, H. Y. Stitzer and George A. Harbaugh as elders. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of one hundred and two. The superintendent is Henry Beck.

Bellefonte Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church of Bellefonte was organized in the old Methodist Episcopal Church building May 13, 1876. The constituent members numbered twelve. They were Rev. W. A. Biggart, F. M. Webb, J. H. Adams, F. Potts Green, H. Kechler, Mrs. Eliza Wells, Mrs. Worth, Mrs. M. C. Adams, Miss M. R. Adams, Mrs. M. S. Biggart, Miss Adelaide Bailey, Mrs. A. E. Kealsh. The first deacons chosen were J. H. Adams and H. T. Farnsworth. Meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church building at first. Rev. Mr. Biggart, who organized the church, was its first pastor. He remained until 1879. After that there was no regular preaching until June, 1881, when the present pastor, Rev. Edward Morris, was engaged. He preaches once a week at Bellefonte and Milesburg. The Bellefonte church numbers about sixty members. The deacons are J. H. Adams, H. T. Farnsworth, and Mark Williams. The trustees are J. H. Adams, John Parks, H. T. Farnsworth, F. P. Green, David Klepper, W. H. Wagner, and Emanuel Klepper.

The Bellefonte Female Seminary.—This institution was incorporated June 20, 1839; the trustees named in the act were H. N. McAllister, James Burnside, Andrew G. Curtin, James P. Gregg, and Robert Hays. A supplement passed April 12, 1838, to the common school act of June 13, 1836, made appropriations for the support of female seminaries according to the number of pupils taught. A seminary having at least twenty-five pupils was entitled to an annual appropriation of four hundred dollars. This stimulated the establishment of a number of female seminaries in different parts of the State, which, however, did not outlive the repeal of the act in September, 1843.

The first session commenced Oct. 23, 1839, and the teachers were Miss Caroline M. Dusenbury, a graduate of Miss Emma Willard's celebrated school at Troy, N. Y., and Miss Catharine Armstrong. Miss Dusenbury had also an assistant in Miss Rhoda Sears. They taught in what was known as the Arcade. Miss Dusenbury was succeeded by Miss Jerusha Cornwall, and the latter by her sister, Miss A. E. Cornwall. Miss H. L. Fraser was the last teacher, from January, 1844, until the close of the school in 1845.

Miss Sears married a Mr. Sill, of Pittsburgh. Miss Catharine Armstrong is still living in Richmond, Va. Miss Dusenbury went West, and married. All these

ladies are favorably remembered by the people of Bellefonte, and their professional ability and noble examples still elicit the commendation of the older members of society.

Bellefonte Cemetery.—When James Dunlop and James Harris laid out Bellefonte, they made among reservations to public use that of the land now occupied by the Bellefonte Cemetery on Howard Street, the which they set apart to be used as a public burial-place forever. It has ever since been known as the Bellefonte Cemetery, and the only graveyard devoted to the use of the general public. Among other of the older inscriptions are those of "John Gorman, died in 1821; Mary McDimmy, 1826; James Harris, Dec. 2, 1826; William Petriklin, 1821; Capt. Joshua Williams, 1825; Dr. Daniel Dobbins, 1844." Upon the handsome white shaft that marks Dr. Dobbins' last resting-place appears the following glowing tribute to his virtues: "In his profession he stood high in the estimation of medical men; in consultation his opinion had much weight; in his practice was laborious and faithful; in his morals he was blameless. The citizens of this borough and vicinity have erected this monument as a token of their grateful remembrance of his useful services among them during a term of thirty-seven years." Within an iron railing stands a stone commemorative of the death of Thomas McKean Buchanan, Lieutenant-Commander U.S.N., son of George Buchanan. He was killed in battle on the Bayou Teche, in Louisiana, Jan. 4, 1863, on board the "U.S.S. Calhoun," while in command of a gunboat fleet. His age was twenty-five. Near him rests his brother, Evan M. Buchanan, who was a captain in the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, during the war of the Rebellion. He was killed in action in the Shenandoah valley, Sept. 27, 1864.

Bellefonte Fire Department.—The first mention of any public action looking to precautionary measures against fire in Bellefonte will be found in the borough records under date of May 23, 1814. At a Council meeting on that day J. Miles and Elisha Moore were appointed a committee to draft an ordinance for the purpose of making it the duty of the owners of dwelling-houses in Bellefonte borough "to furnish them with two leathern fire-buckets." In January, 1815, the Council instructed Richard Miles "to place a covering over the fire-ladders, so as to secure them from damage by the rain." At the Council meeting in May, 1815, the high constable made a return of fire-buckets, from which it appeared that twenty-six houses were provided with a pair of buckets each. At the Council meeting in June, 1816, a paper was read, signed by a majority of the resident freeholders of the borough, requesting the Council to lay a tax for the purpose of procuring an engine, etc., not exceeding seven hundred dollars. In response to the petition a committee consisting of Messrs. Shugert, Williams, and Hastings was appointed for the purpose of laying a tax as requested. At the Council sitting

in March, 1830, Mr. Burnside reported an ordinance for the purchase of a fire-engine and the necessary hose and other materials and for protecting the houses of the borough from fire, and for laying a tax to pay the expenses thereof, and for building an engine-house. The engine was purchased, and in March, 1831, the Council directed the transmission to the county commissioners of a petition asking an appropriation of money to aid in paying for the engine. At the Council sitting in May, 1833, Council resolved, that "the young men of the borough of Bellefonte be invited to form themselves into a company of firemen in the borough of Bellefonte and vicinity, to be duly organized for that purpose." At the same session it was resolved, that "the Town Council of said borough will deliver to said company after their organization full authority over the engine, together with the use of the frame house for said engine back of the court-house, and that the Council will pay for ladders, fire-hooks, and necessary repairs of the engine and engine-house." The reference to a fire company herein dealt doubtless with the existence of the Bellefonte Fire Company, organized Feb. 16, 1831, at a meeting held that day in the court-house, of which Thomas Burnside was chairman, and Franklin B. Smith, secretary.

The active members of the company were as follows:

Engineers, John Bigler, William Cook; Arm-men, Benjamin Bennet, Joshua C. Williams, James McCord, Charles D. Treziyulny, Hyacinth Treziyulny, Josiah M. Benner, George S. Armstrong, Samuel C. Thomas, Thomas McKee, Henry Williams, Samuel W. Beatty, William L. Moore, Robert Beatty, James P. Gregg, Isaac Miller, and William Parker; Ladder-men, David J. Pruner, James D. Turner, Albert Ammerman, William Ward, John Blanchard, and Edward C. Humes; Axemen, Franklin B. Smith, Thomas Moore, Jesse Hall, John Hall, William C. Welch, and Robert Hays; Hookmen, Hamilton Humes, John Rankin, Dr. Constans Curtin, Samuel Harris, Frederick Wheeland, James Gilliland, T. Kekeler, and Robert McConnell; Directors, George Valentine, Elijah Reeves, William W. Potter, James Rothrock, and James Williams; Property-men, Andrew Gregg, Thomas Burnside, Judge Huston, Evan Miles, and Clement Beckwith; Property Guards, Charles Treziyulny and James M. Petrikini; Alarm-men, Robert Blakely, Philip B. Kephart, William L. Smith, Anthony W. Myers, and William Rothrock; Line-men, Dr. Daniel Dobbins, John G. Lowrey, Charles B. Callahan, William Pettit, Isaac K. Torbett, Thomas Craighead, and Peter G. Douglass; Bell-Ringers, Samuel Plack and C. F. W. Seligman.

Thomas Burnside was appointed president; John Rankin, treasurer; and Franklin B. Smith, secretary.

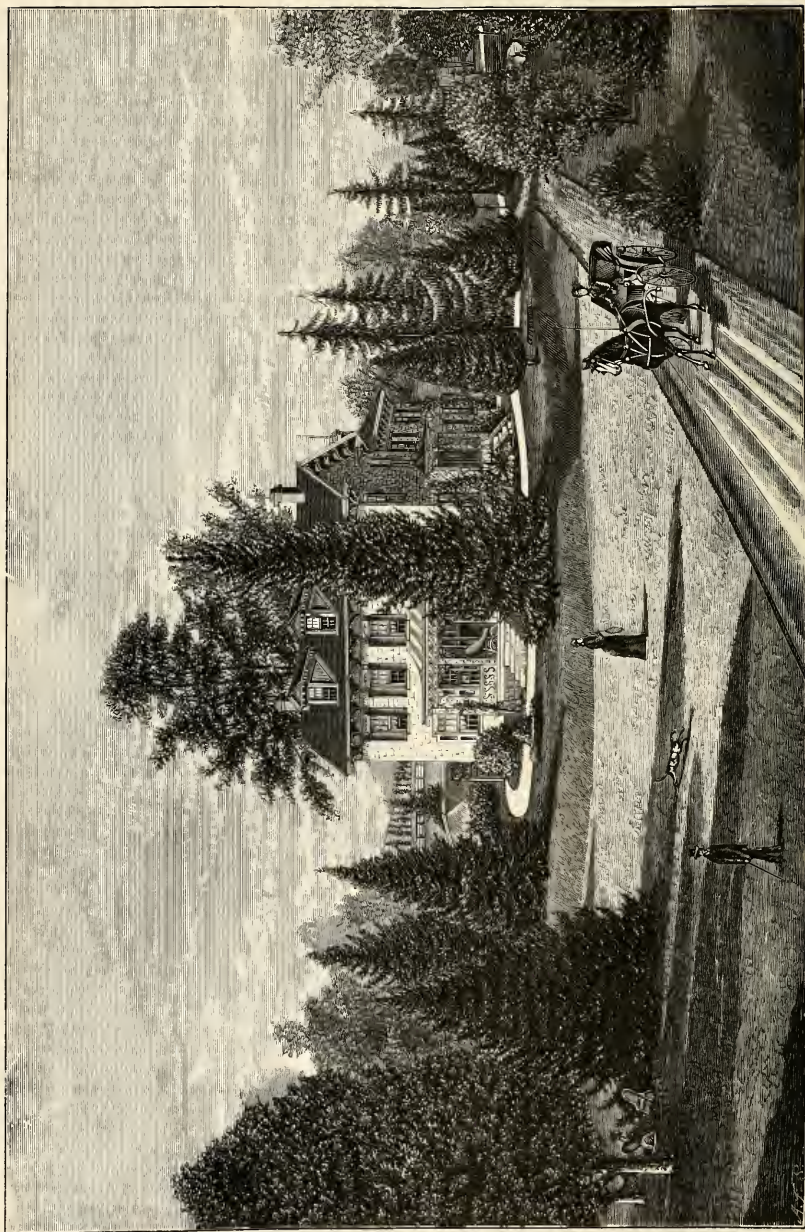
The company had a primitive "mud-box" machine, called the Little Belt. At fires it was kept filled by the bucket-brigade, which was usually under the command of John G. Lowrey. Of the company members

above named, the only living in Bellefonte to-day is Edward C. Humes.

LOGAN HOSE, No. 1.—Previous to 1868 the dependence for the extinguishment of fires was chiefly upon the bucket-brigade. In the year named a hose-carriage was purchased by the borough from the Schuylkill Hose Company of Philadelphia. Logan Hose Company was organized that year with fifty-three charter members. John N. Lane was chosen foreman. Meetings were held in a stable that occupied the site of the present hose-house. Logan Hose lasted until 1870, and then, because of a lack of appropriation by the Council for maintaining the company, the organization disbanded. The foremen from 1868 to 1870 were John N. Lane, Joseph Townsend, L. A. Miller, and H. D. Yerger. In 1870 there was a reorganization, and June 24, 1872, the company was chartered. The officers were Levi A. Miller, chief; William F. Carpenter, first assistant; A. G. Corbin, second assistant; William Galbraith, third assistant; James Furey, fourth assistant. H. D. Yerger was chosen president; John D. Lieb, vice-president; John Irwin, secretary; Daniel McGinley, treasurer. The charter members numbered ninety-four. In 1871, E. C. Humes built the present hose-house and leased it to the borough. The old Schuylkill carriage is still used by the company. Logan's uniform is red and black. In July, 1881, the active membership was forty-eight. Then the officers were H. D. Yerger, president; Thomas Shaughnessy, vice-president; William Hillibush, secretary; Charles Heisler, treasurer; J. D. Souerbeck, chief; John Dawson, first assistant; Henry Haupt, second assistant; Harvey Judson, third assistant; James Hull, fourth assistant; J. C. Brachbill and Richard Houp, plugmen.

UNDINE FIRE COMPANY, No. 2.—Undine Hose was organized in August, 1871, and incorporated the same year. The first officers were W. P. Duncan, president; J. L. Sommerville, vice-president; G. N. Hale, secretary; J. L. Kurtz, treasurer; W. L. Calderwood, assistant secretary; and Moses Montgomery, tillerman. Amos Mullen was the first foreman, and E. A. Nolan, H. K. Hicks, and J. W. Morris his assistants. The charter members were C. E. Anderson, F. B. Blair, E. M. Blanchard, Andrew Brockerhoff, G. T. Brew, A. G. Curtin, Jr., Theodore Deshler, J. C. Curtin, J. H. Fellenbaum, Theodore Gordon, J. D. Gordon, J. B. Graham, J. T. Hale (deceased), G. F. Harris, J. P. Harris, D. H. Hastings, E. F. Hehr (deceased), W. S. Henry, O. L. Hoover, W. V. Hughes, W. P. Humes, Frederick Jarrett, J. G. Kurtz, D. W. Keller, J. M. Lane, J. B. Lane, J. F. Larimer, J. H. Lingle, J. C. Love, Max Liveright, Adolph Loeb, Jack McClellan, W. P. Macmannus (deceased), C. F. Montgomery, J. I. Potter, G. L. Potter, Jr., Alfred Palmer, R. F. Rankin, W. F. Reynolds, Jr., A. C. Valentine, A. S. Valentine, W. S. Wagner, G. M. Yocum (deceased).

The company built the present house in 1871, and



"BURNHAM PLAGE,"
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE REUBEN B. VALENTINE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

bought their present hose-carriage of Neptune Hose Company of Philadelphia. They purchased also a hand-engine of Parsons & Son, Lock Haven. The carriage is supplied with six hundred feet of hose. The active membership in July, 1881, was fifty. The company uniform is blue shirt and black pants. Amos Mullen was foreman of Undine from 1871 to 1880. The present foreman is John N. Lane, and his assistants Robert Miller, William S. Galbraith, and W. L. Malin.

Societies.—CENTRAL LODGE, No. 268, F. AND A. M.—Central Lodge, No. 192, F. and A. M., was organized in the days of Bellefonte's infancy. A newspaper notice in the *Patriot* of 1825 observes that on the 27th of December Central Lodge was to have a procession, and that the committee of arrangements was composed of John Rankin, Constans Curtin, F. B. Smith, Thomas Butler, and James Armor. The chief officers of the lodge for 1881 were Hammon Sechler, W. M.; Robert Hepburn, S. W.; William Franklin Reber, J. W. Those of the chapter were D. S. Keller, H. P.; Daniel Z. Kline, K.; James C. Harper, S. Of Constans Commandery there were Lorenzo T. Munson, E. M.; Jackson L. Spangler, G.; Daniel H. Hastings, C. G.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 153, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized in 1844. In July, 1881, the membership aggregated about ninety. The officers were then as follows: J. C. Brachbill, N. G.; Henry Beck, V. G.; H. B. Pontius, Sec.; H. H. Benner, Treas.

Y. M. C. A.—The Bellefonte Young Men's Christian Association was organized Oct. 19, 1869. It has maintained a continuous and flourishing existence since that time, and exercises a potent power for good among the youth of the day.

GREGG POST, No. 95, G. A. R., was organized June 3, 1879, by Comrade E. M. Hale, of Philipsburg. Post was duly mustered, when the following-named comrades were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: P. C., George F. Harris; S. V. C., R. H. Forster; J. V. C., E. A. Smith; O. D., William Saylor; Chap., James H. Rankin; O. G., H. A. Williams; Q. M., Amos Mullen; P. S., Dr. G. L. Potter; Adj., R. A. Laird; Sergt.-Maj., R. C. Chreesman; Q. M.-Sergt., D. M. Glenn. Total number mustered, sixty-one.

BELLEFONTE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was incorporated Nov. 29, 1871, by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, in response to a petition signed by James A. Beaver, P. McCaffrey, Isaac Lytle, C. T. Fryberger, James Schofield, John I. Rankin, P. Gray Meek, John T. Johnston, George M. Yocum, D. G. Bush, James H. Rankin, M. W. Cowdick, E. A. Nolan, W. P. Duncan. Under the charter the association was organized Jan. 6, 1872. Daniel Rhoads was chosen president, William V. Hughes vice-president, J. D. Shugert treasurer, William P. Duncan secretary. The history of the association has been an exceedingly prosperous one. The ninth report, issued in 1880, gave the receipts for the year

past as \$13,950.15, and the expenditures \$13,948.33. The assets represented \$82,489.46 as the value of 424 shares, or \$194.55 per share. The officers for 1881 were James A. Beaver, president; Adam Hoy, vice-president; J. L. Kurtz, treasurer; J. W. Gephart, solicitor; G. L. Potter, secretary; Daniel Rhoads, M. W. Cowdick, T. R. Hayes, E. S. Dorworth, and D. K. Tate, directors.

Bellefonte Fencibles of 1880.—In the spring of 1880 the military ardor of Bellefonte witnessed a stirring revival, and as a result a company was organized and christened the Bellefonte Fencibles in remembrance of the gallant old Fencibles of historic memory. The rank and file numbered fifty-one. The officers were Amos Mullen, captain; G. L. Potter, first lieutenant; H. S. Hale, second lieutenant. June 12, 1880, the command was mustered into the State service as Company B, Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard.

The armory is in the Bush Arcade. Regular drill takes place every Friday night. In July, 1881, the original officers were in command. The numerical strength was sixty-five. Company B has won a well-deserved reputation for soldierly bearing abroad as well as at home, and ranks with the foremost of the crack companies in the brigade.

Mills and Manufactures.—BELLEFONTE FLOURING-MILLS.—The Bellefonte flouring-mills, located on Spring Creek, and now carried on by Duncan, Hale & Co., were built in 1800 by James Smith, son-in-law to James Dunlop. John Dunlop was probably interested with Smith in the mill business. The first miller is said to have been Daniel Weaver. In 1810, Hamilton Humes rented the mill property and carried it on until 1814. Various persons were concerned with the business until 1834, when W. A. Thomas purchased it. From that time forward it came to be known as the Thomas mill, and by that name it is most commonly known to this day. Wagner & Thomas succeeded W. A. Thomas, and were in turn followed by John M. Wagner & Co. The latter sold their interest in 1874 to the present owners, Duncan, Hale & Co., composed of William P. Duncan, E. W. Hale, and C. T. Gerberich. Mr. Gerberich, the managing partner, took his first lessons in milling in this mill in 1854, and since 1864 has been its miller. The mill is fitted with five runs of stone and a seventy-five horse-power water-wheel. The capacity is seventy-five barrels of flour daily. From forty thousand to fifty thousand bushels of wheat are ground annually. The mill building, constructed of brick and stone, is three stories in height, and measures ninety by forty-two feet.

There is also a large warehouse for the storing of grain. Shipments of grain as well as flour are made by Duncan, Hale & Co. in considerable volume. They manufacture also at the mill a superior quality of plaster.

PHOENIX FLOURING-MILLS.—James Harris, one of

the founders of Bellefonte, built a two-story stone grist-mill on the Logan Branch, just above its confluence with Spring Creek. The mill continued to be a flourishing industry under James Harris, and after his death under his descendants. About 1845 the structure was destroyed by fire, and for sixteen years thereafter the property was suffered to lie idle, successive owners being W. A. Thomas and the Phoenix Company. From the latter Maj. W. F. Reynolds purchased it in 1861, and at once rebuilt the mill upon a materially enlarged plan. A portion of the old superstructure was used in the new mill, which was carried to a height of four stories and fitted with five burrs. Upwards of twelve thousand dollars were expended in the construction, and a finely-appointed mill was the result. Maj. Reynolds carried it on on his own account one year, and in 1862 leased it to T. R. Reynolds & Co. Shortly thereafter he enlarged and improved the property, and in various directions put upon it something like ten thousand dollars in labor and material. In the summer of 1881 further and important improvements were made in the introduction of the appliances called for by the "patent roller" process in the manufacture of flour, a method generally in operation in first-class flouring-mills. By this plan a system of rollers replaces the familiar burr-stone in the important branches of manufacture, and increase the daily capacity of the mill from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour. Upon these latest improvements Mr. Reynolds has expended fully ten thousand dollars. The number of mill-stones in use is six, of which one is devoted to the grinding of plaster. Of this article considerable is manufactured. T. R. Reynolds & Co. are large shippers of flour to Eastern markets, where the "Phoenix Mills" brand ranks with the foremost.

WILLIAM P. DUNCAN & Co.—This firm, carrying on the Bellefonte Machine-Shop, grew out of the firm of Todd & Duncan, who, in 1864, started a foundry and machine-shop in buildings erected by Edward McGarvey in 1840 near the present Reynolds' mill, and successively occupied for the manufacture of machinery by James Harris, James D. McClanahan & Co., Welch & Leyden, George Welch, Hart & Ryan, Welch & Wilson, Haupt & Bro., Thomas & Harris, and Haupt & Co. In 1869, Todd & Duncan moved their works to the present location of William P. Duncan & Co., where many years before William and Harvey Mann had carried on an axe-factory. In 1871, William P. Duncan succeeded Todd & Duncan, and in 1875 he organized, with W. R. Jenkins and J. H. Lingle, the present firm of W. P. Duncan & Co. Mr. Jenkins has been a practical machinist in the works since 1866. The area used for business purposes covers about one and a half acres, upon which are a foundry, machine-shop, and blacksmith's shop. The machinery is operated by a twenty-five horsepower water-wheel. About thirty men are employed,

and about four hundred tons of iron are used annually. The manufactures include stationary steam-engines, turbine water-wheels, ore-washing and mining machinery, square-stroke power-hammers, etc.

GORDON & LANDIS.—This firm is extensively engaged in the manufacture of steam-engines and machine castings. They have a large trade in agricultural implements and mill machinery. Their business was founded in May, 1880.

BELLEFONTE GLASS-WORKS.—Under act of Assembly, approved April 4, 1867, the Bellefonte Glass Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a chartered capital of one hundred thousand dollars. An eight-pot furnace (enlarged soon afterwards to ten pots) was straightway constructed under the direction of a Mr. Zeller, a Pittsburgh glass-maker, and in October, 1867, the manufacture of glass was begun, James Cline being in charge as superintendent. The incorporators of the company were Henry Brockerhoff, D. G. Bush, Edmund Blanchard, John Irwin, Jr., William F. Reynolds, Robert Valentine, Jacob Valentine, L. A. Mackey, W. P. Wilson, E. C. Humes, A. T. Valentine, and M. T. Millikin. All were enterprising, pushing men, and went in to make the affair a great success. Difficulties and misfortune seemed, however, to beset the enterprise from the first. The price of glass, standing at four dollars per box when the works was projected, had declined to two dollars by the time the first glass was blown. In 1870 the company acknowledged the wisdom of a change of policy, and leased the works outright to Jacob V. Thomas, who, after a two years' experiment, ended with a failure. Roland Curtin, Adam Hoy, Adolph Loeb, and J. H. Sands then organized the firm of Curtin, Loeb & Co., and leased the works. A year's trial satisfied them. A company of the operatives, styled as the firm of Schadd, Seigworth & Co., then engaged to carry on the enterprise, but came to grief in less than a twelve-month for want of sufficient capital. The mortgage creditors of the manufacturing company then took possession of the property. In 1882 the enterprise of John Ardell, Jr., put the glass-works again in operation.

BELLEFONTE CAR-WORKS.—Early in 1873 some of Bellefonte's leading capitalists agitated the project of establishing at Bellefonte works for the manufacture of railway cars. In May of the year mentioned the Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company was organized, under the general manufacturing act, with a chartered capital of one hundred thousand dollars. D. G. Bush was chosen president, and with Messrs. Edmund Blanchard, George C. Wilkins, S. A. Brew, and John Strike constituted the first board of directors. E. M. Blanchard was chosen secretary. May 24th the president and directors resigned, and in their places were chosen William McClellan as president; A. G. Curtin, vice-president; and Edmund Blanchard, E. C. Humes, George C. Wilkins, and D. G. Bush as additional directors. Upon the purchased



Edmund Blanchard



sited the Blanchard planing-mill, operated by a splendid water-power, then the property of Mr. D. G. Bush. The planing-mill was purchased as the nucleus of the car-works, and work upon the erection of the latter at once begun. They were constructed of brick, and supplied with perfect appointments, at an aggregate cost of about eighty thousand dollars. The water-power was ultimately donated to the company by Mr. Bush, and in addition to that gift the people of Bellefonte gave the company a bonus of ten thousand dollars in money. John McClellan was engaged as superintendent of the works, and active operations, with a force of about forty men, begun in the fall of 1873. Before work was fairly under way financial and business depression overtook the country, and affected the progress of the car-works at Bellefonte to such an extent that there was a total suspension before a single car had been completed. The property finally fell into the hands of ex-Governor Curtin, who sold them to William Lawson, an English capitalist, whose representative, Miller Tiffin, caused the manufactory to be put into service at once. Mr. Law was called to take charge as general superintendent and practical manager, and in a little time the works resounded with the busy hum of lively industry. The first important work was in filling a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for five hundred freight cars, the only kind made at the establishment. The standing investment of capital in the works as at present fashioned reaches one hundred thousand dollars. About eleven acres of ground are occupied. There are three brick buildings of one story each, one brick building of two stories, and one framed building of two stories. The force of men now employed aggregates one hundred and seventy-five, and the present capacity six cars daily. A water-wheel of one hundred horse-power and a steam-engine of seventy-five horse-power are depended upon to drive the machinery.

BELLEFONTE NAIL-WORKS (LIMITED).—In November, 1881, Gen. J. A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, William Emery, of Williamsport, and Samuel Auchencbach formed a limited partnership for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of nails and bar-iron at Bellefonte, under the style of the "Bellefonte Nail-Works (Limited)." They purchased five acres of land just below Bellefonte, and erected thereupon a one-story building one hundred and twenty-five feet square. The calculation was to begin manufacturing operations in the spring of 1882, and to give employment to from sixty to one hundred and twenty men.

PHENIX PLANING-MILL COMPANY.—This enterprise, now carried on by E. M. Sturdevant & Co., was founded in 1879. The business of the mill includes the manufacture of dressed and rough lumber, sash, doors, frames, blinds, shutters, etc. Building contracts are also taken to a large extent. Employment in all departments is given to about sixty hands. Sturdevant & Co. have also a large saw-mill in Rush town-

ship on Moshannon Creek, which has been in active operation since 1868. Its capacity is about twenty thousand feet daily. The product of the mill embraces rough and dressed lumber, shingles, boxes, etc. At the mill and in the woods forty men are employed. In addition to the business of the two mills, Sturdevant & Co. engage during the logging season in rafting lumber on contract down the Susquehanna to the Lock Haven and Williamsport booms. From twenty-five to thirty millions of feet are thus run by him during the season. Fully three hundred men are employed in this branch of his business. The practical management of Sturdevant & Co.'s mill and logging operations is in the hands of Mr. John Ardell, of Bellefonte. Mr. Ardell was a lumberman of long standing when he came to Bellefonte in 1865, and has since been constantly and extensively engaged in the same pursuit.

Oldest Active Business Men in 1882.—The oldest merchants now doing business in Bellefonte may be named as follows: David M. Wagner, who came to Bellefonte in 1840, and followed the business of milling. In 1849 he erected a store on the canal bank in conjunction with J. V. Thomas. They sold goods there some years, or say to 1859, when Mr. Wagner embarked in trade on Allegheny Street, and there still remains. The firm of S. & A. Loeb is an outgrowth of the firm of May & Dukes. The latter opened on Mr. Lyon's corner in April, 1851. In 1854, M. B. Loeb became a partner with May, and, in 1865, Adolph Loeb was admitted. In 1866 the present firm of S. & A. Loeb succeeded. F. Potts Green, now a druggist in Bellefonte, has been in the trade in town since 1856. Edward Graham, now in the boot and shoe business in Bellefonte, came in 1840. J. H. McClure, now in the saddlery business, has pursued it continuously since 1842,—the year he came to Bellefonte. J. C. Brachbill, now in the furniture business, came to Bellefonte in 1841. John Harris, druggist, embarked in that business in Bellefonte in 1856, and in 1864 entered the hardware trade. In February, 1880, he re-entered the drug trade. Harper & Brothers have been steadily engaged in general merchandising since 1866, and Hammon Sechler as a grocer since 1868.

P. B. CRIDER & SON.—Crider & Son, engaged in the manufacture of boxes and dressed lumber at Bellefonte, are among the most prominent operators in lumber in this section. They own and control upwards of sixteen thousand acres of timbered land in Centre County, and at Snow Shoe and Glen Harris have two great saw-mills, whose capacity exceeds sixty thousand feet of lumber daily. They are also large burners of charcoal, and in their various enterprises employ more than two hundred and fifty men.

Hotels 1882.—The three prominent hotels of Bellefonte are the Bush House, the Brockerhoff House, and the Garman House. The first named was built by D.

G. Bush in 1868-69, and ranks as one of the most perfectly appointed, as well as one of the most commodious, hotels in Central Pennsylvania. The cost of the structure was about sixty thousand dollars. W. R. Teller is the present landlord.

The Brockerhoff House, located on Allegheny Street, occupies the front of an entire block. It was built by the late Henry Brockerhoff, in 1866, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and ranks high as an imposing architectural edifice, while its interior is spacious and handsomely embellished. Landlord, C. G. McMillen.

The Garman House has been kept by Daniel Garman since 1861. Mr. Garman came to Bellefonte in 1859, and in 1861 purchased the old Franklin House property, enlarged the premises to twice the original size, and renamed the hotel "The Garman House."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER.

John Alexander and Margaret Glasson Alexander, the ancestors of Mr. Alexander, were originally from Glasgow, Scotland, whence they removed to the county of Armagh, Ireland, and thence to America in 1736, settling in Nottingham, on the banks of the Octorara. Their second son, James, born about the year 1726, married Rosey Reed, a daughter of Robert Reed, of Lurgan township, Cumberland (now Franklin) County, and settled in Kishacoquillas valley, being the pioneer settler of its western portion. Their son, Robert Alexander, born in October, 1766, married April 8, 1790, to Elizabeth McClure, settled upon a part of his father's place, and died there in 1843. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature by the largest Democratic majority ever given in his district, yet he refused to be again a candidate.

James Alexander (son of Robert) married Ann Lewis, Nov. 27, 1821, and their son, Cyrus T., was born Sept. 10, 1836, in Mifflin County. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, and graduated from that institution in 1853. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Centre County in August, 1859, and has since then been engaged in the active practice of the legal profession, eleven years as law partner of Hon. J. H. Orvis, now additional law judge of the Twenty-fifth District, and is at present senior partner of the law firm of Alexander & Bower, of Bellefonte. During part of the years 1861 and 1862 Mr. Alexander was part owner of the *Democratic Watchman*, and edited its columns. In 1864-65, Mr. Alexander represented Centre County in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and in November, 1878, was elected to the Senate for four years.

WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS.

William F. Reynolds was born in Mifflinville, Columbia Co., Pa., June 9, 1813. At the age of sixteen he commenced the mercantile business in Berwick, and soon after removed to Danville, the latter place seeming to offer a wider field for his growing enterprise. In 1841 he was induced to visit Bellefonte by the suggestion of a friend that it was a place where success must surely follow a vigorous and energetic prosecution of his chosen occupation. Success did attend his faithful and untiring devotion to business to such an extent that in 1856, weary of the details and annoyances incident to the trade, he was able to retire with a very handsome fortune, and for three years found great pleasure in the management of his iron and landed interests.

In 1859 he founded the banking-house of William F. Reynolds & Co., which for nearly a quarter of a century has been the leading private bank in Central Pennsylvania. To the conduct of the banking business he has always given personal attention, receiving most valuable assistance from his partner, George W. Jackson.

In addition to the banking business he is largely engaged in manufacturing flour, owning the Phoenix Mills in the borough of Bellefonte, now one of the most complete roller mills in the State, and the Rock Mills in Benner township.

He has made large investments with a well-directed judgment in some of the finest farms in Centre County, to which, when not engaged in financial matters connected with his bank, he now devotes much of his time, ambitious not only to have them productive and profitable, but also to have them beautiful and attractive in all their appointments.

Much might be said of the well-known generosity of Mr. Reynolds, but as his charities have been unostentatious and to a great extent of a private character,—"the left hand not knowing what the right did,"—it may not be proper here to mention them. Of two we are permitted to speak. In the year 1877, the Episcopal Church being much in want of a parsonage, he erected a handsome and convenient house, which he presented to the church to be used forever for that purpose. In October, 1879, he was the owner of one of the largest as well as the most beautiful springs in the State, situated in the borough of Bellefonte, from which the town took its name, and from which, under the Smith deed of 1807 and the Harris deed of 1823, it had the right to use "only the amount of water that could be supplied through a *three-inch pipe*, and for domestic purposes only." Seeing and appreciating the fact that the town was rapidly growing, that the water from this spring was of incalculable value to the citizens of Bellefonte, provided it could be used without restraint or limitation for all and every purpose, Mr. Reynolds, animated by a most generous and noble spirit, which was properly acknowledged at the time, and will ever be gratefully



H. Breckenhoff



C. T. Alexander



W. F. Reynolds



PAUL M. WILSON

Gray Mink

remembered, conveyed all his right, title, and interest in to the spring and certain grounds surrounding it to the Town Council as a free gift to the people of his adopted town.

Mr. Reynolds is an earnest Democrat, at times taking an active part in politics, but never has had any personal political ambition.

For thirty-nine years he has been a member of the vestry and a warden of St. John's Episcopal Church. Always deeply interested in the welfare of the church, he has given largely of his means to secure its prosperity, and to adorn and beautify the house of the Lord.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF.

Henry Brockerhoff, one of the leading business men of Bellefonte, was born in the city of Dusseldorf, June 11, 1794, at which time his father held an important legislative position under the Governor. As it was the intention of his parents that he should receive a classical education, he commenced his studies in the city of Cologne at the early age of six. In consequence of war troubles he was sent to Paris; when in his sixteenth year he graduated from a commercial school in Aix-la-Chapelle. In order to complete his classical studies he then went to the University of Leipsic, where he remained until the famous battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16-19, 1813.

He with several of his fellow-students then determined to unite their fortunes with Napoleon I. Being too young to enter the army, he went into the service as a clerk or under secretary for Napoleon, and remained with that great warrior until after the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. At the time of that battle he was filling the position of roll-officer. After the banishment of Napoleon, Mr. Brockerhoff sailed for Australia, but the vessel being wrecked they were all transferred to an American sailing vessel. They were four months crossing the ocean. With the assistance of papers and books on board he commenced the study of English. Owing to his linguistic talent and his command of the Latin he was able to speak English fairly on his arrival. He stopped in Philadelphia, where, through the interest and assistance of the Mr. Klitt, Sr., he commenced merchandising. He remained here one year, and then embarked in the same business at McKee's Half-Falls, now in Snyder County.

In 1825 he came to Bellefonte, and Oct. 28, 1830, took into business with him F. Kekeler. Their business-place was where Garman's hotel now stands. Mr. Kekeler went to Ohio, and Mr. Brockerhoff removed the stock of goods in rooms under the old Pennsylvania House, which property he afterwards purchased, he being now again in business for himself. In the years 1843 and 1844 he made a trip to Europe, retaining eighteen months, leaving his business in the hands of John Irwin, Jr., whom he

had associated with himself in 1841. The firm of Brockerhoff & Irwin dissolved by limitation Dec. 26, 1846. He retired from business in 1848, having sold his stock of goods to Tammany & Myers, his intention being to again visit Europe. Owing to circumstances he was obliged to resume his old business. Mr. Brockerhoff, through his knowledge of French and German, had acquired a great influence among the French and German settlers not only in Centre, but Clearfield and Elk Counties. They applied to him for advice in all business affairs, and there being no banks in this district deposited with him their savings. He established the town of Frenchville, and was looked upon as the father of the settlement. In February, 1865, the Pennsylvania House was destroyed by fire, and immediately afterwards he commenced the erection of the block of buildings which still bears his name. He may be said at this time to have virtually retired from business. His time and attention were now devoted to large investments in real estate. Mr. Brockerhoff was married Nov. 19, 1849, to Miss Margaret Mullen, who still survives him. When the Centre County Banking Company was founded in 1868, Mr. Brockerhoff was one of the original stockholders, and also president of the board of directors for a number of years. At the time of his death he was an extensive owner of real estate in West Virginia and Indiana, and one of the wealthiest men in Centre County. He was a kind-hearted though a thorough business man, always keeping his business transactions in such a shape that no trouble could well intervene in the settlement of his estate. He was exceedingly kind in his domestic relations. He died Oct. 6, 1873, at the age of eighty-four years and nearly four months, preserving his intellectual faculties until his days closed.

HON. P. GRAY MEEK.

Hon. P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, is a descendant of Robert Meek, who emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland, before the Revolutionary war, and who had six sons who served in that war in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey regiments, three of whom perished in the service. Capt. George Meek (son of Robert) settled in what is now Ferguson township and raised a large family. He was the companion of James Harris in his early surveying expeditions, as will be seen by reference to the general history. William Meek, son of Capt. George, was the grandfather of P. Gray Meek. Of the grandfather and grandmother mention is made in the biographical sketch of Rev. John B. Meek.

P. Gray Meek was a son of Reuben H. Meek (see biographical sketch of the latter), and born on his father's farm, in Patton township, July 12, 1842. His education was limited to that afforded by the common schools, and he began life as a school-teacher at Lumber City, Clearfield Co., in the win-

ter of 1855-56. The next year he was a clerk, then worked on a farm, and followed what he could find to do that would permit an honest livelihood until May, 1861. He then became junior editor of the *Democratic Watchman*.

Being too radically Democratic to suit the Republicans and the owners of the paper (it was in August of that year presented by a grand jury composed of twenty-one Republicans and two Democrats for publishing "treasonable matter")—under the pretext of saving the paper from being excluded from the mails, Mr. Meek was requested by the proprietors to resign his position and to take the responsibility for the radical tone of the paper during his connection with it, which he did.

Mr. Meek then returned to his father's farm, where he worked until the following July, when he purchased a half-interest in the *Watchman* and assumed editorial control of it. In 1863 he was arrested and taken before Squire Weaver on the charge of high treason and bound over, Samuel Gilliland, Esq., becoming his bondsman. That a justice of the peace had jurisdiction in a case of high treason, or how he could be guilty of such an offense in the publication of a newspaper only, or by what authority bonds could be required, Mr. Meek has not been able to discover. The case was never called.

It was very difficult to keep the paper up. Without money when he made the purchase, the paper itself small, with a limited patronage, the most influential men of the party denouncing it as too radical and outspoken, the merchants of the place refusing to give it their patronage, Mr. Meek was running against popular public opinion, nevertheless he gained a reputation for consistency and plainness of speech which eventually secured his paper that success which has since attended it and made his reputation as an editor.

During the year 1864 he was twice arrested for the publication of political articles that grated harshly upon the ears of those who opposed freedom of speech and the Democratic party; but both cases were discontinued at the expense of the prosecutors. In March, 1865, he was arrested in his office by a company of United States troops, taken to Harrisburg, and imprisoned in what was known as the cotton-factory barracks. Mr. Meek could never ascertain what the charge was upon which he was arrested, and was released, after six days' incarceration, upon taking an oath to report for trial when called on, and as he has never been called on he is in his own judgment still a paroled prisoner.

In May of the same year he was arrested by a United States marshal named Hartshorn, upon the oath of a Clearfield postmaster named Franke, charged with having published articles discouraging enlistments, taken to Pittsburgh, and bound over for trial. When that time came Hartshorn offered to have the case withdrawn for three hundred dollars.

This Mr. Meek refused to give, demanded a trial, whereupon a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and he was discharged.

In 1867 and 1868, Mr. Meek was nominated by the Democratic County Convention by acclamation for member of the Legislature and elected by large majorities, and in 1870 and 1871 again elected, serving four years in all. While in the House he was instrumental in having the acts known as the railroad fence law and the lumberman's lien act passed, which added to his popularity with the farmers and workmen of the county. In 1872 he was secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and 1873, 1875, and 1876 received the indorsement of the County Convention for State senator, and was beaten by ex-Governor Curtin for the nomination for Congress in 1878 in the county by two votes in the convention. In 1882 he accepted the position of editorial secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and prepared the greater part of the documents for the campaign of 1882.

Mr. Meek was married in January, 1862, to Miss Susan M., only daughter of George W. Meek, of Ferguson township, and they have a family of six children.

DANIEL G. BUSH, ESQ.

Daniel G. Bush, Esq., was born in Granville township, Bradford Co., Pa., March 23, 1826. His ancestor, John Bush, was a captain in the French and Indian war, and with Gen. Braddock on the memorable 9th of July, 1755, when the latter was defeated near Fort Du Quesne.

Capt. John Bush's son, Daniel Bush (grandfather of D. G. Bush, Esq.), was a surveyor, and as such was employed by the Spanish government to make surveys in Louisiana in the year 1798. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and had received a liberal education, but crippled by a broken leg improperly set. He settled down in Litchfield, Bradford Co., in the year 1807. He surveyed that portion of New York where the city of Auburn now stands.

Joseph Bush (father of D. G. Bush, Esq.) was a millwright by trade, and married Lucretia Putnam, a daughter of John Putnam. The latter removed from Great Barrington, Mass., and located in Granville in the year 1818. He had served three years in the Revolutionary war, and was a man of great decision of character, tenacity of purpose, and integrity, not unworthy of his illustrious kinsman, Gen. Israel Putnam.

D. G. Bush, the subject of our sketch, was left an orphan at the early age of sixteen years without means, his father having exhausted his estate in some unfortunate investments, and in giving security for neighbors, a kindness which in those early days of our State brought so many people into trouble and broke up many happy homes. Mr. Bush was no exception, and his children were separated, Daniel going to work upon a farm at six dollars a month for



D. G. Bush

the nine months of the year, and attending the public schools in the winter in an endeavor to better the most limited education of his boyhood.

His earnestness and assiduity made up in a large measure for want of means; and many an evening he spent in study, lying upon his back upon a board, one end of which rested upon the floor, and the other upon the hearth of the stove, with no other light than that obtained through its open doors. In the district schools of that day in the backwoods of Bradford County, reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic as far as the "single rule of three" were the sum total of an education. Grammar and geography were rarely entered upon.

In spite of these disadvantages, with the motto *Labor omnia vincit* always in mind, Mr. Bush soon rose from being scholar to the post of teacher, and having determined upon the law as a profession, in 1846 entered his name as a student in the office of Ulysses Mercur, Esq., of Towanda, Pa., now Judge Mercur, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

He pursued his studies and taught his first school during the winter of that year in New Albany, Bradford Co., at ten dollars per month, "boarding around." He was not satisfied, however, with his attainments in the preparatory studies, and the following spring (1847) determined to enter Whitestown Academy, near Utica, N. Y.

The story of D. G. Bush's adventures at Whitestown in search of an education is well worthy of record, by way of illustration of his stern firmness, which afterwards raised him to such high rank as a business man, as well as an incentive to others encumbered in early life by like difficulties.

Having finished his winter term (1846-47), he received a school order for his pay, but on applying to the district treasurer for his money he was told that there was no money in the treasury, and he would have to wait until it was collected, which might be in three months, or not for a year. This was a damper on his aspirations, but he was not to be overcome by that difficulty.

Scraping together what little money he could collect of other dues, six dollars in all, in opposition to the advice of his friends, and with a promise that the money due from the directors should be sent him, he put his effects into an old valise, swung it upon his shoulder, and staff in hand started for the Mohawk River.

He traveled up the Chenango valley by Binghamton, a distance of two hundred miles, on foot to Whitestown. He arrived about the 1st of April, 1847, and stopped at a hotel in the suburbs of the town, one of the proprietors of which, Maj. Schofield, was then assisting in enlisting a company for the war against Mexico. Mr. Bush applied at the school, and found that although the rooms were furnished to some extent, his first purchase would have to be a bed to sleep upon. Here was a dilemma: out of his

six dollars he had but three dollars and fifty cents left, and for the first time he felt discouraged.

He made up his mind to abandon his design to better his mental training, and concluded he would enlist in the company and join the martial host bound for the halls of the Montezumas. He accordingly opened his mind to Maj. Schofield, but the latter, after hearing a statement of the difficulties Mr. Bush had overcome thus far, and being delighted with his pluck, told him by no means to give up his intention to obtain an education, and advised him to let others go to war.

The major told him to get a bed-tick, fill it with straw, and he would lend him a pillow and hap, adding some good advice which helped shape Mr. Bush's subsequent career.

After paying his bill at the hotel our adventurer had but twenty-five cents left. He engaged board in the hall at one dollar per week, and commenced school. The mornings were cold, and on applying at the wood-yard for a dollar's worth of wood on credit it was refused. He thereupon, with his twenty-five cents, bought *five sticks*, borrowed a wheelbarrow and axe, and by economy made the wood last through the session. Having no money to buy candles he went in the evening to the rooms of other students, pleading lonesomeness as an excuse to study by their light.

In the course of time, after repeated inquiry at the post-office, the postmaster one day told him there were three letters in the office for him. There was, however, fifteen cents postage due upon them. He told the postmaster he had no money, and would have to come the next day for them. The postmaster, however, allowed him to take them along upon a promise he would pay for them the next day. Seizing the letters with bright hopes, Bush rushed to his room and opened them, expecting a remittance at least in one of them. But instead were excuses and censures of what they called his "mulish propensity" for an education.

Here was a real quandary: his word pledged for fifteen cents, and not an acquaintance in school or anybody he knew to borrow from. Heaven favors those who help themselves, and hearing that Mr. Williams, who lived just beyond the school grounds, was employing help to dig his garden, Mr. Bush went directly to him, informed him that four hours were allowed for exercise and he would like to employ them profitably. Mr. Williams offered six and one-fourth cents compensation for every hour Mr. Bush should work for him. The latter put in two hours that night and two the next morning, and made enough to keep his word good with the postmaster.

We may add Mr. Bush had employment at the garden until it was planted, and employed every Saturday working for farmers at the rate of fifty cents a day, yet the close of the term found him in debt for his board and tuition. Not discouraged, he worked during the whole vacation for Mr. Metcalfe for twenty

dollars a month, doing it so satisfactorily that his employer added five dollars to his wages, saying that he had richly deserved it. This, with two weeks in the harvest-field, brought around the time of opening of his second term at the academy.

On his entry upon his second term Mr. Bush decided he must have cheaper board than one dollar a week. He accordingly bought a yard of muslin, made a meal-bag, and with a peck of corn-meal and a quart of molasses commenced boarding himself, which he actually accomplished while he continued at school, at the incredibly low price of thirty-one cents a week.

The following winter he spent in teaching near Owego, N. Y., and in the spring of 1849 came to Pennsylvania, where he taught one year in White Deer valley, in Lycoming County. Here becoming acquainted with the method of teaching geography from Pelton's outline maps, it occurred to him to go to Philadelphia to see the author with a view to become an agent for the sale of the maps.

Pelton employed Mr. Bush a few weeks in writing up the revision of his maps, and while so employed a circumstance occurred which indicated the business composition of Mr. Bush's character, and had a very favorable reflex influence upon his then fortunes. An order came for a set of maps to be delivered at the depot by a certain hour. Pelton went out for a wagon to take them out, but not being able to find one returned, expressing much regret at the disappointment that would ensue to the consignee. Mr. Bush relieved him by saying "he would have them at the depot in time," and then and there shouldered the box, which was six feet long, delivered it in time, and returned with the receipt. Pelton forthwith made him general agent for the sale of his maps in the State, a position which he held until 1856, when he settled in Bellefonte to finish reading for the bar.

Meanwhile, what money he saved he placed in the hands of a cousin, D. B. Colton, of Athens, Pa., as his partner in investments in buildings and lots in that town. His first insight into law practice was looking up the affairs of this concern, which he found utterly insolvent under Colton's management, his earnings, three thousand dollars, gone, and a firm debt of two hundred dollars to pay, leaving him after eight years' struggles where he started in life,—without a dollar.

After reading the prescribed period Mr. Bush was admitted to the Bellefonte bar on the 29th of April, 1857, and commenced practice, giving to his profession his unbounded energy, stimulated by enforced poverty. A Democrat in politics, he had taken a very active part in the campaign of 1856, and in 1857 was appointed mercantile appraiser by the commissioners of the county. Far-sighted as a business man, coupled with a daring disposition, he turned naturally into the real estate business, in which he has made a record as a solid business man, and forgotten almost that he ever was poor.

On the 14th of December, 1858, he was married to Miss Louisa Tomb, daughter of the late George Tomb, Esq., of Jersey Shore, and located permanently at Bellefonte. In 1862 he took the late George M. Yoenum, Esq., into his office as a law partner, declining himself the active practice of law, having enough business interests of his own to occupy his whole time.

As a politician, Mr. Bush has been prominent as an energetic worker without regard to party reward. It may be stated, however, in this connection that his name was presented by the Democracy of Centre County for Congress in 1868, but at Mr. Bush's request it was withdrawn in favor of the candidate named by the Democracy of Clinton County, Hon. L. A. Mackey. In 1876 the Democracy of Centre County again presented the name of Mr. Bush for Congress, and he again desired its withdrawal in favor of Mr. Mackey.

As may be inferred from the incidents of his life, Mr. Bush has been altogether the artificer of his own reputation and fortunes. He has been an intensely busy man all of his life, and has demonstrated in the improvements he has made in Bellefonte his capacity for business upon a large scale. He may be characterized as a man of great administrative ability, quick to think and to decide, pushing with energy to completion whatever he undertakes.

To him the borough of Bellefonte is indebted for its most valuable improvements. In 1865 he commenced the erection of his elegant private residence (a view of which embellishes this volume), in which ideas of luxury and home comforts are notably combined. In the following year he erected what is known as "Bush Arcade" (a view of which also appears), a large brick block on High Street near Spring Creek, one hundred and twenty-seven feet long and sixty feet deep, the third story of which is occupied by a public hall and the Masonic lodge hall.

In 1867 he put up six dwellings, and the next year added the most beautiful and valuable improvement in Bellefonte, the "Bush House," which has a favorable reputation throughout the State. It is located near the passenger depot of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, on an island formed by Spring Creek and the race which conveys water from that stream to the mills below. The building has a front of one hundred and forty-five feet on High Street, with wings of one hundred and twenty feet each. It is built of brick, four stories high, and contains one hundred and twenty-five sleeping apartments, with ample accommodations for three hundred guests. The house is supplied with all modern conveniences, and is thoroughly ventilated. Halls twenty feet wide extend the entire length of the building. Every floor supplied with cold spring water and hot and cold baths.

The parlor is a most attractive room on the second floor, overlooking the swift-running waters of Spring Creek, and within a few rods of the house is the celebrated spring from which the town derived its



James Milliken

name. A cut representing this famous hostelry has been added to the illustrations of this history.

In 1868-69, Mr. Bush also built the fine brick block opposite the "Bush House," and added to the dwellings of the town some fourteen buildings. In 1869 he erected a block of three dwellings on Spring Street, in all twenty-seven. He is consequently without a rival in adding to the natural interests of Bellefonte and Centre County. In order to show their appreciation of Mr. Bush's public spirit, all the leading citizens of Bellefonte on the 4th of May, 1869, joined in a letter of thanks to him and the tender of a public dinner at the Bush House, which Mr. Bush accepted and designated June 1st for the occasion, which passed with great *éclat*.

In 1873, Mr. Bush went to Elizabeth City, N. C., and there with T. Conrow, of Philadelphia, made large purchases of city and country property. This partnership became dissolved by the death of Mr. Conrow in 1882. At Elizabeth City Mr. Bush formed an organization for the purpose of building a railroad from Norfolk, but failing to get Northern capital interested he resigned the presidency in 1875. He, however, again took hold of the project in 1879, and succeeded in forming a syndicate in New York, which built the road, and it was opened through in 1881. Since the completion of this road there is more demand for property, and his investments there, which were a source of much trouble, are likely to prove fortunate. Following his bent for improvements, he built fourteen houses in Elizabeth City in 1881, which, with twelve houses in Bellefonte, and inducing to Bellefonte the gentlemen who with Gen. Beaver have put up the nail-works at Bellefonte, rounds his work up to the date of this history.

JAMES MILLIKEN, ESQ.

The ancestors of James Milliken belonged to the family of that name of which James Milliken, baronet, of Renfrewshire, Scotland, was the head, now merged in the Napier family. The family emigrated to the north of Ireland, and thence one branch emigrated to the United States, settling in Mifflin County.

James Milliken, third son of Foster Milliken, was born in Mifflin County, July 23, 1826. His mother was Nancy Thompson, only daughter of Moses Thompson, of Mifflin County, by his second wife. Foster Milliken was actively engaged in business, and so extended that upon his death, in the prime of life, very little was realized for his widow and her children. James was but four years of age when his father died, but his prudent Christian mother kept her family together as long as she could before sending the boys out to engage in the business of life. James was very young when placed as a clerk with the Messrs. Valentines, of Centre County.

Before Mr. Milliken was of age he was intrusted by the Messrs. Valentines with the agency for the

sale of their iron in the State of New York, and was located for that purpose at Elmira, N. Y., for several years. When this agency closed his uncles, who were leading commercial men of Mifflin County, persuaded him to join them in business at Lewistown, Pa., where he was engaged when the engineers of that grand improvement, the Pennsylvania Railroad, reached Lewistown. Making an acquaintance with John Edgar Thomson, then chief engineer, at the latter's solicitation Mr. Milliken took entire charge of the business of the company at that point for some years.

Not being satisfied with the limited sphere of business at Lewistown, Mr. Milliken removed to Philadelphia in 1850, and engaged in the flour and grain commission business, in the firm of Richardson & Milliken, but after a few years he engaged in a business more suited to his taste, the manufacture of iron. He was associated for a number of years with the firm of Reeves, Buck & Co., which became, and is at present, the Phoenix Iron Company, of Philadelphia and Phoenixville, Chester County, Pa.

While he resided in Philadelphia, Mr. Milliken took an active part in public affairs, and by his persevering ability, intelligence, and high character took a prominent position among the leading men of that city. At the outbreak of the war of 1861 he was especially prominent. He was a member of the Board of Trade, director of several railroad companies, and was one of the originators of the great Union League that did so much in behalf of the country in suppressing the Rebellion. He was made a member of the committee, of which the mayor was chairman, which distributed a bounty of several millions to the volunteers. On the occasion of the great city meeting to take action upon the firing upon Fort Sumter, when excited masses of men surged through the streets, Mr. Milliken mounted a temporary platform in front of the old National Hall and made a remarkably able speech, commencing, "Fellow-citizens,—With this calamity upon us we have ceased to be Republicans, we have ceased to be Democrats; we have ceased knowing party lines or recognizing party ties, for in this trying hour, as patriots and citizens, we should rise above them all, and stand firm for our country, and for a government, for ourselves."

In this vein he dwelt at length upon the issues forced upon us by the Rebellion, and when he closed a mass of men that blocked Market Street as far as the eye could reach made response to his patriotism in cheers that resounded far and wide upon the midnight air through the city.

Mr. Milliken's excessive labor in business and in public affairs told powerfully upon his health, and by the time the war closed he had to retire altogether from business. He then devoted a number of years to study and travel. Diligent in everything he did, he traveled several times over most of the countries of Europe, also spending two winters in the tropics, one in Spain and Italy and one in Egypt. He crossed the

great Arabian desert, scaled Mount Sinai, visited the ancient city of Petra. Subsequently he traveled through the Holy Land, Greece, and Turkey, and more recently passed one winter in Mexico.

The straitened circumstances of the family deprived Mr. Milliken of even a common-school education, and, of course, classical training. Nevertheless he has acquired several foreign languages, and the present fluency of his style and his force of diction are on that account surprising, and indicate him to be a man of genius and brain power.

His address in the State Convention May 10, 1882, in nominating Gen. James A. Beaver as the Republican candidate for Governor, has been described by the public press of the day as "a model, and one of the most eloquent ever delivered in a political body of that character." Mr. Milliken is the author of several brochures, to be found in the public libraries of New York and Philadelphia, notably, "A Tour of Travel in Lower Egypt and the Desert of Sinai;" "A Voyager's Letters from Mexico," etc., etc.

His characteristic as a business man was never to enter upon any work his head and heart did not approve, consequently he never relinquished anything he set out to do. An example of this was his resuscitation of a prominent railway and coal company of Philadelphia, whose fortunes seemed to be abandoned by nearly all deeply interested in it. Resisted even by many whose interests he was serving, he fought its officers in court and out of court, and made the corporation one entitled to the confidence of the people. At the close of the controversy the stockholders presented Mr. Milliken, as a testimonial, stock of the company and a service of silver, of value altogether of ten thousand dollars. He declined the stock, but accepted the silver service as a souvenir of their regard.

On the death of M. T. Milliken, his older brother, in 1871, his good mother was left without a home, and Mr. Milliken gave up his residence in Philadelphia and again became a citizen of Centre County, that he might be a companion to his mother and a sister, where he has since resided, greatly honored by all who know him.

He has been one of the successful men of our times. Standing in the first rank in every relation of life, and in his life and character exemplifying the fullest illustration of the advice of the celebrated bishop of England, who, on being asked by a noble lord what he should give his son to enable him to get on in the world, replied, "Give him poverty and parts."

CALVIN M. BOWER, ESQ.

Calvin M. Bower, Esq., a member of the Bellefonte bar, was born in Haines township, near Woodward village, April 20, 1849. Jacob Bower, the first settler of that name in Haines township in 1791, was his

great-grandfather. Mr. Bower's father is Jacob Bower, Jr., of that township, and his mother is a daughter of Jacob Motz, of the old Motz family, which first settled where Woodward now stands.

His education was received at the common schools, whence he was transferred to Aaronsburg Academy, and then to Union Seminary in New Berlin. He commenced the study of law in the office of Orvis & Alexander, Oct. 17, 1871, was admitted to the bar Dec. 5, 1873, and on the 1st of January, 1874, became a member of the law firm of his preceptors. By the elevation of Judge Orvis to the bench the firm was dissolved, and April 16, 1874, the law-firm of Alexander & Bower succeeded, commanding ever since a large and important practice.

Mr. Bower was married, June 9, 1874, to Miss Ella E., daughter of John Moyer, late of Aaronsburg, deceased. Appreciating Mr. Bower's character and standing in his native county, the Reformed Synod of the United States in 1882 elected him one of the trustees of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster.

THOMAS RENICK HAYES, M.D.

Thomas Renick Hayes, M.D., was born in Union County, July 1, 1839. The ancestor of the family, Patrick Hayes, was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1705, and settled in Derry township, now Dauphin County, in 1725, where he died Jan. 31, 1790, and with his wife lies buried in the old Derry churchyard. Their second son, Robert Hayes, was born in 1733, married Margaret Wray, of Derry, March 25, 1762. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and died Jan. 6, 1809.

Robert Hayes' oldest son, John Hayes, Esq., was the well-known deputy surveyor of Northumberland County, and afterwards of Union; in the former capacity he made many surveys in the eastern end of Centre County. John Hayes, Esq., was born in 1765. In 1786 he came to Buffalo valley (Union County now), and married in 1796 Margaret, daughter of Capt. William Gray, who resided on the river about one-half mile above Lewisburg. John Hayes' father (Robert) bought the Andrew Forster farm above Mifflinburg in 1790, which at his death was purchased by his son John. Robert Goodlow Harper Hayes, father of Dr. Hayes, was John Hayes', Esq., oldest son, and was born in 1797, and was married to Esther Renick Forster, Dec. 27, 1827. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church in Buffalo valley nineteen years, resided on the old farm of his grandfather and father, and died there May 2, 1854. His wife died Aug. 2, 1856.

Their son, Dr. T. R. Hayes, was educated at Academia, Juniata Co., under Professor J. H. Shumaker, whence he entered sophomore class, Lafayette College. He was graduated at Chicago Medical College in 1864, and practiced successfully at Oconomowoc, Wis., nearly five years. In 1870 he located in



C. M. Jones



Wm. A. Thomas



R. M. Hunt



Thos. R. Hayes, M.D.

the practice of medicine at Bellefonte, and was married Dec. 28, 1871, to Miss Sarah B., daughter of the late Hon. H. N. McAllister. Dr. Hayes stands deservedly high in his profession, and is at present president of the Centre County Medical Society, of which he was an original member at its organization in 1876. He is also vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. As a citizen, he has contributed substantially to the interests of Bellefonte in the erection of elegant dwellings; he is a director of the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association, and also of the First National Bank of Bellefonte.

Adhering to the faith of his ancestors for many generations back, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, active and zealous for its prosperity, leading the adult Bible class, and as one of the trustees of the church at Bellefonte careful of its finances.

ROBERT L. DARTT, M.D.

Robert L. Dartt, M.D., who occupies a prominent place as a physician in Bellefonte, was born in Wellsboro', Tioga Co., Pa. He graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his degree, March 10, 1875. He settled in Bellefonte, where his learning and assiduous attention to business have been appreciated, and he has obtained a very liberal patronage. He erected a beautiful residence upon Allegheny Street, adjoining the Episcopal Church, and married a daughter of the late John D. Leib, of Bellefonte. Mrs. Dartt is a great-granddaughter of Hon. Andrew Gregg, who for nearly one-third of a century took such a commanding position in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States.

WILLIAM A. THOMAS.

William A. Thomas, who was for so many years so prominently engaged in the business of iron manufacture in Centre County, was a native of West Whiteland township, Chester County, and was born April 5, 1795. He was the youngest son of the fourth Richard Thomas.

The ancestor, Richard Ap Thomas, of Whitford Garden, Flintshire, North Wales, July 21, 1681, purchased a grant or location of five thousand acres in Chester valley, came over in William Penn's first migration, and came to where Philadelphia now stands with an only son, Richard, and died there in 1683. Richard (2d) being but eleven years of age, and the estate passing into trustees, the grant was never all located; however, one part, some six hundred acres, now embraces part of the county-seat (West Chester), and others were located advantageously in the Great valley. Richard (2d) returned to Wales for a short time, and subsequently married Grace Atherton, an English maiden, and settled in the Great valley (1711), on one of his places called Calamornshirk, in West Whiteland township, where

he died in 1744, and is buried in the Malin graveyard. He left issue one son, Richard (born April 22, 1713, died Sept. 22, 1754), and four daughters, Hannah (married James Mendenhall), Mary (married John Harrison, of Birdsboro', Pa.), Grace (married Thomas Stalker, of East Caln), Elizabeth (married Jonathan Howell, of Philadelphia).

Richard (3d) married Phoebe Ashbridge, and left issue, Richard and George, and daughters Lydia, Grace, Hannah (married John, William, Joseph Trimble).

Richard (4th), born Dec. 30, 1744, inherited land in West Whiteland, and married Tamazine Downing, of Downingtown. He left a large family, of which Richard (5th) was the oldest, and William A. the youngest.

William A. worked at his father's mill, and when only seventeen years old rented a mill on Beaver Creek, above Downingtown. In 1815 his elder brother Jacob came to Centre County with the Valentine brothers, and together they rented the Dunlop estate, works, and iron interests. Jacob Thomas, however, returned to Chester County and died, and thereupon (in 1817) William A. Thomas came up and took his place, and thus became identified ever afterward with the Valentines. William A. Thomas first went down and took charge of Washington Iron-Works, Clinton County, to ascertain whether they could be run successfully. The history of the Valentine business and enterprises is given elsewhere, and need not be repeated. In 1827, Mr. Thomas, in connection with Isaac Miller, etc., leased Mill Hall Iron-Works, Clinton County. In 1829, Howard Iron-Works were built; Richard Thomas, a nephew of William A., being of the firm with Messrs. Harris, but William A. Thomas soon became a leading partner. In 1829 he purchased Willow Bank, at Bellefonte, following this in 1833 with the purchase of the valuable water-power, mills, etc., of Smith's heirs.

From this time forward Mr. Thomas was so variously connected with the business interests of the county, so actively concerned in advancing its material prosperity by public improvements,—turnpikes, canal, railroads, in the development of its bituminous coal region,—his further biography would be a mere repetition of what will be found in those connections in the preceding history. As a business man, he had no superior in ability and enterprise in Central Pennsylvania, and has left the impress of his ability in the training he gave some of our most distinguished business men.

William A. Thomas married in August, 1817, Elizabeth Miller (born Sept. 23, 1793). Their surviving children are Jacob V. Thomas and Isaac Thomas. W. A. Thomas, Jr., was killed by a fall down a mine bank, Oct. 26, 1865. W. A. Thomas, Sr., died Dec. 4, 1866; his widow on the 16th of June, 1879. She was a daughter of Reuben Miller and Tamazine Valentine. They were both leading members of the Society of Friends.

EDMUND J. PRUNER.

Edmund J. Pruner was born in Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., on the 22d day of February, 1840. His ancestors on the paternal side were of German, on the maternal of Scotch-Irish extraction. The Pruners came from Germany during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled on Manhattan Island, N. Y., from whence they removed to Lebanon County, Pa. The great-grandfather of Edmund J. was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, also served with Gen. Wayne, and was with him at the battle of Paoli. His son, Peter Pruner, married a Miss Wolf, and about the year 1800 settled in Brush valley, where he followed his trade of milling. To them were born two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, David I. Pruner, was born near Wolf's Store in 1804, and became a carpenter. He married Miss Sally Denny, daughter of Philip and Margaret (McCauley) Denny. Miss McCauley was a descendant of the old and prominent Scotch-Irish family of that name who lived in County Antrim, on the line between Ireland and Scotland. Philip Denny left England in the ship "Roebuck," of which an elder brother was commander, and landed in the New World prior to the Revolution, in which war he served on the side of the colonies, also with Gen. Wayne at Paoli. Some time after the close of the war he settled in Centre County near Bellefonte, where he died in 1818. After his marriage, David I. Pruner made his home in Bellefonte, where he worked at his trade and as a contractor, building some of the finest houses in the borough at that time, many of which are still standing. He was a Democrat, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace, his first appointment as such being from Governor David R. Porter. About the year 1854 he bought a large tract of land on the Moshannon Creek in Clearfield County, on which he laid out the village of Osceola. He was the head of the firm of D. I. Pruner & Co., and was largely interested in the lumber business of Clearfield County. The railroad in Philipsburg had not then been built, and there was no cheap and ready transportation for the immense lumber interests of Clearfield and the northern part of Centre Counties. Mr. Pruner secured the co-operation of Governor Curtin, Judge Hale, John M. Hale, Governor Morgan, of New York, and others, and a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature asking for a charter for a railroad from Tyrone to Osceola. The bill did not become a law, but at the next session a charter was granted for the Tyrone, Clearfield and Erie Railroad. Mr. Pruner was one of the directors of the road, and through the efforts of the parties named above it was graded as far as Philipsburg, Pa. It was finally sold on a mortgage and bought by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who at once proceeded to complete and put the road in running order. To Mr. and Mrs. Pruner were born eight children, viz., Maggie, Mary, William, Daniel, Edmund J., Joseph, Robert M., and Sally. Mr. Pruner died in Bellefonte in 1880. Daniel Pruner served for a time in the Eleventh United States Infantry, from which he was promoted to a lieutenantancy in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He died in 1864 of disease contracted in the army. Joseph D. Pruner served in Gen. Sickles' brigade, and for a time in the Signal Corps. Robert M. enlisted before he was seventeen years old in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, afterwards in the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He met his death by accident on the railroad in August, 1882.

When fifteen years old, Edmund J. Pruner started out to earn his own living. He worked at whatever he could get to do until 1855, when he went to Philadelphia. He arrived there with but little money, and for a time experienced many difficulties, but, nothing daunted, he still held on in his determination to make his way in the world. He finally obtained employment as a clerk in a dry-goods and notion store, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Tyrone and entered into the mercantile business. Two years after he built on Main Street near the Juniata River the building he still owns, which was then one of the best in town. Soon after this he engaged in the lumber business in the Bald Eagle valley, where he owned and operated several steam saw-mills. During the war he furnished the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies with large quantities of lumber for building cars, locomotives, and bridges, and also supplied the United States government with a considerable quantity. The lumber used in constructing the first engines sent from the United States to Russia was furnished by him. Mr. Pruner was one of the original stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with Jay Cooke and others, and he took a prominent part in the early completion of the railroads centering at Tyrone. He also helped to open up the first bituminous coal-mines operated in Clearfield and Centre Counties, and the company of which he was a member, the Osceola Coal Company, introduced the bituminous coal of the Clearfield region into the Eastern cities, and was the first shipper of coal over the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. He is an ardent Republican, but has never sought office, and has held only minor ones in the town in which he resides. As a business man, he has been very successful, a fact due to his untiring energy and force of character. In 1871 he retired from business in Tyrone, and passes most of his time in New York and Philadelphia, where he has business connections.



E. J. Pruner
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John Blair Linn,

JOHN DUNLOP SHUGERT, ESQ.

J. Dunlop Shugert was born in Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., June 26, 1837; he was the eldest in the family of four children of Samuel T. and Deborah M. (Dunlop) Shugert.

His grandfather, Joseph B. Shugert, came to Bellefonte from Chester County. He was a surveyor and followed that occupation for many years, being an exceedingly correct and competent official. On the 7th of June, 1824, he was appointed deputy surveyor of Centre County, which office he held for six years. He was also for a number of years principal of the Bellefonte Academy, and was called to fill various offices of public trust; his wife was a Miss Mendenhall, by whom he had a large family.

Hon. S. T. Shugert, their second child, was born in Bellefonte, Feb. 20, 1809, and married Deborah M., daughter of John and Eliza (Findley) Dunlop. Her father, John Dunlop, was a very extensive manufacturer of iron, owning the works now owned by Valentine & Co., Washington Works, etc., who was killed by the caving in of a mine-bank; and her grandfather, Col. James Dunlop, of the Continental army of 1776. S. T. Shugert is a veteran editor, having been the editor of the *Centre Democrat* almost half a century. He is at present editor and proprietor of the *Centre Democrat*, which he re-established some three years ago. In 1844 he went to Washington City to occupy a position in the Patent Office, and before the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term, Mr. Shugert became acting commissioner of patents. In 1868, Mr. Shugert had a majority in the district for State senator, but partisan influence unseated him. In 1875 he was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, serving two years.

J. Dunlop Shugert, Esq., was educated in the schools of Bellefonte, and at the early age of fifteen received an appointment as clerk in the prothonotary's office of Centre County under John T. Hoover, and soon after commenced reading law in the office of Hon. Samuel Linn, and Feb. 2, 1860, was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened a law-office in Bellefonte, and for two years devoted himself energetically to the practice of his profession. Upon the election of Dr. J. B. Mitchell to the office of county treasurer, Mr. Shugert took charge of the business of the office, and continued in that position during Dr. Mitchell's term and that of his successor, John Shannon, Esq. Upon the expiration of Mr. Shannon's term, Mr. Shugert became his successor, filling the office of county treasurer during the years 1866 and 1867. Mr. Shugert's administration of the financial affairs of the county was exceedingly satisfactory, and the records of the office furnish ample evidence of his ability as an accountant, and of his thorough system of business in the most important office of the county, its transactions so seriously affecting land titles within the county.

On the 6th of January, 1868, when the Centre

County Banking Company was organized, Mr. Shugert was elected cashier, and has filled that position with signal ability ever since; and to Mr. Shugert's extensive knowledge of the business men and interests of Centre County, his good judgment in investments, his knowledge of land titles, his constant and undivided attention at his post, the company is without doubt indebted for its unvarying prosperity as a financial institution.

Mr. Shugert has devoted much time and labor to projects for the development of the resources of Centre County, and to bringing to the notice of business men the riches that lie buried in our soil. All the railroad enterprises tending to benefit the county have received his earnest support, and to him we are mainly indebted for a thorough geological survey of the county, which has done so much to attract the attention of capitalists to the iron and coal deposits within our borders. Mr. Shugert's prudent foresight was evinced in selecting one of the best of sites in the borough for the erection of a new bank building long before the company was ready to build, and his good taste, liberality, and judgment are amply evidenced in the bank building itself, which is a model for its convenience and security,—an architectural adornment of the borough, and a judicious investment of funds, in that the rent of its store and rooms pays the interest of the whole investment.

J. Dunlop Shugert was married Dec. 23, 1869, to Mary S., daughter of Dr. John M. McCoy, deceased, who after achieving an enviable reputation as a practitioner of medicine, engaged in the manufacture of iron at Milesburg Iron-Works, and built up one of the most noted industries of the county. By the death of Dr. McCoy his son Frank and J. Dunlop Shugert have become the controlling managers of this interest, which is attended to with their united energy and ability.

Mr. Shugert has four children living,—John McCoy Shugert, Frank McCoy Shugert, Jean Steward, and Kate Dunlop; Deborah M. and William F. are deceased.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.

John Blair Linn was born at Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., Oct. 15, 1831, and inherited his inclination to genealogy and local history from his father, James F. Linn, Esq. (deceased), whose memoranda and newspaper files were the sources from which much of whatever is valuable in the "Annals of Buffalo Valley" was derived. He was prepared for college at the Lewisburg Academy by John Robinson, Esq., now of the Philadelphia bar, and entered Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., in May, 1846, where he graduated in 1848, with the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, president judge of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield Counties.

He read law in his father's office at Lewisburg, and was admitted to the bar of Union County, Sept. 16, 1851. In 1852 and 1853 he practiced in Sullivan

County, Pa., where he was elected district attorney, but returned to Lewisburg in 1854, where he practiced law until his removal to Centre County in April, 1871. April 10, 1873, he was appointed by Hon. M. S. Quay Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Governor Hartranft in his annual message, Jan. 7, 1874, having recommended the publication of a second series of Pennsylvania Archives, Mr. Linn and W. H. Egle, M.D., were appointed editors, and under Hon. M. S. Quay's supervision twelve volumes were issued. In 1877, Mr. Linn published his "Annals of Buffalo Valley" (six hundred and twenty pages), a local work embracing the history of Union County mainly. May 15, 1878, upon the resignation of Col. Quay, Mr. Linn was commissioned by Governor Hartranft Secretary of the Commonwealth, and under his direction the volume entitled "Duke of York's Laws, 1676-82, and Laws of the Province, 1682-1700," was compiled and edited by Stoughton George, Benjamin M. Nead, Esq., and Hon. Thomas McCamant.

HAMMON SECHLER.

Hammon Sechler, of the firm of Sechler & Co., came from Williamsport, Pa., to Bellefonte in the spring of 1868, and commenced business on Allegheny Street by opening the first regular grocery- and provision-store ever started in Bellefonte, this being the first attempt to conduct the grocery business upon its own merits in Bellefonte. It was by many considered a wild venture, and not a few prophesied cer-

tain failure. But by energy, industry, and integrity the firm soon gained the confidence and good will of the people of Centre County.

In the spring of 1869 the business was moved to its present location, No. 66 High Street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, in a large new store-room in the Bush House Block, then just completed. Since that time there has been no partnership in the firm, the business being conducted by Hammon Sechler, trading under the firm-name of Sechler & Co.

With the increased facilities and advantages of the new location the business grew rapidly.

During the summer of 1877 the store-room No. 68 High Street (next door) was leased and a meat-market established.

This branch of the business was also a success from the beginning.

The firm were not only the pioneers in the grocery business, but have always been and promise to continue the leading house in that line in Bellefonte.

Their complete stock of fancy and staple groceries, fruits, and confectionery, with their well-stocked meat-market in the adjoining room, make their place a complete depot for families' supplies.

In the extent of their business, the variety and quality of the goods they handle, and the excellent order in which their stock and store is kept, will compare very favorably with stores in the same line of business in our larger cities.

The firm are enterprising, are liberal advertisers, and their future prospects very encouraging.

CHAPTER LXIII.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

BENNER TOWNSHIP, so named from one of Centre County's most distinguished pioneers, joins Spring on the west, Union and Spring on the north, Patton, Harris, and College on the south, Spring and Potter on the east, and Patton and Union on the west. The township was erected at April term, 1853. In 1875 a corner of the southern portion was detached and set off to the newly-created township of College. Nittany Mountain lies on the southeast, and Muncy Mountain on the northern border. Otherwise the township is rolling. Spring Creek and Buffalo Run pass through the township. On the former there is a good water-power. Logan's Branch rises in Benner, in what is known as the Blue Spring. Ore is found in some places, and at an early day was mined to some extent.

The First Surveys.—The earliest survey made along Buffalo Run in Benner township was the George Gabriel, noted as seven miles from the Nest, and including a place known by the name of the Old Buffalo Lick application of April 3, 1769, surveyed by Thomas Smith, June 7, 1770, now owned by Mrs. John B. Linn. North of it James Resides laid a warrant Feb. 27, 1812. East of it was the Hugh Means, surveyed in 1788, and belonging to Galbraith Knox as early as October, 1792; next east of Hugh Means was the John Hendricks warrant of same date, Dec. 7, 1774, surveyed in 1788; and next east of John Hendricks the Andrew Boggs warrant, March 24, 1775, surveyed Nov. 20, 1793, on which John Boggs (sheriff) settled, long known as the Vandyke farm, part owned now by Mr. Henderson; south and southwest of the George Gabriel were laid what was called the iron companies land warrants of July 1, 1784, in names of Benjamin Davis (old Judge Marshall's place), now owned by William Tate, Benjamin Hunter Myers, etc., surveyed Nov. 22, 1784; west of George Gabriel was the John Shanks, surveyed Oct. 28, 1770, now owned by Col. Robert McFarlane, surveyed by Thomas Smith, deputy surveyor of Cumberland County. Michael Shanks' next west was surveyed at the same time, and the Michael Greiter (Kephart farms, Fillmore, etc.). The Indian path is marked running south through the Michael Greiter, towards the end of Nittany Mountain.

Dec. 5, 1774, Hawkins Boone took out warrants for twenty-three locations, which are returned as surveyed in October, 1775. Elijah Weed, Henry Barr, Uriah Woolman (now William F. Reynolds' farm), Henry Berkey, and Benjamin Catherell, two last just north of Oak Hall; Dennis McGlattin, north of Centre Furnace; Cornelius Conerly, on which Centre Furnace is situated; and Joseph Barr, west of Cornelius Conerly; Hawkins Boone, three Cooper tracts, etc.; also the five tracts, Isaac Catherell (Housersville),

Caleb Jones, Christopher Binks, William Lippincott, and John Gill (Jacob Houser's and Gen. Benner's land, latter known as Rock Forge). Boone, who was a captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, was killed at Fort Freeland, July 26, 1779, and his interest in these five tracts became vested finally in Josiah Matlack, who sold to Houser and Benner. This part of the country about Rock, as said by one of the judges of the Supreme Court in *Lauman vs. Thomas*, 4 Binney, 51, was notoriously covered by surveys. The John Hubley and Michael Hubley warrants of April 27, 1774, surveyed by Lewis Lewis, May 21, 1774, were where William Lippincott and John Gill were placed. The Michael Troy and Ludwig Kaercher warrants were both where the Binks and Jones are. Adam Guier was laid where the Jones warrant was laid, and an older survey in the name of John Robinson interfered with Jones and Binks and Catherell. The explanation is, Lewis Lewis, a deputy under Lukens, surveyed the Hubleys, and when Boone, who was a surveyor himself under Lukens, laid his warrants, he did not know Lewis had been there. Cornelius Atkinson, whose deposition was taken in 1798, says that, in company with Hawkins Boone, William Hammond, and Mansfield Koontz, they went to Spring Creek at the end of Nittany Mountain, hunted up the land and corner of Reuben Haines from a draft they had, and started at the lower end of Haines,¹ and ran along the land up towards Nittany Mountain as far as our line ran, altered our course and ran down the mountain, and took up as much land as we thought would make twelve or fifteen hundred acres, then we altered our course towards Spring Creek, crossed the creek, went up the creek, and recrossed to the place of beginning. Knew nothing of Lewis Lewis being a surveyor at that time, and saw no marks or signs of any other surveys. Gen. Benner gained the case before the jury, but the Supreme Court reversed, and he finally bought the Hubley warrants.

Early Reminiscences.—The Treaster family of this county, the members of which were once noted

¹ By Haines land he means the Joseph Hopkins warrant and survey of 1767, whose west line was north of Centre Furnace. North of Rock lay the surveys under warrants of July 1, 1784, C. Gettig, etc., formerly Col. Samuel Miles. East of Rock, including Gen. Benner's lower forge, the land was taken up in 1794 by Thomas Evans, south of which is the Moses Boggs warrant, surveyed in 1806. Then came the Wistar warrant of 1774. John Fries surveyed in 1784. In the eastern portion of Benner, the old Logan Furnace tract, was the Lindsay Coates warrant of 13th of January, 1775, surveyed Nov. 20, 1785, by Lewis Lewis. The township line between Benner and Spring townships runs through the old stone house, leaving the old furnace in Spring. A corner of Benner and Spring is the southeast corner of Lindsay Coates, on the turnpike under a stone fence. South of the Lindsay Coates is the Isaac Connelly warrant, 5th of July, 1784, surveyed 31st of August, 1784, and at the southeast corner of the latter another Isaac Connelly, taken up by him March 28, 1788, on which is Blue Spring and the J. D. Shugert farm. Charles Drum, a warrant surveyed Sept. 19, 1784, patented to Isaac Connelly, lies immediately west of the Isaac Connelly last named, south of which are the William Connelly and James Harris warrants of 1800 and 1805. South of the William Connelly and Isaac Connelly lies Judge Larimer place, on the Henry Miller warrant of July 19, 1773, surveyed Sept. 8, 1775, and patented 9th of April, 1795, to H. McNair.

for their great bodily strength and fighting proclivities, and who associated very extensively with the Indians of their time, were very interesting people to talk to, and their recollections of the olden time, when the Cornplanter tribe of Indians used to call to see the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, on the old Larimer farm, about five miles from Bellefonte, and one from Pleasant Gap, are highly entertaining. Many years ago Thomas and George Treaster gave a statement of some of their early recollections to an old friend of ours, which our readers will find worth reading. Thomas said, "Our entire family was born and raised on the farm now owned by the heirs of James Larimer, deceased. I can recollect before the old road was made from Lancaster to Erie. The route of that road ran along or rather followed the old Indian path from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh." The old pack-horse path is visible at the present time on part of the farm now owned by J. G. Larimer, of Pleasant Gap. Its course was from over the mountain, near the east end of the farm, leading to the Larimer spring; from that down the hollow, passing through the Robert Kendall farm, on to the Logan Camp, near where the present buildings are erected on the J. D. Shugert farm, known as the Blue Spring farm, the graveyard up at the Larimer farm, and on the ground now known as the sink-hole field, Thomas Treaster pointing out the exact location. George Treaster said that the first hotel that was built on the old road was erected on the exact ground on which are the present buildings on the Shugert farm. It was built by Daniel Dunlap, of Lancaster, in 1784, who was an uncle of Capt. James Dunlap, now living in Pine Grove, this county. At that house the military "reviews" were held, the people coming from a distance of over fifty miles, carrying their provisions in knapsacks. Mr. Daniel Dunlap, who was a very eccentric man, died at a very advanced age in Boalsburg. He told a friend in 1834 that he then had his handspike and "gambrel-sticks" which he had brought from Lancaster fifty years prior to that date. Mr. Treaster said his father had cleared two acres in the old Larimer farm meadow some years before the Revolutionary war, and about three acres on what was then called the "Bald Hill," being a distance of about forty rods from the meadow. Thomas and George said they could well remember seeing the Cornplanter tribe calling to see their old friend Logan. There are still some few of the old chestnut rails on this same piece of meadow, said to be the first that were made at the time the ground was cleared. Old George Treaster said that there was one thing very strange to his father, and that was that the Indians could go up on the "Bald Hill," as it was called, and get lead ore, but that his father never could find the hidden place.

Adjoining Isaac Connelly and the Treaster was the clearing of Alexander Adams. The entrance of Gen.

Philip Benner upon the field as one of the settlers of Centre County was an interesting and important incident in the history of the township. In 1793 he had completed his arrangements for a change of residence from Chester County to Mifflin County, and accordingly moved westward with supplies and a company of workmen. For a considerable portion of the way a road had to be cut, and when the end of the journey was reached the hardy band of pioneers found themselves upon the shores of Spring Creek, at the spot now occupied as the home of Henry Benner. Their first dinner there was eaten under a tree, whose stump still stands on the creek bank. Among the men who came out with Gen. Benner were Thomas Waddle (his manager), Conrad Reemy, Mordecai Benner, Evan Williams, and Isaac Jones. Thomas Waddle exercised a general management of Gen. Benner's business interests, and as a leading spirit in iron-making on Spring Creek was a conspicuous figure. He married a daughter of Gen. Benner, and left at his death many descendants. The name of Waddle is borne to-day by many worthy citizens of Centre County. Conrad Reemy was an ex-Revolutionary soldier. He built a log cabin at Rock, and for some time kept a boarding-house for Gen. Benner's hands. Evan Williams was a millwright and forge-builder. He built the mills and forges for Gen. Benner, and did similar work for others in various parts of Centre County. He made Rock Forge his home until 1801, and after that lived at Lemont, where he died in 1857. Isaac Jones, the millwright, with whom Evan Williams learned his trade in Chester County, probably came out with Gen. Benner, but did not take an active part in events of the time. Twenty-four hours after his arrival at Rock (so named by him because of the rocky hills thereabout) Gen. Benner had erected a log cabin, and two days afterwards his wife joined him, having come out under escort of a second body of workmen.

Purposing to embark in the manufacture of iron as soon as he reached Rock, Gen. Benner erected a forge on the bank of the creek near his house. The foundations of the old forge, as well as the old race, may yet be seen.

He built at the forge a log grist-mill, and presently built a second forge about a mile below the location of the first one. To distinguish them the locations of the forges were known respectively as Upper and Lower Rock. About midway between the two forges he erected a saw-mill and stone grist-mill. The foundations of the latter, as well as portions of the old super-structure, are contained in the present Reynolds mill that occupies the same site. Gen. Benner put up a furnace at the grist-mill location, and supplied it with ore from his own lands, within which lay ore deposits in abundance. At Lower Rock he built also a rolling-mill, slitting-mill, and nail-factory, and at the same time carried on two forges, a rolling- and slitting-mill, nail-factory, saw- and grist-

mill, besides conducting extensive farming operations. The first iron he manufactured he packed on horses over the mountains to Pittsburgh. Transportation cost him seventy-five dollars a ton, but as iron brought in Pittsburgh as high as two hundred and fifty dollars a ton there remained a liberal margin for profit. Despite the great cost, therefore, of producing iron, the business paid handsomely.

Gen. Benner depended upon the pack-horse route for some years in transporting his iron to market. Later, when the turnpike made travel easier, six-horse teams conveyed the metal to its destination westward, while to other markets the route covered turnpike and river to Louisville, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The log cabin erected the very day he reached Rock served as his home until 1812, and within it six of his children were born. The stone mansion was considered an aristocratic affair for its day, and is, indeed, to-day a handsome, substantial structure. Upon a tablet let into its front is the date-mark "1812," and the letters R. B. (Ruth Benner), P. B. (Philip Benner), and R. I. W. (Rock Iron-Works).

There was a local character at Rock named Sam Hildebrand, who was brought out by Gen. Benner to do the shoemaking for the little community about the works. At Rock also he ended his days. There were also Enoch Evans, a carpenter, and Patrick McDonald, a stonemason. It was the latter who superintended the erection of Gen. Benner's stone mansion in 1812. He rented one of Gen. Benner's farms, and died there.

All the clothes in these early times worn at Rock were made by the women of the settlement. They pulled the flax, bleached, scutched, and hackled it, and then sent it to the weavers. The same service they performed with the wool. The mainstay for the table was wild game, of which the woods were full. There were bears, panthers, and wolves in such plenitude that no man thought of going out after dark without the protecting companionship of a gun, and as a rule no man allowed himself to travel alone after nightfall, if he could avoid it. Boots and shoes were luxuries. Men and women went unshod save in the season of cold, and when journeys to church had to be made, shoes were carried by hand until the church-door was reached, so that the precious articles might be saved to all the wear possible to get out of them. Tow-cloth and linen formed the material for everyday and Sunday wear, the distinguishing embellishment of a Sunday suit being a stripe or stripes of yellow color, made with the native dye of walnut.

Martin, Jacob, George, and Michael Meese, four brothers living in Lebanon County, received from their father to be equally divided between them a tract of something more than eight hundred acres of land lying within the present limits of Benner township. Within that tract lies the Blue Spring, whence rises Logan's Branch.

Jacob lived a bachelor, and died at the house of his brother George. Martin married a daughter of George Rhinehart, of Penn's valley, and lived on his old farm until his death in 1851. He had ten children, of whom ten are living. Those now living in the county are Martin Meese, in Benner; Catharine Miller, of Spring, and Margaret Ruble, of Potter. Martin Meese built in 1829 a grist-mill on Logan's Branch, now carried on by Christian Dale. The stone house near by and occupied by Henry Sampsell was built by Meese in 1829.

William Adams, with his wife and step-son, William Marshall, came from Ireland to America in 1794. On board the ship were twenty-three children, among whom a smallpox epidemic prevailed. Of the twenty-three only William Marshall and one other child escaped death. In 1795, Mr. Adams located in Brush valley, and, being by occupation a weaver, set up a shop there. In 1796 he moved to Centre Furnace, and in 1798 to what is now Benner township, where he leased of Gen. Benner the place now known as the Wilson farm, lying on Buffalo Run. Adams resided in Benner until 1831, when he moved to the intersection of the Philadelphia and Erie and Snow Shoe pikes, and kept toll-gate there for many years. He died in Union township at the house of Jesse Adams. Two of his daughters married men named Adams, but, singular to relate, neither was related to the other, nor related to his bride. One of his sons was killed by a lightning stroke in 1821. In 1798, when Adams came to Benner, Peter Denney was on the present Henderson place, Galbraith Knox on the Whitman place, and James Resides on the present farm of Philip Resides, his son, who was born there in 1811. William Marshall, the step-son of William Adams, married in 1820 one of the daughters of Joseph Williams, the jailer at Bellefonte, and located on the McFarlane farm, on Buffalo Run. In 1832 he lived at Roopsburg, and until 1834 freighted goods between Centre County and Pittsburgh. He died in Benner in 1863. John Etters, a Berks County man, came shortly after the year 1800 to what is now College township, where he died in 1840. In 1835 his son David settled on Buffalo Run, in Patton township.

The Fishburns of Dauphin County were noted as long-lived. Philip died in his ninety-sixth year, and his brother Ludwig in his ninetieth. Philip's son Jacob came to Spring township in 1833, and settled in the woods upon the place now occupied by J. H. Fishburn, in Benner township. Before 1833 the farm was occupied by William Harris. Jacob Fishburn is still living close to the old farm, in his eighty-fifth year. George Straub settled near him in 1845. A year after John Hoy came from Marion township, and settled upon a tract of six hundred acres now owned in part by his son Hezekiah, and first improved by Jacob Hawk. John Hoy died in Bellefonte in the fall of 1863. He was born in Marion township, to which section his father migrated from

Union County about the year 1800. John Rishel, who resides now upon a part of the old Hoy tract, came from Penn's valley in 1851, and until 1854 worked at Brockerhoff's mill in Spring.

Robert Hunter, now a resident of Benner, moved to his present abode in 1850, which is said to have been first improved by Peter Pruner. Mr. Hunter was born in Ferguson township in 1793, on the Slab Cabin Branch. Andrew Hunter, his father, was a Bucks County tanner, and at an early day located in Ferguson, where he followed farming. He was with Washington in the Revolutionary war, and served through the campaign. Robert Hunter was one of eleven children. In 1815 he left Ferguson and lived on a rented farm owned by Jonathan Henderson, and lying in Patton township on Buffalo Run. That was his home from 1815 to 1850. He married the daughter of James Newell, the manager for the Pattons of Centre Furnace. Robert Hunter is the only one living of his father's eleven children. He is nearing his ninetieth year, and is pretty hearty. When he entered upon the life of a farmer in 1815, Thomas McPherson, David Fulton, and James Resides were neighbors to him on Buffalo Run. Between Hunter's and Bellefonte the highway lay through an endless stretch of forest, with forest pretty much all around. David Fulton lived on the present John Armagost place, and had on the run what was known as a "thundergust mill."

John Armagost came from Penn's valley in 1832, and rented of Gen. Benner the present Armagost farm. On the mountain lived Peter Denney's widow. William Brower lived on the John Eckley place. Caleb Kephart came from Barre to Rock Forge, and entered the service of Gen. Philip Benner. He married Gen. Benner's second daughter, and died in 1833 on the farm in Patton township now owned by his son Caleb. Of his twelve children six are living, Caleb, J. M., Mrs. Agnew Sellers, and Philip B. residing in Centre County. The farm now occupied by J. M. Kephart was first improved by Paulser Sellers, who at an early day kept a tavern, known as the Buffalo Run Inn, on the present Caleb Kephart's place. It was a stopping-place on the Bellefonte and Tyrone road, which then passed directly in front of where Mr. J. M. Kephart's house stands. Buffalo Run post-office was established at Sellers' tavern, and Sellers was appointed postmaster. Four-horse coaches plied upon the road, and carried a daily mail. When Buffalo Run post-office was established it was the only mail station between Bellefonte and Stormstown. Paulser Sellers was succeeded as postmaster by Caleb Kephart, after whose death his widow was in charge of the office four years. She resigned, and then the office was moved up the run, its present location being at Matternville, in Patton township.

In 1851, W. I. Furst built a store at Kephart's Corners, and thereupon a new post-office was created at

that point, and named Fillmore. Furst closed his business in 1856, and was succeeded in 1866 by George W. Furst. In turn came Peter Kerlin, who in 1871 built the store now occupied by L. B. McEntire. In 1875, Kerlin sold out to Philip Kephart, and the latter in 1877 to L. B. McEntire.

Roopsburg.—The erection of forge-mill, etc., by Daniel Turner on Spring Creek, near Roopsburg, is referred to in the general history under the year 1795.

Jacob Roop gave the name to the hamlet about 1825, when he settled there and followed the gunsmith trade. In 1826 he put up a clover-mill and erected a small brewery. The property finally fell into the hands of Henry Brockerhoff, who sold in 1857 the brewery to Louis Haas, who still lives there engaged in brewing.

In 1862, Henry Brockerhoff erected upon Spring Creek, at Roopsburg, a fine three-story stone mill, furnished with four runs of stones, and having a daily capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour. The mill is now carried on by his sons, and does a flourishing business in both merchant and custom work.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Fillmore.—In 1843, Rev. Joseph Lee being the preacher in charge on Warrior Mark Circuit, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in a small stone house, then the home of William Burrows, and now occupied by E. M. Rhone, near Fillmore. The constituent members numbered five, and were named P. B. Waddle, Reuben Osmer, Reuben H. Meek, Mrs. William Burrows, and Margaret Kenton. The only one now living is P. B. Waddle, who was chosen class-leader in 1843. As class-leader he has served uninterruptedly to the present day. Rev. Mr. Lee held services regularly once in two weeks in a school-house at the foot of the mountain in the Burrows neighborhood. In 1852 the present church was built. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Earnshaw there was a great revival, and many persons joined the church. The class is still on the Warrior Mark Circuit, and services are still held fortnightly. The pastor is Rev. J. S. Beyer. The trustees are P. B. Waddle, J. M. Kephart, James Crust, and L. B. McEntire. The church membership is forty.

Buffalo Run Presbyterian Church.—In April, 1871, an adjourned meeting of a committee appointed by Presbytery was held for the purpose of organizing the Buffalo Run Presbyterian Church. The committee consisted of Dr. Hammill, Revs. Wylie and McAllister. Richard Conley, W. F. Thompson, and Joseph M. Wilson were elected and ordained ruling elders. The constituent members numbered twenty-seven, and were named William and Susan J. Irvin, Richard and Mary Conley, Joseph M. and Agnes Wilson, Ellie Wilson, William F. and Sarah Thompson, Louisa Hughes, Joseph W. and Mary Marshall, William Marshall, Robert Rhone, Daniel Leyden, Mary Seibert, Louisa Leyden, Isabella Hunter, Nancy

Hunter, Jane Marshall, Rachel and Mary Close, Eliza and Rachel Knox, Mary A. Knox, and Grace Glenn. In anticipation of the organization a church edifice (costing two thousand dollars) was erected in 1870, so that possession was taken at once. Rev. E. W. Lamb was engaged as supply, and preached from the first Sunday in May to the first Sunday in September. June 10, 1871, the membership was increased by seven, and March 8, 1874, as the result of a ten days' revival under Rev. Mr. Wylie, forty-five members were added. Until 1874 the supplies were Revs. J. V. R. Hughes, C. H. Asay, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. McClain. To Dec. 23, 1874, only irregular and infrequent services were held. On that date a union was effected with the Bald Eagle Church for the purpose of securing Rev. J. V. R. Hughes as pastor, who was to preach at each church every other Sunday. He continued the connection until 1878. His home is now in Wisconsin. Rev. W. O. Wright preached as supply from 1878 to 1880, and in July, 1880, Rev. W. C. Kuhn, the present pastor, succeeded him. He holds services once in two weeks. The membership is now about sixty. The elders are William F. Thompson and J. W. Marshall; the trustees, W. F. Thompson, John M. Wilson, J. W. Marshall, Henry Powers, John Seibert, and Frank Thompson. The Sunday-school has a flourishing membership of fifty, and is in charge of W. F. Thompson.

Schools.—One of the earliest schools in Benner was taught at Rock in a log cabin put up by Gen. Benner for a school-house. He wanted a school for his own children, and providing at his own expense a school-house and teacher, invited his neighbors to send their children. Those who chose to pay were allowed to do so; those who could not afford to pay were as free to send their children as any one else. At this school the earliest teachers were Robert Hunter, Mr. McLaughlin, and Thomas Evans.

TENANTS.

William Allen,	James Miller, laborer.
Joshua Armstrong, laborer.	Samuel Musser, laborer.
John Armagast, laborer.	David McMillan,
James Aston, laborer.	Isaac Mulberger.
Eli Barney.	William J. Marshall,
David Barney.	Frederick Meeco.
William Bids.	John Miller, laborer.
Alexander Branon, forgeman.	James Moreley.
Godfrey Bashore.	Emmanuel Mearchley, laborer.
George Chapman, laborer.	Alexander Miller, mason.
Cornelius Campbell.	Saul Moist.
W. G. Creamer, blacksmith.	Thomas Marshall.
Jesse Clinger, blacksmith.	Henry Miller, wagoner.
Solomon Crapes.	William Moyer.
Hugh Campbell, laborer.	E. J. McGinley, laborer.
A. Dunlop, forgeman.	Isaac Myers, blacksmith.
Joseph Dawson.	Mrs. Louramore.
Archey Dunlop, laborer.	Henry Noll, laborer.
John Duffee, tailor.	Samuel Noll, laborer.
James Enrick, laborer.	Isaac Noll, laborer.
Robert Edmenson, laborer.	Samuel Parker, laborer.
Joseph Enkley.	Jonathan Porter, laborer.
Eli Evy.	William Poorman.
James Fulton, laborer.	Saul Penrose, laborer.
William Fisher, laborer.	John Reemy.
David Fulton, laborer.	John Roop, laborer.
Samuel Garner.	John Rheem.
William Gates.	Frank Rote.
Matthew Graham.	Caspar Rits.
Daniel Hunter, laborer.	George Rerick.
Christian Houts, laborer.	John Rishel.
John Haldeman.	Thomas Rheimey.
John Houts, laborer.	William Rerick.
David Hackman, miller.	Leonard Rhodes.
Stephen Harris, laborer.	Peter Rote.
Daniel Hoover.	Jacob Rockey, laborer.
Henry Holabough, laborer.	George Stoup.
Jacob Hartman, laborer.	Uriah Stover, laborer.
William Hartman.	Henry Swartz.
Henry Hoy.	George Sheaffer, laborer.
David Hoy.	Christian Strong.
Jarvis Hulbert, axe-maker.	John Silit.
Tobias Ingelman.	Daniel Stov r.
Thomas Johnston, laborer.	Antony Snowharger.
Robert Jackson, laborer.	David Shadle, laborer.
Tusker Knox.	Henry Stiehler.
Amos Koch, shoemaker.	Foster Tate.
John Kriese, Sr.	Washington Tate, laborer.
John Kriese, Jr., laborer.	Daniel Tresler.
George Kline.	William Tibbury.
William Kerlin, miller.	Benjamin Terry.
John Longwell.	Thomas Taylor.
Jacob Lower.	Isaac Thomas, forgeman.
David Lower, laborer.	John Wray.
John Lockert, laborer.	Robert Wilson, laborer.
Samuel Miles, laborer.	Johnston Weaver.

Single Men.

Hiram Beck, William Bener, John Coble, Joseph Carens, Henry Eckenode, Henry Fishburn, Michael Fishburn, Adam Garret, Woods Graham, John Graham, Martin Houser, Christian Houser, Samuel Houser, B. F. Hunter, A. J. Hunter, Valentine Harris, George Prown, George Page, Henry Poorman, William Rowen, Conrad Rheimey, Samuel Sickle, John Silbert, Jr., George Sickle, Daniel Tresler, Patrick Wort.

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—Daniel Houser, March 17, 1854; Thomas McGiffin, March 13, 1855; M. Keplart, March 12, 1856; William Marshall, March 17, 1857; John McBride, March 15, 1859; Daniel Houser, A. B. Rishel, March 26, 1864; Daniel C. Grove, March 22, 1866; James P. Hughes, March 18, 1867; B. F. Hunter, March 25, 1868; Daniel C. Grove, March 7, 1871; George Johnsonbaugh, March 24, 1873; Daniel C. Grove, March 11, 1876; William F. Thompson, April 16, 1880.

RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS OF BENNER IN 1854.

	Acres.		Acres.
Samuel Allen.....	32	Peter Kerline.....	246
Daniel Biddle.....	...	David Keller.....	173
William Bond.....	374	George Londecker.....	112
John Bowers.....	...	Christian Laury, carpenter.....	100
Jesse Beck.....	56½	John Letterman, carpenter.....	176
Henry Benner.....	344	William Marshall.....	322
Samuel Baird.....	15	Michael Mayes, cooper.....	...
John Pottol.....	180	Martin Meece.....	40
J. M. Bush.....	100	John McBride.....	150
John Carbaugh.....	7	James Moore, tailor.....	...
Conatus Cambridge.....	10	Daniel Meece, laborer.....	...
Felix Dale.....	150	Thomas Purdie.....	200
John Dale.....	62	Philip Resides.....	50
John Eckley.....	60	Frank Reese.....	50
David Eiters.....	50	Israel Reynolds.....	150
Jacob Eiters.....	5	Robert Roen, cooper.....	70
Jerem. Eckrode, carpenter.....	...	Alexander Roan.....	50
Jacob Fishburn.....	178	Oliver Rose.....	190
Thomas M. Giffin.....	95	Jacob Rarich, laborer.....	...
Daniel and Frederick.....	217	George W. Shaffer, laborer.....	...
Houser.....	198	William Stover.....	...
Robert Hunter.....	309	Jacob Steel.....	42
Peter Hoy.....	146	Philip Stiles.....	24
Owen Hepron.....	160	George Stroup.....	118
James Hamilton.....	190	William Tate, laborer.....	8
Peninah Keplart.....	147	Zachens Thomas.....	130
Leigh Knox.....	150	George V. Thomas.....	400
Tusker Knox.....	120	Philip Wiger.....	41
Jane Knox.....	150	Geo. P. Woriman, carpenter.....	25
Daniel Klingor, axe-maker.....	...	Joseph M. Wilson.....	73
Robert Kendel, fuller.....	...		

Benner Grange, No. 107.—On the evening of Feb. 12, 1874, a subordinate grange of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Benner township, Centre County, by Special Deputy Frank Porter, assisted by the Master and Secretary of Centre Hall Grange, and the following members were elected and duly installed to fill the different offices for the ensuing year: Master, Richard Conley; Overseer, Joseph W. Marshal; Lecturer, J. P. Seibert; Steward, David Lohr; Assistant Steward, Uriah Stover; Chaplain, George Johnsonbach; Treas., Robert Henderson; Sec., B. F. Hunter; Gate-Keeper, J. A. Henderson; Ceres, Miss Mary E. Hughes; Pomona, Bella Hunter; Flora, Jane W. Shivery; Lady Assistant Steward, Martha Henderson. In August, 1881, the members in good standing numbered thirty. The officers were A. T. Shivery, M.; Joseph W. Marshall, O.; David Rothrock, L.; Ephraim Glenn, C.; Samuel Marshal, Sec.; William Tate, Treas.; J. P. Seibert, S.; John Lutz, A. S.; John F. Smith, G. K.

Mrs. Elizabeth Purdue, an old resident of Benner, died Jan. 24, 1880, aged eighty-six years. She was a daughter of Jacob Brower, a soldier of the Revolution, and born in Montgomery County. While yet an infant her parents moved and located near Centre Furnace. She left nine children, fifty grandchildren, seventy-seven great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

CHAPTER LXIV.

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

BOGGS was formed by a division of Spring township in 1814, and had in 1880 a population of about two thousand one hundred, and an assessed valuation of three hundred and six thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Its boundaries are Snow Shoe and Curtin on the north, Spring and Union on the south, Curtin and Howard on the east, Union and Snow Shoe on the west. Much of the territory is rough and a great deal of it mountainous and much yet a stranger to the plow of the husbandman. Timber tracts are plentiful, and from them great quantities of charcoal are annually taken for use at the iron-works at Milesburg and Curtin. Charcoal-burning is an industry of no small consequence. Along the course of the creek passes the line of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, which at Central City sends out a branch line to Bellefonte, and a short distance above Milesburg intersects with the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad. At Milesburg the Bald Eagle receives the waters of Spring Creek, and along its length in Boggs possesses mill-power of no small value. The villages are Central City and Curtin, both stations on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. The manufacture of iron is carried on in a very extensive way in Boggs

by McCoy & Linn at the Milesburg Works, and by the Curtins at the Eagle Works.

A grand and magnificent view may be had from the summit of the Bald Eagle range just south of the Milesburg Gap. Any person wishing to obtain this view can do so by going from Bellefonte nearly to McCoy & Linn's iron-works, and then turning to the left and following a rather rough wagon-road which leads up a ravine to McCoy's farm. When the farm is reached the point of observation is in sight,—a conical peak surmounted by an elevated platform, from which the eye may behold one of the finest sights in nature. Facing the northeast, the observer overlooks the long, undulating, tree-covered ridge of the Bald Eagle Mountain, which of itself is a fine sight and well worth the trip to see. On the right hand, spread out like a map, is the beautiful Nittany valley, checkerboarded with farms and forests, and dotted here and there with buildings of various kinds. Ten or twelve miles away the State College appears to view, and looking far beyond other buildings are seen. Bordering this valley on the south, the dark proportions of the Nittany range loom up as a mighty barrier against a further stretch of vision. Notwithstanding the real beauty and attractiveness of this scenery, it is far excelled by the picturesque loveliness and magnificent grandeur of the view of Bald Eagle valley and the mountains beyond. To the admirer of nature very few sights can be more pleasing than this. The beauty of this valley has long been known and praised, but the half has not been told, because perhaps not seen, and cannot be, except from the elevation on McCoy's farm, or some other equally eligible point. The Bald Eagle valley is bounded on the one side by the mountain of the same name, and on the other by the wild Alleghenies; along the base of the former flows the Bald Eagle Creek, the winding course of which may be followed by the eye for miles. Milesburg, Curtin's iron-works, Howard, both the Bald Eagle Valley and Snow Shoe Railroads, hundreds of farms and farm-houses, and other evidences of civilization and progress may all be seen at a glance; but the grandest feature of this grand panorama is the range of verdure-covered hills extending as far as the eye can reach towards Lock Haven, and the loftier mountains in the northern distance.

Early Surveys.—The more important early surveys are specially described in the general history under the year 1769, as well as the early settlements. The early surveys embraced the good bottom land lying north and south of Bald Eagle Creek. North of these, and immediately north of Milesburg and Central City, James Dunlop, Richard Miles, and Robert Boggs took up lands in 1793 and 1796; north of them are warrants of Dec. 27, 1792, surveyed in April, 1794, a large block; north of it a block of warrants of Jan. 28, 1799, occurs. Above the Skepwith Cole, the Charles Wilson warrant of Dec. 21, 1722, was surveyed June 14, 1775, along and including both sides of Wallis

Run, west of which came in the William Parker and other warrants of March 31, 1794, surveyed Oct. 16, 1794. From Curtin's upper works eastward on the south side of the creek lie the Thomas Strettel and Mary Blaine warrants of July 1, 1784, surveyed in September, 1785, and south of them the Evan Miles and Samuel Miles warrants of 1792. Immediately south of Milesburg was surveyed the John Hopkins application (3d of April, 1769), June 8, 1784.

Early Incidents.—It was customary at the early period of which we write for captains of vessels from Europe to bring over emigrants at fixed rates, and if the passage-money was not paid the emigrants were contracted or sold to parties who paid the charges, and would take them for the shortest period of time, usually five years. Andrew Boggs had one fresh from Ireland. One evening an animal trespassed on the pig-sty and carried off a pig. The next night the Irishman was placed on duty as sentinel, with orders to sound the alarm in case of intrusion. Shortly after bedtime the pigs commenced squealing, the Irishman gave chase, and held the animal with the pig in his possession. He commenced fighting with clubs and stones, and finally the animal made a spring at him, which was met with a blow on its head. When Mr. Boggs came up a few moments after he discovered a large-sized panther dead, and the Irishman in possession of the pig. Upon being informed of the name of the animal and the danger he had encountered, the Irishman made a straight track for the house, and never afterwards was known to be out after dark without some one to accompany him.

JUDGE BOGGS' DOG.—The judge had a dog well advanced in years, when he concluded to obtain a younger one, and learn the latter to hunt by the example of the older one. The young one took to sheep-killing, and finally enticed the old one to accompany him on one of his expeditions. When they were detected the young dog was killed, and the old one fled to the mountain, where he remained several days. On his return to his kennel under the house no coaxing could bring him out. The judge finally equipped himself with his powder-horn, pouch, and rifle, and gave his usual call, or whistle, when out came the dog, bounding up to his master. One look and then he jumped over the fence into the lane, and then into the orchard, when he turned his face towards the judge, and remained until he had fired at him twice before he was killed. At the first fire the ball passed through his ear, and the dog did not move, giving time to load and fire again. Our sympathy is with the dog, and he should have been forgiven after the first fire.

JUDGE BOGGS KILLS AN INDIAN.—I have the following incident upon the authority of John O. Henning, of Hudson, Wis. Some six or eight years after the war was over, and Judge Boggs was married and living at the old homestead, he heard what he

supposed was a wild turkey gobbling in the rear of the barn. Taking his gun and following the lane and the turkey in a roundabout way, he discovered an Indian behind a log with his gun pointed to the other or nearer corner of the barn. Having the "drop" on the Indian he fired, and buried him where he lay, and it was many years afterward that he revealed the circumstance to his family.

The First Church.—The first Methodist Society formed in Bald Eagle was at the house of Philip Antes (now Curtin, Eagle Works, in Boggs township). Philip Antes purchased in 1787, of Samuel Wallis, that part of the Philip Gower warrantee which was south of the creek, and the same year began to build the mill known as "Antes' mill in Bald Eagle." His daughter Polly, born June 3, 1787, was just four weeks old when he moved there from Nippenose, and made a home and preaching-place for the pioneer circuit-riders of the Methodist Church. Preaching was held in the mill, but no attempt was made to build a church until Jan. 21, 1806, when Philip Antes and Susanna, his wife, made a trust deed to Richard Gonsalus, Frederick Antes, William Forster, Lawrence Bathurst, Abel Daugherty, and Philip Antes, for one-fourth of an acre of ground described as "on the road from Antes' mill to Penn's valley," in trust, that they shall erect and build and cause to be built there a place or house of worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Among the early members of this church were the above-named persons and Christopher Helford, Philip Barnhart, Jacob Lee, and their respective families.

At a Conference held in Baltimore May 6, 1791, according to A. H. McHenry, Esq., Northumberland Circuit was formed, and extended up Bald Eagle Creek above Milesburg; thence over to Penn's valley; thence down through Buffalo valley. Each preacher traveled this circuit, which included the North Branch from Wilkesbarre to Northumberland, and up the West Branch, including White Deer Hole valley, in four weeks, preaching every day except when the distance was too great, as from Penn's to Buffalo valley. Mr. McHenry states that the first society was formed at the house of Arad Sutton, on Lyecoming Creek, in 1791, of which any record could be found, but concedes that the one at Antes' (or Curtin) was, perhaps, earlier. Richard Parriot and Lewis Browning were the first preachers appointed to this circuit in 1791, and Mr. McHenry states that Mr. Parriot had previously explored the country without asking or receiving any compensation for his services.

The names of the holy men who made these valleys vocal with the beautiful and glorious hymns of John and Charles Wesley, and who were first to advance high the standard of the cross against King Alcohol,¹ should be inscribed imperishably on the

¹ A postscript of a letter dated Bellefonte, March 7, 1803, from Rohand Curtin to Judge James Potter, is as follows: "P.S.—The major part of

pages of our annals. The following list brings the names of the Methodist ministers down to a period from which the names of their successors are readily accessible in the published minutes of Conference:

Baltimore District, Northumberland Circuit:

1791-92, Richard Parriot and Lewis Browning.

1792-93, James Campbell, William Colbert, and James Paynter.

1794, Robert Manley and John Brodhead.

1795, James Ward and Stephen Timmons.

1796, John Seward, Richard Sneath.

1797-98, John Lackey and Daniel Higby, John Leach.

In 1799, Wyoming and Northumberland were connected. James Moore, Benjamin Bidlack, and Daniel Stevens performed a six weeks' circuit.

1801, Johnston Dunham and Gilbert Carpenter.

1802, Anning Owen and James Aiken.

1803, Daniel Ryan and James Ridgway.

1804, Thomas Adams and Gideon Draper.

1805, Christopher Fry and James Saunders.

1806, Lycoming Circuit, Timothy Lee and Jesse Pinel.

1807, John Charles and William Wiese.

1808, Anning Owen and Daniel Stansbury.

1809, John Rhodes, Jacob Barnhart.

1810, Timothy Lee and Samuel Ross.

1811, George Thomas, Abraham Dawson.

1812, John Hazzard, James S. Lent, for Lycoming Circuit; Northumberland Circuit, George Thomas and Ebenezer Doolittle.

1813, Lycoming, George Thomas and Israel Cook.

1814, Peter Jones, James Bennett.

1815, John Thomas, Wyatt Chamberlin.

1816, Israel Chamberlin, Rinaldo M. Everetts.

1817, John Thomas and John Rhodes.

1818, John Rhodes and Benjamin Bidlack.

1819, John Rhodes, Darius Williams.

1820, John Thomas, Robert Minshall.

1821, Robert Minshall, Jacob R. Sheppard.

1822, Robert Cadden, William McDowell.

1823, Robert Cadden, Nathaniel Mills, John Thomas, superannuated.

1824, John Thomas, Thomas McGee.

1825, Eald Eagle, John Rhodes.

1826, Bald Eagle changed to Bellefonte, Marmaduke Pierce, presiding elder; Bellefonte, John Rhodes.

1827, Bellefonte, Amos Smith and Edward E. Allen; members reported, 364 white, 11 colored.

1828, Amos Smith, David Shaver; 402 white, 16 colored.

1829, Bellefonte, S. Ellis, James H. Brown.

1830, Bellefonte, Isaac Collins, Oliver Ege.

1831, Bellefonte, Samuel Bryson, H. Brittain.

1832, Bellefonte, S. Ellis, James Sanks.

1833, Bellefonte, R. Barnes, James Sanks.

1834, Bellefonte, David Shaw, J. Forest.

1835, Bellefonte, J. Forest, A. G. Chenoworth.

1836, Bellefonte, John Rhodes, Thomas Myers.

1837, Bellefonte, John Rhodes, R. W. H. Brent.

1838, Bellefonte, Thomas Taneyhill, George Guyer. Members, 540 whites; 1 colored.

1839, Bellefonte, Thomas Taneyhill, George Bergstresser.

1840, Bellefonte, William Butler, S. V. Blake. Members, 723 whites; 2 colored.

1841, Bellefonte, William Butler, Elisha D. Owen. Members, 829 white; 10 colored.

1842, Bellefonte, Francis M. Mills, W. T. D. Clemm.

1843, Bellefonte, F. M. Mills, Ephraim McCollom.

In March, 1844, Bellefonte Circuit was divided at a point in Nittany valley about three miles below Washington Furnace, and the new circuit called Lock Haven; and in March, 1853, a new district was formed called Bellefonte, taken from the Northumberland and Huntingdon Districts. Altoona District was created in 1870, and embraces all the churches in Centre County. There are ten appointments within the county, ninety-one thousand nine hundred dollars worth of church property, thirty-two Sabbath-schools, having on their rolls two thousand six hundred and fifty-one children.

But this is not all. When we think of the hundreds who cherished the memories of Philip Antes and Robert Pennington in connection with the holiest associations of their earliest lives, and who have long since been with them in heaven; when we think of the united thousands who received their religious culture in the Methodist Churches of Centre County, and emigrated carrying the good seed with them to other homes and other States; when we think of the stream of benevolence that has constantly poured these ninety-three years from the fountain dug by these two pious men to carry the gospel to the heathen and support the Church of Christ in our land; when we think of the moral and religious influences that have gone forth from their humble efforts to fructify the garden of the Lord and benefit to the human race, we are reminded of the words of Holy Writ: "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."

In the graveyard by the old church were laid to rest numbers of the Anteses, Barnharts, Holts, and others prominent in the early history of settlements on the Bald Eagle Creek.

The names of the soldiers buried in the cemetery are:

Philip Barnhart, Revolution.

George Barger, war of 1812.

II. A. Bathurst, war of 1812.

John Funk, Co. A, 45th Regt. Pa. Vol.

Jacob Fultz, Co. A, 45th Regt. Pa. Vol.

Robert Doughenbaugh, Co. A, 45th Regt. Pa. Vol.

William Doughenbaugh, Co. A, 45th Regt. Pa. Vol.

Dunlop's hands are becoming Methodists, which prevents the rapid sale of Whiskey I have had in November and December. However, I empty the barrels tolerably fast, and I send a few to Chicklemouch and Moshannon."

William Cheesman, Co. K, 184th Regt. Pa. Vol.
 James Miller, Co. E, 1st P. V. C.
 Lawrence Bathurst, Revolution.
 Enn Russell, Revolution.
 John Gingham, war of 1812.
 Benjamin Saylor, Co. B, 148th Regt. Pa. Vol.
 Joseph Keeler, Co. B, 148th Regt. Pa. Vol.
 Gregg Bathurst, Co. E, 46th Regt. Pa. Vol.

Early Settlers.—Of Andrew Boggs, Philip Antes, Richard Maloue, and the Mileses special sketches appear in the biographical *addenda*. James Gilliland, Esq., writes of the Hols: "A son of Sir John Holt, of England, emigrated to America and settled in the Cumberland valley before the Revolution. He left home to go on business to Philadelphia, and never was heard of afterwards. It is supposed he was killed by the Indians. He left one son, Thomas, and two daughters, who, with the Buchanans, were the first settlers at Lewistown, Pa. Thomas Holt had four sons and three daughters. William, the ancestor of Judge Holt, Postmaster-General during Mr. Buchanan's administration, emigrated to Kentucky; James was killed by the Indians; Thomas went to Ohio; and Col. John Holt, the father of John Holt, Esq., of Snow Shoe, settled in the Bald Eagle valley, near Curtin's iron-works. He raised a family of four sons—Thomas, James, John, and Robert—and six daughters,—Mary, married Jacob Barnhart; Elizabeth, Samuel Miles; Jane, Frederick Antes; Nancy, James Patterson; Isabella, Henry Barnhart; Sarah, William Russell." Of the sons, Robert and James settled in the valley, John moved to Snow Shoe, and Thomas to Clearfield County. Col. Holt's home was at the creek upon the land now owned by Hastings Lyman, and there he lived until his death, August, 1831, aged seventy-six years. Philip Barnhart joined the Holt settlement soon after the close of the Revolution. His children were ten in number, six girls and four boys. Elizabeth married Samuel Bathurst, and moved to the West; Catharine married Jacob Neff, and located in Clearfield County; Mary married James McGhee, of Bellefonte; Anna married John Ross, of Clearfield County; Sarah married John Pennington, of Penn's valley; and Christina married Henry Dopp, of Howard township, where she and her husband still reside. Of the sons, Jacob made his settlement in Spring township, upon a farm still owned by his two sons, John and Philip; Henry lived on the old Holt place, and died there in the eighty-fifth year of his age; John went West; Philip lived and died at Curtin's. The living sons and daughters of Henry (known as Judge) Barnhart are Philip W. and Henry, of Boggs; Mrs. John Curtin, of Bellefonte; Mrs. Thomas Sellers, of Half-Moon; Mrs. Irving Davis and Mrs. James Kimport, of Hollidaysburg.

Lawrence Bathurst, an old Revolutionary soldier, settled at or near Curtin's. He died in 1848, aged ninety-four, upon the farm that had been his home during his entire life in the Bald Eagle valley. His remains lie in the Curtin Cemetery. Of his eleven

children, none are now living in Centre County. Antes Bathurst, one of his sons, died at Julian Furnace in 1880, aged eighty-two.

William Fisher, a Quaker, from Chester County, settled in Boggs in 1800, and in 1812 built the stone house now standing on what is known as the Downing farm.

Frederick Leathers settled on the Christopher Spayd warrant, Central City (Hoover's heirs, etc.), as early as 1791, and died there in 1796. His children were Frederick, Jacob, John, Daniel, Barbara, Mary, and Susanna.

The pioneers of the Shirk family in the township were the brothers John and Daniel, who came from Berks County before 1800. John made his improvement on a tract along the creek opposite the site of Milesburg. His cabin stood not far from where the Curtin House stands. There he died, and after his death the property was occupied by Archibald Moore, who kept tavern there. The old stone house just above Milesburg was built by Jacob Shirk, whose father was Daniel, already mentioned. Daniel's first location in Boggs was on that place, and it was after his death that his son Jacob built the stone mansion. Joseph Shirk and R. L. Shirk, of Milesburg, lifelong residents of the valley, are representatives of the family name in Centre County.

Andrew Walker was one of the first to make a location at the foot of the mountain. His clearing was on the place now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Fetzer. Wolves and panthers were thick and bold enough to come even to Walker's cabin-door. The cabin-door was indeed at first a not very substantial affair, since it consisted of a bed-quilt hung over the opening left for a door, and similarly the windows were sheets. Mr. Walker's family consisted of a wife and four children, of the latter of whom the youngest being Adam. The elder Walker got up a cabin as best he could and as quickly as he could. He had no neighbors nearer than the valley; and that the situation was a forlorn one may well be imagined. Walker was a great hunter, and for a time made no special effort to clear and cultivate his land, preferring rather to trap and hunt for game and furs as a more certain and expeditious method of gaining a livelihood. He cleared a nice farm, however, in time, and built a saw-mill (the first one in that vicinity) on his place. He carried on the mill until 1848, and then turned it over to his son Matthias. After the latter's death the mill was abandoned. Andrew Walker died on the old farm in 1857, at the reputed age of ninety-five. That fall died also his lifelong friend Samuel Watkins, who was then said to be over a hundred years old. Of Andrew Walker's twelve children, the living are Polly Mayes and Elizabeth Fetzer.

Andrew Fetzer settled near Walker, and was possessed of land enough at his death to leave each of his children one hundred acres. James Middleton

and Michael Poorman came to the Ridges in 1806 from Chester County. Middleton's settlement was made on what is now known as the Riddle place. He had six children when he moved in. He and some of his children moved to the West. One of his daughters married Jacob Poorman, and still lives in Boggs, aged eighty-five. Poorman lived on the present John Fetzer place. He died in the valley near Milesburg. He had ten children, of whom a number moved West. It may be said of the Poormans, as well as of the Walkers, Heatons, and Fetzers, that their descendants are to-day numerous in Boggs township and in the localities.

James Hines built a saw-mill at an early date near the present farm of Jacob Yarnall. A colored man, by name Jacobs, was an early comer to that neighborhood. His place is now occupied by Foster Poorman. After he left Tommy Watson settled on it. Tommy's son Abram, an old man of eighty, still lives in Boggs. William Lucas was an early settler in the Ridges country, on the place now occupied by William Shawley, whose grandfather Lucas was. Mr. Lucas' children numbered eight, of whom five were sons. The living are Eliza Watson, of Snow Shoe; Sarah Jane Shawley (living with her son William); Margery Walker in Boggs, Belle Garner in Illinois, and Bennet Lucas in Missouri. William Shawley, who married Mr. Lucas' daughter Sarah Jane, died on the present Shawley place in 1860. One of his sons (David) went into the Rebellion as a member of the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in the service.

Samuel Yarnall, of Chester County, came to the Ridges about 1820, and made his home on Marsh Creek, at the present D. Evans place. He set up a blacksmith-shop and cleared a good farm. Some time even after Yarnall came he and his neighbors tramped frequently to Curtin's mill with grist, and tramped back with supplies. Mr. Yarnall's children were Henry, Isaac, Thomas, Samuel, Rachel, and Lavina. The only one now living is Isaac Yarnall, of Snow Shoe. Thomas Yarnall lived and died on the farm now the home of his son Jacob. His other living children are Elizabeth Thorpe, Ruth Zimmerman, and James I. Yarnall. Reuben, one of his sons, was a member of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of South Mountain. Jacob Eckley, a native of the county, moved from Union to Boggs in 1816, and settled on a portion of what is now the David Williams farm, where he died in 1850. He had four children, of whom the living are John, Eckley, and Mrs. Phoebe Yarnall. Wharton Ackley, one of his sons, was killed before Richmond during the late war. William, another son, was likewise in the service, and died in hospital.

William Miller came to Boggs with Roland Curtin, and worked at iron-making for many years. He died suddenly in 1879, at the great age of one hundred and

three. To the time of his death he was moderately active and hearty. John Poorman, another old citizen and a survivor of the war of 1812, died in 1879, aged ninety-eight. Elizabeth Harper, who died in March, 1881, aged eighty-eight, was a great-great-grandmother. John Taylor came to the Milesburg Iron-Works from Barre in 1819, and worked there as a refiner until his death in 1855. His son, I. B. Taylor, still lives in Milesburg, in and about which he has resided since 1819, being at that time in his seventeenth year. Daniel Boileau came to Milesburg from Huntingdon County to make flour-barrels at the Milesburg grist-mill. He and his father-in-law, Mr. Robertson, had fought side by side in the Revolutionary war as soldiers in the French army. Boileau settled eventually on a bit of land south of Milesburg, and died there in 1840. In front of the old log house that was his home at that place stands a hickory-tree that he planted with his own hands upon the occasion of Gen. Jackson's first campaign for the Presidency. Thomas H. Eddy and Reuben Loveland came from Connecticut to Centre County in 1832 to work at Mann's axe-factory on Spring Creek. In 1838 they founded an axe-factory on the Bald Eagle Creek, in Boggs township, and carried it on until 1846, when they transferred their business to Clinton County.

Henry Smith and Mary Harpster, who came over from Germany with their parents in the same ship as children, were married in York County, Pa., and settled at an early day at Curtin, in Centre County. Of their twelve children eight were born in Centre County. Henry Smith died in Iowa in 1859. Five of his children are living. They are W. H. Smith, of Unionville; John Smith, of McKeesport; Emily Wells, of Brownsville; Catharine Lytle, of Iowa; and Mary Lucas, of Howard. Frederick Summers, a cooper, lived at the Intersection and plied his trade there many years. There he ended his days. David Jones came from Bradford County in 1818 to the Bald Eagle valley, and settled in Milesburg. His father, David, fought in the Revolution, as did Phineas Carter, his wife's father. David Jones, Jr., died in Milesburg in 1852. Of his seven children five are living.—C. D. Jones, J. C. P. Jones, and Sylvia Jones, of Milesburg; Harvey Jones, of Clarion County; and Henry Jones, of Clinton County.

Industries of Boggs Township.—MILESBURG IRON-WORKS.—March 17, 1792, Col. Samuel Miles, of Montgomery County, bought large tracts of land on Spring and Bald Eagle Creeks, in Centre County, and sent his sons John and Joseph out to lay out a town and to establish works for the manufacture of iron. The town they laid out was Milesburg, and the works they established in 1797, known as the Milesburg Iron-Works. The works at Milesburg were carried on for a time in connection with the Centre Furnace. Upon the death of Col. Miles, in 1805, his sons, John and Joseph, came into possession, and until 1825 were the sole proprietors. In the year last

named Joseph Green came in, and the firm-name was changed to Joseph Miles & Co. In 1832, Joseph Miles¹ sold his interest to James Irvin, and until 1836 James Irvin & Co. conducted the business. Joseph Green then retired in favor of Gen. Huston, who sold to Andrew Gregg, whereupon the firm-name was changed to Irvin, Gregg & Co. In 1849, Gregg retired, and J. M. McCoy, J. H. Linn, and Moses Thompson succeeded him as partners with Irvin. The firm was then known as Irvin, McCoy & Co. To 1852 the works, consisting of a forge and rolling-mill, were operated in connection with Centre Furnace, which then went out of blast. Irvin, McCoy & Co. thereupon bought of the McKinney estate Hecla Furnace (in Walker township), at which point there was a rolling-mill (for boiler plate) as well as a furnace. The firm also rebuilt the Milesburg forge and mill in 1850. In 1860, Irvin withdrew. In 1862 the wire-mill was added, and until 1865 McCoy, Linn & Co. were the operators. In that year Moses Thompson sold out to his two partners. In 1866, McCoy & Linn abandoned Hecla, and built a blast furnace at Milesburg. The next change in the firm occurred in April, 1876, with the death of Mr. Linn. Since Dr. McCoy's death the works have been carried on by his son, Frank McCoy, for the estate (represented by himself and his sister, Mrs. J. D. Shugert.) The works now include a blast furnace, charcoal forge, puddling-mill, rolling-mill, and wire-mill. The blast furnace has a capacity of about sixty tons weekly, and the charcoal forge (containing seven fires and a six-ton hammer) a weekly capacity of thirty tons. The puddling-mill has three furnaces, in connection with muck-rolls and a five-ton hammer. The rolling-mill includes a bar-mill and guide-mill, each of which has a capacity of six tons each twelve hours. The wire-mill draws about one ton of wire daily. The annual capacity for each industry may be stated at 3000 tons for the blast furnace, 1600 tons for the forge, 3500 tons for the rolling-mill, and 300 tons for the wire-mill. The manufactured material is shipped mainly to New England.

Curtin.—**EAGLE IRON-WORKS.**—Curtin is a manufacturing village on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and is composed exclusively of the interests attendant upon the Eagle Iron-Works, founded by Roland Curtin, in whose honor the village was christened Curtin and the post-office Roland.

In 1810, Roland Curtin and Moses Boggs erected their forge, and their first iron was packed on horses to Pittsburgh. In 1815, Mr. Boggs retired.

In 1818, Mr. Curtin constructed the Eagle Furnace just south of the forge, and in 1821 removed his residence from Bellefonte to Curtin, that he might bestow closer attention upon his gradually developing enter-

prise. In 1830 he built a rolling-mill on the creek southwest from Curtin, and erected at Curtin a four-story stone grist-mill and the present Curtin mansion-house. In 1830 he built Martha Furnace, which he carried on through his sons James and John until 1848, the Eagle Furnace having meanwhile been abandoned in 1836. In 1848 the present furnace at Curtin was built. In 1828, Mr. Curtin associated his sons Austin, James, and Roland, Jr., in business with him, and in 1842 himself retired from active business pursuits.

In April, 1877, the present firm of Curtins & Co. came into possession. The members are J. B. Curtin, A. G. Curtin, Jr., H. R. Curtin, and J. G. Curtin. The last named resides in Philadelphia, the others live at Curtin. Curtins & Co. own ore tracts within a few miles of the works, from which they obtain for their manufacturing purposes three thousand five hundred tons annually. During a similar period they use three hundred thousand bushels of charcoal. The furnace has a yearly capacity of two thousand tons of pig metal. The forge, containing eight fires, will yield fourteen hundred tons of blooms, and the rolling-mill one thousand tons of bar- and rod-iron.

WALLIS RUN TANNERY, now carried on by James L. Sommerville, was built in 1866 by James L. Sommerville and Richard T. Downing. It had a capacity of about two thousand five hundred hides yearly.

James L. Sommerville & Co. (who previous to 1866 had operated the Unionville tannery) conducted the business until 1871, when Mr. Downing retired. Since then Mr. Sommerville has had no partner in the enterprise. In 1877 the tannery was destroyed by fire, but at once rebuilt upon a plan that doubled the original capacity. It employs nine hands, tans five thousand heavy hides yearly, and consumes one thousand five hundred tons of oak bark annually. Sole- and belt-leather are the productions. Shipments are all made to Philadelphia. Mr. Sommerville received a diploma for his exhibit of leather at the American Institute in 1873, and at the Philadelphia Centennial was awarded a medal. In addition to the tannery, his business interests include coal-mining operations upon four hundred acres of lands lying in Snow Shoe.

Walker Church (United Brethren).—The United Brethren Church in the Walker settlement was founded in 1840 through the efforts of Adam Walker and others. Worship was held in the school-house until 1865, when a church building was erected. It cost about one thousand dollars, of which a large share was provided by Adam Walker and his son Irving. The congregation, though small, is earnest in attendance and support. The leader of the class is E. H. Walker.

Marsh Creek Messiah's Church.—The organization of the Marsh Creek Advent Church dates back to 1849, when Rev. J. D. Boyer, a missionary in the service of that faith, preached to the Adventists of

¹ John Miles died 1829; Joseph, in 1841. No descendants of either are living in Centre County. The stone residence now occupied by Frank McCoy at the works was built by Joseph Miles in 1793.

the Bald Eagle valley, and by his earnest zeal and energetic labors awakened a more than passing interest. So successful was Mr. Boyer in his work among the Adventists of Boggs township that the year of the organization of Marsh Creek Church a house of worship was built, and a wide-spread religious influence followed. Among the pastors who succeeded Mr. Boyer on the work were Revs. Lemuel Osler, J. F. Lanning, J. Leitch, and J. R. Gates. The church building was remodeled in 1872, and rededicated December 29th of that year by Revs. John Zeigler and W. H. Swartz. The organization has had a continuous active existence, and enjoys to-day a fair share of prosperity. Rev. John Zeigler has been the pastor in charge since 1871. He preaches at Marsh Creek once in three weeks. The deacons are Philip Resides, T. Watson, and William Smoyer. The trustees are Philip Resides, T. Watson, and G. R. Quick. The membership at Marsh Creek is about twenty.

Fairview Messiah's Church.—This church was organized May 19, 1871, by Rev. H. P. Cutter, in the Pleasant valley school-house. The constituent members were L. H. Watson, William Shawly, William Nyman, Elizabeth Shawly, Sarah A. Watson, Catharine A. Watson. William Shawly was chosen the deacon at organization in 1871, and still fills the office. The membership is now thirteen. Worship has been held in the Fairview school-house since July, 1872. The Sunday-school is in charge of William Shawly, and has an average attendance of thirty pupils. Mr. Cutter was succeeded in the pastorate by the present pastor, Rev. John Zeigler. Mr. Zeigler studied under Rev. M. L. Jackson, and entered the ministry in 1871, since which time he has done most excellent work among the Messiah Churches of the Bald Eagle valley. He was born in Cumberland County in 1840, and has lived in Centre County since 1871. His charge includes now the churches of Dick's Run, Central, Marsh Creek, and Fairview. He has also a congregation in Port Matilda, and a second appointment on Marsh Creek. During his labors in Centre County he has built a church in Nittany valley (cost fifteen hundred dollars), the Dick's Run Church (cost eleven hundred dollars), remodeled Marsh Creek Church at an expense of four hundred dollars, and lifted a debt of nine hundred dollars from the Central Church. Mr. Zeigler has been closely and publicly identified with the temperance cause in Centre County since 1876.

Evangelical Church.—The Milesburg Evangelical Church was organized at the Milesburg Iron-Works by Rev. Mr. Wagner in 1867. The constituent members were George W. Gray and wife, Aaron Smith, and Philip Immel. Gray was chosen leader, and has acted as such ever since. The pastors have been Revs. Wagner, Jeremiah Young, Bennington, Reuben Young, Slote, L. K. Harris, John M. King, and J. J. Lohr. To Mr. Slote's time the class was attached to the Boalsburg Circuit, then Milesburg Circuit

was formed. The circuit includes now four points, Milesburg, Valentine's, Curtin, and Houserville, with a respective membership of forty, twenty-eight, thirty-four, and seventy. Worship by the Milesburg class is still held at the iron-works. The exhorter is Thomas Wilson. The pastor, Rev. J. J. Lohr, has been on the circuit since 1879.

Schools.—Probably the earliest school in what is now Boggs township was taught in the Antes school-house at the Antes mill. The father of Lawrence Bathurst was one of the first teachers. He remained in the valley some time, and taught school more or less while he remained. From the valley he returned to his home in England, where he died. The first school-house in the Ridges is supposed to have been built in 1810, near the Fye place, on land now owned by Jacob Yarnall. It was a round, log structure, with mud floor and greased paper for window lights. The name of the first teacher therein cannot now be recalled. He is, however, remembered as a preacher as well as teacher, and as having taught the little ones the alphabet by means of "paddles" adorned with letters in large characters. Isaac Buffington, Mr. Knox, and Absalom Tims are recollected as having been of the early scholars there.

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—James Alexander, April 14, 1840, resigned April 26, 1843; Joseph Miles, April 14, 1840; James Miles, April 12, 1842; William A. Davidson, April 11, 1843; Philip W. Barahart, April 11, 1843; Jesse Hall, March 14, 1848; Austin Curtin, March 14, 1848; P. W. Barnhart, March 13, 1849; William A. Davidson, March 12, 1850; P. W. Barnhart, March 22, 1851; William A. Davidson, March 13, 1855; P. W. Barnhart, March 12, 1856; A. S. Davidson, March 17, 1857; James Aytes, March 16, 1858; Jacob Walker, March 15, 1859; H. P. Trezinylny, March 26, 1864; Philip Antes, March 21, 1868; H. P. Trezinylny, March 22, 1869; P. H. Haupt, March 27, 1872; Henry P. Trezinylny, March 14, 1874; P. H. Haupt, March 17, 1877; Nathaniel Beery, April 5, 1879; P. W. Barnhart, April 9, 1881.

Constables.—Jacob Hoover, John Ma'ne, 1816; Jacob Hoover, 1817; M. Sweeney, 1818; John Douglas, 1819; Thomas Hastings, 1820; John Hoover, 1821; James Alexander, 1822; John D. McMullen, 1824; John Iddings, 1825; Enoch Passmore, 1826; Joseph Sherrick, 1827; Joseph Sherrick, L. McKinley, 1828; Joseph Sherrick, 1829-30; J. D. McClemban, 1831; Josiah De Long, 1832-33; Joseph Sherrick, 1834-35; Samuel Lucas, 1836; B. D. Hale, 1837; Joseph Hoover, 1838; Thomas M. Hale, 1839; Joseph Harrison, 1840-41; A. D. Hall, 1842; Frederick Somers, 1843; J. C. Thompson, 1844; Constans Tierney, 1845; Andrew White, 1846-47; Peter Bush, 1848; William Smith, 1849; Andrew White, 1851; John Harper, 1852; John Witherrite, 1853; Michael Witherrite, 1854; John Harper, 1855; P. W. Barnhart, 1856; Robert McMullin, 1857; John Sike, 1858-59; William Harper, 1860; John Harper, 1861-67; William Swyers, 1868; Alfred Razer, 1869; D. B. Malone, 1870; P. H. Haupt, 1871; D. B. Malone, 1872-76; R. J. Gibbs, 1877; Ed. Smith, 1878; James McMullin, 1879-80; Daniel F. Poorman, 1881.

Overseers.—John Miles, Abraham Lee, 1816; William Brooks, William Alexander, 1817; P. A. Tierney, D. Ryman, 1818; H. Barnhart, William Fisher, 1819; George Henning, William Sherrick, 1820; Joseph Green, Joseph Sherk, 1821; James Foster, M. McMullen, 1822; William Pettit, J. Kettinger, 1823; John Miles, Thomas Potts, 1824; Jacob Hoover, Samuel Patton, 1825; Archibald Moore, John Adams, 1826; Robert Lipton, John Irvine, Jr., 1827-28; Robert Lipton, John Irvine, Jr., 1829-31; Samuel Lipton, Joseph Sherrick, 1833; James Alexander, Frederick Apton, 1834; Thomas Moore, Austin Curtin, 1835; William Adams, John Bathurst, 1836; William Iddings, James McMaster, 1837; H. B. Yarnall, J. Witherrite, 1838; Charles G. Ryman, Joseph Green, 1839; Joseph Green, Charles



J M McCoy



Jas. J. Weaver

G. Ryman, 1840; Joseph Sherrick, William Underwood, 1841; Andrew Gregg, John Campbell, Frederick Maloue, 1842; John Barnhart, J. D. McClenahan, 1843; H. Hoover, Barnaby Shope, 1844; H. Barnhart, J. Kettinger, 1845; Lewis Hess, Frederick Antes, 1846; Roland Curtin, Robert Steel, 1847; Robert Steel, Frederick Malone, 1848; Robert Steel, Z. Underwood, 1849; John Roller, James Walker, 1850; John Curtin, John Witherite, 1851; W. A. Davidson, James Curtin, 1852; Alexander Edoliton, P. W. Barnhart, 1853; William Butler, Andrew Fetzer, 1854; John Borman, H. L. Barnhart, 1855; R. Leptar, T. M. Hall, 1856; Alexander Edmiston, Benjamin Hutton, 1858; John Poorman, Gideon Foy, 1859; John Fetzer, Rufus Devens, 1860; William Galbraith, John Maloue, 1861; S. A. Brew, Ira Fisher, 1863; John Curtin, Ira Fisher, 1864; William Campbell, J. Eckerd, 1865; Martin Dolan, John Holter, 1866; Frederick Mahane, J. B. Shope, 1867; J. C. Walker, John Holter, 1868; Jonathan Eckerd, H. P. Jones, 1869; J. C. Walker, Henry Heaton, 1870; J. C. Walker, Jonathan Eckerd, 1871; J. C. Walker, J. L. Rutter, 1872; Jacob Shope, Jacob Yarnall, 1874; J. C. Walker, John Curtin, 1873; John Rosides, John Fetzer, 1875; Benjamin Snyder, George Emmeheiser, 1877; William Marks, H. L. Barohart, 1876; J. S. Rownell, Robert Jacobs, 1878; J. C. Walker, J. L. Neff, 1879; J. L. Neff, George Noll, 1880; J. M. Lucas, Ezekiel Confer, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN M. MCCOY, M.D.

Dr. McCoy was born in what is now the town of Belleville, on the 4th of February, 1816. His parents died when he was quite young, and he came to his uncle, Alexander McCoy, who lived at Potter's Fort, and made his home with him, attending Mr. Brecknridge's school.

He studied medicine with Dr. W. I. Wilson, between whom and himself there existed the most intimate friendship. In 1837, Dr. McCoy graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and located first in the practice of medicine at Penn Hall, then known as Centreville, whence he removed to Bellefonte in 1841. He occupied an office upon Allegheny Street, and had among his students Dr. George L. Potter, Dr. J. B. Mitchell, and others, who have become noted practitioners.

In 1845, in connection with Dr. Potter, Dr. McCoy purchased the drug-store of Joseph Harris, and the firm of McCoy & Potter continued until July 17, 1848. At that time Dr. McCoy withdrew from active medical practice, and entered into the iron business with Gen. James Irvin, Moses Thompson, and James Harris Linn, under the firm-name of McCoy, Linn & Thompson. After the death of Gen. Irvin and the withdrawal of Moses Thompson, the name and style of the firm was changed to that of McCoy & Linn. James H. Linn died April 6, 1876, but the firm-name has remained unaltered since.

Dr. McCoy was an excellent manager and first-class business man, and to his tact, good judgment, and general information the success of McCoy & Linn's iron-works is to a great extent to be attributed. He was a kind-hearted employer, and much esteemed by the men in his service. He in every way tried to add to the happiness and comfort of those over whom he

had control. He kept the works moving nearly all the time, when financial distress and want of orders induced many to shut down, in order to give the employed work, though at a pecuniary loss to the firm.

The medical profession lost much by his withdrawal from practice, as he was a cheerful and valuable adviser, never failing to proffer his best advice upon all occasions. As a physician, he was extremely pleasant in the sick-room, always encouraging a patient, and curing nearly as much by his cheerfulness as by his medicine. He stood high as a physician, and his skill and success are still highly spoken of. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and an amiable gentleman, whose loss was both a public and a private calamity. He died at Milesburg Iron-Works, suddenly, of heart disease, on Sunday morning, Jan. 19, 1879.

COL. JAMES F. WEAVER.

Col. James F. Weaver was born on the 6th day of November, 1830, near Bellefonte. He was a son of John Weaver, a miller by occupation, who, with his brother, Daniel, came to Bellefonte and engaged in that business, and built, in 1811, the stone building at the corner of Allegheny and Howard Streets, so long known as the Centre Bank building. Col. Weaver's mother's name was Elizabeth Poorman, and he was educated at the common schools and the Bellefonte Academy.

At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to learn the art of printing. He rose to be editor, and conducted the *Centre Democrat* from 1852 to 1854. He was married Dec. 23, 1851, to Miss Mary M. Hall, a daughter of T. Miller Hall, Esq., of Milesburg, late a sheriff of Centre County. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Milesburg and opened a store, which he kept until 1861.

While the war of the Rebellion was upon us in 1862 he displayed untiring zeal in recruiting a company, which became Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was commissioned captain of that company Sept. 1, 1862. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Bristol Station, and at Po River, where he was wounded May 9, 1864. He was also engaged in the battles at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in the various actions before Petersburg. For his conduct at Ream's Station he was complimented by Gen. Miles, commanding the division. He was promoted major March 7, 1865, and afterwards had the successive promotions of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He commanded the regiment in the final campaign, and returned with it to be mustered out of service.

Properly appreciating Col. Weaver's business ability and his patriotic services, he was elected by the people of Centre County to the office of county treasurer in 1871, and in 1877-78 he represented his native county in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Col. Weaver has for a number of years past been engaged in farming, and has devoted much time and attention to the education of the laboring class, especially the farmer, and to this end has taken an active part in the organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry. Believing that the future welfare of the country depends largely upon the intelligence and virtue of the people engaged in agriculture, he has stood up boldly in the defense of the Patrons of Husbandry, and by his constant and untiring efforts has contributed greatly to the success of that order.

CHAPTER LXV.

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

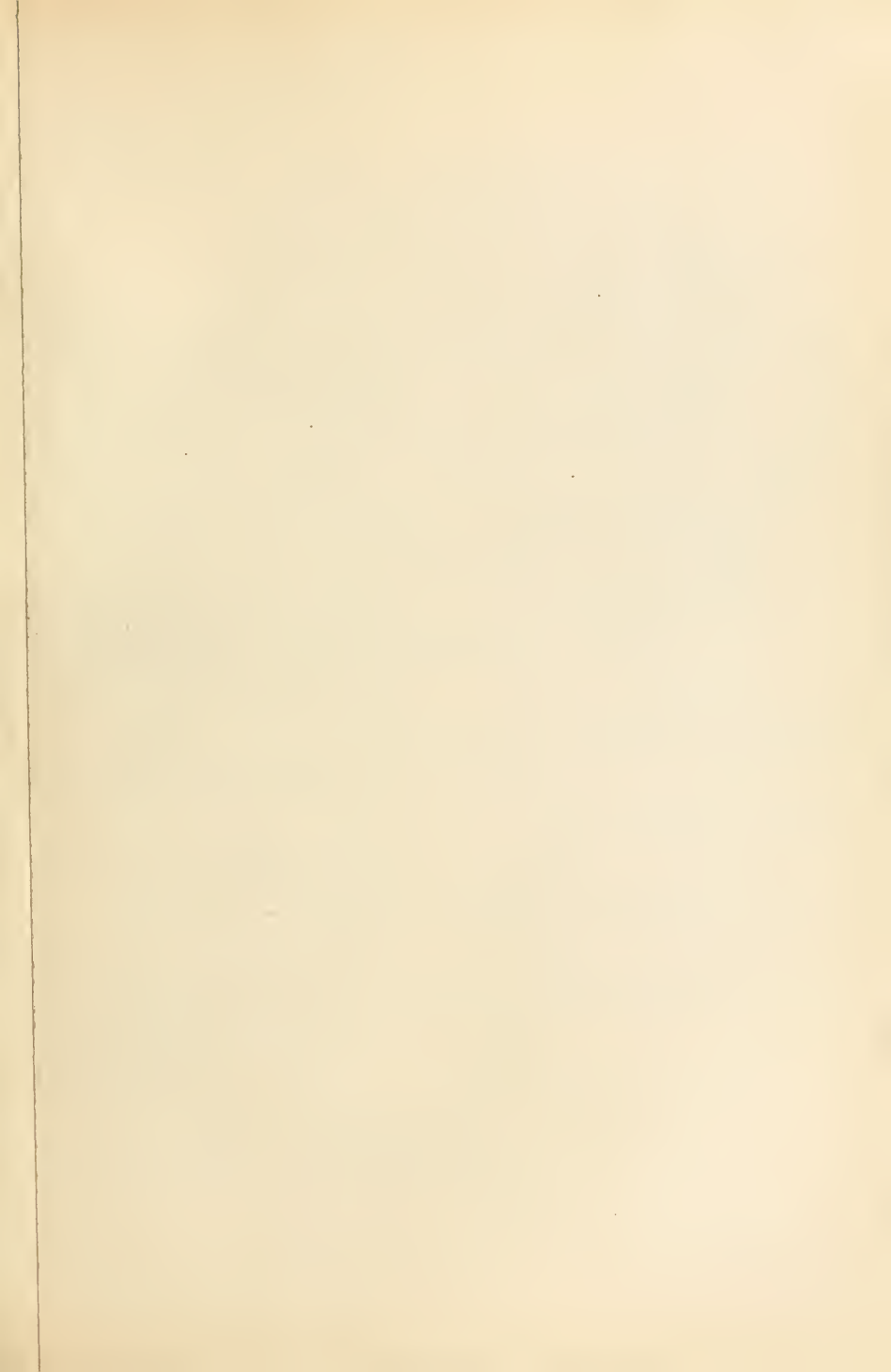
Surveys and Land Suits.—The wild and mountainous character of land in Burnside township was a bar to early settlers, and we find no trouble in title occurs there arising from old settlers' surveys. The northwestern portion was taken up under warrants of July 31, 1792, in the names of Walter Stuart (situated on the south side of the West Branch, opposite a deer lick), William Stuart, Jr.,¹ "opposite the mouth of Little Moshannon" (as the creek coming into the river from the northward at Karthaus was then called), Deborah Stuart, by Aaron Levy (see Snow Shoe township for notice by Mr. Gilliland). Directly east of these Stuart warrants were laid the Boudinot surveys, so called, having been devised by Mr. Boudinot to the city of Philadelphia for the support of the poor, and which by reason of much litigation has proved an exceedingly costly bequest. These warrants are dated Aug. 6, 1794.

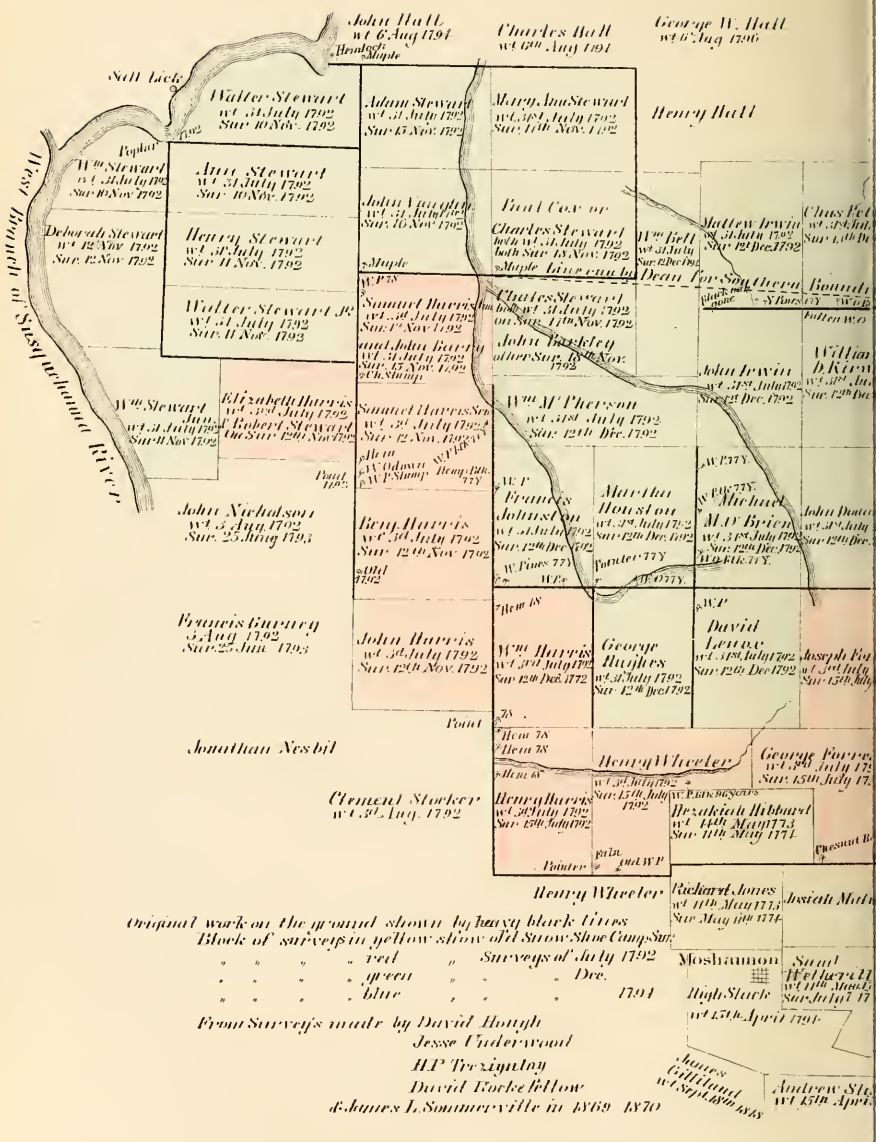
An engraving of these surveys, reaching down and including the old Snow Shoe surveys, will accompany the history of Burnside township, and no further description is requisite other than some testimony in regard to location, which is taken from the evidence given by the late Joseph F. Quay in a suit of Gratz *vs.* Beates, etc., tried in November, 1862, before Judge Mercer. This ejectment was instituted for the recovery of four hundred and thirty-three acres and one hundred and fifty-three perches of land, surveyed by Joseph J. Wallace, deputy surveyor, on the 12th day of November, 1792, in pursuance of a warrant dated 3d July, 1792, to Elizabeth Harris:

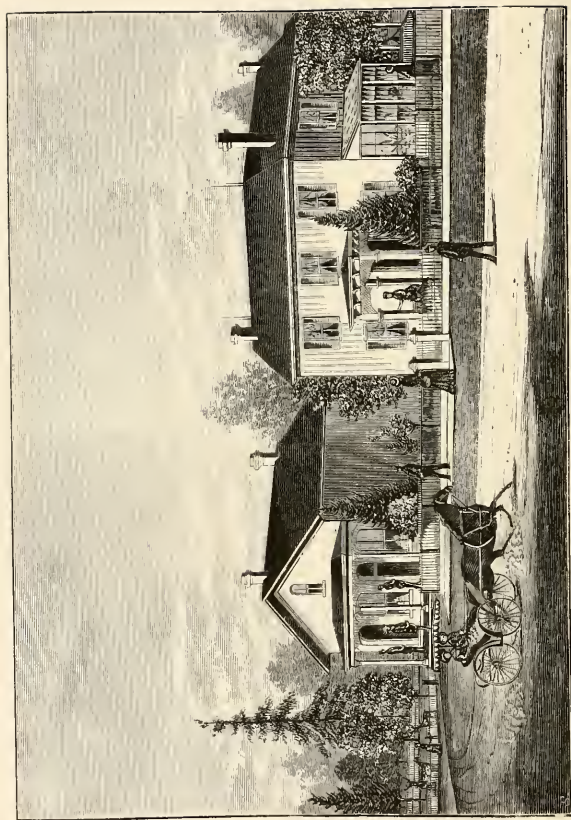
"Joseph F. Quay.—I am a surveyor, and have been between thirty and forty years. In October, 1839, Jacob Gratz came to my house, and wanted me to go with him to Snow Shoe to execute an order of resurvey which he had with him. He showed me that I was deputized, upon the back, to execute the order of resurvey. We went together to John Bowes. He lived on the Samuel Harris, Sr. Mr. Gratz exhibited his maps there. He had a large collection of connected drafts from the land-office, some thirty or forty. He more particularly wanted the Har-

ris tracts resurveyed thereon. I had no knowledge, then, of these Harris surveys, but some years before that I surveyed the Robert Stuart, William Stuart, and I think John Nicholson, in 1833. I saw on the draft of Gratz two chestnut-trees, marked pretty close together. It struck me they must be the chestnut corners to which the Robert Stuart was attached. Gratz and old Mr. Bowes, myself and two chain-carriers went to the living chestnut corner, and up the hill to the dead chestnut stump. When I saw it in 1833 the marks were visible upon it, but in 1839 it was nearly burnt away; but the pointers I put there were visible. We then went out to the southeast corner of the Robert Stuart, and began to chain; went S. 1° west, and by the chaining, at 44, we found a large pine corner. We then prepared to run east between Benjamin Harris and Samuel Harris, south 88 min. east. Before we left this corner old Mr. Gratz took an old survey out of his pocket. I suppose it was the original survey made of the Harris tract. 'Now,' says he, 'if this is the true division line of the survey between Benjamin and Samuel Harris, at about 60 perches you will find a white-oak corner marked on the line.' We ran on about 64 perches—we found the old white-oak. It had marks upon it for a corner, but no lines running from it. Gratz said, when we found it, he was satisfied that it must be the true division line between the two tracts. At 232 rods we crossed the turnpike, at 296 a white-pine corner, old marks all along this line, and well timbered. Then we ran along a division line of Benjamin Harris, William McPherson, and Francis Johnson, south 2 deg. west, on an old line,—at 98 crossed the turnpike, at 160 old pointers, the remains of a yellow-pine corner could just be seen, at 248 corner gone. I made pointers. I continued along the division line of John and William Harris, south 2 sec. west,—at 238 perches, old pine pointers. Did not block. They bore evidence of original marks and the resurvey. On the first line, south 88 deg. east, I blocked pointers and found them to correspond with the original survey, forty-seven years at that time. West 248, I found no corner; thence north 98 deg. west, I made a new line; north 296, I intersected the north and south line, and marked a stone for a corner that was about 60 perches north of the Big Moshannon Creek. In 1833 I had run that line which I intersected on Francis Gurney tract. Next day we began at the old pointers south of the turnpike, on a line of the Benjamin Harris tract and a corner of the William Harris and Francis Johnson; thence along the division line of Harris & Johnson, south 89 deg. east,—at 44 perches crossed the turnpike, at 228 perches found an old birch corner on the east bank of a small run, that birch corner laid down on the official draft. I blocked a hemlock pointer that counted forty-seven years; it was the right age. Then south till we ran out the whole distance of the Harris claim; south 1 deg. west, along the mountain-side of the William Harris. At 166 perches I crossed the turnpike at about ninety rods from Fie's house on the Hughes tract. At 320 I made a corner; this was a new line between William Harris and Hewes; thence by Henry Harris and Henry Wheeler. At 30 perches crossed a run flowing to the right. At 180 I crossed another flowing to the right. At 336 perches we intersected an old east and west line running between Henry Harris and the Wheeler surveys; made a stone corner; thence west along between Henry Harris and Samuel and Joseph Tompkins,—at 16½ perches an old white-oak corner. At 32 I crossed a small run flowing to the left; at 146 a larger run; this line well marked, original marks. I then began at the most southern of these chestnut corners, in order to run out the Samuel Harris, Jr., tract, a corner of the two Samuel Harris tracts; thence by the division between Samuel Harris, Jr., and Walter and Henry Stuart, north 1 deg. east. At 20 perches I found a chestnut corner of the Robert Stuart, and a line running west; at 44 I crossed the turnpike; at 250 old maple corner. Jacob Gratz was along with me in running this line. Did not block it. I know it was the corner. We ran east from it 16 perches; we blocked a white-oak which counted forty-seven years. At 274 we crossed a large run flowing north,—Seven Mile Run. That is the most northern boundary of Samuel Harris, Jr., and John Barry. At 300 perches found no corner. I then went directly up to the pine corner (which would be within two tracts of where I had started), the most eastern corner of Samuel Harris, Sr., and Benjamin Harris; thence north 1 deg. east, along the Samuel Harris, Sr., by the old line. At 250 I found no corner, but blazed hemlock, burnt woods, and very stony. Continued on north 1 deg. east, by Samuel Harris, Jr.; at 12 perches crossed a run flowing to the left, west; at 110 I crossed the same run flowing to the right; at 126 crossed it running to the left; at 154 crossed it again flowing to the right; at 208 crossed it flowing to the left; at 240 crossed it flowing to the right; at 240 crossed it flowing to the left; at 254 quite a large run came into it from the east; at 280 perches intersected the east and west line, about six feet from where I had set a post in, in the morning, running from a maple. This included the outer

¹ The names of the warrantees, Stuarsts, are Philadelphia names, and not to be confounded with Dr. M. Stewart, etc., present residents of Burnside township.







RESIDENCE AND STORE OF GEORGE R. BOAK,
PINE GLENN, BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP, CENTRE CO., PA.

lines of Samuel Harris, Jr. Two or three pins lost on this line. I think we continued on to survey. I then went to the old chestnut stump again, and then by the division of Samuel Harris, Jr., and Samuel Harris, Sr., south 89 deg. east; at 280 crossed a run flowing to the north; at 296 intersected our north and south line; made a stone corner; then went back to the old chestnut stump again, the west corner of the two Samuel Harris's, south 1 deg. west, between Elizabeth and Samuel Harris, Sr.; at 240, into a laurel swamp; at 246, a white oak corner, laying down. (I had found that corner laying down in 1833.) At 280, the old white-pine corner of Benjamin Harris and Samuel Harris, Sr. Then went back to the living corner of Robert Stuart and Elizabeth Harris. Both call for the same corner. Then went between Walter Stuart and Elizabeth Harris. They call for the same chestnut. West 1 deg. north, at 155 crossed a small run, flowing to the right, north; at 320, found nothing; at 330, found a stone heap, by a white-oak pointer,—marks all the way, but not original; thence south 1 deg. west, to the old line of Robert Stuart; it was correct. At 230, I hunted for a maple corner to suit the Elizabeth Harris tract. I found no evidence of it. I found sufficient upon the ground to locate all the Harris surveys without a doubt. Mr. Gratz was satisfied with the location I made of them. I have no doubt of this being the correct location of the Elizabeth Harris. Those two chestnuts upon the ground and the two Samuel Harris tracts put it beyond a question. Gratz sold Samuel Harris, Sr., to John Bowes, when I was on the ground, by my location. Mr. Gratz was experienced in the location of surveys; had had great experience. I went back the next year, in September, and Mr. Gratz was there, and I stayed till I finished all the resurveys for him; ran forty tracts. I located all the others so as to connect with Elizabeth Harris, the two Samuels, and Benjamin and John Harris. The resurvey I made corresponds with the official draft, which he gave me to run on the survey with, connected 23d April, 1853. It is a correct representation, as I found it marked upon the ground."

The following, taken from Judge Elwell's charge to the jury, April 23, 1877, in the case of the City of Philadelphia *vs.* Smith, Rhodes & Smith, explains the nature of their conflicting titles, and gives the judge's idea of the proper location, and will be easily understood by reference to the map;

"This is an action of ejectment brought by the City of Philadelphia against the defendants to recover, as described in the summons, four hundred and thirty-four acres of land, which were originally granted by the Commonwealth to Washington Hall by warrant dated in 1794, and surveyed in 1795. The mode of granting lands by the Commonwealth was by warrant directed to the surveyor-general to make a survey of the quantity of land therein described, and return the same to this Land Office. This was done in this case. The survey was made in pursuance of the Hall warrant, and returned into the Land Office; subsequently a patent was granted therefor, and the title became vested in the patentee. On the part of the defendants it is alleged that they have shown a better right than the title deduced from the Washington Hall survey. They have shown that application was made for forty-nine tracts of land, and that survey was made, among others, on warrants issued in pursuance of that application to William Bell, and upon another warrant of the same batch issued to Matthew Irwin, and that the surveys made in pursuance of these warrants were returned into the Land Office on the 7th of April, 1794, before the Washington Hall warrant was taken out, and that the title of the Bell and Irwin warrants and surveys, by the patent from the Commonwealth and by sundry conveyances, has become vested in the defendants; so that there is here no question in regard to the matter of title of the parties respectively to the land claimed by them. I mean the paper title. The question of location is the material question in the case.

"In this case the batch of warrants, properly called a block, had for leading warrant Walter Stuart, lying upon and adjoining the river, and in such a manner as to fix its location beyond a question; and so several of the tracts which adjoin it can be at the present day located by it, and by marks upon the ground.

"The Walter Stuart, Adam Stuart being located conclusively as they purport to be, the next step to be taken is to ascertain where the block or warrants of the 31st of July was located. Upon that subject there is a difference of opinion among the surveyors. As I understand the case, there is a difference between the calls of the William Bell and the Matthew Irwin and other portions of the body. There is a difference between that and that which lies on the eastern part of the body; and

there are two theories set up here,—that of the plaintiffs is, that the William Bell and lines of Matthew Irwin are located at the southeast corner of the Paul Cox warrant, and that the lines are extended eastward from that, which would be along the north line of the Irwin to Pott's, and McClenahan would be along upon the south line of these, as claimed by the defendants; and that that line thus extended from the southeast corner of the Paul Cox was the north line of the body of the 31st of July survey, and of this part of it. That is the theory of the plaintiff. That of the defendants is, that the tracts upon the eastern part of the body show that the surveyor located the south line upon the 3d of July warrants, bounding all of them on the south and extending north three miles, the length of three tracts; on the east by the 3d of July warrants, and that by extending the line up from the 3d of July warrants the distance of three tracts, as called for and returned by the surveyor into the Land Office, that it brings the north line of that latch up as high north as the north line of the Irwin tract, as claimed by defendants, and that if it brings it up as high north as the north line of the Irwin, then the Bell tract which calls for Irwin on the west is brought up along with it, and there is no room for the Washington Hall warrants. Prior to the location of the 3d of July warrants, there had been located just south of them several tracts called the 'Snow Shoe Camp' surveys, and these surveys of the 3d of July, among other things, were bounded upon these old surveys of 1774. Bezekiah Hildard is bounded upon these old warrants, one of six or seven, and there are marks found over one hundred years old at the time the surveyors were on, going to show that these lines were there upon the ground. There is no question about the shape and location of these tracts. The 3d of July warrants were located upon that from the south; then from the two sugars north there is a line, an old line, with marks for corners at the distance called for in the surveys, and extending the distance of about five miles. I think the last mark that was found upon it was a little short of five miles from the base line. Two miles north of the base line there is an old line extending across more than five of the tracts of the 3d of July. East of the 3d of July survey, perhaps three tracts, Chapman, Wheeler, and Whitaker, also claim that there is the line marks upon the ground; then north of that line two other warrants, Samuel Forrest and James Forrest, carrying the 3d of July survey almost the length of five miles, all of the length of the five miles except the width of the Nesbitt survey, or about five miles.

"Now, the survey of July, 1792, calls not only for the north line of these four or five warrants—more than that, Whitaker, and Betz, and Joseph Forrest, George Forrest, Wheeler, and two Harries call for the north line of those and south to Andrew Bayard; Bell, McClenahan, and Ann McClenahan call for the old survey. The older surveys of the 3d of July, as I have said before, almost the entire length on the east, and above this line that is in dispute as to whether it is the north or south line of the McClenahan, Irwin, and other tracts. As you will see by reference to the map, it carries the Forrest that is above that more than a third of this distance up the north line; and the Ann McClenahan calls not only on the west for the line running north, where some of the witnesses testify there is a stream crosses several times, extending north of these disputed lines and up to where the defendants claim the northern boundary is. So that the calls on the south and on the east are largely for the survey of the 3d of July. Now, the surveyor has returned that he had laid three tracts in length north of where these 3d of July warrants are located. He returned eighty-five years ago into the Land Office that he had laid three warrants north of that line, and that has remained unquestioned to this day, except as junior warrants were taken out in 1795 and laid upon it, as is claimed by the defendants. He returned that he had surveyed, as shown by these drafts, the McClenahan and Matthew Irwin and William Bell warrants.

"We have no right, where there is any dispute, to say that the location is in any particular place. It is the province of the court to instruct as to what constitutes a survey and what is evidence of a survey. Without intending to trench upon your province to find the fact as you think it is under the evidence, in my judgment the location fixed by the south well established and well marked line of the survey of July 3, 1792, and by the lines and corners on the eastern part of the survey, is the true location. This location would place the Bell survey as far north as the Irwin tract, and the Irwin as far north as the McClenahan, and both far enough up to occupy the space claimed for the Washington Hall tract."

Settlers and Residents.—The oldest farm in Burnside is probably the one now owned and occupied by J. H. Beates. It is known as the old Bowes place, and was cleared by John Bowes, who kept a

tavern there, much to the satisfaction and entertainment of all who passed that way as travelers over the Karthaus road. Mr. Bowes displayed much energy and industry in clearing his land, and had the satisfaction in the end of knowing that he owned a well-improved farm. Several of his sons won an honorable record in the civil war of 1861-65. Mr. Bowes died on his farm in 1859. One of his daughters married J. H. Beates, who now owns the Bowes homestead. Rev. William Beates, of Lancaster County (father of J. H. Beates), made purchase about 1840 of something like three thousand acres of the Gratz land tracts, lying mainly at the junction of the Moshannon Creek and West Branch of the Susquehanna. He did not locate upon the land himself, but deputized an agent to engage in lumbering there. In 1852 his son, J. H. Beates, came on to take charge of the landed interests, and prosecuted with considerable vigor the business of lumbering and farming. He married John Bowes' daughter in 1853. Rev. Mr. Beates had eleven children, of whom only J. H. Beates came to Burnside township to reside. In 1849, William Stewart came to Burnside and built what is said to have been the first steam saw-mill in Centre County. William Stewart owned in conjunction with Robert Dorsey a large tract of timbered land, and carried on an extensive business in the sawing of lumber and in the shipment of square timber. Until the completion of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad they rafted their logs and sawed lumber to market *via* the Moshannon and Susquehanna. In January, 1854, Dr. M. Stewart bought the interest of Mr. Dorsey, and until 1864 the Stewart brothers conducted the lumbering business in partnership. They usually rafted from one million to one million and a half of lumber annually. In 1864, William Stewart retired from the business, and since then has resided at Snow Shoe.

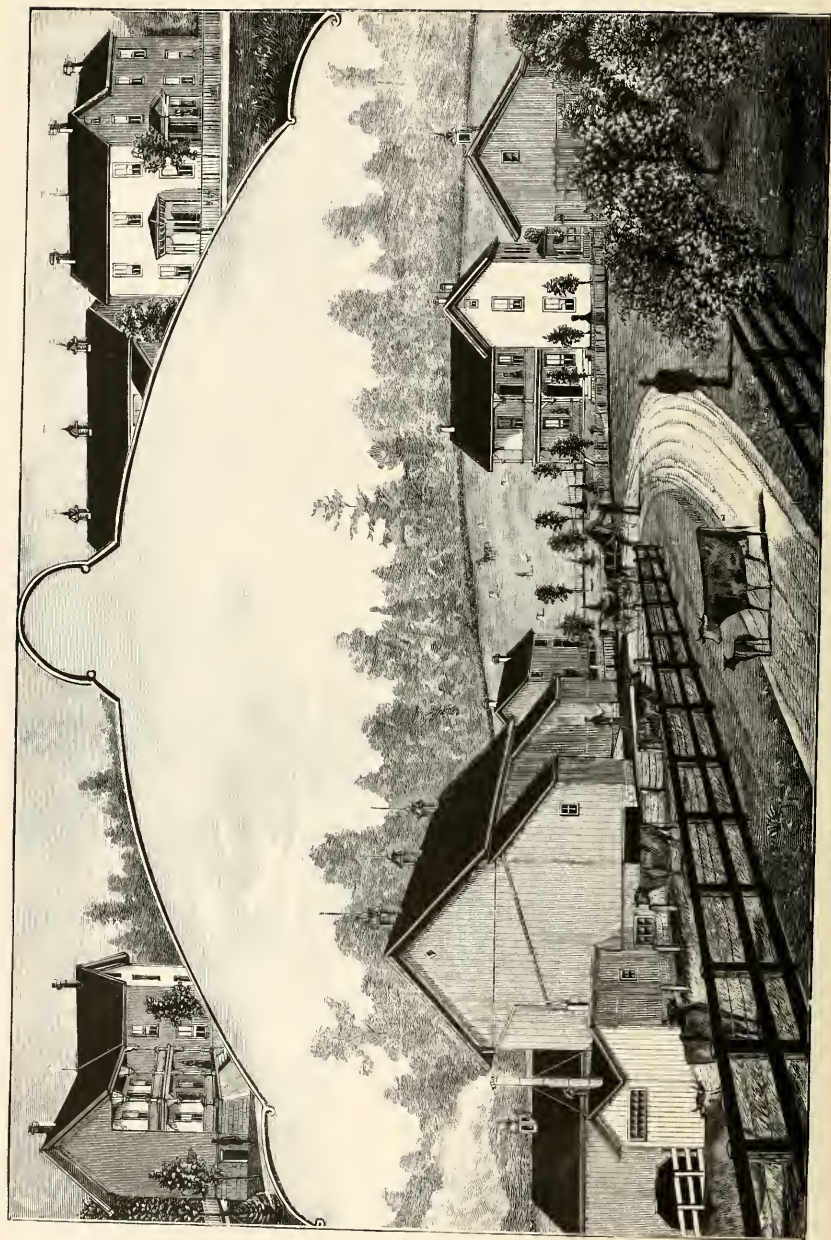
In 1850, James K. Boak, of Cumberland County, came to Burnside to reside. He had bought thirteen hundred acres of land of John Bowes, and engaged at once in lumbering. He erected also a store at Pine Glen, and until his death in 1874 continued to be actively engaged in farming, lumbering, and merchandising at Pine Glen. In 1870 the store business passed to his son, George R., who has carried it on since then, and in connection therewith is largely concerned in lumbering and farming, the land tract purchased by his father in 1850 being now George R. Boak's property. Since 1870 Mr. Boak has represented the Snow Shoe Land and Improvement Company in all matters pertaining to the sale of timber and lands. He occupies an attractive home in the midst of a nice bit of improved country, and exercises much energy in the development of the country as a farming region. He has satisfied himself that with the expenditure of similar care, and attention the mountain farms may be made equally as productive as those of the valley. The country is well adapted to grazing, and in pursuance of a long

thought of plan Mr. Boak has established a stock-farm, touching which his expectations are high. Mr. Boak is interested likewise to a great extent in lumbering operations in Snow Shoe township as the senior member of the firm of George R. Boak & Co. (consisting of George R. Boak, Cameron Boak, and Theodore Boak).

Pine Glen post-office was established in 1854, after the discontinuance of Pine Swamp post-office, located in the Stewart settlement and in charge of James Irvin. James K. Boak was the first postmaster at Pine Glen. His son, George R., succeeded him, and is still the incumbent. Reuben Mulholland, living at Pine Glen now in his eighty-first year, hauled goods for Peter Karthaus in 1816 from Lewis-town to Karthaus village over the old Karthaus road. He followed that business four or five years, and after a nomadic existence in various parts of the county settled in 1845 upon the land he now occupies. He purchased six hundred acres at first, and to that tract has since added four hundred acres. Lumbering has been his principal business since 1845.

Passing mention may be made of Joseph Keeler, Nicholas Fye, Jacob Kunes, and Thomas Lucas as among the early comers to Burnside, but, save Fye, none of them became permanent settlers. A small German colony came from Cumberland County in 1847, and purchasing a few hundred acres of land in the Gratz tract, lying along the southern line of Burnside township, began at once to clear the tract, put up improvements, and till the soil. There were about six families, all told, of whom the prominent were those of Barnabas Viehdorfer and Boston Fisher. Their tract was laid out into lots of fifty acres each, and to each family one lot was apportioned. The locality has been known as "Germania" since 1847, and remains to this day the exclusive abode as it was originally of Germans. They are industrious and thrifty, content to live by themselves, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," and although not the most spirited or enterprising people in the world are most excellent citizens.

The first men to raft square timber from Burnside are said to have been Jacob Kunes and John Mulholland. The first to float saw-logs into booms on the Susquehanna were Burton and Burrows, who, in the spring of 1850, cut the timber from land on Beightol's Run owned by E. C. Burton. In 1850, John Smith, a Jerseyman, bought twenty-four tracts (or about ten thousand acres) of the Levy lands, and on Miles Run, about three miles south of the river, built a large saw-mill (of a capacity of six million yearly), equipped with two circular saws. Daniel Rhoads purchased an interest in the business in 1853, and managed it, the firm-name being Smith, Rhoads & Smith. This was an enterprise of some considerable scope, and employed many men in the business of cutting timber and sawing and shipping lumber. From 1853 to 1858, when



RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF GEORGE R. BOAK,
PINE GLEN, N.
BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP, CENTRE CO., PA.



"FOREST HOME," RESIDENCE OF M. STEWART, M.D.,
BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP, GENTEE CO., PA.

their mill was destroyed by fire, Smith, Rhoads & Smith cut and shipped about three million feet of lumber annually. A new mill was built, but Mr. Rhoads, who had until that time been giving his attention to the management of the business, went to Philadelphia to take charge of the Market Street Railroad. The firm continued to operate in Burnside, however, and until 1876 manufactured considerable square timber and sawed lumber. After 1876 they got out nothing but square timber. In 1869 the firm sold to George Trullinger & Co., of Harrisburg, the eastern half of their ten-thousand-acre tract for one hundred thousand dollars. In 1881, Trullinger & Co.—having meanwhile taken off much square timber and many logs—sold the five thousand acres to the Midland Coal Company for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Smith, Rhoads & Smith still own the remaining five thousand acres. Daniel Rhoads, of the firm, was chosen superintendent and treasurer of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company in November, 1860, and occupied the place until the transfer to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in March, 1881.

In 1852, Dr. James Irvin, of Milesburg, and Augustus Hylman, of Bellefonte, engaged largely in lumbering. They rafted a good deal of square timber, and carried on also a store near Stewart's Mills. Subsequently they put up a steam saw-mill in Pine Swamp. From this mill they transported the sawed lumber to the river through a flume. The method was a novel one, but is said to have given much satisfaction. During Irvin and Hyleman's time, Sluck & Co., of Lancaster County, operated on the Big Moshannon, where they had a steam saw-mill. The lumber operators of prominence in Burnside at the present are J. H. and W. Holt, Reuben Mulholland, Dr. M. Stewart, and George R. Boak.

Messiah's Church.—The only church building in Burnside was erected at Pine Glen, by the Messiah's congregation, in 1874. The church was organized in 1873. There were twenty-four constituent members. The names of the male members were Jacob Walker, Elias Eters, William Eters, Jefferson Forse, David Mulholland, William Mulholland, John Mulholland, John Bowes, and William Zimmerman. The present membership is eleven. The deacons are Jacob Walker and William Zimmerman. The pastors have been Revs. J. A. Eldred, M. L. Jackson, George R. Reny.

Township Organization.—At the April sessions in 1856, certain citizens of Snow Shoe living in the northern half petitioned for a division of the township. The commissioners who were appointed reported at the August sessions the same year marking the line of division at a point just west of the residence of J. H. Holt. There the township line crosses the Karthaus road, and passes in a straight line nearly southwest and northeast. The report was confirmed at the November sessions in 1856, and the place of election fixed at the Pine Glen school-house.

TAX-PAYERS OF BURNSIDE IN 1857.

	Acres.		Acres.
William Askey.....	100	William Ley.....	632
J. M. Askey.....	129	James Mulholland.....	100
William Beichtel.....	109	John Miller.....	25
J. K. Boak, steam saw-mill.....	3½	Joseph Miller.....	50
John Bowes.....	320	John Mulholland.....	600
Thomas Bowes.....	100	R. C. Mulholland.....	100
Jackson Bowes.....	100	Daniel Mulholland.....	100
Hiram Beates.....	150	J. G. Marshall.....	550
William Beates.....	400	David Oswalt.....	100
J. Bernoy & Bro.....	880	A. W. Page.....	100
Sarah Dixon.....	200	Peter Smith.....	50
Peter Eters.....	150	Evans Street.....	400
George Fye.....	125	George Ross.....	1
Sebastian Fisher.....	25	Smith, Rhoads & Smith, steam saw-mill.....	400
J. K. Hall.....	60	A. H. & I. Sluck, steam saw-mill.....	800
E. C. Humes.....	100	W. & M. Stewart, steam saw-mill.....	1133
Christopher Hoppe.....	25	B. Vedeffer.....	50
James Irvin, house and lots.....		William Vedeffer.....	25
Irvin & Hyleman, steam saw-mill.....	275	J. B. Walls.....	100
Mathias Kuth.....	50		
M. Long, Jr.....	148		
M. Long, Sr.....	125		

TENANTS.

James B. Askey, Thomas Barret, D. Bernoy, George Bucher, G. I. Clafin, Jacob Craft, Augustus Craver, Roland Bowes, John Bowes, John Bower, George Bower, John Canemore, Sebastian Eisenhower, John Eisenhower, John Eckley, Henry Dyke, Silas Dixon, Joseph Bowes, John Flecker, Joseph Foster, David Fye, Alexander Gessey, R. S. Green, Griffy Griffith, Samuel Gault, Michael Garber, A. J. Hershey, George Hinton, Charles Hank, Charles Jacobs, Michael Lebkicher, John Murphy, Martin Murphy, George Michaels, John Miller, John Myers, Jared Nichols, Reuben Oswalt, Francis Olsher, Patrick O'Laughlin, Levi Quick, Lewis Seifert, Barnabas Sloop, John Sarvey, Sr., Seneca Smith, William Tate, John Thomas, Levi Ticknor, John Uebenger, James Walker, Jacob Walker, Joseph Wick, George Zimmerman.

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—James G. Marshall, George Michael, March 17, 1857; James R. Boak, March 16, 1858; Joseph Clark, March 15, 1859; George Michael, May 16, 1860; James G. Marshall, March 26, 1864; George Michaels, March 22, 1866; J. B. Newcomer, Dec. 29, 1870.

CHAPTER LXVI.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.¹

THE oldest surveys are upon application of Benjamin Bayless and Samuel Bayless, Sr., and Samuel Bayless, Jr., dated Aug. 24, 1766, and surveyed June 4, 1767, about fifty rods west of Oak Hall Foundry, which is located on the Robert Roberts application, Dec. 23, 1766, surveyed June 2, 1767, north of the Benjamin Bayless, Sr., the creek running northerly about midway through it; north of the Samuel Bayless, Sr., the Samuel Bayless, Jr., and northwestward of the latter the Joseph Hopkins, in which Slab Cabin unites with Spring Creek.

These last four tracts were taken up by Reuben Haines, and to them reference is made by calls in the applications of 1769 for the Haines land. David Whitehill, Esq., bought them and settled on the Samuel Bayless, Jr., on which Lemont stands. North of Joseph Hopkins is the Caleb Jones warrantee warrant, Dec. 5, 1774, purchased by Jacob Houser of Josiah Matlack, and northeast (and adjoining) Joseph Hopkins is the John Robinson ap-

¹ By F. E. Bible.

plication of April 3, 1769, surveyed June 4, 1774, on which Robert Moore lived, and where William Thompson, Esq., now resides. Houserville was on the Isaac Catherell survey, Dec. 5, 1774, which Jacob Houser bought of Matlack in 1787.

West of Joseph Hopkins is the Dennis McGlatton warrant, Dec. 5, 1774, surveyed in October, 1775, and south of McGlatton the Cornelius Connelly, surveyed at the same time. These two latter tracts are the original "Centre Furnace" tracts, bought by Col. John Potter, Sept. 29, 1790, of Matlack, with the Joseph Barr, which lies west of them, now owned by Moses Thompson, Esq. West of these, and running on into Ferguson township, are warrants of 1792, surveyed in 1793, taken up by Cols. Miles and Patton.

The Henry Berkey, on which are now the farms of Messrs. Baker, Markle, Shuey, etc., corners at what was a pine of Samuel Bayless, Sr., on north line of Benjamin Bayless, on the public road; thence running north 6° west 152 perches to a black-oak, and north 80° east 343 perches to the Benjamin Catherell. Both the latter warrants are dated Dec. 5, 1774, and were surveyed in October, 1775.

College township was formed in the year 1875, from parts of Harris and Benner. The early settlement, however, dates back to 1786, and perhaps farther, as an attempt at settlement had been made prior to that time, but the attempt did little more than give name to one branch of Spring Creek, viz., "Slab Cabin," so called from a slab or log cabin having been found on the bank of the stream. College lies partly in Penn's and partly in Nittany valleys. There is nothing in the character of the land to distinguish it from the adjoining townships. Spring Creek and its branches waters a large portion of the township. College contains some of the finest farms in the county.

Robert Moore was the earliest settler in the territory of College; he lived on the John Robinson warrantee, now William Thompson's farm, adjoining Honser's land on the southeast. He died in May, 1831, and was buried on his place. When Jacob Honser first moved up to his land there were two squatters upon it, David Lewis and a man named Connelly.

In early life Robert Moore was distinguished for active and energetic services rendered in defense of the scattered inhabitants of this section of the State. Gifted with a constitution of muscular power of body rarely found in man, he was capable of sustaining the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. With a mind uncultivated, yet uncommonly bold and vigorous, and a memory tenacious of every impression, he seemed formed by nature for one of those men who make the first settlement in the wilds of our country. He lived to see improvements in the country such as few have ever witnessed. The beach of the Juniata River presented the only pathway in as-

cending the Long Narrows when he first removed to Kishacoquillas valley, where now is found a canal, the great thoroughfare for the commerce of the valley of the Mississippi to the Atlantic; from a wilderness, containing the log hut of the Indian trader and hunter, a populous and highly-cultivated country has sprung up.

As a packer, in the employment of the late Judge Brown, he acquired a perfect knowledge of the manners and customs of the natives, and as an adopted son of an Indian warrior had considerable influence in the tribe.

Jacob Houser, who, as the inscription on his tombstone says, "came to Spring Creek in 1788." He settled on the site of the present hamlet of Houserville, which bears his name.

Jacob Houser was of German descent and came from Dauphin County. His father came to America as a redemptioner, being compelled to work a year for one of his more fortunate countrymen to pay his passage. He was a thrifty, frugal, hard-working German, and the results of these good qualities soon began to show themselves. Fields were cleared, cattle and stock increased, and Jacob became a prosperous and wealthy farmer.

He erected a fulling-mill, or woolen-factory, on the site of the present factory. In that early day disputes about land were of frequent occurrence. Jacob Houser was not exempt from these disputes, and as his land joined that of Gen. Philip Benner, he and the general were constantly in the courts. Many funny anecdotes are related of old Jacob and his wealthy neighbor. At one time a dispute arose concerning some land, and Mr. Houser determined to take possession. Benner warned him not to do so, and told him that if he did the crows would bother him so that he could not work. Houser took possession next day, and sure enough the crows came, and kept up such a constant cawing that Houser became frightened and left. The old general had hauled a dead horse to the disputed land, and that had attracted the crows. The descendants of Mr. Houser still live in College and Benner townships. Jacob Houser had three sons and five daughters. The sons were Daniel, Martin, and Jacob. Their descendants still live in the vicinity of Houserville and in different parts of the county. One daughter married a Haldeman, another Cronemiller, a third married a Wertz, a fourth (Barbara) married a Braught; Elizabeth married Jacob Leathers.

The Braughts moved to Dauphin County, and their descendants are still there.

David Whitehill, Esq., settled where the town of Lemont now stands, on the Samuel Bayless warrantee, in 1789, and cleared up a large farm. He was a very prominent, active man. He died in 1809, leaving a widow Rachel. His daughter Sarah married Jeremiah Rankin. His son James, who made the first double-bitted axes in the valley, moved to Armstrong County.

His other children were David, Joseph, Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of Thomas Hastings, Sr., their son John lives at Milesburg; Clempson; John; George, who married a Shirk; Christwell, who married Sarah Hastings and moved to Clarion County; Robert Whitehill, and George A. Whitehill, Esq. David Whitehill was a Quaker, as was also Thomas Hastings, Sr.

Christian Dale was one of the earliest permanent settlers in what is now College. He came about the year 1790, and began a clearing on the land owned now by his grandson, Christian, near Oak Hall. Christian Dale was a German, and came up from Buffalo valley. He was one of those sterling old Germans to whom Pennsylvania owes so much, and whose walk in life was measured by the rule, "Be just and fear not." Christian Dale had seven children, viz.: Henry, Christian, Philip, Felix, Frederick, Cornelius, and Rachel. Christian and Frederick moved to Ohio. The descendants of the others are still living in College, Benner, and Harris townships. Henry Dale, the oldest child, was a soldier in the Revolution, and was a member of Capt. Forster's company, of Buffalo valley, which was sent up to Potter's Fort to protect the settlers from the ravages of the Indians. The rifle, powder-horn, and fork used by Henry Dale in his campaigns are still in possession of his descendants. The descendants of old Christian Dale are numerous, and have always been exemplary citizens. Two of the great-grandsons of Christian Dale, Clement and Alfred Dale, Esqs., practice law in Bellefonte.

Between 1800 and 1820 came the Cobles, Halde-mans, Shueys, Eters, Cronemillers, and others. Gen. James Irvin built the brick mill at Oak Hall about 1822, and the Oak Hall mansion-house in 1825. The Thompsons, a very wealthy family, who own the Centre Furnace lands, the Glenns, Fosters, and others came into the township much later. The Houtzers, Groves, Mitchells, Wassons, Gillilands are families of prominence in the township. Hon. Samuel Gilliland having represented his county in the Legislature with great credit. He came from Potter township, where the family settled at an early day.

The first road in the township was surveyed and laid out on the petition of Gen. Philip Benner that a road be made from his splitting-mill to Centre Furnace. Jacob Houser, John Roll, James Whitehill, Robert Moore, Christian Dale, and Michael Jack were appointed viewers. This was at the January sessions, 1801. In the names of these viewers we have the original settlers of College, Harris, and Benner townships. This road has been changed considerable in eighty years, but in many places it occupies the position of the first view. This is the first road in the township that there is any record of, though there were numbers of trails or bridle-paths. Even as late as 1821 roads were little more than bridle-paths, and unsafe to travel without being armed.

Patrick Cambridge was fond of a drink, and all hours, both large and small, were alike to honest Patrick. Once when riding home from the end of the mountain, full of spirits, liquid and otherwise, no "auld haunted kirk between him and his hame," but one of nature's primeval forests, dark and lonely. We can easily imagine that with the inner man well warmed with a beverage that puts to shame the best liquors of our day, Patrick was happy and tuneful. Suddenly, in the midst of one of his wildest snatches of song, he is startled by an unearthly scream, and before he can collect his scattered senses he imagines the hand of death is upon him. Another scream, and "Richard is himself again," a heavy weight drops on the horse, one plunge of the gallant beast, and she is free. The panther is unhorsed, but Patrick is minus part of his coat and pants, and the mare of some of her flesh. This circumstance, as related, occurred sixty years ago. Patrick lived long to tell to an admiring crowd of children the tale of his wonderful escape. It takes a long stretch of the imagination of a person traveling through the beautiful College township of to-day, with its rich farms and its elegant homes, and its evidences of wealth and prosperity, to go back to the log cabins and little "clearings" of Christian Dale, Jacob Houser, Esquire Whitehill, and Robert Moore of ninety-one and ninety-three years ago. The pioneer settlers of College have left the stamp of their character on their descendants that years will not efface.

The same dogged perseverance, thrift, and frugality, and we might add stubbornness, that characterized the original settler lingers still in his family unto the third and fourth generations. Among the families who came to the township at an early day were the Williamises, who settled at the end of the mountain. The Shreeks, Lytles, and Mitchells have lived there for many years.

The wills of Christian Dale, Jacob Houser, and Robert Moore are on record. The real estate of Jacob Houser amounted to seventeen thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and was divided among eight children. To Martin Houser and his heirs he bequeathed one hundred and fifty acres of land, valued at three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, "subject to the necessary repairs, costs, and charges of keeping in repair the present mill-race so far as it passes through his land." To Jacob Houser he gave one hundred and fifty acres of land, including the fulling-mill and carding-machines, valued at two thousand seven hundred dollars. To Daniel Houser he gave one hundred and ninety-five acres, valued at one thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, also four acres of land, including a saw-mill and the old fulling-mill. To each of his daughters he gave land or money. Christian Dale's will bequeathed to Henry Dale, his son, one hundred and fifty acres, valued at four pounds per acre. To Philip Dale he gave four hundred pounds. To Felix Dale

he gave fifty acres, including a grist- and saw-mill; to Fred. Dale four hundred pounds, and to Christian Dale four hundred pounds, and to the others in proportion. The value of the real estate of these two old gentlemen is the best evidence of their industry and frugality we can have, as both came to a vast wilderness poor men, and died at a ripe old age comparatively wealthy, leaving to their children fine farms and the inheritance of names made noble by a long life of toil and hardships. Robert Moore and James Whitehill both left valuable estates, though most of it has passed out of the hands of the families. Of the sons of Jacob Houser none are now living. Jacob Houser, Jr., died in 1867, Martin having died ten years before. Martin Houser was a local preacher for the United Brethren denomination, and was a very worthy man. Jacob was a "factoryman," farmer, and surveyor, and was one of the best-read, self-made, men of the county, fond of a joke, and a great lover of the violin, on which instrument he was an excellent performer. He died in Bellefonte, at the age of seventy-one.

Christian Dale, son of Henry Dale, and grandson of the old Christian, is still living in College township, a tall, portly, gray-haired old gentleman, and as fine a type of manhood as one can well imagine. He is in good health, and bids fair to live a long time. He is a retired farmer, and can spend the balance of his days in ease and comfort, surrounded by a large family of children, who are certainly a credit to so worthy a sire. George Coble, the first of the name in the county, has been dead for some years. He was a great hunter and fisherman, and possessed the happy faculty of telling amusing stories.

William Thompson, a brother of Moses, is a justice of the peace, active in township affairs, and alive to its interests. He lives near where Robert Moore, the "express-rider" of early days, began his little "clearing." John I. Thompson, son of Moses, and who gave the name to "Lemont," resides in the little village he named. Besides his business interests he has taken a great interest in the mineral wealth of the county, and is a practical chemist. He has a fine chemical laboratory in the stone bank building, where he analyzes ores, etc., for parties who desire it. Dr. J. Y. Dale, of Lemont, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of the "class of '67," and has been secretary of the "Medical Society of Centre County." The doctor has a beautiful residence in Lemont and a large practice. D. F. Taylor keeps the only drug-store in the town. He is married to a descendant of David Whitehill, the original settler of the place. Lemont was the home of "old Dr. Berry," one of the most widely-known physicians in the county, a genial old gentleman, who gave less medicine and more common sense to his patients than some of his contemporaries. Dr. Benjamin Jones Berry was a graduate of the University of New York. He practiced thirty-four years at Lemont,

and died in 1864. The Berry mansion is still standing. Like "Gil Blas" system of medicine, blood-letting was necessary, sick or well, and the writer has a vivid recollection of the doctor's power as a "blood-letting," and "a successful operation" it was. Dr. Berry was one of the vice-presidents of the first County Medical Society, which was organized in 1847.

J. Green Irvin is a prominent man in the township, and is a relative of Gen. Irvin, who built the mill and stone mansion at Oak Hall. He has a very handsome residence a short distance from Dr. Hamill's, between Boalsburg and Oak Hall. James Glenn, a sterling old Presbyterian, and father of Dr. J. P. Glenn, of Snow Shoe, is another of the prominent citizens of the township. Hon. Samuel Gilliland, before mentioned as having been once a representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, lives beyond Oak Hall a short distance. He is the owner of an elegant farm, which from its high state of cultivation shows that theory united with practical farming will produce great results.

Daniel O'Brien's log school-house, with its slab benches and big open fireplace, has given place to the elegant little school-house at Lemont (which stands less than a quarter of a mile from where stood its unpretentious predecessor), and to the magnificent pile of buildings known as the "Pennsylvania State College." "The End of the Mountain" has given place to the shorter but more euphonious name of "Le Mont."

It is traditionary that the Widows Lewis and Connelly, mothers of the two famous Centre County highwaymen, were squatters upon Houser's land, and that they held so tenaciously to what they claimed as their improvement rights that formal ejections were called into service. Indeed, the Widow Connelly would not go even then until removed bodily by force. She was, therefore, bitter in her denunciations against Houser, and swore to put upon his land a weed that would not easily be got rid of. By a strange coincidence a weed did afterwards appear upon Houser's farm and thrive to an amazing degree. It was variously known as "Houser's flax," "Devil's flax," and "Mary Connelly's flax." It was not a serious intrusion, but an annoyance nevertheless. The stalk grows to the height of about two feet, bears a yellow flower, and is occasionally to be encountered in the vicinity.

One of the millstones that Jacob Houser cut from the sandstone on the south side of Nittany, at a place called Raised Gap, broke in the making, and there the pieces are said to be lying at this day. The mill was burned in 1892. On the site of the old mill Daniel Houser built a mill in 1836.

John Wagner, of Northumberland County, came to Centre in 1812 in company with his father, John, Sr. They settled in Gregg township. John Wagner died in College in 1850. Of his children three are living, to wit: John, living in Bellefonte; Jacob, in Potter township; and Elizabeth Crumrine.

Schools.—The first school of which anything definite could be obtained was taught by Daniel O'Brien. The school was held in a log school-house which stood where Thompson & Co.'s store now stands. Daniel O'Brien was an original character, and many stories are told of his methods of managing his wild boys. Once, when they had "barred" him out, he climbed to the roof and threw brimstone down the chimney. The boys had to surrender. O'Brien was followed by Daniel Reynolds, and he in turn by Patrick Hughes. Hughes was fond of drink, but reformed, joined the Presbyterian Church, and became an honored member of the organization. Schools were established at an early day at Honserville, Centre Furnace, and the Branch. The people manifested great interest in their public schools, of which there are seven. New school-houses are being built, and improved furniture and apparatus being introduced as fast as required. New methods of teaching from those of O'Brien and Reynolds are in operation. Schools are maintained in the summer in nearly all the school-houses by private subscription, and many who leave the public schools avail themselves of the facilities offered by the State College to obtain an education. Quite a number of College township scholars have attended the college, and some are graduates.

Villages.—Lemont, a pretty little village, situated at the "end of the mountain," is the largest town in the township. It is built on land owned and cleared by David Whitehill, Esq. After passing through two or three hands it was purchased by Moses Thompson, Esq. In 1870, Mr. Thompson laid out the present village. Among the first buildings erected were the store and dwelling-house of J. H. Hahn, now owned by Thompson & Co., the elegant residences of J. I. Thompson and Dr. J. Y. Dale, the former built of stone. The Presbyterian Church, a building of the Gothic style of architecture, is one of the handsomest church edifices in the county. The cost, including furniture, was about fourteen thousand dollars. Lemont, or, as our fathers called it, "the end of the mountain," was an important point in the early days of the country, being on the trail leading from the settlements on the West Branch and Bald Eagle to those in Penn's valley, and being at the junction of the two valleys. The village contains a church, school-house, drug-store, dry-goods store, tin-shop, blacksmith-shop, etc. It is on the line of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, and will be the terminus of a proposed railroad from Bellefonte. They have recently organized a brass band, which, though very young, promises to be one of the best in the county.

A Grand Army post, designated as Post No. 171, was organized at Lemont on the 27th of November, 1880, by Commander George F. Harris, of Gregg Post, No. 95. The first officers of the post were as follows: P. C., Theodore S. Christ; S. V. C., Andrew L. Whitehill; J. V. P., Isaac Armstrong; Officer of the Day, George K. Baker; Chaplain, William C. Patterson; Surgeon,

Henry A. Sowers; Officer of Guard, George Marts; Ordnance-Sergeant, Anthony Knopf.

Theodore Sterner Christ, Lemont, Pa., was born in Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., April 21, 1830. He received his academic education at Lewisburg Academy, and entered upon a course of studies in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution March 15, 1860. His first place of settlement was at Lewisburg, Pa. Upon the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, April 15, 1861, he assisted in raising a company. Three days afterwards he reported for duty at Harrisburg, Pa., and was then commissioned assistant surgeon in the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to which his company was attached. He reentered the service as assistant surgeon in the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Oct. 12, 1861, was promoted to surgeon of the regiment Aug. 4, 1862, and for over one year was brigade surgeon. During his last year of service he was surgeon-in-chief of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and Oct. 20, 1864, was again honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of his term. He established himself in practice in Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., in May, 1865, and there he continued to reside, constantly occupied in his professional labors, until May, 1878, when he moved to Lemont. Dr. Christ married, Dec. 6, 1871, Miss Sarah I., daughter of Moses Thompson, Esq.

Oak Hall, another little village, owes its importance to the energy and enterprise of Gen. Irvin. It is not a regularly laid out town, but contains ten or twelve houses scattered about, exclusive of farm-houses. It contains a woolen-factory and flouring-mill. The old Oak Hall mansion-house, now the residence of the Rev. Dr. Hamil, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lemont, is one of the finest old mansion-houses in the county.

Centre Furnace was once the most flourishing place in the township. It contains about six or eight houses, a saw-mill, the ruins of the first blast furnace erected in Centre County, also the residence and private grounds of Moses Thompson, Esq. The house has recently been repaired and improved by Mr. Thompson. A beautiful stream of spring-water runs through the grounds. Below the furnace some distance is the Centre Furnace Flouring-Mill, owned by Mr. Thompson.

Houserville is a little hamlet on Spring Creek, about two miles below Lemont. It contains about a dozen houses, store, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, flouring-mill, and woolen-factory, a school-house, and two churches. Houserville owes its name and origin to the industry and energy of Jacob Houser, the original settler of that part of the township.

Quite a little village has grown up around the college. The village bears the name of the college. It contains two stores and a hotel, the State College Hotel, now kept by Mr. George Hoffer, a descendant

of one of the oldest of Centre County's families. There are two or three elegant private residences in the town. All the villages of this township that are within three miles of the college are protected from the influence of the sale of intoxicating liquor by a law which prohibits the sale or manufacture within three miles of the college.

Churches.—The oldest church organization in College township is the Presbyterian. Until 1870 or 1871 this denomination worshipped at the "Slab Cabin" or "Branch" Church. When the town of Lemont was laid out, their church being small and out of repair, they built the elegant little church in which they now worship. The "Slab Cabin" or "Branch" Church is still standing, and is perhaps the oldest church building in the township. Rev. William Stuart was the first pastor; after Stuart came Revs. Adam and David McKinney, then the Rev. Dr. Hamil, present pastor. Dr. Hamil has been pastor for many years. The church at Lemont is one of the wealthiest organizations, so far as individual wealth is concerned, outside of Bellefonte.

The Lutheran Church is the strongest in numbers, and in 1868 built a very neat two-story church on the turnpike between Lemont and Bellefonte. Until 1868 the Lutheran congregation worshipped in the public school-house. They called their new house "Shiloh Lutheran Church." Since the year 1800 ministers of the Lutheran Church have visited College township, preaching in private houses and school-houses. In 1825 the Lutheran Church was built at Boalsburg; this church was attended by the Lutherans of College (then Harris) township. The most celebrated and widely known of the Lutheran ministers of Centre County was Rev. L. A. W. Ilgen, from Germany. Mr. Ilgen was pastor of the congregations at Aaronsburg, Rebersburg, Loop, and Penn's Creek until 1823. On the 20th of August, Mr. Ilgen closed his earthly labors. Mr. Ilgen preached a very patriotic sermon in the Loop at the breaking out of the war of 1812. He composed and recited a war-song or hymn of thirty-seven verses. This hymn was sung years after by the younger portion of his congregations. Mr. Ilgen was a tall, portly man of commanding appearance. He was greatly beloved by his people. He visited his little flock in College township very frequently, and his visits were anxiously looked for. Two other churches, the "Reformed" and "United Brethren in Christ," have houses of worship in the township. The United Brethren Church is, next to "Slab Cabin," the oldest church building in the township. The Nazareth Reformed Church was built between 1868 and 1872.

The oldest burying-ground is the Dale graveyard, on the hill back of Lemont, and above the stone house built by Henry Dale, of which mention has been made. In this spot lies Christian Dale, the oldest settler of the township. On the tombstone are the following inscriptions:

"Christian Dale died July, 1805, aged 72."

"Rachel Dale, aged 76, died December, 1808."

"In memory of Felix Dale. He was born the 2nd of Feb., 1767, died the 12th of March, 1833, aged 66 yrs. 1 mo. & 10 days."

Houser's graveyard is the next oldest. Old Jacob gave the land "for a public burying-ground." The first persons buried were two children. The graves marked are mostly those of the Houser family, or their connections,—the Rays, Haldemans, Crone-millers, and Cobles. Among the graves are those of Jacob Houser and Barbara, his wife. On Jacob Houser's tombstone is the following inscription:

"In memory of Jacob Houser, who came to Spring Creek in 1788, died Feb. 14, 1832, aged 72 years."

The children of Jacob Houser, who erected the tablet to the memory of their ancestor, have put beyond all doubt the date at which he settled in the county.

The Branch graveyard is the next oldest, and contains the graves of many of the old settlers. Shiloh graveyard is attached to the church, and does not date back farther than 1868.

Pennsylvania State College.¹—The college building is built of limestone, seated on a piece of rising ground. It is beautifully located, and from the cupola one of the grandest landscape scenes is presented to view that the imagination of man can picture.

The building is two hundred and forty feet long, eighty feet broad, and five stories in height, exclusive of the basement. It contains a chapel, library, society halls, laboratories, cabinets, and armory. The chapel is a large room, capable of seating four hundred persons. The library belonging to the college contains over two thousand volumes.

The geological collection made by Professor Rogers is in possession of the college, also the "core" taken out of the well, three or four hundred feet in length. There are two literary societies conducted by the students, the "Cresson" and the "Washington." These societies have each commodious halls, library, and reading-rooms elegantly fitted up.

The military department of the college is an important feature, and is thoroughly organized, instruction being given in the military tactics adopted by the War Department for the instruction of the army and militia of the United States. The male students are organized into companies officered by cadets. They are inspected, drilled, and reviewed with the regularity of a military academy. The college is in possession of two or four brass field-pieces, and small-arms enough for over a hundred cadets.

The men most active and untiring in their labors in behalf of an agricultural school for the farmers of Pennsylvania were the Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, and the late Hugh N. McAllister, of Bellefonte.

¹ For its origin, see the general history of the county under the year 1855.



Wm. A. Smith

Moses Thompson

These gentlemen, in talking over the wants of the farmers, discussed the project of a college for that class of our people. They were not men to let a noble object pass away in the thin vapor of words. Action was one of the characteristics of both. They drew up a charter incorporating the "Farmers' High School" of Pennsylvania. It was passed by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor in April, 1854. Among the prominent men who lent valuable aid to the project of Messrs. Watts and McAllister and their farmer friends were the Hon. James T. Hale, Hon. Andrew Gregg, Gen. James Irvin, James Miles, Governor Pollock, Elliot Cresson, and Hon. A. G. Curtin.

Dr. Evan Pugh was the first president of the institution. Dr. Pugh was a profound scholar and a man of wonderful intellectual powers. He spent three or four years in Europe at the universities of Leipsic, Göttingen, Heidelberg, and in the laboratories of Lawes and Gilbert, where he spent several years. Dr. Pugh, by his scientific investigations while in Europe, settled several important scientific questions, and gained for himself a world-wide reputation as a scholar and investigator. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1859, after having spent six years abroad and over ten thousand dollars in his investigations, to take charge of the "Farmers' High School." He was president of the institution until his death, which occurred on the 29th of April, 1864.

In the winter of 1860 the name of the college was changed to the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania." Dr. Pugh was succeeded by William H. Allen, LL.D., of Girard College. President Allen resigned after two years' faithful service to accept his old position as president of Girard College, where he died recently. On the resignation of Dr. Allen, Gen. John Frazer, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy and Lecturer on Astronomy, was elected president. President Frazer was mainly instrumental in securing to the college part of the national land grant. He resigned his position in 1868, and has since been president of the University of Kansas, and also State superintendent of public instruction for that State.

In December of 1868 Thomas H. Burrows, LL.D., became president. Dr. Burrows served as president for two years, or until his death. In March, 1871, Dr. Calder, president of Hillsdale College, Mich., was chosen. During Dr. Calder's administration ladies were admitted to the privileges of the institution. Dr. Calder resigned in 1880, and was succeeded by President Shortledge, and the latter in 1882 by Dr. George W. Atherton, meanwhile the title having been changed to that of the "Pennsylvania State College."

Township Organization.—An order of court under date of Nov. 22, 1875, reads, "And now the return of the election held Oct. 12, 1875, in pursuance of the order of court made Aug. 30, 1875, read and considered, and it appearing to the court that a majority

of the votes cast therein are for a new township, the court do order and decree that a new township, which shall be called College township, shall be and is hereby erected from the said portions of the said townships of Harris and Benner, agreeably to the lines marked out by the commissioners, viz.: Beginning at a hickory stump in McBride's Gap, on the line of Harris and Benner townships; thence north $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 232 rods to stones; thence south $89\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 275 rods to a small white-oak; thence south 66° west 774 rods to a post; thence north 63° west $343\frac{1}{2}$ rods to a pine; thence along lines of Benner and Potter townships, south 50° west 750 rods to a post; thence south $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east 400 rods to a post; thence south $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 110 rods to a post; thence south 24° east $706\frac{1}{2}$ rods to a post; thence north 85° east 283 rods to a stone; thence north $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east 773 rods to a stone; thence north 80° east 230 rods to a post; thence north 5° east 415 rods to a chestnut-oak on top of Nittany Mountain; thence north 64° east 24 rods to a stone; thence north 92° rods to a chestnut; thence north 66° east 530 rods to the place of beginning." George Dale was appointed judge, and J. Green Irvin and D. F. Taylor inspectors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MOSES THOMPSON.

Moses Thompson was the second son of Gen. John Thompson and Elizabeth McFarlane Thompson, of Centre County, and was of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-grandfather Thompson having emigrated from the north of Ireland about the year 1745, and his great-grandfather on his mother's side, Matthew Louden, being one of the Scotch Covenanters who were driven from home by persecution.

He was born on Sunday, March 25, 1810, upon a farm then owned by his grandfather. At the time of his birth the farm was in Ferguson township, afterwards in Harris, but now in College.

His father came from Mifflin County in 1809 and settled upon this farm, in a little old log house with a log floor, and it was here that the subject of this sketch was born. In the autumn of 1814 his father completed the construction of a substantial stone residence, about one hundred yards to the north of his log house, and the recollections of the moving from the old house to the new have not yet faded from his memory. He also remembers distinctly the excitement caused by the troops passing his father's house in going to or returning from Erie, by the way of Bellefonte, during the war of 1812. His mother, who was one of the most gentle, loving, Christian women, broken in health and burdened by the cares of a large family, diligently instructed him in the faith of her forefathers until her death, which occurred in the spring of 1822, when he was twelve years old.

His education was only such as a farmer's son of that early day obtained, and was very limited indeed, as it was extremely difficult to secure by subscription sufficient money to employ competent teachers, and there being an impression among the inhabitants of the valley that any old, broken-down man who could not work and was fit for nothing else would do to teach school. Owing to his father's declining health, Moses Thompson, at the age of nineteen or twenty, took the entire charge of the farm. At this time it was the universal custom to use liquor upon the farms of the valley, especially in harvest-time, and one of his first acts was to banish it from the place, and, in the face of great opposition from friends and neighbors, cut his harvest without it. His father's death, which took place in 1832, threw the care of the family upon him, and this responsibility, while yet a youth, so matured him that he was at that time considered by his brothers and associates, and even by those of advanced years, as "the old man." He managed the farm with economy, energy, and industry until he was married, when he left it to the care of his brothers. The farmers of this valley in that early time labored under many serious disadvantages, not the least of which was remoteness from market. It was while Moses Thompson was still upon his father's farm, in the winter of 1836 or 1837, that he made a trip to Philadelphia which was neither remunerative nor pleasant. With five or six horses attached to a large blue wagon with a white cover, and loaded with clover-seed, he drove, *via* Lewistown, Harrisburg, and Reading, to Philadelphia without serious incident. Disposing of his clover-seed, he loaded his wagon with goods for the store of James Johnston & Son, of Boalsburg, and started upon the return trip.

After leaving Reading it began to snow, and as the snow continued falling all day he made very little progress, and stopped early in the evening at a wayside tavern. The storm raged all night, and next morning he found the snow drifted six feet deep against the door of the shed in which he had put his horses. As the storm did not abate, and as it was impossible to proceed against it, he remained there two or three days. After the storm was over and the roads slightly broken he started, but was not able to drag his wagon, heavily loaded as it was, through the snow more than four or five miles.

Coming to a tavern late in the day he again stopped, and having put his team away for the night began a search for some one with horses to assist him. Mr. Thompson then made another start, and was dragging along wearily when he was overtaken by a man with six horses and an empty wagon. Procuring two of this man's horses, he had no trouble reaching the next tavern that evening. The next morning, while he was still in bed trying to decide what to do with his load, the landlord came to his room and informed him that two men had just arrived with empty wagons on their way to Lewistown. To dress and find them was the

work of very few moments. They proved to be Mil-
liken's teams, which had been to Philadelphia and were returning without loads. They kindly consented to take a share of his goods, after which he had no further trouble.

On the 4th of January, 1838, he was married to Mary Irvin, daughter of John Irvin and Ann Watson Irvin, of Harris township, Centre Co., Pa., and took his wife to his father's farm, where he lived one year, but on the 1st of April, 1839, moved to a farm which he had purchased a short time before, but which now belongs to Dr. E. W. Hale, and lies near the Oak Hall factory. He lived here three years, improving the property greatly, and succeeding in clearing from the farm by close economy and persevering industry more than five hundred dollars each year.

On the 1st of April, 1842, he removed to Centre Furnace, having sold his farm and purchased from Gen. James Irvin, his brother-in-law, a one-sixth interest in Centre Furnace and Milesburg Iron-Works. In 1848 he, in company with his brother, William Thompson, purchased of William Irvin a one-sixth interest in the same works, but Moses Thompson bought his brother William's interest, thus becoming owner of one-third of Centre Furnace and Milesburg Iron-Works. In August, 1864, he bought one-half of Gen. Irvin's interest, the other half having been purchased by Dr. J. M. McCoy and James H. Linn.

One undivided half of the two properties now belonged to Moses Thompson, and the balance to Messrs. McCoy and Linn.

On the 23d of September, 1865, he sold his interest in Milesburg Iron-Works to Messrs. McCoy and Linn, and bought their interest in Centre Furnace. He thus became the owner of the whole of the Centre Furnace property, which he still owns.

Being of a progressive disposition, he contributed largely to the various enterprises of his time. He in company with his partners, Gen. James Irvin and Hon. Andrew Gregg, subscribed a large amount of the stock of the Bald Eagle Valley Canal. He gave liberally to the building of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. He contributed more than any one else of money, time, and oversight to the construction of the Boalsburg and Bellefonte turnpike and the Agricultural College and Junction turnpike.

He was one of the largest, if not the largest contributor in the county to the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad. He was one of the men who assisted largely with their means in establishing and putting upon a firm footing the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and he was for many years its treasurer.

He became a communicating member of the Spring Creek Presbyterian Church, of which he had been a contributing member since his youth, and in it he was ordained a ruling elder, which position he still occupies.

He never would allow his name to be used for any public office, but was throughout his whole life thoroughly devoted to his business. During the panic of 1857 he passed many anxious days and nights when the loss of his whole property seemed almost inevitable, but with resistless energy, in storm and rain, by day and night, doing the work of many men, evincing shrewd business tact, untiring industry, and careful economy, he came safely through the year so fraught with disaster to the business men of the country.

He is now, at the age of more than threescore years and ten, a man of splendid physique, just six feet high, straight as an arrow, and weighing over two hundred pounds. He is one of Centre County's eminently successful business men. Beginning life with only a one-seventh interest in his father's farm, he has without any speculation, but simply by the exercise of rare common sense, industry, and economy, coupled with courage to venture and patience to wait, become the largest land-owner of Centre County, owning among other tracts six thousand acres of valuable farm land lying in one body in the heart of the valley.

And now in the house which has been his home for more than forty years, with all his sons and daughters settled near him, delighting in the companionship of the wife of his youth and the grandchildren who are growing up around him, he is enjoying a tranquil old age, with the snows of seventy-two winters resting lightly upon his head, but still active in the management of his farms, and with his interest in the public welfare unabated.

Moses Thompson had eight children, two of whom died in infancy; the others, all living, are as follows: Sarah Irvin, married to Dr. Theodore S. Christ; Elizabeth McFarlane, married to John Hamilton, of State College; John Irvin, married to Elizabeth M. Boal; William, married to Anna Elliot, of Lewisburg; and James Irvin and Annie, both unmarried.

CHAPTER LXVII.

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

CURTIN TOWNSHIP is mountainous and thinly settled. Of late years its lumber interests have been developed, but its settlements do not date back to any very early date. The earliest surveys in it are those of 1794. Its northernmost ones are the James Miller, James Irvin, and Edward Hallowell, on warrants of the 29th of April, 1793, surveyed Aug. 20, 1794. Its northeast corner is on the Edward Hallowell, and its northwest corner on the James Miller. East it is bounded by Clinton County down to the Peter De Haven, a warrant of the 26th of November, 1793; thence for a short distance along Marsh Creek by Clinton County on the north; then on the east by

Liberty township down to a point on the Sarah Custer warrant of the 16th of March, 1794, resurveyed Nov. 20, 1805. On the south it is bounded by Howard township to a little west of the Susanna Rees warrant of the 25th of January, 1794; and on the west by Boggs, Snow Shoe, and Burnside up to the James Miller, above mentioned. Beech and Marsh Creeks both traverse it. It has no villages or post-office, finding both within easy reach at Howard and Eagleville.

Organization of the Township.—In accordance with petition of the citizens of Howard township for a division thereof, the court appointed H. P. Treziulny, Isaac Buffington, and Charles G. Ryman commissioners to view, etc. Nov. 25, 1857, the commissioners reported a division of the township, as follows: "Beginning at a stone heap by a dead white-oak, on the top of the dividing ridge on the line between Howard and Boggs townships; thence south 86 degrees east 362 perches to a stone heap; thence north 54 degrees east 94 perches to a black-oak; north 65 degrees east 325 perches to a pine; thence north 55 degrees east 480 perches to a chestnut-oak; north 45 degrees east 276 perches to a stone heap on the top of the dividing ridge, and on the Howard and Liberty township line." The court accordingly ordered a new township to be erected and called "Curtin."

Early Settlers.—The first settlers (the date of whose coming could be only approximately fixed) were John and Nicholas Lucas, two brothers, and both young men. They were natives of Maryland. Being both young and ambitious, and becoming tired of the routine duties of home-life, they shouldered their rifles, and accompanied by a single negro slave wended their way northward through the wilds of Pennsylvania until reaching Centre County they chose a favorable spot in its woods and erected a small habitation. The spot upon which they located is said to be but a short distance south of the present farm of William H. Lucas. Here they sojourned for some years, leading a hunter's life, and subsisting upon game. The date of their first arrival within that section was about 1800, possibly a year or two later.

After living together for a number of years the brothers separated, Nicholas removing to Boggs township, and settling near where Curtin's iron-works are. John settled upon a piece of land located near where Fowler's saw-mill is, now called the Orvis property, which he cleared and engaged in agricultural duties. During his lifetime he was known as "Mountain John," a name given him probably either for his renown as a hunter, or to distinguish him from others of the same family name as his. He died in 1862, at the advanced age of eighty-one. He had nine children. Those living are John T., William H., James, Betsey, and Ellen.

The time intervening between the Lucas' coming and the advent of other settlers was considerable. Wild beasts roamed rampant through the forests.

Farming was attended with no little danger, as wolves and panthers prowled fearlessly within sight of the settler's cabin. John T. Lucas informed the writer that he remembered, while a boy, of going to the door and meeting with them almost upon the very threshold, attracted probably by the smell of fresh meat.

One of the oldest living of the early settlers is Jacob Mann, now in his seventy-eighth year, who came from Beech Creek nearly fifty years ago, and settled upon the place where his nephew Nicholas lives. Mr. Mann was accompanied by his wife. His family were ten in number. Those living are Sarah, married to Henry Thiel; Mary, married to Chris. Heverly; Eliza, married to John McCloskey; William, married to Magdalena Lush. The foregoing are at present writing residents of the township.

Probably the first man to engage in industrial pursuits in Curtin township was Jehu Packer, who had been a resident of Howard township. He settled upon the land now occupied by his son Job. In 1840 he built the saw-mill (the first in the township) which lately by purchase came into the possession of John McCloskey. In 1850 he built the grist-mill located immediately adjacent to the saw-mill. For many years he plied his vocation as miller. In the month of November, 1842, he raised the first frame barn in the township. His descendants are ten in number, and all living. They are Job, John, James, Sarah (now Mrs. Brickley), Maria (Glossner). The foregoing are at present living in the township. The others are William (in Ohio), Nelson (in Clearfield County), and Isaac and Cornelius (in Clinton County).

Jacob Brickley, now nearly eighty years of age, dates his entry into the township back fifty years. He is a son of Michael Brickley (long since deceased), who built the first dwelling upon the site now occupied by Eagleville, Liberty township. There Jacob spent the major portion of his youthful days, and learned the trade of blacksmithing, which occupation he pursued until 1831, when he removed to Curtin, to the place which he at present occupies.

About 1828, Jonathan Delong, who had years before settled upon the Bald Eagle, at the mouth of Marsh Creek, and who was one of the pioneers of that region, removed to what is now Curtin township, and located just within its present boundaries. The eastern side of the farm, at present occupied by his son David, formed a part of the township line. Jonathan had five children, as follows: Campbell, died at the age of seventy-three; Jonathan, deceased, aged fifty; Peggy (deceased), formerly wife of Jacob Brickley; Sarah, married to John Beachdel. David, still living, aged seventy-five, married to Elizabeth Beachdel, had several children, namely, Elizabeth, Eliza, Susan, David B., Hugh S., James C., William A., Thomas E.

John Robb, a native of Germany, first located at Hublersburg, afterwards at Beech Creek, Clinton

Co., and about 1839 came to what is now Curtin township. He purchased land, at present owned by his son William, of an old surveyor named Joseph F. Quay, who at that time was acting as agent for Hon. Richard Peters, of Philadelphia, an extensive land-owner. Robb was a tailor by trade. He lived to the age of seventy-two, and in after-life was a respected citizen and active in church affairs. His descendants are William Robb, keeper of the only store in the township; Frederick, and Margaret, wife of Joseph Packer.

One of the early settlers, who is well remembered by some of the older citizens of the present community, was Martin Forringer, who used to live upon the place now known as the Quay farm, where he had a small habitation, and followed the quiet occupation of basket-making. His usual mode was to make as many baskets as he could conveniently carry and travel through the country, disposing of them wherever he could, taking in exchange commodities of any kind which his customers had to offer. His territory covered many miles of surrounding country, and he became well known to every inhabitant. He passed away a great many years ago. His descendants now living in the township are the third generation of that name.

Another of the early settlers is John Wensel, now past seventy years of age, who cleared the farm at present occupied by his son. He raised a large family, most of whom are living.

Joseph McCloskey came from Howard township forty years ago, and bought a farm, consisting of two hundred acres, of Thomas Hughes and John P. Packer, residents of Howard. Only three of the two hundred acres were cleared at the time McCloskey came into possession; the balance he cleared. His children are Nathan and William, living with their mother upon the old place; Jacob, in Illinois; John, in the township, and an extensive mill-owner; and David.

Daniel Leathers formerly lived upon the place now occupied by the Quays. Later he removed to the place now occupied by Job Packer, where he lived for many years. The house he occupied as a dwelling was a short time ago destroyed.

David Bechdol, a descendant of Christian Bechdol, one of the early settlers upon the Bald Eagle, located in Curtin township shortly after his marriage, and was one of the earliest to settle in that region.

John H. Watkins died in Curtin township, Jan. 9, 1879. He was born on the 19th of May, 1794, in the State of Maryland, thirty-one miles from the city of Baltimore. His father moved to Centre County, in this State, in 1805, and located at Howard, in a log house that stood near the present Leathers' mill, near the canal lock, where Jacob Leathers now lives. In 1806 he removed with his family to the place where Morrison Watkins now lives. In 1859, John H. Watkins, the subject of this notice, bought his late home-

stead, about ninety-six acres of land, from the Messrs. Curtin, cleared up his farm, and in the course of time raised a family of nine children. Mr. Watkins was quite a Nimrod in his day, and many a bear and deer did he slay and carry home to his family. He used also to carry saddles of venison on his back to Judge Burnside, W. W. Potter, Esq., Drs. Curtin and Dobbins, Sheriff Ward, and many more of the old residents of Bellefonte fifty years ago. Game of all kinds was very plenty then, particularly deer. On one occasion while out hunting he was very successful, killing seven deer in one day. He killed during his hunting-time about five hundred deer, besides a number of panthers and bear. One day a bear caught and killed one of his hogs, and after killing it carried it away some distance into the woods. Mr. Watkins trailed it up and found the hog. He then went to work and put up a "scaffold" on a tree near by, went home and got his "old flint-lock rifle" (for that was the kind he used), returned, and crept up to his "scaffold," and sat waiting for the return of the bear. After nightfall the bear came for a mess of pork, and Mr. Watkins shot him dead. He was also a great "weather prophet," and was in possession of an old document, which he called the "Book of Knowledge." This book he seldom showed to any one, but set great store by it. He was also an expert with bees, raising many a swarm, and selling a great deal of honey.

Disciple Church.—The society or congregation of the above church, known as "Disciples of Christ," had its germ in the universal good influence which characterized the efforts of Elder Nathan J. Mitchell in his labors through Bald Eagle valley. The exact date of the formation of this body in Curtin township could not be ascertained, owing to imperfect records, but among the original members we find such names as the Delongs, Packers, Manns, Brickleys, and McCloskeys, all early settlers. Although the doctrines and teachings of this new sect was in more respects than one different from any that heretofore had been known, nevertheless its benign influence was brought to bear with such effect as to take deep root within the hearts of its first adherents. Among the first elders of this church were David Delong and Jacob Mann. The deacons were Jacob Brickley and Job Packer. The congregation, though few in numbers at the outset, gradually increased in strength until they numbered some sixty members. Their first pastor was the Rev. L. B. Hyatt, who at that time was also serving the Eagleville Church. Their initial services were held in school-houses and private dwellings. In 1866 it was resolved to erect an edifice, to which effect arrangements were accordingly made. A plot of ground was donated by David Delong, and the present structure erected. It was dedicated the same year with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. L. B. Hyatt.

The succeeding pastors have been J. M. Streeter, Charles S. Long, W. S. Lloyd, and M. S. Blair.

The present elders are William Miller and William Mann; deacon, Job Packer. Attached to the church is a good Sabbath-school, well attended.

German Reformed Church.—In the year 1852 the Rev. W. R. Yearick, who had previously done some good work in Nittany valley, visited what is now Curtin township, and gathered around him the few German settlers then located there, expounding to them the gospel as taught to him by the doctrines of his religious belief. The missionary labors of the Rev. Yearick at this time were at times performed in dwellings, and at other times in the old Quay school-house. His hearers, though few as regards numbers, organized themselves the same year (1852) as a congregation body. Among the first to conduct its temporal affairs were the Robbs, Wensels, Uhls, and Singers. Services were conducted as above described until 1851, when the imperative necessity of a church building manifested itself in the increased numerical strength of the organization, which at this time reached fifty communicants. After it became a settled matter that an edifice should be erected, David Bechdol donated a suitable plot of land for that purpose. Adjoining it is a moderately-sized burial-place, used exclusively for the members of the church. During the past few years the church has been in a comparatively prosperous condition, no material change having occurred within that time. The present elders of the church are Peter Robb and Henry Thiel, the deacons are John Wensel and Frederick Robb. The pastors serving this congregation since its organization were the following, in the order named: Revs. W. R. Yearick, P. A. Schwartz, I. S. Weisz, J. K. Millet, H. D. Darbaker, and G. P. Hartzell, the present pastor.

Roads.—The first road, which was laid out when Curtin was yet a part of other townships, is probably the one following the course of Marsh Creek. The township, after its erection in 1857, became, comparatively speaking, pretty numerously settled, and the want of suitable roads became such a matter of necessity that obstacles which at first seemed insurmountable were overcome in their construction. One of the first roads laid out after the township was formed is the road which connects the road leading from the Harris farm to the Bald Eagle with the road leading from Barnhart's to Knoll's saw-mill. The viewers appointed by the court were Jacob Leathers, Henry Dopp, and John M. Barnhart, whose report was confirmed by the court Dec. 2, 1859.

In 1861 the road leading from A. C. Quay's farm to that of P. Forringer's was viewed by John M. Barnhart, Thomas Adams, and Jacob Knoll; their report was confirmed by the court Dec. 7, 1861. The road leading from Bechdol's saw-mill to Robb's farm was opened in 1863. Other roads have followed in succession; at the present time the township is supplied with a goodly number, which are kept in excellent condition.

Schools.—The first school-house in the township which the children of early days attended was one that stood upon the land of Jonathan Delong, very near the present dividing line of Curtin and Liberty townships. It is spoken of as having been an extremely rude affair, composed of logs, with slab benches for seats. One of the first teachers was Jonathan Delong. The school-house stood in a very isolated position, miles from the homes of the greater part of the scholars; consequently it was agreed by those in authority to change the school to a more accessible location. Accordingly, a house was built upon the land now known as the Quay farm. One of the first teachers was John M. Barnhart. One incident in his career as teacher is to the effect that, returning to the school-house one day, after having been to dinner, he found himself "barred out" by the scholars. Taking in the situation at a glance he said not a word, but returned to David Bechdol's, where he was then boarding, and procuring a bushel of winter apples, carried them back to the school-house and distributed them among the boys. Barnhart's successors were William A. Ridge, Wayne Gardner, Larry Bathurst, and a teacher named Davey. There are at present three school-houses in the township, two of them only in use. The other, known as the Knoll school-house, was destroyed by fire. A new structure has been begun, and is well under way. The secretary of the school board is Nathan McCloskey.

John S. Lucas, Esq., of Centre township, was known in this county as one of its best school-teachers. He attended the Millersville State Normal School during the summers of 1872 and 1873, and in the mean time taught in the country. In 1875 he attended one term of the State College. During all these years Mr. Lucas applied himself to the study of law, reading with William Parsons, Sr., and S. D. Ball, Esqs., of Lock Haven. In the fall of 1877 he and S. D. Ray, of this place, conducted a Normal School at Howard, and on the 16th of January, 1878, he went to Florida, where he was admitted to the bar. He died in Gainesville, Fla., of sickness caused by handling some poisonous leaves in March, 1879.

Lumber Business in 1880.—John T. Fowler, of Taylor township, purchased what were known as the Curtin lands in Centre township, and thus came in 1880 into possession of the largest and best body of timber in this or any of the adjoining counties, and for its manufacture has erected two extensive steam saw-mills, and manufactures what among lumbermen is known as "bill stuff," consisting of heavy building timber, car timber, ship timber,—in fact, anything that can be made from logs, and employs, directly and indirectly, through his stockers, one hundred and fifty men. Mill No. 1 is situated about three miles from Eagleville, on Marsh Creek. Here is also a shingle- and lath-mill in connection with a daily average capacity of twenty thousand feet. George W. Lyon handles the lever here, and as a sawyer

has no superior. A. R. Price is "mill man," and keeps the orders straight, and attends to the lumber after leaving the saw. Robert Welsh is the "boss chopper," and with his crew gets out the logs in the wood and log yard to suit the orders, and puts them to the mill. James McKinney is stable boss, and attends to the care and distribution of feed to the stock. Joseph R. De Hass and John A. Daily had contracts for putting in logs for this mill, in addition to a large stock cut and put in by Mr. Fowler himself.

Mill No. 2 is also on Marsh Creek, near the farm of Judge Orvis, some six miles from mill No. 1, and cuts almost exclusively oak, and has a capacity of fifteen thousand feet daily average. William T. Fowler has charge of this mill, and pushes things in a characteristic way. A man of decided ability, everybody's friend, he understands all about machinery, and keeps up repairs without sending them to the shop. Addison Squires is sawyer, and stands A No. 1 in his line. J. D. Gardner is contractor to stock this mill.

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—Zara S. Welsh, Thomas Adams, March 16, 1858; O. P. Foringer, John J. Packer, May 16, 1859; Zara S. Welsh, David McCloskey, March 26, 1864; Z. S. Welsh, A. S. Tipton, March 22, 1869; John J. Packer, John McCloskey, March 14, 1874; John McCloskey, April 5, 1879; John H. Long, April 9, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ABRAHAM S. TIPTON.

Abraham S. Tipton was born Jan. 26, 1820, in Howard township. He was a son of William Tipton, who came to Centre County as early as 1796. William Tipton was of English origin, but was born in Cumberland County, Jan. 13, 1773. His wife was Elizabeth Shade, born May 30, 1780. Their children were Mary, born Aug. 26, 1802, married to James Heverly, and died Dec. 10, 1836; Sarah, born Feb. 27, 1806, married Isaac W. Meese; William, Jr., lived at Howard, and died Jan. 21, 1850; Washington, died April 16, 1839; Nancy, born April 22, 1815, married Samuel Gardner, and now lives in Kansas; Caroline M., born Aug. 16, 1817, married George Spearing; she died in 1879; Jemima E., born June 3, 1826, married Levi Fuller, and is now living in West Union, Kan.

David Tipton was a brother of William (the elder), and was a resident of Howard as early as 1800. William Tipton was a millwright and keel-boat-builder, running the latter upon the river. He purchased from Job Packer part of the Joseph Wilson warrantee and part of the Winston Dallam, and of John Miller the site of the borough of Howard, and built one of the first houses in Howard borough. He died Feb. 22, 1834.

Abraham S. Tipton grew to manhood at the old homestead. In early life his health was poor, never-



A. S. Lipton

theless, while still young, at his father's death he assumed the management of his estate, aided by his mother and sisters. In 1846 he bought out his father's heirs, which estate he still holds, except what has been sold off for lots in the borough. Mr. Tipton laid out the town of Howard, and sold his first lot to Samuel Brickley.

He married Dec. 27, 1859, Rebecca J. Garman, who was born near Salona, Clinton Co., June 19, 1836. Their children were Mary E., born Jan. 27, 1861; George W., April 28, 1862; Frances R., Sept. 12, 1863; Sarah C., April 11, 1865; Laura J., July 1, 1866; John Howard, Nov. 16, 1867; William F., Jan. 14, 1870; and Isabella J., July 18, 1871. Of these, Sarah C. and Isabella died in infancy.

Mr. Tipton was early instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, attending with his mother the preaching of Rev. James Linn, the first preacher of whom he has any distinct recollection. In his boyhood there were nine distilleries within the space of eight miles along Bald Eagle valley, and liquor was the curse of the community. He recollects well the fearful scourge of fever and ague that prevailed in the fall of 1827, which shook his weakened constitution, already sapped by early infirmity. After ague, rheumatism set in, and he recollects well Dr. Dobbin's cure, which was to plunge him suddenly head foremost into the water, which was followed by partial relief, though he has never had perfect good health or lived a day free from some ache or pain. He recollects that his first wages for steering for his brothers was one dollar per day. He took the craft through the broken chute at Muncy, a feat so difficult and dangerous that old pilots refused to do it. When but seventeen years of age he piloted an ark-load of iron for the Valentines.

Mr. Tipton was brought up to believe in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, but became a sturdy advocate of the doctrine set forth in the Wilmot proviso, and has ever since advocated opposition to slavery, papal influence, and the liquor interest.

Mr. Tipton has done good service in lumbering and farming, cleared and improved farms, and built dwellings and barns, and despite the infirmities of his body has been one of the most enterprising citizens of his township; replaced the old canal banks in places, and restored to the town the privilege of the water of Spring Run, where his father wintered his boats eighty years ago.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

FERGUSON, so called in honor of Thomas Ferguson, Esq., is bounded on the north by Half Moon and Patton, on the south by Huntingdon County, east by Harris and College, and west by Huntingdon County.

Surveys.—The earliest surveys made in Ferguson are those of 1766, made upon applications dated Aug. 1, 1766, for some miles northeast and west of Pine Grove Mills. The tract immediately west of Pine Grove Mills is the John Webster, west of it is the Ephraim Gower warrant of Aug. 1, 1766, surveyed May 31, 1767, formerly belonging to Gen. Benner, now comprising the Ross farm, etc. West of the Gower is the William Webb, surveyed Oct. 27, 1766, part of which the Drinkers sold to Henry McWilliams in 1795; west of that the Samuel Webb, of late James Glenn, and others. North of the Samuel and William Webb, George Meek took up a tract of three hundred and five acres Jan. 21, 1790, surveyed June 5, 1790, still owned by the Meeks, and on which the Meeks Church stands.

North of the Gower and Webster are four warrants dated June 25, 1767, and surveyed by William Macclay, Feb. 8, 1775. Charles Kinkead is the one north of the Ross farm; William Leard and James Little north of Bailey, Mitchell's, etc., farm; the Robert Stewart is the eastern one of the block.

The Robert Stewart is bounded on the east by surveys of 1793, taken out by Col. Miles and Gen. John Patton. North of the Stewart, Little, etc., came in a large batch of surveys on warrants of the 26th of June, 1792,—William McKean, John McKean, Benjamin Horner, Jr., etc., now owned by Moses Thompson; Pennsylvania Furnace Company lands, or old Lyon Shorb & Co. lands. Northeastward of Pine Grove, along Slab Cabin Branch, lie the James Calhoun, Cornelius McClean, and James Boggs warrants, Bottorf, Ross, Snyder, etc., places which belonged formerly to Gen. Patton; then came the Michael Rodman, surveyed June 25, 1766, sold to Daniel Ludwig in 1803.

Early Settlers.—Among the early pioneers of Ferguson whose enterprise and liberality materially aided and encouraged early settlements was Thomas Ferguson.

By deed dated Sept. 5, 1791, he came into possession of a tract of land containing three hundred and twenty-one acres, transferred to him by Samuel Wallis for a consideration of three hundred pounds. The above tract is situated a short distance west of the village of Pine Grove Mills, on the north side of what is known as the Boalsburg road, and at present includes the lands of George Ard, W. H. Bailey, and John B. Mitchel. It was surveyed in 1766, in the warrantee name of John Webster, who sold to Samuel Wallis, April 22, 1767. Ferguson also became possessor of several other large tracts of land, and induced early settlements by several donations of land.

In 1800 he built the first mill, just abreast of the dam, a short distance from the present mill at Pine Grove. To him is due the credit of founding the present village of Pine Grove Mills, he at one time owning the larger part of the land now occupied by

it. He laid out lots very soon after his arrival, and the liberal inducements offered by him were the means of promoting a generous influx of settlers, which produced a marked and rapid growth and was the forerunner of the thriving village of to-day. Thomas Ferguson's daughter married John Barron. The record of the Barron family, as produced from the old family Bible, now in possession of John B. Mitchel, Esq., reads as follows:

John Barron, Sr., born November, 1755; died Feb. 9, 1820.

William Huston (son of Mrs. Huston, afterwards Mrs. Barron, Sr.), born June 14, 1780; died Sept. 16, 1813.

Rebecca Huston (sister to William), born Feb. 5, 1782; date of death not recorded.

Agnes Barron, daughter of Barron, Sr., born Sept. 28, 1788.

Sarah F. Barron, born Dec. 12, 1790.

Susanna Barron, born Oct. 24, 1792.

Mary Barron, born Oct. 27, 1794; died March 19, 1831.

Margaret Barron, born Oct. 28, 1796.

Jane Barron, born May 3, 1798.

John Barron, Jr., born Nov. 25, 1799.

Rachel Barron, born Oct. 7, 1801.

Eliza M. Barron, born Dec. 1, 1803.

Robert F. Barron, born Oct. 12, 1811; died 1866.

John Barron was born in Ireland in November, 1755, emigrated to Huntingdon County, where he married a widow named Huston, whose husband had been killed by the Indians. Mrs. Huston had two children by her former husband,—William, who died in 1813, and Rebecca. Rebecca married a Patton, and removed to Butler County, where her descendants are still living.

John Barron built a mill at Pine Grove, still standing. He died in Ferguson township, Feb. 9, 1820. His eldest daughter, Agnes, born Sept. 28, 1788, married Robert Newell, who kept store at Pine Grove for many years. Their descendants reside in Tennessee, Iowa, and Clarion County in this State. 2d. Sarah F. married David Mitchell, of Ferguson township, where, and in Bellefonte, her descendants reside. 3d. Susanna married to Richard Watson. 4th. Margaret married James Faber; their descendants reside in Clarion County. 5th. Jane married James B. Potter, of New Jersey. 6th. John Barron, Jr., removed to Bedford County in 1840, thence to Iowa, where he died; the living representatives of his family are Rev. David H. Barron, William Barron, of Missouri, and John P., of Iowa. 7th. Rachel married George W. Meek; children, W. E., David G., and Susan, wife of P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte. 8th. Eliza Barron married Robert Huey; their descendants reside in Clarion County. 9th. Robert F. Barron, the youngest, born Oct. 12, 1811, represented Centre County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1861 and 1862. He died in Ferguson township in 1866.

David Mitchell, a native of Mifflin County, born Nov. 28, 1790, came to Ferguson during the war of 1812, and purchased land of Samuel Wilson, upon which he settled. The effects of the war were severely felt at that time, in fact, so much so that the price of provisions and all commodities ranged extremely high, the price of land being in proportion. He subsequently located in the neighborhood of the Meek settlement, and for a long time carried on the business of a distiller, first at Rock Spring and later near Pine Grove Mills. He also occasionally taught school. He afterwards gave up distilling, and bought a farm of Robert Allison. He died March 27, 1843. His wife was Sarah, daughter of John Barron, by whom he had eight children, of whom six are living, namely, John B., James H., Eliza, Sarah, Rachel, and Nannie.

John B. Mitchel married Polly Ann Murray. He informs us that when he was a boy houses were not built as they are now. They were mostly constructed of green timber, which in a short time would shrink and leave crevices and cracks in the walls, through which in cold weather the wind and snow often found its way, much to the detriment of the comfort of the dwellers therein. One particular instance which he relates is to the effect that sleeping at his grandmother's (Barron) one winter's night, in a room in the upper part of the house, he awoke in the morning and found his bed covered with snow, which had entered through the cracks in the roof and walls. This incident serves to illustrate the manner of hardships endured in earlier times.

James H. Mitchell married Jennie Baldrige, and is now a respected citizen of Bellefonte.

Eliza became the wife of Washington Campbell, now of Haines township.

Sarah married Conrad Struble.

Rachel married Felix Dale, now residing at Oak Hall, College township.

The farm now occupied by J. B. Mitchell was purchased by him and his brother, J. H. Mitchell, of John Barron, in 1848. Samuel Wallis sold the Ephraim Gower to James Kerr, and he to Gen. Philip Benner; from him to Mrs. Hunter Wilson, who disposed of it to James Irvin Ross, the present owner and occupant, whose parents, John and Susanna Ross, came from Mifflin County in 1812, renting of Philip Benner, who at that time was the owner. Here they remained until 1820, when they purchased a place of their own of John McElroy, and shortly after added to their possessions about four hundred acres of adjoining land procured of Samuel Wilson. Their family numbered nine children, as follows: James McC., Robert, John, James Irvin, William, Elizabeth, Mary A., Matilda, and Martha. Of the above, James is in Westmoreland County; John, in Huntingdon County; William, in Reno County, Kan.; Robert died in Gregg township; James Irvin married Mary Caven, of Westmoreland County, and has

seven children,—Alice, Agnes, Ada, Hale, Laura, Elmer, and Mary; Elizabeth is residing in Kansas; Mary Ann married James Myton, and is now living in Huntingdon County; Matilda is the wife of James Clark, of Westmoreland County; Martha, now deceased, was formerly the wife of George Gray.

Capt. George Meek, a Revolutionary soldier, was a member of a remarkable family, remarkable not only for valor displayed in war, but also for the unusual stature which they attained in manhood. Two of them, John and William, brothers of George, stood six feet seven inches and six feet four inches respectively. They entered the service together. John and William were taken prisoners, and died as such. Capt. George, a few years after the close of the war, settled in Ferguson. George G. Meek occupied that part of the tract upon which Capt. George originally settled, and Robert Meek and the heirs of George W. Meek occupying the other portions respectively. Capt. Meek had four sons, named Robert, David, William, and John, each of whom left numerous representatives of their families, among whom may be named Rev. John B. Meek, now dead, and P. Gray Meek, of the *Democratic Watchman*, both of whom represented Centre County in the Legislature.

George W. Meek died on the 15th day of May, 1877. He was the father of P. Gray Meek, Esq. Mr. Meek was seventy-eight years of age, and was one of the oldest settlers in the upper end of the county. He was an amiable, kind, and hospitable old man, much respected for his many virtues, and honored and esteemed for his strict and unswerving integrity. He was a man of deep religious feeling, an ardent Methodist, and had been a member of that church from boyhood.

Probably the oldest living residents of Ferguson township are Samuel McWilliams, now eighty-four years old, and his wife, aged eighty-two.

Samuel, his father, was a native of Ireland, and in 1790, or thereabouts, settled near Pennsylvania Furnace. In 1810 he located upon the place now occupied by his son Samuel.

John Harter, who had been living near Potter's Fort, came with his wife and family about 1820 to Ferguson, and opened a tavern on the place formerly owned by Joseph Shaw. One night Mrs. Harter, axe in hand, felled the sign-post which stood before the door, eventually putting an end to their tavern business, although they remained upon the place for years after engaged in farming.

Mrs. Harter, previous to her last marriage, was the widow of Jacob Kepler, by whom she had five children, one of whom, named Jacob, married Catherine Musser, and had nine children. Elizabeth, one of the latter, became the wife of John B. Shadman, a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, and now one of the representative men of the township.

The father of John Campbell was a native of Scotland, and his mother of Ireland. They came to

America about 1774 and settled in Chester County, but stayed only a short time, as the same year they removed to Mifflin County. In 1811, John came to Ferguson, and located upon the spot now occupied by his daughters,—Susan F. and Hetty Ann. He at first purchased ten acres of land and put up a small building, in which he kept store and tavern, being one of the earliest to embark in that business. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Watson, by whom he had two children,—James and Mary; the latter died very young. James died in 1879. His second wife was an Oliver, the issue of their marriage being seven children,—George W., aged sixty-one, now living near Boalsburg; Margaret, who married John O. Campbell, died ten months after marriage; Mary died in infancy; Hetty Ann is yet living, unmarried; Eliza is the wife of Henry McCracken; John Oliver sacrificed his life in the late war as captain of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Susan F., the youngest, though still living, has been a helpless invalid for ten years.

Richard Bailey came from Chester County about 1790 and settled where Robert Glenn lives. He bought extensive tracts of land and resold them in part, thus gathering about him a number of settlers, who erected their habitations immediately about, forming in time quite a hamlet, which in his honor was given the name of Baileyville. He is spoken of as a man of strict integrity, closely confining himself to his pursuits and winning the esteem of his fellow-men. His children were five sons and one daughter,—John, married to Nancy Charlton, had fifteen children, of whom three are living, namely, Ephraim, George, and Mrs. Hannah Glenn; William, married to Jane McBride; their only living offspring is Mrs. Robert Glenn; Jesse, to Jane McClelland, of whom W. H. Bailey is a descendant; George, to Polly McClelland; their offspring are Perry and Mary Ann; Richard died childless; Polly married David Meek, and removed to the Western States.

John Patton was a Revolutionary soldier, and during a part of his service in that struggle was a member of Capt. Brady's celebrated company of rangers, and was but a short distance from that brave man when he was shot down by the Indians, and with another soldier brought the corpse into their fort at the great risk of their lives, being under the fire of their foe. A few years after the close of the war, about 1796, he settled near what is now called Erbtown, at the base of the mountain, renting a farm of McBride. Here he stayed until 1822, when he purchased of James McElroy the place now occupied by his son Thomas, to which he removed and spent the remaining years of his life. In 1804 he was appointed justice of the peace, in which capacity he served until his death, in 1838. Out of a family of ten children that he reared but three are living, all at advanced ages, namely, Thomas, Nancy, and Jane.

In connection with the Kerr family, who were mentioned elsewhere as being occupants of "the Gower tract," many traditional stories are told. After the death of their father the farm was inherited by the children, two sons and a daughter, Jennie. The shiftlessness of the former prevented them from attending to the duties of the farm, and the bulk of the responsibility fell upon Jennie, who was often voluntarily assisted by the young men of the neighborhood organizing what were called moonlight "frolics," which were attended by large parties. The usual mode of proceedings was to march to her place and cut her hay and grain by the light of the moon. She died unmarried. John Glenn settled upon the McWilliams place about 1800. He was owner of large tracts of land, what were known as the "Glades." He left one son, Robert. Dr. James P. Glenn, of Snow Shoe, is a descendant.

Samuel E. Shultz was a prominent resident of Ferguson. He died Sept. 22, 1877, in Cass County, Mo. Mr. Shultz was for a long time a resident of Centre County, and identified with the business of the southwestern part of the county. Born in Adams County, this State, came when a small boy with his uncle, the late Anthony Shorb (of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co.), and for a long time assisted in conducting the business of Pennsylvania Furnace, and subsequently formed a copartnership with the late Judge Burchfield, and carried on the mercantile business in Pine Grove Mills, after which, his inclinations always leading to agricultural pursuits, in the year 1856, he emigrated to Missouri, where he located and followed the drift of his mind in the vast fields of the Southwest.

That part of the township about Gatesburg and vicinity was settled at quite an early period by the Gates, Rider, and Rumbarger families, who for a long time were prominent people, identified with most of the early enterprises.

Foremost among them was Henry Gates, who came from Dauphin County, and at one time lived upon the place occupied by Martin Eyer. He was employed in hauling iron ore to Patton's furnace. He became an extensive land-owner, and laid out the small village of Gatesburg, which took its name from him. He took an active part in all public affairs, and contributed largely towards the erection of the old Lutheran Church at Gatesburg. He reared a large family of children, seventeen in number. The representatives of his family in the township are quite numerous.

Michael, William, and George Rider were early settlers in that section. Their descendants are Jacob, son of Michael, and Samuel, son of William.

Jacob Rumbarger came from Maryland about 1814, and settled upon the farm now occupied by J. Grazier. He had fifteen children, some of whom are yet living. His widow, now aged ninety-three, is still in good health, though feeble.

John Michael Rider died at Gatesburg, Jan. 31, 1881, aged eighty-four years. He was father of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. Eleven survive him. All were at the burial. He was grandfather of eighty-five, sixty-five of whom are living; great-grandfather of thirty-one, twenty-six now living. After the burial was over two hundred relatives returned to the house for refreshments.

Schools.—The first school in the township was that which stood where Mr. J. B. Mitchell now lives. An old log school-house was built at a very early day which stood where Gatesburg is. It is described as being about fifteen feet square. One of the first teachers was William Moore. After him came Levi Clemson, who is classed as an early settler. He settled in that part of the township known as "Tadpole," and after resigning his duties as a pedagogue removed to Gatesburg and built a pottery, which he carried on for a number of years. His living son is A. C. Clemson. The next to wield the birch was Barton Hastings. The price of tuition at this time for each scholar was twelve and one-half cents per week.

Gatesburg Lutheran Church.—The Lutheran congregation at Gatesburg was organized early in the present century. The more prominent members were the Riders, Rumbargers, and the Gates, who were mainly instrumental in the erection of the church. The land for the same was donated by Mr. Coleman. The original building was twenty feet square, which some years after was enlarged by an addition of about the same size. The first preacher was the Rev. George Smick, whose pastorate covered a period of only a few years. For a number of years after his departure the congregation were without a regular pastor until the coming of the Rev. Daniel Moser, who served them for thirty years. During the latter years of his service he was assisted by the Rev. Rightmire, the latter preaching his discourses in the English language, and the former in the German. The succeeding pastors were the Revs. Fletcher, Kämpfer, Sell, and Kentzle. The present church edifice was built in 1869, at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars. The present elders are Rudolph Kreider and Solomon Gates; deacons, John Lemmon and Joseph Grazier.

Reformed Church.—The Reformed congregations at Pine Grove and Pine Hall both owe their existence to the preaching of Rev. P. S. Fisher. The former was organized in 1837 by Rev. E. Kieffer. The present church edifice was built the same year at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars. The present communicants number twenty-eight. The elder is George Kustenbader; deacons, George Eckle and George W. Keichline. The pastor is the Rev. W. H. Groh.

The congregation at Pine Hall was organized in 1850, and the church erected the same year. The

elder is George Meyer. Daniel M. Neidigh and Adam Krumrine are the deacons. The congregation, which is also under the charge of the Rev. W. H. Groh, numbers about seventy members.

Methodist Church.—There are four Methodist congregations in the township, one each at Pine Hall, Gatesburg, the Meek settlement, and Pine Grove. The Pine Hall and Gatesburg congregations are under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Byer, the others are presided over by the Rev. Mr. Mendenhall.

Washington Grange, of Ferguson township, was organized March 9, 1874. Master, John W. Krumrine; Overseer, Albert Hoy; Lecturer, Henry B. Hartswick; Steward, C. H. Struble; Assistant Steward, Isaac Carle; Treasurer, Daniel Dreibelbis; Secretary, D. H. Young; Chaplain, O. C. Housman; Gate-Keeper, Peter Lanck; Ceres, Sallie E. Struble; Pomona, K. C. Krumrine; Flora, S. Adaline Meyer; Lady Assistant Steward, Susan R. Krumrine.

Leonard Rhone, deputy, organized another grange in Ferguson township, May 12th. It has a membership of thirty. The officers are: Master-elect, R. G. Brett; Secretary, G. W. Keachline; Overseer, W. H. Frye; Steward, W. E. McWilliams; Assistant Steward, H. Ewing; Lecturer, C. B. Hess; Chaplain, Joe Johnston; Treasurer, G. W. McWilliams; Gate-Keeper, David Miller; Ceres, Mrs. Frye; Pomona, Mrs. Annie McWilliams; Flora, Miss Maggie Campbell; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. A. Miller.

There are quite a number of aged persons in the township, most of whom despite their years retain their faculties to a remarkable degree,—Elizabeth Rumbarger, ninety-three; Samuel McWilliams, eighty-four; Mrs. McWilliams, eighty-two; Jacob Erb, eighty-three; Hannah Glenn, eighty-one; George Bailey, eighty; Mrs. Brett, seventy-four; Nancy Thomas, seventy-two; Thomas Patton, seventy; John Shiffer, sixty-six; George Ard, sixty-five.

Penn's Valley Lodge, No. 276, I. O. O. F., was originally a fixture of Boalsburg, at which place it was organized Nov. 8, 1847. The first officers were George W. Johnson, N. G.; Albert G. Leech, V. G.; Jonathan Shaffer, Sec.; George W. Thompson, Asst. Sec.; James Logue, Treas.

It flourished for a few years only, and gradually for want of support subsided, and became obsolete in 1854.

It was reorganized Nov. 22, 1871, by the citizens of Pine Grove and vicinity, under the old charter. The charter members at that time were J. B. Erb, N. G.; George Ard, V. G.; James Dunlap, Sec.; Edward Kreamer, Asst. Sec.; Jacob Erb, Treas.

Their first meetings were held at William Burchfield's, and after the lapse of two months in a meeting-room in the academy building, where they are still held. The present membership numbers seventeen in good standing. The officers are Andrew Lytle, N. G.; W. H. Fry, V. G.; Cyrus Goss, Sec.; R. G. Brett, Treas.

Pine Grove Mills was laid out by Thomas Ferguson. In 1810, William Patton, a son of Gen. John Patton, built Tussey Furnace; he took John Potts in as a partner, but in 1813 Patton sold to Wallace, Lyon, and Haldeman, of Harrisburg, the land on which Pennsylvania Furnace was erected, and a large quantity of ore leaves, and Tussey ceased to operate about 1815. In July, 1815, John Patton, a brother of William, laid out Pattonville eastward of Pine Grove Mills, and the village bore the name of Pattonville for many years, finally resuming the old name.

Pine Grove Academy.—This institution traces its origin to a private school established in 1852, by Messrs. Thomas F. Patton, William Burchfield, and William Murray, citizens of Pine Grove. Feeling the need of a higher school, accessible to all, these gentlemen secured the services of Mr. Ward as principal, and in 1856 a site was purchased, and a fine two-story building was erected soon after. Mr. Ward, who remained two years, was succeeded by Mr. Campbell, who was principal one year. Professor J. E. Thomas, a staunch friend of the common schools and the cause of education in general, succeeded Mr. Campbell, and remained in charge until his death in 1872. During his administration, which extended over a period of sixteen years, the school reached a high standard, and was liberally patronized by the citizens of the neighborhood, as well as by many persons from adjoining counties. The number of students enrolled was, some sessions, as high as eighty-five, among whom were many of the common school teachers. During the late war, however, the prosperity of the institution received a momentary check as the teacher, Mr. Thomas, and a number of the students entered the army. The property has been purchased by the I. O. O. F.

A school was kept up for a number of years afterwards under the principalship of Professor Jacob Rhone. William P. Hosterman was the last principal (1881).

Pine Grove Presbyterian Church.—About 1830 some of the members of the Spring Creek and Spruce Creek Presbyterian congregations formed the Pine Grove congregation. In 1832 the latter united with the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations in building a house of worship, for which purpose an acre of ground was donated by Mrs. John Barron. The first elders of the Presbyterian congregation were William McWilliams, Sr., Eli Hastings, and David Mitchell. No regular pastor was had until 1848, at which time the Rev. D. L. Hughes was called to the charge.

In 1857 the Presbyterians disposed of their interest in the church edifice to the Reformed and the Lutherans, and erected their own house of worship upon the west end of the original lot, at an expense of thirty-six hundred dollars.

The present elders are Thomas Patton, Robert Glenn, and J. B. Mitchell. The pastor is the Rev. W.

C. Kuhn. The original promoters, through whose efforts this congregation was organized, were John Campbell and William McWilliams. This church at present numbers sixty members. In the graveyard adjoining are buried John Patton, of the Revolutionary war; of the war of 1812 four soldiers, to wit: John Shiffer, Daniel Musser, John Hunter, George Gronman; of the late war thirteen, to wit: Daniel O'Bryan, Daniel Musser, Frank Bloom, Harry Shull, Wallace Hunter, John Faber, Sanford Stonebraker, Harry Stonebraker, Gilbert Dunlap, Professor J. E. Thomas, Joseph Murphy, George Tremble, George Allen.

The Ard mill at Pine Grove was built originally by John Barron, and came into the possession of Dr. Joseph B. Ard, of Lewistown, and is now owned by J. B. and W. P. Ard. In 1875, Washington Grange erected a building for a place of meeting at a cost of eight hundred dollars. They have some eighty members on their rolls.

The officers are Joseph Gates, M.; Israel Corl, O.; Joseph Hoy, Sr., L.; D. I. Johnson, S.; William Roup, A. S.; George Myer, Chap.; Albert Hoy, Treas.; D. H. Young, Sec.; S. B. Hartswick, G. K.; Margaret Hartswick, Ceres; Kate Young, Pomona; Helena Kronoble, Flora; Lizzie Roup, L. A. S.

Soldiers' Club.—The Soldiers' Club of Pine Grove was organized May 30, 1877, with about twenty-five members, mostly veterans of the late war. George Eckle, president, W. H. Fry, secretary, were the officers first chosen. They meet alternately at the academy building and the Meek school-house. It is purely a social club. The present officers are George Heberling president, C. P. Hess secretary.

The village has now three churches,—Methodist, Presbyterian, and one owned by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations,—two general stores, and a drug-store. The mechanical arts are represented by one coach-maker (J. G. Hess), one wagon-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a cabinet-shop, and several other shops, pertaining to different branches of industry. The physicians are J. R. Smith and George Woods. A. L. Orndorf is a dentist and justice of the peace. The postmaster is John L. Musser.

John Johnston, of Lancaster County, located at Pine Grove Mills at a very early day, and was one of the pioneer store-keepers of that place for years. He afterwards removed to Rock Spring, and kept store and tavern there until 1832. In that year he removed to Bellefonte, and engaged in commercial traffic in a building located upon a lot now occupied by Brew & Co.'s store. Here he continued until his death, in 1839. His only living son is John T. Johnston, present postmaster of Bellefonte.

Rock Spring is so called from the presence of a large spring near by, which is the head of Spruce Creek. The water gushes forth from beneath a large overhanging rock. The first store-keeper was Calvin Goheen. The postmaster is W. E. McWilliams.

Juniata Mining Company (Limited).—The Juniata Mining Company (Limited) operates in Centre and Huntingdon Counties, and includes as members representatives of four of the heaviest iron manufacturing establishments in Pittsburgh. The partners in the mining company are James I. Bennett, J. W. Chalfant, A. E. W. Painter, Harry Oliver, and James Pierpoint. The fixed capital at the outset was fifty thousand dollars. Ore rights in one thousand acres in Centre and Huntingdon Counties are owned,—in the former at Gatesburg, and in the latter near old Huntingdon Furnace. A majority of the gentlemen representing the Juniata Company were concerned in the Celtic Mining Company in Patton township, and when the latter company desisted for want of encouraging ore signs on their property, the Juniata Company was formed for the purposes designated. They began to work at Gatesburg in September, 1881. During the winter of 1881–82 about fifty thousand dollars were expended in improvements at Gatesburg and Huntingdon Furnace. Ore was mined at Gatesburg at the rate of two thousand tons monthly, and at Huntingdon at the rate of about one thousand five hundred tons per month. It was then expected that by spring the yield would be doubled.

About one hundred and fifty men are employed at both banks. The ore is known as brown hematite, and analyzes from forty-two to forty-five per cent in metallic iron. It contains about one-tenth phosphorus, and is rated as excellent mill iron. Shipments of all ores are now made to Isabella Furnace, under a contract to supply that concern with fifty thousand tons. The resident manager is Mr. James Pierpoint.

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—James Glenn, John Archy, April 14, 1840; Adam Rankin, April 9, 1844; Henry Kreps, April 15, 1845; Adam Rankin, March 13, 1849; Henry Kreps, March 12, 1850; John L. Lounberger, March 17, 1854; John Glenn, William Murray, March 13, 1855; Henry Goss, March 12, 1856; Thomas Mays, March 17, 1857; C. Gates, March 16, 1858; William H. Rouch, March 15, 1859; James C. Murphy, April 25, 1860; Robert Glenn, March 26, 1864; James C. Murphy, April 6, 1865; Jacob Kepler, March 21, 1868; James C. Murphy, Joseph Gates, March 4, 1870; William E. Burchfield, April 20, 1872; Joseph Gates, March 13, 1875; A. J. Orndorf, March 11, 1876; A. J. Orndorf, March 8, 1881; Robert Glenn, April 16, 1880; A. J. Orndorf, April 9, 1881; W. E. Meek, April 9, 1881.

CHAPTER LXIX.

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

Early Surveys and Settlements.—The first survey was the reservation known as the Manor of Succoth, which is described under the year 1766. The next, "The Great Spring" tract, on application in the name of Timothy Matlack, surveyed by Samuel Maclay Sept. 24, 1766, and patented July 16, 1767, to Reuben Haines. This is the upper or western extreme of Reuben Haines' surveys, as they are called,

extending from Woodward to a buttonwood, south 63° west 283 from the junction of Sinking Creek with Penn's Creek at Spring Mills, and in which Spring Mills is partly located. It was first settled by George McCormick in 1773, who built the first mill there.

The tract south of the Timothy Matlack was taken up by George McCormick July 9, 1787. East of the Great Spring tract, and partly bounded on the north by the Manor, is the tract called Sibbad's Cave, surveyed on application of Titus Matlack, Oct. 23, 1766, also patented to Reuben Haines. Its eastern portion includes both sides of Penn's Creek. Penn Hall is on the eastern end of this tract north of Titus Matlack, and immediately east of the Manor of Succoth. Adam Epler, another of Haines' warrants, surveyed Oct. 24, 1766; next east the Jacob Epler warrant, surveyed at the same time. On this the old Presbyterian Church was built, the graveyard of which only remains to mark its site. East of Jacob Epler was the Valentine Epler, surveyed Oct. 20, 1766, patented to Reuben Haines also; on this tract Daniel Long, a blacksmith, settled, and was living there when Rev'd Fithian visited the valley in 1775. Long sold in 1794 to Adam Reed, who also carried on blacksmithing there, and it passed to Jacob Herring in 1809. S. J. Herring, Esq., and others occupy it. East of the Valentine Epler was surveyed the Eaton Miller (376 acres) warrant, Oct. 25, 1766, also patented by Haines, now the farms of James P. Coburn, Esq., and others. The east line of Eaton Miller is now near the boundary of Penn township, and is nearly two miles long. Running north 5° east 603 perches. North of Eaton Miller is the Arthur Howell warrant, Feb. 24, 1774, surveyed July 10, 1774, and west of Arthur Howell the Charles Cameron.

Returning to the western portion of Gregg, we find the survey on the application of James Potter, order No. 8, Aug. 1, 1766, surveyed Sept. 26, 1766. This was patented to Thomas McKean, afterwards Governor McKean, and remained in his family until the death of Gen. George Buchanan, when "Auchentorlie," as the place was called, was sold to Maj. J. B. Fisher. J. Oswald's farm, J. G. Evans', etc., places are on this survey. South of James Potter was surveyed the James Lattimore, three hundred and twelve acres, surveyed Sept. 26, 1776, lying on both sides of Penn's Creek. Dunlap, Rishel, Snyder, etc., occupy this land.

West of the Great Spring tract began Gen. Potter's surveys, on warrants of 1773. The Alexander Long is first two hundred and thirty-three acres, surveyed June 15, 1774, and north of it the Isabella Potter. North of the Isabella Potter the William McCormick. East of the William McCormick is the James Potter, 1773, and east of Potter and north of the Manor the Hannah McMullen. From Spring Mills westward the Potter surveys extend to the Manor of Nottingham, which intervenes, whence they extend to the Haines surveys, near the end of the mountain.

West of the Alexander Long and north of Egg Hill, along Sinking Creek, George Woods settled as early as 1775, and purchased of Gen. Potter. This land of Woods, and also that of John Barber, Esq., adjoining it, was long in contest. Samuel Miles claiming it under a warrant of Oct. 26, 1772, surveyed June 19, 1785, and Gen. Potter claiming it under a warrant of July 28, 1773, to include the forks of the road in Bald Eagle township, surveyed Nov. 27, 1787, and a warrant of July 1, 1784, including his improvement. The case was tried Nov. 30, 1810, and a verdict found for defendants, Barber and Potter. The notes of evidence furnish material for facts about the early settlement of Gregg and Potter townships, found in the general history under the years 1773 and 1777.

Early Settlements, Etc.—Of the earliest settlers, George McCormick, after leaving Spring Mills, where James Cooke, Esq., from Lancaster County, moved, went up to the end of Nittany Mountain and built a mill there, where he died in the spring of 1814. His children were George, Adam, Agnes (married to Joseph McCune), Eleanor (married to Archibald Allison), Margaret (married to Samuel McCormick), and John (then deceased).

Daniel Long left in 1794, and no further trace appears of him. The settlement of McCormick, Livingston, Watson, and others in the neighborhood was the nucleus of the Presbyterian Church, built as early as 1789, eastward of Penn Hall a short distance. Rev. James Martin, the pastor, owned the farm¹ in its immediate neighborhood. John Hall was probably a resident of Penn township.

James Cooke, Esq., came to Penn's valley in 1790, and in 1792 erected a saw-mill, and in 1793 built a grist-mill at Spring Mills, the mill standing on the old line between Northumberland and Mifflin Counties. He came from Lancaster County, and was a man of large means, owning slaves. He was a tall, slender, and dignified gentleman, a Federalist in politics. He died in August, 1818. Among his children were David, who was killed by a wagon running over him in 1806; Mrs. Margaret Hanna; and Martha, who married a Craig. Their son Robert was a lawyer at Lewis-town. Craig died, and she then married Robert McClelland, who moved to Mifflin County. Her third husband was James Duncan, whom she survived. She died Feb. 13, 1847. Andrew Hanna, the son-in-law of James Cooke, kept the hotel at Penn Hall, below Spring Mills, or near it, at an early day. Margaret Hanna, wife of Andrew Hanna, died near Spring Mills Sept. 9, 1841, aged sixty-five. She was sixteen years old when she came up in the wagon with her father's family from Mount Joy, through Penn's valley narrows, and was so homesick she expressed a wish that the wagons might never get out of the narrows with her alive. Of her children, Isaac married

¹ There is a reservation in the deed, Feb. 8, 1800, of Robert, son of Rev. James Martin, to Philip and Michael Musser, of one-half acre, for the use of a burial-ground and meeting-house.

Ann Mussina, James married Clementina Miles, Samuel married Susan Miles, and the youngest daughter married Leonard Leidy.

Sebastian Musser, whose wife was Anna M. Miller, settled on the place adjoining Penn township line as early as 1789. He had, however, visited the valley in 1778 and made a purchase, but the depreciation of Continental money interfered with it. He left a large number of descendants. Among his grandchildren are William L. Musser, Esq., of Millheim, Philip A., John G., Anne (married George Hubler), Daniel A. Musser, Esq., of Millheim.

Philip B. Musser, Esq., died at Millheim on the 28th November, 1873, aged eighty-eight years, seven months, and twenty-three days. He was a son of Sebastian Musser, and was born in Linn township, Northampton Co., and removed to Centre when only about four years of age, and had ever since been a constant resident of Penn's valley. He was for twenty-four years justice of the peace in Gregg township, was commissioner for three years and auditor for three years. He was a man of fine physical organization and a great hunter. During his life he had shot over six hundred deer and forty bears, with other game too numerous to mention. Mr. Musser was a man of great intelligence and a good German scholar.

Philip Musser, a brother of Sebastian, came with John Shook about the year 1789. He died July 19, 1804, and is buried in the Heckman graveyard. His children were Philip, David, John, Elizabeth, Catharine, Barbara, Sarah, Mary, Magdelene. Samuel Musser, still living at an advanced age, is a descendant of Philip, also Dr. P. T. Musser.

John Shook was a native of Germany. The house which he originally built and occupied still stands. He was accidentally killed in 1799 by a falling tree, which he was felling to use in the construction of his barn.* He left a family of eight children,—John, David, Jacob, Michael, George, Philip, Mary, and Catherine.

John married Christiana Long, and resided on the old farm. He had nine children,—John, Jacob, David, George, William, Daniel, Philip, Elizabeth, and Mary.

John and Jacob died while young. Most of the family removed to Ohio. Philip remained in the old place. He married Catherine Harter.

Peter Heckman was also an early settler after the Revolutionary war.

At his death he left eight children,—Peter, John, Jacob, Michael, George, Frederick, Elizabeth, and Susan. Peter settled at Penn's Creek on a farm now owned by Shook and Necse; John made his home in Sugar valley; Jacob settled in Penn township; Michael emigrated to Ohio; George is deceased; Frederick married Elizabeth Miller. He died on the old homestead. His family consisted of ten children,—Peter and John (died young), Andrew, Samuel, John F., William, Emanuel, Sarah, Amelia, and

Amanda. Andrew is in Ohio, Samuel died in Illinois, John F. is living at the old home, William is at Penn Hall, Emanuel was killed at the age of twenty-three by being thrown out of a sleigh.

About 1774, George Woods ascended Sinking Creek and settled near the base of Egg Hill, and upon the same place now occupied by his grandson George. He built a fulling-mill, undoubtedly the first one in the valley, at which he worked for a great many years. It is said that he also combined the manufacture of cow-bells with his other business. He often said he had traveled through a great many States, but never came upon such a dense wilderness as presented itself to his sight upon his first advent in Penn's valley. He died Aug. 14, 1819, aged seventy-three. Margaret, his wife, died March 23, 1822, aged seventy-three. His sons were John and Matthew. The latter built Farmer's mills in 1815, which he sold to the Cookes and then removed to the State of Michigan. One of George Wood's daughters married James Hutchinson. George Woods, a son of John, is now living at the old place.

John and James Kelly, brothers, purchased adjoining farms in George's valley in the early part of the present century. James K. Kelly, son of John, was lately United States senator from Oregon, and his brother Andrew is a physician, resident in that State.

John Kuntsman kept tavern at a very early date at the forks of the road, two miles west of Spring Mills. He was the grandfather of Rev. Henry Wagner, of Union County, and of John Wagner, of Bellefonte.

Michael Mosser, who with John Philip bought the Martin farm, had five children. One became Mrs. Kepler, and died at Pine Grove about 1853. Margaret married George Herring. Another daughter married John Confer, and settled in Illinois, where she died a few years ago. Jonas married a daughter of Peter Durst, of Potter, and died at Penn Hall in 1852. George married a daughter of Philip B. Musser (father of the Mussers, of Penn township). He died at home some few years ago.

Another old settler and pioneer was Christian Miller, a Revolutionary hero, who after the close of that eventful struggle wended his steps in this direction, and selected a home in the mountains where the Ripkys now live. A few years afterward some of his friends purchased and presented him with ten acres of land situated near the present location of Penn Hall, where he built a house. He left one son (John), who died at the same place in 1862.

Adam Sunday, a soldier of the Revolution, died in George's valley, April 24, 1855. He was born in Berks County, June 5, 1764, and entered the army at the age of fourteen, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781. He removed to Centre County in 1800, having married in 1789. His widow survived sixty-six years of companionship. He was interred in Liberty Association graveyard with military honors, Gen. Buchanan and staff and the Marion In-

fantry, commanded by Capt. Fisher, escorting his remains to the grave. He was the last Revolutionary soldier residing in the county of Centre.

He was a staunch Jeffersonian Democrat, attended all the Democratic meetings, and was made conspicuous and exhibited as a sample of pure democracy. The last time he attended a mass-meeting in Bellefonte, not long before his death, Col. Burnside took him upon the stand and interrupted Governor Bigler while he was speaking to exhibit Adam Sunday, the surviving soldier of the Revolution, as a relic of Jeffersonian Democracy.

Adam Sunday had at least one grandson, who was a gallant soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

William Long, another Revolutionary soldier and pioneer settler, lived here for a long time. He died 1831, aged seventy-six years.

David Mark left many descendants, many of whom are still living. He died April 8, 1844, aged seventy-eight. George Mark is at present living upon the place upon which David originally settled.

Recent Settlers.—Jacob Herring was a native of York County, Pa., and in the year 1800, with his wife Eve (Earhart), settled at Aaronsburg. In 1809 he purchased of Adam Reed the farm that has since then remained in possession of his descendants. Jacob was a tanner, and probably the first one to follow that trade in his neighborhood. In the year 1819 he constructed for himself a brick dwelling-house, which is still standing in an excellent state of preservation. Jacob followed his calling of tanner until his death, in 1829, at the age of fifty-six. He was a justice of the peace until about 1823. Nov. 28, 1827, he was appointed county commissioner. He was also engaged in the milling business with the Cookes at what is now known as Farmer's Mills, and theirs was one of the first mills in that section. Jacob at his death left three children,—George, Elizabeth, and Rebecca.

Elizabeth married Peter Durst, now of Potter township. Rebecca married Peter Stahl, now living in Indiana County. George took for his wife Margaret Musser, and had five children,—Samuel J., Benjamin (now at Lock Haven), James P. (at Altoona), Elizabeth (married Rev. S. G. Shannon, of Seling's Grove), and Caroline (unmarried). Samuel J., who is still living, at the age of fifty-three, on the old original homestead.

About the year 1800, Jacob Coalman bought of Adam Reed about thirty-one acres of land, which was part of his (Reed's) purchase of Daniel Long. Coalman built a dwelling that was for a time afterwards used as a tavern.

Valentine Breon died in Gregg township on the 1st of April, 1866, aged ninety-five years. He came to Penn's valley in 1800, was the father of eleven children and grandfather of one hundred and fifteen. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and an honest and upright man.

Robert Carson, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from Chester County, lived on the first farm above Spring Mills, on the road leading into George's valley. He had three sons,—John, Joseph, and James. John died in Spring township; Joseph married Nancy McCormick, and was killed between Motz's and Aaronsburg in 1818. He was returning from Lewisburg with a four-horse team, which ran over him going down a hill. Joseph Carson, of George's valley, is his son.

Henry Rishel, in 1812, settled upon the present land of Burrell's, near Penn Hall, where he lived until 1832, when he purchased a place at Farmer's Mills and made it his permanent location. His wife was Maria Dorthier, who bore him one son, John. John Rishel became a very popular man, and in course of time was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for a period of twenty years. It is said that during all the years of his service no case tried by him passed beyond his court. He seemed to have the faculty of adjusting all differences in such an amiable manner as to give the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.

His death, which occurred a few years ago, was deeply mourned by his fellow-men, and his memory eulogized in many of the county papers. He was twice married. His first wife was Rachel Reynolds, by whom he had two children,—Henry, who died at an early age, and Sarah Ann (married to William Weaver).

His second wife was Catherine Howan. The fruits of his last marriage were Mary E. (married to George Armbruster) and Martin L. Rishel, Esq.

The oldest person residing in Gregg is Samuel Wolf. Of Peter Wilson, an old resident, notice has been made in a special sketch. Dr. Grossman was probably the first resident physician of the township. He was succeeded by Dr. McCoy, after him Dr. Smith, then Dr. R. F. Vanvalzah, who died Nov. 10, 1874, and has been succeeded by his son, F. H. Vanvalzah, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Early Schools.—The first school-house in the township is supposed to have been built as early as 1800. An old German is known to have taught school for some time previous to the erection of any school-house. He taught in his own house, situated about a rod or two west of the old graveyard. The first school-house was built near the old Heckman's graveyard.

One of the first teachers was Rochhauser, who never spared the rod, but laid it on without reserve. Another teacher was a lame man named Mays. He lived at Rebersburg, and made weekly excursions thereto upon an old gray horse which was loaned him by Mr. Heckman. The old school-house was demolished about 1848. Its site is occupied by a building erected by the cemetery association, and used solely for the preaching of funeral sermons.

In 1810, or perhaps earlier, a log school-house was built at what is known as the Cross-Roads. A Mr. Ohl

taught there at one time. A brick school-house now stands upon its site. The latter is a graded school, and was erected about 1864 by the township authorities. It has two stories, the upper part used for academical studies, the lower story devoted to the primary scholars. Those who taught there were W. H. Gutelius, J. I. Kossiter, A. E. Trunxal, W. C. Shaeffer, J. B. Kershner, and G. D. Gurley.

About 1849 a school-house was built upon the Herring place. It was quite largely attended. It was removed about 1864. Of the teachers were Samuel J. Herring, five terms.

George Padgett came up from Buffalo valley in 1812. It is said he had to leave for whipping too severely the late Gen. Abbot Green, of Lewisburg, one of his pupils. He resided at the foot of Brush Mountain, north of Spring Mills. He was a noted teacher, and taught until he was over seventy years of age. He died Nov. 2, 1834. Dorothy, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Mary Gregg Padgett were his daughters. Hannah and Mary G. were school-teachers. Hannah died Oct. 28, 1882, at her sister's, Mrs. Krise, in her eightieth year. John McDonald, who was an excellent teacher, taught at Spring Mills in 1812-13. He went with Mr. Gregg to Bellefonte, and taught there a number of years. John Price, who taught in George's valley, was also a good teacher. During the winter months debating societies were organized, and evening schools were popular and well attended, and Mr. Gilliland adds it is a mistake to say that either the teachers or schools of the olden time in Gregg township were not of high character.

German Reformed and Lutheran Churches.—

The first Union Church in the township was the one that formerly stood on the Musser farm. It was erected by the Presbyterians. In 1810 it became a Union Church, and was remodeled by the addition of a pulpit and seats, which necessary adjuncts it had lacked until then. The expenses were shared equally between the two sects. The earliest of the Reformed preachers was probably the Rev. G. Geistweit, who is believed to have begun his labors about 1801. In 1823 the Rev. B. S. Schneck had charge of all the Reformed Churches in Penn's valley. His successor was the Rev. P. S. Fisher. In 1859 a dissolution took place that resulted in the erection of a new church by each denomination in 1860. The first Reformed preacher installed in the present church was L. C. Edwards, whose labors extended over a period of three years. He was succeeded by S. Kuhn, who faithfully labored with his flock for five years. Then came C. H. Reiter for six years, and J. G. Shoemaker for four years. The latter was succeeded in 1880 by the present pastor, C. W. E. Seigel. The first elders of the church were Jacob Moyer and Michael Zeigler. The elders in 1881 were J. G. Evans and John Moyer. The Lutherans erected their present brick edifice in 1859. Among the earlier Lutheran preachers were Rev. J. T. Abele,

Rev. Daniel Gottwald, Rev. Charles Reese, and Sell, Walker, Falker, Sahm. John Tomlinson is the present pastor.

St. John's Church.—On the 24th of January, 1853, a body composed of Reformed and Lutheran met to organize and make the necessary arrangements for the building of a Union Church, the expenses to be borne equally by each. A suitable plot of ground was donated by John Rishel, Esq. The building committee, consisting of Michael Musser and George Durst, perfected their plans, and on Nov. 13, 1853, the church was dedicated. Those assisting at the time were the Revs. Ruthrauf, Smith, Ansbach, and Linebach. On the 10th of November services were begun, which lasted without interruption until the day of dedication. The present pastors are W. E. Fisher, Lutheran, and ——— Rohder, Reformed.

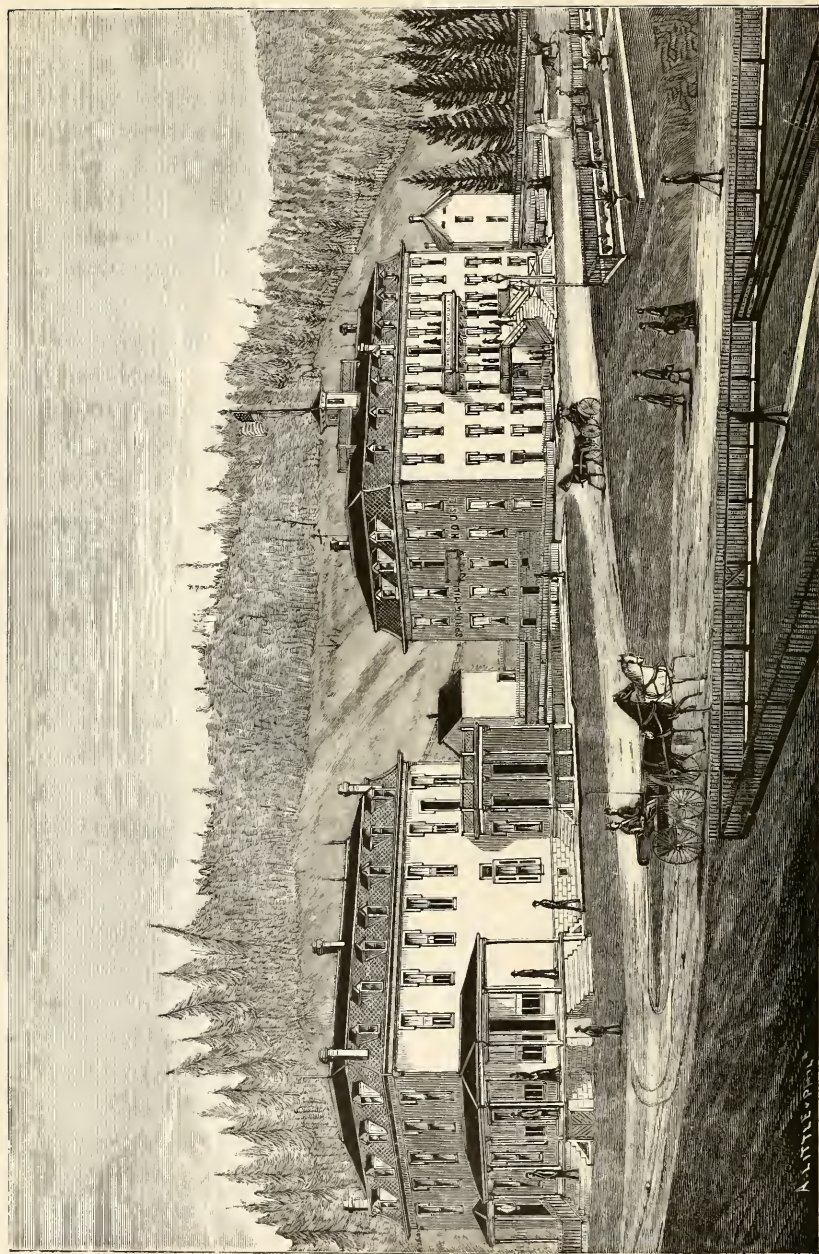
Evangelical Association.—Their only church in the township was erected a few years ago. It is situated a short distance east of Farmer's Mills.

The old Decker Church, situated in George's valley, is also occasionally used for services and Sabbath-school.

Presbyterian Churches.—The first in what is now Gregg was organized before 1789, erected on the Musser place. After Rev. James Martin's death the congregation gradually decreased, and the church passed to the Lutheran and Reformed people. In 1840 a reorganization took place, and the Presbyterians in conjunction with the Methodists built a church on the hill. Subsequently the Presbyterians erected a place of worship for themselves. Before the reunion the latter were connected with the New School branch of that church. The Methodist people occupy the old building.

Methodist Church.—The Methodists at first worshipped in the school-house that stood between Spring Mills and Penn Hall. Pennington Church, of which notice is taken in the history of Potter township, was the pioneer church of that denomination in the valley. They also built what was called the Decker Church, which was used prior to 1840.

Burial-Places.—The oldest burial-place in the township is that known commonly as Heckman's graveyard. The ground was set aside in 1785 by John Shook, to be used by him and his neighbors, and thus came in general use. The first burial is believed to have been a child of Shook's. There are a great many old graves which have no visible means of identification, the marks having gone to decay long ago. The remains of most of the old settlers rest within it, viz.: the Mussers, Shooks, Heckmans, Marks, Longs, Sunday, and others. In 1848 an association was formed, and the grounds improved and enlarged by the purchase of additional ground. It is at present kept in excellent order, the expenses being defrayed by a nominal tax on those applying for the use thereof. The present trustees are Philip Shook, Daniel Gentzel, and Joseph Smith. A trustee



RESIDENCE, STORE, AND SPRING MILLS HOUSE OF
I. J. GRENOBLE,
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE CO., PA.

A. LITTLE & SONS

is chosen every year, his term being for three years. Meetings are held on Easter Monday of each year.

An ancient burial-place is that located on the Musser farm, where the old Union Church formerly stood. It was used as early as 1790, although all traces of the early graves have long ago become extinct. The only remaining grave which bears any distinguishable marks is the one of the Rev. James Martin, the pioneer Presbyterian pastor. The following inscription appears upon his tombstone:

"Here lies the body of the Rev. James Martin, Pastor of the first Presbyterian Congregation in Penn's Valley, who died June 20, A.D. 1795, aged about 65 years.

"Deep was the wound, O Death, and vastly wide,
When he resigned his useful breath and died.
Ye sacred tribes, with pious sorrow mourn,
And drop a tear at your dear pastor's urn.

"Concealed a moment from our longing eyes,
Beneath this stone his mortal body lies,
Happy the spirit lives, and will, we trust,
In bliss associate with his pious dust."

Spring Mills.—In 1805, Jacob Maize was the miller at Spring Mills. He removed to Millflintburg in 1812, and kept a noted hotel at that place. George Sidman succeeded Maize as miller. Joseph Gilliland moved from Buffalo valley to Spring Mills in 1805, and lived in a house which stood where R. H. Duncan lately lived. John Kerr, or Carr, a blacksmith, lived on the opposite side of the road, and had a blacksmith-shop close to the big spring. Carr moved to Potter's Mills, and kept hotel there. His wife was a sister of Commodore Conner. The Widow Allison, mother of Archibald, lived in a large square log house, on what was then the main road (which crossed Penn's Creek at the head of the dam), and kept a hotel. Near where the church now is was a school-house of round logs, clapboard roof, and paper windows. The paper used was John Binn's *Democratic Press*, greased with hog's lard to make it transparent. The school-house was surrounded with pine-trees. Pine squirrels were numerous, and tore out the windows for the sake of the lard, so the windows had to be frequently renewed.—(Recollections of James Gilliland, Esq.)

The first store-keeper was Thomas Huston, who commenced business about 1820. There may have been a store earlier than that, but it is doubtful. The same year the post-office was established, Huston being postmaster. He was succeeded in 1822 by Thomas Duncan, who in 1825 was succeeded by his brother. David Duncan married Susan M. Hayes, of Gettysburg, by whom he had four children. He died in 1855. His son, Robert H., succeeded him in 1852, and during the same year built an extensive grist-mill upon the site of the old one. Robert H. Duncan has held the office of postmaster since 1852, with the exception of four years of President Buchanan's administration, when the incumbent was Maj. J. B. Fisher. Robert H. married Mary L. Dougal, 1855. He has three children,—David W., Alex-

ander H., and Louisa D. Israel J. Grenoble is at present busily employed in constructing a large and beautiful hotel. Its dimensions are one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and when completed will accommodate one hundred guests. It is to cost five thousand dollars. It is located east of the village, upon a slight eminence. From its roof one can gain a view of the entire valley. Mr. Grenoble, the projector, is a man of unusual business enterprise. Besides owning a large store, he lately built an extensive planing-mill, and also deals largely in grain and merchandise.

Physicians.—Dr. R. F. Vanvalzah, who died at Spring Mills, Nov. 10, 1874, was one of the most highly esteemed physicians of the county. He came to the county in 1839, and practiced for a year with Dr. Strohecker, when he removed into Penn's valley. He educated his sons for the profession,—Dr. Frank H., who succeeded his father at Spring Mills, and Dr. Henry Vanvalzah, of Clearfield.

The Spring Mills Union Sabbath-School was organized on the 9th of September, 1828. The first meeting was in an old log school-house which stood on the south side of the turnpike about an eighth of a mile east of the mill. Charles Pauling was chairman of the meeting, and George Buchanan secretary.

A constitution was formed and six teachers chosen—three for boys and three for girls. Their names were Lott Evans, George Buchanan, and David Duncan for the boys; for the girls, Eve Snyder, Martha Hanna, and Jaue Allison. The first superintendent was Charles Pauling; David Duncan, secretary, and Peter Wilson,¹ treasurer. Of those named above it is only known that two now (1882) survive,—Mrs. Riley (formerly Jane Allison, of Adams County, Ohio) and the venerable Peter Wilson, of Spring Mills.

For ten years the school was kept open summer and winter. In 1838 it was removed from the old log school-house to the Methodist Church, in the year 1842 to the new school-house on the hill, and in the same year taken to the Presbyterian Church, where its sessions are still held.

The records of the school are carefully kept; one item we transcribe, under date Nov. 23, 1828: "One hundred and twelve verses were recited by Miss Mary Hanna" (now Mrs. Lida). "April 26, 1869, 50 children being present, there were repeated 576 verses of the Old and New Testament."

From this school have sprung other schools in the township,—the Union Sunday-school at Farmer's Mills, the George's valley school, and the Penn's Creek school,—accounting for the fact that the rolls of fifty years showed no increase of scholars corresponding with the increase of inhabitants. In that period over sixteen hundred persons had been connected with the school, and its influence gone far and wide, incalculable in its blessing.

¹ Still living in 1882. See biographical sketch.

Superintendents.—Charles Pauling, 1828; Solomon Conser, 1835; Michael Knoll, 1837; Samuel Hanna, 1839; Robert McClellan, 1841; Thomas Hutchinson, 1846; David Duncan, 1848; Peter Wilson, 1853; Thomas Hutchinson, 1861; David Allison, 1865; A. J. Young, 1868; Peter Wilson, 1869-78.

Assistant Superintendents.—David Duncan, 1842; Peter Wilson, 1844; Christian Gann, 1853; John Goodhart, 1854; George Rearick, 1861; David Allison, 1862; Charles Miller, 1865; John Rinehart, 1867; Henry Krumrine, 1869; O. P. Rearick, 1870; Elias Fetterhoff, 1870; L. B. McEntire, 1872; Hiram Osman, 1875; John Minnright, 1877; George Jordon, 1878.

Secretaries.—David Duncan, 1828; Joseph P. Jewett, 1829; Mortimer P. Crosthwaite, 1838; Samuel B. Thomas, 1842; John F. Hayes, 1843; George B. Crawford, 1878; R. H. Duncan, 1866.

Treasurers.—Peter Wilson, 1828; Archibald Allison, 1842; Elias Clinger, 1853; George Woods, 1854; R. H. Duncan, 1856; David Allison, 1864; Charles Miller, 1872; David Borrell, 1878.

The semi-centennial of this school was celebrated in September, 1878, and from a report made by Rev. James D. Wilson (now Dr. Wilson, of New York City) and S. Albert Woods, committee, we cull the following pleasing reminiscences of this school and beautiful tributes to its officers:

This school has furnished ten candidates for the gospel ministry, nine of whom still live and are doing good service in the Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches. Several officers of the army have gone forth from our ranks, brave soldiers whom we might almost count by the score, and by the side of them among the more distinguished we find the name of a Governor and of a United States senator.

Among those who have labored longest as teachers in the school are Miss Mary E. Duncan, Miss Nancy J. Wilson, and Mrs. Margaret A. Woods, the latter of whom has carried through the Sabbath-school one or two generations of young men, who from childhood to early manhood have been taught by her on the Sabbath. After a service of twenty-seven years she is still able to engage with vigor in the work she loves so well.

In the history of superintendents we find names that will long be remembered in our society with gratitude and affection.

Among the superintendents who have gone to their rest, many who are here to-day will recollect the sweet and quiet face of Mr. Samuel Hanna. His words were few and always spoken with gentleness, but his life had a power whose influence was deep and abiding. Next to him in charge of the school followed Mr. David Duncan, to whom perhaps more than to any other man this community owes a debt of gratitude that cannot easily be discharged. He was a man who, in the later years of his life especially, was devoted to securing for this valley the advantages of a railroad. He was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and heartily engaged in promoting the interests of education and religion. His work has long since ended. He has long since gone, and we who remain to-day are enjoying the fruitage of his useful life.

And while we pay our tribute of respect and reverence to those who have departed, we are permitted

also to record our sincere gratitude to God that we still have among us one, elected treasurer of the day the school was organized, who after a service of fifty years is able to discharge the duties of superintendent. Mr. Peter Wilson, now in his eighty-first year, is doubtless the oldest superintendent in the State, if not in the country, and we rejoice with him that he has been spared to see this happy anniversary.

Spring Mills Grange, No. 158, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized March 10, 1874; John Rishel, Master; J. Wells Evans, Overseer; John Caldron, Lecturer; J. R. Lowyer, Steward; J. P. Grove, Asst. Steward; Michael Hettinger, Chap.; Elias Fetterhoff, Treas.; William F. Reasick, Sec.; Wesley Sweetwood, Gate-Keeper; Barbara Lowyer, Ceres; Phebe Krumrine, Pomona; Rose Rishel, Flora; Flora Farion, Lady Asst. Steward. The present officers are John B. Ream, Master; J. W. Evans, Sec.; J. McClintock, Overseer; M. L. Rishel, Purchasing Agent and Treas. They meet once a month over I. J. Grenoble's store.

Spring Mills Academy.—The Spring Mills Academy was founded in 1864 by Rev. D. M. Wolf. It was formerly located at Penn Hall. It has an average daily attendance of fifty pupils, and is in a prosperous condition.

Farmer's Mills is a hamlet about two miles north-east of Spring Mills on Penn's Creek. Matthew Woods built the first mill there in 1815. He sold to Robert, James, and David Cooke, who in 1832 carried on a mill there with four run of stone, and had a store and tan-yard. The Cooks sold to Michael Musser, and he to Philip B. Musser. Adam Fisher came in possession in 1846, and rebuilt the flouring-mill in 1864.

Penn Hall is situated one mile east of Spring Mills. James Cooke built the first house there. John Petrikin kept the first store, and was succeeded by J. Pennington, who also kept hotel. Isaac Hanna also had a tavern for a number of years in the old house built by Jacob Coalman. He afterward removed to what is now called the "White House," where Daniel Keen and Adam Fisher also kept hotel. The latter was succeeded by James Musser, since whose time no public-house is kept. Maj. J. B. Fisher is the present store-keeper and postmaster.

Dr. J. B. Leitzel located in Penn Hall in the practice of medicine in 1869. His father came from Berks County to Penn's valley in 1820.

The first tavern at Penn Hall was kept by the widow of David Cooke, son of James, Esq., who was killed in 1806. Mrs. Cooke was a Spear, of Huntingdon County. They had four children,—Isabella, Robert, James, and David. After their mother's death the boys purchased Farmer's Mills of Matthew Woods. Robert lived and died in Gregg. James and David went to Venango County.

Long's Cave.—The cave in question is located upon the farm of John Long, about five miles eastward from

Centre Hall. The entrance thereto is gained by a steep descent, which when made discloses a limestone cavern, roofed to the thickness of about twenty feet. A stretch of water covers the cavern's bottom and extends a distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile through the cavity, varying in width from sixty to less than ten feet. This miniature lake is the source of Penn's Creek, and reaches in its deepest part to a depth of seventeen feet. The temperature of the cave is about twenty degrees above the freezing-point, and maintains it uniformly the year through. Access to the interior is obtained by means of a boat, kept at the command of visitors. The limestone formations in the cavern are exceedingly plentiful. In design they are varied and fantastic to an extraordinary degree, and under a strong light present a picturesquely beautiful spectacle. The roof of the cave is studded in every part with a succession of seeming devices in frostwork, shaded by darker designs of a multitude of shapes, while here and there delicate tracings mark the work, as if the hand of cunning man had lavished upon the picture the touch of a consummate skill. Long's Cave is a curiosity well worthy the attention of the student of nature or the scientific explorer after geological curiosities.

Township Organization.—In obedience to a petition of sundry inhabitants of Potter, Miles, and Haines townships, presented in January, 1826, asking for the erection of a new township out of portions of those townships, the court appointed Francis McEwen, James Harris, Jr., and John Thompson to view and make such divisions and alterations in the said townships, and to lay out a new township if they should think proper. In November, 1826, the viewers reported in favor of the erection of a new township, in accordance with the petition, and gave the boundaries as follows: "Beginning at Thomas Huston's line, south thirty-five degrees east three thousand one hundred and seventy perches, north sixty degrees east one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five perches, north twenty-one degrees west three thousand four hundred and seventeen perches; thence south fifty-five degrees west two thousand five hundred and fifty perches to the place of beginning." The court thereupon confirmed the report, and named the new township Gregg, in honor of Hon. Andrew Gregg.

TAX-PAYERS OF GREGG TOWNSHIP FOR 1827.

	Acres.		Acres.
Allison, Archibald.....	546	Bridge, John.....	23
Allison, James.....	200	Beck, John (saw-mill).....	21
Armestog, John.....	94	Breen, Jacob.....	150
Allison, David (distillery).....	...	Crawford, John L.....	...
Amhizer, Christian.....	...	Crawford, John.....	...
Armestog, Michael (oil-mill).....	6	Carson, James.....	260
Anlt, Henry.....	15	Cook, David (tavern).....	150
Beal, George.....	125	Confer, William.....	...
Brown, William.....	...	Cook, Robert and James (tan-	...
Bertions, William.....	122	yard and store).....	332
Bowersox, Paul.....	...	Dunn, James (grist- and saw-	...
Beuck, William.....	220	mills).....	...
Baile, John (weaver).....	...	Duncan, David (store).....	5
Bergtresser, Lewis.....	5	Dunmire, George.....	5
Bechtold, Jacob.....	7	Dunlap, Alexander.....	10
Breen, Valentine.....	150	Dunkle, Jacob.....	...
Borell, John.....	30	Duck, Henry (house and lot).....	...
Beal, David.....	106	Decker, Michael.....	3

Acres.		Acres.	
Dershem, Jacob.....	175	Pickel, Jacob (saw-mill).....	142
Eimerick, George.....	143	Price, Jacob.....	229
Eimerick, Paul (saw-mill).....	88	Price, Henry.....	151
Eimerick, Jacob.....	27	Pauling, Charles.....	...
Eimerick, Adam.....	5	Price, John S. (schoolmaster).....	...
Eimerick, Michael.....	...	Padgett, George.....	290
Eaven, Lot.....	120	Ridge, John.....	321
Frederick, Thomas.....	50	Ridley, John.....	156
Fulton, James.....	...	Richel, Solomon.....	100
Geisewen, William.....	50	Reyman, John.....	...
Grenoble, Jacob, Sr.....	125	Rye, Robert (carpenter).....	...
Grenoble, Jacob, Jr.....	...	Ream, Henry.....	3
Goist, Jacob (house and lot).....	...	Ridley, Frederick.....	25
Genel, George (saw-mill).....	259	Ridley, Henry.....	100
Grove, William.....	...	Reeder, Henry.....	80
Hanna, James.....	300	Ream, David.....	242
Hanna, Isaac.....	120	Rocky, John.....	...
Hoy, George, Jr.....	354	Ridley, Frederick.....	170
Hoy, George, Sr.....	354	Ridley, Henry.....	200
Heckman, Frederick.....	312	Ridley, Widow.....	...
Heckman, Jacob.....	130	Ridley, John.....	...
Harter, John.....	200	Reber, Abraham.....	...
Hoover, John.....	...	Reed, David.....	10
Housman, Andrew.....	135	Ridley, Jonas.....	...
Hettinger, Jacob.....	100	Snyder, Michael.....	92
Hoy, John.....	300	Switzer, Frederick.....	...
Hazel, Jacob.....	...	Smith, George.....	4
Hide, George.....	...	Smith, Francis.....	...
Heckman, George.....	250	Smith, Henry, Sr.....	...
Hoover, Daniel.....	306	Smith, Henry, Jr.....	...
Housman, Henry.....	320	Stober, Valentine.....	...
Homan, Michael.....	229	Shucker, George.....	45
Herbst, George.....	...	Snyder, Henry.....	...
Homan, Henry.....	318	Swartz, George, Sr.....	8
Herring, Jacob (tan-yard).....	116	Shook, John.....	118
Hoffman, John.....	7	Shilling, John.....	36
Howe, Elias.....	337	Sonday, Andrew.....	4
Holter, George.....	...	Shilling, Daniel.....	...
Hamel, Jacob.....	50	Swartz, George.....	73
Hilgen, George.....	80	Smith, Michael.....	25
Johnson, James.....	...	Smith, John.....	...
Kreb, William.....	150	Shannon, Alexander.....	129
Koch, Jacob.....	116	Smith, John, Sr.....	...
Kennedy, Daniel.....	225	Swartz, George, Sr.....	223
Kelly, John, Sr. (saw-mill).....	150	Shook, Jacob.....	...
Kelly, John, Jr.....	163	Stine, Peter.....	150
Kennedy, Daniel.....	...	Spade, George.....	5
Kneer, Benjamin.....	...	Stefy, Isaac.....	100
Knutson, John.....	...	Taylor, John.....	...
Knutson, Christopher.....	79	Wensel, John, Sr.....	300
Kuntz, Philip.....	...	Weasel, John, Jr.....	...
Keller, Felix.....	52	Waltz, Ludwig.....	20
Kremer, Joseph (house and lot).....	...	White, Philip.....	72
Long, William.....	80	White, Christopher.....	50
Long, John (distiller).....	...	Wilhelm, Jacob.....	...
Long, William H.....	...	Wilhelm, Daniel (house and lot).....	...
Long, John (farmer).....	...	Winkelman, Philip.....	36
Lohr, Solomon.....	15	Winkelman, Henry.....	52
Lohr, William.....	30	Woods, Widow.....	240
Lougwell, John.....	...	Waldbarger, Adam.....	75
Lee, John.....	280	Wasson, Robert.....	...
Megel, Valentine.....	200	Yerrick, William.....	150
Musser, Philip.....	106	Yerrick, Widow.....	...
Mark, William.....	...	Yerrick.....	150
Mark, David.....	160	Yerger, John.....	...
Miles, Christian.....	...	Zigler, Nicholas.....	200
Miles, Obediah.....	100	Zigler, Peter.....	...
Miles, Jeremiah.....	100	Zettle, George.....	10
Musser & Cook (grist- and saw-	...	Zettle, John.....	28
mill).....	50	Zerbe, Peter.....	200
Musser, Michael.....	175	Kline, Daniel (fulling-mill,	...
Moyer, Frederick.....	150	carding machine).....	7
McElheny, Thomas.....	250	Tanyer, David.....	...
Musser, Sebastian.....	144	Tanyer, Jesse.....	...
Musser, David.....	100	Snyder, George.....	...
Musser, Catharine.....	20	Weaver, Peter.....	100
Moyer, George (one house and	...	Willenao, John.....	46
two lots).....	...	Davis, Susan (house and lot).....	...
McClintock, Andrew.....	5	Taney, Henry, tavern.....	...
Miller, John.....	8	Weaver, George.....	80
McClister, John.....	103	Harsberger, Samuel.....	...
Musser, Philip, Jr.....	...	Weorick, John.....	...
Musser, Philip, Sr. (distillery	...	Weorick, Andrew.....	60
and saw-mill).....	150	Sonday, Adam.....	100
Nees, Peter, Sr.....	228	Harsberger, John.....	50
Nees, Peter, Jr.....	...	Zettle, Frederick.....	...
Neidigh, Jacob (saw-mill).....	123	Minnigh, Henry.....	12
Nees, George and Jacob.....	160	Adam, Philip.....	50
Oswalt, David.....	33	Annan, Peter.....	200
Parkinson, James.....	120	Wolf, Samuel.....	...
Plotner, Elizabeth.....	50		

Single Freeman.

Peter Snyder, Jonas Snyder, John Zigler, Alexander Fulton, John Mafker, George McCormick, Adam Hoy, Henry Sultz, John Plotner, Thomas Lemon, Jacob Smith, David Long, John Bertions, William Nees, Adam Shroyer, Samuel Brisban, Jacob Housman, David Hanna, William Ellis, Jonas Musser, Adam Kreanier, George

Musser, Jacob Immel, Philip Ertle, George Herring, Jacob Nees, John Smith, Michael Ream, David Mark, Jonathan Housman, Jonas Pauly, John Armegost, John Duck, George Gensel, John Gensel, Jacob Gensel, William Gensel, Peter Heckman, George Buchanan, Esq., James Cook, Isaac Parkison, James Parkison, David Duncan, William Faith, Valentine Ertle, Jacob Ammen, George Emrick, Richard Dunlap, John Ilgen, Jacob Ertle, David Poorman, Daniel Huber, Peter Auman.

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—Philip B. Mosser, Lot Evans, April 14, 1840; George Herring, John Rishel, April 15, 1845; George Buchanan, John Rishel, March 12, 1850; John Rishel, George Buchanan, March 13, 1855; John Rishel, S. J. Herring, March 26, 1860; S. J. Herring, Jonathan Frazer, April 6, 1865; John Rishel, March 18, 1867; Samuel J. Herring, March 4, 1870; John Rishel, March 27, 1872; J. J. Herring, March 13, 1875; John Rishel, March 28, 1877; M. L. Rishel, April 9, 1879; S. J. Herring, April 16, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER WILSON.

Peter Wilson was born on the 18th of February, 1798, on the old Hayes farm, a short distance west of Millinburg. His grandfather, Peter Wilson, came with his wife from York County into Buffalo valley before the Revolution, retiring with the great run-away of 1778. They returned after the war, and finally moved up into Potter township, near Potter's Bank, where they died in the early part of the present century. Peter Wilson is assessed on the earliest list of Buffalo township that can be found, of 1775, with thirty acres of land, two horses, and two cows.

His son John when but eighteen years of age served with the militia guarding the frontiers. John's wife was Nancy Forster, also of one of the oldest families in Buffalo valley.

Peter Wilson learned the trade of a tanner, came up to Spring Mills May 18, 1825, and started in connection with James Duncan and John Forster the tannery at Spring Mills, which he carried on jointly with them until 1832, when he bought them out and then carried on the business himself until 1865. When Mr. Wilson came up their nearest Presbyterian Church was at Sinking Creek (Centre Hill), until the church was built on Spring Mills in 1841.

Jan. 18, 1827, Mr. Wilson married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah. Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, himself an eminent physician, was a son of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross-Roads, who came into Buffalo valley as early as 1786, and whose practice often extended into Penn's, Brush, and Nittany valleys, a household name, that of Vanvalzah, connected with profession now almost one hundred years, and will be no doubt for years to come.

Mr. Wilson died Sept. 20, 1868, leaving the following children: Dr. R. V. Wilson, of Clearfield; Nancy and Mary, since deceased; Rev. James D. Wilson, D.D., a prominent Presbyterian minister, of New York City; and John F., a merchant of Tyrone, Pa.

When the Union Sabbath-school was organized in 1828, Mr. Wilson was its first treasurer, and became assistant superintendent in 1844, and superintendent in 1853, and is now, in his eighty-fifth year, the oldest superintendent of whom we have any knowledge, guarding the interests of this institution, which has been a fountain of incalculable benefit to the morals and religion of Penn's valley during its long existence as a school. No better monument can any man erect to his own memory. Always taking advanced ground on the moral and political questions which have agitated the realm of thought, Mr. Wilson has never swerved from any conviction, and has his reward in a calm, peaceful old age, respected and honored by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Of Mr. Wilson's brothers and sisters, James still resides in Philadelphia, John F. Wilson was a prominent citizen of Union County, Jane married John Ray, Esq., the first sheriff of Union County in 1813, Mary married Simon Shaffer, Nancy unmarried, and Dorcas married J. B. Barber.

R. V. Wilson, M.D., was a son of Peter Wilson, of Spring Mills, and born there in October, 1828. He studied medicine with his cousin, Dr. R. F. Vanvalzah, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1849. He first settled in Curwensville, Clearfield Co., and then in Clearfield in 1850. He was a man of more than ordinary attainments. Gifted with a clear and comprehensive mind, he made his influence felt among all those with whom he mingled. As a practitioner he was eminently successful. He obeyed promptly the summons of the poor and the rich alike. Sacrificing personal comfort and unselfishly devoting himself to his patients, he spent the short years of his life ministering to the afflicted often without hope of reward.

He was one of the founders and the first president of the Clearfield Medical Society, and died at his residence in Clearfield Feb. 13, 1878.

MAJ. JARED B. FISHER.

Maj. Jared B. Fisher was born in Berks County, Oct. 3, 1829. His ancestors were Palatines from Germany, who, oppressed by Romish intolerance, first removed to Holland, and thence to America *via* England, and as early as 1714 moved through the dense forest to Schoharie, west of Albany, N. Y., and seated themselves among the Mohawks. They succeeded in improving several settlements, but the title to their land came in question, and after much vexation they left Schoharie, wended their way through the forest to the Susquehanna, came down it in canoes, and settled near the old Hains' Church, now Lower Heidelberg township, Berks Co. This latter event took place in 1729. In 1756, Peter Fisher's name occurs in the assessment of Heidelberg township. He was the great-grandfather of Maj. Fisher, and in the



Peter Wilson



L. J. G. H. H.



D. M. WOLF.

graveyard of Hains' Church, hard by where they settled, lie Maj. Fisher's ancestors for five generations.

Maj. Fisher came with his father Adam, to Penn Hall, then called Centreville, from Berks County in 1842, where his father opened a general store, in which the major was an assistant.

In 1846, Adam Fisher moved to Farmer's Mills, where he engaged in milling and merchandising, leaving his son in charge of the store at Penn Hall. Feb. 1, 1849, he was associated with his father in business at Centreville under the firm-name of A. Fisher & Son. In 1853, having conducted the business successfully, Jared bought the store at Penn Hall and the property on which he now resides. His affairs prospered until Jan. 4, 1854, when the store took fire and burned. Nothing daunted, having saved his books and part of his stock, he went to Philadelphia, laid in a new stock, and in less than a month was in full operation again.

In 1863, Maj. Fisher purchased the Musser farm and the store building he now occupies, which he remodeled in 1866. In April, 1866, Adam Fisher died, and Jared leased Farmer's Mills and commenced an addition to his other pursuits,—the milling business,—which he still continues. He also in 1867, in connection with Mr. Gettig, opened a general store at Farmer's Mills, but sold out his interest in the store there in 1872.

In 1881, Maj. Fisher purchased the "Auchentorlie" farm, late the residence of Gen. George Buchanan, and belonging to the family of Governor McKean, to the improvement of which he now gives much of his time and attention. Always enterprising, the major made valuable improvements at Penn Hall, and was the first to advance the project of establishing an academy there in 1866, contributing liberally of his means to the building, and his hearty support to the interests of the school, thus conferring a lasting benefit on that section of our county. He also paid for a scholarship in Franklin and Marshall College, the use of which he freely gave to students from Centre County attending that institution.

He held the office of postmaster of Spring Mills during Presidents Pierce's and Buchanan's administrations (the office being removed to Centreville, but retaining the name of Spring Mills), and upon the establishment of a post-office at Penn Hall, in 1863, he was made its first postmaster, and still continues such. He was one of the building committee of Salem Reformed Church in 1859. Maj. Fisher was also a charter-member of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Centre County, and remains one of its directors.

His military career dates back to his early manhood, in May, 1846, when he connected himself with the Marion Infantry, a well-known military organization of the county. In a short time he was elected second lieutenant, and elected captain in 1850, and continued captain until 1859. This company offered their ser-

vices to the Governor during the Mexican war, but were not accepted. In June, 1852, Maj. Fisher was elected brigade inspector of the Third Brigade 14th Division, and held the office by successive election until 1859, when he declined re-election on account of his health. During his terms of office he organized quite a number of companies, including the Bellefonte Fencibles, and was very strict in the observance of military duty, and in requiring it of those under him. The brigade went into camp every year under Gen. Buchanan. The last camp was at Bellefonte.

His course during the war of the Rebellion was eminently patriotic, thereby showing the Revolutionary blood which flows in his veins; his ancestors being among those who fought in the Revolution of 1776. Maj. Fisher vigorously espoused the side of the government in putting down the rebellion, and was well known as a war Democrat of the most determined character. War meetings were held in front of his store, which were addressed by James T. Hale and others, and the major by his large influence contributed largely to swell the ranks of the soldiery. Not satisfied with that he looked after their interests while they were gone, and visited them in the camps and hospitals, giving encouragement to the sick and wounded. From his old company went such officers as Thomas M. Buchanan, Capt. John Musser, Sergt. B. Frank Coats, Lieut. Jacob Breon, and fifer John E. Wilt. In 1862, when the One Hundred and Forty-eighth went to the field, he determined to go with them, but yielded to his father's persuasions to remain, as he was in feeble health. A wise conclusion, as Maj. Fisher in those dark days was a power at home in strengthening the measures of the government and doing work as necessary and important as fighting upon the field of battle.

Often solicited by his friends to offer himself as a candidate for public office, Maj. Fisher has steadily refused, preferring to be ranked only as an upright and honest citizen, and a business man of strict integrity.

Maj. Fisher was married, in 1854, to Miss Sarah L. Weaver, only daughter of the late George Weaver, of Haines township, and surrounded by a happy family of three sons and three daughters. With all the comforts and convenience that a large competency affords Maj. Fisher follows the even tenor of his way, taking an interest in all schemes for improvement, mentally and morally, and enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

REV. D. M. WOLF.

Rev. D. M. Wolf is at present the county superintendent of schools for the county of Centre. He was born near Hublersberg, in Walker township, June 15, 1837, and attended the public school, still called "Wolf's School." He began his career as a teacher when only fourteen and one-half years of age. He

was prepared for college at the Aaronsburg Academy, then under the principalship of J. Ilgen Burrell, the second county superintendent of Centre County (1857).

Professor Wolf made his own way up to the station he now occupies, being compelled to teach in order to obtain means for the prosecution of his studies. In the fall of 1860 he entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and was graduated in 1863, receiving the first honor of the class,—the Marshall oration. He then taught for a year in the Boalsburg Academy, after which he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. He was principal of the Oley Academy in Berks County during the years 1865 and 1866, after which he took charge of Penn Hall Academy in Gregg township, Centre County.

In 1868 Professor Wolf was chosen adjunct professor of languages and mathematics in his alma mater, Franklin and Marshall College, serving two years in this capacity, when he became pastor of St. John's German Reformed Church of Bellefonte. This pastorate he resigned, in 1872, to enter upon the professorship of ancient languages in Franklin and Marshall College.

On account of ill health he was compelled to resign the professorship, and resumed teaching at Penn Hall and Spring Mills. In the spring of 1881 he was chosen county superintendent, the duties of which office he is at present performing.

As a minister of the gospel he aimed more at convincing the judgment than to move the feelings of his hearers. Nevertheless, he was exceedingly earnest, and delivered his thoughts in a very impressive manner. As a pastor his memory lingers pleasantly among the people he served. But after all, Professor Wolf's great force is as an educator. He has a gift or, perhaps one had better say, an acquired tact of developing whatever of abilities there may be in any of his pupils in their proper direction. Always regarding the ministry as the highest object of a student's ambition, he has won some to service at the altar whom we know are bright and shining lights in the church; and the full measure of good he has done will only be known when the issues of his life are balanced by the Judge of all the earth at the resurrection of the just.

CHAPTER LXX.

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

Early Surveys.—The earliest surveys in Haines township were made by Samuel Maclay, deputy under his brother William, for Reuben Haines, in October, 1766, from the 6th to the 10th, made upon orders or warrants of Aug. 1, 1766. The John Chandler, surveyed Oct. 10, 1766, and sold to John Motz, April 20,

1785, commenced at a maple and ran down Pine Creek to a spruce-pine, 269 perches. From the Spanish oak a line ran north 605 perches, east line of George Chandler; the latter was 67 perches wide; next west was Christopher Honey, 112½ perches; next Jonathan Price, 78 perches wide, 538 perches long; next Samuel Wilson; next John Fox; next John Thompson and James White, when the surveys on warrants of July 6, 1773, are reached.

South of the John Thompson, the Thomas Poe, 272 acres, was surveyed Oct. 10, 1766. Philip Musser bought the north half of Thomas Poe, Nov. 20, 1787. Jacob Musser owned the south half in 1800. South of Thomas Poe was the Matlack survey, running to an ironwood on the south side of Pine Creek.

Returning to the spruce-pine of John Chandler, the Benjamin Davis is run from the spruce-pine westward, and includes Pine Creek; next west is the John Price; west of it the Daniel Topham, and the Thomas Poe and Matlack warrants are reached.

East of John Chandler (Motz's) the William Cooper was laid, and John Cooper next east. The south line (running due west) of William Cooper runs through the present village of Woodward, which is on the William Cooper and the Shirk and Whitmer warrant of Nov. 7, 1792. North of William Cooper is the Ebenezer Hopkins warrant, Feb. 24, 1767, surveyed 8th of June, 1774, and north of it the Motz and Neidigh, taken up in 1793. North of the Shirk and Whitmer, the south line of which runs from a chestnut near Woodward 1024 perches on to the Philip Gehr survey of 1793, are the Snyder warrants of 1794. Northeastward of Philip Gehr is a large block of surveys called John Brady's big survey, commencing with Daniel Metzgar, which adjoins Philip Gehr, surveyed in May, 1794, on warrant of March 11, 1794. The county line corners on the east end of Philip Gehr, near where Haines' four-mile tree stood in the Narrows.

The southern and mountainous portion of Haines is principally taken up by a block of surveys made by Frederick Evans in June, 1794, on warrants of March 24, 1794, and March 22, 1793. They commence with William Harrison warrant of earlier date, at the county line of Mifflin and Union, and run west along the mountains to near Potter's Mills, and extend largely into Mifflin and Union Counties.

Returning to the western portion of the township, we find the Terringham Palmer of Aug. 1, 1766, surveyed Aug. 8, 1773, on Penn's Creek, and including it, immediately west of the Matlack survey. This tract was purchased by Henry Miller, June 4, 1790, of Reuben Haines, three hundred and seventy-six acres. Winkelpleck Kreamer's estate, J. Reed, etc., are on the run. Immediately north and including the run James Work warrant, three hundred and ten acres, surveyed Oct. 10, 1774. Jacob Bower was owner in 1806, and Michael and William Bower live on it. North of Work the William Chestnut, sur-

veyed Oct. 10, 1774. Earharts, Jackson Stover, and J. H. Musser have farms here. North of William Chestnut, Philip May, surveyed 18th June, 1774.

West of Philip May is the David Watts survey of 1774. This was purchased by John McBeth, April 19, 1782, and he was one of the earliest settlers after the war. John Keen got it in 1809. Weavers, Werts, etc., own it now. West of David Watts is the Alexander Grant, surveyed 18th June, 1774. Grant sold to John Weitzel, April 9, 1774, his application, and Weitzel sold the land to Aaron Levy in June, 1779. Aaron Levy laid out Aaronsburg upon it Oct. 4, 1786.

West of Alexander Grant is the David Duncan survey, 8th June, 1774. David Duncan never occupied the land, and never resided in the valley. His son, James Duncan, Esq., sold it. J. P. Gephart, Esq., and D. A. Musser have farms on it. It is in Penn township mostly.

Early Settlers.—Adam Harper, the elder, Adam Stover, and Jacob Stover settled in Haines, then a part of Potter township, as early as 1775. Jacob Hubler, who was in at that time, settled farther up the valley and moved down into Haines afterward. Abraham Piatt, who died in 1792, Adam Harper, Jr., Jacob Stover, Jr., Adam Stover, and John Stover are assessed as residents in 1778. The additional residents as they came in with the time may be gathered from the assessments printed in the general history.

Barbara Stover, the grandmother of the Miller family, carried a small apple-tree as a switch when they came through the Narrows which she planted; the tree was standing yet a few years since. They fled in the early spring and overturned their sugar-kettles, leaving them in the woods. This agrees with the time spoken of by George McCormick, spring of 1780. David Miller states as tradition that the settlers had quite a contest with the Indians near the fort, which was on John Bowersox's place, and the graves of the killed were marked by quite a row of stones.

Jacob and John were brothers, and Adam, son of Jacob, resided on the place where the fort stood, near Hubler's Run. Mrs. Burt, now residing in Aaronsburg, is a granddaughter of Jacob's. Jacob died, will proved Nov. 26, 1811, leaving the following children: Michael, Christina married Neidigh, Margaret married Meyer, Barbara married Miller, Catharine married Oswald, Eve married Bower. Mr. Bower then dead, leaving two children,—Jacob and Polly. Jacob, Adam, John, Valentine, Michael, and Anne Maria married Weaver. Jacob Stover, Sr., wife name was Eva, born Nov. 4, 1749, died Nov. 25, 1845. Jacob Stover, Jr., born Oct. 26, 1769, died May 6, 1817, married Catharine Bower. (He could not be the Jacob Stover, Jr., assessed in 1778.) By his will he leaves all his property to his brothers and sisters and his wife, Catharine (Bower), brothers and sisters.

John Stover's will was proved Aug. 28, 1827. He left a large estate. His children were Thomas, Jacob, George, who was then deceased, leaving sons, John and Jacob; Catherine, married to Adam Harper; John, Henry, and Eva E., married to George Bright.

Jacob Hubler erected a grist- and saw-mill as early as 1786; a son of his, Adam, had a carding-machine in 1827 near Millheim, another son married Christena, a daughter of David Weber, of whose family Rebecca and Charles reside, in Aaronsburg. In 1785, April 20, John Motz, or Mootz, as he wrote his name, made a purchase of Jacob Stover, Sr., of Potter township, for three hundred pounds, payable in gold or silver, of a tract of land situated in Penn's valley, containing two hundred acres and allowance adjoining to Jacob Hubler, Michael Motz, and others. John Motz is then described as being of Penn township, Northumberland Co., now Snyder. Henry Miller is assessed with a grist- and saw-mill as early as 1787, and John Motz is assessed with two mills as early as 1791.

Adam Harper was a man of considerable ability. He was associate judge and greatly esteemed for his integrity.

Judge Harper was born in 1753, and died Nov. 22, 1827. His sons were John and Adam. The former built and lived in the stone house on the turpicks now occupied by George Stover. Adam lived where Alfred Kreamer now lives.

The incidents related of the distance people went to mill to Selingsgrove and over to Lewistown must have arisen from the want of grain in the valley, as the assessment indicates the early erection of mills in the valley; one traditionary story will be given:

It is said that at one time, in the fall of the year, very nearly all of the male residents of the eastern part of the valley journeyed to Selingsgrove to have their winter's supply of flour ground. During their absence an immense fall of snow occurred, which virtually cut off all communication between them and their homes until the following spring. Their families are said to have lived in the mean time almost entirely upon potatoes.

Among early residents was David Weber, a Revolutionary soldier, who owned the land on which Jacob Stover, Philip Stover, and George Wolf reside. His children were Philip, David, George, married to Sarah Harper; Michael, Thomas, Sarah, married to Henry Bower; Catharine, to John Brown; Elizabeth, to Jacob Musser; Christena, to Thomas Hubler. Andrew Harter, a cabinet-maker of Reamstown, Lancaster Co., settled on the Philip Wensch place. His children were John, married to Barbara Musser; Jacob, to Elizabeth Kern; Andrew, to Catharine Moyer; George, to Mary Wolf; Julia, to Henry Swartz; Lydia, to George Moyer; William, to Rebecca Hess.

Peter Flory was a resident of Haines township, born in the year 1755. He enlisted in the fall of 1777

in Capt. Isaac Van Horne's company, Col. Harmer's regiment. He was stationed at West Point, and was in the engagements at Block House, on the North River, and at Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, and was discharged in the fall of 1780. He died about the year 1826, and left a wife and three children, David, Elijah, and Jonathan. David was lame for many years.

Christopher Henney, the elder, died in Haines township in 1790. His children were Hieronimus, Christopher, Adam, John, Eve, Elizabeth, and Frederick.

John Orndorf, of York County, settled where his son David lately lived. He came up about 1790. His sons were John, still living, aged seventy-five; Samuel; Benjamin, living at Woodward; and Jacob, in Brush valley. Jacob Voneida settled where his son George now lives. Henry Voneida, brother of Jacob, settled where his son Henry now lives. Matthias Hess emigrated from Germany, and bought the farm now owned by John C. Stover. His sons were George, Michael, John, and Jacob. George and John were hatters many years at Aaronsburg. Jacob married Elizabeth Motz.

The original tract of land purchased by George Wolf comprised an area of about two hundred and eighty-four acres. It included the old homestead, at present occupied by Daniel Wolf, as well as the farms of Michael, Frank, and — Ziegler, the present occupant of the latter being David Bowersox. George Wolf's family comprised seven children, only two of whom are living,—Jacob and Sarah. His representatives in the township are George, Jacob, Daniel, Susan, and Polly.

Jacob Condo's father was killed in the Revolutionary war. Jacob, who was a blacksmith, came to Haines township in 1812. One of his sons, Samuel, worked at the anvil for sixty-two years, and died at the age of ninety-two. Jacob's sons were John, Jacob, Samuel, Nicholas, Joseph, and Daniel. William Condo, a son of Joseph, still lives in Aaronsburg.

Philip Musser bought of Thomas McKean the Thomas Poe warrantee. His son Jacob settled there. Michael, Philip, and Jonas Musser now occupy it.

Jacob Bower (son of John and Catherine) came to Haines township in 1791 from Hanover township, York County. He married Christena Nase, daughter of Philip, and died in 1821 or 1822, aged sixty-three. Their children were Jacob, married to Miss Ilgen; Michael married a Miss Stover, Adam married Miss Ox, Henry married Miss Weaver, Elizabeth married Joseph Holloway, Catherine married Jacob Stover, and Valentine Bower.

Henry Bower (son of Jacob, Sr.) had a family of ten children,—Michael, who died in 1881; Jacob, William, George, Cornelius, Adam, Christena, who married Daniel Kerstetter; Eve, wife of H. A. Mingle, Esq.; Mary, married to William Condo, and Julia.

Burial-Places.—The most ancient burial-place in the township is that adjoining the Wolf school-house. It is a part of that land donated by Jacob Stover for school purposes. Its antiquity is made manifest from the numberless moss-covered and crumbling headstones that mark the resting-places of many of the forefathers of the present generation. Decay has effaced from the face of many whatever inscriptions there may have been upon them. We present a few of the oldest:

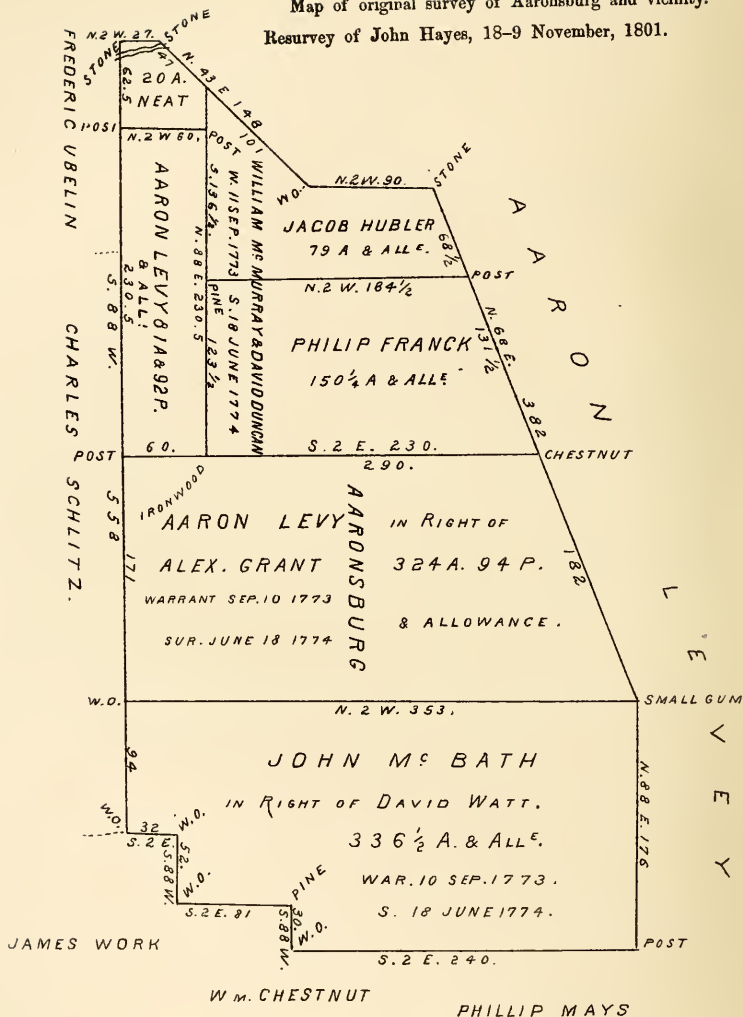
Adam Stover, born December 22d, died Sept. 23, 1824.
Susanna Jung, born Jan. 23, 1790, died Dec. 5, 1825.
Eva Margaret Weber, born Sept. 9, 1759, died Aug. 21, 1804.
Christina Ried, born April 20, 1764, died June 24, 1822.
1813, Benjamin Ried.
Eva Stover, born Nov. 4, 1749, died Nov. 5, 1825.
Jacob Hosterman, born Oct. 14, 1749, died Feb. 5, 1812.
1812, John Wiest.
1817, Daniel Samsell.
Daniel Wolf, died May 14, 1827.
Jacob Stover, born Oct. 26, 1769, died May 6, 1817.
1814, Michael Bauer.

Schools.—The first school-house in Haines township, and what has always been considered as one of the first in Centre County, had its location on the turnpike, about two miles east of the village of Aaronsburg. On the 15th day of December, 1789, Mr. Jacob Stover, "for and in consideration of promoting literature and learning," donated a tract of land containing seven acres, "for the use of a school and the master thereof." A short time after a double house was erected, one room of which was reserved for the "master" and his family. This school for many years was the only one in the eastern part of Penn's valley; and notwithstanding the fact that many scholars had to travel several miles to reach it, it was numerously attended, and became quite famous in its day as an institution of learning.

The earliest teacher of whom any tradition is preserved was a Mr. Samsell. After him there was a Mr. Geistweite, who taught mostly in the German language; then Mr. Musser, Mr. Deishley, Mr. Rockhauser. The latter was well known throughout the whole of Penn's valley, and his name is connected with a great many of the pioneer schools. He taught for a great many years, and was principally noted for the rigid discipline which he enforced among his pupils. Other teachers were Henry Young and — Wagner. The old log school-house disappeared years ago, and its site is occupied by a commodious building erected by the school board of Haines District. The land, however, is still held in trust for the purposes that it was originally intended for.

In Aaronsburg, three-quarters of a century ago, there stood a school-house where Holloway's weaving-shop is. The earliest teachers were — Patton, — Parker, John Black, and David X. Junkin. Years ago there stood an old school-house on Pine Creek, on the side opposite to the present school. The names of some of those that taught there are Peter Ziegler, George Weaver, — Otto, and —

Map of original survey of Aaronsburg and vicinity.
Resurvey of John Hayes, 18-9 November, 1801.



Musser, who afterwards became a Lutheran minister. In the old school-house which stood near where John C. Stover lives the teachers were George Weaver, William Illian, Jacob Wilt, Jonathan Friese, and a Mr. Singer.

Aaronsburg was laid out upon the Alexander Grant warrantee by Aaron Levy in October, 1786, and therefore bears the earliest date of any town in the county. In 1804 he conveyed all his interests in his large bodies of real estate in Centre County to Simon and Hyman Gratz, and after that titles to lots were derived from the Gratzes.

Its wide streets, its freshly-painted white houses, tastefully ornamented with beautiful flowers; its churches, the first that is seen of Aaronsburg; its school-houses and academy, please the eye and impress the mind with admiration. In the busy month of June the scene from the mountain north of Aaronsburg is truly imposing. With its numerous fruit-trees in the streets and around the houses, the village looks like a town in the midst of a large orchard, while as far as the eye can reach lies Penn's valley, dotted with its green groves, waving grain, and fields of corn. On the right is Elk Creek, which in the distance seems like a thread of silver, and the mists of Pine Creek greet the eye in the south.

The first house of any consequence built in the town is that now occupied by James P. Coburn, Esq. It was built by Frederick Henney, his initials and the date of the building being cut in a stone inserted in the west gable end of the house.

The following is a copy of Aaron Levy's dedication of the land, number of lots running from No. 1 to 612, 60 by 230 deep.

AARON LEVY'S PLAN OF THE TOWN OF AARONSBURG.

"To all people to whom these presents shall come. I, Aaron Levy, of the town of Northumberland and county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, merchant, send greeting. Whereas, by force and virtue of sundry good conveyances and assurances in the law duly had and executed, I, the said Aaron Levy, became seized in fee simple of, in, and to a certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Potters township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining David Duncan, David Watts, Sheepspear, and others, part of which said tract of land hath been laid out in small lots for a town by me, Aaron Levy, and called in the general plan of said town, 'Aaronsburgh,' and in consequence thereof have laid out, and lots of ground granted to sundry persons, adventurers of said town under certain reservations in their several conveyances mentioned (except what shall be hereafter excepted and reserved). Now know ye that I, the said Aaron Levy, at the request of several adventurers of the said town, do hereby acknowledge, confess, and declare that the several lanes, streets, and alleys of the said town of Aaronsburgh called Aaron's Square, Plume Street, Wine Street, North Street, White Thorn Street (tho West Street), Pine Street, Rachel's Way, Chestnut Street, East Street, shall be hereafter forever open public roads or highways for all persons making use of the same, and that the several lanes and alleys of the said town, to wit,—Blackberry Alley, Cherry Alley, Strawberry Alley, Apple-tree Alley, Mulberry Alley, Gooseberry Alley, Walnut Alley, Spruce Alley, Union Alley, and Liberty Alley,—shall likewise remain open and be for the use and benefit of the owners of lots of ground bounded on and adjoining the same; and I do further declare this plan of the said town of Aaronsburgh to be an accurate plan, and that the several ways, streets, lanes, and alleys therein delineated shall be and remain firmly fixed to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever. But be it remembered that the said Aaron Levy hath excepted and reserved, and doth hereby except and reserve,

ninety feet in breadth, and from East Street to West in length in Aaron's Square in said town, allowing at the same time thirty feet fronting the buildings on each of said streets for public uses. But he, the said Aaron Levy, doth confess and declare for himself, his heirs, and assigns to surrender and deliver up the said ninety feet above reserved to the public as soon as he or his heirs shall see the said town of Aaronsburgh settling and improving, and that there is an absolute want of said ground so reserved for public uses and buildings. But the said Aaron Levy doth hereby further confess and declare, from the date of these presents, the reserve of ninety feet in the centre of Aaron's Square as aforesaid described shall not be obstructed by him, the said Aaron Levy, or his heirs or assigns, but shall lie and remain free, clear, and unobstructed for the public uses of the town of Aaronsburgh. In testimony whereof, I, the said Aaron Levy, have hereunto set my hand and seal the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

"AARON LEVY. [Seal.]

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of, we,

"JOHN AUBAND,

"CHRISTIAN GETTIG."

INHABITANTS OF AARONSBURG IN 1802.

Albright, Jacob, gunsmith.	Henney, Philip.
Allee, Obediah.	Herring, Jacob, tanner.
Armstrong, Wm., wagon-maker.	Horton, Christian, physician.
Beuck, John Matthias.	Kirk, Michael.
Bollinger, Michael, Esq.	Klapper, Michael, physician.
Bowers, George.	Kramer, John, joiner.
Bright, George, hatter.	Kreps, Christian, tanner.
Brown, John, shoemaker.	McPherson, John.
Brown, John, smith.	Mitchell, John.
Calighan, Philip, tavern-keeper.	Mussina, Lyons, store-keeper.
Crisman, Felix, tavern-keeper.	Ox, Peter.
Dewalt, Philip, nailer.	Sowerwine, William.
Donner, Philip, shoemaker.	Storm, David.
Duncan, James, store.	Wise, Henry.
Fibs, David, joiner.	Young, John, joiner.
Frank, George, Stillier.	Zettlemeyer, Godfrey.

ADDITIONAL RESIDENTS IN AARONSBURG, 1810.

Bollinger, Jacob, wheelwright.	Miller, Henry, tanner.
Goldman, John.	Mitchell, William, nailer.
Haller, Jacob, clock-maker.	Shearer, George, shoemaker.
Hess, George, hatter.	Storm, Widow.
Holloway, Joseph, cooper.	Spyker, Daniel.
Henney, Daniel, turner.	Stover, George.
James, James, tailor.	Rockey, Wendle.
Miles Samuel, tavern.	Taylor, William.

The First Store-keeper.—James Duncan was the first store-keeper in 1790, and April 1, 1798, a post-office was established at Aaronsburg, and Mr. Duncan appointed postmaster. He was born in Scotland in 1758, and came with his father to the place where Lewisburg now stands some years before the Revolution. His father erected a cabin there in 1773, in connection with William McMurray, lying between Millheim and Aaronsburg. On account of Indian troubles, David Duncan and his family returned to York County in 1782, and subsequently removed to Fredericksburg, Va. Two of his sons, David and Enos, removed to Kentucky and were progenitors of well-known families in that State and Louisiana.

James, having had some altercation with his father, wrapped his clothes in a handkerchief, had one of his brothers row him over the Rappahannock, and walked to Lewisburg, where he worked as a day laborer. His father wrote to him to sell the tract of land above mentioned, and allowed him all he received over fifty dollars. With this start he went to Northumberland, se-

lected a small stock of goods, which he could carry on horseback, and made his way to Aaronsburg in the year 1790. He was the first sheriff of Centre County, Oct. 28, 1800, built Elk Mills, at Millheim (now Musser's) in 1817, and rebuilt Spring Mills in 1822. He



JAMES DUNCAN.

took John Forster into partnership, and the firm of Duncan & Forster was known all through Western Pennsylvania. Even after stores were established at Bellefonte, people passed them by to deal with Duncan & Forster, on account of superiority in quality, cheapness in price of the latter's goods, and long credit—usually a year—they gave their distant customers. There is yet a razor in use, in possession of Hon. James Macmanus, purchased fifty years ago at their store, which in times gone by was borrowed and used by lawyers traveling the circuit, and which the late W. M. Potter, Esq., always borrowed when he left home for other counties.

After conducting a successful business for fifty years, James Duncan, Esq., retired from business in 1840, and died Oct. 14, 1843, aged eighty-five. He was married five times. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilson, who lived half a mile west of Lewisburg. She died at Aaronsburg, Feb. 8, 1797, aged twenty-eight, leaving two children. Thomas, who died Oct. 5, 1825, aged thirty-one, leaving a widow, Susan Irvin, now dead, who afterwards married James Potter, Esq. (3d). Her children by Thomas Duncan were the late Mrs. John M. Hale, of Reading, and John Duncan, both deceased. David Duncan, Esq., who died Sept. 6, 1855, at Spring Mills (father of Robert H. Duncan), was Mr. Duncan's other child by Elizabeth Wilson.

Mr. Duncan's second wife was Jane Cook (*née* Dundass), by whom he had the late Mrs. Isabella Caldwell, of Lewisburg, Mrs. Mary Graham, late of Aaronsburg, O. P. Duncan, now of Hastings, Neb., James M. Duncan, Esq., and W. Cook Duncan, of Lewisburg.

After the death of his wife Jane, Sept. 20, 1820, Mr. Duncan married a Mrs. Pedan, of Columbia, who died Sept. 15, 1823. He subsequently married Mrs. Sophia Maxwell (mother of Hon. William Maxwell, late president judge of Mercer County) who was a daughter of George Lashell, of Union County, who died in 1837; when, fifth, he married Mrs. Martha McClelland, who died Feb. 13, 1847, aged sixty-five.

Notices of Some of the Residents.—John Matthias Beuck was one of the prominent citizens of Aaronsburg. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and emigrated to Northampton County, thence to Buffalo valley, whence he came to Penn's valley in 1799, and was at first a hotel-keeper. While in Northampton County (now Lehigh) he clerked in a store. He returned to Germany, but after breathing the free air of America he could not abide the formality of the Old World, or standing, as he expressed it, "hat in hand before a person who supposed himself his superior," and shortly returned to Northampton County, where he kept store, as he did also after his removal to Lewisburg. His wife was Christina Musser, sister of Philip Musser, the elder. He was among the first justices of the peace appointed for Centre County, Dec. 2, 1800, and held office during his life. Being a man of superior education he was much employed at home and abroad in the transaction of business, traveling as far as New Orleans on one occasion in its prosecution. He was lively and genial in his disposition, fond of practical jokes, and when anything of that character transpired about Aaronsburg Squire Beuck was blamed as having a hand in it. He was apt, prompt, and correct in his business transactions, and as a justice deprecated litigation. His advice always was, after hearing a complainant's story, that he should go home and sleep over it, and the suitor rarely came back. After he came to Aaronsburg his pecuniary circumstances, then low, were handsomely benefited by receiving his share of an estate in Germany. He died at his son Matthias', in Ohio, in 1843, aged about eighty years. His children were Matthias, still living in Ohio, at the age of ninety years; Daniel, who moved to Iowa, and died there; William, who removed to Stephenson County, Ill., and died there in 1882; Samuel, who died at McKee's Half-Falls, Snyder Co.; Elizabeth (still living), married to Emanuel Ettinger; and Mary (married to John Homan), now deceased. Among Squire Beuck's grandchildren are Joanna, married to Maj. R. H. Forster, of Bellefonte; Sarah, wife of William Stover, of Aaronsburg; Ellen, wife of L. D. Kurtz, of Aaronsburg; and Louisa, wife of J. George Kurtz, of Milton,—children of Mrs. Ettinger.

Among the earliest tavern-keepers of the town were Felix Chrisman, Philip Callaghan, and Philip Frank, whose hostelries were in full blast as early as 1801. Lyons Mussina, a native of Poland, about the same time kept a store upon the spot now covered by Musser's store. He was succeeded by his son Henry, who kept a tavern in the same building. Michael Bollinger came from York County in 1799, and locating in Aaronsburg, engaged in the manufacture of chairs and spinning-wheels. Mr. Bollinger at that time was a very ingenious meehanic, and combined with his regular trade the manufacture of powder-horns, flutes, combs, and clarionets, the workmanship of which bore evidence of much skill. The dwelling in which he lived is now occupied by Dr. P. T. Musser.

In 1809, Bollinger was elected sheriff of Centre County, and in 1812 served as a member of the State Legislature. He died on the 8th of January, 1840, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He left two sons, Michael and Jacob. The former married Sarah Goldman, and lived in the house now occupied by Thomas Harper, and there successfully followed the trade of his father. His children were Mary, William, Eliza, Henry, and David (deceased), Thomas, and Emanuel at Philipsburg, Michael in Ohio, Perry in Perry County, this State, and George, now a respected citizen of Aaronsburg, who for many years followed the same business as his ancestors.

Jacob Bollinger married a McKean. Although brought up by his father to the same trade as his, it proved distasteful to him, and he removed to Brush valley, where for a while he conducted a store. He afterwards engaged in the same business at Millheim. He also learned the trade of tin-smithing, and for many years followed the calling of a surveyor. The representatives of his family are two daughters, one a resident of Madisonburg, the other the wife of John Smith in Penn township.

George Bright previous to 1800 came from one of the lower counties, and lived in the dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Somers, which was built by John Stover. On the 28th of March, 1798, he was commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin, as ensign of the fifth company in the Eighth Northumberland Brigade State Militia. He married Eva Elizabeth, daughter of John Stover, and had eight children. Those living are Catharine, wife of Samuel Shafer, at Madisonburg; John, on a farm in this township; Michael in Tennessee, and George at Aaronsburg.

Michael McCool many years ago followed the occupation of carpet-weaving in a small house, the site of which is now occupied by the dwelling of George Bright. The same house was subsequently occupied by Benjamin Miller, a maker of spinning-wheels, who for many years was a well-known character in the streets of Aaronsburg.

Daniel Spyker, a hatter, at one time lived in the dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Rogers.

John McPherson, who is numbered among the first settlers, lived in a house which stood upon the lot immediately adjoining that upon which Dr. Musser's barn is situated. It has long since become a thing of the past. The only remaining marks of identifying its precise location is a tansy bush, which is said to have stood just at the door.

Johannes Brown, a blacksmith, in former years had his shop and dwelling upon one corner of the lot occupied by the German Reformed burying-ground. The buildings have long since been demolished.

Philip De Walt, a nail-smith, at one time resided in the stone house now occupied by J. P. Coburn, Esq.

Another one of the early settlers was Jacob Krebs, who had a dwelling upon the lot now owned by Thomas Edmonds.

One of the first resident physicians who practiced at Aaronsburg was Dr. Klepper. He was succeeded in 1811 by Dr. Charles Coburn.

Dr. Coburn was born in Connecticut, Oct. 30, 1785, and when a young man, with his brother Andrew, visited Penn's valley and taught music. He read medicine with Dr. Woods, of Muncy, and after a short practice at Jersey Shore removed to Aaronsburg. Here he obtained a very extensive practice. His first wife was Peggy Crouch Potter (daughter of Judge James Potter), whom he married in January, 1824. She died Jan. 8, 1825. He, June 24, 1830, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Huston. Dr. Coburn died April 23, 1858. His son, James P. Coburn, Esq., has been largely identified with the material interests of Penn's valley, especially in connection with the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, the extension of which to Spring Mills is largely due to his indomitable energy.

Jacob Stover, born in Williamsport, located in Aaronsburg in 1814, and immediately engaged in business as a tanner. For his residence he built the house now occupied by John Kreamer. His sons and grandsons followed the same business. He married Catharine, a daughter of Jacob Hubler. Their son, John H. Stover, was formerly a member of the bar of Bellefonte and lieutenant-colonel in the army. He removed to Missouri, and has represented that State in the National House of Representatives.

Michael Kurtz, a carpenter by trade, hailing from York County, in 1813 occupied a small log house which stood where L. D. Kurtz's dwelling stands. His children were Charles, Eliza, and Daniel. The latter married Susan Kryder, daughter of Judge Kryder. Their children are Elizabeth, Susan, Lavinia, and Luther D., the latter a worthy citizen, and at present secretary of the board of school directors.

Emanuel Ettinger located at Aaronsburg in 1820, and for forty years thereafter engaged in the occupation of coloring and weaving. Although now in his eightieth year, he is still active in all matters pertaining to public interests.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Nov. 16, 1789, Aaron Levy conveyed to Jacob Stover and Michael Motz as trustees lot No. 167, for the use of the members in communion with the church called Lutheran for a school, church, and burial-ground. Mr. Deninger, of the *Millheim Journal*, has in his possession an agreement of building a Union Church between the Lutheran and Reformed people, the house to be forty-six by thirty-six feet in size. They were to build in a fraternal spirit, and neither party to take advantage of the other and to build as they were able. No minister was to be allowed to introduce any order or doctrine except the doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ and the pure and free doctrine of the apostles. Each to elect two elders for life of good moral character and two deacons for each congregation for two years. For incidental expenses a penny collection was to be taken. Settlements and audits announced from the pulpit. There was to be an altar for the communion service and many other quaint provisions, showing the good common sense as well as simplicity of the parties. The agreement is in German and unfortunately mutilated, but the names of Jacob Stover, Abraham Ream, Adam Harper, and Jacob Stover, Jr., are attached to the paper.

Whether this arrangement was carried out or not does not appear. In the latter part of the year 1793, according to the authority of Rev. John Tomlinson, present pastor, Rev. Christian Espich, who was at that time at Sunbury, visited Penn's valley, and through his efforts Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized and preparations made to build a church. The corner-stone was laid on the first day of May, 1794, the Rev. Christian Espich officiating. Among the memorials deposited in it was a copy of the "Denkschrift," published in 1794. In this instrument of writing the word of God and the Augsburg Confession receive great prominence.

The first officers of the church were: Elders, Jacob Stover and George Wolf, Sr.; Deacons, Nicholas Schneider and Adam Stover; Building Committee, William Sauerwine, John Shuck, Jacob Stover, and George Troutner. The articles of constitution and by-laws of the congregation dated Feb. 8, 1794, are signed by Jacob Harter, David Weaver, Sr., George Hess, George Stover, Peter Stein, Samuel Schreffler, David Weaver, and Adam Bauer. The baptisms in 1794 were Magdalena, daughter of Daniel and Magdalena Musser; Daniel, son of William and Elizabeth Sauerwine; Anna Maria, daughter of George and Elizabeth Humelong; Jonathan, son of Martin and Catherine Rishel; George Michael, son of David and Eva Weaver; Maria, daughter of John and Eva Brown; Hennrich, son of Hennrich and Rebecca Diel; Susanna, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Dormeyer; Salome, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Rishel; Wilhelm, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Hening. The records from 1794 to 1799 are incomplete.

On the third Sunday after Trinity forty-four young people were added to the church by confirmation. The number of communicants was one hundred and twenty-seven, among them were Johannes Wolf, Jacob Stover, David Stover, Frederick Frank, — Emerich, Frederick Mogle, John Müller, John Hubler, Christian Neidig, and John Weaver.

The Rev. Christian Espich performed pastoral duties in the congregation until 1800, when the Rev. Ludwig Albrecht Wilhelm Ilgen, of Hehlingen, Markgrafschaft, Germany, was called to the pastoral charge. It is reported that between the time that the Rev. Espich ceased his labors and the beginning of Rev. Ilgen's pastorate, a Mr. Stone preached.

The congregation in the spring of 1802 numbered one hundred and thirty-seven, but in the fall of the same year they fell off to sixty-seven. It is a matter of remark in the history of this church that the numerical strength of its congregation was always considerably less in the fall of the year than in the spring. The Rev. Ilgen continued to serve the congregations connected with this charge, viz.: Aaronsburg, Rebersburg, Loop, and Penn's Creek, until his death on the 20th of August, 1823. His successor was the Rev. J. T. Abele, whose pastoral duties covered a period dating from 1823 to 1838. In the latter year the Rev. Daniel Gottwald commenced his labors with this congregation, and faithfully served them until 1843, in which year he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Reese. The charge in the mean time had been changed, and now consisted of the Aaronsburg, Rebersburg, Madisonburg, and Penn's Creek congregations. In 1852 the old church edifice was torn down and the present substantial and commodious brick structure erected in its stead, at a cost of five thousand four hundred dollars. The Revs. J. M. Alliman and J. G. Anspach officiated at the laying of the corner-stone. The building committee were John Wolf, Emanuel Ettinger, and Henry Gross. The elders at this time were Jacob Musser and Philip B. Musser; deacons, William Harter and Jacob Wolf. In 1853 the Rev. Reese was succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Alliman. During the period of his charge the history of the congregation is noted for the rigid discipline which he exercised during the five years that he remained with them. Those following the Rev. Alliman were Rev. J. Walker, 1858 to 1862; Rev. D. Sell, 1862 to 1867. During the latter's time the congregation became an incorporation. The Rev. A. C. Falker served from 1867 to 1869; the Rev. P. Sahn from 1869 to 1873, during which time the church was repaired, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The present pastor is the Rev. John Tomlinson, who succeeded the Rev. Sahn in 1873. The present elders are Emanuel Ettinger and William Harter; deacons, Thaddeus Stover, John Beaver, and L. D. Kurtz; trustee, A. Weaver. The congregation at present writing numbers one hundred and twenty-five members.

Aaronsburg Reformed Church.—The time of the erection of the first church or who the first members of this congregation were could not be ascertained. The records of the church were burned with the church. After the destruction of the old church edifice, services of worship were held in the Lutheran Church until 1842, in which year the present church was built, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The building committee was Henry Witmer, O. P. Duncan, and Jacob Thomas. Since then a steadily increased prosperity in every respect has attended it. The present elders are A. J. Mingle and Andrew Stover; deacons, J. G. Gutelius, Simon Rote, Thomas G. Erhart, and Henry Kling. The congregation at present numbers one hundred and thirty members, baptized and communicant. A well-attended Sabbath-school of one hundred and ten scholars is attached to the church, the welfare of which is superintended by Thomas J. Erhart and W. J. Myer.

Presbyterian Church.—For a number of years a small body of Presbyterians have worshiped at Aaronsburg in the German Reformed Church, agreeably to an arrangement made with the body of the latter. One of the first and most active promoters of this religious faith was Dr. Charles Coburn. Through his influence a small congregation was organized at Aaronsburg, of which he was the ruling elder. Only two other members beside him can now be recalled, they were James Duncan and Mrs. Mary Graham. Services were held in the old Reformed Church. About 1850 a parsonage was secured at Aaronsburg, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Coburn, Peter Wilson, Thomas Huston, and John Foster, which would indicate that quite a firm footing had been obtained by that time. Of late years, however, the Presbyterian element has considerably died out, and but few representatives of its staunch supporters of early days remain. The congregation at present numbers but few members. Services are still occasionally held. The ruling elder is Thomas Yearick.

Aaronsburg Academy.—The first session of this institution was held in the fall of 1854 in an old school-house in the northern part of Aaronsburg, which had been put up by subscription for school purposes under the old system. In 1858 a new building was erected by Mr. Thomas Yearick, who had control of the academy until near its close in 1868. At present the property belongs to the township, and is used for the higher grades of the free schools. The first teacher was a Mr. Schieldknecht, who taught one session in 1854. Mr. J. I. Burrell, who was afterwards county superintendent, succeeded Mr. Schieldknecht. The other principal teachers that followed were J. R. Dimm, L. O. Foose, Rev. Charles Blake, Dr. Jarad Hoy, Rev. W. H. Gotwalt. The academy was at one time in a flourishing condition, having enrolled from thirty to seventy students during its different sessions of the year, among whom were many of the common school teachers.

In 1865 the academy was purchased by a stock company, consisting of John H. Stover, William Stover, Dr. P. T. Musser, and Emanuel Ettinger, but the enterprise was not successful, and the building was finally sold to the township authorities, and is used for public school purposes.

Among the business men of Aaronsburg may be named M. M. Musser (postmaster), Thomas Yearick, Philips & Bro., C. G. Bright. The physicians are Drs. P. T. Musser and his son, C. S. Musser, E. J. and J. J. Deshler.

The teacher of the Aaronsburg Advanced School is Franklin Musser; Intermediate, D. H. Rote; Primary, Miss Bella Cronemiller; Wolf School, T. J. Erhart; St. Paul's School, Z. D. Thomas; Voneida School, George Erhart; Woodward School, William Keen; Pine Creek School, B. F. Edmonds; Mount Pleasant School, Miss Mary Bollinger.

St. Paul's German Reformed and Lutheran Church.—The preliminary steps for the organization of the above church were taken in 1851. Prior to that date those of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations residing in the eastern part of Penn's valley had no nearer places of worship than those established at Aaronsburg. The rapidly increased settlements, however, which had taken place during the time up to 1851 induced those of the above-named denominations to combine their efforts toward the building of a church edifice, to which purpose, after preliminary meetings, a mutual agreement was arrived at. Arrangements were perfected and the corner-stone laid on the 13th of June, 1852. The officiating Lutheran pastors upon that occasion were the Revs. J. M. Alliman and Frederick Ruthrauf. The Reformed pastors also assisting were the Revs. D. S. Tobias and M. A. Smith. The building committee were John Hess and John Hosterman; trustees, Jacob Stover and John Hubler.

The original members of the Lutheran congregation numbered ninety-five. Among them were John Hess and wife, George Weaver, Henry Hess and wife, Adam Weaver, Philip Stover, Sr., Jacob Stover, Jacob W. Stover, Martin Stover, Henry Stover, Benjamin Stover, David Miller, George Vonada, Jacob Motz, and Elizabeth Motz. The first elder was Adam Weaver; deacons, Henry Weaver and Henry Stover. This congregation, since its organization, has composed a part of the Aaronsburg charge, and consequently has been served by the same pastors as have officiated at the Lutheran Church at Aaronsburg. The communicant members at present number about forty. The present elders are William Stover and Henry Fidler; deacons, John W. Stover and Jacob Neidigh. The Reformed congregation of St. Paul's Church, although meeting for divine worship at stated intervals after the completion of the church building, had no regular organization until May 8, 1853, when they were constituted as a regular organized body by the Rev. M. A. Smith. The first

elders of the congregation were David Neidigh and Charles Smith; elders, Samuel Kreamer and Daniel Wartz. The original members were John Hubler, Thomas Hubler, Catharine Orndorf, Margaret Weaver, Elizabeth Harper, Jacob Orndorf, John D. Hubler, David Orndorf, David Voneida, David Hosterman, Sarah L. Weaver, Henry Reinhart, Thomas Harper, Jacob Geistweit, Maria Hubler, Jacob and Sophia Hosterman, Juliana Weaver, Catharine Haines, Samuel M. Motz, Amelia Hosterman, Matilda Geistweit, Mary A. Hoffman, Matilda Rote, Rebecca Lotz, Sarah Hubler, Susanna Schneider, George Geistweit, Susan Geistweit, Henry and Mary Ann Vonada. The pastors serving this congregation since its organization are the Revs. M. A. Smith, L. C. Edmunds, S. Kuhn, C. H. Reiter, J. G. Shoemaker, and C. W. E. Siegel, the present pastor. The congregation in February, 1881, numbered fifty-one members. The elders are Samuel Snyder and John Geistweit.

Evangelical Association.—There are now two classes of the above faith in this township. The older of the two, namely, that at Woodward, dates its early origin back to 1806, at which time the leading members in that section were J. A. Hennig, John Wise, and Jacob Mark. Later on they were joined also by the Hostermans and the Motzes. It is believed that services were conducted in private houses for a number of years before the erection of any house of worship, for it is recorded that the fourth General Conference of the association was held at the "house" of J. A. Hennig, which would indicate that there was no church as yet had been erected up to that date. Just when it was built could not be learned, but it was probably as late as 1840. The class at that time numbered about forty members. The first presiding elder was Jacob Bowes. In 1871 this church was destroyed by fire, and with it all records pertaining to it. The same year the present edifice was built at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The building committee was Samuel M. Motz, J. L. Kreamer, and Daniel Weidensaul. The Rev. Mr. Sloat officiated at the laying of the corner-stone. The first presiding elder was Martin Carothers. The class now numbers some ninety members. The presiding elder is David Swengel. The class at Aaronsburg, under the same charge as that at Woodward, was formed in 1850 by the Rev. Philip Wagner.

In conjunction with the Methodists they erected a small meeting-house, which was used by them until the summer of 1881, when a neat and commodious house of worship was erected by them at a cost of one thousand dollars. The class when first formed had but very few members. During the past few years some accessions have been made, and the present year reached its maximum number, thirty-five. The presiding elder is David Swengel; trustees, Frederick Raeger, David Wertz, and William Shafer. The pastor is the Rev. P. C. Weidenmeyer.

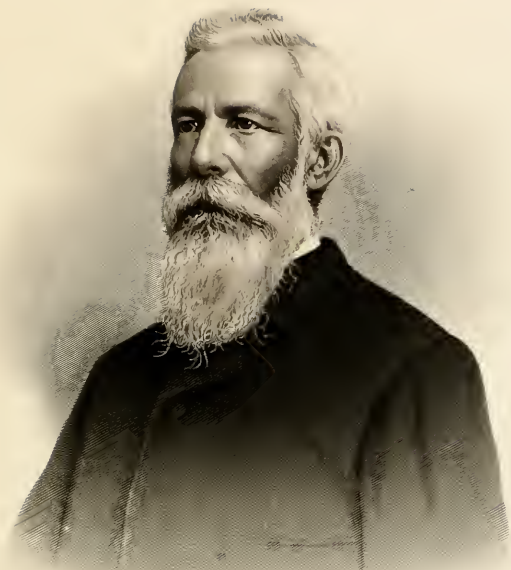
Woodward.—The first settler upon the site of Woodward was John Motz, who came up from Penn township, now Snyder County, in 1786, and shortly after erected a mill. He was originally from Germany, and was a man of education, and in early times manufactured soda on a small scale there. He died in 1802, and his son John, born Jan. 6, 1792, when he came of age took the mill. In 1824, John, Jr., tore down the old mill and built a new one, and commenced to do merchant work, conveying his flour by arks down Penn's Creek to the river, and thence to market. In 1831 the mill burned down, the fire consuming also a large amount of wheat bought on credit. Mr. Motz losing heavily, determined to sell, but on persuasion of his neighbors rebuilt, and the present substantial mill building—one of the best in the county, walls in the foundation three and four feet thick—still stands a monument of his enterprise and energy. John Motz's name occurs among tavern-keepers licensed in 1801; his widow in 1803. The stone tavern still standing was built by him and his mother in 1814. The post-office was called Liberty Mills, and John Motz, Jr., was the first postmaster. Its postal facilities were soon shut off by the abolishment of the office. The village was first laid out in 1848, and called then Taylorville, in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

It is stated as a fact that every voter of the village cast his ballot for Gen. Taylor. Through Judge George W. Woodward's influence a post-office was again secured for the place, and it was named in his honor Woodward. John C. Motz succeeded his father as postmaster.

Originally the place was known as "Motz's Bank," a name still adhered to by the old inhabitants, and so called because it was the business point for the eastern end of Haines township, where produce was turned into money, notes cashed, and money advanced upon crops if desired. Dr. Isaac Neff was the first and only physician. He remained but one year. There is one church at Woodward, belonging to the Evangelical Association, and one store, kept by Robert Wolf, who is now postmaster. The village is supplied with water by pipes from a fine spring at the mountain-side. A pottery is carried on by Daniel Voneida.

CIVIL LIST OF HAINES TOWNSHIP.

Constable.—1801-2, Philip Frank; 1803-4, John Kern; 1805, Andrew Harter; 1806, Michael Shaffer; 1807-8, Andrew Fellow; 1809, James Kelly; 1810, William Michel; 1811, John Kern; 1812-14, John Fryberger; 1815, John Kerns; 1816, Daniel Wolf; 1817, John Haines; 1818-20, Benjamin Goodwin; 1821-23, Jacob Swentzel; 1823, James Allison; 1824, James James; 1825, Abraham High; 1826, Daniel Keen; 1827, Michael Elbert; 1828-30, Benjamin Hess; 1831, George Elbert; 1832, George Hosterman; 1833-35, Benjamin Hess; 1836, Daniel Spyker; 1837, Christopher Reichly; 1838, J. Rodgers; 1839-40, J. B. Holloway; 1841-42, Andrew Kreamer; 1843, John Williams; 1844, Jacob Wolf; 1845, H. A. Mingle; 1846-47, George Bright; 1848, John Harper; 1849-50, Samuel Bright; 1851, Jacob Schreiber; 1852-53, Andrew Bell; 1854-55, Jacob Schreiber; 1856, Andrew Bell; 1857, Jacob Schreiber; 1858, Thomas Harper; 1859, Jacob Schreiber; 1860, Michael H. Stover; 1861-63, Jacob Schreiber,



John C. Motz



P. L. Meyer

1864, Jeremiah Harper; 1865, Jared Harper; 1866, Jacob H. Wile; 1867-68, Daniel Hosterman; 1869-77, John Kottner; 1878-81, Jacob Wyle.

Judices of the Peace.—Henry B. Mussina, Jacob Harter, April 14, 1840; Jacob Hosterman, Henry B. Mussina, April 15, 1845; Jacob Hosterman, Henry B. Mussina, March 12, 1850; Jacob Hosterman, Henry A. Mingle, March 13, 1855; Henry A. Mingle, Jacob Hosterman, March 26, 1860; Jacob Hosterman, H. A. Mingle, April 6, 1865; Edwin J. Deshler, March 22, 1869; Jacob Hosterman, March 4, 1870; Aaron Detweiler, March 27, 1872; H. A. Mingle, March 14, 1874; Henry Reinhart, March 17, 1877; Franklin Detweiler, April 5, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN C. MOTZ.

John C. Motz, of Woodward, was born at the old homestead (where his father was born, lived, and died) on the 22d of June, 1832. His grandfather, John Motz, was the first settler on the site of the village of Woodward. He was born in 1758, and died in 1802. He was a sculptor and highly educated, and had to leave the Fatherland in consequence of his principles and devotion to the cause of liberty. He left quite a valuable collection of books of church history, astronomy, etc., at his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Whitmer, was born Oct. 9, 1767, and died March 13, 1839. She was a very useful woman in the neighborhood, almost taking the place of a physician.

John Motz came up from Penn township (now Snyder County) in the year 1786, and at his death left seven children,—Jacob, John, George, and James, and their three sisters. Jacob married Elizabeth Hess, and their children were Samuel M., John A., Emanuel, Simon, and Mary. John Motz, Jr., married Elizabeth Fisher, of Fisher's Ferry, Northumberland County, Dec. 11, 1827, and died Nov. 22, 1849; their children were John C., Lydia, Sarah C., and Catherine A. Lydia married Dr. C. H. Gutelius, of Mifflinburg. She was an active business woman, and on one occasion traveled six hundred miles by ox-team from Omaha to Denver, where she engaged successfully and extensively in the real estate business. Mrs. Gutelius died May 4, 1882. Sarah married Dr. P. D. Neff, who died suddenly at Centre Hall while attending a patient April 7, 1880. Catherine married Dr. George P. Weaver, late of Hanover, Pa., and has two sons who graduated at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg.

John C. Motz, after attending the common schools, went to the academy at Mifflinburg. He early evinced great business ability, and at the age of twenty embarked in the mercantile business in his native village, and soon enlarged his activity to the measure of running a grist-mill and distillery, and finally purchased the whole interest in the Motz estate. He remodeled the mill in 1852, and also in 1878. Too close application impaired his health, and after fifteen years hard work he retired from business; and in 1867 made a trip to the Rocky Mountains. This trip was

of immense benefit to his health, and he returned to Penn's valley to grapple with business with renewed energy.

In 1865 he became a member of the Evangelical Association, took a deep interest in the Sabbath-school, of which he was superintendent for many years. On the 15th of March, 1872, in company with John Keen and Elias Kreamer, he established the banking-house of John C. Motz & Co., at Millheim, of which he was president. By Jay Cooke's failure they lost all of their Eastern exchange; nevertheless kept up their credit by paying out thousands of dollars over their counter when bankers would not wait the ordinary return by mail, but sent special messengers with checks. After retiring from the banking business, never idle, he has dealt in grain, lumber, and real estate, and contributed largely to the improvement of the pleasant village in which he resides. He shipped the first car-load of grain over the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad.

Mr. Motz was for many years the largest stockholder in the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Young Womans-town Turnpike Company, and as its president conducted the affairs of that corporation to the great advantage of the valley and the interest of the stockholders. Though earnestly devoted to his private business, he was always alive to projects of public improvement. He is social in his disposition, a great advocate of education, and a princely entertainer in his own home. He built a beautiful residence opposite the old "Motz Hotel," lives comfortably, and is always glad to see his friends. Prematurely adorned with gray locks, he retains with his industry and enterprise a rugged health that promises a length of days far beyond that of his father or grandfather.

John C. Motz was married on the 14th of November, 1869, to Miss Miranda H. Reighard, who was born May 25, 1835. Their children are William R., born Sept. 1, 1870; John C. F., born April 25, 1872; Jacob, born Feb. 5, 1874. Mrs. Motz was the eldest daughter of Dr. Jacob Reighard, who read medicine under the noted Dr. Bigelow, of Millheim. Dr. Reighard removed to Freeport, Ill. Mrs. Elizabeth Motz, mother of John C. Motz, died Jan. 31, 1882, in the eighty-first year of her age.

P. T. MUSSER, M.D.

Philip T. Musser was born in Gregg township Nov. 10, 1828. His ancestors came from Germany and settled in Linn township, Northampton Co., and Philip Musser, his grandfather (a brother of Sebastian's), came into Penn's valley as early as 1789, and settled in the place now owned by Samuel Burrell, where he died July 19, 1804. Among his children were Philip, David, and John, and five daughters. Philip, the oldest, and father to P. T., was married the first time to a daughter of Daniel Kreamer, with whom he had three children,—Samuel, and two

daughters. He was married the second time to Widow Catherine Stover, a daughter of Joseph Reichard, who had settled near Millheim. They were married in November, 1827, and lived on the place now owned by Samuel Musser, two miles east of Spring Mills, and among their children were Philip Timothy and Rachel, who was married to John Lord, and died childless Nov. 6, 1863. Dr. Musser's father dying when the doctor was but six years of age, he resided with his brother Samuel, and in 1847 went to school at Millfinburg, where he remained until 1849. In 1850 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, an eminent practitioner of Millheim, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1853. After graduation he practiced with his preceptor at Millheim until 1861. In 1866 he removed to Aaronsburg, where he has been in active practice ever since.

He was married Nov. 30, 1854, to Mary Jane Mumbauer, a daughter of Peter Mumbauer, of Millheim. His children are Ella, who graduated at the Female Seminary at Lewisburg, and married Rev. A. J. Frey, a minister of the Baptist Church. Dr. Musser's eldest son, Dr. Charles Sumner Musser, graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in the class of 1878, and in medicine at Jefferson Medical College in 1880, and now practices with his father at Aaronsburg. His second son, Harvey Musser, Esq., is now a prominent member of the bar at Akron, Ohio, having also been graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, after which he went to Michigan and graduated in the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

Of Dr. Musser it may be truly said he has been the architect of his own fortune. By the early decease of his father he was thrown upon his own exertions, and manfully grappled with the world. To a good rudimentary education in the ordinary branches of learning, under a careful preceptor, he qualified himself amply for the discharge of the duties of a laborious and exacting profession. Estimating highly the advantages of education, he gave his children ample opportunities to qualify themselves for the highest positions in society, and to their credit it must be said they have rewarded his sacrifices in their behalf.

CHAPTER LXXI.

HALF-MOON TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Half-Moon, shaped like a wedge, borders upon Huntingdon County, and occupies a place upon the southwestern line of Centre County. The name Half-Moon is popularly supposed to have been applied to the township and valley because of the rude representations of half-moons found by the early settlers upon trees, marking the course of an

Indian trail passing through the valley. It is held that these signs and others illustrative of the various phases of the moon were fixed upon trees by bodies of wandering Indians to indicate to such of their tribe as might follow them that they had encamped at such places at certain periods of the moon's changes. The valley itself is a picturesque and fruitful belt dotted with rich farms and pretty farm-houses. North of the valley extends Bald Eagle Ridge, marking the line of separation from the Bald Eagle valley. South is a not very fertile region called the Barrens, upon which the settlements are to this day quite sparse. That region abounds, however, with valuable deposits of iron ore, which are now being developed with energy. Near the eastern extremity of the township is a ridge extending north and south, from which the waters flow both east and west. The eastern stream is called Buffalo Run, and the western, Half-Moon Run. There are two small villages known as Stormstown and Loveville, each of which is a postal station.

Land Titles were for many years in dispute, in consequence of the title of Baynton Wharton and Morris, of whom Michael T. Simpson was assignee, interfering with the locations the settlers had purchased.

To January term, 1803, Michael T. Simpson brought the ejectments under what was known in the neighborhood as the London Land Company's claim against citizens of Half-Moon township. Among the defendants were Caleb Way, Jacob Taylor, John Thompson, Frederick Doughman, Abraham Elder, Isaac Moore, Thomas Moore, Elijah Moore, John Spencer, Thomas Kirk, Benjamin Fenton, Harmon Fagan, Thomas Downing, Peter Gray, Sr., Peter Gray, Jr., John Gray, John Gearhart, David Runk, John Whitson, Hezekiah Bye, Naomi Way, George Williams, James Scott, Thomas Hicks, Jacob Hicks, William Kelly, John Richards, John Doughman, and Andrew Shivery. John Thompson died in 1806, and May 22d a verdict was found for the defendants, and judgment for all the defendants was entered May 16, 1807. A final arrangement was made July 15, 1809, under which the settlers agreed to pay three dollars per acre for a release of the Simpson title.

Early Settlers.—Abraham Elder, the first settler in the year 1784, migrated from Franklin County, and located upon a tract of land now lying near the village of Stormstown, and owned by J. A. Hunter, who married one of Abraham Elder's granddaughters. Mr. Elder came probably to prospect more than anything else, for he came alone, considering, no doubt, that he had better get a taste of life in the woods before asking his family to share it. He found an abandoned cabin, the earlier temporary home of some hunter, and making it his abiding place for the summer, made a small clearing and put in crops of turnips and wheat, so that by the time his family came there would be something in the way of subsistence for

them to start upon. Mr. Elder was a lonely tenant of an unbroken wilderness.

An Indian path marked the way through the woods, but other thoroughfares there were none. In the fall Mr. Elder returned to his family in Franklin County, reported the result of his mission, and announced that in the spring they would push forward to take possession of the new home in the woods, and make of it a permanent habitation. Accordingly, in the spring Mr. Elder and his family, together with his brother David and family, set out upon horseback (conveying also by that method their household effects) for Half-Moon valley. Upon his previous visit Mr. Elder had selected for his brother David a tract now the home of G. Dorsey Green, in Patton township. They went there for the purpose of preparing a home for David, but they had not begun when they received a visit from a fierce-looking Irishman (whose name has not been preserved), and from him the announcement that if they had come to stay they had better make up their minds to leave, for he lived, he said, only a mile removed (at the locality now known as Fillmore), and wanted no neighbors that near to him. There was some discussion as to the advisability of abandoning the location at the whim of an unpleasantly-disposed Irishman, but calm judgment suggested that the Irishman *might* be troublesome, and it was therefore thought best to leave him in peace. Mr. Elder found his old settlement undisturbed and his wheat crop promising. He put his family into the old hut, and set about making it more comfortable. In a day or two David looked about for a site, and eventually settled upon the place later taken up by George Wilson, and now owned by John Wilson. David did not take kindly to the situation, and after a not very satisfactory stay of a few years he moved into Huntingdon County.

Abraham Elder built a new home of logs, a better and larger home than the hunter's hut. Upon the same site he erected in 1808 a fine stone mansion, regarded in that day as an imposing structure. In 1832 his son Robert put on a stone addition, and as thus completed the house still stands, and serves as the home of J. A. Hunter. Abraham Elder was a man of energetic temperament and liberal enterprise. He put up on the run near his house a saw-mill, carried on a distillery, and erected a grist-mill in Bald Eagle valley, near Port Matilda, on the site of the Woodring saw-mill. He hauled his flour to Baltimore and brought back goods in exchange. When the road to Pittsburgh was opened, Mr. Elder established a tavern in his house, and kept also for sale a small stock of goods for the accommodation of his neighbors and the traveling public. The tavern-stand, known far and near as "Elder's," was the first halting-place after leaving Bellefonte, and a place much patronized by freighters, haulers of iron, and other wayfarers. It was on the direct route from Bellefonte to Pittsburgh, and bore for a time much traffic, especially

by reason of the transportation of iron from Centre County and eastward to Pittsburgh. Mr. Elder maintained the tavern-stand about twenty-five years. It was a favorite place for public meetings, general trainings, and similar gatherings, and rarely lacked for some enlivening incident. From his tavern Mr. Elder constructed a roadway over the Ridge into Bald Eagle valley, and by that route took in his supplies and held communication with his mill. Soon after coming to the valley he bought not only the land upon which he originally located in 1784, but the tracts now owned by P. B. Waddle and Elijah Chambers, on Buffalo Run. He used to say that when he settled in Half-Moon his nearest neighbor on the east was the unpleasant Irishman already alluded to, at what is now called Fillmore.

The first public religious meetings in Half-Moon valley were held at Mr. Elder's house; not long after he built his log cabin the Presbyterians of the valley used to gather there occasionally for worship. Mr. Elder filled considerable space in local history during his life in Half-Moon, and commanded high esteem as a man of more than ordinary prominence. He died in the old stone mansion in July, 1827, aged seventy-three. Susan Elder, wife of Abraham, died in Half-Moon township May 7, 1831, aged seventy-two. Her remains were placed in a coffin with the body of her deceased husband, which was disinterred agreeably to a wish expressed before his decease, and conveyed to the Presbyterian churchyard on Spruce Creek.

Their children were three in number, and of them two were sons,—James and Robert. James died on the homestead in 1854, leaving no children. Robert grew to be one of the best-known and most popular citizens of Centre County. When he came to Half-Moon valley, in 1785, he was but three weeks old, and rode in his mother's arms upon the back of a pack-horse. The cradle in which he was rocked during his babyhood was a hollowed gum log furnished with rude rockers. That ancient but valued relic is now preserved among the treasures of Mr. John A. Hunter's family, as is the cradle in which all of Robert Elder's children were rocked. Mr. Elder was conspicuously distinguished as a man of generous impulses and kindly disposition. He was always ready to succor the needy, and a strong friend and support to such as deserved the assistance for which they asked. He died in 1871, at the ripe age of eighty-six, upon the spot that had for that number of years been his home. At his death he owned upwards of eight hundred acres of land. His wife was one of George Wilson's daughters. Of his six children, the living are Mrs. John A. Hunter, of Half-Moon; Mrs. Jacob Gray, of Patton; and George W. Elder, of Lewis-town.

It is supposed the next settler after Abraham Elder was John Thompson, who, when he came to America from Ireland, found a home in Chester County with William Pyle. Thompson and Pyle's daughter be-

coming enamored of each other were married despite old Mr. Pyle's threat that he would disinherit the girl unless she abandoned Thompson. True to his word, the old man did disinherit his daughter, and the young couple decided, therefore, to seek a new home in the West. They strayed into the wilderness then covering Half-Moon valley, found Abraham Elder already on the ground, and, satisfied to have one neighbor, pitched their tents near by. The land then bought by Mr. Thompson adjoins Stormstown, and is still owned by Mr. Thompson's descendants. He and his sturdy young wife encamped in the woods until, with the assistance of Elder, they put up a cabin. With his own hands Thompson cleared a farm, and in his youthful companion he found a helpmeet eminently worthy the name of pioneer's wife. Like the heroic women of that day, she took upon herself a full share of the onerous burdens of a backwoods existence, and lived to boast herself the proud mother of eight children. Mr. Thompson died in 1805, before he began fairly to see the results which he and other heroic hearts had founded with the ringing axe and willing hands. But two of his eight children are now living,—Isabella (Mrs. Hall) resides in Stormstown, and Alice in Illinois. John Thompson, one of the sons of John Thompson first named, was sheriff of Centre County from 1839 to 1842. He died on the old Thompson homestead in 1876. He had twelve children, of whom nine are now living.

A very important Quaker settlement was made at an early day in the lower end of Half-Moon township. The pioneer of the colony was George Wilson, of Chester County, who came to the valley in 1792 with his family, and located upon the piece of land that David Elder chose for his home in 1785, and abandoned after a brief stay. Elder had put up a cabin, furnished with a puncheon floor, but neither window nor door, although the openings for them were, indeed, provided. When Wilson reached the valley the snow lay deep upon the ground, and for one night he tarried at Elder's. The next day Elder went on with Wilson to the latter's place and lent him a hand in shoveling the cabin clear of the snow that had drifted in and pretty nearly filled the structure. Shift was made to make the habitation fit to live in, and the next day Mr. Wilson with his family made a permanent lodgment in it. Upon the same spot, in 1810, Mr. Wilson erected the stone mansion now occupied by John Wilson (one of his grandsons). It is to-day a substantial, comfortable dwelling, and when raised was regarded with much admiration as by far the handsomest and most imposing residence in those parts. Some of the logs contained in George Wilson's old cabin may yet be seen in the structure of an out-building on John Wilson's farm. George Wilson bought a good deal of wild land, and for a start set out a crop of clover by hand. Although he had followed the trade of a weaver in Chester County, he

devoted himself exclusively in his new sphere to the business of farming. His wife was a Brown, of Chester County. Mr. Wilson brought with him to Centre County five children, named Robert, George, Esther, Orpha, and Jane. Orpha married Job Packer, Jr., Jane married Samuel Downing, and Esther married Robert Elder. Robert Wilson married one of the daughters of Job Packer, Sr. Her Christian names were many in number, as, to wit: Julia Elmer Maria Springate Penn, so that she signed herself after marriage Julia E. M. S. P. Packer Wilson. She died in 1871, aged seventy years. Robert, who inherited the homestead, died in 1856, aged seventy-five years. George married Lydia Packer, and died in Clearfield County. Thomas married Hannah Downing, and died in 1879 (on the farm adjoining John Wilson's), aged eighty-three years. He had eight children, of whom seven are living. George D. and Mary live on the homestead.

George Wilson the elder was a recognized leader of the Society of Friends in Half-Moon valley, and a man much in favor with all classes. In his early experience he had to ride fourteen miles to mill over a simple bridle-path through the woods. That same bridle-path was afterwards in part the line chosen when the Bellefonte and Tyrone road was laid. After an active and exemplary life he died in 1831, at the age of eighty. He founded the Friends' Society in Half-Moon, and to that meeting his descendants yet give their faith. Closely following George Wilson's lead into Half-Moon valley came other Quakers from Chester County, among whom the most conspicuous were Benjamin Way, Caleb Way, Isaac Moore, Thomas Moore, John Spencer, and Thomas Downing. There were many others of the Society of Friends who joined them later, but traces of them have disappeared, so that nothing beyond the mere mention of their names can now be made. An old record kept by the Monthly Meeting cites the names of Friends who were in Half-Moon and Bald Eagle valleys between 1804 and 1820, and from the list are taken such names as Robert Hatton, Ezekiel Kirk, Joseph Green, William Dewees, Thomas Taylor, John Pennington, Thomas Dewees, James Johnston, David Wall, John Iddings, William Fisher, John Kirk, Jason Kirk, Thomas Kirk, Jr., George Wilson, Jr., William Downing, Isaiah John, Thomas Moore, James Moore, Thomas Kirk, Thomas McMillan, Jeremiah Downing, Jacob Taylor, Thomas Moore, Jr., Jacob Underwood, Abraham Moore, John Spencer, Elijah Moore, Samuel Johnston, Daniel Pennington, Paul Pennington, Josiah Pennington, Joshua Cooper, Levi Pennington, Joseph Fagan, George Hatton, Samuel Dunbar, Thomas Ball, John McKee, Jervise Hatton, Harmon Fagan, Abram Elder, William Underwood, George Wilson, Samuel Spencer, Robert Wilson, Thomas Spencer, David Allen, Josiah Pennington, Israel Hollingsworth, Hezekiah Bye, Levi Lambourne, Isaac England, Joseph Morri-

son, Robert Way, Alfred Welds, Samuel Richard, Daniel Hartsock, Gideon Widemire, John Whitson, James Stanton, William Fisher, Job Packer.

Benjamin Way settled on the place now occupied by George Fisher, and there he died at the age of eighty. His children were John, Sarah, Eli, Jacob, Ruth, Robert, Benjamin. Caleb Way located upon the tract now the home of Wm. L. Wilson, near Stormstown, Isaac Moore where Mrs. Sarah Way lives, and Thomas Moore where Thomas Way lives. An old family record testifies to the fact that Thomas Moore was born in 1766. When he began preparations for a home in the wilderness of Half-Moon valley, his first move was to cut down a good-sized tree, and across its stump he nailed a board. This was intended to be the family table, and about it Mr. Moore hurriedly put up a log cabin. For many a day the stump and board served the Moore family as the only table the household boasted. The Moores were numerous, and included the brothers Thomas, Isaac, Jeremiah (a deaf and dumb man), Elijah, Esq., and Moses. Moses was famed for his muscular powers, as well as for his fondness for fine horses and the sport of racing. Although a man of peaceful disposition, he was ever prepared to maintain himself against imposition, as more than one bully learned, and in time the so-called fighters agreed to respect and let him alone.

John Spencer lived on the present Wait place, and owned considerable land eastward from there. He built a saw-mill on the run, and in his time was a man of much local prominence. To each of his sons and daughters, upon marriage, he presented a fine farm. Downing's home was on the present Blair Stephens place. Jacob Way, son of Benjamin Way, inherited the homestead, where he died in 1851. He had eight children, of whom Isaac and Joseph are the only ones now living. Jacob Way was a justice of the peace fully forty years, and died the possessor of that office. Caleb Way was on the Wm. L. Wilson farm as early as 1794. He raised fourteen children, of whom Joseph is the only one living, his home being in Clearfield County. Caleb Way's son Robert, who was five years old when his father came to Half-Moon, had nine children. Six of them are living to-day. Of the six, Robert, Thomas, Mary, and Martha live in Half-Moon, Jane in Missouri, and Alice in Iowa. Robert Way the elder married for his first wife one of Thomas Moore's daughters, and for his second a daughter of Andrew Cleaver. She is now residing with her son Robert. Daniel Beck, a German, settled in Huntingdon County in 1790, where he died in 1827. Of his twelve children, the only one living is Daniel Beck, now residing in Half-Moon, aged eighty-six.

In 1826, Daniel Beck, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Crider, and that year moved to Half-Moon township. He bought a farm of Jacob Yoder, and upon the purchase thus acquired he has

lived to this day. He had eight children, of whom the living are Joseph, Susan, John, Isaac, Jacob, and Isaiah. About 1808, Samuel and Jonas Stine, two young unmarried men, came to Half-Moon from Cumberland County, and bought adjoining farms lying close to the Huntingdon County line. Samuel was a member of the United Brethren Church, and at an early day after his settlement was instrumental in organizing a class of that denomination. Meetings were regularly held at his house for some time. His children numbered fourteen. They were named Mary Ann, Catherine, Samuel, Sarah, Nancy, Abednego, Hannah, Dorcas, John, Cyrus, Isaac, Elizabeth, William, and Lydia. Of these, the first eight named are still living. Samuel Stine the elder died on his farm in Half-Moon in 1867, at the age of seventy-nine. Jonas Stine married one of John Gray's daughters, moved to Buffalo Run, and died there. His wife was eighty-three years old when she died, in 1878. Abednego Stine, son of Samuel Stine, lives on the old homestead. He married one of Godfrey Baser's daughters.

Jacob Cronister migrated from Cumberland County in 1813 to Half-Moon valley, and located upon the place now owned and occupied by his son Cyrus. Jacob Cronister died in 1844, and his wife ten years later. Their children numbered five. The only one living is Cyrus, who still lives on the Cronister homestead, where he has had his home since 1813. Mr. Cronister possesses a fund of recollections touching the incidents of life in the Half-Moon valley nearly seventy years ago, and delights to revive remembrances of those days. The old log house now standing on the Cronister place was built by Jacob Cronister in 1815.

Richard Sadler, an early settler in Half-Moon, lived on the present Gensamore place. In 1811 he built the stone house now occupied by George Gensamore. Sadler sold the farm to Jonas Stine, and moved to Adams County. George Gensamore, Sr. (born in 1797), was a native of the Juniata valley, and in middle life was a resident at Huntingdon Furnace. In 1839 he moved to Half-Moon, and bought the old Sadler place of James McLather. He died on that farm in 1861. He had nine children, named Elizabeth, Susan, Mary, Ann, John, Samuel, George, Stewart, and Catharine. Six of the nine are living. George and Samuel reside on the homestead. George married Lavina Nearhoff in 1865. Of their seven children, five are living. George entered the service of the government in 1861, as a member of Company I, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, recruited in Huntingdon County. He participated, among other engagements, in the Seven Days' fight, the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, and was discharged in May, 1864. He was promoted to a sergeantcy Oct. 1, 1869. Sept. 26, 1874, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Sheridan troop, of Blair County, and recommiss-

sioned in 1880. Joseph Eves has lived in Half-Moon since 1844. He was born in Cumberland County in 1819, and at the age of twenty-five took up his abode with Samuel Downing, of Half-Moon. Mr. Downing died in 1865, and Mr. Eves, having in 1849 married Mr. Downing's adopted daughter, continued to reside upon the Downing homestead, which is still his home. He has six children, all of whom are living in Half-Moon township.

John Buck, of Dauphin County, came West in 1815, and located in Huntingdon County, where all of his children were born. In 1844, Mr. Buck made his home in Half-Moon township, Centre County, at Centre Line. He died there in 1867. He had seven sons and two daughters. Benjamin Buck lives on the old homestead. Christian, another son, is one of the leading citizens of Unionville, where he settled in 1868.

TAX-PAYERS OF HALF-MOON FOR 1819.

Aces.	Aces.
John Allen.....	Thomas Moore..... 97
David Allen.....	Isaac Moore..... 273½
Thomas Barlow, Esq. (weaver).....	Leonard Melchre (house and
Francis Boice.....	tavern)..... 5
Christian Bylar..... 73	James Morison.....
Michael Brown..... 200	Samuel Moore (grist and
Thomas Brown..... 100	saw-mill)..... 50
Lemuel Cary.....	Samuel McGlathery (house
Anthony Crotzer..... 200	and lot)..... 35
Cyrus Cartwright..... 300	Samuel McDowell.....
Frederick Cowher.....	William McNaal (house and
Adam Cowler..... 100	lot).....
Jacob Cronister..... 70	Catharine Richards.....
Frederick Doughman.....	Christian Rees.....
Thomas Downing..... 300	Jesse Richards..... 250
Jacob Doughman..... 151	George Records..... 100
Pinchus Davidson.....	Zephaniah W. Robbins
Isaac England..... 95	(house and lot).....
Christian Emy..... 150	Robert Shaw's heirs..... 190
Peter Emy..... 210	Zachariah Shugert.....
John Emy..... 400	Henry Sharrer (powder-mill) 150
Abraham Elder (tavern, grist-	James Shehan..... 130
and saw-mill)..... 1264	John Spencer..... 405
James Elder.....	Jonas Stine.....
Robert Elder..... 100	John Scott, Jr..... 190
John France.....	Samuel Stine..... 135
Frederick Foy..... 200	Joseph B. Slungert (house
Jacob W. Fugate..... 100	and lot and tavern)..... 40
Henry Floyd..... 400	John Stine.....
Frederick France..... 100	John Scott..... 595½
Jonah Griffith..... 100	Thomas Shivery..... 94
John P. Hoyt (doctor).....	Andrew Thompson..... 52
Robert Henderson.....	John L. Thompson..... 97
Isabella Henderson..... 70	John Thompson, Jr.....
Samuel Henderson..... 100	Thomas Vaughn..... 180
Joseph Haldeman..... 104	John Vaughn..... 180
Joseph Haggerty (grist-mill).....	Jacob Wise..... 490
John Hall..... 170	Christian Vanpool (tan-yard) 644
Thomas Hastings..... 220	John Way (house and lot).....
Philip Johnston (house and	Joseph Williams..... 400
lot).....	Jesse Whipple..... 127
Andrew Jack.....	Jacob Wise..... 490
James Jackson.....	Isaac Whipple.....
Peter Jackson.....	Henry Woomeer..... 400
William Kirk.....	Richard Vaughn..... 200
Christian King..... 248	Thomas Wassan..... 150
Jacob Kaufman.....	Benjamin Way (house and
Leonard Kyrle..... 200	eight lots)..... 400
Robert Kelley.....	George Wilson..... 647
William Kelley..... 130	Jacob Way (tavern and two
Aaron Livingston..... 200	lots)..... 136
James Livingston..... 117	Robert Way..... 15
William Leighty (house and	Caleb Way..... 302
lot, tan-yard).....	John Walk..... 100
John Linebaugh.....	Robert Way, Jr.....
Ephraim Lambourn (house	Edward Webb.....
and lot).....	Thomas Wilson..... 222
James Miller..... 95	Joseph Yoder, Jr.....
Stephle Moore..... 166	Henry Yoder..... 250
Samuel Moore, Jr.....	Christian Yoder..... 162
Elijah Meriman..... 250	Joseph Yoder (saw-mill)..... 280

Single Freemen.

Robert Way, Samuel Spencer, Jeremiah Downing, Samuel Downing, Elijah Boice, John Way, Robert Way, Jr., William Kelley, Thomas

Brown, Thomas Wilson, Frederick France, George Scott, Harlin Morrison, John P. Hoyt, Samuel Doughman, William Way, William Kirk, John Linebaugh, Jesse Richards.

Notices of Old Citizens.—April 30, 1880, Mr. George Mattern departed this life. The day previous he was apparently in good health. He was eighty years old, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church. On the same day Mrs. Sarah Mattern, wife of Samuel Mattern, also died. She, too, was a member of the Methodist Church. Both funerals and religious ceremonies were held at the same time and place.

Thomas and Hannah Wilson, two members of the Society of Friends, living in Half-Moon township, died on the 15th and 18th days of December, 1879, having reached the venerable ages of eighty-four and eighty-six respectively. They had been husband and wife more than fifty years, and were the parents of eight children, seven of whom—six married daughters and one son verging upon old age—were present at the death-bed. Mr. Wilson's father, George Wilson, Mrs. Wilson's father, Thomas Downing, and Thomas Moore were the founders of Quakerism in Centre County, and this old couple were members of the Society for sixty years.

Christian Vanpool is thus noticed in 1865 by the *Democratic Watchman*: "He was born on the 22d of June, 1754, and was consequently one hundred and eleven years old last June. We do not remember to have heard lately of any one living who is older than this. Mr. Vanpool was in the neighborhood of twenty-one years of age at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and has a distinct remembrance of the stirring events of that period. He was in Philadelphia on the day that Gen. Sir William Howe, the British commander-in-chief, made his triumphal entry into that city, after defeating our forces at Brandywine and Germantown. He was not personally a participant in the battles of the Revolution, but had two brothers in the American army, himself being obliged to stay at home and do the farming. Of Gen. Washington he has a clear and vivid remembrance, having often had the pleasure of seeing him. He says the general made a finer appearance on horseback than any man he ever saw. He says Washington was a large, finely-formed, and powerfully-built man, with features handsome, though somewhat coarse. Altogether, he was one of the noblest-looking men of his time. He has also a distinct recollection of the Marquis De Lafayette, the noble Frenchman, who crossed the sea to shed his blood in the cause of American independence. A great many other officers of that time are well remembered by him, and it is extremely interesting to hear him talk of the men and scenes of that illustrious period.

"Mr. Vanpool is a tall man, though somewhat stooped now. We have seen many men at sixty-five and seventy physically much older than he is. His

health is still quite good, and he looks as though he might live ten or fifteen years yet. For the last two or three years he has been troubled more or less with rheumatism, which is about the only thing of which he complains. Last harvest he worked in the field, sometimes using the cradle, and cutting ten or fifteen dozen a day, which, considering his rheumatism and his immense age, was certainly remarkable. He is somewhat hard of hearing, and talks in strong and distinct tones. He says if it wasn't for the rheumatism he believes he would be as good a man now as he was twenty years ago. The old man has always been an industrious worker, and the habit of labor still clings to him, so that, although in comfortable pecuniary circumstances, he yet makes a hand at whatever work is on hand."

Jacob Ellenbarger was the father of eleven children, of whom six survive him. He had eighty grandchildren, sixty great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren. He was a resident of this county and Half-Moon township some sixty odd years. In his boyish days he lived in Dauphin and Lancaster. He was one of eleven men who pushed twenty-two tons of plaster on a flat-boat from Philadelphia to Huntingdon, and drove a six-horse team, loaded with pig-iron, from Huntingdon to Pittsburgh, and returned loaded with store-goods. He was a man of powerful constitution, having survived three paralytic strokes, and died of dropsy. He retained his mind and hearing as good as they ever were up to the last hours of his life, and gave clear evidence before he died that death was a welcome visitor. He had in his possession a Bible that was printed in 1552, in which the record showed the names of Ellenbarger back for several generations. It has very large print, and has a thick wooden back, with two large brass clasps on it. This book will be left in the hands of John W. Ellenbarger, his oldest son, as his is the first name in the Bible which can be read, and which was written over two hundred years ago.

Cornelius Welch was a drayman in Philadelphia prior to 1794, when he lost his wife by the yellow fever, and moved to Half-Moon township. When but eighteen years old he served at Trenton, in Proctor's Artillery. He was afterwards drafted into the militia, and was wounded at Paoli, and was also wounded in the ankle on the 4th of October, 1777, at Germantown. He was discharged after the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778. He died in Half-Moon in 1822.

The Society of Friends.—As early as 1795 journals of traveling Friends indicate that there was quite a settlement of Friends in Half-Moon. The names of the Wilsons are mentioned among others. As early as 1800 a house of worship was erected. The structure, a homely one composed of logs, stood upon the lot now occupied as the Friends' graveyard, and in that section of the country was the pioneer church edifice. Conspicuously prominent among the promoters of the church enterprise were George Wil-

son, Caleb Way, Isaac Moore, Thomas Moore, John Spencer, and Thomas Downing. Descendants of George Wilson and Caleb Way are still among the leading spirits of the organization, which has enjoyed an uninterrupted and prosperous history since its foundation. There is in existence a "meeting book," which records the marriages performed among the Quakers of Half-Moon valley, and it bears date in the beginning of 1804. The first marriage recorded was that of Samuel Johnston, of Half-Moon, and Hannah Fisher, of Spring. The witnesses of the marriage were Robert Patton, John Erwin, Sr., Sarah Erwin, Ezekiel Kirk, Hannah Kirk, Esther Wilson, Joseph Green, Hannah Green, Esther Hiddings, Molly Green, Ann Iddings, Jane Pennington, Martha Pennington, William Dewees, Thomas Taylor, John Pennington, Thomas Dewees, Mary Green, Sarah Taylor, Magdalena Shirk, James Johnston, David Wall, John Iddings, William Fisher, Hannah Fisher, Elizabeth Kirk, Mary Erwin, Elizabeth Fisher, Elizabeth Green, Martha Erwin, John Kirk, Jason Kirk, Thomas Kirk, Jr., Martha John, John Erwin, Jr.

As a matter of interest it may be stated that other marriages recorded in the meeting book up to 1825 were those of Jason Kirk to Mary Spencer, David Wall to Elizabeth Fisher, Levi Pennington to Mary Bye, Levi Lambourne to Mary Ball, Isaac England to Dinah Moore, Thomas Kirk to Sarah Taylor, Abraham Moore to Susanna Taylor, William Fisher to Sarah Moore, Samuel Moore to Hannah Shivery, Jeremiah Moore to Susanna Shivery, Thomas Downing to Elizabeth Kirk, Thomas Wilson to Hannah Downing, Samuel Downing to Jane Wilson, Andrew Moore to Elizabeth Davis, Eli Wakefield to Elizabeth Way, Joseph Davis to Rebecca Moore, David Spencer to Rachel Spencer, Robert Way to Hannah Moore.

The old log meeting-house that stood in the graveyard was erected, it is said, under most unfavorable conditions. The Friends prospered in their religious undertakings, however, despite their enemies, and in due season were left in peace. Their second house of worship was built in 1830, about a mile above the graveyard. In 1841 a larger church edifice was built upon the same lot, and the smaller building was then given over to school purposes for the use of Quaker children, a Quaker school having been maintained with more or less regularity since the Friends first came into the valley. The church in Half-Moon is attached to the Centre Monthly Meeting, which assembles alternately in Unionville and Half-Moon. The elders are Martha Way, Rebecca Fisher, Ira Fisher, Joseph Eves, and Jeremiah Way. The overseers are Robert A. Way and Joseph Eves, and clerk Robert Underwood. The trustees at Half-Moon are Joseph Eves and Jeremiah Way.

Stormstown Methodist Episcopal Church.—Half-Moon valley was a rich field for Methodist workers in the early days, and the Warrior's Mark Circuit a wide-reaching one that grew fruitful, and

rapidly so, with Methodist Episcopal classes. School-houses and dwellings were for a time the only houses of worship, but as the country received the incoming tide of population, and the Methodists grew in numbers, church buildings reared their modest fronts in testimony of the advancing march of religious cause. At Stormstown the Methodists had no church edifice until 1837. That building still serves its original purpose. Among the early leaders at Stormstown, John Griffin, Samuel P. Gray, and Samuel Elliott were most prominent. William S. Wilson, now living at Stormstown, joined the class in 1846, and remains a member still. About 1837 a United Brethren class flourished at Stormstown, and met in the village school-house. The leading spirits of the organization were Samuel Hall and Joseph Gingery. The Stormstown Methodist Episcopal Church is now attached to the Half-Moon Circuit, of which the preacher in charge is Rev. J. S. Beyer. The circuit embraces six preaching points, at which the aggregate membership is two hundred and sixty-four. The leader at Stormstown is J. H. Lever. The church trustees are William S. Gray, William S. Wilson, J. W. Gray, Samuel Mattern, and A. J. Thompson. J. W. Gray is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Centre Line Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodist Episcopal class-meetings have been held at Centre Line for many years. The preachers of Warrior's Mark Circuit organized classes in Half-Moon valley wherever they found need and found people enough to supply them.

There was a class in the Centre Line neighborhood at an early day, and the Methodists managed to maintain their meetings with a show of vitality, and if they did not gain materially, they did not lose materially.

In 1869 the present house of worship was built. The attendance includes an average of about twelve families, and the membership about twenty persons. The present leader is William Cnpp. Among some of his early predecessors may be named Abednego Stevens, Christian Buck, Isaac Wrye, and William Wrye. The present pastor is Rev. George Guyer. Centre Line class has always been on the Warrior's Mark Circuit, and has regular meetings once in two weeks.

Centre Line Lutheran Church.—In 1868 certain members (to the number of about twenty-five) of the Gatesburg Lutheran Church, living in Half-Moon valley, were organized in the Centre Line school-house as a separate church. Rev. Daniel Tells, who officiated, preached for the new organization once a month for a period of twelve months. His successors have been Revs. M. G. Earhart, R. H. Fletcher, George S. Battersby, J. W. Straub, D. Smith, and R. H. Fletcher. The latter was the pastor September, 1881, and was then in his second term of service. He preaches at Centre Line once a fortnight. A church edifice was erected in 1872, and dedicated October 20th of that year by Rev. William A. Guttwald. The mem-

bership in September, 1881, was thirty-five. The trustees were then Cyrus Cronister and William Cole; the elders, George Minemire and William Cole; the deacons, Isaac Beck and Isaiah Beck.

Half-Moon Grange, No. 290.—On Friday evening, June 19, 1874, Deputy Rhone organized a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Half-Moon township, near Stormstown, with the following officers: Master, J. A. Hunter; Overseer, Isaac Beck; Lecturer, A. T. Gray; Steward, Jackson Thompson; Assistant Steward, Jacob Beck; Treas., Isaiah Beck; Sec., Jeremiah Way; Chaplain, Michael Rider; Gate-Keeper, Joseph Rumberger; Ceres, Miss Sallie Cross; Pomona, Emeline Beck; Flora, Mrs. Ellen Gates; Stewardess, Mrs. Mary Rumberger. Regular meetings have always been held in the Centennial school-house. The membership in September, 1881, was forty, and the officers, J. A. Hunter, M.; Isaiah Beck, O.; J. W. Miller, L.; — Johnson, Sec.; Isaac Beck, Treas.; Martin Gates, Steward; J. N. Gray, A. S.; Isaac Wrye, chaplain.

Schools.—One of the first schools taught in Half-Moon valley was held in the old Quaker Meeting building that stood in the Quaker burying-ground. The scholars in attendance were children of Quaker families, and as the church was erected about the year 1800, it is fair to suppose that the school entered upon its history then. From that time to this the Quakers have maintained in Half-Moon a school of their own with more or less regularity, using now for that purpose the structure now occupying the church-lot, and itself originally a church. Thomas Moore is spoken of as one of the earliest teachers in Half-Moon. In some things he was eccentric, albeit an excellent instructor. Upon the opening of the school term it pleased him to lay a broom upon the school-room floor at the threshold, and then observing who of the scholars would pick it up, would commend them as model youths, and of the girls would utter the prophecy that they would surely make good housekeepers and excellent wives. He taught in a house near the Friends' log church, and likewise near where Thomas Gray lives. It is known that he held a school in Stormstown in 1808, upon the present site of the village tavern. The village school-house was soon afterwards moved to where the present house stands. In it, about 1812, Zachariah Shugert and Jacob Way were teachers. In 1826, Aaron Shugert was a teacher at Centre Line, and about 1830, Barton Hastings and a Mr. Hubbard were among the prominent teachers in the valley. Hubbard is remembered as a strict disciplinarian, much given to teaching his pupils the forms of etiquette, but the extent to which he sought to carry his theories awakened considerable protest. Cyrus Cronister says he went to school in 1814 to John Yoder, who taught an English and German school in Christley King's brick house.

Village of Stormstown.—Stormstown lies in Half-Moon valley, on the highway passing between

Belleville and Tyrone. The stage road is now but a quiet thoroughfare, and then, too, a disastrous fire in 1867 swept away the entire business part of the town, and gave it a blow from which it has never recovered. The present village tract is said to have occupied in part a farm owned by Jacob Storm, who bought out Jacob Taylor, who came from Chester County in 1799, and a store-keeper near Stormtown in 1800. Storm came to the locality about 1800, and conceiving the locality to be a favorable one for the founding of a village, caused a portion of his land to be laid out in lots, and to the embryo town gave the name of Stormtown. Later on an addition of lots was made, and upon that addition was bestowed the name of Walkerville. Abraham Elder had located on the property now owned and occupied by John A. Hunter, and having already established a tavern, distillery, grist-mill, and saw-mill hard by, furnished, as it seemed to Storm, a healthy start for the proposed village. According to the best obtainable information, Jacob Lebo was the first store-keeper, but about him or Jacob Storm, the founder of the village, not much is now known. William Smith, who was probably the second store-keeper, is better remembered, although he moved away from the place when the oldest of the present generation of residents were youths. Abraham Elder's tavern was a stopping-place for a large volume of travel passing toward and from Pittsburgh, but according to all accounts he must have given up tavern-keeping about 1810. To supply the place thus made vacant, Benjamin Way established an inn upon the lot now occupied by Bidle's tavern, and after him the place was carried on by his son Jacob.

The first village blacksmith of whom there appears to be any recollection was Edward Webb, who carried on the smithy until 1822, when he was bought out by John G. Hartswick, who in that year came to Stormtown from Penn's valley. Mr. Hartswick was born in Penn's valley in 1793, and, after reaching man's estate, worked at the trade of blacksmithing at Centre Furnace until his father's death, in 1821. Mr. Hartswick's father came to America from Prussia in 1787. He was a skillful mechanic, and is said to have assisted in the manufacture of the first electric apparatus used by Benjamin Franklin. He came to Centre County with Gen. Patton, and for a time made door-locks at Centre Furnace. He was accidentally killed in the fall of 1821. John G. Hartswick's blacksmith-shop in Stormtown stood upon the site of the present shop of Jacob Lever, and where he worked until 1865. He died in Stormtown in 1871. Jacob Lever, now the village blacksmith, learned his trade in Phillipsburg (where his father was an early settler) in 1844, and in 1856 made a location in Stormtown. John Griffin, a wagon-maker, came to the vicinity of Stormtown from Huntingdon County in 1818, and opened a shop on the place now occupied by William L. Wilson. He

brought eleven children with him, and of the eleven the living now number six. One of them, Joseph Griffin, now living in Stormtown, learned the shoe-making trade in Stormtown with John A. Bailey in 1832, and made the first pair of pegged shoes ever manufactured in the village. Mr. Griffin worked steadily at the bench until 1880. John Griffin, his father, followed the business of wagon-making at Stormtown until his death in 1850.

Among others of the earliest residents of Stormtown now called to mind were Thomas Barlow, justice of the peace and a weaver; Jonathan McDowell, a shoemaker; William Leighty, tanner and tavern-keeper; John Blair, chair-maker and postmaster; Henry Adams, a store-keeper; and Isaac Lambourne, a potter. Ephraim, his brother, joined him in 1836. Ephraim died in 1853. Dr. George B. Engles, living just out of the village, was the first physician to locate in the neighborhood. He practiced at and about Stormtown for perhaps forty years, until his death in 1860. Until about 1840 he was the only resident physician in that section of the country, and rode over hill and dale for many miles around to look after his many patients. About 1840, Dr. James McKee, a native of Ireland and a graduate of the University at Edinburgh, in Scotland, located at Stormtown at the lower end of the village. He died in 1877. About the time of Dr. McKee's arrival came also Dr. Ellis Green and Daniel Bates. Bates appeared upon the field as a dealer in clocks, and after closing out the clock business studied medicine with Dr. Green, whose partner he ultimately became. He is now living in retirement in Ferguson township. Green practiced in Belleville and later in Boston, where he died. Dr. Bates was store-keeper as well as doctor at Stormtown, and subsequently in Ohio acquired a handsome fortune in merchandising. Among other village physicians, brief mention may be made of Drs. Myers, Potter, Way, Swope, and Bullock. The present village doctor is Dr. Bigelow. Henry Adams, the store-keeper, was for many years identified with the business interests of Stormtown. He came to this country from Ireland in 1812, and after trading a while in Huntingdon County, opened a store in Stormtown, in 1827, upon the lot now occupied by George Luner's residence. Mr. Adams traded at Stormtown about all the time until his death, in 1876, although during the latter years of his life he did not care to take a very active part in business concerns.

In 1834, Gilbert Lloyd kept store at Stormtown, and later the traders included Roland Curtin & Son, Frank Johnston, and George P. Mattern. Mattern carried on also a pottery in connection with his store. John Blair, already referred to, was a chair-maker and the postmaster about 1825. He was accidentally killed at a raising about a mile from the village. The first postmaster was probably John Bell, of whom there is likewise a vague recollection that in addition

to his business as postmaster, he traded in a small way in pins, needles, and similar trifles. The successive occupants of the post-office from Bell's time may be thus named: John Blair, Henry Adams, John Griffin, William Meyers, S. S. Sellers, S. N. Hall, S. S. Sellers, James Perdue, H. S. Thompson, John Ward, and Hannah Hartwick. The office was known as Half-Moon until 1880, when it was changed to Stormstown, although not apparently in accordance with the popular desire. William Leighty, the tavern-keeper, was likewise a tanner and shoemaker. He did not retain the tavern-stand many years. Among his successors were George Glenn, Mr. Adleman, and William Copely. The stand has been occupied as a tavern since Benjamin Way's time, but there has been no licensed house there since George Mattern kept it in 1860. A tannery was set up in 1832 at Stormstown by Jesse Way, with whom Adam Rankin became associated in the enterprise. Jacob Daniels was the last proprietor, and tanned leather there until about 1863.

Stormstown was nearly destroyed by fire April 7, 1867, on Sunday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, an overheated stovepipe in the village tavern ignited that structure. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a little while twenty-six buildings were destroyed and sixteen families left homeless. East of the tavern-stand every house but three was burned. The entire business portion of the town, including three stores, tavern, and post-office, was swept away. It was a serious calamity, from which the village never fully recovered.

Loveville.—The hamlet known as Loveville, lying west from Half-Moon Run, was founded in 1855 by James Love. Mr. Love was a tailor in Philadelphia in 1832, and in that year set out for New Orleans, where he thought to find a more fruitful field of labor than the one in the Quaker City. *En route*, however, he was persuaded to tarry in Huntingdon County, Pa., where, in July, 1836, he met Gilbert L. Lloyd, then carrying on Hannah Furnace, in Centre County, as well as a store at Stormstown. Mr. Lloyd wanted a tailor at Stormstown, and pressed Love strongly to go over and establish himself as an adjunct to the Lloyd store. In 1839 he married one of the daughters of John Gray.

Mr. Love purchased the Hastings tract, now occupied in part by the site of Loveville. The Hastings tract joined Thomas Wilson's property, upon which the Moores had built, years before, a grist- and saw-mill. Mr. Love cleared up a farm, and having in 1855 built a store and purchased the old Moore mills, the foundation for a village was satisfactorily laid. Loveville post-office was established in 1867 as the successor of Centre Line post-office, and Ira Fisher appointed postmaster. Love carried on the store until 1867, when he sold out to Ira Fisher, but became repossessed of it in 1870, in which year he was also commissioned postmaster. In April, 1881, Mr.

Love removed to Huntingdon County. Rhoades & Smith bought the store business. S. Smith was commissioned postmaster in 1881. Centre Line post-office was established on the valley road about 1850, when Thomas McCulloch was commissioned postmaster. His successor was Thomas Wasson, and upon his resignation the office was transferred to Joseph B. Shugert, in Huntingdon County. Shugert's term ended, H. Bowman, of Half-Moon, was appointed, and in 1860, Cyrus Cronister became his successor. From Cronister the office passed to Loveville.

Deposits of Iron Ore, although long known to exist, were not known to abound in the quantity shown by later investigations. Mr. Love sold to a company of capitalists—Daniel Rhoads, of Bellefonte; R. H. Downing, William Helme, Wistar Morris, J. P. Jones, Israel Morris, and Morris, Wheeler & Co., of Philadelphia. Their purchase embraced about four hundred acres, for which they paid forty-four thousand dollars. Extensive improvements looking to mining upon an enlarged scale have already been effected at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, and according to the present outlook the results will be greatly satisfactory and profitable. About one hundred of the four hundred acres are supposed to be underlain with ore. The vein averages from ten to fifty feet deep, and in the analysis the yield is from forty-six to fifty-seven per cent. of iron. The company has constructed a siding at the line of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad, one and a half miles distant, and is thus within easy reaching distance of railway transportation.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barlow, Jacob Way, April 14, 1840; Jacob Pottsgrove, April 12, 1842; Jacob Way, April 15, 1845; Jacob Pottsgrove, March 16, 1847; Christian Buck, March 12, 1850; David H. Burket, March 16, 1852; John Way, Jr., March 13, 1855; John C. Gray, March 12, 1856; David H. Burket, March 17, 1857; H. H. Rothrock, March 12, 1861; David H. Burket, March 18, 1862; John H. Lever, April 4, 1864; J. B. Newcomer, March 21, 1868; J. H. Lever, March 22, 1869; I. H. Griffin, April 18, 1873; J. H. Lever, March 14, 1874; John H. Lever, March 21, 1879; John H. Lever, April 5, 1879.

School Directors.—1836, James B. Shugert, John Thompson, John Griffla, Jr., John H. Jones; 1837, Daniel Beck, Robert Elder; 1839, Jesse Richards, William Spencer; 1840, George B. Engles, A. W. Myers, William Patterson; 1841, David Adams, Elias Turner; 1842, Andrew Lee, Cyrus Cronister; 1843, John Harpster, John L. Gray; 1844, Daniel Bates, Elias Turner; 1845, S. McMonagles, William Walker; 1846, Robert Henderson, John L. Gray; 1847, Samuel Stice, Thomas Wilson, John Harpster; 1848, Samuel Stine, James Love; 1849, Robert Blakely, A. M. Elder; 1850, Daniel Beck, William Spencer; 1851, Thomas Wilson, James Love; 1852, P. B. Wilson, C. Marks; 1853, C. Buck, J. Pottsgrove; 1854, D. H. Burket, John Way, Jr.; 1855, William L. Wilson, A. M. Elder; 1856, A. Stepheus, Simon Sellers; 1857, Thomas M. Way, D. H. Burket; 1858, Joseph Beekhall, William Wilson; 1859, Isaac Way, A. Stepheus; 1860, D. H. Burket, Isaac Wolf; 1861, James Burdus, J. D. Engles; 1862, Isaac Beck, J. Thompson; 1863, D. H. Burket, James Ebbs, John W. Gray; 1864, William L. Wilson, J. D. Engles; 1865, Thomas Way, Henry Waite; 1866, J. B. Way, A. M. Elder; 1867, P. W. Burket, Thomas Way; 1868, Isaac Beck, Samuel Way; 1869, William Cole, Samuel Mattern; 1870, C. C. Way, S. Mattern; 1871, Jeremiah Way, Isaac Beck; 1872, W. L. Wilson, James Ebbs; 1873, C. C. Way, Henry Wart; 1874, T. Rupp, P. W. Burket; 1875, D. C. Love, Benjamin Beck; 1876, A. J. Thompson, J. A. Hunter; 1877, M. A. Elder, P. W. Burket; 1878, J. W. Noble, J. Beck; 1879, John W. Gray, Isaac Beck; 1880, W. C. Ayers, J. Way; 1881, Jacob Hicks, Isaac Beck.



John Thompson

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN THOMPSON.

John Thompson, father of the subject of this sketch (whose portrait appears in this work), was born in county Derry, in Ireland, and came to America when a young man, and found employment with a friend named Joseph Pyle, at or near London Grove, Chester Co., Pa., whose daughter Elizabeth he afterwards married. For this act the Friends dismissed her from the meeting, and her father, following the example set him by the body of which he was a member, disinherited his daughter for marrying the man of her choice.

Although struggling against the strong current of poverty, and the equally strong prejudice of the Friends, he and his young Quaker wife heroically braved the storm of persecution, and by honest industry became possessed of a small property. While they resided in Chester County a son was born to them, whom they named Andrew. While the child was still quite young, Mr. Thompson moved from that county, bringing his wife and child on horseback, while he walked by their side, and located on the farm now owned by A. J. Thompson and H. S. Thompson, in Half-Moon township.

Here Mr. Thompson commenced anew, and with that perseverance known only to the pioneers of this county, began the life of a farmer, having a yoke of oxen and one horse with which to do his farm-work. His nearest store and grist-mill were at Bellefonte, sixteen miles distant, to which place he went as often as necessity required. He was one of those hard-working, honest, industrious pioneers that knew nothing of the ways of getting property without labor. He soon became prominently identified with the interests of his township, and was honored with the office of justice of the peace. He was the father of eight children, seven of whom—Joseph, Rebecca, James, John, Sarah, Isabella, and Alice—were born in what is now Half-Moon township. Only two of these are now living,—Isabella and Alice. The former, now in her eightieth year, is a resident of Stormstown, and the latter, Alice, lives in Illinois.

John Thompson was the fifth child of John and Elizabeth Thompson, and was born May 13, 1798. When he was about nine years of age his father died, leaving a wife and eight children. Thomas Moore, a Friend, was appointed guardian, and took quite an interest in John, assisting him in many ways, so that he attained the equivalent of a common-school education. With all his spare moments applied to the study of such books as Moore could supply, and with his instruction and advice, young Thompson obtained quite a fund of knowledge, and laid the foundation of that ability and skill which afterwards made him the safe business counselor.

This, coupled with his inherited Irish wit and quick, shrewd sense, enabled him to fill well the many responsible positions to which he was called in after-life. Having inherited his parents' qualities for thrift and industry, he never lost an opportunity of turning an honest penny, and with the industry and economy characteristic of his whole life he obtained a competence for himself and family.

He was married, Sept. 21, 1818, to Miss Lydia Blake, of Chester County, Pa. From this union were born twelve children,—eight sons and four daughters. Seven sons and two daughters are still living and filling honorable and responsible positions in society.

Mr. Thompson was born on the farm where he died. At a suitable time he began the purchase of the old homestead by shares as his brothers and sisters became of age, and in a few years became possessor of the whole property, which he owned at his death. He was not, in the broad sense of the term, a politician; yet as a good citizen he took an active part in the affairs of his township and county, and in the fall of 1839 was honored by an election to the office of sheriff of Centre County, which office he filled with credit to himself and profit to the county. He was a patriot, loving his country, and in every proper way seeking to advance her interests. He was intensely anti-slavery in his convictions, and sympathized with his country in the late civil war. He was strictly temperate himself, and was bitterly opposed to the traffic in strong drink. He was a candidate for State senator during the Maine law excitement, that he might lend his influence to the cause of humanity.

He was always a moral, upright, honest man, whom all his neighbors trusted. In his later years he made a public profession of Christianity, and was virtually a member of the Society of Friends, in which faith he died. His hand was ever open to the wants of the poor and needy. No man ever left his house hungry. He loved God's Word, and was a faithful and diligent student of it. His house was the home for the clergy of all denominations. His influence was always on the side of good order, of honesty, and fair dealing. He was frank and open in all his ways, and thus had many warm personal friends. For those who differed from him in opinion he had the broadest charity. Honest and sincere in his own opinions, he was willing to accord the same candor to others. He was fond of his home, and, unlike many others, was never so unhappy as when the demands of business compelled him to leave it. He was a kind father, tender-hearted toward his children, entering into their sorrows and planning for their welfare. He taught them by example, as well as by precept, to love God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. He was plain, simple, and unostentatious in his habits, economical without being penurious, sincere without being dogmatic, frank and yet prudent, and died as he had lived, a man who loved God and his fellow-man.

His death, the result of heart-disease, occurred Jan. 22, 1876. He was lamented not only by his own immediate family, who were now doubly bereft, but by the community at large, in which he had led an exemplary life. "God's finger touched him, and he slept."

"There is no Death : What seems so is transition ;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

CHAPTER LXXII.

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

HARRIS occupies a place on the southern border of the county, with College on the north, Huntingdon County on the south, Potter on the east, Ferguson township and Huntingdon County on the west. Its population in 1880 was nine hundred and forty-two, whereof the village of Boalsburg contained three hundred and twenty-nine.

Surveys, Settlers, Etc.—The arable portion of Harris township was taken up principally by war-rants belonging to Reuben Haines surveyed in 1767, running from Gen. Potter's land west of the manor of Nottingham. The major part of the early settlements were made in that part of the original township now constituting the township of College. The erection of the latter in 1875 curtailed Harris of considerable territory. One of the earliest settlers and one of the most distinguished, as well as self-sacrificing to the interests of his fellow-creatures, was the Rev. William Stuart. He was a native of Ireland, born in a small village near Londonderry, in the county of Donegal, on the 18th of July, 1759. At the age of seventeen he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Delaware, and immediately engaged in school-teaching, which he continued for a considerable length of time. The feelings which he experienced relative to the spiritual welfare of his fellow-beings induced him to turn his attention to the ministry. After going through a preparatory course of studies at Newark Academy, he entered Dickinson College, then under the presidency of Dr. Nisbit, and graduated therefrom in 1795.

In 1801 he visited the precincts of the Huntingdon Presbytery as a candidate, and preached to the congregations of the East Penn's valley, Sinking Creek, and Spring Creek churches, to which he subsequently received a call to become their pastor. He accepted their call, and was ordained as a pastor of these congregations by the Huntingdon Presbytery Oct. 6, 1801. The following year, concluding to take up his residence in Harris township, he purchased of Henry Falls one hundred and forty-five acres of land (where John Leech now lives), to the cultivation of which he devoted much of his time when not engaged in

pastoral labors. In 1804 he severed his connection with the East Penn's valley congregation, and divided his time equally with the Spring Creek and Sinking Creek congregations. He continued to serve the latter charges for a consecutive period of thirty-three years, having in the mean time endeared himself within the hearts of his Christian friends, and it was with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret that they were obliged to submit themselves to his resignation as their pastor, which was an involuntary act on his part, and owing to his being kicked by a vicious horse, and receiving a fractured leg, which incapacitated him from all further pastoral duties. He was at this time in his seventy-sixth year. He continued to reside within the bounds of his former charge. For some years previous to his death he became afflicted with deafness and partially lost his eyesight. On the 20th of March, 1848, he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, from the effects of which he steadily declined, and finally resigned himself to the care of his Maker on the 30th of March, 1848, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His remains lie buried in the graveyard of the Sinking Creek Presbyterian Church at Centre Hill.

It is said that he committed to memory all his public exercises and did nothing extemporaneously. During the long time that he served the Lord, he missed his Sabbath appointments but twice.

An incident which strikingly illustrates the zeal and determination which marked his character occurred one Sabbath as he was on his way to fulfill an appointment. Meeting with a stream which lay between him and his point of destination, he found it so swollen by recent rains as to cut off all communication with the opposite side, but, nothing daunted, he resolutely urged his horse into the surging waters, and by forcing him to swim, he, at the risk of his life, safely made his way across, and thus was enabled to keep his appointment. His family consisted of only two children, David and Isabella. The latter married Dr. Hugh Montgomery; David married Martha, a daughter of Col. James Johnson, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are still living. David is also yet living, though at an advanced age, and one of the representative citizens of the quiet village of Boalsburg. Mrs. Stuart, the minister's widow, died June 4, 1848.

Jacob Jack died in Harris township (then Potter) in 1812. He was the father of Michael Jack and Mrs. Eve McFadden. Among his grandchildren were Jacob and James McFadden, Elizabeth Meredith, Margaret, Catherine, Ann, and Jane McFadden, Jacob, John, Samuel, James, and Mary Jack.

Michael Jack came up with his brother-in-law, Alexander Dunlap, from Lancaster County, about the year 1789, and purchased of Reuben Haines the lands now owned by William McFarlane, B. Stem, and George Jack, Esq. He served a short time in the Revolutionary war at its close. In 1791 he built a

grist-mill a mile or so east of the site of Boalsburg, near what is now McFarlane Mill. He also carried on a distillery. He had twelve children, two of whom were born in Lancaster County. His youngest, George Jack, Esq., is still living at Boalsburg, aged eighty years. Michael Jack died in the fall of 1829. His other children were John, Jacob, who died before his father; Samuel, Michael, David, Susanna, married to Jeremiah Culbertson; Catherine, married to Samuel Wilson; Mary, married to John Wasson; Nancy, married to Judge Boal.

James Watson also settled in Harris (then Potter) as early as 1789; died in the spring of 1822. Among his children were John, Thomas, William, Lot, Robert, Joseph, Mrs. Ann Irvin, Mrs. Margaret Johnston, Elizabeth Riddle, Eleanor, Nelly, Hannah Campbell, who died before her father, leaving a son, James Watson Campbell.

The land now owned by the venerable Robert Galbraith was a great many years ago known as the "Banks of Jordan," deriving its name from Benjamin and John Potter Jordan, who in 1787 owned that tract, containing one hundred and sixty-five acres. In the latter part of the same year they disposed of it to William Young for the sum of ninety pounds. During the thirteen years following it increased wonderfully in value. On the 16th day of May, 1800, Young sold it to James Galbraith for six hundred and twenty pounds, who settled upon it the same year.

Robert Galbraith, the father of James, was a native of Scotland, and at a very early period settled in what is now Huntingdon County. He was a man of some prominence, as the records show that on the 23d November, 1787, he was commissioned president of the County Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court.

James Galbraith had a family of nine children,—six sons and three daughters,—of whom three of the sons are living,—Bertram, at Bellefonte, aged sixty-five; William, aged seventy; and Robert, aged eighty-four;—the latter probably the oldest man in Penn's valley.

Robert, who resides upon the old place, was married to Rebecca Hershberger. James McFarlane came from Mifflin County about 1818, and settled on Slab Cabin Branch, where W. H. Miller lives. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and at one time was taken prisoner by the Hessians, at Fort Washington, and, being a blacksmith, was obliged to manufacture axes for the British. Shortly before the close of the war he was released. He afterwards rose to the rank of colonel of militia.

James had two sons, William and Robert. The latter lives at Bellefonte. William is engaged in the occupation of milling, and resides on land purchased of J. B. McWilliams. The mill situated near his dwelling was built about 1828 by Samuel Wilson.

James Larimer, of Bucks County, settled in what is now Harris township. He was one of four brothers,

all of whom came West in company, looking for new homes, but of the four only James found a home in Centre County. On the State road, known as the Lancaster and Pittsburgh road (in what is now Benner), Hugh Conley had the previous year put up a tavern at what was known as Logan's Camp. James Larimer's place of settlement is now known as the Myers' property. In 1787 he married one of Samuel McClanahan's daughters, and moved after a while to Ferguson township, where he died in 1829. Of his eleven children, all settled in Centre County. James, Jr., settling in Benner, had nine children, of whom four are now living. Two of his sons are Hon. J. G. Larimer and A. V. Larimer.

Prominently identified with the early settlements was Barnabas Hasson, who in 1800 settled on Cedar Creek. He had three sons and one daughter. One of his sons, John, in after-years attained a prominent position in public affairs, serving three years as a member of the Legislature. He was at one time associate judge. Other old settlers were Isaac Temple, who lived where B. F. Brown now lives; David Barr, who a short time after the Revolution settled upon lands one mile west of Boalsburg, now occupied by Hoy; Adam Miller, who has a living representative in the person of William H. Miller; Daniel Mosser, who first located near what is known as Shingletown; Jacob Sparr, who died a few years ago at the advanced age of ninety-three, and whose sons still farm the old place; Fergus Potter, who came with the Rev. William Stuart, and settled upon the farm adjoining. He held many township offices, and left a long line of descendants.

Henry Meyer's ancestors were natives of Germany. He was born in Lebanon County, and in 1820 came to Harris township, and engaged in farming, having purchased land of Crouch and Jordan. He had six children, of whom only two are living,—Jacob and Henry, the former at Linden Hall and the latter at the old homestead. He married Catharine Hoffer, who died June 19, 1878, and had eight children, all living.

Linden Hall is a small collection of dwellings about two miles north of Boalsburg. It contains one store and post-office, and one church (Evangelical), built about 1850, of which the Rev. George Hunter is pastor. The postmaster is Daniel Hess, who is also store-keeper.

Shingletown is a quiet and peaceful little village of about twenty or twenty-five houses, near the mountain, which towers heavenward, looking over the valley and up and down as far as the eye can reach over the level fields. This town had many years ago a grist-mill and still-house, and at the time all was merriment, and the town was in a flourishing condition. But in the year 1844 a fire consumed both, which was a death-stroke to the place. But it still boasts of a saw-mill and a beautiful stream, which abounds in the speckled beauties. The Shingle-

towners take a great pride in their town, which other places of greater importance would do well to imitate, and that is, it is a strictly temperate town, at least they tell us so. It has a hotel called the Bush House, although it does not entertain travelers. In this house Messrs. Philips & Glasgow, from the Loop, have opened an auction-store. It has also a good school-house, which accommodates the children of the town and country. Religious services are also held in the same building, the town not being blessed with a regular church edifice. The town is well represented in the different trades. A Mr. Shingle erected the first building in the place, in 1820, which still remains.

The oldest resident was Mr. Fox, who, at the age of ninety-two, walked frequently to Bellefonte, and returned on the same day, a distance of twenty-eight miles. It was also the residence of Hon. John Hasson, one of the first men to urge the project of a railroad through Penn's valley.

Victoria Grange was organized March 10, 1874. Master, George W. Campbell; Overseer, John H. Keller; Lecturer, George R. Baker; Steward, Daniel R. Wieland; Assistant Steward, Henry Swab; Chaplain, R. H. Potter; Treasurer, Christian Dale; Secretary, M. L. Sellers; Gate-keeper, Jerry Dressler; Ceres, Mrs. M. N. Potter; Pomona, Sallie E. Keller; Flora, E. M. Campbell; Lady Assistant Steward, L. M. Baker.

Boalsburg.—Springfield, now Boalsburg, was laid out by Andrew Stroup, Dec. 10, 1810, of Mifflin County, and his plan is duly recorded in that name, originating from the large spring in its immediate locality.

The appearance of the village in the year 1811, as described to the writer by George Jack, Esq., was "one house upon the site of George B. Jack's store, one situated where the academy building now is, one near to where Stover's store is, and a tavern that stood where David Sparr lives." It was kept by David Boal. The latter was afterwards succeeded as landlord by Jeremiah Culbertson, who died in 1832. The building was afterwards converted into a store, and for a number of years kept by John Bell. It was eventually demolished in 1870.

Until the year 1820 the village was known by the local name of Springfield. In 1820 a post-office was established, and the name of Boalsburg adopted, in honor of David Boal, Esq., at that time a much respected and highly influential citizen of the place, who laid out an addition to the town in 1832. The first postmaster was Col. John Hasson. His successor was James Huey, who was followed by Charles Rainey. Rainey retained the office for a great many years. He gave place to the venerable George Jack, who served in the capacity for the period of twenty years. The present postmaster is James P. Stuart.

One of the first storekeepers was Mr. Petrikin, of Bellefonte. In 1818, Col. James Johnson opened a

store, and the following year erected the substantial building now occupied by S. H. Stover, which he used as a tavern. The date of the year in which it was built can be seen cut in a stone over the main entrance. Another early store-keeper was John Jack. The first school-house was built about the time the town was laid out. It stood upon the lot now owned by Sarah Johnson. The first teacher was Thomas Evans, who was of Quaker descent, and who for some unexplained reason was dubbed "captain." He is spoken of as having been a man of excellent learning, and as having written a great many deeds of transfer of property that took place in his time. He had formerly been in the employ of Gen. Philip Benner. Hans Smith, George Wasson, and William Smith (the latter being better known as "Billy") also taught in the old school-house.

Among those that settled in Boalsburg in the early days of its existence were the Shenebargers, Prices, Patrick Mooney, Barney Riley, and others, who were mostly Irish Presbyterians.

Boalsburg Academy.—The project of establishing an academy at Boalsburg was originated by Rev. Peter Fisher, Hon. George Boal, Henry Keller, and George Jack, and through the generous efforts of these men, seconded by other liberal citizens of the town and vicinity, the undertaking was successfully accomplished. Money was raised by stock subscriptions of twenty-five dollar shares, and a two-story frame building was erected in 1853, the upper room of which was designed for the use of a school, the lower for a place of worship. The first instructor was Mr. J. G. Austin, who had taught one or two sessions in a private house prior to the erection of the academy building. He remained several years, and while in his charge the institution was in a prosperous condition, having enrolled some sessions from seventy-five to eighty students. But the prosperity of this school also was seriously interrupted during the war; the patriotism of both the teacher and a number of the students proving too strong for the allurements of classical studies, they enlisted and entered the army. Mr. James Patterson, who received a captain's commission, had been in charge. It may be proper in this place to state that the teachers of the county had been well represented in the army. Mr. Holahan, in his report for 1864, states that about seventy per cent. of the usual number of male teachers had from time to time entered the army.

Under the principalship of Mr. George W. Leshner, who was one of the successors of Capt. Patterson, the school regained its former standing. Among the other leading teachers who had charge at different times were Theophilus Weaver, D. M. Wolfe, and Fleisher. Among the scholars may be mentioned Gen. James S. Brisbin, of the regular army, who became Gen. Custer's successor; Hon. John H. Stover, member of Congress in 1868 from Missouri; Col. B. F. Fisher, chief of the Signal Corps of the Army of the

Potomac during the Rebellion, and now a member of the Philadelphia bar; and George J. Boal, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of Iowa City, Iowa. During the last term the attendance of pupils averaged twenty-five; the principal in charge was Professor Vonada; the trustees are George Jack and C. P. W. Fisher. The building is now used for public school purposes.

Dec. 14, 1874, BOALSBURG LODGE, No. 894, I. O. O. F., was organized, and the following officers were chosen: John Myers, N. G.; Israel J. Condo, V. G.; Thomas McCormick, Sec.; Frank Taylor, Asst. Sec.; S. F. Ishler, Treas. The lodge at that time had about twenty-one members, and held their meetings in Daniel Kimport's hall. They now have about twenty-eight members in good standing, and meet in Adam Hess's building, which they have leased for five years. The present officers are D. C. Gingerich, N. G.; John Carper, V. G.; Daniel W. Myers, Sec.; C. J. Stem, Asst. Sec.; S. F. Ishler, Treas.

Boalsburg is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of Penn's valley, near Tussey Mountain. It is twelve miles distant from Bellefonte, and within a mile and a half of the line of the contemplated Lewisburg Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad. Just south of the village are the renowned "Seven Mountains," covered by dense forests, and abounding with deer. The aspect of Boalsburg at the present time as compared with its early existence, shows a marked improvement for a village of that class. Some of the present business men are S. H. Stover, hotel and store; George B. Jack, general merchandise; J. Price, confectioner; I. J. Condo & Brother, blacksmiths; Isaac Womer, saddler; L. C. Bricker, shoemaker; Emanuel Wolf, hotel; Daniel Mosser, tanner. The physicians are C. P. W. Fisher and John F. Woods. There have been no licensed taverns in the village for a great many years, to which fact it probably owes the major part of its tranquillity and prosperity.

The man most prominently identified with the interests of Boalsburg in former years, and who lived to enjoy the success of his efforts and untiring labors, was David Boal, Esq. He was born in Ireland, and in early life emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia. He started at once for the central part of the State, and located at what is now Boalsburg. He had one son, Hon. George Boal, who was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, July 16, 1796, and came with his father to this country in 1798. He connected himself with the Presbyterian Church when quite young, and was universally respected for his religious character and integrity. In May, 1835, he was installed elder of the church, and served with his father. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and from April 22, 1846, to April 28, 1851, was associate judge of the county. In politics he acted with the Democratic party until the Ameri-

can party was formed, when he became its active supporter, and subsequently of the Republican party. He died July 8, 1867. His children were Mrs. Susan Forster; Mrs. Nancy Y. Clark; David C. Boal, Esq., deceased, of the Bellefonte bar; Capt. John Boal, who was killed in North Carolina in 1865; George J.; James W.; Mary, married to Thomas Dale; Elizabeth M., married to John I. Thompson; and Robert H. Boal. Judge Boal's first wife was Miss Nancy Jack, who died in 1843, and his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, formerly Miss Williams. George J. Boal, Esq., is a prominent lawyer in Iowa.

One of the early residents of Boalsburg was William Price, a native of Delaware, who came to Centre County in 1810, and married a daughter of William McClaskey, near Potter's Mills. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Boalsburg, and engaged in the business of shoemaking, which calling he followed until his death, which occurred at Boalsburg in 1861. Those of his children who are now living are Mrs. B. Waddle, James Price, at present keeping store at Boalsburg, and Mrs. Sarah Boozer, of Mifflin County.

John Wasson, who was a carpenter by trade, came from Chester County, and settled at Boalsburg in 1810. He married a daughter of Michael Jack in 1814. He continued a resident of the village until 1825, when he moved to near where Lemont now is. He died there in 1857; his wife died at the same place eight years later. He had seven children, of whom six are living. One of his sons is J. U. Wasson, of Patton township. Ellen Mattern, of the same place, is one of his daughters.

Most of the old residents of Boalsburg still retain within their memory the once well-known figure of Barney Riley. Barney was a native of Ireland, and about 1800, or perhaps earlier, settled at Boalsburg, upon the place now occupied by Alexander Everhart. It is said of him that while yet young he became tired of the scenes of his childhood, and ran away from the shores of his native land to seek his fortune in America. He at one time taught school in the old school-house at Boalsburg. His only living descendant is Mrs. Rankin, a granddaughter, living at Boalsburg.

Patrick Mooney, also a native of Ireland, came about the same time as Riley, and settled very near him. Nothing further could be learned of his antecedents, his descendants having long ago died, or otherwise passed from this locality.

Robert Potter at an early day came to Boalsburg, and for a long time lived a near neighbor to Riley. George Shenebarger, a German, and probably one of the first of that nationality to settle here, bought lots of Stroup, shortly after the laying out of the town. He became quite prominent in later years, and held several township offices. He had two sons and two daughters, one of the latter being the wife of David Keller.

A military organization styling themselves the "Spring Creek Phalanx" was in vogue about fifty

years ago, most of its members being residents of Boalsburg and vicinity. It had some sixty or seventy members, and flourished amazingly for a time. It was created for the purpose of obviating the necessity of its members serving in the militia. The original captain was Gen. Irvin, who afterwards was succeeded by George Boal. Thomas Patton was the lieutenant.

John I. Mooney was killed in Newark, Ohio, by being run over by a train of cars in March, 1877. Mr. Mooney was formerly a citizen of Centre County, and a brother of the late Mrs. Mary Laurimore, of Pleasant Gap. He was born in Boalsburg, and was a classmate of Gen. James Irvin, having been named for the general's father, John Irvin. He was eighty-one years old at the time of his death, and the father of four daughters, but he never had any sons. His brother, Samuel Mooney, was killed by the cars on the Allegheny Railroad in Clarion County one year ago, at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Mooney, when quite a boy, helped a man named John Rockey to grub and clear the land for the erection of the first furnace put up by the father of Governor Curtin.

George Murray, a native of Bucks County, accompanied his father, Levi Murray, and settled upon Nittany Mountain, in Potter township. Arriving at a proper age he was apprenticed to learn the art of wagon-making, at which he employed himself until the outbreak of the war of 1812. During that eventful epoch he served with commendable valor. After the close of the war he settled in what is now College township, and plied his old trade of wagon-maker. He left many descendants, notable among them is W. A. Murray, Esq., now a much respected and public-spirited citizen of Boalsburg. In 1878, W. A. Murray was chosen by his constituents as their representative in the State Legislature, which trust he so faithfully fulfilled that he is now (1881) serving his second term in that capacity. He is also secretary of the school board of directors.

St. John's Reformed Church.—The above body was organized in the year 1822, one of the leading spirits in conducting its temporal affairs being Henry Meyer. Meetings were at first held in an old school building at Oak Hall, which was used as their place of worship until 1825, when they, in conjunction with the Lutherans, built a substantial stone church, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 6th day of June, 1825. The dedication of the church took place on the 4th of August, 1827, the Rev. Yost H. Fries officiating. In the early part of the year 1861, the Reformed congregation had grown to such a flourishing condition as justified them in entertaining views, of establishing themselves independent of the Lutherans. Satisfactory arrangements were concluded whereby their interests in the old church were disposed of to the latter denomination. A plot of land was purchased of George Shenoberger, and the corner-stone of the present edifice was

laid Aug. 11, 1861, and the church dedicated in May, 1862. Rev. Charles Leinbach preached the dedicatory sermon. The cost of the building was about seven thousand dollars. The congregation at present embraces about one hundred and seventy-five communicants. The elders are Jacob Meyer and Henry Meyer; deacons, Dr. C. P. W. Fisher, Calvin Meyer, Philip Wirtz, and John H. Weber. The trustees are Henry Meyer and James Osman.

In October, 1868, a fine organ was added to the church at an expense of twenty-two hundred dollars. Its introduction was attended by a sad event, as the following recital will show. Arrangements had been made to dedicate the organ on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1868. On the Saturday evening previous religious services were held. Mr. George Meyer presided at the organ, he being mainly instrumental in its procuring, and contributed largely towards defraying the costs. He appeared supremely happy, like one whose one aim in life had been accomplished. Upon that memorable evening as he sat before the organ, its beautiful strains of sacred music rising and swelling in harmonious accord, the opening hymn had been given out and sung, the pastor arose to offer the opening prayer; but few words had been pronounced, when an unusual commotion was observed in the organ gallery, which put a sudden stop to the religious services. To the consternation of the congregation, it was discovered that the organist, Mr. Meyer, had dropped dead from his seat, stricken down, as it were, in the very heyday of his happiness. The cause of his death was heart-disease. The organ was dedicated the next day. The dedicatory sermons were preached by the Revs. B. F. Schenck, D.D., and P. S. Fisher, the former discoursing in the English language, and the latter in the German.

In the month of July, 1873, a severe storm visited Boalsburg and vicinity, which partly unroofed the church building. The damage was immediately repaired at an expense of about one thousand dollars, and the church reopened for divine worship about Christmas of the same year. The present pastor is the Rev. W. H. Groh, who has labored continuously since 1857. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pa., and of the theological seminary formerly located at Mercersburg, but now of Lancaster, Pa. He has four congregations within his charge, namely, those of Pine Hall, Pine Grove, Houserville, and Boalsburg.

The Lutheran Congregation of Boalsburg was formed in the year 1825, when, as before stated, they united with the German Reformed congregation, and built a stone church, which they continued to use until the year 1868, when it was torn down and the present edifice erected in its stead.

The first pastor of the old church was the Rev. J. T. Abele. The building committee of the new church was S. H. Stover and Philip Shenoberger. The latter died before the church was finished, and George

Shenebarger was appointed to fill the vacancy. The cost of the building was nine thousand dollars. The present elders are Jacob Condo and Henry Dale; deacons, John Fortney and Henry Houtz. The officiating pastor is the Rev. Mr. Youtze.

The Methodist Church at Boalsburg was organized about 1832. Among the first members were George Jack, David Jack and wife, Ezra Brisbin and wife, Mrs. Jeremiah Culberson and daughter, and J. Doll and wife. The Revs. Mr. Ellis and James Sanks, who were on the circuit in 1832, were zealous and faithful promoters of the church, which, though never strong in numbers, was generally in a flourishing condition. The present meeting-house was built in 1833, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. The present congregation contains but few members, it having suffered considerably by death and removals. The present steward is George Jack, Esq. The pastor is the Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall.

A small congregation of Presbyterians meet for divine worship in the academy building, in the room formerly used by the Seceders. The pastor is the Rev. Mr. Hammil.

Burial-Places.—The oldest burial-place in the township is the one located on what was in years gone by known as Benner's Hill, near the roadside leading from Boalsburg to the Old Fort. The land is now owned by D. Musser. Its first days date back to the days of Gen. Potter. He donated for burial purposes an acre of land. Although it was in general use for a great many years, and undoubtedly holds the remains of the greater part of the old settlers, but very few stones remain to mark the graves. Those still to be seen are the Jacks and Culbertsons. At an early date Reuben Haines gave an acre of land to be used for meeting-house for the Friends and for burial purposes. It was part of the land now owned by B. Stein, and was used for some time by the Friends for the burial of their dead, but owing to a lack of sufficient strength of numbers, the meeting-house was never built. All traces of the spot have long since disappeared, as the plow for a number of years has turned up the ground, and the bones of the few Quakers buried there have long ago mingled with the earth.

Schools.—Vivid recollections of the old log school-house at Rock Hill, built in 1802, are still retained within the memories of a few of the older citizens of the township. Light from the outer world was admitted through small panes of glass set side by side, and extending the whole length of the sides of the building. Sufficient warmth was obtained from an immense fireplace, upon whose hearth during the cold winter days immense logs of wood crackled and blazed, sending out grateful glows of warmth. On extremely cold days the services of an old stove were brought into use to blend its heat with that of the fireplace in infusing warmth into the shivering forms of the scholars as they reached the school from their

long tramp through the cold and snow, many of them coming three and four miles. Those attending the above school were members of the Irwin, Jack, Potter, Galbraith, Laurimore, Rankin, and Hastings families.

The first teacher of whom any definite note is made was William Smith, Sr.; others were G. Whyncoop, John Brisbin (who taught in 1809), James Dunn, and William Keatly, Esq. The system or practice of barring out the teacher was a custom regularly carried out by the scholars at least once a term, and particularly careful preparations were made to carry it into effect in the case of an unpopular or unusually severe teacher. Mr. Robert Galbraith, who to-day is probably the oldest living male resident of Penn's valley, remembers with remarkable clearness the many various modes resorted to to compel the disciplinarians of the early days to come to the terms of the pupils. The method usually resorted to was to choose an opportune moment, generally during the time the teacher was partaking of his noonday meal, and with a plentiful supply of nails and hammers securely fasten the door and windows upon the inside, and then intrenching themselves within await his coming. The result usually was in favor of the scholars, who, for the balance of the term, generally had things their own way.

Harris township at present contains six schools, three of which at Boalsburg are graded. The teachers for the term of 1881-82 were: Rock Hill school, A. C. Ripka; Walnut Grove, Fergus Potter; Shingletown, J. H. Jacobs. The school at Boalsburg is divided into three departments, of which Professor Henry Keller has charge of the first grade, George W. Williams of the second, and Miss Florence Riley of the third. The term usually lasts about five months, for which the teachers receive a monthly compensation of thirty dollars, with exception of the primary school, the teacher of which receives twenty-five. The total average attendance of pupils in all the schools averages two hundred and ten.

Taverns.—The first tavern in the township was probably the old stone building built by William Irwin, at what date is not precisely known. It was located upon the public road about two miles east of Boalsburg. The first landlord was James Newell, who is spoken of as having been a great favorite with the traveling public, and who reigned supreme as Boniface for a great many years. His successor was James Watson, who afterwards removed to Bellefonte.

Of the early physicians nothing could be learned but the names of a few. They were Dr. Wolf, Dr. Fahnestock, and Dr. Coverly. An old German physician is also remembered, who boarded with George Shenebarger the elder, and had a particular fondness for reckless driving.

Township Organization.—At the November session, 1834, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Pot-

ter, Ferguson, and Spring townships was presented and read, representing "that they labor under great inconvenience by the said township being so large that many of their citizens are deprived of the right of suffrage on account of the distance being so great to the place of holding elections. Also the supervisors of the highways have too many roads to make, that they are not able to get them made in good season, with many other inconveniences too tedious to mention, and the business of the township is too great for any of the township officers to attend to as it should be done, and praying the court to appoint commissioners to view and lay out a new township according to law, to be called — township, out of parts of the three aforesaid townships to be contained within the following bounds, viz.: Beginning at the Huntingdon County line in Ferguson township on Tussey Mountain, and running northward on the line between lands of Mrs. Rebecca Awl and Frederick Moyer, on the course of said line to the Patton township line; from thence in a straight line to Jacob Houser's fulling-mill; from said fulling-mill a southward course to the top of Nittany Mountain; thence along the top of said mountain in an eastward course, opposite a division line between the lands of Fergus Potter and Joseph Crozier; thence southward to the division line between lands of John Irvin and Jacob Hurst, and along said line to the Mifflin County line; thence along said line to the Huntingdon County line and place of beginning. Thereupon the court appointed Jacob Bollinger, Joseph F. Quay, and George Buchanan to view and make such division and alteration in the said townships to lay out a township if they should think proper. At the April sessions, 1835, the court thus decreed upon the viewers' report: The persons appointed at November sessions last past, made report to January sessions last that in pursuance of an order of court that they have struck off a new township from the western end of Potter, the eastern end of Ferguson, and the southern end of Spring townships, containing an area of about six miles square. Whereupon the court at April sessions, 1835, confirmed the same, and the township was named Harris, for the late James Harris, Esq.

The limits of Harris were materially contracted in 1875 by the elimination of the northern half of the township and its incorporation into the newly-formed township of College.

TAX-PAYERS OF HARRIS IN 1836.

Acres.	Acres.
Joshua and Jacob Awl..... 200	David Bond..... 110
Henry Allen, house and lot.....	George Bond..... 147
Robert Adams, shoemaker,	Jacob Bergtresser, millwright 145
house and lot.....	James Brown.....
Henry Allen, Jr.....	Mary Biddle, house and lot.....
Joseph Andrew.....	Samuel Brislin..... 200
Owen Austin.....	Daniel Balat, shoemaker.....
Charles Beech.....	William Brown..... 20
Jacob Barthold.....	James Blair.....
J. In Bond, carpenter.....	Ezra Brislin..... 148
Isaac Bailey, house and lot.....	Benjamin Bittner..... 283
John Bell, merchant, house	George Bond..... 290
and lot.....	William Bond..... 90
William Barr..... 250	James Bond.....
David Pat.....	William Butler.....

Acres.	Acres.
John Barrows, pump-borer,	Martin Houser..... 306
house and lot.....	Christian Hartschick, black-
William Blair.....	smith.....
Joseph Bling.....	John Hasson..... 165
P. C. Bruehl.....	Samuel Huey, tailor, house
J. G. Butler, clerk.....	and lot.....
John Blair, house and lot.....	Jacob Hurst, gentleman..... 20
Frederick B. Bond, mason.....	John Irvin, cooper, house
Samuel Blake, fuller.....	and lot.....
Philip Breen, house and lot.....	John Irvin, Sr., merchant,
Thomas L. Covelty, M.D.....	grist-mill, saw-mill..... 250
Susanna Culbertson.....	Gideon Irvin, merchant..... 145
David Cook.....	John Irvin, Jr., grist-mill, saw-
Peter Cook.....	mill, clover-mill.....
James Campbell, shoemaker.....	John W. Irvin..... 320
Henry Campbell, shoemaker.....	James Johnston, inn-keeper..... 50
John Cook.....	James Jamison, minister.....
John Crennet, Jr..... 50	Samuel Johnston, house and
Thomas Crawford.....	lot.....
William Cosgrove.....	David Jack..... 178
John Crenner, Sr.....	Jacob Johnstonbaugh..... 270
George Crenner, blacksmith.....	Margaret Johnston.....
Jonathan Creamer, black-	Jacob Jackson, shoemaker.....
smith, house and lot.....	George Jack, merchant, house
George Coble..... 96	and lot.....
George Coble, Jr.....	William Keasley.....
John Coble.....	Daniel Keasley.....
George Coninmiller, black-	Andrew Keller.....
smith..... 157	Henry Keller, clerk, house
Daniel Daulap, carpenter,	and lot.....
house and lot.....	John Keasley, blacksmith,
James Dale, saw-mill..... 164	house and lot.....
Elizabeth Dunsmore, house	Leonard Karner, saw-mill,
and lot.....	house and lot.....
Robert Dunsmore, carpenter.....	John Knapport..... 60
Cornelius Dale..... 380	Philip Kimple..... 200
Samuel Decker..... 120	Robert Kimple.....
Jacob Decker..... 120	Frederick Killgatter.....
Christian Dale, farmer..... 150	Henry Karner, house and lot.....
Henry Dale.....	John Keller, gentleman.....
Christian Dale, tanner, house	Ludwig Kurtz.....
and lot.....	James Kintport, miller.....
Thomas Davis.....	James Leech, cooper.....
Frederick Dunkle.....	Griffith Little..... 80
John Duffey.....	Peter Lush, millwright, house
James Dearmit, saddler.....	and lot.....
Michael Elhart.....	John Leathers.....
Peter Etter.....	Isaac Lytle, house and lot.....
John Etter..... 100	Thomas Longbaugh.....
James Everhart..... 112	William Mcker, wheelwright,
John Everhart, oil-mill, clo-	house and lot.....
ver-mill, saw-mill, foundry.....	Daniel Mcker.....
Samuel Everhart..... 240	Michael May, cooper, house
Eli Eckley.....	and lot.....
Lydia Engleman, house and	John McClellan, cabinet-ma-
lot.....	ker, house and lot.....
Dale Dale, miller, saw-mill,	Margaret Miller.....
carding-machine..... 50	Alex. McCormick.....
Michael Flesher, shoemaker..... 20	Alex. McWhattan.....
Joseph Fesler.....	Peter Markle, wagon-maker,
David Fortney, carpenter.....	house and lot.....
Elizabeth Fisher.....	Henry Markle, basket-maker.....
Daniel Fesler.....	Abel Moore, gentleman..... 121
Robert Furey, inn-keeper..... 50	James McFarland..... 200
John Fisher.....	Simon Mulharger..... 250
David Ford..... 25	William Mays..... 150
George Glen, house and lot.....	John Mitchell..... 633
Jacob Garner.....	Henry Moyer.....
Robert Gilliland..... 150	James Miller..... 50
David Galbraith.....	William and John Martin..... 200
James Galbraith, saw-mill..... 164	David McKinney, multi-ster.....
Jacob Ginzreck.....	George Murray, wagon-maker 98
Samuel Garner..... 106	Robert McNally, blacksmith.....
John Ginzreck..... 150	William Miller, weaver.....
Green, Irvin & Co., furnace,	Wm. McBlath, weaver, house
grist-mill, saw-mill..... 430	and lot.....
Nancy Huey, house and lot.....	William Miles.....
John Hess, hatter, house and	Robert Moore..... 75
lot.....	Amelia Moore..... 60
John W. Hays, house and lot.....	George Mogg.....
James Haptham, tailor, house	Sarah McEwell..... 28
and lot.....	Charles Miller, mason, house and
Robert N. Huey, blacksmith,	lot.....
house and lot.....	John Markle, mason.....
William Harpham, tailor.....	Solomon Myers.....
Henry Hartschick..... 27	J. H. Megry, chair-maker.....
David Hubler, fuller..... 100	John Mulberger..... 3
James Hedderington, mason.....	Rachel Mulberger.....
Charles Hook.....	Joseph Newase, house and lot.....
James Harsberger, miller..... 25	John Nutt.....
David Hubler, house..... 200	I. N. Nohlin.....
George Hulse-ham..... 40	Wm. Price, shoemaker, house
Henry Hulder, clover-mill,	and lot.....
falling-mill, carding-ma-	Joseph Peters, tailor, house
chine, spinning-machine..... 187	and lot.....
Alfred Husting..... 100	John Phillips..... 150
Jacob Houser, fulling-mill,	William Paine.....
saw-mill, carding-machine..... 150	Sam'l Porter..... 150
	Fergus Potter.....
	Joshua Potter..... 170

Acres.	Acres.
William Patton.....	Benjamin Smith.....
Thomas Patton..... 300	John Shney..... 220
Jacob Pennington.....	Peter Shney.....
Michael Purnum.....	Joseph Shirock.....
Charles Halsey, weaver, house	John Summers, founder.....
and lot.....	John Singletoh.....
Daniel Riley..... 100	Ho-ry Screwder.....
Israel Rheam, tobaccoist.....	Josiah Stevens.....
Jeremiah Rankin..... 150	John Stewart, shoemaker.....
David Reel, mason.....	Nicholas Straw.....
Jonathan Riggles..... 54	Jacob Stove, tanyard..... 6
David Rhea, blacksmith.....	Moses Thompson..... 240
George Reider.....	Thos. Lackey, carpenter..... 200
Clensen Rieg, manager.....	Thos. Lackey, Jr., carpenter.....
Joseph Rite.....	Jonathan Tressler..... 75
Joseph Swinehart, wagon-	Robert Taylor.....
maker, house and lot.....	William Tilberry.....
Jonathan Shafer, tailor, house	George Trebs.....
and lot.....	Mariah Waggoner, house and
Thomas Sankey, house and lot.....	lot.....
Adam Showers.....	John Williams, millwright,
George Shemberger..... 270	house and lot.....
D. Swinehart, blacksmith,	Robert Whitehall..... 130
house and lot.....	William Williams, farmer,
Miss Jane Sankey.....	house and lot.....
Mary Margaret Sankey.....	August Wolf, tinner, house and
Hannah Smith, house and lot.....	lot.....
Philip Shemberger..... 300	Peter Wolf, inn-keeper, house
Lewis Swinehart..... 164	and lot.....
Daniel Shifer, miller, grist-	John Wheeland..... 122
mill, saw-mill..... 50	William Williams, millwright..... 105
John Sankey, tan-yard.....	Samuel Wilson, grist-mill..... 220
Jacob Spar..... 200	Thomas Williams, mill-wright.....
Robert Spear, weaver, house	John Wasson, carpenter..... 25
and lot.....	Evan Williams.....
Michael Shaw, cooper..... 96	Michael Wheeland..... 200
John Spar..... 90	Jacob Wirtz, house and lot.....
Reva Williams Stewart..... 150	J. F. Williams, carpenter.....
David Stewart..... 170	and lot..... 104
Henry Struble..... 170	John Wyland.....
Conrad Struble..... 170	Albert Young.....
Jacob Struble..... 96	John Yeager.....

CIVIL LIST.

Auditors.—1836, William Ree, Samuel Wilson, J. Irvin, Jr.; 1837, Robert A. Whitelid, James Gallraith; 1838, John Hess; 1839, John Mitchell; 1840, Moses Thompson; 1841, David Dale; 1842, David Hess; 1844, Thomas Patton; 1845, George W. Johnston; 1846, James McFarland; 1847, John Hasson; 1848, George W. Bond; 1849, George Jack; 1850, Benjamin Everhart; 1851, Samuel Gilliland; 1852, James Dunlap; 1853, G. W. Johnston; 1854, Christian Dale; 1855, Thomas Dale; 1856, Joseph Baker; 1857, Moses Thompson; 1858, John Hasson; 1859, W. W. Potter; 1860, Samuel Gilliland; 1861, Adam Hess; 1862, Daniel Hess; 1863, James Glenn; 1864, W. Thompson; 1865, J. S. Foster; 1866, W. J. Dale; 1867, Robert Goheen; 1868, William McFarland; 1869, S. H. Stover; 1870, David Keller; 1872, G. W. Campbell; 1873, W. J. Dale; 1874, James Glenn; 1875, Robert Kendall; 1876, S. B. Wilson; 1877, B. F. Brown; 1878, E. W. Sweeney; 1879, J. N. Dinges; 1880, William Bradford; 1881, Thomas Reilly.

Constables.—1835, George Boal; 1836, Pearol Lytle; 1837, P. Lytle; 1838, P. Lytle; 1839, John McClelland; 1840, P. Lytle; 1841, P. Lytle; 1842, Daniel Wolf; 1843, Daniel Wolf; 1844, Samuel Potter; 1845, Samuel Potter; 1846, John W. Miller; 1847, Jonathan Kreamer; 1848, Jonathan Kreamer; 1849, Jonathan Kreamer; 1850, Jonathan Kreamer; 1851, Jonathan Kreamer; 1852, G. E. Wasson; 1853, Jno. Emerick; 1854, Reed Barr; 1855, William Wolf; 1856, G. A. Jacobs; 1857, Emanuel Wolf; 1858, Samuel Blair; 1859, Samuel Blair; 1860, W. P. Hasson; 1861, W. P. Hasson; 1862, W. P. Hasson; 1863, W. P. Hasson; 1864, W. P. Hasson; 1865, J. H. Curry; 1866, Isaac Sparr; 1867, J. H. Curry; 1868, J. H. Curry; 1869, Emanuel Wolf; 1870, Emanuel Wolf; 1872, William Mohle; 1873, G. A. Jacobs; 1874, G. A. Jacobs; 1875, Adam Stover; 1876, Frank Kennedy; 1877, Israel Young; 1878, John Meyers; 1879, D. W. Meyer; 1880, Daniel Myers; 1881, William Myers.

Justices of the Peace.—Joseph Baker, George Jack, April 14, 1840; Philip Shemberger, Henry Keller, April 15, 1845; George Johnstonbaugh, John Hasson, March 12, 1850; James Keatly, March 16, 1852; G. E. Wasson, George Johnstonbaugh, March 13, 1855; Philip Shemberger, March 17, 1857; George Johnstonbaugh, March 26, 1860; Philip Shemberger, March 18, 1862; M. L. Sellers, April 6, 1865; Jacob Houser, March 18, 1867; John Mays, March 25, 1868; William L. Sellers, March 4, 1870; Joseph Peters, March 24, 1873; William L. Sellers, March 13, 1875; F. Potters, March 11, 1875; Edward Kreamer, April 3, 1878; Fergus Potter, April 9, 1881.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

Township Organization.—At the April session of court in 1809 the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre township, in Centre County, was presented and read, humbly setting forth that, "owing to the peculiar and natural situation of said township, from the Bald Eagle Ridge passing through the same, the inhabitants find it extremely inconvenient and difficult to attend township elections, and to transact the common business which relates to the same. And, therefore, they pray the court to divide the said township of Centre into two townships by a straight line along the summit of Bald Eagle Ridge, and that the new township on the south side of said ridge be called 'Walker,' or should they think proper, to appoint viewers agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided." Whereupon the court accordingly did appoint Roland Curtin, John G. Lowrey, and William Petrikini to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petition, to make a plot or draft of the township proposed to be divided, and the division line proposed to be made therein, etc., and to make report thereon to August sessions next, together with their opinion of the same, etc., agreeably to the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

A report on the division was made to August sessions. At the November sessions the confirmation of the same was held under advisement until January sessions, 1810. At the last-named sessions the court ordered as follows: "The viewers having made a plot of that part of Centre township lying south of the Bald Eagle Ridge, are of the opinion that the following be the boundaries thereof, and adjudged that it is necessary and proper that it be established accordingly, and that it be called Walker township, in honor of the president of this court, the Honorable Jonathan Walker, Esquire, agreeably to the desire of the petitioners for the same, to wit: Beginning at the line of Spring township, between the two ridges of the Bald Eagle Mountain in Antes' Gap; thence north about sixty degrees east twelve miles along the small opening between said ridges until it intersects the line of Bald Eagle township; thence along the line of said township south about thirty degrees east six miles to the line of Miles township in the middle of the Nittany Hills; thence along said township line in said hills south about sixty degrees west twelve miles to the corner and line of Spring township; thence along said line by the ridge gap in Nittany valley and Lamb's Run to the place of beginning in Antes' Gap. And that as the name Centre will not have any proper application to the remaining part of the township lying north of the Bald Eagle, they recommended it to the court to call it Howard township, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the benevolent philanthropist and eminently great John Howard,

who spent the best of his days in searching out and ministering relief to the most distressed and wretched of the human race, and at last fell a victim to his unbounded goodness of heart. Whereupon the court at the present sessions confirmed the above and foregoing report, with all the circumstances of names and boundaries, and they most cordially concur with the viewers in the tribute of respect paid to the memory of the immortal Howard."

Howard originally embraced the present townships of Curtin and Liberty, and a strip of Boggs, Snow Shoe, and Burnside, as the west line of Centre township ran east of Eagle Works, or Curtin.

Early Surveys and Settlers.—As stated in the general history, the surveys along the creek in Howard township were made in November, 1769, on applications owned by Samuel Wallis, except the Askey and Stein officer's survey at the east end of the township, and the Thomas Poultney at the mouth of Bullet's Run. The earliest settler was David Delong, who located where the village of Howard now stands as early as 1778. The county was then abandoned. Delong was back again in 1784, with Jonathan Delong. They, with Robert Ritchie, who settled in Bullet's Run north of where the Pletchers live, were the only residents in 1784. In 1786, Derrick Gunsalus came in, and Benedict Lucas settled on a Wallis tract just east of Mountain Eagle, or Mechanicsville. In 1784, Capt. Thomas Erskine settled on the tract he received for his services in the French and Indian war. William Crossman settled where Mechanicsville now stands, and Richard Gunsalus settled immediately west of him. In 1790 came in John Baker, John Gardner, John Marsden, Sr. and Jr., Christopher Helford. In 1793, Jacob Leathers settled at the mouth of Bullet's Run, and James Packer built his mill.

The oldest graveyard is perhaps the private graveyard on the Packer farm, a little north of Howard. The old stones mostly have merely initials. One has "J. P., died 1805, aged eighty." Governor Packer's father is buried here; the inscription, cut by the Governor when he was a small boy, "James Packer, June 3, 1814, aged forty-one." Mrs. Sarah B. Mitchell, a sister of the Governor, is buried here, born Dec. 18, 1810, died Dec. 30, 1874. Jehu Packer died Jan. 31, 1852, aged fifty-nine years, three months, sixteen days. William Blair, April 27, 1868, aged sixty-nine years, eleven months, twenty-seven days.

Among the earliest settlers after the Revolutionary war was Capt. Thomas Askey.¹ He resided on his officer's survey near where Pifer's house now stands. His grandson, Nelson Askey, still owns and resides on the southeast end of the tract. Thomas Askey

was commissioned, July 15, 1763, ensign in Capt. James Piper's company, Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Hon. John Penn; Turbutt Francis, lieutenant-colonel, commandant.

For services in the French and Indian war, Ensign Askey received a tract of land in what is now Northumberland County, one in what is now Union County (the thriving town of Millinburg is erected on the Askey tract in Union County), and the tract north of Bald Eagle Creek, opposite the village of Howard,—the most westerly of the "officers' tracts." On the latter tract he settled subsequent to the Revolution, at least as early as 1784, and died there in the summer of 1807. He left a widow, Elizabeth, and ten children,—James, Robert, William, John, Samuel, David, Catharine (wife of William Taylor), Rebecca (wife of Joseph Lucas), Margaret (wife of David Lipton), Anne (wife of Baptist Lucas). Capt. Askey is buried at Jacksonville in Marion township.

The following persons were old residents of Howard: Daniel Schenck, of Howard township, was born April 2, 1788, and died April 28, 1880, aged ninety-two years and twenty-seven days. Michael Schenck, Sr., of Liberty township, died April 25, 1880, aged seventy years, six months, and five days.

Smith John died in Howard township, August 23, 1858, aged seventy-eight. He was one of the pioneers of Howard, having lived within its limits sixty-one years. He was born in Juniata (now), and moved to Centre (then Mifflin) in 1797 with his widowed mother, three brothers, and one sister.

Frederick Pletcher died Sept. 19, 1871. He was born Jan. 9, 1797. He was a kind and generous man. His sister Anna died before him, and he left two venerable brothers. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Edward Packer, of Howard township, this county, died at his residence on the 8th of May, 1875, aged seventy-nine years and four days. Mr. Packer was born in this county, and lived in it all his life.

Frederick Schenck, of Howard township, died May 23, 1847, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of Lancaster County, and came to this county in 1795 with his father, while there were yet few inhabitants along Bald Eagle Creek. He was a Mennonist in his religious principles, and an advocate of peace, piety, and virtue. He was hospitable and benevolent, always ready to assist the needy and afflicted.

Joseph Baker, born in Richland township, Berks Co., Dec. 1, 1782, resided in Howard forty-two years, and died there in April, 1847. Mary, his wife, born in Chatham Run, came to Bald Eagle valley in 1796, died March 27, 1845.

CIVIL LIST FROM 1810 TO 1881.

Auditors.—John Miller, Richard Gonsalus, Frederick Shenk, James Packer, 1810; Joseph Baker, Jacob Leather, James Gardner, Jacob Bechtel, 1811; Frederick Shenk, Joseph Baker, William Tipton, Jacob Bechtel, 1812; David Bechtel, Absalom Leggett, Michael Shank, William Tipton, 1813; David Bechtel, John Askins, Daniel Coons, James Crawford, 1814; Richard Gonzales, David Bechtel,

¹ Captain Askey wrote his name "Thomas Erskine," but as his name is carried upon the military records as Askey, and that is the spelling now used by the family, it is inserted thus above. His rank of captain was obtained during the Revolution, having served in that war as captain of militia.

Hugh Riddle, and Mathew Leitch, 1815; Mathew Leitch, John Hiffman, James Gardner, Michael Shank, 1816; Frederick Shank, Joseph Baker, David Bechtel, Mathew Leitch, 1817; David Bechtel, John Hays, John Smith, Jacob Runner, 1818; David Bechtel, John Hays, John Shenk, Jacob Runner, 1819; Frederick Shank, David Barber, John Huey, Richard Gonzales, 1820; William Hays, William Tipton, S. Copperwaith, Henry Fletcher, 1823; Hugh McFadden, Archibald Bathurst, Moses Leach, Jacob Smith, 1826; William Hays, John Greel, Roland Curtin, David Bechtel, 1827; D. Bechtel, Jacob Neiff, Jacob Baker, Boaz Parker, 1828; Jacob Baker, Joseph Harris, 1831; George P. Null, 1832; David Bechtel, Samuel Fletcher, Daniel Shank, 1833; James Crawford, Absalom Leggett, 1834; Joseph Bumgardner, Jacob Baker, 1837; R. Fletcher, 1838; John Leggit, 1840; D. Brickley, J. Gardner, 1841; Joseph Leather, 1842; W. Tipton, C. Bechtold, 1843; John Leggit, 1844; Daniel Shank, 1845; James McKinnin, Emanuel Shank, 1846; John M. Barnhart, 1847; N. J. Mitchell, 1848; Samuel Gardner, 1849; Hiram Baker, 1850; J. L. Williams, 1851; J. M. Barnhart, 1852; Austin Lucas, 1853; N. J. Mitchell, 1854; M. P. Hines, 1855; Jacob Baker, 1856; A. Thomas, 1857; Jonathan Schenck, 1858; J. R. Leathers, 1859-60; R. Cook, 1861; S. W. Fletcher, 1862; William Jenkins, 1863; William Randall, 1864; S. B. Leathers, 1865; Jacob Leathers, Nelson Askey, 1866; Austin Lucas, 1867; Samuel Fletcher, 1868; J. B. Newcomer, 1869; S. F. Kline, 1870; Jacob Holter, 1871; William Montgomery, 1872; James Antis, 1873; R. Fletcher, 1874; Austin Lucas, 1875; J. R. Leathers, 1876; James Antis, 1877; E. T. Hicklen, 1878; J. R. Leathers, 1879; James Antis, 1880; John Shank, 1881.

Supervisors.—John Bower, Michael Shenk, 1810; Daniel Coons, Joseph Lucas, 1811; Daniel Coons, Michael Meese, 1812; Christian Bechtel, John Helman, 1813; Jacob Runner, John Smith, 1814; Christian Doner, Jacob Leather, 1815; Michael Brickley, Michael Meese, 1816; Richard Gonzales, George Leggit, 1817; Jacob Baker, Christian Neesrod, 1818; James McGee, Abram Smith, 1819; John Marsden, Joseph Leather, 1820; Hugh Riddle, Moses Leitch, 1821; Philip Antes, Frederick Shank, 1822; David Bechtel, Jacob Neiff, 1823; Joseph Montgomery, Samuel Helmao, 1824; William Tipton, James Gonzales, 1826; Hugh Shaw, Benjamin Goodwin, 1827; T. Gardner, A. Bathurst, 1828; Daniel Shank, Frederick Leather, 1829; Daniel Shenk, Job Way, 1830; John Askey, Henry Isehnour, 1831; John Rupert, John Grubb, 1832; Samuel Beckwith, Joseph Baker, Jr., 1833; William Hays, Daniel Leather, 1834; Joseph Baker, Hugh Shaw, 1835; John Britton, John De Long, 1836; J. F. Scherick, William Marsden, 1837; M. Riddle, C. Bechtel, 1838; M. Riddle, Emanuel Shank, 1839; Frederick Fletcher, John Rupert, 1840; B. Neff, John Packer, 1841; Henry Fletcher, J. B. Milliken, 1842; John Bechtel, S. Gardner, Jr., 1843; Benjamin Neff, Ross Baker, 1844; F. Fletcher, Joseph Hall, 1845; George Kline, John Leathers, 1846; James Crawford, George Brown, 1847; George Brown, William Riddle, 1848; Moses Dunkle, Rudolph Fletcher, 1849; George Brown, D. W. Hall, 1850; Mat. Adams, Daniel Shank, 1851; George Brown, Philip Barnhart, 1852; J. M. Barnhart, James Sayers, 1853; John Houser, S. B. Leathers, 1854; Michael Packer, C. Bowers, 1855; John Newes, J. P. Delaus, 1856; Joseph McCloskey, Nelson Askey, 1857; Nelson Askey, James Bathurst, 1858-59; Nelson Askey, Frederick Leathers, 1860; J. Schenck, William Kaup, 1861; Jacob Holter, S. B. Leathers, 1862; Henry Dopp, Samuel Reber, 1863; A. G. Glenn, George Brown, 1864; J. C. Smith, Daniel Graham, Samuel Fletcher, 1865; Jonathan Schenck, Samuel Fletcher, 1866; Jacob Fletcher, Frederick Leathers, 1867; Samuel Wheeler, Thomas Adams, 1868; Jacob Craft, Adam Fredericks, 1869; D. W. Schenck, J. K. Leathers, 1871; N. P. Riddle, Daniel Shank, 1872; James Heverly, William T. Leathers, 1873; James Heverly, Peter Haines, 1874; M. Confer, S. Wheeler, 1875; J. Fletcher, M. Confer, 1876; T. G. Leathers, Jonathan Schenck, 1877; R. Fletcher, Sr., Jacob Deitz, 1878; Samuel Bower, Jacob Holter, 1879; R. C. Leathers, B. Shank, 1880; James Turner, John Dunkle, 1881.

Constables.—David Tipton, 1810-11; James Gardiner, 1812-13; Jacob Helmao, 1814-16; Samuel Gardner, 1817; Frederick Meese, 1818-20; John Grube, 1821; John Leggit, 1822; Michael Fletcher, 1823; Samuel Gardner, 1824; Oliver McClure, 1825-26; Samuel Helmao, 1827-28; George Helmao, 1829; Samuel Garner, 1830; Samuel Helmao, 1831-32; George Cline, 1833; Jacob Baker, 1834-35; William Tipton, 1836-37; J. Baker, 1838; John Bickley, 1839; J. B. Milliken, 1840-41; J. M. Barnhart, 1842-43; James McInffio, 1844-45; Robert Montgomery, 1846; David Shank, 1847; David Brickley, 1848-49; John Hughes, 1850; E. Fletcher, 1851; A. Tipton, 1852;

L. H. Maffly, 1853; Wesley Adams, 1854; Samuel Brickley, 1855-56; John G. Waltz, 1859-63; John Glosner, 1864; Frank Lyman, 1865; J. L. Holter, 1866; R. V. Holter, 1867; Theodore Leathers, 1868; David Cox, 1869; H. B. Grover, 1870; M. P. Holter, 1871; Curtis De Haas, 1872; Jonathan Shank, 1873; J. M. Kline, 1874-76; F. S. Bower, 1877; J. M. Kline, 1878-79; J. M. Kline, 1880; R. Fletcher, 1881.

School Directors.—Michael Knoll, John Rupert, Joseph Baker, 1837; John Hall, Daniel Shenk, 1838; Samuel Bechtel, John Fox, 1840; W. J. Mitchell, John Hale, 1841; Philip Barnhart, Joseph Bumgardner, 1842; John Fox, M. Shank, Jr., 1843; J. Baker, George Brown, 1844; W. J. Mitchell, Henry Dopp, 1845; Samuel Weber, William Riddle, 1846; John Packer, Alexander Miles, 1847; Samuel Baker, John M. Barnhart, 1848; James Heverly, Calvin Sanders, 1849; N. J. Mitchell, M. P. Hines, 1850; O. Baker, L. Bathurst, 1851; Alexander Miles, M. Hogan, 1852; J. W. Clark, J. Heverly, Jonathan Scherick, 1853; J. P. Packer, Thomas Hughes, 1854; John Hughes, R. Taylor, T. Montgomery, 1855; D. W. Hall, Mathew Adams, 1858; M. P. Hines, 1857; William Kaup, Jacob Baker, Jacob Holter, A. Cheesman, 1858; Samuel Fletcher, A. Cissman, 1859; Jacob Holter, William Randall, 1860; James Heverly, George Meese, 1861; John Irwin, C. Saunders, 1862; S. B. Leathers, Jacob Holter, 1863; A. J. Gardner, J. C. Smith, 1864; Henry Holter, Michael Confer, 1865; H. Dopp, Ephraim Glenn, 1866; Henry Glosner, Michael Fletcher, 1867; James Antis, Jona. Shank, 1868; J. K. Baak, M. Stewart, D. Vied-fiers, William White, 1869; John P. Hudson, Bulser Weber, 1870; C. Beamer, Samuel Fletcher, 1871; James Turner, James L. Holter, 1873; A. L. Holter, J. K. Leathers, 1872; M. Confer, J. B. Leathers, 1874; James Heverly, J. C. Smith, 1875; George D. Johnston, J. L. Holter, 1876; Samuel Stine, William Taylor, 1877; J. B. Leathers, Ad. Boyer, 1878; D. B. Fletcher, D. W. Shank, 1879; G. B. Lucas, A. C. Glenn, 1880; J. R. Leathers, J. F. Montgomery, 1881.

Justices of the Peace.—Jacob Baker, Joseph Montgomery, 1840, 1845, 1850; Joseph Mahaffy, 1852; Jacob Baker, 1853; James Mahaffy, 1857; Jacob Baker, 1860; James Mahaffy, 1862; John Leathers, 1866; Jonathan Schenck, 1867; Jared Fletcher, 1868; J. H. Beates, 1869; F. S. Long, 1871; J. M. Kline, 1872; Austin Lucas, 1873; Z. S. Welch, 1874; J. R. Leathers, 1876; James Antes, 1877; D. B. Fletcher, 1878; D. S. Dunham, 1879; J. W. Adams, 1880.

Borough Incorporation.—The act approved May 3, 1864, incorporated the town of Howard into a borough. Section 1 recites "that the town of Howard, in the county of Centre, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the borough of Howard, and shall be bounded and limited as follows, to wit: beginning at the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Canal, at or near where the Bald Eagle public road crosses said canal; thence south thirty-five degrees east one hundred and eighty-one perches to a pine-tree; thence north fifty-five degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven perches to turnpike road; thence by a continued line along said road north twenty-five degrees west sixty-six perches to a stone; thence south sixty-two degrees west twenty-eight perches to a stone; thence along the lands of the Howard Furnace north thirty-five degrees west ninety-three perches to a stone; thence south seventy-two degrees west one hundred and twenty-one perches to the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Canal; thence along the north side of said canal to the place of beginning."

The act provided further that the borough officials should be one Burgess, five councilmen, three school directors, one constable, two justices, one judge of election, two inspectors of elections, and assessors agreeably to the laws of the commonwealth. Elections were directed to be held in the borough school-

house, and further directions given that the tax levy annually for borough purposes should not exceed four mills on the dollar on the valuation assessed for county purposes. Following is the borough civil list from 1864 to 1881:

Justices of the Peace.—Jacob Baker, James Mahaffy, July 6, 1864; Jacob Baker, George Sperring, March 22, 1869; Jacob Baker, George Sperring, March 14, 1874; David W. Fletcher, May 31, 1880; George Sperring, Jacob Baker, April 5, 1879; N. P. Riddle, April 9, 1881.

Howard Borough.—The borough of Howard is situated in the Bald Eagle valley, fifteen miles from Lock Haven, and eleven and a half miles from Bellefonte, the county-seat. The village is located on a survey made by Charles Lukens in 1770, on an application of April 3, 1769, in the name of Winston Dallam, extending now upon the Joseph Wilson (Packer) land, and the James Jones, south of the Dallam, and at the time the town was first started the land was owned by William Tipton, Roland Curtin, and James Butler, each of whom laid out and sold lots.

The pioneer house within the present limits of the borough was built about the year 1800 by William Tipton, and now owned by his son, A. S. Tipton. About that time, Jacob and Joseph Baker, natives of Northumberland County, each built a house, the former the one owned and occupied by Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell, and the latter the one now owned by the heirs of Samuel Leathers. About the year 1814, James Crawford built the house now owned by Mr. David McKinney. A year or so later, Samuel Coperthwaite built a house, now the property of Jacob Z. Long, southwest of Crawford's. Not far from that time a log church was erected by the Mennonites, a sect of German Baptists, and stood near the site of the present Methodist Church, and was removed in 1825.

In 1843 the Methodists built a frame church on the same lot, which was subsequently removed to make room for the present fine brick edifice, erected in 1875.

At a very early day a mill was built at the east end of what is now the borough, and operated for many years by John Miller. It was subsequently abandoned, and a few years ago replaced by the present mill, owned by T. A. Long.

The first store in Howard was started in 1830 by H. B. Packer, a brother of Governor Packer. When he ordered his first stock of goods he made the trip to Philadelphia on horseback. Soon after he opened his store he was commissioned postmaster, the first in the borough.

Among the many highly respected citizens of the borough may be mentioned the Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell, the head of the Disciples' Church in Central Pennsylvania. He was born March 2, 1808, in Washington County, this State, and came to Howard in 1832 from Stark County, Ohio, where he had just married a sister of Governor Packer. Mr. Mitchell is a man of great intelligence, being well informed on general

topics as well as the doctrines of his church, and has many warm personal friends in Centre County.

Among the many public improvements in and around the borough, there is none more worthy of notice than the county bridge spanning the Bald Eagle Creek near this place, and built in 1877, of which the following is a description:

The bridge is a very handsome structure, and is the work of Murray, Dougal & Co., of Milton, whose engineer is William H. Law, Esq., under whose superintendence the bridge was erected. It is a double cancellated high truss-bridge of eleven panels, with pin connections. Its length is one hundred and thirty-five feet, with a clear width of roadway of sixteen feet. The height of the truss is twenty-two feet from centre to centre of chord-pins, and the carrying capacity of the bridge is eighty pounds per superficial foot, with a factor of five pounds for safety. It is very handsomely designed, and the workmanship combines strength and beauty. There is a neatness of finish about the whole concern seldom met with in structures of this kind. Unlike the ordinary wooden bridge, there are no huge stone piers under it to obstruct the channel of the creek or interfere with the view up or down the stream. It is simply a single span, and the whole weight passing over it is, by its scientific construction, thrown upon the abutments at either end. These abutments are magnificent specimens of masonry, and are the work of Mr. Martin McNerny, or rather was built under his superintendence and direction. It is calculated to support safely a weight of one hundred tons.

There were in the borough in 1877 two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Disciples, one public school building with accommodations for two schools, Odd-Fellows' lodge, three ministers,—Revs. N. J. Mitchell (Disciples), W. E. Detwiller (Evangelical), and J. B. Ackers (Methodist), stores, shops, etc., such as are usual in towns of this size.

The business men of the town in that year were Lucas & Brothers, S. F. Kline, Robert Cook, and B. Weber & Co., dry goods and groceries; B. F. Troxell and John Deal, tinware and stoves; A. G. Sharp, jeweler; H. C. Holter, cabinet-maker and undertaker; B. F. Holter and Thomas Mallory, blacksmiths; Samuel Brickley, shoe-store; H. B. Grove, wagon-maker and butcher; L. R. Hensly, physician; D. W. Fletcher, cabinet-maker and stair-builder; James Mahaffy, confectioner and postmaster; Howard A. Moore, druggist, and H. V. Shaffer, proprietor of the "Syracuse House."

The first plot of lots with streets and alleys was made under the direction of A. S. Tipton, who dedicated streets and alleys and sold the first lot of the plot to Samuel Brickley July 7, 1853. George Sperring, one of the justices of the borough, is a native of England, and came to this county in 1835. The other justice of the peace is Jacob Baker, of whom the following is a brief sketch of his official life:



Bernard Lauth

Jacob Baker, Esq., of Howard, Centre Co., is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, justice of the peace in the State. He holds nine commissions. He was elected in 1840, when the law was changed from the appointing power, and has served as justice of the peace ever since. When Howard was organized as a borough he still had a portion of the term to serve for the township; but the citizens supposed that by reason of the change he would not legally be a justice of the peace for the borough, re-elected him for a full term of five years, which gives him the nine commissions. He was first elected as a Whig, and re-elected by the Republicans when that party was organized. Notwithstanding there have been many political changes in the township and town, he has always been successful.

Howard Iron-Works.—These works are situated in part a half-mile east of Howard borough. Lauth's new rolling-mill being still farther down the creek. The old works were built in 1829 by Harris, Thomas & Co.,—Joseph Harris, James D. Harris, and R. M. Thomas. They built a charcoal blast furnace, getting their ore from Nittany valley at a distance of three and four miles. In 1833, W. A. Thomas and Jacob Lex became interested in the works, and the firm was Harris, Lex & Harris. In 1837 Joseph Harris built the dam for the canal company, and the canal was finished from Marsh Creek, and a passage cut from the creek near the dam to the works. The company then built another stack, Lex went out, and A. S. Valentine obtained an interest. In 1840 the company built a rolling-mill at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and began to roll iron that fall. Jacob V. Thomas & Co. rented the works from 1843–48. In the latter year Hon. John Irwin, Jr., went there as superintendent and part owner, carrying on the works under the firm-name of Irwin, Thomas & Co., E. J. Etting, W. A. Thomas, Sr. and Jr., being Mr. Irwin's partners. In 1854, B. Etting went into the company, and the firm-name was changed to John Irwin, Jr., & Co., which was succeeded in 1865 by Griscom Bright & Co. In 1869 the property was purchased by the First National Bank, and in September, 1871, Bernard Lauth, the present proprietor, came there and has made it one of the most valuable properties in the county, his rolling-mill turning out a style of iron superior, perhaps, to any in the United States.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BERNARD LAUTH.

Bernard Lauth, now proprietor of Howard Iron-Works, was born in the province of Alsace (since the Franco-German war included in the German Empire) on the 23d of August, 1820. He is lineally descended from Dr. William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury (1633), who was beheaded (Jan. 10, 1645) by an arbi-

trary decree of Parliament during the troubled times of the latter years of the reign of Charles I. Archbishop Laud's widow, with eleven sons, migrated to Alsace, and the name of the family, through the idiom of the German language, changed to that of Lauth.

The grandfather and grandmother of Bernard Lauth, with his father and mother, emigrated to America, arriving in Pittsburgh in the spring of 1831. Mr. Lauth was one of seven children of his parents, all of whom lived to grow up, and himself has all his seven children spared to him.

The worldly possessions of the family did not exceed ten dollars when they arrived at Pittsburgh, and his father went to work at fifty cents per day, and Bernard, not having completed his eleventh year, went to work in Dr. Peter Shoenberger's iron-works at one dollar a week. Commencing at the lowest round of the business, pulling up the furnace-door, he passed through every stage until he became a boss roller, and was enabled to earn as high as twenty-eight dollars per day. He remained at Shoenberger's works for seven years, and was then employed as boss roller at Hoke & Hartman's, on the east side of the river.

Mr. Lauth was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Wilhelm, and remained in charge at Hoke & Hartman's until 1844. In 1847, Mr. Lauth went into business for himself at Zanesville, Ohio, and in company with others built a rolling-mill. He was there a little over five years, when he removed to East Birmingham, Pittsburgh, and built a rolling-mill in connection with his brother on the site of an orchard. This enterprise developed into the immense "American Iron-Works" of Jones & Laughlins, which employs thirty-five hundred men, the firm being Jones & Lauth until Mr. Lauth retired. While thus engaged (in 1857) he made his invention for the manufacture of cold-rolled shafting. The one-half of the shafting used in the great Centennial building at Philadelphia, in 1876, was rolled at these works.

Mr. Lauth sold his right to Jones & Laughlins for one hundred thousand dollars, and then went to England. While there he made his second important invention, which he had patented in the United States, for rolling plates,—Lauth's three high plate rolls. He had his family with him in Europe for four years, in order to give his children a good education. Mr. Lauth's third invention was a continuous mill for rolling band iron of every description, for hoops, bands, etc. Its value may be judged from the fact that he sold a half interest in it to the Bethlehem Iron Company for seventy-five thousand dollars and a royalty of fifty cents per ton.

His fourth invention, made in 1866, was for straightening and angling beam-iron mostly cold. On his return from Europe, Mr. Lauth engaged in business at Reading, Pa., where he built a sheet-mill for rolling sheets and plates, which was finished just as the war closed. In this mill he still retains an interest. From Reading he removed to Howard in September,

1871. The works at Howard were very much dilapidated when he took hold of them, and he has remodeled and renewed them almost entirely, built new and handsome dwelling-houses, erected a beautiful Catholic Chapel, and with a new rolling-mill, erected in 1882, has one of the best iron-works in Centre County. There are six hundred and twelve acres in the premises known as the Howard Iron-Works, with five hundred and twenty-eight acres of ore land appurtenant. Mr. Lauth has spent over two hundred thousand dollars in improvements at Howard and at the ore banks; one well alone cost him twelve thousand dollars. The works consist of rolling-mills, two charcoal blast-furnaces and forge, puddling-furnace, etc. He uses steam and water-power, having three steam-engines and five turbine wheels. The charcoal is brought on his own cars, mostly from Snow Shoe. At the works and in the mines he gives employment to over two hundred men. Mr. Lauth's oldest son, John N., resides in California; his second son, B. C. Lauth, in Philadelphia. His five daughters have all married and moved to homes of their own.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

Surveys.—The earliest surveys in Huston were made along the creek under applications of April 3, 1769. Martha Furnace is located on one of these. The James Lochlin, surveyed Nov. 7, 1776, is also located here. Next below is the Bryan O'Hara of the same date, also north of the creek. Next below the Bryan O'Hara is the Joseph Arbor warrant of July 1, 1784, surveyed Nov. 7, 1784, known as "Mud Lick." Next below, the William Hussey, surveyed on an application of 3d of April, 1769, on the north side of the creek. George Richards was the first settler on this, where John Campbell, Esq., now lives. It extends down to Evans' Run, at Julian, and part of Julian is upon it. Next below it, the run forming its western boundary, is the David Evans, two hundred and nineteen acres, on which is the grist-mill and part of Julian, surveyed Nov. 8, 1770. Passmore built the first mill here. Below the David Evans, and about one mile and a half east of Julian, Thomas Parsons, the first settler, made his improvement, marking his own lines. North of David Evans and Thomas Parsons are the John Friend and Francis Bailey warrants of Dec. 24, 1792, surveyed in July, 1793. North of the Evans and Julian, along Evans' Run, was the Brown improvement, and west of it, interfering with it, and north of the Hussey, is the Richard Malone warrant of Feb. 13, 1794. North of them the William Chancellor, Bernard Gratz, etc., warrants of 24th December, 1792.

The whole of the northern part of the township is

covered by a large block of surveys formerly belonging to the Gratz warrants dated Dec. 24, 1792, and surveyed in July, 1793, except a warrant of 1784 in the name of Jesse Shoemaker, north of Mud Lick. The surveys of 1793 come down and interfere with the old surveys along the creek, the Jacob Morgan and John Singer covering the James Lochlin, at Martha Furnace, etc. The southern base of Huston, along Muncy Mountain, is covered also by warrants of Dec. 24, 1792, in the names of the Kuhns, also owned at one time by Gratz, and sold out to different parties, William A. Thomas in his lifetime buying the residue. David Kilgore was one of the earliest settlers after the Revolutionary war upon the Samuel Matern place.

Township Organization.—In November, 1837, sundry inhabitants of Patton township presented a petition to the court reciting that the natural division of the township made by Muncy Mountain caused much inconvenience to many in the transaction of township business, and praying for a legal division of the township by the mountain line. The court appointed as commissioners Joseph B. Shugert, John Rankin, and Samuel I. Green, who made a report April, 1838, but the court refused to confirm their report, and appointed other commissioners,—David Mitchell, Charles Carpenter, and George Sheneberger. They made report August, 1838, making the division line the top of Muncy Mountain. The court confirmed this last report, and named the new township Huston, for the Hon. Charles Huston, a late president judge of the court, and one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

TAX-PAYERS IN HUSTON, 1840.

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
James Andrey.....	100	3	3
Michael Albright.....	225	...	2
John Adams & Co. (saw-mill and furnace).....	735	22	9
Samuel Albright.....	20	...	...
Emanuel Albright.....	...	...	...
William Adams.....	...	3	2
Herman Barrett.....	100	...	1
Andrew Barrett.....	100	...	1
Jacob Battelle.....	...	...	...
Luther Barrett.....	500	...	...
Charles Bailey.....	150	...	1
Thomas Benner & Brothers.....	100	...	...
Sarah Brown.....	121	...	2
Benjamin Buz.....	...	...	...
William Barrett.....	...	...	...
Abner Bungearner.....	...	...	...
Christian Bungearner.....	490	3	3
William Barnicle.....	...	...	...
Peter Carter.....	...	...	...
John Cook & Co.....	...	1	1
Jesse Coulter.....	...	...	1
James Curtin (postmaster, furnace and saw-mill).....	500	27	...
Evahart Clarksburgh.....	295	2	2
John Comstock.....	...	...	...
David Cartwright.....	...	...	...
John Curtis.....	...	1	2
Washington Comstock.....	...	...	1
Frederick Boughman.....	60	2	...
Samuel Doughman.....	...	...	1
John Dillon.....	200	1	...
James Dillon, Jr.....	40	...	...
James Dillon.....	...	...	1
William Dillon.....	...	2	...
Alexander Davidson.....	30	...	...
Samuel Davidson.....	100	...	...
Hays Dillon.....	...	2	1
Joseph Davidson.....	...	...	1
D. Donel.....	...	...	1
William Eldatts.....	...	...	1
Henry Flitt (saw-mill).....	400	4	3

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
William Davis.....	...	...	1
J. Doughenough.....	...	...	1
Abram Flick.....	139	...	2
Abel Flick.....	500	4	2
George Flick.....	...	...	2
David Flick.....	...	...	2
Henry Flick, Jr.....	...	...	1
William C. Fuley.....	...	...	1
John Fink.....	...	...	1
Jacob Fink.....	...	...	1
Joseph Griffey.....	100	...	...
John Gratz.....	...	...	...
George Glenn, Jr.....	100	...	...
John Gray, Jr.....	...	...	...
William Hunter.....	...	...	...
Thomas Hampton.....	...	...	...
Henry Hartsock.....	28	...	...
Abraham Hartsock.....	...	...	...
James Hately.....	...	...	...
Henry Hutchinson.....	400	2	3
Samuel Hutchinson.....	...	...	1
Benjamin Johnson.....	...	...	...
Thomas Johnston.....	...	...	...
John Killinger.....	...	...	...
Frederick Kellerman.....	...	...	...
Jacob Killinger.....	...	...	...
Samuel Lamen.....	...	...	1
Henry Lamberger.....	...	...	1
John Miller.....	...	...	...
Michael May.....	...	...	...
John McKee.....	...	...	...
Alex. Muckleraty.....	400	4	2
Samuel Mayes.....	...	...	1
James McGarvey.....	200	1	1
Jeremiah Merritt.....	400	1	1
Abram McIlwain.....	...	...	...
Robert Moore.....	100	...	...
Michael Mills.....	...	...	...
James McBlvitt.....	300	3	2
John Mease.....	...	...	...
Samuel McGinley.....	...	...	...
Boswell McLean.....	...	...	...
Thomas McLeland.....	...	...	...
James McMullin.....	...	...	1
Daniel McKiviston.....	...	...	1
James Ammerman.....	100	...	...
Margaret Oyles.....	...	...	1
John McNeely.....	...	...	1
George Markley.....	100	2	2
James Parnon.....	...	...	2
Christian Poterf.....	4	...	...
Samuel Richards.....	...	...	1
Andrew Ruth.....	...	...	...
David Richards (grist-mill, saw-mill, and clover-mill).....	125	3	1
John W. Richards.....	334	3	2
George Richards.....	...	...	...
John Roneh.....	...	...	1
Isaac Richards.....	100	...	1
R. W. Records.....	...	...	1
James Reed.....	...	...	1
William Smith.....	...	...	...
David Spotts.....	300	...	2
William Spotts.....	400	...	2
John Stiver.....	175	2	1
Jacob Shiek.....	...	...	1
Samuel Stephenson.....	240	1	4
Arthur Smith.....	100	1	3
John Smith.....	300	...	...
Luther Barrett.....	...	...	1
James Shannon.....	...	...	...
George Smith, Jr.....	...	...	...
Daniel Snyder.....	...	...	1
Elias Thompson.....	2	0	2
Silas B. Turner (saw-mill).....	400	2	2
John and William Turner.....	...	...	...
Robert Taylor.....	...	...	2
Thomas Tiernan.....	...	...	...
Jesse Whipple.....	...	...	...
Joseph Woods.....	...	...	...
David Woods.....	...	...	1
Joseph F. Williams.....	400	2	4
John Whinery (saw-mill).....	...	...	2
John Williams.....	156	...	1
George G. Williams.....	...	...	...
David Williams.....	...	...	1
Mark J. Williams.....	...	...	...
William Williams.....	344	2	3
Jesse Williams (saw-mill).....	150	...	...
George Williams, Jr.....	191	4	5
Mark G. and Scott Williams (saw-mill).....	191	...	...
Mary Wagoner.....	390	2	3
John F. Williams.....	...	...	1
John Wilson.....	...	...	1
George Walker.....	...	...	...
Paul Worts.....	...	...	...
Conrad Yeathers.....	20	...	...
Albert Young.....	...	...	...
Henry Yarnell.....	...	...	...
George Bloom.....	...	...	...

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
William Barrett.....	...	...	...
Henry Button.....	...	...	...
John Eckenberger.....	...	...	...
Samuel Richards.....	...	...	...
Jesse Richards.....	...	...	...
Henry Richards.....	...	...	...
Jesse Williams, Jr.....	...	...	...
Perry Hutclins.....	...	...	...
Thomas Feely.....	...	...	...
John Remmy.....	...	...	...
John S. Williams.....	...	...	...

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—George Glenn, John Smith, April 14, 1846; George Glenn, April 15, 1845; Robert M. Steel, April 15, 1846; Joseph F. Williams, March 13, 1849; John Smith, April 14, 1846; John Smith, March 22, 1851; John Stine, March 16, 1852; John Adams, March 17, 1854; William R. Williams, March 13, 1855; Thomas C. Beckwith, March 17, 1857; John Turner, March 16, 1858; Samuel Smith, March 12, 1861; John G. Shrine, March 18, 1862; John J. Thompson, March 26, 1864; R. Catlow, April 7, 1865; John G. Stine, March 18, 1867; John Adams, March 25, 1868; David Parsons, March 22, 1869; John Craig, March 7, 1870; David Parson, March 14, 1874; John Craig, March 13, 1875; W. S. Williams, March 18, 1881; John Campbell, April 9, 1878.

Early Settlers.—It is pretty well authenticated that the first permanent settlement effected in Huston was made by David Kilgour. When Kilgour came in, where he came from, and what the incidents attendant upon his pioneer life, as well as the history of his descendants, are subjects merely for vague speculation, since all trace of him and those who bear his name has disappeared from this region, while no one is at hand to bear testimony that might supply even a link in the story. This much is, however, known, to wit: that Kilgour came to the valley not long after the year 1784; for tradition, as handed through the Parsons family, says that when Thomas Parsons returned to the Bald Eagle valley from Maryland, in 1784 (after a forced retirement of eight years), he found no settlers west of Milesburg; but that in a little while along came David Kilgour, who made a clearing on the farm now occupied by Riley Mattern, and there made his home. With that statement reference to Kilgour is necessarily brought to a close.

Among the earlier settlers in Huston may be named Jeremiah Merritt, whose father, John, fought in the Revolution. Jeremiah came from Sussex County, N. J., to Centre County about 1800, and made his first clearing on the John Fugate farm. His family consisted then of his wife and four children, of the latter of whom one, Mrs. Catharine Dillon, now lives in Clearfield County. In 1833, Mr. Merritt moved to the place now owned by Aaron Thayer, and died in 1859 on the farm of his son Jeremiah, Jr., aged ninety-four. His was a long-lived family. All of his brothers save one participated with their father in the Revolutionary struggle. Of the fourteen children born to Jeremiah Merritt, but three are living. They are Mrs. Jane Johnson, of Clarion County; Jeremiah Merritt, of Huston; and Mrs. Dillon, of Clearfield County. Jeremiah Merritt, Jr., settled on his present farm in 1859, when there was but little clearing in the vicinity.

In Huston the name of Williams is a common one,

and it is borne, moreover, by many of the township's most valued citizens. William Williams, the progenitor of these representatives of the name, was born in Chester County, and came from that portion of the State to Centre County during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He located on Spring Creek, and there ended his days. His sons were Job, George, Jesse, William, Jr., David, Mark, and John. Of them, Jesse, George, David, William, and Job became early settlers in the Bald Eagle valley. George was probably the first of the family to come to the valley, and, as near as can best be ascertained, he came in 1804. His first location was near the site of Julian, but ultimately he removed to the place now occupied by J. W. Stuart, who settled in Huston in 1852, where he died in 1835. His children numbered thirteen, of whom twelve grew to maturity. Four are now living, to wit: Mrs. J. W. Stuart, of Huston, Hannah Davis, George Williams, and John Williams, of Clearfield County.

Jesse followed his brother George, and bought of Joseph Potter an improvement right on a tract now occupied and owned by Mark J. Williams, son of Jesse. Jesse soon concluded he did not like the location, and sold it to his brother David, but within a year changed his mind once more, and bought the place back from David for "a good fat hog." Of the other brothers, Job, David, and William settled in what is now Worth township. Job Williams married one of the daughters of William Kelley, who came from Path valley to the Bald Eagle at an early day, after having served an active campaign in the war of the Revolution. Prominent among the arrivals was David Richards. He settled in the Half-Moon valley about 1800, and in 1817 bought a tract of wild land in what is now Huston, and made his home upon the place now owned by Miss Hannah Richards and her sister, Mrs. Miles. David Richards was a sturdy, active pioneer and a man of enterprise. He cleared a farm and built on the Bald Eagle Creek a grist-mill, clover-mill, and a saw-mill. The small settlement that clustered about those industries was known as Locust Mills, and is known by that name at the present day. In 1840 the mills were burned, but immediately rebuilt. At the death of David Richards the mill business was continued by his son, John W. The property is now owned by George Woodring and the widow of Isaac Richards. David Richards died on the old farm about 1850. His four sons were John W. (who died on the Richards homestead in 1877), Samuel (who resides in Jefferson County), David (who died when young, in Mississippi), and Isaac (who died in Huston). The living children of John W. Richards are Hannah D. Richards and Mrs. George Miles. The Richards grist-mill is now carried on by George Woodring, who leased it in 1876, and owns now one-third interest in the property. The mill is fitted with two runs of stone. Custom-work is the main business, although shipments of "Locust Mills" flour are made

to some extent. Mr. Woodring commenced milling in August, 1867, and to 1876 milled at Port Matilda, Curwensville, Unionville, and Roopsburg. Mr. Woodring's grandfather, Samuel Woodring, came from Berks County about 1815, and settled in what is now Worth township, upon the place now occupied by John Woodring. Of Samuel Woodring's five sons, Peter died in 1863, Abram died in Cambria County in 1881 (aged eighty), Samuel lives in Worth, James died in Worth, and Aaron lives in Huntingdon County.

John Turner, a survivor of the Revolution, made his home in the forests of the Bald Eagle valley not long after the year 1800. He died in 1820, on the present Turner farm, at the age of eighty. His son, John Turner, Jr., cleared the present Turner farm, having married a daughter of Thomas Brown, himself an early settler on the Parsons place, and later on the mountains back of the Turner place. John Turner, Jr., had four sons and three daughters, of whom the only ones living are Mary Ann Cahoon and John Turner, the latter of whom owns the Turner homestead. To the original two hundred acres he has added two hundred. The oldest farm in the ridges back of Julian is probably the George Rowin place (improved by Silas Brown), the second oldest the one cleared by Thomas Brown, and the third oldest the present Turner place. The John Craig farm was cleared by Henry Flick at a moderately early date. Touching the Rowin place, Mr. Rowin relates that in 1880 he cut on his place some apple-trees that were to his satisfaction at least eighty years old, and probably even older. It seems a matter of surprise at this day that a settlement should have been attempted so far back in a locality so far removed from the more inviting and more populous valley, almost inaccessible, moreover, by reason of forest and hill, but there may appear a good reason in the knowledge that many early settlers were simply squatters, and with many the chief consideration was the selection of isolated spots, where they might remain in undisturbed possession until such time as they could obtain a revenue from the soil, and so manage to command the purchase-money, which it would have been almost impossible to produce upon their first entrance into the territory. Such, probably, was at all events the motive that urged Silas Brown to make his first home in the far-off ridges. About 1820, Daniel Yothers removed from York County to Centre County, and settled in Boggs township, upon the Snow Shoe turnpike, where William Snoyer lives. There he followed the pursuits of farming and blacksmithing until his death, in 1849. Of his seven children two are living, —Daniel in Indiana, and Benjamin in Illinois. John, another son, settled in Boggs, and died in Huston on the old Flick farm, in 1877, aged seventy-four.

Adam Wagner, of Union County, migrated to the Bald Eagle valley in 1825. He had been a miller in Union County, but in Centre County devoted his en-

ergies to lumbering and farming. He died at Martha in 1834. Of his nine children, John D. Wagner was the only one born in Centre County. The last-named served in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and resides now near Martha. The other living children of Adam Wagner are Mrs. Mary Young and Mrs. Eliza Williams, of Clearfield County, Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Port Matilda, and Mrs. Nancy Eberts, of Worth. William Campbell, one of the earliest settlers in the Bald Eagle valley, married one of the daughters of Thomas Parsons. He lived and died in Union township, having occupied first the Iddings place, and lastly the Thompson place, which latter he cleared. There he was accidentally killed in 1818, while thrashing. Of his ten children, but two are living,—John in Huston, and Thomas in Indiana. Incidental to the period of Thomas Parsons' early experiences as a pioneer in the Bald Eagle valley, it is related that more than once, after begging Indians had received their fill at his cabin, they would inform him that the next morning he would find a deer at such and such a tree hard by. Sure enough, upon repairing to the spot at the appointed time, Parsons would find the deer as a gift in return for his kindly hospitality.

Tradition reports that six men passing over what is now known as the Edmiston place were ambushed by Indians, and three of their number slain.

The old State road in the valley crossed the mountains at the present site of Julian, passing up Laurel Run hollow. On the road in the ridges was the old Fulton tavern-stand, and in the valley, where the highway turned towards the mountain, was a log tavern, of which the builder and first landlord was James Glenn. Mr. Glenn built a log grist-mill at that point, and the story goes that the race was dug wholly by his two daughters. Subsequent proprietors of the tavern and mill were David Ryman, Archy Moore, and one Evans.

Among other old settlers in Huston may be mentioned Mr. Crumbaugh, a Hessian, who fought with the British in the Revolution, and who, upon the termination of the conflict, concluded to be an American pioneer. He married the Widow Albright, whose son Michael, now a resident of Huston, is upwards of ninety years of age. There were also Andrew Barrett, a weaver, Job Packer, and Michael Brown.

J. A. J. Fugate, now residing in Huston, was born in Half-Moon valley, where his father, John W., before him was born. In 1855, John W. Fugate and his son opened the first store known to Port Matilda. John W. Fugate died at Julian in 1861. J. A. J. Fugate served two years and ten months during the Rebellion as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

James Glenn, who kept a hotel at an early day at where Julian now stands, came from Londonderry on

the ship "Happy Return," arriving in Philadelphia May 25, 1790. He married Catherine Curry, of Chester County, in 1795, and moved to Centre County in 1804-5. Their son Andrew was born Feb. 26, 1796; James, Sept. 3, 1797; John, April 8, 1801; George, March 8, 1803; Robert, July 3, 1805; Charles, Dec. 27, 1807; Mary, Dec. 10, 1809 (now Mrs. Williams), is still living; Elizabeth, Nov. 21, 1811; William, Sept. 17, 1814. James Glenn, the elder, died in 1816; his wife, June 16, 1857. Robert Glenn had two sons (twin children), who belonged to the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were killed in the war of 1861. George Glenn married a daughter of William McKee, one of the first settlers of Walker township. George died at Rock Works in 1840. His son, David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, lost an arm in the service of his country in the war of 1861. Charles Glenn was killed by a fall when painting McKinney's mill, at Hecla, June 16, 1831.

Schools.—One of the early schools taught in Huston was kept in 1817 by William Kelly on Laurel Run, not far from where Julian now is. Kelly taught in the valley at various places, and was a widely-known pedagogue. In 1821 he had a school near the site of Martha, where James Glenn had previously taught. Close to the Union meeting-house at Julian stood a primitive log school-house, in which a Mr. Moran was at one time the teacher. Slabs set upon uprights sufficed for benches, slabs and pegs constituted the desks, and greased paper the window-lights. The standard text-books were Barley's "Speller," Smiley's "Arithmetic," and "English Reader." Justice Richards, now living in Huston, was one of Moran's pupils, and figured conspicuously one day in a rough-and-tumble combat with Moran, at the close of which master and pupil tumbled through an opening in the school-room floor, much to the merriment of the balance of the school. Reports agree that the victory in that famous contest has to this day remained a doubtful one.

Bald Eagle Baptist Church.—The Bald Eagle Baptist Church was organized Nov. 28, 1835, as the Baptist Church of Patton township, with a constituent membership of thirty. These thirty were named Andrew Barrett, Thomas Davis, Mark G. Williams, James Parsons, John Smith, Moses Thompson, Arthur Smith, John S. Barrett, Luther Barrett, John Barrett, David Woods, George L. Peters, Sarah Barrett, Hannah Davis, Susan Denny, Sarah Williams, Elizabeth Smith, Margaret Richards, Patience Williams, Harriet Williams, Rachel Williams, Elizabeth McDonald, Ruth Edmiston, Marie Calhoun, Mary Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Mary Peters, Sarah Davidson, and Rachel S. Barrett. Of the foregoing, Patience Williams (now Mrs. J. W. Stuart) and Elizabeth McDonald are still members. Nearly all of the thirty are dead. Thomas Davis (aged eighty-three) and his wife, Hannah (aged eighty), are now residents of Clearfield County (October, 1881). A majority of the

members at the organization had been members of the Milesburg Church previous to 1835. Rev. George I. Miles officiated at the organization ceremonies, which were held in the Glenn school-house, at Martha. Thomas B. Davis was chosen clerk, and James Parsons, treasurer. During the year 1835 members were added as follows: Penina Williams, Matilda Williams, Thomas Martin, Washington Barrett, Priscilla Barrett, Joseph Williams, Eliza Corse, Eliza Wagner, Maria Williams, John Williams, Sarah Corse, Rebecca Corse, Nancy Williams, Hiram McClintsey. During 1856 a spirited revival was conducted by Revs. Thomas E. Thomas and Thomas B. Brown, and twenty members added. Regular services were at first held once a month in the Union church building at Julia Ann Furnace, and later in the Union Church at Martha Furnace. Revs. T. E. Thomas and George I. Miles were the earliest pastors. In August, 1836, a Bible society was formed. The deacons first chosen were Andrew Barrett and Thomas Davis. Mark G. Williams was the third deacon chosen. He served many years until his death, in 1876. The pastors were as follows: George I. Miles, 1842-43; Josiah Jones and — Marple supplied in 1845; J. R. Morris, 1846-53; F. Hollen, 1854-58; J. W. Evans, 1859; F. Bower, 1860-63; D. V. Kreblen, 1864; George Bowman, 1865; B. B. Henshey, 1867-68; J. L. Holmes, 1869-72; W. H. Ridge, 1876. In 1864 the church dissolved, and reorganized under the name of the Bald Eagle Church.

In 1871 the present church edifice was erected, and dedicated Aug. 30, 1871. It cost, aside from much volunteer labor, about four thousand dollars. Services are now held twice each month. The membership is ninety-seven. The deacons are J. W. Stuart, Abednego Williams, and Scott Miles. The trustees are J. W. Stuart, George Miles, John Gingery, Scott Miles, and D. E. Ardrey. The Sunday-school superintendent is David Richards.

Martha Methodist Episcopal Class.—When Martha Furnace was founded a strong Methodist class was organized at that point. Worship was held in the Union church building put up at Martha by the Curtins. In 1849 the present house of worship was built, and in 1850 it was dedicated by Rev. W. F. Gearhard. When J. D. Wagner joined the class, in 1850, the membership was thirty, and the leader George Williams. The class was at first attached to Half-Moon Circuit, later to the Bald Eagle Circuit, and still later (to the present) to the Port Matilda Circuit. The preacher in charge is Rev. C. Graham, who preaches at Martha twice a month. The members number now twenty-five. J. D. Wagner has been the class-leader for a greater part of the time since 1861, and is likewise the superintendent of the Sunday-school, at which the average attendance is thirty-five. The church trustees are Samuel Gingery, Joseph Brown, James Eberts, Elijah Kellerman, and J. D. Wagner.

Julian Methodist Episcopal Class.—There was a Methodist class at Julian shortly after the furnace was started. Services were held in the log building erected by Irvin and Adams for Union church purposes. The circuit took in several points in the valley, and was called Half-Moon. There was no exclusive house of worship until 1875, when the present temple was reared at a cost of three thousand dollars. In 1879 the class membership was thirty-five. In October, 1880, it had fallen to about twenty-five. The last class-leader was Levi Woomer, who died August, 1880. The class is on the Port Matilda Circuit, now in charge of Rev. Cambridge Graham.

The circuit has five preaching-points, to wit: Julian, Port Matilda, Hickory Bottom, Martha, and Bald Eagle. Rev. Mr. Graham was born in Centre County in 1816, and entered the ministry in 1843. Since that year Mr. Graham has been continuously engaged in preaching, his field having been confined to Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Mr. Graham's grandfather fought in the Revolution, and at an early day located on Spring Creek, Centre Co. Francis, father of Rev. Mr. Graham, lived to be eighty-four years old.

Julian United Brethren Class.—The United Brethren Class at Julian was organized in the fall of 1869, in which year also a house of worship was erected. Its cost was about fifteen hundred dollars. Previous to 1869 the United Brethren met occasionally for worship in the village school-house. Alexander Edmiston was until his death a leading and energetic spirit in the organization, and contributed freely towards its financial support. In 1871 the class had fallen away in strength to five members. In October, 1881, the membership was about double that number. John Craig has been the class-leader more or less since 1871. James Morley occupied the office from 1879 to 1881, in which latter year J. C. Henderson was chosen. Services are held twice a month. The church trustees are James Morley and John Craig. James Morley is superintendent of the Sunday-school, wherein the average attendance is about forty.

Julian Furnace.—The station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad known as Julian is a rural village of about two hundred inhabitants, and the site of a furnace where considerable pig metal was manufactured for about twenty years subsequent to 1840. Gen. James Irvin and John Adams founded Julian Furnace in 1837, at which time the present village site was covered with a dense growth of timber. Gen. Irvin owned about fifteen hundred acres of land in that vicinity, and, with John Adams as the resident partner, built a furnace, and in the year above named put it in blast. Adams had been a forgerman in the employ of Valentines & Thomas, and because of his practical knowledge of iron-making was given charge of the enterprise. The furnace was named Julia Ann, some authorities holding, after Gen. Irvin's wife, and

others that the name was bestowed in honor of one of Mr. Adams' daughters. At all events Julia Ann was the name, and remained so until upon the completion of the railway the station was christened Julian, and so the village, following suit, likewise changed the old appellation. Julia Ann Furnace was originally the name of the post-office, but Julian Furnace it is called now. The furnace was of the kind known as a "quarter furnace," and stood back of the present village towards the creek. Until recently the stack remained to mark the spot, but decay tumbled it down, and nothing but a jagged heap of stones tells the location. The availability and convenience of wood for coaling purposes suggested the location of the furnace, as were similarly the furnaces at Hannah and Martha called into existence. Mr. Adams was a stirring, energetic man, and soon made Julia Ann Furnace the centre of a busy traffic. Ore was hauled chiefly from the Lamborn bank in the Buffalo Run valley, and the manufactured pig metal returned to Milesburg for transshipment to market. Counting the hands at the furnace, those engaged in coaling, and the teamsters engaged in hauling ore, coal, and iron, Mr. Adams employed in the enterprise an average of fifty men, and sometimes as many as a hundred. For a time "blooms" were made at a forge built near by, but that department of the business proving unsatisfactory upon a brief experiment, was abandoned after a flood in the creek washed out the dam.

Mr. Adams was, as observed, a man of pushing energies, and in addition to the furnace improvements (including a store and a number of tenements), built a grist-mill, the one now carried on by T. A. Ardell. Pushing as he was, however, he failed to make the enterprise a profitable one, which remark may, indeed, be applied to the fortunes of the furnace under the management of successive proprietors. The last operators were Moses Thompson & Co., who abandoned it in 1858. After Mr. Adams retired from the proprietorship of Julia Ann Furnace, he was for some time thereafter concerned in its management, but his business reverses weakened his spirit and hastened his death, which occurred at Julian about 1866. After the furnace business closed, Julian still retained a moiety of its village existence, and thus J. I. Morris established himself there as a trader upon the discontinuance of the furnace store. His successors were J. B. Gray and Shaffer & Dieffendaeffer. Their respective terms of residence were but short. The construction of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and the location of a station at Julian, led Messrs. Blanchard & Bush (the then proprietors of the old furnace property) to lay out a village there. The first building erected thereafter upon the site was the storehouse now occupied by J. C. Hoover. L. D. Parker built and kept the store, and was as well the railway agent. Parker took in G. W. Hoover as a partner in the store, and in a few months Hoover bought Parker's interest. Hoover Brothers succeeded in

course of time, and purchasing seventeen hundred acres of timbered land, upon which they erected a saw-mill, lumbered and merchandised quite extensively.

Daniel Irvin, one of the leading merchants of Julian, was born in Union County, and in 1856 located at Unionville, Centre Co., where for several years he was associated in business with William Underwood. In 1867 he came to Julian to succeed L. D. Parker as railway agent. In 1870 he joined T. E. Griest in merchandising at Julian, and in 1872 he purchased Mr. Griest's interest. The store building he now occupies he built in 1881.

Julian Furnace post-office was established doubtless soon after the furnace was put in blast. John Adams was the first postmaster, and held the office a number of years. L. D. Parker, his successor, was the incumbent until 1867, and, following him, Daniel Irvin, George W. Hoover, Levi Woomey, and John B. Parsons. Mr. Parsons, the present postmaster, was born in the county. He is the grandson of Thomas Parsons, who settled in the Bald Eagle valley as early as 1774. Mr. Parsons kept tavern in his present residence at Julian in 1866 and 1867, and after that carried on the mill. In 1878, when appointed postmaster, he opened a small store in connection with the post-office. The first tavern-stand in Julian was opened by John Q. Adams, in the house now kept by D. H. Chandler, and built by William Wilson nearly fifty years ago, Thomas Davis, now a resident of Julian, taking part in the construction. The house was at first the residence of William Wilson (who was a widely-known surveyor), and later the home of John Adams, the elder. When it was opened as a tavern the old State road passed directly in front of it. Mr. J. C. Henderson, now a prominent farmer in Huston, was the landlord of the house for some years. In 1878, D. H. Chandler purchased the property, and until his decease, in 1881, kept the hotel as a temperance house. Mr. Chandler came to the county in 1865, and remained at Beaver Mills, in the employ of John Ardell, until 1878. In resident physicians Julian has not been remarkably fruitful. Dr. Blair, of Unionville, was the reliance in the earlier days, and in 1877-78, Dr. Fugate, a graduate of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, was the village physician, although he lived a short distance beyond the village bounds. From Julian, Fugate removed to Port Matilda, where he is now located.

Julian is a point of shipment for the lumbering mills of John Ardell at Beaver Mills. About one car-load daily is forwarded, ordinarily to Bellefonte. T. A. Ardell, who manages Mr. John Ardell's business at Julian, operates the Julian grist-mill, which he leases from Bush & Tome. It is fitted with two runs of stone, and is devoted chiefly to the production of feed-supplies for the Ardell lumber camps, although, of course, considerable custom-work is done. Ira F. Davis is engaged in the cutting and

shipment of hoop-poles, of which he ships from Julian during the spring and fall seasons about forty thousand. Mr. Davis has followed this business at Julian since 1873. He came to Julian in 1868, and from 1871 to 1876 kept store. In the last-named year he sold out to J. C. Hoover. His main business pursuit is that of undertaking and cabinet-making. Thomas Davis, his father, now aged eighty-two, came to Centre County from Chester County in 1818 with his mother and his grandfather, Jacob Steigers. They lived in the Bald Eagle valley, on the present William Way place, for two years, and then moved into the mountains in Union township. Thomas Davis married a daughter of Philo Lewis, who lost his life in the war of 1812. Since the fall of 1872, Mr. Davis has been living in Julian. John Craig moved from Huntingdon County to Centre County in 1862. He entered the Federal service for the late war as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment. Upon his return from a three years' campaign Mr. Craig opened a blacksmith-shop at the head of Dick's Run, and stopped there from November, 1865, to the fall of 1866. Thence he removed to Beaver Mills, where he resided until 1869. Since then Mr. Craig has lived at and near Julian.

Martha Furnace.—A furnace was established at Martha by Roland and James Curtin in 1830. It was named Martha after one of Roland Curtin's daughters. James Curtin took up his residence at the place, having built as a residence the house now occupied by John I. Thompson, and managed the practical details of the business for the firm. Coal in abundance was obtained from the timbered lands adjacent, whereof the Curtins owned many acres. The manufacture of iron at Martha was not a profitable undertaking, because of the expense attendant upon the transportation of the ore from inconvenient distances, and the hauling of the pig metal to the forge at Curtin. Still the Curtins carried on the furnace from 1830 to 1848, and made first and last a good deal of iron. In 1838, John Curtin moved to Martha to take part in the management of the enterprise, and in 1840, James returned to Curtin. John was placed in charge as sole manager. Employment was usually given to fifty men or more. In 1848 the Curtins abandoned the furnace, and not long afterwards sold it to Moses Thompson & Co., who put it in blast, and operated there until 1855, when the business was given up for good. The furnace stack still stands, and to the passing railroad traveler appears a picturesque-looking object. Martha is now simply a railway station and post-office, Mr. John I. Thompson having been in charge of both departments since the completion of the railway.

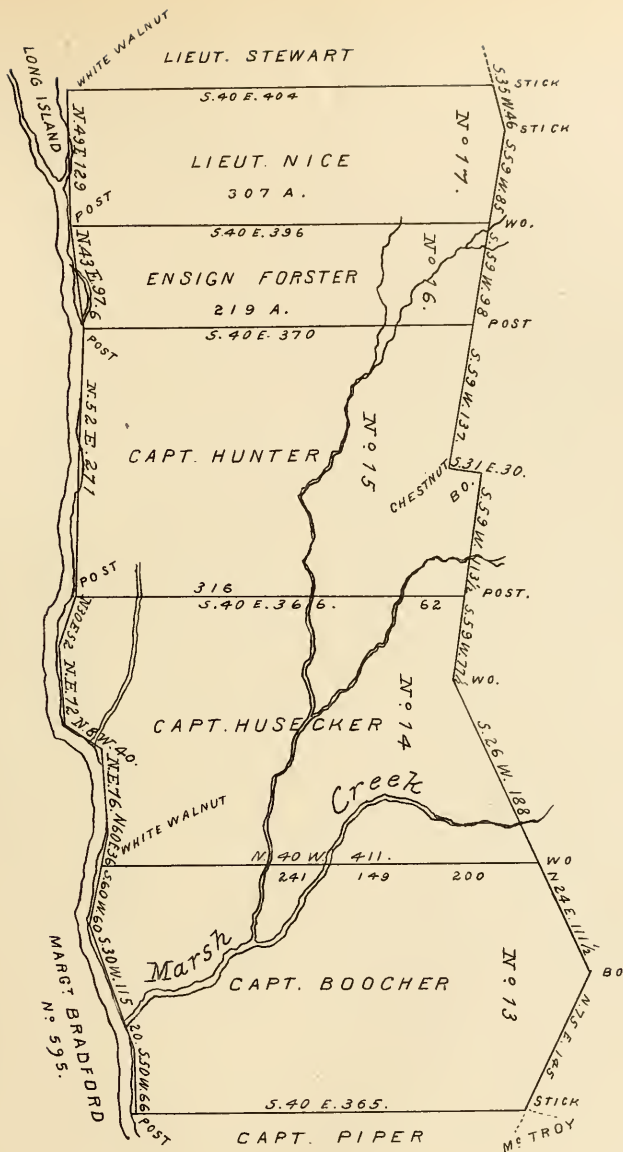
CHAPTER LXXV.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Early Surveys and Settlers.—The southern portion of Liberty township north of Bald Eagle Creek is covered by the officers' surveys of 1769. The Lieut. Wiggins, embracing the mouth of Beech Creek; next west the Capt. William Piper, followed by Conrad Bucher, Nicholas Housaker; then Capt. Samuel Hunter, Ensign James Foster. Eagleville and vicinity (otherwise known as Blanchard Post-Office) is situated in the Capt. William Piper. The Capt. Conrad Bucher embraces the mouth of Marsh Creek, and was first settled by Christian Bechdel. For a more particular account of the officers' surveys and their adjoiners, reference is made to the general history of Centre County, under the year 1769. Along Marsh Creek were laid application of 1769, and north and west of these surveys of 1794 on warrants of 1793 and 1794.

In July, 1769, Charles Lukens surveyed the Margaret Bradford application along the creek on the south side, opposite Eagleville, and Joseph J. Wallis in 1787 located the William Scott upon the eastern portion of it. In a suit which arose between Thomas Hamilton, who owned the Scott, and John Marsden, who claimed under James Brown, whose application of the same date was laid on the eastern portion of William Scott and Margaret Bradford, which was brought in 1795, and tried at Lewistown Nov. 22, 1811, Elizabeth Foster, widow of John Magee, testified that they had moved to Bald Eagle in 1784 on to the place claimed by Brown. Thomas Hamilton came in with Ezekiel Fleming and Alexander Hunter in 1785, and compelled my husband to take a lease of him. In 1784 there was a clever little cabin upon it and two fields cleared, and where a stable had been built. We sold to John Reed, and moved to an island near by, where we lived two or three years. Reed sold to Marsden, and Marsden came to live on the place before we left the island. We gave the lease from James Brown to Reed. Brown went to Carlisle, and we heard died there. Reed lived more than one summer there. According to deposition of William Samuels, taken in 1797, he went with Brown and others to Bald Eagle, to the place occupied by Marsden in 1797, and made a pen four logs high (this must have been in 1768), and soon after the lottery, heard B. Brown ask Lukens to survey that land improved for James Brown, and Lukens said he had not brought the papers necessary.

John Holt testified James Brown and B. Brown were cousins. In 1783 I went to look at Bald Eagle, and Magee said he had a notion of taking Brown's place. We agreed to move out to work in 1784, and did go. He was to work a week with me, and then I was to go to help him on Brown's place. We found a cabin. Ashbridge had been buried in it. I saw



MAP OF ORIGINAL SURVEYS
IN
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Engraved Expressly for this Work.

his face. There was a cabin and two small fields. Our provisions ran out. Magee returned to the Juniata, and that summer moved out his family to the same place. It was twelve miles from me. John Reed came next to the place, and Marsden came after Reed. Magee moved on to an island. It is one mile from Beech Creek.

Brown's deed to Justus and John Marsden is dated May 5, 1788, two hundred and seventy-eight acres; consideration, one hundred pounds.

The testimony of William Holt is interesting as showing improvements made before 1769 for the purposes of application, and that Jonathan Ashbridge must have been a settler in the neighborhood before the runaway, as he was buried in Brown's cabin.

According to tradition, Peter Grove resided after the war within the bounds of what is now Liberty township. One day an Indian appeared in the neighborhood, where Eagleville now is, and made inquiries respecting the whereabouts of Grove, and was told where he could be found. His informant upon second thought concluded the Indian's presence boded no good to Grove, as the former was armed. He immediately hastened to the mill, and told Grove what had occurred. The latter took it in a matter-of-fact way, merely remarking that he had no fear of being harmed until sundown. Towards the close of the day Grove quit his labors. Proceeding to his cabin, he procured his rifle and some old clothes. With the latter he made a "dummy," and, placing it in position before the saw, started the latter on a slow motion, and retired beneath the banks of the neighboring creek to await developments. The Indian was soon seen stealthily approaching, and upon gaining a favorable position fired his gun at what he supposed was his living enemy. The report had hardly died away when he fell dead, with his brain pierced with a bullet from Grove's rifle. The spot where the Indian is supposed to have been buried is still pointed out to the curious.

Christian Bechdel, a native of York County, made his way from there in 1790, and reaching the Bald Eagle valley, located upon a tract of land, and settled down to farming. On the 15th of April, 1793, he purchased of John Philip and Eleanor Dehaas a tract of land embracing an area of five hundred and seventy acres, which had been originally surveyed to Capt. Boucher, afterwards conveyed to Dehaas. The consideration which Bechdel gave for the above was seven hundred and eighty-three pounds and fifteen shillings. Feb. 3, 1815, he added by purchase thirty-four acres. He subsequently disposed of a part of his possessions, and retained three hundred acres, which, since his death, have been equally divided, one-half being occupied at present by Christian Bechdel (3d), and the other by a grandson of David Bechdel.

At the time of Bechdel's coming everything was in its most primitive condition. The nearest mill was at Howard Gap, to which point grain was carried

on horseback, there being no wagon-roads, and the country at that time being mostly covered with thick patches of timber. The general mode of travel was the canoe, the Bald Eagle at that time offering the only means of communication with the lower settlements.

Christian Bechdel had several children, namely, Christian (2d), David, Barbara, Susan, and Mary. They all married, and were the progenitors of numerous families, who to-day represent large farming interests in the township.

Christian (2d) married Mary Leathers, and reared an equal number of sons and daughters, twelve in all. The living are Christian (3d), Joseph, and Samuel, now living in the township; Mary, in Ohio; Elizabeth, in Clinton County; Susan, wife of John P. Dehaas, in Curtin township; Christian (3d) married Lydia Bechdel, and has five children, all living; David, son of the elder Christian, married a Helman, and shortly after removed to Curtin township, where he still resides, prominent in both temporal and spiritual enterprises.

Christian Nestleroad was famous in his day as a fisherman, having followed that calling from boyhood up. His first lessons in the art were taught him at Safe Harbor. He applied himself so diligently as to make it to him a remunerative business. During his early life he made a visit to the then new country bordering on the Bald Eagle, and finding it well suited to the pursuit of his calling, determined to settle in the neighborhood. It is said that he made the journey from his native place to the Bald Eagle on foot.

The place selected by him was on the banks of Beech Creek, not a great distance from the mouth of that stream. It is still retained in possession of the family. Christian followed the calling of fisherman for a long time after his arrival here, and so profitable did he find his employment, that he was in course of time enabled to pay for his land.

Being a man of some enterprise, and having the requisite facilities at hand, he erected a saw-mill upon his premises, the creek affording him excellent power. This was from all accounts the pioneer mill of its kind in the township. The mill in its first few years of existence did not require the whole attention of its owner, consequently he devoted much of his time to farming. He was twice married, and begat fifteen children. His son John married his cousin Mary, and shortly after settled upon a part of the original tract, first purchased by his father. It has since descended to the present occupant, John Nestleroad, a son of the John before mentioned. After coming into possession of the younger John, the mill was found incapable to supply the wants of the neighborhood, and was therefore considerably enlarged, but even then it was found to be insufficient in capacity, and in 1860 it was torn down and the large, extensive mill of the present erected in its place.

Accompanying a small party of German settlers, who came to the waters of the Bald Eagle shortly before the close of the eighteenth century, was a young man named Daniel Kunes. His first venture was made upon a place near where Dolan Gardner now lives, where he followed farming. He married a Rorabaugh. On the 17th day of February, 1808, he and Michael Brickley jointly purchased of John Philip Dehaas the land now occupied by Christian Kunes. Daniel afterwards, in 1814, purchased Brickley's interest in the property, and became sole owner. The old house which Daniel built is still standing, doing good service, and bids fair to shelter several generations more of the human family ere it outlives its usefulness.

Daniel's children were John, married to Nancy Gardner; Daniel married Mary Bechdel, and after her death to Elizabeth Potts. Daniel is dead. His descendants are J. I. and D. B. Kunes. Samuel was married to Elizabeth Chatham, Christian to Caroline Stagly, Elizabeth to Campbell Delong, Susan to Simon Lingle, Mary to Jonas Spangler, Hannah to Green Gardner.

One of the earliest settlers on the Bald Eagle was John Gardner, who settled upon the island which still bears his name. His sons were Washington, Samuel, William, James, and John. A daughter of Samuel's is the present wife of J. I. Delong. The widow of Washington is still living, at the age of eighty-four.

About the same time the Gardners came, a family of French descent, named Delong, settled near the mouth of Marsh Creek. A son of Delong was Jonathan Delong, who in the declining years of his life related many reminiscences of his youthful days. He told how, in his youth, he was accustomed in the dead of winter to make periodical visits to the Gardners, walking and sliding there on the ice of the frozen creek "barefooted," and on arrival at the Gardner dwelling often found their progeny engaged in the same pleasant amusement of "sliding" on the ice in their "bare feet." Jonathan Delong afterwards became a settler upon Beech Creek, and a near neighbor of the Nestleroads. In 1828 he removed to what is now Curtin township. His memory has become perpetuated by numerous representatives of his family.

Abraham Liggett and his brother George came from near Hagerstown, Md. The former settled near where Eagleville is, and lived where Simon Lingle now lives, and at one time had a distillery in that locality. He became an extensive land-owner. His only living representative is John H. Liggett, of Beech Creek.

George Liggett settled in Marsh Creek, and died upon the place where David Wagner lives.

Michael Brickley first settled near the Bald Eagle, and afterwards built the first house in what is now Eagleville. The house still stands. He accidentally met his death while engaged in digging a well, which

caved in upon him. His descendants live mostly in Curtin township.

James, son of Derrick Gunsalus, came from Howard to Liberty township about 1800, and settled upon the land now occupied by his sons James and Ira. He afterwards purchased the place where David and John Gunsalus now live.

James Gunsalus' first wife was Molly Marsden. His second was Sarah Masden. He had six children by each, all of whom but three are living. Those living are Maria, Mary, Eliza, John, James, Fanny, Emma, David, and Ira. Matthew Leach settled on the place adjoining that of Gunsalus, and came about the same time as the latter.

Andrew and Isaac Magee, brothers, settled also about the same time on land adjoining Leach's. Their descendants are James and John Magee, both at Beech Creek, and men of some prominence in public life.

John Marsden, a veteran of the war of 1812, after serving through that eventful struggle to the end, settled on the southern banks of the Bald Eagle, upon the place now owned by Samuel Kunes. The Marsden family is at present represented by one son in Clinton County and two grandsons in Liberty township.

Paul Lingle, with his wife and family, from Mifflin County, first settled in what is now Clinton County, and afterwards removed to Liberty township, and located where J. Hawk lives. He died at the age of eighty-two. His sons are Joseph, at Bellefonte; James, at Milesburg; George, at Beech Creek; and Simon, now living near Eagleville, who in 1869 laid out the lower part of that village.

Jonas Spangler, while yet a young man, came in at a very early period. He followed the occupation of boatman for a number of years, making his home with a family named Shaw that lived near where Tonner's mill is. After his marriage he purchased of Michael Brickley the place now occupied by William W. Spangler, and engaged in farming. His sons are William W. and Samuel K.

Another early settler was John Bitner, who settled where his son Daniel now lives. His other sons were Abram, John, and Christian. Michael, Daniel, and Frederick Scheuck, natives of Lancaster County, settled in Howard township at a very early period. They were progenitors of a long line of descendants, who in their earlier days of manhood settled in Liberty, and were prominently identified with the earlier interests of that township. Daniel, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety-three, has several representatives living in Howard township. Frederick's progeny were Emanuel, Christian, Frederick, and Michael. William and Irvin Schenck are sons of Michael. John and Frederick are sons of Frederick. William Blair came from Cumberland County to Liberty in 1800 in company with his widowed mother. In 1824 he moved to Walker, lived after-

wards in Spring, and died at Howard in 1871. His wife was Margaret Confer. His children numbered eleven,—Charlotte (in Clinton County), John (in Illinois), James M. (a physician at Unionville), William (in Patton), Mary C. (deceased), Jeremiah (in Howard), Hezekiah (in Philipsburg), Joseph (in Bellefonte), Robert (in Patton), Harriet (in Howard), and Henry (in Michigan).

Township Organization.—Sundry inhabitants of the township petitioned the court in November, 1844, reciting that the township measured twelve miles by eighteen, and was so inconveniently large that a division thereof was much desired. The court appointed George Hoy, William McMahon, Jr., and William Smyth, Jr., commissioners, who reported in May, 1845, that they had made the division as follows: "Beginning at a hemlock on the Marion township line, thence north forty-one and one-half degrees west six miles one hundred and thirty-five perches to the summit of the Allegheny Mountain at a pitch-pine; thence north twenty-four degrees west one mile two hundred and sixty-eight perches to the Beech Creek, and to continue the same course to the Clinton County line." August, 1845, the court confirmed the report, and erected the division lying east of said line into a new township, and named it Liberty. Following are the names of those chosen justices of the peace from 1846 to 1881:

Justices of the Peace.—James Gardner, Joseph Bumgardner, April 14, 1846; James M. C. Rimmer, March 12, 1850; Joseph Bumgardner, March 22, 1852; Orin T. Noble, March 17, 1854; John T. Clark, March 12, 1856; Joseph Bumgardner, March 17, 1857; Arthur Foresman, March 16, 1858; John T. Clark, March 26, 1860; H. A. Foresman, April 9, 1863; John T. Clark, April 28, 1865; John T. Clark, March 22, 1866; William F. Courter, April 15, 1871; John T. Clark, March 27, 1872; W. F. Courter, March 11, 1876; H. A. Snyder, March 17, 1877; D. B. Kunes, April 9, 1881.

Schools.—One of the first school-houses in the township was located very nearly upon the site now occupied by N. James' house. One of the first teachers that taught within its walls was Philip Dehaas. Another school-house of remote times stood near the highway a short distance west of Eagleville, in which Dehaas taught. In the same house Daniel Kraus at one time taught German. The old school-house which in former years stood in Eagleville, upon the site of J. I. Kunes' dwelling, is still remembered by some of the older members of the community in which they received their first instructions from William Dehaas, Cline Quigly, William Packer, Mrs. Wright, and William Montgomery. The township at present has five school districts. The school at Eagleville, which is divided into four departments, was built by the authorities in 1867 at a cost of twenty-nine hundred dollars. The first principal was William A. Ridge, who afterwards entered the ministry. His assistants were Joseph Gardner and Mrs. Searls. At that time there were only three departments. Mr. Ridge remained as principal for a period of three years, during which time the average daily at-

tendance was about two hundred. Mr. Ridge's successor was a Mr. Beck, since whom Messrs. Loder, Foresman, Lucas, Miss Fearon, and Mr. Hershberger have presided in the order named.

The teachers engaged for the coming term of 1881-82 for the different schools in the township are: For the Eagleville school, Grammar Department, William J. Weaver; Second Department, Edward Clark; Third Department, Miss Lizzie Kunes; Primary Department, Miss Ida Dehaas. Bitner school, Miss Annie Haines; Big Run school, W. T. Anman; Wagner school, Cline Haines; Hunter Run school, Mary E. Clark.

The average daily attendance of pupils at all the schools for the term ending in 1878 was, males, 141; females, 140. For term ending 1879, males, 149; females, 135. For 1880, males, 150; females, 144. For 1881, males, 145; females, 141. The State appropriation for school purposes in the township for the term ending 1882 was \$257.

Churches.—On the site now occupied by the Baptist Church at Eagleville formerly stood a small wooden building. It was built as a house of worship by the united efforts of the German Reformed and Lutherans, although subscriptions were received from the community in general. It was absolutely impossible to gain any accurate information regarding this church, as no records have been preserved. Among the early members of the Reformed side were the Glossners, Ruperts, and Lighthamers. The Reformed congregation was organized by the Rev. W. R. Yearick. They were also served by Revs. Foy and Moore. The only surviving member in the township is the venerable John Lighthamer, now living at Eagleville. Facts obtained from him go to show that the church property eventually came into the possession of the Lutherans, and by them was disposed of to the Baptists. Thus the old church became a thing of the past.

Liberty Baptist Church.—Early in the year 1871 the Rev. A. B. Runyan, then a very efficient, able worker in the Baptist Church, visited Eagleville, held religious meetings in the old Lutheran Church, and by his efforts an organization was effected on the 23d of February, 1871. The constituent members were William F. Courter, John A. Stover, N. H. Lucas, William Kunes, Joseph Kunes, Richard Runner, Joseph Bumgardner, and Charles Courter. The first deacons were John A. Stover, William F. Courter, and N. H. Lucas. During the first year a large accession of members took place. Preliminary meetings were held discussing the feasibility of the erection of a house of worship suitable to their use, which finally culminated in the purchase of the old church and ground which they thus far had used, the price paid being about three hundred dollars. In April, 1872, building operations were begun, and in September of the same year the new church was dedicated. It was built at a cost of two thousand dollars.

In 1876 the churchyard was enlarged by an addition of two acres of ground. The church since its organization, although weak in numbers in the early stages of its existence, has been of rapid and permanent growth. Success crowned its efforts almost from the very outset. From 1871 to 1877 one hundred and seventy-three members were enrolled upon its banners. The largest accession in any one year was had in 1876, during which forty persons were received. The Rev. A. B. Runyon continued his labors for only a brief time, his successor being the Rev. W. A. Biggart, who was succeeded, Nov. 1, 1875, by the present pastor, William A. Ridge, during whose pastorate the church has enjoyed an unbroken season of prosperity. It has at present about one hundred and twenty-five members. The deacons are William F. Courter, J. A. Stover, and James Brady.

Disciples of Christ owe their existence in Centre County to Elder Nathan J. Mitchell, who in the summer of 1832 organized the first society in the county at Howard. They had no creed, but claimed the Bible alone as their guiding star. Elder Mitchell was extremely zealous in his labors, and when opportunity offered orally explained the object and principles of the society, and exhorted his hearers to join his standard. The same year he extended his field of operations, visiting the lower Bald Eagle valley as far as Mill Hall. By his efforts a church was organized in what is now Liberty township, and a small meeting-house erected the same year (1832) near Eagleville. Among the first members of this congregation were ex-Sheriff J. J. Lingle, now of Bellefonte, Hon. James Chatham, deceased, Orin and T. Noble, Esq., of Lock Haven, and Austin Leonard. The first elders, as near as could be ascertained, were John Bechdel, Campbell DeLong, Vincent S. Smith, and Austin Leonard; deacons, Joseph Dehaas and Daniel Bitner. During the first few years of its existence the church steadily increased in numbers.

On the 21st of February, 1867, a protracted revival meeting was held in the church, with services "from day to day, and evening to evening," conducted by Brother Southmade. They continued until March 13th following. The records of the church say, "When this meeting commenced, the membership had been reduced very much from what it formerly had been from various causes, the main cause being the feelings caused by the late war and politics generally. This meeting had a good effect upon the church and the community generally." Brother Southmade was paid seventy-six dollars for his services in conducting the meeting, and was credited with keeping the best order ever kept in the Disciple Church for so long a meeting. On the 13th of March, 1867, a business meeting of the church was held to consider the erection of a new church, the old one having become inefficient in capacity to properly meet the demands of the increased growth of the congregation. After a preliminary discussion it was agreed to build a suitable house of

worship, forty-eight by seventy feet, two stories high, of brick. The building committee appointed were Thomas H. Martin, W. H. Fearon, and Abraham Bitner, with whom was left the control of all necessary arrangements. A plot of land on the opposite side of the road was immediately purchased, and the erection of the present elegant and commodious edifice begun, which was finished in February, 1869, at a cost of nearly, if not quite, eleven thousand dollars. The first regular service was held within its walls on the 7th of February, 1869, the Rev. L. B. Hyatt officiating. Steps were subsequently taken toward securing a regular pastor, and arrangements concluded with the Rev. J. M. Streeter, who preached his first sermon May 2, 1869. On the 9th of January, 1870, another revival meeting began, and lasted until the 24th of the same month. Forty-two members were added by immersion and thirty-five reclaimed. Feb. 2, 1870, a petition from the church, signed by William F. Courter, Jacob Crotzer, W. H. Snyder, S. S. Kunes, Abraham Bitner, Christian Bechdel, J. R. Bumgardner, and Joseph Q. Williams, was filed in the prothonotary's office at Bellefonte, praying the court for a charter to enable them to act as an incorporated body. On the 6th of December, 1870, a charter was granted. Those who have served the congregation since its organization are the Revs. L. B. Hyatt, J. M. Streeter, Charles S. Long, W. S. Lloyd, and M. S. Blair (the latter since April, 1880). The members number upwards of one hundred and fifty. The elders are A. M. Dehaas, Fulton Miller, Abraham Bitner, Vincent S. Smith, Samuel K. Spangler, and Joseph Swartz.

The deacons are Daniel Bitner, Joseph Dehaas, Christian Kunes, and H. H. Berry.

The Sabbath-school connected with the church is in a prosperous condition, with a large average attendance. The superintendent is Joseph Q. Williams.

Burial-Places.—Burials in early days were made mostly at what is now Beech Creek. The custom of some of the earlier settlers was to set apart a small portion of their land for their private burial purposes. This custom, however, of late years has become quite extinct. The burial-ground that formerly adjoined the old Lutheran Church was originally laid out as a private one by the elder Daniel Kunes, but through his generosity it eventually fell into general use. It contains the remains of nearly all the deceased members of the Kunes family. The cemetery opposite the Disciple Church was laid out as such by Simon Lingle, and has since come into possession of the church. Appended will be found some of the inscriptions upon tombstones within its inclosure:

"Joseph T. Galbreath, died January 19, 1857."

"David Bird, died July 10, 1837."

"In memory of Sarah E., wife of Thomas S. Winslow, died February 6, 1859."

"Josiah W. Hainscomb, died February 16, 1864, aged 46 years."

"William Reed, born February 26, 1806, died June 14, 1874."

"Estella M., daughter of G. and M. Packer, died January 7, 1866."

"Frances, wife of M. Swartz, died June 17, 1864, aged 54 years."

"Our mother, Mary Bowman, died February 12, 1865, aged 40 years."

"George Winslow, died January 4, 1864, aged 32 years."

"Mary C., daughter of J. and S. Wilson, died November 3, 1862."

"Austin G., son of W. and F. Kunes, died December 22, 1863."

"George G. Haagan, born in Pfonsheim, Germany, June 8, 1784, died August 29, 1863."

The following is an account of the great storm of July 14, 1869:

The vicinities of Eagleville and Beech Creek were visited on Wednesday evening, July 14, 1869, about six o'clock, by one of the most terrible thunder- and rain-storms ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. The afternoon of Wednesday had been very warm and sultry, with occasional showers, till about five o'clock in the evening, when a very heavy thunder-cloud rose in the northwest and came some distance towards the zenith, when it was met by a strong south current of air driving a heavy cloud somewhat lower than the former, and meeting just south of the Allegheny Mountains in Beech Creek township. The meeting of the clouds produced a sound like a large waterfall. Shortly the rain began to fall in such torrents in the vicinity of Samuel Hall's farm, that Canoe and Sugar Runs became so swollen that every bridge for two miles along these runs were swept away. The storm then passed in an easterly direction down the north side of Bald Eagle valley, through the front ridges toward Lock Haven. All the runs from Beech Creek to Lock Haven were so swollen that all the bridges and fences were swept away, and the Bald Eagle Canal seriously damaged at Beech Creek. Beech Creek rose about four feet in half an hour. Portions of the streets were impassable, being overflowed by large currents of water. Cellars were filled, sidewalks torn away, and pigs and chickens swept down with the irresistible flood. The farmers suffered still more. Spring-houses, fences, grain, and hay were destroyed in large quantities. The storm was accompanied with the most terrific thunder and lightning ever known in this vicinity.

Eagleville.—Eagleville is a station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and the distributing-point for the extensive lumbering interests so largely represented in its immediate neighborhood. It is situated near the Bald Eagle Creek, at a point between where Beech and Marsh Creeks have their confluence with the former. The large number of men employed in the adjacent lumbering regions has of late years given it considerable of an impetus in general respects, and is to-day a thriving village of some five hundred and sixty inhabitants. Its early days of progress were not marked by any features of particular interest, and until the opening of the vast lumber country in its vicinity its condition was mediocre. The land upon which the eastern part of the village is located in former times was owned by Absalom Liggett.

In 1832 or thereabouts, Solomon Strong and Dr. Roberts laid it out in town-lots. The first house built after the village was laid out was erected by Michael Brickley, and is still standing, occupied by the Widow Spangler. Shortly after, William Parks, a son-in-law of Absalom Liggett, built the house at present occupied by J. Abbott. In 1834, Richard Riter built the tavern now occupied by Kunes. Riter was a tailor by trade, and used to ply his trade from house to house and drove a thriving business. After building the tavern he still worked at his trade, reserving one room for that purpose.

He was succeeded in the proprietorship of the tavern by Daniel Kunes, who remained as such for a number of years until his death. He also at one time used one part of his tavern as a store. The building now occupied by James I. Delong as a tavern was built by Mr. Williams in 1861 for a dwelling and tavern. He afterwards rented it to James Furey, who used it for the same purposes. The next occupant was John Brickley, who used it for store purposes, but in a short time disposed of it to the present occupant and built the store-room now occupied by J. I. Kunes. The first store was kept by Joseph Bumgardner where T. Winslow lives. The first blacksmith was David Liggett. In 1854, Jonas Spangles laid out some lots, west of the original plot, on lands which he had purchased of Kunes. Just what year the post-office was established at Eagleville is not definitely known. It is said that at one time considerable rivalry existed between it and Beech Creek for an office, and that Eagleville came out ahead, which made it the mail distributing point for both places, owing to their near proximity to each other. The first postmaster was Dr. Roberts, who lived in the house now occupied by William Stull. The next postmaster was Joseph Bumgardner, and after him Chris. Bollinger. During the latter's administration it was discovered by the authorities that there was another postal station of the same name which had existed prior to this one, in consequence of which Eagleville lost the post-office and Beech Creek gained it. Efforts were made thereafter from time to time to get it back, but without success, until it was hinted that if a suitable name for the office were suggested it would be re-established. Subsequently the name of Blanchard, in honor of a member of the Centre County bar, was chosen, and Miss Sarah Snyder installed as postmistress. She still holds the position.

Eagleville has always had her share of physicians. Notable among the first was Dr. Roberts, before mentioned. The traditions handed down respecting him bespeak him as being a man of indomitable energy and enterprising to an unusual degree. To his fertile brain Eagleville undoubtedly owes its existence. Being a large land-owner, as well as others, he was the first to take any decisive steps which led in the direction since attained. One of his enterprises was the manufacture of bricks. His efforts to introduce

their use in the construction of dwellings met with little success, for in those times settlers were so engrossed in clearing their land of timber to put it in proper shape for farming that logs formed the chief article of building material. It is said that few bricks were ever taken from the doctor's kiln, and it stood until it fell down and crumbled to pieces. The doctor was a native of Bradford County. After practicing his profession in Eagleville and its vicinity for a great many years, he left this for other fields.

He was succeeded by Dr. Rothrock, and after him came Dr. Johns. The present physician is Dr. Hurlburt. Eagleville contains a good public school building, an Odd-Fellows' Hall, and two churches. The mercantile interests are represented by J. I. Kunes, Hoover & Co., and James Quigley, general merchandise; W. F. Courter, shoemaker; A. E. Graham and Thornton Williams, cigar manufacturers; Jacob Crotzner, saddler; John Williams, undertaker and cabinet-shop; D. W. Clark, blacksmith; Thomas S. Lingle, wagon-maker; hotels by James I. Delong, S. H. Kunes, and J. A. Stover. The representative men of the place are William Singer, D. B. Kunes, and J. I. Kunes.

BLANCHARD LODGE, No. 427, I. O. O. F.—The above body was organized March 16, 1877, at Eagleville, with the following members: J. A. Clark, C. A. Courter, H. A. Snyder, J. W. Gunsalus, Edward Dehaas, D. W. Herring, G. W. Bowes, and James Magee. The first officers chosen were J. T. Clark, N. G.; C. A. Courter, V. G.; H. A. Snyder, Fin. Sec.; J. W. Gunsalus, Asst. Fin. Sec.; J. W. Gunsalus, Treas. At the first regular meeting, presided over by District Deputy Grand Master James Borie, of Philadelphia, several new members were initiated, since which time the lodge has steadily increased in numbers and prosperity. Those that have served as Noble Grands since its organization are J. T. Clark, C. A. Courter, D. W. Glossner, W. F. Courter, H. A. Snyder, J. W. Tonner, J. W. Gunsalus, A. C. Bowes, Edward Dehaas, and J. R. Runner. Vice Grands, C. A. Courter, D. W. Glossner, W. F. Courter, H. A. Snyder, J. W. Tonner, J. W. Gunsalus, A. C. Bowes, Edward Dehaas, J. R. Runner, and D. W. Herring. The Secretary is H. A. Snyder; Assistant Secretary, James Magee; Treasurer, C. A. Courter.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.—The above lodge was chartered March 16, 1875, with the following members: J. I. Delong, H. A. Snyder, Harry Croskey, J. S. Saxton, John W. Tonner, D. M. Longshore, D. B. Kunes, W. W. Spangler, J. B. Shaw, Luther Stover, J. P. Linn, John J. Kunes, D. W. Clark, W. R. Bitner, D. M. Burlew, H. H. Kunes, — Bitner, H. A. Foresman, S. H. Kunes, and C. A. Courter. The encouragement expected was not met with, and after struggling through a feeble existence, the lodge became obsolete in 1877.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Surveys.—Nov. 4, 1769, Charles Lukens commenced surveying applications in which he was interested himself, which are known by surveyors and calls on many surveys as the "Lemmon and Troy" lands or surveys. On a paper containing a list of thirty-seven applications, found among Judge Huston's papers, is indorsed "Troy and Lukens' partnership," and thus in Charles Lukens' handwriting, "get these laid if possible; one-half belongs to Charles Lukens. In a letter, now mislaid, which was annexed to this, Mr. Troy promised me one-half of all the land that should be surveyed by virtue of the within orders. Cha^s Lukens." Those surveyed Nov. 4, 1769, commenced with the Andrew Eakin tract, on which the Lick Run Presbyterian Church and the town of Jacksonville are situated, and run for two and one-half miles. Southwest along and including Lick Run are Patrick Dougherty, William Moore, and Jane Kirk.

East and adjoining the Andrew Eakin tract, which belonged to Thomas McCalmont and Samuel Milliken, was the Mary Dougherty application of 31st of August, 1769, surveyed Aug. 31, 1770, and patented to Thomas Stewartson; and south of the Mary Dougherty and surrounding Andrew Eakin on the south is the Catherine Coleman warrant of July 1, 1784, surveyed June 10, 1785. West of the Jane Kirk the Stewart Rowan warrant of Nov. 5, 1797, was surveyed June 26, 1797. South of the Jane Kirk was surveyed the Robert Young warrant of Sept. 3, 1792.

Settlements and Settlers.—The first attempt at a settlement in Marion township was made by two men by the name of McEwen, a short distance from Jacksonville. Though surrounded on all sides by gloomy forests and lofty mountains, inhabited by wild beasts and prowling savages, they succeeded in clearing a few acres of ground. But in a short time they were driven off by the Indians, and were obliged to seek safety in the older settlements, and never returned.

The first permanent settler in this immediate neighborhood was Thomas Wilson, who commenced an improvement on the place lately owned by Hon. William Smyth as early as 1785. Thomas McCalmont followed him as early as 1787, and settled on the improvement commenced by the McEwens. That Mr. McCalmont was among the first settlers, and that he had but few neighbors, even years after, is evident from the fact that he was obliged with his own hands to dig the grave of his son James, as also to perform most of the other funeral solemnities. This is believed to have been the first death that occurred in the valley, and the body of James McCalmont the first that was interred beneath its clay. Next to these came the McKibbens, then the Swanzeys, and then the McClellands. All these families settled in what at least would then have been regarded as the same neighborhood. About

the same time the Hazletts and the Porters and the Boyds and the Brownlees emigrated and settled in the east end of the valley, along Fishing Creek; and soon after the Hayes and the McClures settled in the adjoining valley of Bald Eagle, in the neighborhood of Beech Creek. These were all men of strong and robust constitutions, and most of them were honored of God to live to an old age, to see the forests cleared away, towns and villages springing up around them, and the valley taking its place among the first in the State in point of agriculture and produce.

Most of these families emigrated from the valley of Cumberland, and, I believe, were all of Irish and Scottish descent. They were, moreover, Protestants, and were all, in the strictest sense, what are called Irish Presbyterians. It is also believed that some of them were the descendants of those who fled to this country for conscience' sake, determined to enjoy their religious rights in the wild woods of America rather than surrender them up in the midst of European ease and refinement. It is also worthy of remark that most of them had been soldiers of the Revolution, and consequently were inured to the toils of the camp and the perils of the battle-field. Hence, while their minds were imbued with a deep and ardent patriotism, they were prepared to endure the hardships and undergo the privations which always belong to a first settlement and a new country, and so the land for which they had periled their all remained as dear to them as their right hands, yea, dear to them as their lives.

Thomas McCalmont died Sept. 6, 1819, aged seventy-four years. He had three sons and one daughter. Thomas, the eldest, married a Harbison; John married Jane Allison, who bore him eight children, one of whom was James A. McCalmont. James A. married Elizabeth Sterrett, and their children were John S., of Clinton County; Rosa, wife of William Shortledge, of Bellefonte; James S. married Emily Lowry, and still resides on the old homestead; William T. lost his life in the war of the Rebellion; Robert and Rebecca J. live on the old place.

The stone marking the spot where Thomas McCalmont buried his son bears the date of 1790.

Henry Hoy, whose ancestors were German, came here in the year 1800, and settled at what is called Hoy's Gap, at which place he purchased a grist-mill of — Spencer, and followed the calling of miller for a number of years. In 1836 he prospered to such an extent that he built a larger and commodious structure a short distance from the old mill. In connection with it he erected a dwelling, in which he lived until his death. The ruins of both structures are still standing. Henry's son, Jacob Hoy, succeeded him, and in 1856 built the large mill now standing upon the site of the original one. It is now operated by John Allen. Jacob Hoy died August, 1873. In 1800, or shortly after, William Sayers came here from what was then called Mudtown, and for a number of

years was the village tailor. Not meeting with the success merited, he purchased a farm in Curtin township, to which place he removed, but shortly after again returned, and worked at his trade occasionally. He died July 27, 1865, at the age of eighty-nine. He left a family of ten children, of whom three are living at the present time (1881),—Mary, John, and Charles. Mary, the eldest, married Edward Hawks, and lives now in Curtin township. John married Rebecca, daughter of John Thompson, of Bald Eagle. He died in the spring of 1880, at quite an advanced age. Charles married Jane C., daughter of Mrs. Jane Long, March 23, 1853. They had five children, of whom two are dead. The living are Elizabeth, Susan, and William. Mr. Charles Sayers is still living at Jacksonville, and follows the trade of millwright. Early in the present century George Hoy purchased the farm then owned by Robert McBride, and earlier by Wilson Bovard. His son George had three children,—George, John, and Margaret. John S. (familiarily known as Squire Hoy) married Rebecca Yearick. Their family consisted of eight children. For his second wife he took the Widow Hockenbury. He still resides on the farm first purchased by his father. He has held the office of justice of the peace for ten successive terms. The Hoy's are a numerous and a representative family of the township. It is related of one of the ancestors of the family that he at one time jumped into a well fifty-three feet deep, which contained only a few feet of water, and rescued one of his children who had accidentally fallen in.

James Hutchinson, of old Scotch stock, came about 1800, and built a stone dwelling upon the place now owned by Henry Yearick. For a number of years he was the only blacksmith in the surrounding country, and industriously applied himself to his trade. He died Oct. 22, 1845, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. His remains lie in the Presbyterian churchyard at Jacksonville. His wife was an Allison; their daughter, Ann, married William Mann; Rebecca, Thomas McMiun; and Barbara married John Carner, of Hublersburg.

Hugh McClelland, an early settler and a bluff old Scotchman, built what was probably the first grist-mill in the town. It was situated on Lick Run, at what is known as Hoy's Gap. He came probably about 1795. Previous to that the settlers thereabout were obliged to travel to mill a distance of thirty-five miles, through dense woods and over mountains, to Mifflin County. Sometimes they were put to such extremities that they ground their corn in copper mills.

David Lamb, who was one of the elders of the old Lick Run Church, was a settler here probably as early as 1795. He served as a soldier in the Revolution and ended his latter days here quietly. His death occurred Feb. 12, 1837.

Among the best recollected people were James McCullough and his wife Betsey. He was a strong

Jackson man, and is credited with giving the name to the village. He kept hotel, and had a sign on which was a rude portrait of Gen. Jackson on horseback. He was at one time postmaster. Mrs. McCullough was a McEwen, and a great conversationalist. He was totally blind before his death, which occurred April 11, 1870. She died Feb. 20, 1871.

The memories of Uncle Jimmy and Aunt Betsey are held in reverence by the present generation, and annually they proceed in a body to their burial-place and carefully decorate and dress their graves. Two neat marble headstones indicate their resting-place. The house Uncle Jimmy built in his day, and which is supposed to be one of the oldest in the town, is still standing in Jacksonville, at the corner of the road leading to Snyderstown.

Andrew Harter came to Marion with his parents from Penn's valley, and settled upon the old Wilson place, which his father purchased at that time, 1835. Here they continued until the death of the elder Harter, which occurred in 1860, at the age of sixty-five. In 1860, Andrew Harter purchased his present place. He is a representative man of the township for a number of years. He has been for a long time identified with the political interests of his town, having held the several offices of supervisor, school director, etc. His first wife was Eva Smith. After her death he married his present wife, who was the former widow of Jacob Sharer.

The Lick Run Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, was organized by Rev. Isaac Grier and Rev. James Johnston (a committee appointed by the Huntingdon Presbytery) in October, 1798; the session elected and ordained at the time consisting of William Swanzy, Thomas Wilson, David Lamb, John Mitchell, and James McClure, its members numbering twenty, but the church had no regular pastor until 1803. The deed for the church-lot and burial-ground, which is on the Andrew Eaken warrantee tract, was made by Samuel Milliken, of Mifflin County, and Thomas McCalmont, Esq., of Centre County, Aug. 1, 1802, to Joseph McKibben, John Thompson, and Matthew Allison, Esq., as trustees for the church at Lick Run, under the care of the Huntingdon Presbytery, and the first church erected in 1803.¹ Rev. Henry R. Wilson, of the Carlisle Presbytery, was installed the first pastor, April 20, 1803, and served until Oct. 3, 1809. Towards the close of Mr. Wilson's ministry, some eight or nine members, with John Mitchell, one of the session, withdrew on account of Mr. Wilson's strict Calvinistic views. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by Rev. James Linn, who was

installed in April, 1810. The church building was of logs, with low windows and a high pulpit, with seats of rounded slabs. During Mr. Linn's pastorate, Aug. 1, 1819, the Sabbath-school was established. During the summer of 1810, Francis McEwen and John McCalmont were elected and ordained elders; in September, 1818, David Watson, James Harbison, and Dickey Hayes were elected elders, and in October, 1827, William Smyth, Thomas McCalmont, and Robert D. McBride.

Oct. 23, 1828, the congregation had increased to such an extent that a new church was required. Mr. Smyth, James Hutchinson, Nathaniel Beck, James Sterrett, and Joseph Montgomery were the building committee. Feb. 16, 1829, they contracted with James Sterrett for the erection of a suitable frame building, fifty-six by sixty-two feet, at the price of fourteen hundred dollars.

During Mr. Linn's pastorate some nineteen members, through the preaching of Rev. John Loder, withdrew, and organized the New-School Church at Hublersburg. When Mr. Linn resigned the pastorate of Lick Run in the fall of 1839 to preach exclusively at Bellefonte, the church membership of Lick Run numbered two hundred and thirty-one. Rev. Samuel M. Cooper was installed pastor Oct. 15, 1840. Dec. 17, 1840, Joseph Harris was elected a ruling elder, and William Clark and Matthew Laird, already ordained elders in other churches, were accepted as members of the session. In September, 1843, John Watson was elected an elder, and in May, 1849, Thomas McKean and William Smyth, Jr., were elected and ordained. Mr. Cooper resigned the pastorate Feb. 21, 1852. Mr. Cooper's labors were eminently blessed. In January, 1843, thirty-seven were added upon examination, and in February, twenty-one, making a total membership of three hundred and seven. After that, in consequence of removal to the West, the membership decreased rapidly, so that in August, 1848, after a great revival in which forty-three converts were added, the total membership was but two hundred and seventy-three. Rev. W. J. Gibson was installed pastor in August, 1852, and in October, 1856, the session consisted of William Smyth, Sr., John Watson, Thomas McKean, William Smyth, Jr., and William S. McCalmont, ordained in April, 1854, in place of his father, the venerable John McCalmont. The number of communicants in October, 1856, was one hundred and thirty-seven, including the session and twenty-two admitted on examination June 22, 1856. For this much we are indebted to a sketch written by William Smyth, Jr., of date October, 1856.

Dr. Gibson served until October, 1861, when he resigned, with a view to accept a chaplaincy in the army. He was appointed chaplain of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Oct. 1, 1861. Rev. J. H. Patterson succeeded him in the pastorate in November, 1862, and died in 1865. Rev. John P. Hudson was the next

¹ The first church was a log building, and stood a little to the north-west of the present building; it contained a gallery. Much of the labor of building was performed by the members clearing off the ground and hauling the logs. Joseph McKibben was at that time the foremost and most active in what pertained to the interest of the congregation, and perhaps it was owing to his exertions more than to any other that a house of worship was erected at so early a day.—*Rev. S. M. Cooper's Discourse*, January, 1846.

pastor, succeeded after a considerable interval by Rev. S. S. Wallen.

The congregation now numbers sixty members.

The number of scholars in attendance at Sabbath-school about fifty. The elders are Samuel Aley, Andrew Martin, and Jacob McAuley; trustees, Jacob Zimmerman, William Irwin, James McCalmont, Jacob McAuley, William Montgomery, and Andrew Martin.

About three miles west of Jacksonville, and standing about a quarter of a mile from the Bellefonte road, is the old Wilson house. It is one of the oldest landmarks in the township. It was built by the Rev. Henry Wilson in the year 1805, during his pastorate of the Lick Run Church. It is a very substantially and strongly built two-story stone building, and shows no signs of its age. It bids fair to stand for a long time to come. The initials H. R. E. W. and the date 1805 are plainly visible, being cut in a circular stone of a very dark color set in the west wall of the house. It is at present occupied by Mr. Frank Yearick.

Lick Run Presbyterian Cemetery.—This burying-ground is situated in the village of Jacksonville, where the remains of many of the older inhabitants of the township were deposited, and from their headstones the following inscriptions were copied:

James Martin, a soldier of the war of 1812, died March 26, 1828, aged 54.

Jane, wife of James Martin, died Sept. 14, 1868, aged 83.

Thomas Lucas, died March 9, 1871, aged 72.

Alexander Miles, died Oct. 25, 1852, aged 60.

William Smyth, died Jan. 23, 1863, aged 92.

Mary, wife of W. Smyth, died Oct. 16, 1840, aged 71.

John Smyth, died Sept. 25, 1864, aged 53.

James Neil, died Sept. 8, 1827, aged 49.

Isabella, wife of James Neil, died Nov. 9, 1846, aged 62.

Robert D. McBride.

John Fulton, died May 2, 1855, aged 84.

William W. Watson, sergeant Co. E, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, died Feb. 9, 1863, aged 35.

William Swanzy, Sr., died Aug. 8, 1825, aged 79.

Ann, wife of W. Swanzy, Sr., died Nov. 24, 1815, aged 63.

James Hutchison, died Oct. 22, 1845, aged 72.

Barbara, wife of J. Hutchison, died Aug. 27, 1807, aged 32.

Ann, wife of J. Hutchison, died April 12, 1851, aged 74.

Robert Beck, died July 24, 1828, aged 64.

Isabella, wife of James McKean, died Nov. 8, 1838, aged 45.

Lieut. J. H. Cram, Co. B, Eleventh New Hampshire Infantry.

Thomas McCalmont, died Feb. 7, 1839, aged 39.

Nathaniel Beck, died Oct. 13, 1849, aged 77.

Robert Beck, died Aug. 5, 1863, aged 63.

John Stephenson, died July 7, 1835, aged 86.

Thomas Stephenson, a soldier of the war of 1812, died Feb. 26, 1878, aged 90 years, 11 months.

Richard Conley, died Sept. 3, 1880, aged 71.

John Irwin, died Feb. 25, 1844, aged 54.

Mary, wife of J. Irwin, died Jan. 15, 1858, aged 71.

James P. Hughes, a soldier of the war of 1861, died June 17, 1867, aged 40.

Catharine McClelland, died June 9, 1853, aged 74.

William McKibben, died Jan. 8, 1837, aged 62.

David Watson, died Jan. 24, 1859, aged 82.

William S. McCalmont, died Dec. 17, 1863, aged 62.

Thomas McCalmont, died Sept. 6, 1819, aged 74.

Mary, wife of T. McCalmont, died May 7, 1803, aged 58.

John McCalmont, died Feb. 25, 1855, aged 80.

William C. Wilson, born Nov. 25, 1788; died Dec. 9, 1841.

Jane Harbison, died March 17, 1852, aged 70.

James A. McCalmont, born March 18, 1801; died Aug. 13, 1875.

Joseph McKibben, died Feb. 16, 1847, aged 90.

Sarah, wife of Joseph McKibben, died Nov. 23, 1833, aged 74.

Joseph McKibben, died March 30, 1860, aged 65.

Isaac McKinney, died Sept. 11, 1849, aged 83.

Jane, wife of J. McKinney, died May 15, 1828, aged 72.

Matthew Allison, Esq., a native of Ireland, and a soldier of the American Revolutionary war, died Feb. 9, 1828, aged 78.

Catharine, wife of M. Allison, died Feb. 19, 1817, aged 58.

Archibald Allison, died Feb. 11, 1872, aged 77.

William McKean, died Jan. 13, 1857, aged 84 years, 10 months.

Anna, wife of W. McKean, died March 16, 1844, aged 65.

Mark McKean, a soldier of the war of 1861, died March 15, 1873, aged 32.

Nancy, wife of Rev. S. M. Cooper, died Sept. 13, 1837, aged 48.

Joseph Montgomery, died May 10, 1852, aged 69.

Sarah Montgomery, died April 30, 1869, aged 77.

Robert Holmes, born Nov. 9, 1799, died Sept. 16, 1874.

Rachel Holmes, died Sept. 30, 1866, aged 78.

Andrew Shields, died April 15, 1864, aged 75.

John Henderson, died Aug. 2, 1853, aged 69.

Rody Logan, Co. D, 45th Pa. Infantry.

James Harbison, died May 11, 1859, aged 65.

John Askey, died Sept. 20, 1840, aged 68.

Elizabeth, wife of J. Askey, died Aug. 11, 1868, aged 84.

Capt. Thomas Askey (or Erskine), a Revolutionary soldier, no mark.

William Sayer, a soldier of 1812, died July 27, 1865, aged 89.

Elizabeth, wife of W. Sayer, died Jan. 29, 1853, aged 69.

Capt. D. H. Chesbro, killed in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864, aged 23 years, 10 months.

Edward L. Rogers, died Aug. 25, 1867, aged 74.

Maria, wife of E. L. Rogers, died May 16, 1861, aged 63.

William Orr, died May 6, 1875, aged 72.

Mary Orr, died Aug. 19, 1878, aged 75 years, 11 months.

Mary Orr, died Dec. 6, 1870, aged 65.

David Lamb, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution, died Feb. 12, 1837, aged 83.

James McCollough, died April 11, 1870, aged 73.

Elizabeth, wife of J. McCollough, died Feb. 20, 1871, aged 78.

Hugh McManigal, died March 21, 1856, aged 73.

Capt. E. H. Rogers, war 1861.

Lick Run Reformed and Lutheran Graveyard.

—This graveyard is comparatively new, and the following inscriptions copied give the names of a few of the earlier members of these two denominations buried here:

John Fox, died March 9, 1850, aged 62.

Elizabeth, wife of John Fox, late wife of Daniel Schenck, died Dec. 10, 1862, aged 73.

James H. Strunk, Co. A, 45th Pa. Vol., killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, aged 17 years, 9 months.

Frederick Glossner, sergeant of Co. D, 45th Pa. Vol., died July 25, 1864, aged 22.

James Strunk, cousin of above James, died in the U. S. service Nov. 27, 1861, aged 26 years, 9 months.

John Ruber, born May 1, 1800, died May 1, 1862.

J. George Hoy, born Jan. 3, 1805, died Nov. 9, 1864.

German Reformed Church.—This organization is the outgrowth of what was some years ago known as the Union Church. The Union Church was organized in the year 1811 by the Rev. Henry Rassman. It was composed of Reformed Protestants and Lutherans, which fact gave it the name of Union. The two denominations worked in harmony for a long time, and unitedly elected elders and deacons. In the early days of its existence it had no regular pastor, and took such as they could obtain, irrespective of creed. There appears to have been no meeting-house until 1816. In that year old Henry Hoy deeded to Mel-

chior Dunkle and Joseph Baker, as trustees, one acre of ground for the consideration of twelve dollars. It was expressly stipulated in the deed that the ground was to be used "for German Calvinistic and Lutheran Evangelical purposes, and converted to no other use whatever." A short time only elapsed before the raising of a small log meeting-house, in which they worshipped until the year 1851. In 1844, William R. Yearick began his labors as pastor, he also serving at that time seven other congregations. A new church was built in 1851, and dedicated upon Christmas day of that year. In the spring of 1852 a new organization was effected by the withdrawal of the Lutheran faction, which left it a German Reformed Church, and so it exists to-day. The Rev. Mr. Yearick served his flock until the spring of 1859. He was succeeded by the Rev. P. A. Schwartz, who labored with them only one year. Rev. J. S. Weisze was the next incumbent, whose term lasted one year and six months. Following him came the Rev. J. K. Millett, who tarried twelve years. Then the Rev. Mr. Darbecker, who was succeeded in 1876 by the Rev. G. P. Hartzell, who is the present pastor. The Sabbath-school was established in 1854. In 1874 the purchase of three lots of ground was effected, and the present substantial brick structure erected thereon. It is situated in Jacksonville, adjacent to the original churchyard. The trustees of the old Union Church in 1811 were Henry Hoy and John Yarger. The present presiding officers are Enos Ertley, Robert Strunk, and Henry Yearick. Rev. William R. Yearick deserves a few words of attention, as his has been a life of sore affliction from his youth. At the age of fifteen rheumatism claimed him as a victim, since which time he has been a constant and a patient sufferer. At the age of twenty-seven he entered the ministry, and, although crippled from the very outset of his duties, he managed to serve his people up to three years ago. His zeal was remarkable, and for a number of years, although suffering more bodily pain than is usually allotted to man, he preached from a chair, being carried to and from the church by some of the members of his congregation. He was born Oct. 31, 1817, and is still living, and, although a helpless invalid, his mental faculties remain unimpaired.

Schools.—The first school in the township is generally believed to have stood along the roadside, between Jacksonville and Bellefonte, somewhere about where Daniel Condo now has his blacksmith-shop. The precise location, as also the date of its construction, are matters buried in obscurity. There was a cave near the school which can be seen at the present day. It is said to have been a favorite resort of the scholars during the time that they were not poring over their books. The first teacher was a Mr. Dewey.

The second school was held at Jacksonville, in the log church which stood upon the eastern end of what is now the graveyard of the Union Church.

The school was opened about 1830, and under the direction of William Harding flourished. Harding is said to have been a good teacher and strict disciplinarian, and was a terror to the mischief-makers, whom he held in check by his firm hand. Harding taught only in the winter. During the summer months he plied his vocation of millwright. He was the village schoolmaster for a number of years, until his varying fortunes prompted him to seek new fields of enterprise. Mrs. McKain also taught there during intervals through the summer, as also did Mr. Buskirk. There are now four schools in the township, two situated on the Bellefonte road, one at the extreme east end of the township, and one at Jacksonville, the latter being a graded school, divided into an upper and lower branch. The latter is under the tutorage of Mr. Ursinus Yearick.

A new school-house has been lately completed on the Lock Haven road, near by where John Zigler resides.

The report of 1880 gave the number of school children in Marion as 207, and the average attendance as 132. The total tax was \$770.23; the total receipts from all sources, \$1357.65; the total expenditures, \$875.31; and resources, \$482.34.

Jacksonville—Walker Post-Office.—The hamlet of Jacksonville is situated on the Lock Haven road, ten miles distant from Bellefonte. It is a collection of a few straggling dwellings, and contains two churches, two stores, one blacksmith-shop, and a wheelwright-shop. It has no organization, and was never laid out by any one as far as could be ascertained. The first house is supposed to have been built by Mr. Bechtel some seventy-five or eighty years ago, and is still standing. It is occupied by Jacob Zimmerman, the sexton of the Lick Run Church. The second building was built of logs, and erected by Henry Orndorf, who used it for a number of years in pursuing his calling of cabinet-maker. It stood on the corner of the road leading to Snyder-town. It was afterwards removed to the site of Mrs. Hoy's present residence. Orndorf replaced it in a few years with a more pretentious building, which was towards later years used by John Howard as a blacksmith-shop. The first village blacksmith of whom any recollection is had was William Yarger, who located upon the spot now occupied by Miller & Yearick's storehouse. Yarger wielded the sledge for a number of years. He finally emigrated to the West. Before Yarger's departure Peter Shoup appeared and built a shop very near the old Presbyterian Church. He stayed only two years.

After him came John Howard, who worked about a year. He was in turn succeeded by Enos Estley, who is still following the trade at Jacksonville. The first store-keeper was Thomas Huston, who came in 1830. Isaac McKinney had a store for a number of years prior in an old stone building located on what is now McClintock's farm. Huston supplied the sur-

rounding settlers for a great many years. He was succeeded by McGonigle. For a while Jacksonville was without a store, the nearest point then being Howard. Henry Yearick & Son are the present store-keepers, and combine with other of their duties that of tobacco cultivation, with which they have met success, although this being their first venture, they having planted their first crop in the spring of the year (1881). Samuel Aley, who has been the village shoemaker for twenty years or more, is also postmaster, which office he has held since 1877. He succeeded R. F. Holmes.

There are also one large grist-mill and two saw-mills in the adjacent neighborhood. The grist-mill is operated by John Allen, and does a thriving business. It is a large substantial stone structure, built in 1852 by Jacob Hoy. It is located at Hoy's Gap.

In the immediate vicinity of Jacksonville, and situated upon the premises occupied by William Lucas, is a somewhat celebrated sulphur spring of local reputation. Its waters are freely drunk, and is said to contain considerable virtue as to its healing properties. It is put up in barrels, and shipped to Bellefonte and other points.

The Evangelical Association was formed a few years ago. Their house of meeting is situated at Jacksonville. It is called Albright's Church, named after its founder. It is also occasionally used by the Lutherans. John Irvine is the pastor. Services are held every two weeks.

Fairview Female Seminary.—In 1845 the Rev. Samuel C. Cooper projected and built the Fairview Female Seminary at Jacksonville. It was quite a large and commodious structure for those days, and proved quite a successful venture for the time being. It is located upon a rise of ground, pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country throughout the valley. Dr. Cooper, with the assistance of his wife, established a flourishing school in a short time, and had numerous patrons, his scholars representing almost every section thereabouts. The community in his neighborhood, appreciating his indefatigable efforts, supported him strongly. He boarded a number of his scholars, having an average of twenty boarders for some years, whose wants were attended to by Mrs. Cooper, she presiding over the culinary affairs, and to her was due almost entirely the success of the establishment. The fame of the school spread, and for a period of ten years or more continued uninterruptedly.

About this time Mrs. Cooper was stricken with an illness that eventually resulted in her death, Sept. 13, 1857.

After his wife's demise the fortunes of the school varied. The vacancy caused by her death was sorely felt. In the year 1859 the Rev. William R. Yearick, then pastor of the Reformed Church, purchased it, and converted it into an academic school, and met with encouraging success from the outset. He had an

average attendance of seventy scholars, boarding and day, and under his reign it regained the greater part of its former prestige and popularity. Physical infirmities compelled Mr. Yearick to relinquish what promised to be a prosperous undertaking.

In the fall of 1860 it passed into the hands of J. S. Weisze, who met with indifferent success, and in a short time gave way to the Rev. D. G. Kline, who in 1865 enlarged the original building by numerous additions and established in the winter of that year a school for the education of orphans of soldiers killed in the war of the Rebellion. It was used in this capacity for a period of four years. Since then it has had no occupant.

Iron Mines.—About the year 1830, Joseph Harris, James D. Harris, William A. Thomas, and Isaac Miller formed an association styled Harris, Thomas & Co., and sunk several mines upon the land now owned by Joseph Long, near Jacksonville. They met with considerable success, and took out large quantities of iron ore of good quality. A period of ten years sufficed to exhaust the resources of their mines. Later they removed to Walker township. There are now two mines operated here by the Washington and Lamar Iron Companies. Large quantities of ore of good quality are mined, and a large force of men employed.

Early Taverns.—The first tavern of which any authentic record can be gained was set up by William Smyth on the Lock Haven road. He probably flourished very early in the present century. The precise date could not be ascertained. He was followed by Uncle Jimmy McCullough, who converted his dwelling to a tavern about 1825. Uncle Jimmy attended to the wants of the early wayfarers for a long time, his reputation as an odd character making it a favorite resort. The last tavern-keeper of whom mention is made was — Spangler. Since his day (years ago) there has been no public-house in the town.

Early Physicians.—The first doctor of whom any note has been taken was Ira D. Canfield, who stopped but a short time, as the field for practice was small, and the inhabitants thereof provokingly healthy. After him came Dr. E. L. Walker, about 1840 or thereabouts. He is spoken of as having been a fine-looking man, and well versed in the practice of medicine. He soon sought a new field. No regular physician made his appearance for some time, until the advent of Dr. Jacob Rhodes, who stayed until twelve years ago, since which time no permanent physician has cast his lot among the inhabitants of the township.

Organization of the Township.—In 1840 a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a division of Walker township, whereupon the court appointed William Smyth, Henry F. W. Schultz, and William Harris, commissioners, and ordered them to report according to law. Aug. 26, 1840, the commissioners reported the township of

Walker should be divided as follows: Beginning at a pine on the top of the Ridge on the Clinton County (formerly Lamar township) line; thence south 60 degrees west 87 perches to a pine; thence south 53 degrees west 42 perches to a chestnut; thence south 40 degrees west 276 perches to a hickory; south 51 degrees west 75 perches to a black oak; south 55 degrees west 77 perches to a pine; south 42 degrees west 74 perches to a pine; south 52 degrees west 160 perches to a black oak; south 62 degrees west 60 perches to a Spanish oak; south 75 degrees west 72 perches to a pine; south 55 degrees west 80 perches to a chestnut; south 25 degrees west 52 perches to a pine; south 32 degrees west 146 perches to a pine; south 42 degrees west 224 perches to stones; south 57 degrees west 260 perches to hickory; south 50 degrees west 163 perches to a pine; south 67 degrees west 106 perches to a pine; south 62 degrees west 2 miles 115 perches to a pine; south 80 degrees west 188 perches to a pine; south 60 degrees west 280 perches to the line of Spring township. And also recommend that the part lying north of said line be called Marion, and that the part lying south of said line retain the name of Walker. Whereupon the court confirmed the same, and the new township called Marion, in honor of Gen. Francis Marion, a distinguished partisan officer of the Southern Revolutionary army.

MARION'S RESIDENT TAX-PAYERS IN 1841.

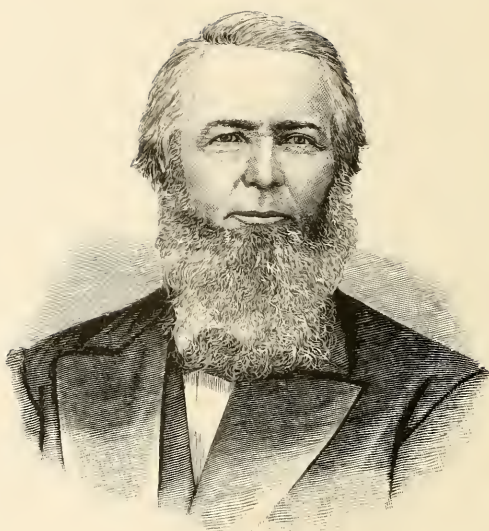
Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Andrew Anderson (house and lot)	...	...	...
John Askey	...	...	...
Robert Beck	80	...	...
Nathaniel Beck	230	...	3
Thomas Batten	125	2	3
Samuel Bechtel	100	...	1
Samuel Beck	115	3	2
Jesse Beck	...	2	...
Wilson Beck	...	2	3
Michael Beck	...	1	...
Thomas Bee	...	1	...
Rev. Samuel Cooper (house and lot)	...	...	...
Joseph Campbell	...	1	...
John Elder	110	1	3
Robert Ebbury	...	...	1
Jacob Eisenfeldt (millwright)	...	...	1
E. V. Everhart	...	...	2
Jacob Foster	5	...	2
Jacob Foutz	...	...	1
George Garbick	...	...	1
John Garbick	85	2	2
Joseph Garbick	200	2	2
William Garbick	85	1	1
Jacob Garbick, Jr.	...	...	1
Jonathan Hoff	...	...	2
Henry Hoy, Jr. (house and lot)	...	2	...
David Hook	...	...	...
Jacob Harter	205	5	4
Robert Holmes	156	4	3
David Lamb	128	2	1
William Long	...	...	1
William Lamb, Jr. (saddler, house and lot)	...	...	2
John Lewes	500	4	4
Matthew Laird	120	4	5
William McKee	71	...	...
Hugh McMonigle	109	3	3
James McCulloch (house and lot)	...	...	1
William McCalmont	180	3	3
James McCalmont	...	...	1
John McCalmont	300	1	2
Peter Murray	76	...	...
James McCamman	...	...	...
William McCalmont, Jr.	112	2	2
Hugh Martin	...	...	...
James McNeill	...	...	3
John McCalmont, Jr.	...	...	2
David B. Mill	...	...	...
Samuel McKee	...	2	1

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Samuel McMonigle	...	...	...
H. W. Marr, Jr.	...	...	1
William Niern (house and lot)	...	...	1
Isabella Neal (house and lot)	...	...	2
John Neal	...	2	3
Henry Orndorff (carpenter)	...	...	...
Charles Osmer (saddler)	...	...	1
Peter Pruner	...	...	1
Abraham Price	...	...	...
John McCalmont (house and lot)	...	...	...
John Reese	...	...	...
John Rable	221	3	4
John Strunk	140	4	3
James Hare	...	...	1
James Hutchins	...	...	2
George Hoy	286	4	2
Henry Hoy (saw-mill)	28	...	...
Peter Hoy, Jr.	155	3	2
John Hoy, Jr. (grist-mill)	...	...	2
Hedburn & Kurtz (ore-bank)	14	...	...
Thomas Houston	237	4	4
Henry Hoy (saw-mill)	...	...	...
George W. Hutchinson	300	4	4
Arson Harby	...	...	...
William Hardy (millwright)	...	...	1
John Henderson	333	...	...
Dav. Hawthorn	...	...	1
Jacob Hoy (grist-mill)	...	...	...
John Huff	...	...	...
Solomon Hoy (merchant)	...	...	1
Joseph Hare	...	...	...
Harri Valentine & Co. (valentine)	14	...	...
John Irwin	215	4	4
John Jamison	232	...	...
Peter Haines	50	...	...
John Johnson	25	2	3
Henry Johnson	...	...	2
Christopher Irwin	...	...	2
John Irwin	...	2	...
William Irwin	...	...	1
James B. Johnston (teacher)	...	...	6
J. C. Johnston	132	4	...
Daniel Johnson	...	...	2
Patrick Little	...	...	...
Thomas Lewis	...	...	...
William Lamb	150	4	4
William Swaney	218	...	...
Samuel Swaney	178	4	3
William Sawyer	100	3	2
William Smyth, Jr.	183	1	...
David Smith	160	4	3
John Stauffer	...	...	1
Michael Spangler (tin-keeper, house and lot)	...	...	2
George Stover	100	...	...
Robert Stettin	...	1	...
Eve Shearer	...	...	1
George Snyder	76	...	...
Joseph Sawyers	...	2	2
Jacob Snip	...	...	...
Samuel Tibbins	...	...	...
Hugh Thompson	...	...	...
James Taggart (house and lot)	...	...	...
Samuel Taggart	...	...	...
Samuel H. Taggart (carpenter)	...	...	...
John Ungart	...	...	...
Jacob Stauff	...	...	...
John Venable	150	3	1
John Walker	...	...	1
Edward L. Walker (house and lot)	...	...	1
William Weight	...	...	1
Joseph Yerger (house and lot)	...	...	...
William Yerger	...	...	...
John Yerger	226	3	4
William Yerger (blacksmith, house and lot)	...	...	2
John Zeigler	...	...	2
Ellis Zimmerman	...	...	1

William Campbell (carpenter), M. P. Hines (tailor), Jacob Harter, John Harter, Isaac Houli (shoemaker), Joseph Houli, Daniel Irwin (carpenter), James Irwin, Samuel Irwin, Samuel Johnson (shoemaker), John Johnson, Josiah Johnson, Martin Kulp (saddler), Thomas Lewes, Reese Lewis, David Milliken, Isaac Milliken, David Martin (shoemaker), Wm. McNeill, Wm. Sawyer, Jr., John Swaney, Thomas Sailer (tailor), John Sawyers, Jesse Snyder (cabinet-maker), Samuel Venable (miller), James Taylor, Michael Welsch, Isaac Yakely (blacksmith), Simon Yeager, Christian Yeager.

CIVIL LIST.

Justices of the Peace.—John McCalmont, James Taggart, April 14, 1840; James Harbison, April 11, 1843; John McCalmont, April 15, 1845; James Harbison, April 14, 1848; William Allison, March 13, 1849; J. B. Johnston, March 12, 1850; J. B. Johnston, March 22, 1851; John Gestrick, March 17, 1854; James B. Johnston, March 12, 1856; John Garberich, March 15, 1859; S. B. Johnson, March 18, 1861; William Robison, James McCullough, March 26, 1864; P. W. McDowell, May 3, 1866; J. B. Johnson, May 1, 1867; Jacob Rhoads, March 21, 1868; John S. Hoy, Dec. 29, 1870; R. K. Wilson, March 31, 1873; John S. Hoy, March 13, 1876; R. K. Wilson, April 3, 1878.



Daniel C. Grove

Marion Grange was organized April 21, 1874, by Deputy Leonard Rhone and John H. Barnhart, of Logan Grange. The following were elected officers: Master, I. S. Fraun; Overseer, David Harter; Lecturer, George I. Hoy; Steward, Adam Yearick; Assistant Steward, T. W. Harper; Chaplain, John I. Hoy; Treasurer, Andrew Harter; Secretary, W. W. Lamb; Gate-keeper, Henry J. Garberich; Ceres, Mrs. S. A. Gross; Pomona, Mrs. Susan Garberich; Flora, Miss L. C. Harper; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Lizzie Deitrich.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DANIEL C. GROVE, ESQ.

Daniel C. Grove, Esq., of Marion township, farmer, was born on the 19th of June, 1835, in Haines township. His ancestry is traced readily on the one side to John Michael Long, who emigrated to Pennsylvania with his wife and two children, leaving Germany March 16, 1752. His passport of that date is still in Mr. Grove's possession. Christina, John Michael's daughter, married William Stover, and they had one child, Catherine, born Aug. 25, 1777, in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co. William Stover was twice drafted during the Revolution, and was with the militia at Trenton in 1776, and at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777. He removed first to Centre township, now Snyder County, and thence, in 1810, with his family and four grandchildren, to the oil-mill farm in Haines township, now John Haines', where he died. He had over fourteen hundred dollars of Continental money, which proved a total loss to him.

John Grove married the only daughter of William Stover, Catherine, May 11, 1794, and died in 1809. He had by her John, William, and George, and a daughter, Christina. Christina, born June 30, 1795, in Centre township, married Samuel Weaver, and died in Gregg township in 1859. William and George also came up to Centre County with their grandfather. William married Mary M. Hosterman, and died Nov. 7, 1866, in Gregg township. He was born April 21, 1799. George, born Oct. 25, 1800, married Elizabeth Stover, daughter of Frederick, and lived in Harris (now College) township. He died Jan. 22, 1846.

John Grove, father of Daniel C., was born March 31, 1797, and married first Elizabeth Stover, March 29, 1822, and had four children by her,—Catharine, John, Elizabeth, and Adam. Mrs. Grove died Dec. 25, 1829, and John Grove then married, Dec. 25, 1832, Louisa Clinesmith, a daughter of Baltzer Clinesmith, Jr., and a granddaughter, of Baltzer Clinesmith, Sr.,

who was killed by the Indians in Buffalo valley, Union Co., near the Driesbach Church, July 14, 1780. See an account of this in Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley," page 189, and a notice of the Clinesmith family accompanying it.

John Grove's children by Louisa Clinesmith were Daniel C., the subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, now living in Genesee County, Mich., married to Johnston Hanna; Margaret, now dead; William, living in Benner township; and Martin, who was in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and died in the service, and was buried in George's valley, alongside of his father, in February, 1863.

Louisa, wife of John Grove, died Dec. 31, 1842, and John Grove married again, Dec. 12, 1843, to Mary Gentzel. John Grove died Sept. 15, 1860, and is buried in the George's valley German Reformed and Lutheran graveyard.

Daniel C. Grove moved with his parents to Gregg township in 1839, to the John Grove farm, two miles southeast of Spring Mills. He was raised as a farmer, and has followed that occupation all of his life. He removed from Gregg township to Benner township in 1863, upon a farm purchased of Christopher Stem, and from Benner to Spring in 1878, to a farm purchased of Adam Hoy, Esq., known as the "Tibben's" farm. By a change of the township line this farm is now in Marion township.

Daniel C. married Leah, daughter of William Stem, of Potter township, Aug. 9, 1859. She was born Sept. 21, 1842, in Potter township, and was a granddaughter of Adam Stem, who came from Lebanon County to Centre in 1812, and died there in 1861. William Stem was born in 1813, and died in 1844.

Daniel C. Grove has seven children, all living,—Alice Louisa, John W., Lydia H., Michael H., Leah E., Sarah M., and Franklin Clinesmith Grove. Mr. Grove was commissioned justice of the peace of Benner township by Governor Curtin March 22, 1866, and served three terms of office in Benner, and was elected for Spring, and commissioned April 5, 1879.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

MILES TOWNSHIP.¹

Surveys.—The arable portion (so considered then) of Miles township, or Brush valley, was taken up by Samuel Miles on warrants dated in 1772 and 1773, and surveyed in 1773 and 1774. The extreme western one, the Benjamin Davis warrant of Nov. 24, 1773, calls for a white-oak north one hundred and

¹ Contributed by Professor Henry Meyer.

twenty-six and one-half perches to a wild-cberry. The Col. Miles' line is about eighty rods west of Adam M. Stover's house at the entrance of Brush Valley Narrows, and the south line of the block runs south seventy-two west, and south sixty-eight west to the proprietor's reservation of eight hundred and forty-four acres, which lies directly north of where Elk Creek breaks through the mountain into Penn's valley. The reservation is over one-half mile wide, when the Miles surveys commence again and run clear up to Penn's valley, the last one being the Richard Chubb warrant of 21st November, 1772, sold to Richard Miles in 1775, and where James Miles afterwards lived. North of these, on Nittany Mountain, lie a large block of surveys made by Frederick Evans, in December, 1794, in the warrantee names of Henry Boyd, James Boyd, Paul Tripp, etc., William Housel, John Housel, etc., north of the reservation. These latter are largely interfered with by a block of surveys coming down from the north surveyed in the warrantee names of William Parker, Henry Toland, etc., warrants of April 27, 1793, surveyed in August, 1794. North of the eastern portion of the Miles surveys lie a block of surveys under warrants of Sept. 10, 1794, in the warrantee names of William Hamner, John Tripp, William Brady, etc. North of Stover's, in the end of the narrows, lies a block of surveys on warrants of March 21, 1793, and July 1, 1793, in the warrantee names of William Barton, W. P. Brady, Jeremiah Jackson, *et al.* East of these are the Brady warrants, and the Sigfried warrants lie along the State road through the Brush Valley Narrows to the Union County line. South of these are the Reese, Black, and Gray warrants of 1793.

General Sketch.—Brush valley lies in the eastern part of Centre County. It is a narrow valley about sixteen miles long, and in breadth from one to two miles, lying between Nittany Mountain on the north and Brush Mountain on the south, which are parallel ranges, whose general direction is nearly east and west. The extremities of the valley are hilly, but the central part, from Yearick's Church to Wolf's Store, a distance of ten miles, is almost level. The soil is limestone, and is very productive throughout the entire length of the valley. The principal stream is Elk Creek, which, rising in the "Narrows," flows west along the southern side of the valley some distance beyond the centre, winds through Brush Mountain, and empties into Penn's Creek, south of Millheim. Numerous mountain brooks are tributaries of Elk Creek along its course. All of this stream sinks, except during high water, on the farms of N. Meyer and William Walker, and flows underground a distance of five miles, and rises again in the mill-dam of J. R. Meyers, Centre Mills. From this fact the valley had probably received its original name, "Sinking Spring Valley," as designated in old deeds of 1772. Its present name was derived later from the character of its vegetation. While in many parts of it there was the

finest timber of white-oak, white-pine, hemlock, hickory, maple, and walnut, in other sections there was a dense brushwood of crab-apple, thorn, and hazel. Hence the name "Brush valley." The derivation of the name of the creek needs no explanation. The noble game after which it was named, though at one time quite numerous, as shown by the many antlers found in the valley, had fled before the first settlers arrived.

The greater part of Brush valley is now included within the limits of Miles township, and the rest, a small portion of the western end, belongs to Gregg township. Miles township is so named in honor of Col. Samuel Miles, who at one time owned all the valley land from Brush Valley Narrows, in the eastern end, to the source of Penn's Creek, at the western extremity. This tract was surveyed in 1773, which survey is alluded to in an old deed, dated March 6, 1775, "and in the fourteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, King of Great Britain," etc., conveying what became subsequently the Brungart tract to Samuel Miles, in these words: "Which the Honorable, the Proprietaries of said Province, by their Commissioner of Property, John Penn, Esq., by Warrant dated the 24th day November, 1773, have authorized and required to be Located and Surveyed to the said Frederick Hailer," etc.

The whole valley was then laid out into separate tracts varying in area from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred and fifty acres, and extending across the valley from the foot of Nittany Mountain on the north to the foot of Brush Mountain on the south. These tracts, many of which are designated in old deeds and patents by very peculiar names, such as "Shinkleton," "Riga," "Lexington," "Plains of Abraham," "Straits of Magella," were granted by warrant to various persons, either real or fictitious, who soon after conveyed by deed to Samuel Miles. These warrants, twenty-three or twenty-four in number, were issued Nov. 21, 1772, conveying all the tracts except three or four at the eastern end of the valley, for which warrants were taken out about a year later. Reuben Haines must have been associated with Miles in the purchase of at least some of the tracts, but he sold his interest in them to the latter in 1773, as appears from old deeds.

The first settlers leased their land from Miles, but few bought immediately on their arrival. The leases were for a term of seven years, and it was expected as one of the conditions that the lessee should pay for his land during that time and receive his deed after the expiration of the term of the lease. But not a few of the first settlers were unable to meet their payments, and were obliged to sell out to others coming later, and move West where land was cheaper. A search among piles of old documents has revealed the fact that copies of the old leases are exceedingly scarce. One was found, however, which was taken

out by Anthony Bierly in 1791, for the "Bierly tract," containing then three hundred acres. Its principal conditions are here presented as being perhaps of some interest; it is likely that all the other leases were similar in their provisions. Mr. Bierly was required to pay all taxes or assessments that might be made; to plant within four years from the date of the lease an orchard of apple-trees containing at least one hundred trees of a reasonable size; to "clear and put into good English grass seven acres of ground at least for meadow," and to put in good fence all the improved parts. It was further stipulated that Mr. Bierly should purchase the tract during the term of his lease, and Mr. Miles was to convey on the following terms: "That the purchase-money shall be thirty-two shillings per acre, with interest from April 1, 1791, to the time of making purchase; one-fourth part of the whole purchase-money to be paid at the time of making the purchase, the remainder in four annual payments."

To state definitely when and where the first settlement in Brush valley was made is now impossible. The oldest inhabitants know not, and records of this event there are none. There are many old deeds, but they do not fix the date of settlement of the tracts for which they were given, for some of the settlers bought before they came into the valley, and the majority took out leases for their land and did not receive deeds until after the expiration of the term of the leases. The date of the lease, however, may be relied on as the date when the lessee commenced work on his land. He would not run the risk of making improvements and be ejected afterwards for want of some legal right, nor would he take out a lease before he was ready to move upon his tract. Mr. Bierly's lease, before mentioned, was taken out Oct. 19, 1791, and was in force seven years, beginning with the date April 1, 1791. In 1798 the deed was given Mr. Bierly for the tract he had leased. A considerable number of deeds were made out in the same year (1798) for tracts which are known to have been leased; it is therefore probable that in 1791-92 quite a number of settlers came into the valley. Tradition, which, however, is not always reliable as to dates, corroborates this opinion. Church records of baptisms begin with July, 1792. It is probable that a few pioneers had erected huts here and there prior to 1791. Thus, on Mr. Bierly's tract, Mr. Benjamin Strawbridge had cleared a small space of ground and erected a hut before the former came into the valley.

The first settlers were Pennsylvania Germans with the exception of a few Scotch-Irish and English, who, tradition says, preceded the former. A few names are remembered, such as Hittle, McClellan, Bean, and one or two others which are not German, and it may be true that their possessors were the first to locate in the valley. They must have been few in number and their stay short, for scarcely any trace of their exist-

ence is left. It is probable they neither bought nor took out leases, and had to leave when the Pennsylvania Germans came provided with legal documents for the land.

For information in relation to the arrival of individual settlers, the reader is referred to the biographical sketches, where all the facts on that subject which could be collected are given.

The lower end of Penn's valley, which was first entered by the Stovers, Hublers, Harpers, and Hesses, some time prior to the "Great Runaway" of 1778, supported quite a numerous population before any emigrations were made into Brush valley. The territory of the latter used to be well stocked with deer, and was a favorite hunting-ground of the Nimrods from the other valley, who had a camp on Elk Creek a few rods west of site of Henry Meyer's present home. It occupied the site of an old Indian camp, as is shown at this day by the large quantity of half-finished arrow-heads and flint spawls from the manufacture of their hunting implements.¹ It is related that on a certain occasion two hunters were camping here, and separating one evening to hunt a while before retiring for the night, one of them never came back. Many years after a skeleton of a man was found at the foot of a tree a mile west of Rebersburg; a rusty gun was standing against the tree, and the end of the barrel had worn a deep groove into its trunk. It is supposed the remains were those of the last hunter, who, unable to find his way back, sat down and froze to death.

The first inhabitants of Penn's and Brush valleys were more closely united by ties of friendship than seems now the case. Brush Mountain was at that time no barrier to social intercourse between the two sections. Several of the pioneer settlers came from Penn's valley, where they had sojourned for a few years on their exodus westward from the eastern counties.

The early settlers of Brush valley did not suffer from depredations of hostile Indians, yet some of them had a taste of Indian warfare while still residing in the lower counties. There are evidences that the Indians frequently visited these grounds at a period before settlements were made. The site of one of their camps has been alluded to, and it may be worthy of notice that there was an Indian path across the valley, parts of which are visible this day, and were seen by the writer. This path began somewhere along the Juniata River, coming through the Seven Mountains across Penn's valley, entering Brush valley through Minich's Gap southeast of Wolf's Store, thence crossing the valley obliquely in the direction of the point where Brungart's road crosses into Sugar valley. No attempt has been made to trace its course farther, but it is known to have terminated at a point opposite the

¹ Grove, in some reminiscences of Brady, speaks of this camp as a rendezvous. (See McGinnies' "History of West Branch," p. 496.)

mouth of Pine Creek, on the West Branch, where there used to be an Indian graveyard. At the foot of Nittany Mountain, north of George Brungart's farm, there was fitted through a small tree a polished stone eighteen or twenty inches long and about three inches in diameter. It probably served as a "guide-board" to the path. Mr. Oswald Dubbs, who owned the land on which the tree stood, cut out the stone, and it is still a carefully-preserved relic in the family. On top of Nittany Mountain the figure of a turkey was carved upon a tree near the path, and various marks on trees and rocks were still to be seen a few years ago. The path was deeply worn in some places, which shows that it was used frequently. It is said that another path united with the one described somewhere at the foot of Nittany Mountain. This entered the valley through Daughenbach's Gap east from Minich's Gap. It extended to Penn's Valley Narrows, and is crossed by the pike at the Four-Mile Run; thence it probably continued its course to Buffalo valley. Another path came up through Brush Valley Narrows. Could the rocks and trees along these paths speak, no doubt they could tell many a horrible tale of painted savages bedecked with bloody scalps passing by and leading groaning prisoners reserved for the stake and the faggot.

The early settlers endured many hardships, and had many a severe struggle to maintain existence. Their occupation was farming principally, or rather getting ready for farming. It was a tremendous task to build houses, barns, make roads and clear land, all of which crowded upon them simultaneously. It was a constant struggle to keep body and soul together; yet, in spite of their desperate exertion, the wolf often came very near the door. On more than one occasion potatoes which had been planted were dug up again, pared, the parings replanted, and the rest used for food. After a time more provisions were raised than were required for their own sustenance; this surplus was then hauled over frightful roads to distant markets. Much of the grain was converted into whiskey, which reduced the bulk of the commodity, and that portion which the people did not drink themselves was taken to market. At an early date there was made ample provision to manufacture whiskey, as in 1803 there were eight distilleries in the valley. Besides grain, wagon-loads of apples and peaches were hauled to the distilleries to be made into liquor. The exports were chiefly flax-seed and clover-seed, wheat and whiskey, and were transported in large covered wagons, to which were hitched four or six horses. Produce was thus hauled to Philadelphia, and it required from ten to fifteen days to make a round trip. Some of the produce was taken to Reading, Pottsville, and later to Lewisburg, which continued the chief market-place until the railroad to Penn's valley was opened a few years ago. Taking one of those heavy teams over the roads of that period was not a mere pastime, and those hardy

teamsters could many a tale unfold of unpleasant mishaps and narrow escapes, how night overtook them in the mountains, how they drove down icy mountains at full gallop, how they forded swollen streams, and how they stuck fast in the mud, or, worse, upset into it. An adventure of the latter description would be accompanied by a vast amount of unnecessary profanity in the Dutch and English language alternately.

The early settlers were industrious, economical, and honest, charitable and sociable, bearing kind hearts under a rough exterior. Necessity made them rigidly economical in dress, in furniture, and in food. In those days people did not travel in buggies and splendid carriages. There were no kid gloves and luxuries of that sort. One pair of shoes had to last a year, and young men did not have their ambition to wear boots gratified until they arrived at the age of twenty-one. The men wore a short coat or *wamus* of home-made cloth, thick and tough as sole-leather, and fiery red. It used to be a saying that no man was rich unless he possessed a long-barreled shot-gun, a Brungart plow, and a red *wamus*. Clothing was nearly all home-made, and there was heard in every house the humming sound of the spinning-wheel and the incessant stroke of the loom. This was the only "instrumental music" then heard. No carpets covered the floor, and articles of furniture were few and simple of construction. Children knew when Sunday had come by the appearance of coffee on the table, for it was served on this one day of the week. Sugar was kept to be seen rather than to be eaten. But those people were a hardy race; their wholesome diet and vigorous exercise were calculated to develop them physically. They were strictly honest; it is said a man's verbal promise then was of more value than a man's note with bail at present. Their dependence on each other made them more helpful in time of need and more sociable as well.

Many customs that formerly prevailed have now disappeared. Women used to work in the fields during harvest, taking a hand at reaping with the sickle. Before cradles were used wheat and rye were reaped with the sickle,—a slow process,—so that through some seasons it required twenty or thirty days' continuous labor to harvest those crops. Whiskey was considered indispensable in the harvest-field, and, indeed, it was esteemed almost one of the necessities of life. Such must have been the opinion of one of the old pioneers who made provision in his will that his widow should have, among other things, a barrel (or half a barrel) of whiskey annually. Whiskey was pure then, and less injurious to health than the adulterated beverages now manufactured; yet the excessive use of it bore its legitimate fruits of evil.

To Jonathan Spangler and Francis Gramly, Jr., must be ascribed the honor of having been the first farmers in the valley to abolish the custom of giving

whiskey to harvest hands. This occurred in 1834. They were bitterly opposed in the course they attempted to pursue. Their hands were persuaded to leave them; other farmers endeavored to discourage them by asserting that no harvest could be cut without whiskey; yet their harvests were secured, as on former occasions, and people began to see that whiskey was not an essential factor in the problem of labor. Soon the good example was followed by others, and ere long the custom died out. Threshing was done by flail and tramping by horses. It was a whole winter's job to thresh a large crop. The cooking was done in an open fireplace. It was inconvenient, but those blazing log-fires in the wide chimney were far more cheerful on cold and stormy nights than the lifeless, sombre-looking stoves of to-day.

A mild belief in witchcraft was a form of superstition which clung to not a few of the old settlers. In some their faith in it was strong enough to remove mountains. These suffered much from the dire influence exerted by persons in league with the evil one. If a cow or a horse took sick, if the horses' manes got tangled, if hens refused to lay, in short, if any calamity befell either the family or the stock of the farm, it was at once ascribed to the spells or enchantments of some spiteful witch. The proper thing to be done then in the midst of such calamities was to send for some expert witch-doctor, who, without delay, instituted a series of counter-charms equally harmless to neutralize the evil influence of the witches. If the doctor failed to effect a cure he usually succeeded in discovering the witch, and she most generally happened to be some poor old woman whose beauty had long since faded, and whose hard struggle for existence merited kindly pity rather than scorn and persecution. The witch-doctor was a genius; he was versed in all the lore of the mysterious science; he was able to out-"hex" even professional witches. He claimed to be able to shoot a witch, no matter how far off, by merely drawing her picture on some object and shooting at it. Of course such a deed would be preceded by incantations most solemn. A witch-doctor of any pretensions whatever could "hex" a loaded gun so that the ball would have no effect when the gun was discharged. Some men even possessed the power to transform themselves into deer, and would tantalizingly caper in perfect safety around a hunter, who could not hit them unless his gun happened to be loaded with a silver bullet.

Signs were a matter of great moment. There were special days for planting each of the different vegetables of the garden, sowing or planting the various crops of the farm, building fences, covering a new building, butchering, setting a hen, filling up the vinegar keg, in short, everything was performed in its appropriate "sign." It is true there were as many different opinions as to what was the best sign in which to do certain things as there were different persons; but that mattered not, the sign had to be duly

respected nevertheless. There were omens, too, good and bad. A rabbit crossing the path of a hunter in front of him was a bad omen, and no game was expected that day. But to enumerate were useless. The world is full of such fancies even now.

Although the pioneer settlers endured many hardships, they contrived nevertheless to have their amusements. They had their parties for house-raising, log-rolling, and husking. Training-days were occasions of great enjoyment. Shooting-matches were frequent, and hunting was a pastime in which nearly all took part, and it must be confessed that some devoted at times the Sabbath to this purpose.

Roads.—A chapter on roads may not be of very great interest to the reader, yet they have a history, and a brief notice of several of the older ones will, it is hoped, not be inappropriate.

The old road from West Buffalo township, Union County, through Brush Valley Narrows to Elk Creek, thence through the entire length of Brush valley from east to west, was cut out by Col. Samuel Miles for the convenience of settlers, and, tradition says, as one of the conditions of his sales of land. Some person had contracted with Miles to open the road, and, it seems, made a poor job of it, for some time after its completion the proprietor came over it in some kind of a conveyance, and was very much displeased with its bad condition. The length of the road was over thirty miles, beginning at what is now Heberling's mill, Union County, and terminating at the west end of Brush valley. Half of this distance is taken up by the Narrows,—continuous mountains for fifteen miles. The road must have been opened prior to 1791, for in the spring of that year Anthony Bierly came over it when moving his family into the valley. He was the first man who drove through with a wagon. On account of the poor condition of the road it was slow traveling, and they were obliged to camp over night in the mountains. The situation was not pleasant: mountains and deep forests for many miles in every direction, and wolves howling around the frightened family all night. The road through the valley keeps near the centre, and is nearly straight, turning neither to the right nor the left, but takes the weary traveler over the summits of the highest hills. Its unbending directness suggests the stern, uncompromising character of the people who first used it. Changes in the route of the old Narrows road were made at different times, but it remained steep in many places and difficult to travel, and much of the heavy teaming was done through Penn's Valley Narrows until the present road was made. In reference to the latter, the following is copied from Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley:" (May 26, 1840), "the commissioners, Anthony Wolf, of Centre County, Henry Noll, of Union County, and Jacob Stitzel, of Northumberland County, commenced locating the State road from Heberling's mill, West Buffalo township, to Elk Creek in Miles township, Centre County, through Brush Valley Narrows,

James F. Linn was the surveyor; David Wolf and Henry Peters, chain-carriers; and Col. Samuel Reber, axeman." Although the road was located in 1840, it was not opened until 1846 and 1847; the intervening time was spent in wrangling with the Union County folks to compel them to make their portion of it. Miles township was defeated for want of proper legislation granting the road. James Burnside, Esq., who was representing Centre County in the Legislature, was then intrusted with the matter of securing the passage of an act sufficiently potent, and he managed it so adroitly that the member from Union County, and some other individual whom Hartley township had stationed at Harrisburg all winter to watch for any attempt that might be made to pass such an act, never suspected anything until the work was accomplished. Miles township raised by subscription nearly a thousand dollars, which was paid over to Hartley township as a bonus for the building of the road through the latter.

The road from Aaronsburg across the mountains, and entering Brush valley through Kleckner's Gap, was confirmed in 1802. But it must have been open for travel before that time. A number of the settlers came into the valley by this road. It used to be traveled very much, but is now abandoned.

The old road between Spring Bank and Millheim, which is still visible in many places, was made in 1811. The pike along the present route was opened in 1842. It was incorporated in 1834, under the title "Bald Eagle, Nittany and Brush Valley Pike."

The road across from Wolf's Store to Woodward was granted Aug. 31, 1815. It and the old Indian path through Minich's Gap cross the second or "Big Mountain," at nearly the same place.

Brungart's road to Sugar valley was granted by court in 1806. People may have crossed there earlier, though at that date there was not much use for a road to Sugar valley, for Mr. George Brungart, who came into Brush valley in 1802, used to remark that "they often started in the morning, visited all the inhabitants of Sugar valley, and returned in the evening."

The old roads which are seen on the mountains between Rebersburg and Tylersville, Sugar valley, were traveled at an early date. The oldest granted by court was in 1806. The second was opened about the year 1811 and 1812, and the present one in 1851 and 1852. All of these vary somewhat in their location. Here the first settlers of Sugar valley crossed over, and it is said they frequently hired extra horses from the farmers in the vicinity to drag their wagons up the steep side of the mountains.

There are several old roads from Madisonburg to Nittany valley, the first of which was granted in 1814, a second in 1830, and the pike before mentioned was opened about the year 1842.

The road from the east end of the valley from Stover's to Sugar valley was opened in 1855.

Some of the old roads were cut out and used before the townships took them under supervision.

Grist-Mills.—The first grist-mill in the valley occupied the site of the mill now owned by J. K. Meyer, Centre Mills. It was a small log building having but two pairs of home-made millstones, one pair of which was used for chop and the other for flour. The bolt-reel was turned by hand. It was built and owned by a Mr. Kreamer, states Mr. John Hoy (who is now eighty-seven years of age, and gave a number of facts mentioned in this sketch). When this mill was built cannot be ascertained definitely, but it was prior to 1798, for in that year Col. Henry Meyer did some repairing in it, as is seen by entries in his old account-book. In the same year Mr. Meyer made some repairs at John Motz's mill, Penn's valley.

The old mill was purchased by Tobias Pickle when he came into the valley, and it was replaced by the present stone mill. It was built in 1802 or 1803, according to recollection of Henry Meyer, whose father, Col. Meyer, made the millwright work. The story that it took seventy-five barrels of whiskey to build his mill is probably an exaggeration.

The mill now owned by Daniel Walker was built in 1819. It occupies the site of one built about the year 1802, which was burned down. Mr. Daniel Dubbs, of York County, built it in the first place, and it was subsequently owned by his son Oswald.

The first mill on the site of William Meyer's present mill was built by Christopher Royer in 1819. In the year following (1820) Abraham Reber erected a grist-mill near Madisonburg, on the farm now owned by Reuben Grimm. It was burned down not long after, and a distillery along with it, which had been in operation as early as the year 1803.

Philip Wolfart erected a grist-mill on his farm (later Snook's) in 1824. It was not kept in repair for want of custom. At Gramly's Gap used to be a small flouring-mill, which was subsequently changed into a fulling-mill. At Madisonburg there is at present a small grist-mill in operation.

Wolf's mill was erected in 1834 by Anthony Wolf. It is a fine stone mill, and in good repair. An oil-mill used to be at the same place.

Before there were any grist-mills in Brush valley the early settlers took their grain to Kishacoquillas valley to have it ground. They went by way of Penn's Creek Springs, at the west end of the valley. The Ertles,—Valentine, Daniel, and Philip,—who were among the first settlers about the present neighborhood of Madisonburg, cut a path across the mountains into Penn's valley, and took their grain on horseback to the valley above stated. Their route through the Seven Mountains and the pike from Stover's across, it is said, followed nearly the same general direction. Later Mr. Hubler erected a small mill some distance below Aaronsburg, and the grain of Brush valley was then taken there to be ground until the small mill at Centre Mills was put in operation.

First Stores.—The first store in the valley was opened by John McGhee in 1809, if not earlier, at the old stand near what is now Centre Mills, on a lot taken from the Jacob Hazel tract, but now belonging to the farm of Joseph Bierly. At that time the road from the Aaronsburg mountain road passed down to the mill on the north side of the creek close by the northern side of the houses now occupied by John Wolf and Joseph Bierly. The building in which the store was kept was situated on this road. Here was born Thomas McGhee, the well-known auctioneer of Clinton County. John Forster succeeded Mr. McGhee at this stand, and when he came in possession of the old Pickle property he built a store-room at Centre Mills, where the present building is located, and was engaged in the mercantile business for many years. Mr. Forster possessed fine business qualifications, he was strictly honest in all his dealings, and highly esteemed by his numerous customers. People from all parts of Brush valley, and from Sugar valley during its first years of settlement, patronized his store. The second store was that established at Rebersburg in 1812, of which mention is made in another place. A store was in existence a few years later near where Reuben Granly now lives. It was kept by Jacob and Peter Berry. A Mr. Hockenberger had a store at Madisonburg as early as the year 1830. About the year 1835, William Bear and his brother Martin opened a store near Wolf's Mill. In 1844 it was taken to its present location on the main road, where the business was carried on for many years by Thomas Wolf. He and his father, Anthony Wolf, had been associated in the business at the old stand near the mill for about four years.

Towns.—**REBERSBURG** is the principal town in Brush valley. The western half of this town was laid out in 1809 by Conrad Reber. The tract of land on which this part is situated was conveyed by Samuel Miles to Christian Waltsmith, Oct. 5, 1785, and deeded by the latter to Stephen Bollander, Dec. 1, 1791. Bollander sold to Conrad Reber May 7, 1801. The eastern section of town was named "Henrysburg," the street running south from the Evangelical Church being the dividing line. That portion lying north of the main road was laid out by John Ruhl in the spring of 1819. According to records in old deeds, it appears Henry Walbon owned and laid out a part of it in the same year. That part of Henrysburg lying south of Main Street was also laid out in 1819. Such seems to be the case, for Henry Walbon, who laid out this section, bought the tract Dec. 26, 1818, and sold lots April 24, 1819. There is no record of the event. The tract from which Henrysburg is a part contained originally three hundred and thirty-four acres, and was denominated "Straits of Magella." Probably, when Col. Miles, of Philadelphia, was hunting up names for his many tracts in the distant wilderness, he had an old geography before him, from which he appropriated whatever names

first presented themselves. The transfers of this tract, and the part thereof which became the site of Henrysburg south, are as follows: Commonwealth by patent to Samuel Miles, May 24, 1782; Miles to Philip Jacob Shenkle, July 16, 1798; Shenkle to Frederick Albright, May 8, 1800; Albright to Jacob Kreamer, May 3, 1817; Kreamer to Henry Walbon, Dec. 26, 1818. In 1871 the executors of the estate of John Bierly, deceased, laid out a number of lots south of the main road and joining Henrysburg on the east, and in 1877, Peter S. Bierly laid out another series of lots opposite, on the north side of the road. All these separate sections go under the name of Rebersburg.

The first building in Rebersburg was the old log church erected in 1804 or 1805, but the first dwelling-house was built later, either in 1807 or 1808, by Adam Bollander, and occupied the site of John A. Miller's present house. It was soon after used as a tavern, and the election poll was fixed there which had been up to this time at Mr. John N. Gast's. The house was burned down and rebuilt during its early history. Bollander was the first landlord; Godfrey Harloff succeeded him about the year 1812. This Harloff was something of a character; he served several terms in the penitentiary, and had a disposition to appropriate things to which he had no legal title. Among the other landlords who had charge of this house are remembered Christian Clevanstone, Henry Walbon, Daniel Couser, Henry Snull, Isaac Zeigler, Jacob Bierly, John Clapp, and a Mr. Strouse. The next building erected was the old tannery at the lower end of town, by a Mr. Hileman. The house now occupied by Hon. Samuel Frank, one of the associate judges of Centre County at present, is one of the oldest in the town. It was built by Lyons Mussina, of Aaronsburg, about the year 1811, and in it Jacob Bollinger opened a store for Mr. Mussina in 1812. This was the first store in the town. The house in which James Stover now lives was built in 1811 or 1812 by Leonard Stump, who kept tavern in it until his death, which occurred in 1826. For a number of years the town supported two hotels, if not three for a short time. The present tavern was opened about the time, or before, Mr. Stump died. The western half of his house was built by John Weaver, and later the other part by Philip Reitzell (1827). Mr. Jacob Long was the first landlord here, and was succeeded by Philip Reitzell, who also had a store in the building. The subsequent owners in succession were George Dubbs, Samuel Dubbs, Michael Roush, Frederick Esterline, Daniel Kreamer, Andrew Acher, Harter and Meyer, and J. E. Roush. Among the early inhabitants of the town not mentioned already are remembered John G. Couser, who built the house in which now resides Cyrus Erheart; Robert Tate, who built the stone house now owned by Daniel Kreamer; Henry Snull built the stone house in which Adam Bear lives; Peter Yearich lived in the house now occupied by William Walker; Dr. Samuel Strohecker lived at the

same place for many years; Abraham Weber, surveyor, built the houses now owned by Jerry Haines and Jacob Burkert; Christopher Painter owned the Reformed parsonage, built it, and lived there; Samuel Frasher lived where now resides Cook Condo; the Burkerts,—Frederick, George, Jacob, and John,—and their father, George, a soldier of the war of 1812, came into Rebersburg in 1830; Henry Flickinger, tanner, in the same year; John Kleper built the house now owned by Aaron Leitzell, he was a chair-maker by occupation; George Walkey, shoemaker, built Harvey Miller's house; Joseph Schaeffer built Daniel Dubb's house, and Samuel Yearick the one now owned by John Kreamer. Maj. John Reynolds, deceased, an old citizen widely known at one time, lived for a number of years where now resides his widow, Mrs. Christiana Reynolds. He was a saddle- and harness-maker by trade, he served a term in the Legislature, and was an intelligent man. His house was erected by Henry Nearhood. James Mallony built his own house, in which he now lives; John Work built Melchoir Bierly's; Philip Reitzell, Col. R. H. Strohecker's; and a Mr. Kline, Henry Meyer's. To give dates would hardly be possible.

Rebersburg contains at present two hundred and twenty inhabitants. There are four churches, three stores, owned respectively by J. R. Brungart, William Stover, and Samuel Frank & Son, a tan-yard owned by J. A. Miller, and a number of shops. Two schools, graded in 1867. The town boasts of two corporations, created by legislative enactment, whose duty it is to supply the town with water, but it is to be regretted that frequently they are not equal to the task, the pipes freeze up, and the people have to rely on their cisterns.

MADISONBURG is located near the western end of Miles township, four miles west of Rebersburg. It was laid out by Jacob Reber in 1816, and was called at first "Jacobsburg." The first house stood on the lot now owned by Simon Hazel along the main road, and was built by George Ellinger. The house in which Michael Bierly lives is one of the oldest, and was built by Jacob Stager. In it was kept the first store in the town, and was owned by Samuel Hackenberg. It was opened about the year 1830. Mr. Hackenberg built afterwards, in 1836, the present tavern, into which he took his store. Subsequently he removed to Milton. Jacob Spade, blacksmith, was one of the first inhabitants, and he built the house in which Simon Smull now lives.

Frederick Wise was one of the early residents. Adam Leuffer built Israel Wolf's house, and the stone house on the main road was erected in 1833 by Simon Pickle; it was the first tavern in Madisonburg. For information on schools and churches, the reader is referred to subsequent pages.

Madisonburg contains at present about one hundred and eighty-five inhabitants. There is a small grist-mill in the northern end of it, owned by Tobias

Kleinfelter. There are two stores, one in the southern end of town, owned by Andrew Acker, and the other near the centre, owned by Ira Schaeffer. There are a number of shops. The town is supplied with excellent water through pipes from the mountain brook north of town.

Besides the towns described there are several smaller villages in the valley, viz., Kreamerville, south of Rebersburg, Rockville, Spring Bank, and Wolf's Store.

Post-Offices.—The first post-office in the valley was established at Rebersburg about the year 1828, mainly through the efforts of Philip Reitzell, who came to the town the year before. Previous to that date the nearest offices were at Aaronsburg and Millheim. Mr. Reitzell owned what is at present the tavern, in which he kept tavern then, a store, and the post-office. The office was kept for a number of years in the store-room now occupied by S. Frank & Son, a few years in William Stover's store-room, and for the past ten or twelve years in Philip Woodling's shop. The postmasters in succession were Philip Reitzell, Samuel Dubbs, Frederick Burkert, George Wolf, John Burkert, Samuel Frank, and Philip Woodling. Mr. Woodling has been in office for twelve years.

The post-office at Madisonburg was established, according to recollection of Adam Schaeffer, Jr., in 1830 or 1831. It was at first kept in Samuel Hackenberg's store,—now Michael Bierly's house,—but was taken afterwards to the tavern building, which for many years contained a store and the post-office, besides being used as a tavern. The office had been discontinued for a while, and was reestablished through Mr. William Bear, who had a store in the building just mentioned. The postmasters in succession were Samuel Hackenberg, Daniel Hackenberg, William Bear, John B. Schaeffer, Andrew Acker, and Lewis Grimm.

The mail route to Wolf's Store was first traveled in 1858, as near as can be ascertained. The mail was brought up through Brush Valley Narrows at first. Various changes in time and the route have since been made. Thomas Wolf was the first postmaster, and was in the position many years. His son, T. Newton Wolf, was deputized and a number of others in succession. Jasper R. Wolf, also a son of Thomas, is the present postmaster by appointment.

The last office established in Miles township was the one at Centre Mills about the year 1860, it is supposed. Maj. R. H. Forster was the first postmaster there, who was succeeded by Aaron Earhart.

Schools.—Children of the early settlers were instructed at private houses before any school-houses were built. It is remembered that Christopher Spangler, Philip Wolfart, and others furnished accommodations in their dwelling-houses for such purposes.

The first school-house in the valley undoubtedly was the one on what is now William Walker's farm,

on the main road, east of S. M. Spangler's present house about half a mile. It was a small log cabin, built in 1800, if not before. Henry Meyer recollected going to school there in 1802. It was built jointly, as was the rule then, by the citizens of the neighborhood, viz.: Christopher Spangler, Philip Schott, Col. Henry Meyer, John Kryder, and Francis Gramly. It disappeared long ago. A school-house of the same description and nearly the same antiquity used to stand on the Reber farm some distance west of the present village of Spring Bank. The old school-house at Rebersburg was built about the year 1806; but a small cabin situated on the southern extremity of the same lot (church lot) had been used for school purposes several years prior. John F. Krouse is remembered by Mrs. Christina Reynolds as one of the teachers there. There used to be a school-house on Mr. Scholl's farm, a few rods west of the dwelling-house in the corner of the "meadow" near the public road. It was built before the year 1807, and continued in use until about the year 1822. On Bernhard Hazel's farm (now Benjamin Royer's), near Madisonburg, a log school-house was in use prior to 1815.

There are at present seven sub-districts, eight school-houses, and nine schools in Miles township. Beginning at the eastern end, and naming them in order, the first is Stover's sub-district. The first school-house was built there in 1842, according to recollection of Judge S. Frank. The first house in Brungart's sub-district was built in 1824; the present one is the

second school-house in the place. The exact date when the first house at Wolf's was erected could not be ascertained definitely, but probably soon after the school at Scholl's was discontinued, about the year 1822. The present building is the second or third in the place. Gramly's school-house was built in 1838, and the first teacher was Daniel P. Breyfogel. It and several others were built by Daniel Beck, carpenter, in the same year. At Rebersburg there are two school-buildings, one at the lower end of town, which was erected in 1861, and is occupied by the grammar school, and the other, the brick house, near the Evangelical Church, which was built in 1867, and is occupied by the primary school. There used to be a school-house opposite the old brick church across the road; it was built in 1852, and continued in use until the brick house was erected, in 1867.

The school-house at Harter's was built in 1838, but it was preceded by an old log house, which had been built as early as 1818 or 1820. At Madisonburg there is a double house, which was erected in 1874. The one which preceded it was also a double house, and was built in 1863. It was burned down in the winter of 1873-74. The school lot was donated by Jacob Reber in 1816, and the first building on it was erected in 1817 or 1818.

In 1843 the common schools went into operation permanently. Among its staunch friends, who labored for its adoption, are mentioned Christopher Spangler, John Forster, the Reitzells,—Philip, George, and John.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOLS OF MILES TOWNSHIP UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

YEAR.	Schools.		Teachers.		Scholars.		Tax and Rate Per Cent.		Receipts.		Expenditures.										
	Whole Number.	Number of Months Taught.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Average Salaries of Male Teachers per Month.	Average Salaries of Female Teachers per Month.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Average Percentage of Attendance.	Cost per Month.	Number of Mills Levied for School Purposes.	Number of Mills Levied for Building Purposes.	Total Amount of Tax Levied for School and Building Purposes.	State Appropriation.	From Taxes and all other Sources except State Appropriation.	Total Receipts.	Cost of School-houses, Purchasing, building, Renting, &c.	Paid for Teachers' Wages.	Paid for Fuel and Com- modities, Fees of Collectors, etc., and all other Expenses.	Total Expenditures.	
1850.....	7	4	6	1	\$16.16	\$9.00	252	209	.....	\$0.23	.....	.....	\$416.90	\$85.28	.....	.....	\$300.66	\$124.00	\$42.60	\$496.06	
1855.....	4	4	8	1	19.75	.....	268	206	474	.33	.....	.....	625.00	115.15	\$520.00	\$515.15	1.00	532.00	80.00	613.00	
1856.....	4	4	7	1	20.57	16.00	226	190	316	.39	.....	.....	717.56	115.15	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	
1857.....	4	4	7	1	22.56	16.00	241	201	277	.39	2	.....	731.15	115.15	730.15	845.30	1.00	696.00	75.00	772.00	
1858.....	4	4	6	2	20.67	18.00	239	183	233	.42	2	.....	720.15	129.20	69.57	824.77	512.10	640.00	64.00	1216.10	
1859.....	4	4	7	1	20.57	16.00	269	201	285	.37	1.5	.....	714.19	129.20	707.19	836.39	5.82	640.00	62.00	707.82	
1860.....	8	4	8	1	20.05	.....	232	177	289	.48	1.5	1.3	112.84	134.64	1060.00	1194.64	391.00	640.00	150.00	1181.00	
1861.....	8	4	8	1	20.00	.....	229	182	258	.44	1.5	1.3	112.75	128.00	984.92	1112.92	404.33	640.00	90.00	1134.33	
1862.....	8	4	8	1	20.25	.....	235	187	247	.45	2	1.5	130.43	128.00	130.43	1431.43	493.00	640.00	112.50	1253.50	
1863.....	8	4	7	1	20.43	21.00	240	182	288	.47	1.5	.....	685.80	128.00	685.80	813.80	5.80	746.00	50.00	801.80	
1864.....	4	4	6	3	20.33	19.33	284	215	324	.42	2	.....	1440.00	127.92	1400.00	157.92	722.00	720.00	115.00	1557.00	
1865.....	9	4	7	2	22.29	22.00	293	178	354	.56	3.5	.....	1268.74	124.64	1287.45	1414.00	276.70	792.00	128.51	1207.21	
1867.....	9	4	7	2	20.00	22.00	245	193	266	.57	3.5	.....	1277.18	153.34	1231.96	1385.30	367.76	876.00	126.00	1363.76	
1867.....	9	4	7	2	23.06	26.00	235	196	279	.92	3	.....	1098.40	157.08	1381.69	1538.17	1038.00	505.49	1563.49	.....	
1868.....	9	4	8	1	35.00	30.00	202	152	210	1.13	4	7.5	3418.75	145.86	3726.76	3872.62	1819.00	1266.00	335.93	3414.93	
1869.....	9	4	6	3	33.81	37.50	222	170	321	1.03	4.5	.....	1585.00	210.00	1462.28	1672.28	750.48	1310.00	306.10	2316.38	
1870.....	9	4	6	3	34.16	34.33	193	138	304	1.13	7	.....	2218.43	201.60	2411.60	2613.20	947.00	1232.80	363.97	2543.77	
1871.....	9	4	9	1	34.95	.....	190	180	292	1.05	5.5	.....	1798.72	201.60	2207.57	2409.17	1232.00	358.65	1590.65	.....	
1872.....	9	4	9	1	34.55	.....	198	178	251	1.11	4	.....	1430.04	201.60	1438.84	1604.44	.....	1244.00	425.46	1669.46	
1873.....	9	5	9	1	36.89	.....	213	169	235	1.02	5.5	.....	1929.22	282.75	2087.12	2269.87	711.30	1660.00	464.13	2815.93	
1874.....	9	5	9	1	36.09	.....	199	160	259	1.00	5.5	.....	1866.88	304.00	2046.33	2350.33	709.00	1624.00	314.50	2648.50	
1875.....	9	5	9	1	37.11		225	167	270	.82	.89	3		2018.28	332.82	2048.44	2736.25	59.83	1620.00	403.90	2083.75
1876.....	9	5	9	1	34.22	.....	200	152	257	.86	2	.....	1435.91	400.20	2120.41	2520.63	56.13	1570.00	354.73	2080.88	
1877.....	9	5	9	1	29.55		210	174	294	.85	.80	2		1372.89	404.80	2055.55	2460.35	119.64	1540.00	337.24	2016.98
1878.....	9	5	9	1	29.66		226	172	298	.86	.74	1.75		1111.87		1769.22	1769.22	159.96	1380.00	234.84	1724.80
1880.....	9	5	9	1	27.33		226	161	296	.83	.73	2		1337.53	805.57	1550.29	2155.77	49.32	1230.00	459.39	1738.71

The law for the education of poor children was passed April 4, 1809. Miles township did not take advantage of its provisions, however, until the year 1822, when some teacher drew two dollars and sixty-two cents from the county treasurer for tuition of children whose parents were unable to pay for their "schooling." From that time various sums, ranging from five to seventy dollars, were drawn annually, until 1833 the common-school system was adopted by the township, and revenue from this source ceased for a time; but in the year 1840 the system was voted down again, which made the friends of the public schools furious. Then, out of pure malice and revenge, they reported to the assessors as many "poor children" as they possibly could, and the county paid, in consequence, two hundred and seven dollars and sixty-nine cents tuition. The whole amount received by the township for tuition and stationery from 1822 to 1843 was six hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents.

The schools of Madisonburg were graded in 1863, two grades; those of Rebersburg in 1867, also two grades. For the past twelve or fifteen years the schools of Miles township have been in good standing, steadily improving from year to year to the present. The teachers rank among the most efficient in the county. The Rebersburg Select School, in existence since 1853, has turned out quite a number of teachers, and has been a means of infusing life and energy into the schools of the township and beyond. Several names of old teachers are here presented, some of whom were connected with the schools as early as the year 1800: John F. Krouse, Frederick Gettig, Joseph Hunt, Henry Rassman, later Reformed minister; a Mr. Ruland, who for a long time led singing in the old log church, Rebersburg, in connection with his duties as teacher; John S. Proudfoot, afterwards filling the office of associate judge of Centre County; Jonathan Meyer, subsequently physician at Logansville; Henry Walborn, and Asa Cobb.

Among the early teachers under the free-school system were the Burkerfs,—Frederick, Jacob, George H., and John R.; Solomon Meyer; Daniel P. Breyfogel; Samuel Gramly; William Magee; George Haines; John Stamm (Dr.); later, R. M. Magee, afterwards county superintendent; Henry Meyer, successor of R. M. Magee in the office of county superintendent; T. P. Meyer, now teaching at Lock Haven; C. L. Gramly.

Literary Societies.—Societies, literary and scientific, never took very deep root in the soil of Brush valley; none that had been organized at different periods were permanent. The Rebersburg Literary Association, organized in 1856, enjoyed the longest lease of life, and it suddenly collapsed in the fall of 1865, at which time a raid was made upon its library, and nearly all the books were carried off. It was in a prosperous condition until after the civil war began in 1861, when a number of its members enlisted. Many a profound question that has bothered the

heads of the world's most learned men was here discussed, decided, and duly recorded in the minute-book during an evening's session.

The following list contains the names of nearly all its members: Erastus Burkert, Samuel Gramly, Peter S. Bierly, Willis R. Bierly (now representative in the State Legislature from Lycoming County), Absalom Harter, J. A. Miller, J. K. Meyer, Wesley Bierly (enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted to first lieutenant, died of wounds received in battle near Petersburg, Va.), Samuel Winter, Cyrus Burkert (now United Brethren minister), Henry G. Conser, S. S. Wolf (was elected member of the Legislature in 1874, died before he entered upon his duties at Harrisburg), Reuben D. Bierly, R. M. Magee (subsequently superintendent of schools in Centre County), George Burkert (died while in the three months' service, in 1861).

Physicians.—Drs. Klepper, Rose, Bigelow, of Millheim, Robert Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross-Roads, were among the first physicians who extended their practice to Brush valley. But the first resident physician was Samuel Strohecker, who came to Rebersburg in 1825. He was a son of Daniel Strohecker, and was born near Reading, Berks Co., March 5, 1799. His parents moved to Northumberland County, near the river opposite Lewisburg, in 1816, and he studied medicine with Dr. William Joice, of Lewisburg. He was a resident of Rebersburg from 1825 until his death, which occurred Aug. 26, 1869, and for forty-one years he practiced medicine in Brush, Penn's, and Sugar valleys. During that period he was elected to the State Legislature three times in succession, and filled the office of associate judge for fifteen years, once by appointment, twice by election. Dr. Strohecker was twice married,—first time to Miss Mary Ann Meese, of Aaronsburg, and after her death to Mrs. Jane Hunter, of Harrisburg. He died of apoplexy, and lies buried in the Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery. With his second wife he had no children. By his first wife were five who arrived at maturity,—Alice, married to Jonathan Kreamer; Barbara Jane, first wife of Dr. D. J. Hilbish; Emma, wife of Henry W. Kreamer; Charles, the only son; Dellar, married to Austin Brungart, Nittany valley. Dr. Strohecker was a skillful physician and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He never failed to respond to a call, but through rain or snow, heat or cold, over mountains at all hours of the night, he hastened to reach the bedside of the sick to alleviate their suffering. He was a great reader, and made an *Index Rerum* of subjects. He also had a great knowledge of human nature, which with his solid ability made him a successful politician.

In his practice he had associated with him and was finally succeeded by his son-in-law Dr. D. J. Hilbish, who is still following the profession in the valley. In the fall of 1880, Dr. J. W. Bright also located at Rebersburg, and is now practicing in the place. Other

physicians had established themselves in the valley at different periods within the past twelve years, but none permanently.

Military Organizations.—THE BRUSH VALLEY GUARDS was a company organized in the spring of 1838, and continued in existence until the beginning of the late civil war, when it disbanded, but many of its members went to the army. It was the first volunteer company in the valley that was composed chiefly of her own citizens. The first officers were, Henry Mark, captain (succeeded a year later by Frederick Burkert); George Schaeffer, first lieutenant; Jacob Burkert, orderly sergeant; Samuel Frank was commissioned first lieutenant in 1842, and in 1849 major, in the Union Regiment of Centre County. The term of service was seven years, and after the expiration of that period new men would take the place of those discharged. In 1854 an election was held of which a record has been found, and officers as follows were chosen: Captain, John S. Faust; First Lieutenant, Absalom Horter; Second Lieutenant, William J. Hosterman; Orderly Sergeant, Daniel Hockman. Later, Wesley W. Bierly was elected orderly sergeant. Absalom Horter was commissioned captain June 6, 1859, and about the same date major of the Union Regiment of Centre County.

A list of the members belonging to the Guards from 1854 to the time of its collapse is here presented, but, as just stated, some changes in the officers occurred at different times:

John S. Faust, captain.	Krouse, Samuel.
Absalom Darter, 1st lieut.	Krouse, John.
William J. Hosterman, 2d lieut.	Krouse, James.
Daniel Hockman, ord. sergt.	Ketner, Daniel.
Bell, William.	Kesler, Peter.
Beck, Samuel.	Klinefelter, John.
Beck, Benjamin.	Klinefelter, Emanuel.
Beck, David F.	Long, Thomas.
Beck, Henry.	Long, Jonathan.
Bierly, Wesley W.	Long, George.
Bierly, Joseph C.	Nagee, William.
Bierly, Jacob.	Mechtly, Isaac.
Bierly, Cornelius.	McLain, Daniel.
Bierly, Jonathan.	Moich, William.
Burkert, Erasmus.	Minich, Joel.
Burkert, Edwin A.	Miller, James.
Burkert, W. S.	Pickle, John.
Burkert, George H.	Risiel, Michael.
Creep, Jacob.	Royer, John.
Creep, Aaron.	Schaeffer, William.
Conser, Henry G.	Schaeffer, Daniel.
Coodo, Joseph.	Snook, Reuben.
Fravel, Israel.	Snook, Jacob.
Faust, Samuel K.	Schott, Jonathan.
Fullmer, Levi.	Small, John.
Ghantz, William.	Stover, John A.
Grimm, Adam.	Stover, Lawrence.
Hafely, William.	Weber, Joseph K.
Hockman, Reuben.	Weber, William.
Herlachner, John J.	Weber, Michael.
Hockman, Reuben.	Weaver, Thomas.
Johnston, William C.	Weight, Samuel.
Kreamer, H. W.	Weight, William.
Kreamer, Jesse.	Winter, Samuel M.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOP, a cavalry company mainly composed of citizens of Miles township, was

organized about the year 1836. The first officers were, Michael Harper, captain; Thomas Wolf and Jacob Wolf, lieutenants; William Walker, quartermaster-sergeant. At a later date it changed its name to *Washington Troop*, at which period Jonathan Wolf was the leading spirit of the organization, and was captain until promoted to higher positions. It disbanded shortly before the breaking out of the late war, and many of its members went to the army.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—As far as can be ascertained, only four of the old permanent settlers of the township were soldiers in this war. They were Capt. John A. Schaeffer, Philip Meyer, Jacob Kehl, and Anthony Bierly. The first two are noticed in another place. Mr. Bierly belonged to the militia branch of the service. (See sketch of Anthony Bierly.)

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—There were also four Miles township citizens in this war, viz.: Henry Harper, Henry Stumpmyer, Daniel Miller, and George Burkert.

CIVIL WAR.—Miles township performed its full share of the duty of suppressing the late rebellion. Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was made up almost wholly of her young men, besides a number she contributed to other organizations.

Religious Denominations and Houses of Worship.—The early settlers of Brush valley had come from places where religious training and worship received due attention, and it is to be presumed this matter was not entirely neglected when they were established in their new homes, though one might be pardoned for entertaining doubts as to the existence of a very exalted degree of religious sentiment in those early times, when the fact is known that eight distilleries were in operation in the valley in 1803, and no church or house of public worship was built until 1804 or 1805. The first step to provide for a place of public worship was taken May 20, 1795, when Stephen Bollander conveyed a lot of ground to John Buchtel, Sr., and Jacob Walter, and their successors, "for the use of members in communion with the church called Luthern and Prespyterian or Calvinists, jointly with one another, to and for the purpose of a site of school or schools, or church or churches, or houses of religious worship, and for a burying-ground for the members aforesaid within Brush valley congregation, or any other person or persons that diath a natural death." This lot is the same one on which is now situated the Lutheran Church at Rebersburg. It is a rectangular piece of ground running along Main Street six and a half rods, and south fifty rods, containing about two acres, being part of a tract for which Col. Samuel Miles took out a patent May 24, 1782. Miles conveyed to Christian Waltsmith, Oct. 5, 1785, and the latter to Stephen Bollander, Dec. 1, 1791. It was bought for two pounds.

A church was built on his lot in 1804 or 1805, according to recollection of Mrs. Reynolds. It was the

first house in the locality which subsequently became the site of Rebersburg, and the first church in the valley. It was a small log building, and was put up by Anthony Bierly, one of the first settlers. There was neither stove nor fireplace in it for a number of years, and the officers of the church used to make a fire outside, in cold weather, for people to warm themselves before and after divine service. It is related how some of the members used to warm themselves at the bar of the tavern across the street, and a certain minister occasionally drew his inspiration from the same source. The Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which were about the only denominations represented in the neighborhood, worshipped in this house until 1822, at which date the "brick church" was completed, and continued the place of worship until the division of the two congregations in 1876, when it in turn was torn down to make way for the present building erected by the above-named congregations in 1877. The old log church was torn down in 1826, and its material used in the construction of Mr. J. G. Conser's house, now owned by Cyrus Erhart. The brick church was one of the prominent landmarks of the valley. It was modeled after one at Rehersburg, Bethel township, Berks County, to which place the building committee, including Jacob Kreamer, was sent to secure the pattern. Mr. Kreamer had been on the committee which built the church at Rehersburg before he came to Centre County. It is said this church at Rehersburg, one at Milton, one at New Berlin, erected in 1825, one at Harrisburg, and the Rebersburg church were exact imitations of each other. John Kreamer, of Penn's valley, was the architect of the brick church, and was engaged three years in building it. Henry Smul and his brothers, Peter and Jacob, had charge of the mason-work and brick-laying. Col. Henry Meyer dressed the corner-stone. The first sermon preached in it was on the occasion of the funeral of Paul Wolf, who died June 6, 1822. This was before the building was quite finished, but it was dedicated soon after. Mr. Wolf had been a member of the building committee, and one of the most liberal subscribers. The old bell, which for more than half a century summoned the worshippers to the sanctuary, or proclaimed the sad tidings of the departure of some loved one to that "bourn whence there is no return," has been transferred to the cupola of the Lutheran Church, where, as of yore, its deep tones peal forth, reverberating from mountain to mountain, touching hidden chords of memory in the hearts of the aged which call up troops of familiar faces and scenes of long ago.

The bell on the Reformed Church was presented by Col. Henry Royer and his nephew, Joel Royer.

A second lot, containing about the same quantity of land and joining on the eastern side the one already described, was deeded by Conrad Reber to Francis Gramly and Jacob Walter, trustees, for sim-

ilar purposes. The transfers were the same as those of the first lot, with the addition that Bollander conveyed to Conrad Reber May 7, 1801, and the latter to the trustees May 13, 1806. The Reformed Church is now built on this lot. The ground was bought for thirty-eight dollars.

There is no record of the early members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of Brush valley in existence now, except in so far as their names appear in an old record-book of births and baptisms dating back to July 9, 1792. In connection with the names and dates of children baptized, and dates of births, it gives the names of their parents and usually two witnesses who were present at the ceremony of baptism. Since for many years there were but these joint congregations in Brush valley, this record contains the names of nearly all the first adult members, or, what is about the same thing, the names of the early settlers. With a view of preserving as many of the names of the old inhabitants as possible, a list of them is here presented, beginning with the first record, July 9, 1792, and including all, or nearly all, the names that occur from this date to the close of the year 1809. Most of the records are in German, some in English, a few neither the one nor the other, but simply illegible. The records make no distinction between members of the different denominations. It appears our great-grandparents had a fondness for the names *Catharine* and *Elizabeth*, as the former occurs forty-four times, and the latter thirty-one times in this list of one hundred and eighty ladies' names.

Some of the names in the following list occur often in the old records, but they are inserted here only once, and with the date of their first appearance.

Date.	Husband.	Wife.
1792	Jacob Hetzler	Elizabeth.
"	Philip Slenkle	Jelanna.
1793	Anthony Bierly	Anna Maria.
"	John N. Gast	Catharine.
"	John Buchtel	Catharine.
"	E. Frybarger	"
"	Christian Gast	Margaret.
1794	Jacob Straub	Franna.
"	John Apple	Catharine.
"	Andrew Apple	Catharine.
"	Henry Apple	Catharine.
"	Jacob Brown	Catharine.
"	John Barger	Barbara.
"	Peter Buchtel	Margaret.
"	John Buchtel	Catharine.
"	John Frank	Elizabeth.
"	Ludwig Frybarger	"
"	Daniel Garmann	Anna Maria.
"	George Hoerrner	Magdalena.
"	John Hoerrner	Sarah.
"	Adam Kuchler	Margaret.
"	Daniel Kreamer	Anna Maria.
"	Jacob Kypke	Elizabeth.
"	John Meyer	Catharine.
"	Thomas Pickle	Barbara.
"	Richard Robinson	Anna Maria.
"	Benjamin Scrawbridge	Margaret.
"	Nicholas Schaeffer	Magdalena.
"	Theobald Schenck	Margaret.
"	Michael Tillman	Catharine.
"	Michael Walter	Catharine.
1795	Stephen Bollander	Margaret.
"	John Brown	Anna.
"	Jacob Krigger	Catharine.
"	John Philip Shenkle	Barbara.
"	Christian Waltsmith	Catharine.
1796	Marlin Buchtel	Eva.
"	Josiah Born	Anna.
"	Christopher Kolvy	Anna.
1797	Jacob Berry	Christina.
"	Bernhart Hazel	Maria.

Date.	Husband.	Wife.
1797.	John Kryder	Anna.
"	John Phillips	Margaret.
"	Philip Schott	Margaret.
"	John Schery	Anna Maria.
"	Christopher Spangler	Margaret.
"	George Christopher Spangler, Sr.	Anna Maria.
"	Jacob Woodman	Susannah.
"	John Wagner	Sarah.
"	Jacob Walter	Catharine.
"	Jacob Garmann	Regina.
1798.	George Homan	Maria Barbara.
"	John Kepler	Magdalena.
"	John F. Krons	Margaret.
"	John Pickle	Catharine.
1799	John Albright	Elizabeth.
"	Nicholas Bierly	Lincy.
"	Simon Pickle	Catharine.
1800.	John Pickle	Eva.
"	John George Spangler	Barbara.
"	Francis Gramly	Margaret.
"	Peter Spangler	Barbara.
"	Ludwig Schott	Anna Maria.
1801.	John Walker	Elizabeth.
"	Peter Brunner	Elizabeth.
"	Henry Bucher	Sarah.
"	Gulfray Harloff	Sarah.
"	Fred. Johnstonbaugh	Eva.
"	Matthew Kern	Christina.
"	John G. Kreger	Christiana.
"	Christopher Lantz	Catharine.
"	Abraham Reber	Eva.
"	Daniel Smith	Elizabeth.
"	Philip Wolfart	Catharine.
"	John Wagner	Solome.
"	John Weaver	Barbara.
1802.	Frederick Albright	Elizabeth.
"	William Apple	Catharine.
"	Martin Brungart	Catharine.
"	Nicholas Busch	Maria.
"	John Bierly	Catharine.
"	Peter Berry	Elizabeth.
"	Adam Gramly	Elizabeth.
"	John George (Yearling)	Christina.
"	William Kreighbaum	Maria Catharine.
"	John Kreamer	Regina.
"	Andrew Kepler	Maria.
"	Jacob Kreamer	Magdalena.
"	Adam Nagel	Elizabeth.
"	Conrad Neigbatt	Elizabeth.
"	Tobias Pickle	Susannah.
"	Andrew Roush	Catharine.
"	Frederick Stahl	Elizabeth.
"	John A. Schaeffer	Elizabeth.
"	John Spangler	Magdalena.
"	Andrew Schott	Margaret.
"	George Weber	Barbara.
"	Anthony Wolf	Catharine.
"	Frederick Windoghe	Eva.
"	John Wilhelm	Catharine.
1803.	George Bear	Elizabeth.
"	Christopher Brown	Christina.
"	Jacob Bottorf	Catharine.
"	Michael Bottorf	Catharine.
"	Adam George	Maria Elizabeth.
"	Nicholas Hittle	Eva Elizabeth.
"	George Hoy	Elizabeth.
"	John Kiplinger	Rebecca.
"	Henry Ketner	Elizabeth.
"	Jacob Long	Catharine.
"	Philip Meyer	Margaret.
"	John Michael	Susannah.
"	Christian Pickle	Magdalena.
"	John Pickle	Maria.
"	John Roush	Catharine.
1804.	Conrad Everhart	Elizabeth.
"	John Hershberger	Christiana.
"	Jacob Hazel	Catharine.
"	Charles Hoy	Elizabeth.
"	Albert Hoy	Susannah.
"	John Heterich	Sophia.
"	John Kreighbaum	Susannah Catharine.
"	Zachariah Leasch	Elizabeth.
"	Henry Meyer	Margaret.
"	John Pickle	Susannah.
"	Andrew Pickle	Catharine.
"	Jacob Pickle	Maria Magdalena.
"	Tobias Pickle	Catharine.
"	George Stein	Margaret.
"	John Shaeffer	Eva.
"	Philip Schreckengast	Elizabeth.
1805.	Jacob Brungart	Elizabeth.
"	Thomas Bryan	Elizabeth.
"	Aaron Bush	Margaret.
"	John Ell	Eva Catharine.
"	John Glantz	Catharine.
"	Christian Gramly	Rosina.
"	Abraham Hoff	Elizabeth.
"	Michael Kehl	Catharine.

Date.	Husband.	Wife.
1805.	Jacob Koble	Elizabeth.
"	Sebastian Kerstetter	Maria.
"	John Kerhline	Sarah.
"	Daniel Otto	Barbara.
"	Conrad Reber	Christina.
"	George Rothembach	Catharine.
"	John G. Smith	Eva.
"	Adam Neidig	Christiana.
"	John Neidig	Catharine.
1806.	Solomon Buchtel	Maria.
"	Peter Bierly	Maria.
"	Anthony Bierly	Elizabeth.
"	Peter Folk	Catharine.
"	Nicholas Folk	Elizabeth.
"	Henry Greeninger	Sarah.
"	Henry Herring	Elizabeth.
"	Henry Spangler	Magdalena.
"	William Meyer	Catharine.
"	Michael Roush	Susannah.
"	Jacob Krebs	Anna Maria.
"	Jacob Kern	Susannah.
"	Rhiam Kern	Margaret.
"	Henry Kehler	Catharine.
"	Solomon Croizer	Elizabeth.
"	George Kepler	Margaret.
1807.	James Mills	Christina.
"	Samuel Mills	Susannah.
"	Michael Meyer	Agnes.
"	George Meyer	Rosina.
"	Jacob Poorman	Elizabeth.
"	Christopher Royer	Magdalena.
"	John Scholl	Elizabeth.
"	John Wolfert	Catharine.
1808.	Adam Bollender	Catharine.
"	Oswald Dubs	Magdalena.
"	Peter Miller	Maria Catharine.
"	Peter Weiser	Elizabeth.
1809.	George Brungart	Catharine.
"	John Gramly	Catharine.
"	Peter Homan	Elizabeth.
"	Michael Ketner	Barbara.
"	Jacob Kiplinger	Barbara.
"	Michael Poorman	Barbara.
"	Peter Puntius	Sophia.
"	John Schanck	Hannah.
"	Philip Walker	Barbara.

COMMUNICANTS IN MAY, 1806.—Copied from a list found in the old record-book of baptisms, it probably includes only those members actually present on the date mentioned:

John Pickle.	Anthony Wolf.
Barbara Pickle.	John Phillips.
George Hannan.	wife, Margaret.
wife, Maria Barbara.	Elizabeth Schreckengast.
Jacob Redman.	Henry Zartman.
Henry Spangler.	wife, Barbara.
wife, Magdalena.	Christian Gramly.
Henry Spangler, Jr.	wife, Rosina.
George Spangler.	John N. Gast.
Anthony Bierly.	wife, Catharine.
wife, Anna Maria.	Elizabeth Gast.
Anthony Bierly, Jr.	John Brown.
Sarah Bierly.	wife, Elizabeth.
Anna Bierly.	Elizabeth Leasch.
William Kreighbaum.	Barbara Emich.
wife, Catharine.	Elizabeth Fuhrman.
John Kreighbaum.	Susan Kreigher.
George Kreighbaum.	Sarah Kern.
Catharine Kreighbaum.	Margaret Stein.
Barbara Kreighbaum.	Elizabeth Ketner.
Christiana Reber.	Elizabeth Jergin.
Adam Schaeffer.	Christiana Heims.
wife, Elizabeth.	Elizabeth Mohr.
Elizabeth Schaeffer.	Susan Brown.
Elizabeth Bear.	Catharine Busch.
Jacob Lutz.	Elizabeth Busch.
wife, Catharine.	Susan Gramly.
Barbara Dunkle.	Maria Messinger.
Christopher Spangler.	Susan Croizer.
wife, Margaret.	Christian Gast.
Nicholas Schaeffer.	wife, Margaret.
wife, Regina.	Catharine Gast.
Christian Miller.	Christian Gast.
John Bierly.	
wife, Catharine.	

¹ Residents of Sugar valley, Clinton County.

The brick church at Rebersburg was the only place of public worship in Brush valley until 1833, and all its inhabitants, with the exception of a few at the western end, attended divine service at this church for nearly thirty years. They came great distances over rough roads, on horseback, in clumsy wagons, and on foot. The early settlers of Sugar valley attended church at Rebersburg, except, perhaps, on Sabbaths during the hunting season.

In 1833 the Lutheran and Reformed Church at Madisonburg was erected by the members in that town and vicinity, and from that time on they worshipped under their own "vine and fig-tree."

In 1880 the Reformed members withdrew, and erected a church of their own. There are now no joint congregations in the valley.

A brief sketch of the existing denominations in the valley will here be presented, of which there are four, viz.: Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical, and United Brethren. To avoid repetition, the first two will be noticed but briefly in reference to their more recent history.

LUTHERAN DENOMINATIONS.—Besides the Lutheran Churches at Rebersburg and Madisonburg, there is one at the eastern end of the valley, situated near the place where the old Brungart's road branches off from the main road to Sugar valley. It was built in 1868, on a lot donated for the purpose by Mr. George Brungart, deceased.

Membership.—The congregation at Rebersburg numbers eighty members, the one at Madisonburg forty, and Brungart's fifty. Until the year 1866 the Brush valley congregations belonged to the Aaronsburg charge; at present they constitute a charge by themselves.

REFORMED DENOMINATION.—This denomination has three churches in the valley,—those of Rebersburg and Madisonburg, before mentioned, and one at the eastern end of the valley, located on a lot donated by Mr. Adam Stover. It was built in 1875.

Membership.—The Rebersburg congregation has seventy-five members, Madisonburg sixty-two, and Stover's, thirty-five. Several congregations of Sugar valley belong to this charge.

Lutheran Ministers from 1795 to the Present.—Christian Espich, 1795–1800; Ludwig Albrecht Wilhelm Ilgen (pronounced *Ilyen*), 1800–23; J. T. Abele, 1823–38; Daniel Gottwald, 1838–43; Charles Reese, 1843–53; J. M. Alliman, 1853–58; Joseph Walker, 1858–62; Daniel Sell, 1862–66 (charge now divided); W. S. Poor, ———; Henry Seifert, 1871–73; Frederick Aurand, 1874–80; W. R. Wieand, 1880–81.

Reformed Ministers.—Jacob Diefenbach, 1808–10; Yost H. Fries, 1812–27; B. S. Schneek, 1828–32; S. S. Fisher, 1832—; Joel L. Reber, 1843–44; W. R. Yearick, 1844–47; J. D. Zehring, 1847–51; D. S. Tobias, 1851–64; C. F. Hoffmeyer, 1865–68; William G. Engle, 1868–72; William Landis, 1872. Rev. Henry Rassman, it is said, was the first Reformed

minister in the county. He taught school at Rebersburg, and preached occasionally there before he became a regular minister.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Jacob Albright, the founder of this denomination, came to Christopher Spangler's house, and preached here the first sermon of this association in Brush valley. This was Sept. 17, 1806. Mr. Spangler was the first member in the valley, if not the first in the county. He was the main pillar of the church until his death, in 1855, and his house was one of the regular "appointments" from the first visit of Rev. Albright until the Evangelical Church at Rebersburg was built in 1834. Abraham and Jacob Reber joined soon after Mr. Spangler, and preaching was had regularly at their houses until the school-house at Madisonburg was built in 1817 or 1818. Later, John G. Conser, of Rebersburg, opened his house for public services. A class was formed in 1806, of which Christopher Spangler was the leader. It was small; but about the year 1833 additions were made of the following families: Gramlys, Meyers, Becks, Feildlers. At present there are four churches in the valley belonging to the association, located respectively at Rebersburg, Madisonburg, Wolf's Store, and Yearick's. The church at Rebersburg was dedicated in 1834, and was the first in the county of this denomination. Mr. J. G. Conser built it. The church at Madisonburg was built in 1854; Yearick's in 1869. It is situated on the main road west of Madisonburg a little over two miles. The church at Wolf's was dedicated Oct. 18, 1874.

Membership.—The Rebersburg congregation numbers forty-five members, Madisonburg fifty, Yearick's thirty-nine, and Wolf's seventeen. These congregations constitute Brush Valley Circuit at present. Formerly it was a part of Centre Circuit, and was separated from it in 1877.

Ministers are supplied on the itinerant system, hence it would require too much space to name all that have traveled the circuit for seventy-five years. A few of the first that preached in the valley will be mentioned. They are also among the first of the denomination: Jacob Albright, John Walter, A. Liesser, Alexander Jamison, George Miller, J. Erb, Leonard Zimmerman, F. Shauer, John Dreisbach, Jacob Kleinfelter, John Stambach, A. Longsdorf.

UNITED BRETHREN.—There is but one congregation of this denomination in Brush valley. It had its origin about the year 1842, when Rev. Noon came to Rebersburg and held meetings. The first services were held in the school-house, and in 1850 the church at the lower end of town was built. The first member of the congregation was a Mr. John Farling; later, John Bierly, George Harter, and several others became members. At present there are thirteen members.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—The first Sunday-schools were union; none denominational prior to 1866. The oldest school is the union school at Rebersburg, which

was organized in 1838 by George Burkert. It has continued up to this date without interruption, and has at present one hundred and fifty members enrolled. Mr. Burkert organized a Sunday-school in the following year (1839) at Granly's school-house, which was kept up until about the year 1873, but only during the summer seasons.

The Rebersburg Reformed Sunday-school was organized April 1, 1866, during Rev. C. H. Hoffmeyer's pastorate in the charge. There are at present about seventy members.

The Rebersburg Evangelical Sunday-school was organized May 3, 1874. Rev. W. H. Stover was preacher in charge at the time. It has enrolled about eighty-five members.

There are two schools at Madisonburg,—the Union, which has enrolled about one hundred and fifty members, and the Evangelical, which was organized in 1870, and has enrolled seventy-five members.

There is a school at Stover's of about forty members, one at Brungart's (Lutheran) of about seventy members, and one at Wolf's of about seventy members.

Sunday-schools had been in existence prior to 1830, but they were not permanent. Before denominational schools were organized, union schools were kept up in nearly all, if not all, the school-houses in the township during the summer season.

Burial-Grounds.—All the houses of worship in the valley have lying adjacent to them burial-grounds, which, however, are all comparatively new except the old Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery at Rebersburg. It is noted elsewhere when this ground was purchased. It is impossible to say when the first burials were made here, but it was while the locality was still woods and without inclosure. On the old or western part of the cemetery all interments were made prior to 1806. Persons from the east end of the valley, and from the west end as far as Murray's school-house, were brought to this ground for burial. Some were brought from Sugar valley. A few families set apart small plots on their own farms for burial-places, as the Rebers and Tobias Pickle. In the old section of the graveyard there are but few tombstones with inscriptions, and these were brought to the valley at considerable expense and inconvenience. There are several hundred graves that have merely small flat stones at the head and foot, or no mark whatever. Such has not been the fate of the poor alone, but some of the richest and at one time most influential pioneer citizens of the neighborhood "sleep their last sleep" in unknown graves. Among these may be mentioned Francis Granly, Sr., Philip Wolfart, Martin Brungart, Sr., Christopher Spangler, Sr., Anthony Bierly, Sr., Henry Walbon, and the first wife of Col. Henry Meyer, who died in 1801.

During the present year (1881) Mrs. Christina Reynolds had erected a tombstone at the graves of her grandparents bearing the following inscription:

"In memory of
Christian Gast and his wife Christina Brandt
Born Born
Apr. 23, 1726 Oct. 29, 1729
Died about 1805 Died about 1803
Both emigrated in early life from Württemberg, Germany.
Erected by their grandchild,
Mrs. Christina Reynolds,
1881."

The oldest monument with an inscription is that of Philip Schott, who died April 26, 1802. Many of the first tombstones were made by Peter Smull, a stone-mason. They are brown sandstone.

Biographical Memoranda.—So many facts relating to township history are mentioned in the following notices of early settlers that it was judged best to insert the sketches here. Notices of others will be found in the general biographical portion of the history.

MRS. MARY HARTZEL.¹—Jacob Geis (Guise), one of the early settlers of Penn's valley, was a son of a noble family of refugees from the Alsace district, on the Rhine. He came to Penn's valley in 1798, from Tulpehocken Creek, Berks County, where they had first settled. Anna Mary (Mrs. Hartzel) was born April 28, 1796. When they came to Penn's valley there were but a few clearings where Millheim and Aaronsburg now are. The houses they lived in then were built in the woods, without window-lights or floors, except loose slabs. Sometimes unwelcome visitors of the snake kind would come in and sleep on the beds. At night the wolves howled around the doors, and their eyes gleamed through the cracks of the cabins. Once, when her father, Jacob, was away from home, the wolves came, and her mother, Elizabeth, took down the rifle from the hooks and defended her flock of children like a man. The family was ten in number. Catharine Barbara was the oldest. They had a German school at Aaronsburg, and studied the A B C's, Psalter and Testament, and ciphered. The pastor of the church at Aaronsburg was Rev. Ilgen, a Lutheran. The first settlers in Penn's valley had been driven off by the Indians, and a few were massacred. When she was young (Mrs. Hartzel), women worked like the men. At twelve years of age she reaped grain, making a full hand, and continued to reap up to 1860, working from fifteen to twenty days each harvest. The women pitched hay in the field and broke flax, spun, and wove. She followed weaving for profit. She once won a wager as the best reaper over a lot of Buffalo valley men who came up to Brush valley to show their agility in handling the "sharp sickle." Her mother lived to be more than ninety-five years, and was a very muscular woman in her last days. "Aunt Polly" kept boarders during the sessions of the county Normal at Rebersburg up to within a few

¹ This sketch was kindly furnished by Hon. W. R. Bierly, of Williamsport, who received the facts from Mrs. Hartzel several years before her death.

years of her death, and is a character well known to many of the educators of Centre County.

The Geises and Kreamers of Penn's valley are descendants of Jacob Geise mentioned.

Mrs. Hartzel died June 15, 1878, aged eighty-two years. Her husband died several years before.

TOBIAS PICKLE was an early settler, but not among the first. There were three Pickle brothers who came about the same time,—Thomas, who owned what is now the Scholl farm near Wolf's Store; John, who owned the tract which is now known as the Smeltzer farm, west of Madisonburg; and Tobias, the subject of this sketch, who purchased a tract containing nearly a thousand acres excellent soil then called Proprietors' Manor, and including the land which now constitutes the following farms: William Forster's, Emanuel Harter's, Samuel Loose's, H. W. Kreamer's, Jared Kreamer's, and Rishel's. Harter's school-house, Centre Mills, and Spring Bank are on this tract. There was a small log grist-mill on the property when Mr. Pickle bought, but in 1802 or 1803 he put up the present mill (see grist-mills). Tobias and John had each a number of big boys, who were wild and rough. Fighting was an accomplishment in which they excelled. Recently the writer paid a visit to the aged Mr. John Hoy, near whose house are the ruins of an old saw-mill which had been built by John Pickle, and noticing the enormous ditch which had belonged to the mill, inquired the reason why the building was put in a place where it required so much digging. Mr. Hoy replied in substance that the Pickle boys were great fighters, and in order to worry out of them some of their exuberant strength and pugilistic spirits the millwright located the mill on a site where it required a long tail-race twelve feet deep. Tobias Pickle had six sons, whose exploits would fill a small volume. On a certain occasion Benjamin Strawbridge, a tenant near Mr. Pickle's mill, not feeling well, put some straw into a heated oven and crept in after to "sweat" himself; the Pickle boys closed up the mouth of the oven and set fire to the straw. Mr. Strawbridge, who was a big, muscular man, escaped from the fiery furnace by bursting through the vaulted roof. Driving down a steep hill or mountain with a big team at full gallop was a mere pastime for the Pickle boys, and one of them used to say that it must be a poor team that could not keep ahead of the wagon. They sometimes came in contact with the Buchtel boys, and usually got fearfully pounded. John had six sons,—Jacob, Simon, Tobias, Andrew, John, Christian; these had divided among them the six farms into which the manor was cut up, containing from one hundred and thirty-seven acres to one hundred and fifty acres each. But it appears the boys did not all own their farms, for their father sold a large tract and the mill property to Paul Wolf. This was in the spring of 1811. Mr. Pickle and his wife remained on the property, however, until their death, which occurred in 1813 or 1814, according to recollec-

tion of Col. Henry Royer. They lived in a small log house which stood back a few paces of the place where now stands the store-room, Centre Mills. Mr. Pickle bought back from Mr. Wolf, in 1812, a small plot for a burial-ground. This lies directly south—across the first field—of Samuel Loose's residence, and there are buried the old folks. A stone wall used to inclose the spot, but it has disappeared; thorns and heaps of stones mark the last resting-place of a man and wife who one time were the wealthiest couple in the valley. One of the daughters was married to James Miles, a nephew of Col. Samuel Miles; they lived at the western end of Brush valley. The sons all left soon after the sale of the Pickle property, and at present there is not a citizen in the valley of the name.

CONRAD REBER came to Miles township, it is said, in 1801; he remained some eight or ten years, and then removed to Ohio. He owned the farm now belonging to Col. Henry Royer, and lived in the house in which the latter now resides. Mr. Reber laid out the western part of Rebersburg in 1809, and the town was named after him.

HENRY ROYER (Col.) came into the valley with his father, John G., in 1811, and now owns and occupies the old homestead. He is eighty-four years of age, and is in the enjoyment of good health. To his kindness and good memory the local historian is indebted for many facts relating to the history of Miles township.

Mr. Royer is married to Miss Mary Gross, of New Berlin. They had five children,—one son, George, who died about a year ago; four daughters: Elizabeth, married Thomas Wolf; Phœbe, married to Daniel Brungart; Elvina, married to Aaron Creep, Sugar valley; and Isabella, who was married to J. P. Kryder. All the daughters are living. Elvina's and Isabella's husbands deceased.

PHILIP SCHOTT and Col. Henry Meyer purchased a tract of land in partnership, and then divided. Mr. Schott died April 26, 1802, of the terrible fever which carried off so many of the early inhabitants. His brothers Ludwig and John died a few weeks before, and were buried in one grave. There was another brother, Andrew. There are at present no descendants on the male side in the valley, and but a few on the female side.

PHILIP SHENKLE held a patent for the tract of land in which is now included the Joseph Kreamer farm, south of Rebersburg, dated May 15, 1786, and signed by Benjamin Franklin, president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. The document is a curious relic, and is in care of the writer. Mr. Shenkle's name appears in the old church records in connection with the date 1792, and he may have been in the valley even earlier. He sold some of his land in 1800, if not all, and emigrated to Ohio several years later. Mrs. Reynolds, who was born in 1800, collects having seen him.

BENJAMIN STRAWBRIDGE lived in a small hut on the Anthony Bierly tract in Brush valley, when Mr. Bierly took possession of it in 1791. He was therefore an early settler. He resided at different places in the valley at different periods, and finally located at Yankee Run, Brush Valley Narrows. Mr. Strawbridge was a Yankee, from which fact the little stream derived its name. (See sketch of Tobias Pickle and his adventure in the bake-oven.)

JACOB WALTER was an early settler, and his name occurs frequently in records and documents of an early date. He must have been an inhabitant of the valley prior to 1796. He lived in a house which was situated at a place between Jefferson Royer's and Reuben Gramly's present homes. (See sketch of Jacob Berry.) Mr. Walter dropped down dead near the old cemetery on the occasion of a funeral. This occurred about the year 1815 or 1816. No male descendants in the valley.

PAUL WOLF purchased in 1811 from Tobias Pickle the mill property and large tract of land lying north across the valley, known later as the John Forster property, containing nearly four hundred acres, and now divided up into several separate farms. The amount paid for the whole was ten thousand three hundred (£10,300) pounds (Pennsylvania currency). In the following year Mr. Pickle bought back a small plot for a burial-ground. Mr. Wolf was a native of Bethel township, Berks County. His father and Col. Henry Royer's father lived on adjoining farms there; but after his marriage Paul Wolf moved to his father-in-law's, in Bethel township, Lebanon County, thence to Brush valley in 1812. He soon was extensively engaged in business in his new home, keeping store and operating a grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, oil-mill, and distillery. The last three named were situated on his land near Shroyer's Gap, at the foot of Nittany Mountain. These have long since disappeared. His store was kept in his dwelling-house, the old stone house at Centre Mills. Mr. Wolf was for a number of years a justice of the peace, and his name is frequently met with in old deeds and documents of other kinds. He was an enterprising citizen, and as a man universally esteemed.

He had brought a large amount of money into the valley, but becoming involved in debt to some extent through his various business enterprises, and dying at a time of financial depression, his large estate had to be sold at a great sacrifice, and very little remained after the liabilities were met.

Mr. Wolf was born July 30, 1772; died June 6, 1822. The funeral rites on the occasion of his burial were the first religious exercises in the brick church at Rebersburg. The church was then not finished, but was dedicated soon after. Mr. Wolf leaves a numerous train of descendants, most of whom reside in Centre and Union Counties. He had seven children,—Jacob (see notice of); Paul died Dec. 22, 1866, aged sixty-two; George died about the year 1835, aged

twenty-eight; Catharine married J. A. Gast; Sarah married George Walkey; Margaret married Henry Freeze; and Mary died single. Hon. S. S. Wolf, son of Paul, Jr., was a grandson of Paul Wolf.

Miscellaneous Subjects.—NAMES COPIED FROM MILES TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT-BOOK FOR 1803.—Adam, William; Albright, Frederick; Anmen, Peter; Berry, Jacob, distillery; Berry, Peter; Bierly, John; Bierly, Nicholas; Bierly, Anthony; Buchtel, John; Buchtel, John, Sr.; Buchtel, Martin; Buchtel, Peter; Bucher, Henry; Barber, Joseph, blacksmith; Boddorf, Jacob; Connelly, Israel; Clark, John; Ertle, Valentine, distillery; Gramly, Francis, saw-mill; Gast, Christian; Gast, Nicholas; George (now Yearick), John, distillery; George, Adam; Hittle, Nicholas; Howman, George; Haines, Peter; Harloff, Godfrey; Hazel, Jacob, Sr.; Hazel, Jacob, Jr.; Hazel, Bernhart; Hay (Hoy), Charles; Hay, George; Huey, William; Johnstonbaugh, Frederick; Kryder, John, Esq.; Kepler, John, smith; Kreighbaum, William, distillery; Kreamer, Abraham; Kreamer, Daniel; Kreamer, Jacob; Kreamer, John; Kreiger, Jacob; Leasch, Zachariah; Lamy, Daniel; Meyer, Philip; Michael, John; McCaman, John; McKinney, John; Meyer, Henry; Miles, Susannah; Miles, Samuel; Miles, James; Miles, Evan, distillery; Moore, George (Middle Creek); McMullen, Rebecca; Miles, Alinger; Mogle, Adam; Nighart, Conrad; Nedy, John; Brungart, Martin; Pippinger, John; Pickle, Tobias, Sr., grist- and saw-mill; Pickle, Christian; Pickle, Tobias, Jr.; Pickle, John, Sr.; Pickle, Thomas, Jr.; Pickle, Sineon; Pickle, Thomas, Sr., distillery; Price, Henry; Reber, Abraham, Jr., distillery; Roush, John; Reber, Abraham, Sr.; Reber, Conrad; Roush, Andrew; Reber, John; Shank, Devault; Schott, Anthony; Schott, Widow; Schaeffer, Adam; Schaeffer, Nicholas; Strawbridge, Benjamin; Spangler, Christopher; Spangler, Henry; Spangler, George; Smith, Daniel, grist- and saw-mill; Shinely, John; Wolf, Anthony; Wolfart, Philip, distillery; Walter, Jacob; Walter, Michael; Work, Henry; Walker, John; Windnogle, Frederick; Wagner, John; Weaver, John.

Single Freeman.—Apple, Andrew; Pickle, Simon; Schaeffer, John; Schaeffer, Adam; Corstetter, Sebastian; Pickle, Andrew; Pickle, Jacob; Hare, Robert; Gramly, Adam; Stover, George; McCaman, Matthew; McDormat, William; Reber, John; Burket, Solomon; Douglas, John; Levy, John.

Jacob Hosterman was assessor.

VARIATIONS in spelling the name of an individual are quite frequent in old deeds and documents, and in some cases the change is so great that one would not suspect the same person was meant. Some of these are given:

Albrecht—Albright.	Braun—Brown.
Bherly—Byerly—Bierly.	Barry—Berry.
Bolaner—Bollaner—Bolander.	Brungard—Brungart.
	Bair—Bear.

Busch—Bush.
Kornman—Corman.
Artle—Ertle.
Cromlich—Gramly.
Franck—Frank.
George—Yearick.
Hasel—Hassell—Hazel.
Kolbe—Kolvey.
Crider—Kryder.
Crouse—Krouse.
Kibblinger—Kiplinger.

Moyer—Mayer—Myer—
Meyer.
Bickle—Pickle.
Reaner—Reber.
Rousch—Roush.
Rayer—Royer.
Shinkle—Shenkle.
Shafer—Schaeffer.
Wacker—Walker.
Weber—Weaver.

Acknowledgments.—Much of the information contained in the sketch of Brush valley was obtained from old deeds and records, but most of it was communicated by the older inhabitants of the valley, among whom are those named below, and to whom are due special acknowledgments.

Hon. Samuel Frank, Rebersburg, aged sixty; Jonathan Spangler, Sr., Joseph Kreamer, John Wolf, Centre Mills; William Wolf, Centre Hall; Anthony Bierly, aged seventy-five; Jacob Steffey, aged eighty; Mrs. Christina Reynolds, aged eighty-one; John A. Schaeffer, Madisonburg, aged eighty-four; Col. Henry Royer, Rebersburg, aged eighty-four; Henry Meyer, Sr., aged eighty-six; John Hoy, Madisonburg, aged eighty-seven; Mrs. Sallie Corman, aged eighty-nine.

Justices of the Peace.—Frederick Burkert, George Bear, April 14, 1840; Thomas Wolf, Frederick Burkert, April 15, 1845; Samuel Frank, Jacob Berkert, March 12, 1850; Jacob Burkert, March 13, 1855; Jeremiah Haines, March 26, 1860; Benjamin Switzer, R. M. Magee, April 6, 1865; Jeremiah Haines, March 18, 1867; Samuel Gramly, March 4, 1870; W. H. Corman, March 27, 1872; Samuel Gramly, March 13, 1875; W. H. Corman, March 17, 1877; Samuel Gramly, April 16, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DANIEL J. HILBISH, M.D.

Dr. Hilbish's ancestors came from the Rhine, and settled in Montgomery County. He was a son of John Hilbish, who was born Feb. 9, 1789, in Frederick township, Montgomery County, and died at Freeburg Sept. 9, 1840. Salome Hilbish (*nee* Gross), mother of the doctor, was born Sept. 4, 1793, married April 27, 1813, and died June 19, 1862. Their eldest son, John A. Hilbish, was born in Freeburg, and died in Liverpool, Perry County, March 8, 1850, aged thirty-six years. Phæbe, born Jan. 16, 1818, died Feb. 19, 1845. Another daughter married John Swineford, Esq. (now deceased), and now lives in Selinsgrove.

Dr. Daniel J. was born in Freeburg, Union County (now Snyder), Sept. 23, 1824. He read medicine with Dr. Joseph R. Lotz at New Berlin in 1843, having for fellow-students Dr. Charles R. Wilson, Dr. John P. Seebold, and Dr. Mauck.

Dr. Hilbish graduated at Jefferson Medical Col-

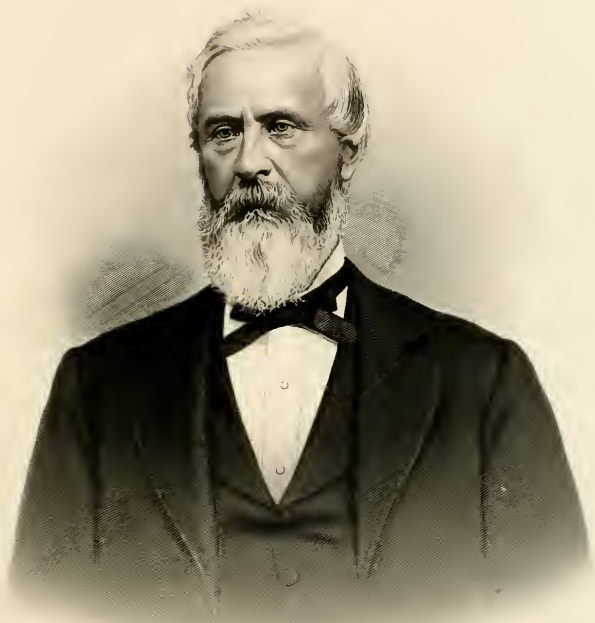
lege, in Philadelphia, March 25, 1847, and practiced with his preceptor, Dr. Lotz, at New Berlin one year. In April, 1848, he came to Rebersburg, and became associated in practice with Hon. Samuel Strohecker, a prominent medical practitioner of Brush valley.

On the 8th of April, 1853, Dr. Hilbish was married to Jane Barbara Strohecker, a daughter of Dr. Strohecker, who bore him four children,—John Forbes, Horace Hayden, George Merrill, and Mary A., of whom all but the latter preceded Mrs. Hilbish to the tomb. Mrs. Hilbish died on the 24th of February, 1875, aged forty years, ten months, and nine days. Born, raised, and living all her life in Rebersburg, she was an ornament to society, loved and respected by all who knew her. She lived a consistent Christian life in the Lutheran Church,—that of her parents. Her great aim was to live a Christian life, as she said, so that when death came she would be ready, and her end was peaceful and full of hope. No woman ever died in the valley more highly esteemed or more universally regretted.

Dr. Hilbish practiced in partnership with Dr. Strohecker for some twelve years, doing a vast amount of labor, and relieving Dr. Strohecker from the onerous labors of their very extensive practice, which, being over a large territory, embraced all manner of cases, surgical or otherwise, requiring practical skill and constant medical research. It is the testimony of the community that Dr. Hilbish's professional ability is of the highest character.

On the 29th of March, 1877, Dr. Hilbish married Miss Emma K., daughter of Daniel P. Hilbish, who resided one mile west of Freeburg. In 1851 the doctor was made a Free and Accepted Mason within Lafayette Lodge, of Lock Haven, of which he still cherishes his membership, fulfilling his obligations of kindness and charity upon all proper occasions. Placid and kind in his disposition, he has few enemies, and in the afternoon of his life lives contented and happy among the people whom he has so long served.

Of his father's family there are still living Col. Philip Hilbish, of Snyder County, and Mrs. Sallie, wife of George Merrill, Esq., of Topeka, Kan. Calvin G. Hilbish, M.D., the doctor's youngest brother, graduated at Dartmouth College, read medicine with Dr. Hilbish at Rebersburg, and graduated in medicine in March, 1856, and in November, 1856, was appointed surgeon in the United States Army and ordered to California, where he remained three years, meanwhile contracting the disease of which he died. In March, 1861, he was surgeon of the garrison of Fort Pickens. On its reinforcement he was ordered to Governor's Island, but the hand of death was upon him. He started for his old home at Freeburg, where he died Aug. 6, 1861, at the early age of thirty-one years.



Wm. H. Woodcut 1872

S. J. Gillbick M. D.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

MILESBURG BOROUGH.

THE village of Milesburg was founded in 1793, and in 1843 received a borough charter. The survey of town lots was made in 1793, and covered at first that part of the present borough included within the boundaries of Limestone, Creek, Mill, and Catharine Streets. A good many town lots were sold, but numbers of them returned, by default of non-payment, to the Mileses, as unsatisfied notes now held by the Miles descendants bear witness.

Roland Curtin came to Milesburg from Philipsburg in 1799, and opened a store, and Joseph Miles had already built a grist- and saw-mill on Spring Creek, and had established a store, but the latter was located at the iron-works. Curtin closed his Milesburg store, and transferred his field of operations to Bellefonte in 1800. The next storekeeper was Peter Kincaid (in 1809), and the third one doubtless Samuel Patton. The old log house in which he traded was burned, but his log residence still stands.

In 1809 the county bridge was built at Milesburg. About 1825, Franklin B. Smith, of Bellefonte, opened a store in a log building owned by James Foster, and standing on a corner opposite the Franklin House. Squire James Foster was a weaver and a property-holder of some consequence. He owned the building now known as the Franklin House, which was one of the dozen or so houses boasted by Milesburg in 1819, and one of the only two that at that time were not log houses. The other was a building part frame and part stone, now owned and occupied by Caroline Watson. In that house a tavern had been kept previous to 1819. In the Foster house Henry R. Brolasky, who came from Poland in 1793, kept a store before Mr. Foster. The Franklin House was kept in 1819 by John Lucas, and successively thereafter by Samuel Lipton, William Mason, and Thomas M. Hall. The house now kept by Daniel Boilleau was built by Robert Lipton, who opened it as a tavern at an early day. Since 1859, Boilleau has been the landlord.

The Black Horse tavern, at the corner of Water and Limestone Streets, was at various times presided over by Hannah Green, Robert Lipton, and John Lucas. George Facklin had a brewery on the Bald Eagle in 1819, but it was burned soon afterwards. The old Miles mill was replaced by a stone structure, and upon the death of Col. Samuel Miles, in 1805, came into possession of Thomas Potts under the will. Upon the death of Thomas Potts the mill was carried on by Frank Potts and Joseph Miles, who built a fine brick mill upon the site of the present mill,—which latter is a counterpart of the brick first erected there,—burned in 1875, and at once replaced. J. Miles Green took possession in 1873, and still continues the business. The mill is a three-story structure, contains three runs of stone, and is perfectly

appointed throughout. David Ryman came from Montgomery County in 1809 to take charge of the stone mill. He remained some years, and left to carry on the Evans mill at Julian Furnace,—a mill that was remarkably small, but boasted of a remarkably large wheel measuring twenty-two feet in diameter. After milling at Julian four years and at Curtin's three years, he returned to Milesburg and re-entered the mill there. He and his son, Henry T., were for nineteen years millers together in the brick mill. David Ryman died in Milesburg in 1860, in his eighty-first year. His children numbered four. The living are Elizabeth, in Ohio, and Henry T., of Milesburg. The latter, now the miller at the Green mill, has been a miller since his boyhood, having received his first lessons upon the very spot of his present labors.

Franklin B. Smith disposed of his store business to Smith, Gregg & Co., and they to Samuel Lipton, with whom became associated John Irvin, Jr., now a resident of Bellefonte. Samuel Lipton had for years been a shoemaker in Milesburg. He put up a store-house on the opposite corner after a while, and was for many years a village merchant. He died about 1850. Samuel Patton kept store near the mill, and after him Miles & Potts. Enos Miles was perhaps the first village tailor. He came from Chester County in 1810, and opened a shop on the creek. After a stay of six years he moved to Howard, and in 1830 returned. He died in Milesburg in 1850. His son Zachariah is still a resident of the village. In 1819, Daniel Hildridge and Anthony Peters made shoes for the villagers. Archie McMullin was blacksmith and wagon-maker, and had his shop on the present site of Miles' store. James McMasters was also a wagon-maker and blacksmith on Main Street, where Joseph Rogers now lives. Later he kept tavern in Snow Shoe, on the pike. He resides now in Iowa. In 1819, Joseph Shirk carried on a tannery on the creek. His bark he ground by means of a rough mill-stone, which was turned by horse-power. George I. Miles had a tannery on the property now owned by William Baird, and when he entered the ministry leased it to Shirk, who tanned there about twenty years. In 1845, Miles sold the property to Samuel McKean, whereupon Shirk built the tannery now operated by Joseph Shirk (his son), and tanned there until his death, in 1868. Among the early industries of Milesburg mention may also be made of Ephraim Williams, who built a fulling-mill at an early day, and lost it subsequently by fire.

In 1794 Robert Fleming moved to Milesburg, where he died in 1796. One of his daughters married Judge Thomas Burnside. Notices of the Miles and Green families appear among the biographical addenda.

Milesburg Post-Office.—The post-office at Milesburg was the first one established in what is now the territory of Centre County. It was established March 13, 1797, and Joseph Green was appointed postmaster.

Joseph Green was postmaster in 1832, probably the son of the former, and, according to the post-office records at Washington, Isaac Buffington succeeded him in 1839, though, according to tradition, Samuel Patton and C. G. Ryman intervened. In 1841, Buffington was again appointed, and held it to 1845, when he was succeeded by Joseph Snell. J. S. Proudfoot followed him in 1853. After Proudfoot, the Milesburg postmasters were J. B. Hahn, 1865; Richard Miles, 1865-66; Samuel Bing, 1866-68; David Glenn, 1868-69; Zachariah Miles, 1869-80; Joshua Mitchell, 1880 to the present.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—Anthony Peters joined the army when he was only sixteen years old, in the spring of 1777, in Jacob Weaver's company, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania line.

Peters joined the army at White Marsh, Montgomery Co., and took part in the skirmish at "Rising Sun," below Germantown. He was also in the battle of Monmouth, and at the attack on the "Block-House," under Wayne. His company was kept in service one year longer than it had enlisted for, and was in Col. Humphon's brigade when it revolted and went on to Trenton. He was then discharged, and served for eighteen months as a substitute in Capt. Andrew Lytle's company, Col. Butler's regiment, and was discharged at Lancaster. He then enlisted at Carlisle under Maj. Green, but was only in service six months, when he was discharged by reason of the war terminating. He was a shoemaker and the father of a family.

Charles McClain was born in 1752. He enlisted from Centre County (then Northumberland) on the 30th of September, 1775, in Capt. Wilson's company, who was succeeded after his death by Capt. John Robb. He marched from Centre County to Marcus Hook, and from thence to New York, and took part in the battle of Long Island, 27th August, 1776. He was wounded in several places, taken prisoner by the British, but made his escape the next night. He took part in all the actions after that,—Brandywine, Germantown, and was discharged at Valley Forge, 1st January, 1778.

He afterwards enlisted in a company of light dragoons at Carlisle, and served until the discharge of the army, in 1783. He resided in a house in Milesburg his father-in-law had given his wife. In 1820 his wife was still living and five children. McClain died in 1823 or 1824.

Graveyard.—On June 30, 1804, Col. Samuel Miles conveyed to Hon. Robert Boggs, Joseph Green, Samuel Miles, Jr., and Joseph Miles one acre and one-fourth for the use of the inhabitants of Miles borough for a burial-ground, and such others as the trustees would allow, and for erecting a house of worship upon the same.

Burials appear to have been made there in 1794, but no house of worship was erected until 1830, when a Baptist church was built in the yard. The oldest

headstones now to be seen are two recording respectively the deaths of Capt. James Miles, in 1794, and Mary, wife of Richard Miles, in the same year. Other old inscriptions are Jerusha Green, 1804; Samuel Miles, 1805; Harriet Green, 1819; Richard Miles, 1823, aged eighty-five. Samuel Green died August, 1798. Upon his tombstone appears the following:

"All ye that pass by,
A moment stop here
To think at what bar
You soon must appear."

Baptist Church.—The first notice we have of any effort to spread Baptist tenets in the Bald Eagle region is in the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association of 1792, when the Association recommended that Elders John Patton, William Clingham, and Vaughn travel for three months about the Juniata and West Branch of the Susquehanna to preach the gospel to the destitute; and this Association recommend that a sufficient sum be subscribed by the church, and paid immediately into the hands of Col. Samuel Miles, to bear their expenses. Nothing has come down to us relating to their labors, and it would seem this region was first effectively reached by Baptist ministers from New York State.

The first remembered was Joseph Smith, a general missionary, who preached along Bald Eagle Creek and at Birmingham. Then came two brothers named Gilbert, in 1819 or 1820, and they were followed in July, 1821, by Calvin Philleo, of Oneida County, N. Y. A local in the *Bellefonte Patriot* is as follows: "Sabbath, July 29th, the ordinance of baptism, according to the views of the Baptist denomination, was administered in Bald Eagle Creek at Milesburg to four persons,—one male¹ and three females,—by Elder Calvin Philleo, who preached for several weeks previous in that neighborhood and along Bald Eagle as a missionary. This being the first occasion on which the ordinance by immersion has been administered in this neighborhood, the concourse of people was very great, between twelve and fifteen hundred persons present." In the *Patriot* of August 4th the Confession of Faith and Covenant adopted by the Baptist Conference in the Bald Eagle is printed in full.

In July, 1822, Elkanah Comstock, sent by the New York State Convention, came to Milesburg. He was appointed to labor three months in the region of Bald Eagle Creek, at seven dollars per week, one-fourth cash. From the Baptists gathered and baptized by these brethren the Milesburg Church, with fourteen members, was constituted Aug. 18, 1822, and the next week admitted into the Juniata Association. The *Patriot* of Aug. 21, 1822, states that "on the 18th the ordinance of baptism was administered in Bald Eagle Creek at Milesburg to three males and two females,

¹ Gen. Joseph Miles.

one of the latter upwards of eighty years of age; the concourse was immense. Rev. Mr. Comstock and Philloe officiated. A few years since, and there was but a solitary member of the Baptist Church in this neighborhood, but through the efforts of the above ministers a church of that denomination has been constituted."

In 1830 a stone meeting-house was built at Milesburg, which was in 1859 replaced by the present building. Pastors at Milesburg,—Elkanah Comstock, 1822; Charles Hopkins, 1825; George I. Miles, licentiate 1826, pastor 1827-31; J. P. Thompson, 1831; Thomas B. Brown, 1834-35; Charles Tucker, 1836-39; Eliada Tuttle, 1840; George I. Miles, 1842-44; E. Haydock, 1845-47; D. W. Hunter, 1849-51; Frederick Bower, 1856-62; George Bowman, 1863-68; B. W. Thomas, 1869; A. B. Runyan, 1872-74; W. A. Biggart, 1875-79. Forty-four baptized previous to 1830, fifty-five in 1832, fifty-two in 1840; total number baptized to 1880, five hundred and forty-one. The membership numbers now (October, 1881) one hundred and thirty. The deacons are R. L. Shirk and J. E. Thomas; the trustees, R. L. Shirk, Joseph Shirk, C. K. Essington, John Smith, and J. E. Thomas. C. K. Essington is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen. It is worthy of notice that the Milesburg Church has sent eight pastors into the field from its membership. They are named George I. Miles, Samuel Miles, Edward Miles, J. Green Miles, J. B. Hutton, F. E. Clapp, E. C. Baird, W. S. Holt.

Milesburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was formed at Milesburg about the year 1818. Thomas B. Taylor, now living in Milesburg, is the oldest member of the church, having joined it in 1824. He came to Milesburg in 1819, and remembers that the Milesburg Methodist Episcopal class held regular meetings at that time in a log school-house that stood upon what is now the canal bank. He was told that the Methodists had been holding meetings there about two years, under the leadership of Isaac Lee. In 1819, Archie McMullin, the blacksmith, was assistant leader, and in 1822 he succeeded Lee as leader. That office he held pretty regularly until 1855. The log school-house served as a place of worship until 1845, when the present church edifice was erected. For the latter the first trustees and building committee were Charles G. Ryman, Thomas B. Taylor, and Archie McMullin. A Union Sabbath-school, composed of Baptists and Methodists, met in the Baptist Church until 1840, in which year a Methodist Episcopal school was founded by the pastor and Dr. Bair. Among those who served as class-leaders in the church were Isaac Lee, Archie McMullin, David Webber, C. G. Ryman, Chandler Brooks, William Davidson, John Rhinehart, J. F. Weaver, Archibald Bathurst, J. T. Lucas, Joseph Twitmore, C. L. Greenough, and T. T. Taylor. The class was attached to

the Bellefonte Circuit until 1853, when it was set off as a separate charge. From 1831 to 1840 inclusive the preachers in charge were Revs. Samuel Ellis, James Sanks, Robert Barnes, David Shafer, Josiah Forrest, A. G. Chenoweth, John Rhodes, Thomas Myers, R. W. Brent, Thomas Tannehill, George Guyer, George Bergstrasser, William Butler, Samuel V. Blake. The church has now three classes, with a combined membership of one hundred and fifty. The leaders are B. B. Else, C. H. Else, and Lyman T. Eddy. The trustees are B. B. Else, Lyman T. Eddy, A. A. Shroyer, H. H. Musser, S. B. Orvis, F. G. Mattern, and William Marks. Lyman T. Eddy is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of one hundred and eight. The pastor is Rev. J. A. Woodcock.

Milesburg Presbyterian Church.—An order of the session of the Bellefonte Presbyterian Church, dated March 5, 1868, certified that in accordance with the action of the Huntingdon Presbytery, and with the request of the persons named, the following members of the Bellefonte Church were set off to form the Milesburg Church: John B. Thomas, Nancy A. Thomas, Sarah C. Thomas, Anna E. Thomas, Henrietta P. Thomas, Sarah I. Blair, Mrs. J. B. Hahn, Mrs. C. O. Holmes, James Alexander, Jacob Hahn, William Holmes, John Parsons, A. D. Hahn, Mary Parsons, Sarah Levy, Mary Keye, A. M. Lipton, Mrs. Kate Jones. James Alexander and W. M. Holmes were chosen elders. April 12, 1868, Rev. William Prideaux began a season as stated supply, and during 1868 was succeeded by Rev. W. O. Wright. In 1869, Mr. Wright was called to be the pastor, and in that relation has served continuously to the present time. A church building was erected at Milesburg by the Bellefonte Church in 1856, since which time the Milesburg congregation has used it. The elders of the Milesburg Church since 1868 are named herewith: James Alexander, appointed March, 1868, died 1878, aged eighty-seven; W. M. Holmes, appointed March, 1868, dismissed 1868; J. H. Hahn, appointed 1869; J. H. Linn, appointed 1871, died 1876; D. P. Shope, appointed 1871; W. B. Thomas, appointed 1871.

The membership in 1881 was fifty-four. In 1876 the membership was seventy-five. Since 1868 the admissions have numbered seventy-one. In 1881 the trustees were S. T. Shugert, Frank McCoy, Elias Zimmerman, William Robison, Michael Lebkicher, David Furey. The church is now free of debt, and owns besides a church edifice, a parsonage, which was left by James Alexander as a legacy. W. B. Thomas is superintendent of the Sunday-school. Rev. W. O. Wright, the pastor, obtained his college course at Lafayette and his theological education at Princeton, graduating from the former in 1857 and from the latter in 1863. He was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1848. He entered the ministry as stated supply at Philipsburg, in Centre County, and Kyler-

town, in Clearfield County, which churches he served as such from May 17, 1863, to June 15, 1864. Upon the latter date he was ordained pastor of both churches by the Huntingdon Presbytery, at Philipsburg. In April, 1868, he was released at his own request. Thenceforward until April 5, 1869, he acted as stated supply at Milesburg and for three other congregations. Upon the date last named he was chosen pastor for the churches at Milesburg, Snow Shoe, and Moshannon. Since then he has remained in charge of the three congregations.

Schools.—Milesburg's first school-house was a framed structure, and stood close to the old burying-ground, indeed, partly in it. The first teachers in that school, as far as present human recollection goes, were Patrick Kenney and Isaac Buffington (father to Isaac Buffington, now residing in Milesburg). Among their immediate successors were Mr. Hurd, Mrs. Dimpsey, Abigail Miles, Mrs. McKean, Mr. Wetsler, and C. G. Ryman. In 1825 a stone house replaced the old temple of learning upon a site near by. The first election for school directors after the incorporation of the borough occurred March 17, 1843, when Edward McGarvey was chosen for three years, and Zachariah Miles for two years, and Charles T. Hoover for one year. Oct. 20, 1843, John Weaver was engaged to teach school No. 1 at twenty-five dollars per month, and Caleb Green school No. 2 at eighteen dollars. The report made in 1843 presented the following details:

Highest number in school No. 1, 63; average attendance, 44; months taught, 5½. Highest number in No. 2, 56; average, 34; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 26 cents.

School No. 3 was established November, 1844, and Miss Blakely engaged to teach it. In February, 1845, the aggregate number of scholars was eighty-seven, and the average attendance fifty-six. The subject of building a new school-house was agitated in April, 1854, but not until November, 1859, was anything like positive action taken in the premises, when J. F. Weaver's plans were adopted. There was a further delay, however, until July, 1860, when a contract was made with A. C. Iddings to erect a two-story brick building fifty by forty for two thousand five hundred dollars. The present house was the result. The departments are high school, grammar, and primary, taught respectively by A. M. Schenck, Carrie Green, and Alida Taylor.

Manufactures.—**MILESBURG AXE-FACTORY.**—This enterprise, conducted now by C. K. Essington, Jr., & Co., was founded by C. K. Essington, whose father, Kephart Essington, was a hammerer at Gen. Miles' iron-works, and drew under a six-hundred hammer a bar of iron thirty feet long and five-eighths of an inch square, a feat that was considered remarkable. C. K. Essington entered upon the business of axe-making on Bald Eagle Creek with Archibald McMullin in 1841. Their business gave employment

to seven men, and produced about two hundred axes per week. In 1851, McMullin moved to the West, leaving Essington to continue the business alone.

WAGNER'S MILL.—J. M. Wagner has a fine brick steam grist-mill on the creek opposite Milesburg. It is three stories and a half in height, was built in 1875, and cost about eleven thousand dollars. It is furnished with four burrs, with a capacity for grinding one hundred bushels daily, and a feed-chopper that can dispose of one hundred and fifty bushels each day. Mr. Wagner came to Centre County in 1848 to take charge of the old Thomas mill at Bellefonte, where he remained for about eighteen years, having meanwhile carried on Hoy's mill and the Green mill at Milesburg. In 1864 he retired to his farm near Milesburg, retaining, however, an interest in the Bellefonte mill until it was sold to Duncan, Hale & Co. In 1875 he returned, as has been seen, to active milling life.

BAIRD'S TANNERY.—William Baird came to Milesburg in 1855, and engaged as a tanner with Joseph Shirk. Mr. Baird was born in Clinton County, and previous to 1855 carried on a woolen-factory at Bell's Mills, in Blair County, for six years. His great-grandfather came from New Jersey to Centre County before the Revolution, and settled below Lock Haven. Mr. Baird remained with Mr. Shirk six years, and for sixteen years thereafter tanned in Clearfield County; then he returned to Milesburg, and purchased the property he now occupies, where George Miles operated a tannery in the early days of Milesburg's history. Mr. Baird manufactures harness-leather, kip, upper, etc., and finds a market for a majority of his product in Philadelphia. He uses six hundred hides annually, and about seventy-five tons of hemlock- and oak-bark.

SHIRK'S TANNERY.—Since 1868, Joseph L. Shirk has conducted in Milesburg the tannery his father, Joseph, built, in 1845. Joseph Shirk the elder was one of the pioneer tanners of Centre County, and in keeping with the spirit of the times pursued his business in accordance with rude and primitive methods, albeit the manufactured leather is said to have been every whit as good in quality as the leather of the present day. Joseph L. Shirk was bred to the business, and claims that he has been a tanner in Centre County longer than any other resident therein. He tans now about five hundred hides annually, making what is known as Union leather.

Bald Eagle Lodge, No. 410, I.O.O.F., was organized July 18, 1850. The charter officers were T. M. Hall, N. G.; John M. McCoy, V. G.; Roland Curtin, Sec.; J. D. McClenachan, Asst. Sec.; Robert Lipton, Treas. The membership November, 1881, aggregated fifty-four. Then the officers were James McCulley, N. G.; J. S. Smith, V. G.; W. H. Musser, P. S.; Isaac Shirk, A. S.; L. Fulton, Treas.

Borough Incorporation.—By act No. 19, approved March 3, 1843, Milesburg was incorporated as a

borough. Section 1 of the act provides: "That the town of Milesburg, in the County of Centre, and territory included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the junction of Bald Eagle and Spring Creeks at low water mark; thence up the banks of the said Spring Creek to the line of James Irvin & Co.'s land; thence along the same south eighty-two degrees east thirteen perches to the corner of Joseph Miles' meadow; thence south sixty-nine degrees east forty-five perches to turnpike road; thence north fifty-two degrees east along the division fence of Joseph Miles forty-four perches; thence north twenty-seven degrees west fourteen perches to the corner of William Lees' lot; thence north sixty-four degrees east sixteen perches to back line of town lots; thence north fifty-five degrees east along the same forty-three perches to the east side of Catharine Street; thence north thirty-five degrees west along the east side of Catharine Street forty perches and five-sixteenths to the corner of the Baptist Church lot; thence north fifty-five degrees east twelve perches to the east corner of school-house; thence north thirty-five degrees west ten perches to the north corner of graveyard; thence north eighty-six degrees west along the line of graveyard sixteen perches to Catharine Street; thence north thirty-five degrees west along the east side of Catharine Street thirty-two perches to the Bald Eagle Creek; thence along the same to the place of beginning; is hereby erected into a borough which shall be called and styled the borough of Milesburg." Appended is the civil list, dating from 1842 to 1878:

Justices of the Peace.—James Miles, April 12, 1842; James Alexander, April 11, 1843; Samuel J. Green, April 9, 1844; James Alexander, March 14, 1848; James Miles, March 13, 1849; B. D. Hall, March 12, 1850; James Alexander, March 16, 1853; R. L. Shirk, March 13, 1855; Henry Kinne, March 16, 1858; Joseph Adams, April 25, 1860; Daniel P. Shope, March 23, 1863; Richard Miles, April 6, 1865; Richard Miles, March 18, 1867; Daniel P. Shope, March 21, 1868; J. M. Green, March 27, 1872; Daniel P. Shope, March 24, 1873; J. Miles Green, March 17, 1877; William Baird, April 3, 1878.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

PATTON TOWNSHIP was erected while its territory was in Mifflin County. No record of its erection could be found, but it was in existence as early as 1794, and was called after Gen. John Patton, who, with Col. Miles, owned a large quantity of land within its territory.

The northern tier of surveys from the Benner line west to the Isaac Lambourne warrant of Dec. 29, 1801, was made by Thomas Smith, deputy-surveyor of Bedford County, in October, 1770, upon application of April 3, 1769. The Indian path is marked through the northern portion of them, near Muncy Mountain, and called the path to Frankstown. Through the south-

ern portion Buffalo Run is marked, but called in the returns "Trout Run." The western one is the Roger Flanahan (P. B. Waddle's place now); north of Roger Flanahan the Kuhn warrants of Dec. 24, 1792, are connected. They cover Muncy Mountain, running over to Julian. The Robert Kuhn is the connecting warrant with Flanahan. South of Flanahan the Thomas West, John White, etc., warrants of July 1, 1784, surveyed in November, 1784, are located. These are parts of what were known as the Iron Company block, covering the whole southern portion of Patton township, late the estate of Gen. James Irvin. West of Roger Flanahan were surveyed warrants of 1766, covered by warrants taken out by Isaac and Josiah Lambourne. The name of "Great Pine Barren," as lying south of Buffalo Run, occurs on the returns of surveys made by Thomas Smith in 1770. The Lambourne ore-bank and Pond Bank are on the surveys of Lambourne and the Wests.

Early Settlers.—The Gray and Hartsock families were the earliest settlers of whom there is any record. They came in as early as 1788 from Frederick County, Md., to what was then known as the Half-Moon country, and were assessed and regarded as belonging to Franklin township, Huntingdon Co., not appearing upon any of the assessments of Mifflin as far as we can ascertain. Peter Gray and Conrad Hartsock were the heads of these families. Gray had four sons,—John, Peter, Jr., Adam, and George. Hartsock's sons were Henry, Christopher, Abraham, and Daniel. John Gearhart and David Runk, sons-in-law of Peter Gray, with their families, were of the emigrating party. Jacob and Thomas Hicks were in Patton before the arrival of the Grays and Hartsocks, but left soon after. The Lambournes were also of the early settlers, but the father of the family soon died, and the children have removed to the West except Isaac and Ephraim, who settled in Stormstown. Valentine Fflegal was one of the early settlers in Buffalo Run, but removed to Clearfield County. He has descendants in Philipsburg. One of his daughters, widow of Ephraim Lambourne, died in 1880 at the age of eighty-eight. The surveys claimed by what was known as the London Land Company extended into Patton, and the settlers were involved in litigation with Michael T. Simpson for a number of years, but succeeded in defeating the claims, or at all events effecting a compromise for a small amount.

Peter Gray, shoemaker by trade, selected for his home the place now known as the old R. H. Meek farm. Conrad Hartsock, carpenter and wagon-maker, made his location near the foot of the mountain, back of where S. P. Gray now lives. His son Henry, of the same trade as his father, settled on the present site of Matternville. Abraham Hartsock, a carpenter, lived in Patton only a short time before removing to Clearfield County. The Hartsocks were recognized masters at wood-working, and

are said to have won much popular admiration and fame for their skill. John Gray lived on a farm where S. P. Gray now lives, and Peter Gray, Jr., near his father's place. Near the house of Peter Gray, Sr., David Runk set up the pioneer blacksmith-shop in Patton. John Gearhart owned and lived on a farm now occupying portions of the lands of S. T. Gray and George Behrer.

The early settlers of Patton experienced the usual hardships of pioneers in a new country. At first their nearest mills were at Huntingdon Furnace and Milesburg. To the latter place the journey was made over an Indian trail on horseback. As late as 1811, John Gray had to go as far as Lewisburg for a ton of plaster, and when he did get it, it cost him twenty-six dollars.

The children of Peter Gray, Sr., included four sons and four daughters. Those of Conrad Hartsock were four sons and one daughter. There are to-day many descendants of Peter Gray, Sr. They include in the State of Pennsylvania the heads of twenty families, as follows: George L., Wesley, Samuel P., Samuel T., Jacob, J. Green, Isaac, George S., Thomas, William, J. W., Pierce, Samuel, Miles, Z. B., I. V., John S., Miles G., George T., Edward J. The only one out of the State is John P., president of the Insane Asylum at Utica, N. Y. Two of the above named are ministers of the gospel. Henry G. Hartsock, grandson of Conrad, and father to J. C. Hartsock, now of Patton, died in 1879. He and Rush Petrikin are said to have been the first two Abolitionists in Centre County. Mr. Hartsock was a fearless and unflinching advocate of the principles that taught him slavery was wrong. Despite the popular prejudice against his theory, and despite, too, the social ostracism to which his course subjected him, he never flagged in his outspoken and active zeal on behalf of the American slave. He lies buried in the Stormstown Cemetery, and upon his tombstone stands the eulogy, "A friend to the American slave during American slavery." Runaway slaves seeking a route to Canada ever found protection and aid at his home, and as this fact was not slow of dissemination he was frequently called upon to exercise his humanely charitable impulses. In 1846 a party of runaway slaves, numbering ten, called at Hartsock's one Sunday morning, and in a trice found not only a hearty welcome but a capital breakfast. Fearful that the neighbors might discover and seek to return the fugitives, Hartsock concealed them in the woods near his house until nightfall, and then conducted them to the house of a colored man by name of Samuel Henderson, whose place was recognized as one of the stations on the Underground Railroad. Henderson put them safely on their route to Canada, and soon afterwards both he and Hartsock were rejoiced to learn that their wards had reached the happy land without further hindrance.

A man and his wife escaping from Virginia slavery passed by way of Cross' tavern *en route* to Hartsock's

house. At the tavern, however, the slave-catchers came up with them and bore them away towards the South. Word of the affair coming to Hartsock's ears, he shouldered his gun and set out to rescue the captives; but his chase proved hopeless, and he was at last compelled to abandon it. A party of Abolitionists rescued the unfortunates at Hollidaysburg, and returned them to Patton township, where they settled and there lived for many years afterwards. When the American negro was freed by Presidential proclamation of emancipation, Mr. Hartsock rejoiced with an exceeding great joy to see the fulfillment of a dream that he had cherished for years.

The Shivery settlement, in Patton, was made in 1792 by Andrew Shivery, who was born in Chester County in September, 1760. He located in Patton, in the year first named, upon land lying about two miles east of Stormstown, and now on the line between Half-Moon and Patton townships. He used to tell his children and grandchildren how, when a youth, he lived within sound of the battle of the Brandywine, and how, on the third day after the fight, he walked over the field, and saw something of the fearful results of a carnage. He was poor when he came to Patton, and for a time worked for others until he could get his head far enough above water to help himself to an independence. He was by trade a weaver, but did not, as far as known, set up a shop in Patton, although it is likely that he worked at his trade for his neighbors at odd times. He died on the Shivery homestead in 1843, aged eighty-three. His children numbered twelve, of whom three are living. They are Rachel Spencer, of Illinois; Jane Moore, of Clearfield County; and Mrs. Lydia Gearhart, of Clearfield County. Mrs. Gearhart is aged now upwards of ninety, and boasts one hundred and sixty-four descendants, of whom one is a great-great-grandchild. David Shivery was born in 1794, and died in 1873. His son Andrew, now living in Benner township, was born in Patton in 1828, and located in Benner in 1856.

Thomas and Jacob Hicks are supposed to have come from Maryland to Centre County as early as 1790, and located on Buffalo Run, in Patton township, adjoining land now owned by S. P. Gray. Jacob Hicks married one of the daughters of Josiah Lambourne, himself one of the earliest settlers. The Hicks brothers moved to Indiana eventually, and there ended their days. Isaac Hicks did not come to Patton until just before the year 1800. He made his home on Muney Mountain, and died there in 1845. Of Isaac Hicks' twelve children, seven are now living. They are Elizabeth Hardin, Abraham Hicks, and John Hicks, of Patton; Jacob Hicks, of Half-Moon; and three others living without the bounds of the county. Abraham Hicks, living near Scotia, bought his present farm of Moses Thompson in 1846.

In 1816, Paulser Sellers, of Chester County, came to Rock at the solicitation of Gen. Philip Benner. He

was employed at Rock about a year, and in 1817 moved to the present Caleb Kephart place, which he rented of Gen. Benner. About 1820 he opened at Kephart's Corners the Buffalo Run Inn, on the stage-road that passed his place and reached from Tyrone and Bellefonte. There was a good deal of traffic on that highway by freight-vans as well as mail-coaches, and the Buffalo Run Inn being a stopping-place for stages, and being as well a post-office, Sellers drove a flourishing business. He remained there until Gen. Benner's death, in 1832, when he moved to the place now occupied by the farms of Davis and Agnew Sellers, his sons. The place was first improved by a Mr. Shorts, and after that occupied by Maj. Andrew Hunter, who died in 1870, aged eighty-seven. When Sellers took possession there was, however, but a small portion of the tract cleared. Mr. Sellers died on his Buffalo Run farm in 1853. Of his four children, the living are Davis and Agnew Sellers, of Patton.

Bartholomew Bush came to Centre County in 1818 from Berks, his native county. He settled in Ferguson township, and engaged in mining for Gen. Joseph Miles. In 1828 he moved to Mifflin County, and died in that county in 1868. He was married in Ferguson township, his wife being one of Jacob Brower's daughters. His son, Dr. J. M. Bush, graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1848 at Miami College, in Cincinnati, and in 1850 settled in Benner township, where he married a daughter of Edward Purdue, one of the pioneers of that section. After practicing in Benner five years, Dr. Bush removed to his present home in Patton in 1855, where he lives upon land first improved by Mr. Ercheimer.

James Ross located in Ferguson in 1821, and the next year in Patton, near the Gray Church. There he died in 1870. Of his six children, five are living. John Roler made Milesburg his home in 1840, and in 1860 married the widow Rumbarger. She now survives Mr. Roler, and resides in Patton, near Fillmore. William B. Norris and John Sampson came from England together in 1828. They had worked in English mines, and coming to Centre County, sought employment with Gen. Green, then mining upon the land now worked in Patton by McCoy & Linn. While mining for Gen. Green, John Sampson was killed by the caving of a bank. William Norris still lives in College township. His son, H. T., lives in Patton, where he has followed the business of blacksmithing since 1870. He was born at Pennsylvania Furnace. Soon after the close of the war of 1812, Stephen Beans, a Marylander, came to Patton with his family, and settled on Buffalo Run, above the Gray neighborhood. He soon moved to Taylor, where he set up a saw-mill and still. He died in Half-Moon in 1848. Elijah Chambers came into Mifflin Run Centre as early as 1790. He moved from New Jersey with his family, and located at what is now Boalsburg. He owned a piece of land at that point, and in addition to his labors as farmer worked

at carpentering and cabinet-making. Mr. Chambers was in the military service during the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Monmouth. In 1834 he removed to Patton, and in 1853 died at the home of his son Elijah, aged ninety-four. Of his twelve children, the living are Elijah Chambers, Mrs. Henry Hartsock, and Mrs. Henry Meek. His son Elijah, now of Patton, was received into the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference as a traveling preacher in 1838, and almost directly was transferred to the Virginia Conference. Mr. Chambers traveled and preached from 1838 to 1860, and at times acted as missionary in the mountains of Patrick and Carroll Counties, Virginia.

In 1794, John Mattern was born in Huntingdon County, and in 1818 he joined the tide that then flowed toward Centre County. In 1820 he married a daughter of John Gray, of Patton township, and soon purchasing of his father-in-law a tract of three hundred acres of land lying a mile south of the present village of Matternville. His home was there from 1828 until his death, in 1877, at the age of eighty-four. His children numbered eight, and all are to-day living in Pennsylvania. It is worthy of mention that of Mr. Mattern's six sons, not one has ever used tobacco in any form. Two daughters, Catharine Shaunk and Elizabeth Kreider, live in Huntingdon County. The six sons reside in Centre County, and are named Samuel, John B., George, Jacob, David, and Miles. They own an aggregate of two thousand and thirteen acres of land, divided as follows: Samuel, 365; John B., 620; George, 454; Jacob and Miles, 347; David, 227; Jacob and Miles live on the homestead, and with them resides their mother, now in her eighty-third year. In 1863, John B. and Jacob bought at the place now called Matternville a piece of land of John Gray, who had for some years been carrying on a foundry there,—the foundry being managed in 1863 by J. C. Hartsock. The brothers Mattern bought foundry as well as landed interest, and in 1867 built a store-house. It was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt, and again burned in 1873, to be replaced by the present store. The Matterns were partners until the spring of 1879, when John B. bought out his brother's interest in the Matternville enterprises, and since then has controlled them for his sole account. The old Gray foundry at Matternville has been in active operation since Gray built it. In the summer of 1881, John B. Mattern opened a store at Scotia, and gave it in charge to his sons. He has been postmaster at Matternville (or Buffalo Run Post-Office) since 1867. Buffalo Run Post-Office was established at what is now Fillmore. The first postmaster was Paulser Sellers, after whose removal from the locality Caleb Kephart was appointed. Upon his death, Kephart's widow was made the incumbent, and remained so four years. She resigned, and the office was moved up the run to Paulser Sellers', who was

reappointed. W. B. Henderson succeeded Sellers, and was in turn succeeded by Christian Hartsock. In 1854, Peter Murray received the appointment, and in 1867 gave place to John B. Mattern. The office receives now a daily mail.

George Clark, now living in Patton, was born in England, and in 1851 located in Centre County, making his home near the site of the State Agricultural College. In 1853 he married one of Reuben Osman's daughters. He resided a while in Benner, and in 1870 made Patton his home. He has ten children, most of whom live at his home. David Behrer, a German, came to Patton in 1840, and bought fifty-six acres of wild land. He died in 1860 upon the old farm, which is now the property of his son Jacob. The other living sons of David Behrer are George and David. Levi Murray, one of the early settlers in Potter township, died in Brush valley, aged eighty-eight. Mrs. Hannah Dewey, living near Bellefonte, is the only one of his children now living. Peter Murray, one of his sons, came from Nittany valley to Patton, and was for some years postmaster at Buffalo Run. He died in 1874.

George Furst and his son Thomas located in Lamar township (now in Clinton County) about 1812. They were farmers in the summer seasons and weavers in the winter. William I. Furst, son of Thomas Furst, and now a resident of Patton, farmed in Clinton County in 1840, and in 1850 opened a store at Fillmore, in Patton. He closed it in 1856, and until 1863 lived in Milroy. In February of the year last named he moved to his present home in Patton.

Churches.—In the Half-Moon valley Methodism took earliest root among the religiously inclined, and Methodism has prevailed since the pioneer era as the popular creed in the valley region. The first settlers of Patton were Methodists, and, like the great body of those who marched in the advance-guard of Centre County's pioneers, were zealously inclined towards religious worship. At first pilgrimages to church were made to Warrior's Mark, twelve miles distant, and for six years after the arrival of the Gray and Hartsock colony Warrior's Mark was the nearest and most convenient place of worship for the people of Half-Moon valley. About 1790, Peter Gray so arranged it that Methodist Episcopal circuit preachers stopped at his house occasionally to hold services, and for nearly thirty years his home was a temple where the surrounding community gathered once a month, and sometimes oftener, to enjoy the privilege of worship. Sometimes the preacher, coming in the evening, would tarry all night, content to get for a bed a bundle of straw on the floor, not because his host slighted him in accommodations, but simply because a bundle of straw and blanket comprised the very best the house afforded. Circuit preachers were philosophers in those days, and likely enough felt grateful for even a bundle of straw to lie upon. Sometimes the preacher would arrive in the middle of a

harvest-day, and thereupon messengers were despatched to announce services and to summon the faithful. Despite the pressing duties of the hour, the harvest-field was speedily forsaken for the house of God, and solemn worship replaced for a few hours the ordinary thoughts and busy cares of existence. In 1826 a rude log church was built near Peter Gray's home. The builders were Joseph Atley, John L. Gray, William J. Meek, and others, although, truth to tell, but little skill was demanded in the erection of the structure.

In 1816, Revs. Jonathan Monroe and Robert Minchell were on the Warrior's Mark Circuit, and in that year Peter Gray was leader of the Gray class. He was chosen leader when the class was formed in 1790, and for full thirty-five years stood faithfully at the helm. His successor was his son Peter B., who was likewise a local preacher. After him followed Samuel P. Gray, Jacob Gray, and J. G. Gray. At present the leaders are Isaac Gray and J. C. Hartsock. Since the formation of the class a Gray has been one of its leaders. The church has had many fruitful revivals, of which, perhaps, the most successful was the one conducted by Rev. George Guyer, when upwards of thirty members were received. The old log church stood and served as a meeting-house from 1826 to 1851, when it was burned. In 1853 the present house of worship was built. It was dedicated by Rev. (now Bishop) Thomas Bowman, then of Williamsport. The membership is about fifty. The trustees are Isaac Gray, Jacob Gray, and Jacob Mattern. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Isaac Gray. The class is attached to the Half-Moon Circuit, in charge of Rev. James Beyer, who holds services at Gray's once every fortnight. The circuit includes the six preaching points of Stormstown, Gray's, Ross, Scotia, Fillmore, and Buffalo Run.

Buffalo Run Methodist Episcopal Class.—The class now worshipping in the church at Stevenson's was established in 1831 or 1832 by William B. Henderson, then mining and residing at what is now known as the Pond Bank Mine,—the locality being popularly called "the land of Canaan" at that period. Mr. Henderson took an earnest interest in the prosperity of the organization, and was the class-leader as well as leading spirit in maintaining regular worship and in providing for such support as was otherwise required. When he removed his residence to a point farther up the valley, the meeting-place of the class was likewise changed, and although similar changes followed frequently the organization continued uninterruptedly in active existence. For many years previous to 1880 meetings were held in the Waddle school-house. In the summer of that year the present church edifice was erected, and October 5th it was dedicated by Rev. Hamlin, of Altoona, and Rev. Edward Gray, president of Dickinson College, at Williamsport. It cost eleven hundred dollars, exclusive of much volunteer labor. John Biddle has been

class-leader nearly all of the past sixteen years. Wesley Gray, his predecessor, served ten years. The class has now sixty-five members, and is on the Half-Moon Circuit, in charge of which is Rev. James Beyer. The trustees are John Biddle, P. B. Waddle, and Robert Stine. William Wasson is the Sunday-school superintendent.

United Brethren in Christ.—The United Brethren class of Patton was formed in the summer of 1880 by Rev. Mr. Stahl, of Stormstown, preaching on the Port Matilda Circuit. There were but seven members, to wit: Mrs. Catharine Knapp, George Meese, Matilda Meese, George Clark and wife, Joseph Rumbarger and wife. George Clark was chosen class-leader, and still serves. A church was built in 1880, and dedicated in September of that year by Rev. Mr. Spangler. It cost eleven hundred and fifty dollars. During the winter of 1880-81, Rev. Mr. Stahl held a series of revival meetings, and added many to the membership. The membership in September, 1881, was forty-two. The pastor was then Rev. Lazarus Stahl, in charge of the Port Matilda Circuit. The trustees are George Clark, Joseph Rumbarger, and Fabian Matts. The Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of fifty scholars, is in charge of Joseph Rumbarger.

Schools.—The first public school to which the people of Patton sent children was doubtless the one located at Stormstown,—at least it was the only school available for some time to the people of the Gray neighborhood. The recollections of Jacob and Samuel Gray go back to a log school-house that stood near where Isaac Gray lives. It was a very rude affair, boasting nothing better than greased paper in lieu of window panes, slabs for seats, and rough boards for desks. Alfred Wells, the first teacher in that old log school-house, was a terribly cross and fiery chap, who took much delight in knowing that the scholars stood in mortal fear of him, and well they might, for he was quick and free to lay the birch upon their shoulders with much lusty vigor and savage delight. The boys tried to bar him out one day, but old Wells smoked them with brimstone into capitulation, and after that they gave up experimenting upon him, satisfied that he must win every time they brought on a contest. In 1826 one Aaron Shugert taught school in a shanty that stood near James Ross' house. In the same shanty Bradley and Carey (the latter also a millwright and manufacturer of corn-shellers) were likewise teachers.

Iron-Mining.—Iron-mining in Patton was begun at an early day, for the rich ore-fields naturally attracted attention as soon as the iron-workers of Centre County began operations. The localities now known as Scotia, Celtic, and Lambourne's were called upon in the pioneer era to furnish supplies for the Centre Furnace, Curtin's, and others. William B. Henderson and William Hunter were among the earliest miners in Patton, and in that business they

continued for a good many years as employes of various iron-manufacturers. The Milesburg Iron-Works is supposed to have mined iron-ore in Patton since shortly before 1800. McCoy, Linn & Co., the present operators at the Milesburg Iron-Works, own in Patton the ore right in upwards of ten thousand acres. They control also extensive iron-mining interests in Ferguson, Colledge, Potter, and Walker townships. In Patton they work several openings. Frank Letterman, their mining superintendent in Patton, is a native of Centre County. He engaged in iron-mining for the Washington Furnace in 1853, and remained there until 1878, when he entered the employment of McCoy, Linn & Co. For nearly thirty years he has been engaged in mining and engineering.

CIVIL LIST.

1797.—Assessor, David Barr; Auditors, John Hastings, James Hamilton.

1798.—Assessors, George McCormick, John Barron; Auditors, Christian Dale, David Barr; Constable, Peter Gray; Superintendents of Roads, J. Dookman, William Richards; Overseers of Poor, P. Gray, Jr., G. McCormick.

1799.—Assessors, James Whitehill, William Richards; Auditors, D. Whitehill, James Ardrey; Constable, Thomas Clemson; Superintendents of Roads, J. Hamilton, John Goheen; Overseers of Poor, J. McCormick, Thomas Hicks.

1800.—Assessors, William Wiley, Thomas Hicks; Auditors, G. McCormick, Jr., P. Gray, Jr.; Constable, Christian Dale; Superintendents of Roads, David Barr, James Ardrey; Overseers of Poor, William Bristlin, Josiah Lambourne.

Constables.—Thomas Hicks, 1802; William Turner, 1803-4; Andrew Shivery, 1805; Peter Gray, Jr., 1806; Joseph Lambourne, 1807-8; James Glen, 1809; John Gray, 1811; Thomas Brown, 1813; James Dillon, 1814-16; Ephraim Lambourne, 1817; Isaac Lamborn, 1818; John Adams, 1820; Jeremiah Merritt, 1821-22; A. Shivery, 1824; Isaac Lambourne, 1825-26; James Dillon, 1828; Andrew Hunter, 1829; Peter Gray, 1830; George Williams, 1831; John Gray, 1831-32; James Chambers, 1833; Henry Hartsock, 1834; Jacob Gray, 1836; John Gray, Jr., 1837; H. Hartsock, 1838; Robert Steel, 1839; Thomas S. Nicholson, 1840; H. G. Hartsock, 1841; John G. Stioe, 1842-43; M. Meyers, 1844; Isaac Lambourne, 1845; Christian Hartsock, 1846; Samuel P. Gray, 1847; P. B. Waddle, 1848; David Shively, 1849; James McCartney, 1850; Jonas Stine, 1852; Peter Murray, 1853; W. B. Henderson, 1854; Abram Hicks, 1855; C. Hartsock, 1856; J. W. Wasson, 1857-58; Abram Hicks, 1859-61; David Bodle, 1862; William H. Reed, 1863-65; H. G. Hartsock, 1866; George W. Gray, 1867; John Biddle, 1868; P. E. Sellers, 1869-70; Miles Matern, 1871; D. J. Reed, 1872; C. Hartsock, 1873; R. H. Stine, 1874; W. H. Reed, 1875.

Justices of the Peace.—Peter B. Gray, Isaac Lambourne, April 14, 1840; John G. Stine, Peter B. Gray, April 15, 1845; Peter B. Gray, Agnew Soller, March 12, 1850; James McCartney, March 27, 1851; George Glenn, March 16, 1852; R. H. Neek, March 16, 1853; Peter B. Gray, March 12, 1856; Henry Pennington, March 16, 1858; Samuel T. Gray, Sept. 3, 1861; G. W. Rumbarger, March 23, 1863; George M. Rumbarger, S. T. Gray, March 11, 1868; G. W. Rumbarger, April 3, 1878; William J. First, April 3, 1878; R. H. Stine, April 30, 1880.

Scotia Mines, Etc.—At the locality known as Scotia the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co. (limited) have set on foot extraordinary and important iron-mining operations, whose extent and breadth, now only meagrely foreshadowed, promise to become a valuable factor in the industrial interests of not only the township but of the county as well. In the spring of 1881, Carnegie Brothers bought of Moses Thompson three hundred acres of land now covering Scotia, and began at once to establish permanent and

costly improvements as a step toward the development of the rich iron-ore deposits there known to exist in abundance. They employed an army of two hundred or more workmen, and these, busying themselves in clearing land, erecting tenement-houses, and setting up machinery and other devices for the prosecution of ore-mining, soon converted the wilderness into a bustling, energetic, and pushing town. The improvements effected and contemplated are of the most approved description, framed moreover with an eye to the prosecution of the business of mining upon a liberal and progressive plan. These improvements include among others equally extensive upwards of a mile of narrow-gauge railway track, communicating with various mine-openings and running for a greater portion of the way upon high trestle-work. To meet the requirements created by the establishment of Scotia, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established a branch railway from the main line at Tyrone to Scotia, and thus affords an easy and convenient outlet for the considerable volume of traffic which must flow from the mines to the receiving depot at Pittsburgh for the Carnegies. These mines are regarded as among the richest in the county, and are likely to yield their bounteous wealth for many years to come. Scotia is now (October, 1881) a busy hamlet with a population of about four hundred, contains three stores, will soon be established as a postal station, and bids fair to expand in strength and adornment without much delay.

In Patton and Half-Moon townships the Celtic Ore Company of Pittsburgh (composed of James I. Bennett, John Chalfant, August Painter, and John F. Wilcox) are preparing now (October, 1881) to engage in extensive ore-mining operations. They own the ore-right in seventeen hundred acres, and thus far have found ore to the depth of fifty-nine feet, and a quality of ore that averages forty-five per cent. of pure metal.

The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad line passes within a quarter of a mile of the lands of the company. The present operations of the company, dating from April, 1881, are merely preliminary to the actual business of mining and shipping, which will be carried on with much vigor when once begun. The members of the company are all wealthy iron-masters of Pittsburgh, and will use the product of their Centre County mines at their works in Pittsburgh. Their representative at Celtic is James Pierpoint.

CHAPTER LXXX.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

THE first surveys in the territory of the present township were made for Reuben Haines in October, 1766. That at the mouth of Elk Creek, on the west

side, was upon an application of George Young, dated Aug. 1, 1766, surveyed Oct. 1, 1766, and patented to Haines, two hundred and fifty-one acres. Next west was the Philip Young, of the same date; next west the Warnick Miller, of same date; next the Jacob Miller, same date; next the George Beckell, same date; next the John Schryner, of same date; all patented to Haines, July 23, 1767, and returned as being in Cumberland County. Haines sold the greater portion of the last five surveys to John Livingston, one of the early settlers, June 17, 1775. These tracts run north from Penn's Creek nearly one mile. At a white-walnut on the bank of the creek, southwest corner of John Schryner's, commences the Michael Taylor, running along Penn's Creek three hundred and seventy-one perches to at or near the western line of Penn. It is also a Haines survey of same date of above, October, 1766. North of Michael Taylor is the Joseph Funk survey, of the same date, three hundred and fifty-five perches long.

West of the Michael Taylor was the George Taylor, another of Haines' surveys, of same date, and immediately north of George Taylor the Adam Kemmil, of same date, belonging to Haines, and north of Adam Kemmil the Ludwick Sheetz was surveyed, lying partly in Penn and partly in Gregg; this Haines sold to John Watson, April 3, 1773, and was no doubt the spot where John Watson lived, the earliest settler of that immediate neighborhood. North of Sheetz was the Adam Zinn, another of Haines' surveys, surveyed Sept. 28, 1766, and the upper one of the tier. East of Adam Zinn was the Thomas Richardson, of the same date, belonging to Haines. East of Richardson was a warrant in the name of Benjamin Long, 8th of January, 1773. East of Benjamin Long was surveyed the warrant of Christian Troutman, warrant 6th January, 1773. This was where Abraham Piatt settled at an early date. North of Long and Troutman the John Harris warrant of 6th of December, 1774. Adam Kreamer bought the John Harris tract, Dec. 26, 1789, and twenty-eight acres of the northeastern end of it are within the borough of Millheim. The latter is principally on the John Cash warrant of Nov. 24, 1772, surveyed June 18, 1774. East of John Cash was the William McMurray and David Duncan warrant of 11th of September, 1773, surveyed the same day, and on which the present farms of J. P. Gephart, Esq., and D. A. Musser, Esq., are located. North of John Cash and William McMurray was surveyed a warrant in the name of Aaron Levy, Sept. 7, 1786.

South of John Cash, Elk Creek running partly through it and partly on the east side of it, the Frederick Uberlin warrant of Jan. 16, 1773, was surveyed Aug. 18, 1773. Millheim is partly in the north end of this survey. David Shakespeare conveyed the Frederick Uberlin to Michael Gunckle, Dec. 30, 1794. South of Frederick Uberlin was the Melchior Ziegler, surveyed Oct. 8, 1766, for Reuben Haines; Elk Creek bounds it on the east.

East of Frederick Uberlin the Charles Seitz warrant was laid off Jan. 6, 1773, surveyed June 18, 1774. East of Seitz the Melchior Nacff, of same date.

On the east side of Elk Creek, and at the mouth where it enters Pine Creek, was laid the Thomas Afflick application of Aug. 1, 1766, surveyed in 1773, and patented to Martin Miller and others Nov. 4, 1801. Dinges' estate, etc., are on this tract. East of Thomas Afflick, and along the north side of Pine Creek, was the George Shoemaker application of Aug. 1, 1766, patented to Moore, Miller, and others.

The southern portion of Penn township is mountainous, and was all taken up on warrants of March 24, 1794, in the names of various parties,—John Kennedy, Andrew Kennedy, Albright Swineford, etc. The Gephart & Musser saw-mill is at the northeast corner of the Andrew Kennedy and northwest corner of the Albright Swineford.

Early Settlers.—Samuel Hoy was one of the earliest settlers in the territory of Penn, and is said to have cleared up the place now occupied by P. Breon. Hoy's name occurs in the assessment list prior to the Revolution. John Hall was also an early settler of the territory. His name appears in the assessment of Bald Eagle of 1773-74, and he was a prominent man. He represented Potter township upon the Committee of Safety in 1776. The Kerr and Rankin families are connected with him either by marriage or descent, but his history and name have disappeared. The John Hall who represented the county in the Legislature of 1801, etc., was no connection. John Livingston, a settler before the Revolution, came from New Jersey, and was a relative of Governor Livingston, of that province.

After the Revolution came in the Millers,—Martin, Henry, Jacob, John,—locating at the mouth of Elk Creek. Daniel Kreamer came in about 1790, and located upon a tract of land adjoining Hoy's on the east. Daniel Kreamer, the second, is now ninety-one years of age. The latter had a family of eight children,—John, Daniel, William, Elias, Henry, Jonathan, Jacob, and Elizabeth. Henry and Jonathan still reside in Millheim, Elias in Union County, and Elizabeth married William Gutelius, of Mifflinburg. This Kreamer family is remarkable physically for size and weight.

Jacob Evert came from Lehigh County, and located first in Brush valley and then upon the land now occupied by Andrew Harter, and finally upon the property now owned by his son Michael. Of his children, Michael married Amanda Walters; Jacob married Mary Dennis; Samuel, Sarah Kerstetter; Susan, Daniel Eisenhuth; and Lydia, Francis Long.

Peter and Philip Neese settled in Penn. Peter's place is now occupied by his grandchildren,—William and David. Peter's children were David, Peter, William, Jacob, Elizabeth, Polly, Catharine, and Lydia. Philip Neese's eldest daughter married Sebastian Musser, who owns the Philip Neese estate.

George Swartz erected one of the first saw-mills on Elk Creek, still standing. He settled upon the place now occupied by W. H. Smith. He was a leading member of the Evangelical Church, and it was upon his place the early camp-meetings of that denomination were held. His children were David, Michael, George, Andrew, Henry, Jacob, John, William, Sarah, and Catherine, Mrs. Dormeyer, of Cambria County, and Mrs. Moore, of Ohio. S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville, store-keeper, and G. M. Swartz, dentist, of Bellefonte, are sons of George Swartz (2d).

William Krape settled upon the land now occupied by his grandson, Samuel Krape. William Krape's descendants were Adam, William, Jacob, Abraham, and three daughters. Adam married Margaret Fisher, William married Susan Gramly, Abraham married Polly Neese. The daughters married Adam Gramly, Jacob Bear, and Mr. Long.

Jacob Fiedler settled on Penn's Creek, upon the place now occupied by Jacob Kerstetter. Jacob Fiedler is a grandson. Adam Zerby, a weaver, settled near where his son Andrew lives, and operated also a saw-mill erected by Jacob Neidigh. John Detweiler settled upon the place now occupied by Jacob Detweiler.

Francis Smith was a tenant of James Duucan upon land afterwards purchased by his son, John Smith. The latter, still living, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1857.

The most prominent of the early citizens of Penn township was Hon. Jacob Kryder. He was a brother of John Kryder, of Brush valley, of whom a sketch is given, and to which reference is made for Judge Kryder's ancestry. Jacob Kryder was a member of the Legislature from Centre County, 1815-19; associate judge, 1827, etc. According to the recollection of James Gilliland, he was a small man, stoop-shouldered, ruddy complexion, with a pleasant expression on his countenance, always neatly dressed in blue broadcloth. He belonged to the Lutheran Church, and was a member of the Centre County Bible Society from its organization. He was a close observer of men and occurrences, clear-headed, and had a well-balanced mind. He talked fluently and well, and always to the point. He was candid, conscientious, and honest, and never talked upon a subject he did not fully understand.

Judge Kryder died May, 1852, on the farm lately owned by Amos Alexander, a mile and one-half southwest of Millheim. He had a large family, of whom were Catharine, married to John Sankey; Elizabeth, married to George M. Wasson, died Jan. 11, 1874, age seventy-two, buried at Salona; Rebecca, married James G. Evans, they reside near Spring Mills; John; Samuel, residing near Cedar Springs, Clinton Co.; Daniel; Susan, married Daniel Kurtz; Mary, married to Michael Eilert; Sarah, to John Stout; and Mrs. Godfrey Lowrey.

Judge Kryder has two grandsons who are ministers

of the German Reformed Church,—Rev. L. Kryder Evans, of Pottstown, and Rev. John M. Evans, Curllsville, Clarion Co., Pa.; J. Wells Evans, another grandson, farms the old place of his grandfather, Lott Evans, in Gregg township.

Paradise Church (Evangelical).—This class was organized in the year 1830 by the Rev. Philip Wagner. The first members were John Fiedler, Sebastian Musser, John Falkert, Adam Zerby, Conrad Epple, James Magee, and Benjamin Epple, with their wives, and Mrs. Neese and Jacob and Elizabeth Neese.

The first pastor was the Rev. Jacob Barber. In 1835 an edifice was erected which cost six hundred dollars, mainly at the expense of Sebastian Musser, Conrad Epple, Jacob Neese, and John Falkert. The ground was donated by Sebastian Musser and Jacob Neese. This church was always designated as Musser's Church, and has become historical from the fact of a bishop of the society, Rev. John Seybert, having been elected within its walls, which event occurred on the 25th of March, 1839. There were present at that time thirty-one ministers.

The first elder that presided over the spiritual affairs of this church was John Seybert. The class increased rapidly in numerical strength until it reached a membership of seventy. In 1869 the old church proved inadequate. It was accordingly replaced by the present structure, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars, that amount being realized by subscription among the supporters of the church.

Sebastian Musser has been the pillar of this church for a period of nearly fifty years. He entered the ministry while yet a young man. Although a farmer by occupation, he has served his Christian brethren with never-flagging zeal during the term of his ministry. During his pastoral charge of this class it attained its greatest degree of prosperity, the benign influence of his religious discourses serving as a medium through which a large number of converts to the evangelical faith was made. Now well advanced in years, he has retired from active pulpit duties.

The present members are: Linderman Wingert, class-leader; Elias Hoover, exhorter; Sebastian Musser, Andrew Zerby, Jacob Snively, John Musser, Peter Zettle, Louis Snively, Mary Emerick, and Emanuel Bauer.

The presiding elder in this district is David Swengel. Services are conducted in both the German and English languages.

The pastors are the Revs. P. S. Weidemeyer and J. M. Dick.

Township Organization.—In April, 1844, sundry inhabitants of Haines township presented to the court a petition asking for a division of the township because of its inconveniently large territory. Suggestion was likewise made that the new township might be culled out of a part of Haines and about a mile in

width of Gregg. The court appointed as commissioners Samuel Pettit, Michael Shaeffer, and William Smyth, Jr., who in August, 1844, reported a survey of the proposed township as follows: Beginning at the Miles township line; thence south ten degrees east five miles through the settlement to be continued about five miles farther to the Mifflin County line; thence by the same four miles and fifty perches; thence north ten degrees west ten miles to the Miles township line; thence by the same four miles and fifty perches to the place of beginning. November 30, 1844, the court confirmed the report, and named the new township Penn. The civil list is appended herewith:

School Directors.—1845, Peter Mumbower, Francis Smith, J. J. Rogers, S. Musser, Philip Dinger, A. Gross; 1846, John Smith, John Alters; 1847, Robert Smith, P. B. Musser; 1848, Charles Harkison, John Detwiler; 1849, John Wise, William C. Duncan; 1850, John Haster, Henry Smith; 1851, A. Hoover, George Swartz; 1852, D. A. Rubl, Henry Fidler; 1853, Michael Gephart, William Rauck; 1854, John Detwiler, Adam Zerby; 1855, John Sankey, Daniel Kreamer; 1856, P. Gephart, John Moyer; 1857, A. Alexander, S. Haupt, Martin Droblesne; 1858, Samuel Lose, Jacob Eishuth; 1859, S. Haupt, G. W. Stover; 1860, H. Krumrine, Adam Zerby; 1861, P. T. Musser, John Detwiler; 1862, A. Alexander, J. Gephart; 1863, William Smith, David Hosterman; 1864, John Kerstetter, Reuben Hartman; 1865, Daniel Miller, Jacob Snively; 1866, Peter Keen, Philip Kryder; 1867, William Mauck, Henry Bolliger; 1868, William Neese, J. Detwiler; 1869, J. B. Mattern, J. M. Bush; 1870, D. P. Houser, E. C. Campbell; 1871, Daniel Gentzel, B. Kerstetter; 1872, H. G. Smith, Adam Hosterman; 1873, Jacob Alter, H. H. Weiser; 1874, J. T. Gentzel, E. Kerstetter; 1875, C. Alexander, B. F. Frankenberger; 1876, F. Knarr, John Breon; 1877, Samuel Neese, D. S. Kerstetter; 1878, J. H. Frank, J. S. Moyer; 1879, G. W. Harter, Jacob Sanders; 1880, D. E. Gentzel, Elias Hoover; 1881, Conrad Inioch, H. E. Duck.

Justices of the Peace.—Jacob Harter, Robert Smith, April 15, 1845; Robert Smith, Jacob Harter, March 12, 1850; Samuel Haupt, Jr., March 13, 1855; G. W. Stover, March 1, 1855; David Hosterman, March 26, 1860; B. O. Deisinger, May 9, 1860; Daniel C. Wilt, David Hosterman, April 6, 1865; James P. Smith, March 22, 1869; John H. Reifsnyder, Dec. 29, 1870; Jacob Emerick, March 27, 1872; John H. Reifsnyder, Oct. 28, 1875; J. H. Reifsnyder, March 11, 1876; Jacob Emerick, March 17, 1877; H. E. Duck, April 9, 1879.

Constables.—1845, H. A. Zellers; 1846, Henry Smith; 1847, Henry Smith; 1848, John Miller; 1849, P. Mesinger; 1850, W. H. Smith; 1851, Michael Zeigler; 1852, George Deisinger; 1853, George Deisinger; 1854, George Deisinger; 1855, John Miller; 1856, John Miller; 1857, John Miller; 1858, John Miller; 1859, John Miller; 1860, H. H. Weiser; 1861, H. H. Weiser; 1862, H. H. Weiser; 1863, Henry Smith; 1864, John Reifsnyder; 1865, J. Reifsnyder; 1866, J. Reifsnyder; 1867, J. S. Stover; 1868, J. H. Stover; 1869, John Miller; 1870, John Miller; 1871, John H. Auman; 1872, John W. Zeigler; 1873, J. H. Auman; 1874, Samuel Otto; 1875, Daniel Geary; 1876, D. Geary; 1877, Michael Lawrey; 1878, M. Lawrey; 1879, D. L. Geary; 1880, D. L. Geary; 1881, D. L. Geary.

TAX-PAYERS OF PENN IN 1845.

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Henry Alexander.....	83	2	3
James Allison.....	200	4	3
Philip Anna.....	500	1	4
John Breslin.....	...	...	1
Nicholas Bressler.....	50	...	1
George Bracht.....	28	1	1
Christopher Beam.....	27	2	2
Joseph Bricker (house and lot).....	...	...	...
Matthew Bechtel.....	...	...	1
John Boyer.....	110	...	...
Samuel G. Bolliger (house and lot).....	...	...	1
Solomon Confer.....	75	...	...
John Coey.....	...	...	4
John Detwiler.....	170	4	4

¹ John Wise appointed instead.

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Philip Dinges, Jr. (fulling-mill, carding-mill).....	112	3	2
John Dinges.....	112	3	4
Philip Dinges, Sr. (saw-mill).....	100	1	1
Samuel Dinges.....	100	3	4
David Ditton.....	50	1	1
George Dieinger (house and lot).....	...	1	1
O. F. Duncan (grist-mill, saw-mill).....	230	3	3
John Ewart.....	143	2	5
Jacob Elvert.....	...	1	1
Benjamin Epley (house and lot).....	...	1	1
George Etne (house and lot).....	...	1	1
Jacob Fidler.....	133	3	2
Henry Fidler.....	...	...	...
Samuel Fidler.....	...	...	...
Susanna Fidler.....	...	...	...
John Frank, Sr. (house and lot).....	...	1	1
Susanna Fernalder (house and lot).....	...	...	...
Michael Gephart.....	147	3	4
Samuel Grabe.....	133	4	4
Adam Grabe.....	...	1	1
Abram Grabe.....	...	...	...
William Grabe.....	13	...	2
Jacob Gable.....	50	...	...
Daniel & Henry Gentz (clover-mill, saw-mill).....	300	4	6
George Gentzel.....	...	...	...
Abram Glurich.....	36	...	...
Jacob Heckman (gentleman).....	...	1	...
C. & E. Harrison (woolen-factory).....	20	1	2
George Hoffman (house and lot).....	...	1	1
David Hanns (house and lot).....	...	1	1
J. K. Hubler (woolen-factory).....	28	2	1
John Hubler.....	...	2	2
John Herman.....	259	4	5
Samuel Hoover (house and lot).....	...	2	2
Abram Hoover (house and lot).....	...	2	1
Daniel Hoover (house and lot).....	...	2	2
Andrew Harter, Jr.....	173	2	5
Peter Heckman.....	80	...	1
Edward Harrison (house and lot).....	...	3	3
John Hubler.....	95	3	3
Philip Hennigh (house and lot).....	...	1	1
Andrew Immel.....	200	...	...
Jacob Immel (house and lot).....	...	1	...
Daniel Kreamer.....	190	3	5
John Kerstetter.....	11	...	1
Leonard Kerstetter (saw-mill).....	261	2	3
Leonard Kerstetter, Jr.....	102	...	...
Jacob Kryder.....	67	1	3
Daniel Kreamer.....	7	...	...
Rosina Kreider.....	...	...	...
John Keen.....	115	4	2
Adam Krumrine (house and lot).....	...	1	...
George Keen.....	150	4	3
Christopher Kern.....	6	...	...
Philip Kryder (saw-mill).....	80	...	...
George Miller.....	157	1	2
William Kramer.....	190	3	3
Leonard Kramer.....	161	3	3
J. L. H. Krumrine.....	230	2	1
George Kaup.....	...	...	...
Jacob Krestor, Jr.....	7	...	1
Jacob Krestor, Sr.....	...	...	...
John Kerstetter.....	11	...	2
Widow Kooz (house and lot).....	200	4	7
George Kopp.....	...	...	...
Henry Love (house and lot).....	...	1	1
William Lutz.....	21	...	1
John Louze (house and lot).....	...	...	...
Solomon Long.....	...	1	1
Henry Miller.....	...	1	1
George Miller.....	50	1	1
Peter Mumbower.....	107	2	3
Frederick Moehle.....	209	4	6
John and Jacob Moyer (saw-mill).....	106	...	...
Christopher Moyer.....	80	2	3
Jacob Moyer.....	160	5	4
Jacob Moyer, Sr.....	...	...	...
Sebastian Mosser.....	175	4	4
Daniel Mitich.....	...	1	1
George Moyer.....	40	...	...
Jonas Phillips.....	113	4	4
Peter Neese, Sr. (house and lot).....	...	1	2
David Neese.....	227	4	3
John Nerbutz (house and lot).....	...	...	...
Philip Neese.....	90	...	...
Daniel Reaich (house and lot).....	...	...	...
William Reaich.....	255	3	3
Daniel Reaich (house and lot).....	...	1	1
George Reider.....	447	3	2
George Reider, Jr.....	...	1	2
Francis Roush.....	...	1	2
Solomon Ruthroff (clover-mill, saw-mill).....	48	...	3
William H. Smith (house and lot).....	...	1	2
Jacob Sneyely.....	...	1	2
John Sneyely.....	...	...	...
Robert Shaw (house and lot).....	...	1	1
John Shaw.....	103	...	1
Jacob Smith (house and lot).....	...	1	1
Michael Stover.....	105	2	2

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Barbara Shroyer.....	22	...	...
John Shwartz (house and lot).....	...	...	...
David Stover.....	156	3	3
John Smith.....	30	...	2
Henry Sharr (house and lot).....	...	...	1
George Swartz (clover-mill, saw-mill).....	223	5	5
Michael Swartz (house and lot).....	...	...	1
Jacob Shafer.....	...	...	1
Daniel Strunk (house and lot).....	...	...	2
Peter Suyder (house and lot).....	...	...	1
Henry Smith, Jr.....	55	...	1
Francis Smith.....	50	1	2
Robert Smith.....	50	...	2
David Shartzter.....	66	...	1
John Sinevely, Jr.....	...	...	1
Joseph Smith.....	...	...	...
Christina Shroyer.....	...	...	...
Samuel Shroyer (house and lot).....	...	...	1
Adam Will.....	153	3	4
John Wiss.....	152	...	...
Jesse Wise (house and lot).....	...	...	1
Joseph Weaver.....	...	...	...
John Wels (blacksmith).....	7	1	2
Andrew Wenrich.....	200	...	...
Henry Yutz (house and lot).....	...	...	...
Jacob Yeasley.....	109	4	3
Jonathao Xander.....	136	3	2
Adam Zerby (house and lot).....	...	1	2
Henry Zerber.....	...	...	...

Coburn.—Coburn is a small village that has sprung into existence since the completion of the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone Railroad, and is a station upon that road. It is the main distributing-point for Millheim, Aaronsburg, Woodward, Madisonburg, and Rebersburg. It is named in honor of James P. Coburn, Esq., one of the directors of the aforesaid corporation. It is distant two and one-half miles from Millheim. Further than its being a shipping-point, no particular importance is attached to it. It contains one hotel,—the "Forks House,"—one store, a tailor-shop, and a grain elevator. It was originally known as "The Forks," so called from the confluence of Penn's and Pine Creeks.

Millheim Turnpike Road Company.—On April 3, 1879, J. W. Snook, J. H. Reifsnyder, J. C. Motz, S. D. Musser, James C. Smith, E. C. Campbell, Franklin Knarr, and Jonathan Kreamer were granted a charter for the construction of a turnpike road to lead from Millheim to Coburn, a distance of two and one-half miles. They immediately advertised for proposals for the building of a part of the road, and in May, 1879, awarded the contract to J. H. Reifsnyder and H. Z. Bierly. Later on the contract for finishing the road and building of toll-house and bridge was awarded to J. W. Snook. The total cost of the road was about three thousand three hundred dollars. The first regular election was held Nov. 21, 1879. J. W. Snook was chosen president; J. H. Reifsnyder, secretary and treasurer; and J. W. Snook, J. C. Motz, Jonathan Kreamer, F. Knarr, and E. C. Campbell, board of directors. The road at present is kept in good order, and a considerable revenue is derived therefrom. The officers for 1881 are the same as elected in 1879, except Jonathan Kreamer and F. Knarr, who withdrew from the board of directors. The superintendent is J. W. Snook.

Borough Incorporation.—At the November sessions in 1878 certain citizens of the village of Millheim presented an application to have the town incorporated as a borough. The grand jury approved

of the application November 27, 1878, and at the sessions in January, 1879, the court rendered a decree incorporating the borough in accordance with the petition.

The chief borough officials chosen in 1879, 1880, and 1881 are here named:

1879.—Burgess, D. L. Zerby; Council, S. G. Gutelius, William Mauck, Jonathan Harter, W. R. Haney, E. C. Campbell, Frank Knarr; Assessors, Jacob Alters; Auditors, F. P. Musser, B. F. Miller, R. A. Bumiller; School Directors, Aug. Huey, S. H. Moyer, W. R. Weiser, H. C. Musser, W. P. Catherman, Thomas Frank.

1880.—Burgess, J. C. Smith; Council, D. H. Mingle, A. C. Musser, D. L. Zerby, F. Catherman, George Royer, R. A. Bumiller; Assessor, J. Alters; Auditor, J. R. Bair; School Directors, S. D. Musser, A. Walters.

1881.—Burgess, E. O. Campbell; Council, J. H. Breen, A. C. Musser, J. Stoner, G. W. Hartman, H. N. Weiser, F. D. Lose; Assessor, D. L. Zerby; Auditor, E. O. Deininger; School Directors, A. Luckenbach, W. R. Weiser, J. Gephart.

Justices of the Peace.—J. H. Reifensnyder, March 11, 1876; J. H. Reifensnyder, Feb. 18, 1881; Jacob Eisenhuth, April 5, 1879.

Millheim.—This town was laid out by Philip Gunkle, who, Nov. 1, 1797, bought eight acres and twenty-six perches of the Frederick Uberlin warrant of Michael Gunkle, and laid out part of the town thereon. The main portion is upon the John Cash warrant, which was sold by David Shakespeare to Michael Gunkle, also Dec. 3, 1794. The western end is on the John Harris warrant for twenty-eight acres and one hundred and fifteen perches. A deed was executed by Adam Kreamer to Philip Gunkle, Feb. 21, 1800. At the time (1798) there were two mills,—the old Hubler mill, which stood near D. A. Musser's present residence, and the Gunkle mill, site of D. A. Musser's mill. This fact suggested the name Millheim ("home of the mills").

The earliest separate list of its inhabitants is that of 1802: Bressler, Michael, tailor; Confer, Adam; Crotzer, John, Sr.; Crotzer, John, Jr.; Danneker, Peter; Hess, Samuel; Killinger, Jacob; Loyer, George; Shaffer, Jacob, wagon-maker; Shaeffer, Michael (tavern in 1806); Smith, Adams; Smith, Charles; Stephens, Leonard; Wise, Henry.

In 1810 there were the following additional residents in Millheim:

Bughman, Paul, shoemaker.
Betz, John, joiner.
Buth, widow.
Breyfogle, Jacob.
Felter, Andrew, tailor.
Goodwin, Benjamin, tavern.
Jones, John, tanner.
Kreamer, Michael, saddler.

Meesse, Christian.
Schreffler, Charles, blue dyer.
Shaffer, Henry, cooper.
Straw, Frederick.
Troutman, John.
Weaver, George, nailer.
Wentzel, John.
Westhoyer, William, physician.

From Maynard's "Industries of Centre County" we learn that Benjamin and Henry Lees formerly had a store in the building occupied by Elisha Campbell. A school-house for German scholars occupied the site of Snooks' store, and an English school-house stood where the United Brethren Church now stands. The earliest dwellings were on the site of Jacob Gephart's residence, Daniel Reighard's house (the one now occupied by the post-office), and John Keene's house. In 1812 a company was organized in Millheim and

its neighborhood. Philip Gunkle was first chosen captain, but declined, and Capt. Kleckner was chosen in his stead; John Jones was first lieutenant, and Daniel Lutz ensign. The names of the privates have not been preserved. Among them were John Shaw, Joseph Reighard, Charles Schreffler, Charles Fryer, who is said to have been the last survivor, and died in 1879. Their dress was blue coats with red trimmings, and buff vests, high boots, and cockades. This company marched to Erie early in September, 1812, and thence to Black Rock. They were under the command of a Gen. Smythe, who failed as an officer, and the militia came off without being discharged early in December, and with such speed that they were stigmatized years afterwards as "the Black Rock Racers."

Among more recent inhabitants were Jacob and John Harter. Jacob Harter was a justice of the peace for many years, and died at the age of ninety-one years. John Harter, a wagon-maker, served his apprenticeship at Bellefonte, and then entered the employ of Jacob Shaffer, at Millheim. He has reached the age of eighty-nine, and had a family of ten children. One of his daughters married J. R. Purman, of Chester County, father of Hon. W. J. Purman, late member of Congress from Florida.

In 1820 a lot had been donated for school purposes by James Duncan on which a log school-house was erected. In 1857 a town hall was erected by subscription upon this lot. It is of two stories, the lower used for school purposes and the upper by the town authorities. The postmasters of the place have been Daniel Keen, Jacob Bollinger, James J. Redgers, M. N. Roush, W. S. Harter, W. C. Duncan; 1853, W. L. Musser, William Thompson, D. A. Ruhl. Samuel Musser is the present incumbent.

Dr. Israel Biglow practiced medicine in Millheim, succeeding Dr. Westhoyer. In 1837, Dr. Biglow removed to Punxsatawny. After him came Dr. R. A. Vanvalzah, who removed to Spring Mills. Dr. P. T. Musser succeeded him, but removed to Aaronsburg. Dr. J. P. Kryder succeeded Dr. Musser, but removed to Ohio in 1875; then came Dr. Stam, who remained but a short time. D. G. Mingle, M.D., a graduate of Jefferson College, is the present physician resident at Millheim.

The Millheim Hotel was kept as early as 1806 by Michael Shaeffer. He was succeeded by John Goldman, the latter by Frederick Mockley. Jacob Wertner kept in 1844. In 1856, William L. Musser became landlord, and has been succeeded by his son, W. S. Musser.

The site of Jonathan Kreamer's hotel was occupied by a log tavern built by Jacob Schwentzel. This building was burned. After some time John Lash bought the lot and built a commodious hotel. W. C. Duncan purchased it, and made a private residence of it, but it was again turned into a hotel by Tobias Wetzel.

Of the earliest stores was that of Keen & Musssina. Jacob Bollinger had a store upon the site of the printing-office, and was the first postmaster. James James was also a store-keeper in Millheim, and John Toner erected a store building where Mr. Stam is now located. Among succeeding merchants were William Roush, Peter Fisher, George Ronsh, and William C. Duncan, now a resident of Lewisburg.

In 1826, Michael Gephart, of Union County, located at Millheim. Michael died in 1873. His children are Jacob and J. P. Gephart, Esq., late member of the Legislature.

D. A. Musser, Esq., former county treasurer, son of Philip B., and grandson of Sebastian Musser, is a prominent resident of Millheim, and served one term as county treasurer. The Millheim *Journal* is noticed in the general history, under the year 1827. The Millheim Marble-Works were established by Mr. Deininger in 1843. B. O. Deininger and A. C. Musser carry them on at present.

The Millheim Banking Company was established March 15, 1872, by John C. Motz, John Keen, and Elias Kreamer, under the firm-name of John C. Motz & Co. John C. Motz was chosen president, and A. Walter cashier. Feb. 1, 1878, the capital was increased, as also was the number of stockholders. They effected a reorganization by the election of David Krape as president, J. H. Reifsnyder vice-president, and A. Walter cashier, and changed their firm-name to that used at present.

Evangelical Association.—The organization of this body dates back to the year 1806, at which time a class was formed by Paul Bachman, Abraham Ream, David Mark, and George Swartz. Meetings were held for a number of years in the barn of the latter. In 1814 a camp-meeting was held on the same ground. Services were conducted in private houses also, and up to 1841 they made use occasionally of the old school-house which stood on the site of the town-hall. In that year the present church was built, the ground having been donated by James Dnnan. Those who joined the association in later years were the Harters, Deiningers, Kreamers, Gepharts, Hostermans, and Motzes.

Methodist Church.—The Methodists had no regular organization until about 1840, at which time they worshiped in the Evangelical Church, under an agreement to conduct their services so as not to interfere with those of the Evangelicals. It is not positively known who founded the Methodist body at Millheim, but it is generally credited to a Mr. Bachman, who was a pioneer itinerant preacher, and very zealous in his gospel duties.

The present Methodist Church, which is of brick, was built in 1856. The present pastor is J. B. Akers, with residence at Penn Hall, Gregg township.

United Brethren Church.—The United Brethren Church was organized at a very early day. They formerly worshiped in the old school-house which

stood where their church now stands. The latter was built about 1863. One of their first preachers was named Gingrich. Those who labored there later were — Hommel, J. M. Smith, and J. F. Tallhelm, the latter being the last to preside. There is no regular preacher at present. The officers are Dennis Lose, Freeman Lose, and Reed Alexander, trustees; class-leader, Henry K. Lose; assistant class-leader, Dennis Lose.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—April 28, 1877, the first meeting was held to form the above church, but nothing definite was arrived at until a second meeting, when an organization was effected. A charter was granted Dec. 1, 1877, to Thomas Frank, B. O. Deininger, H. E. Duck, A. A. Frank, A. O. Deininger, Frederick Catherman, Jonathan Harter, S. D. Musser, R. A. Bumiller, and W. P. Catherman. Their first election of officers was held May 5, 1878, at which time John Tomlinson was chosen pastor, Henry E. Duck and Thomas Frank, elders; S. D. Musser and B. O. Deininger, deacons; Jonathan Harter, trustee. The membership at the outset numbered fifteen. They held their services at the United Brethren Church, and still continue to do so, their Sabbath-school being united to that body. During the spring of 1881 the congregation had largely increased, and a suitable place of worship was needed. Accordingly a plot of ground was donated to the church by J. H. Musser, J. W. Snook, B. O. Deininger, and J. H. Reifsnyder, and the erection of a handsome, modern-built, brick edifice was immediately begun.

Burial-Places.—At a very early period, as early probably as 1800, Joseph Reighard set apart a small plot of land adjoining his farm to be used by him as a burial-place; by his permission, however, it soon came in general use. It is said to contain the remains of most of the old settlers.

MILLHEIM CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—The Millheim Cemetery Association was organized April 24, 1857. May 1st of the same year the present location was purchased, consisting of about one and one-quarter acres, and laid out in lots. At the first election, held May 24, 1857, the following officers were chosen: Jesse Mauck, president; W. H. Young, secretary; W. C. Duncan, Samuel Lose, and Daniel Kreamer, trustees.

The present officers of the association are William Manck, president; J. H. Reifsnyder, secretary; W. R. Weiser, E. Lose, Jacob Alter, B. O. Deininger, and J. H. Reifsnyder, trustees.

The Merchants' Building and Loan Association was incorporated Dec. 1, 1874. An organization was effected Feb. 8, 1875, by the election of the following officers: A. Walter, president; S. K. Fanst, vice-president; B. O. Deininger, secretary; J. H. Reifsnyder, treasurer. The association met encouragement from the outset, and is to-day in a flourishing condition. The object is mainly to assist the working classes in obtaining homes of their own.

Millheim Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized March 26, 1878. The following are the present officers: R. B. Hartman, N. G.; B. F. Stover, V. G.; C. W. Hartman, Sec.; W. L. Bright, A. S.; W. N. Auman, Warden.

Providence Grange, No. 217, P. of H., was organized April 14, 1874. The original promoters were C. Alexander, A. O. Deininger, W. R. Alexander, J. Kerstetter, Jonathan Harter, Andrew Stover, Wm. Wolf, and some others. The officers elected at the first meeting were C. Alexander, M.; F. Bowersox, O.; T. G. Earhart, L.; Jacob Kerstetter, S.; Emanuel Kerstetter, A. S.; Elias Kreamer, Chaplain; Andrew Stover, Treas.; D. L. Zerby, Sec.; John Love, G. K.; A. Maggie Keen, Ceres; Elmira Stover, L. A. S.; Harriet Kerstetter, Pomona; Fannie Kreamer, Flora.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. WILLIAM KELLER ALEXANDER.

Hon. William Keller Alexander was born in Harris township May 10, 1840. His great-grandfather was Josiah Alexander, of whom a notice will be found in the biographical portion of this history. James Alexander (grandfather of William K.) came to Penn's valley from Maryland in 1795, and settled as a tenant upon one of the Potter farms, one mile east of the Old Fort, and he and his sons lived there for fifty-five years. James Alexander died in July, 1830, leaving the following children: Josiah, Francis, Amos, James, Elizabeth, and Rachel. Josiah married a daughter of William Pettit, Esq.; Francis married Letitia McElroy, and remained upon the old place until 1847; Amos was married Feb. 20, 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Keller, and moved to the Potter place in 1847, which he left in 1850 for one of Dr. Wilson's farms. In 1854 he purchased and moved to what was known as the Judge Kryder farm, in Penn township. In 1861 he was elected county commissioner, serving until 1865. After that he purchased the property of John V. Forster, in Millheim, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died in Millheim, March 1, 1881, aged sixty-nine years, six months, and twenty-nine days.

William K. Alexander was born on the Van Tries farm, and in his boyhood assisted in the labors of the farm, and when fifteen years of age was sent to school. After attending a number of terms at different academies,—Aaronsburg, Jacksonville, and Academia,—he was sent to Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport. Ill health compelled him to abandon his studies there in 1863, and he entered into the employ of John V. Forster, then the principal merchant of Millheim. In 1864, on account of his health, Mr. Alexander traveled through the West, visiting Chicago when the convention which nominated Gen. McClellan met there.

In 1865, when his father purchased the John V. Forster property, William K. became associated with him in the mercantile and grain business, and by careful business habits and conduct he rose in the



esteem of his fellow-citizens, and upon the death of S. S. Wolf (who died before taking his seat in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania), at a special election held Feb. 16, 1875, William K. Alexander was elected to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1876 he was re-elected for the further term of two years, altogether representing Centre County four years in the legislative halls at Harrisburg. In 1881, Mr. Alexander made another extensive tour, going as far south as Texas, and visiting the Indian Territory, Kansas, etc. At present he is extensively engaged in the grain and coal business at Coburn Station in connection with F. P. Musser.

Mr. Alexander married Sarah E., daughter of Jesse Mauck, of Millheim, April 30, 1872. They have but one child,—Lydia Florence Alexander.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

PHILIPSBURG BOROUGH.

PHILIPSBURG BOROUGH, lying in the mountainous region of Rush township, on the Moshannon Creek, five hundred and forty-five feet above Tyrone, and six hundred below the mountain summit, is a stirring,

enterprising town of about eighteen hundred inhabitants. The interests that sustain it lie chiefly in the lumbering and coal-mining operations carried on in the adjacent territory, covering portions of Centre and Clearfield Counties. Benefit is likewise derived from a near-by agricultural region, but this latter is found almost wholly in Clearfield County. There is railway communication with Tyrone and Clearfield by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and by a branch road with Morrisdale, in Clearfield County. The coal mined on the Moshannon, in Clearfield County, near Philipsburg, is shipped from the latter point, and reaches yearly a vast volume, upwards of two hundred thousand tons. As an evidence of the amount of freight traffic passing over the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it may be stated that during the year 1880 there were forwarded 689,163 tons of coal. The weekly shipments of lumber reach one hundred and forty cars, and of miscellaneous freights, one hundred and sixty-four cars. The borough contains numerous handsome residences and fine business blocks. Among the latter are the following: the bank block, built by Julia and Mary Hale in 1879, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars; the two Potter blocks and Potter House, built respectively in 1869, 1871, and 1876, at a total cost of twenty-four thousand dollars; the Taylor & McCousland blocks, costing eight thousand dollars, and built in 1876; the Foster block, costing eight thousand dollars; the Kepler & Huffington block, built by Dr. Hoop in 1859; the Loyd House, by Robert Loyd in 1861; the Nelson block, in 1861; the Carlisle block, in 1862; the Gray block, and the Gray, Wolf & Co. building, completed in the fall of 1881 at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The hotels of Philipsburg are the Potter House, Loyd House, Passmore House, Taylor House, and Ramsdale House.

Philipsburg has frequently been visited with disastrous fires, of which the most severe occurred June 30, 1876. It swept away more than twenty buildings, and involved a loss of upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars. Among the brick edifices burned was the Moshannon House, and the three-story brick mansion built by Dr. John McGirk in 1873. Dr. McGirk's house is said to have been at that time the finest residence in Centre County.

The Founders of Philipsburg.—The compiler is indebted to George Shultz, Esq., for the following notices of Philipsburg in early times and its first inhabitants:

A large tract of wild land, situated in what is now known as Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, and Indiana Counties, Pa., was owned by some Englishmen by the names of Philips and Baker, who, about the year 1794, decided to make a settlement upon it. Two surveyors, named Behe and Treziyulny, were sent out to lay out a town. They selected a spot on the eastern bank of a creek by the Indian name of Mo-shan-

non, some distance above the mouth of Cold Stream Creek, and called it Mo-shan-non town. To induce settlers to emigrate to this new town, Messrs. Philips offered each of the first twelve a premium of a town lot and four acres of ground. After some delay the agents induced the required twelve to emigrate to the wilderness where this town was located. Their names were as follows: Dr. Conrad Bergman, from Upper Saxony; Joseph Barth, of Strasburg, in Alsace; Jacob Deimeling, of Württemberg; Klumbach, from some part of Germany; Christian Rees, from Hesse Castle; Shilloh, from Germany; Leary, from the north of Ireland; Rev. Leipoldt, from Germany; McAuley, from Scotland; Jacob Meyer, from Germany; John H. Simler, from Saxe Coburg; and John G. Shultz, from Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony. It will be observed that these men were all from Europe, and not one American among them. They did not emigrate direct from Europe: Simler, for example, came over in 1780 as a volunteer in Armand's Corps, and fought for American independence, and most of them had no doubt been in the country for some time, probably in Huntingdon County, on which point perhaps the following advertisement throws some light:

"SETTLEMENT OF PHILIPSBURG, ON THE MOSHANNON.

"Whereas several persons have left the above Settlement, and are now supposed to be in Huntingdon or the Neighborhood.—This is to give notice that unless they return on or before the first of January next, their improvements will be considered as forfeited to the Company and disposed of conformably with the agreements.

"JAMES PHILIPS.

"HUNTINGDON, 26th Nov., 1802."

When they reached Moshannon town they found it a howling wilderness, covered with a heavy forest, the habitation of wild animals, there being no indications of civilization save a few axe-marks on the trees showing the location of the streets. The highway leading to this mountain town or village was a foot-path leading from Bellefonte, which place had been settled a few years previous, and the only means of transportation was on horseback or the shoulders of footmen. Some of these pioneers soon became discouraged and turned their faces eastward.

Others remained, built dwellings which they occupied some time, and then journeyed eastward. Rees and Simler stayed a long time and finally left. Shultz is the only one of the twelve who remained to the end of his life. The first house (with the exception of a few huts for temporary shelter) was built of round logs by John G. Shultz. This was followed soon after by John Henry Simler, who built the first house of hewn logs. Shultz's house was situated on the southeast corner of Presque-Isle and Second Streets, and Simler's on the corner of Laurel and Front Streets (now Pierce's corner). There was at that time a number of Indians in this locality, who had an encampment on the right bank of the Moshannon, just below where the turnpike now crosses it. They belonged to the Complanter tribe, were generally peaceable, and gave the settlers little or no trouble.

The Philipses offered a premium of a town lot without any out lot to the second twelve, provided they would each build a house of hewn logs. Samuel Turner is the only one now known who received that premium. His house stood on the southeast corner of Presque-Isle and Front Streets, where C. Munson's residence now stands. Jacob Wise, Carothers, Dillman, Fetter, Peter Young, Joseph Earls, and others followed the pioneers and settled here.

During the year 1796 the State road was opened, and in 1797 Henry and James Philips came, bringing with them a number of men, whom they set to work clearing land and making other improvements. They built for themselves a house of hewn logs on the southeast corner of Front and Pine Streets (opposite the Loyd House), and farther down on the opposite side of Front Street, on the State road, they built a large barn of hewn logs, which was known for years as the "big barn." They also built a grist-mill and saw-mill on Cold Stream. Henry, James, and Nat. Philips left their business to a foreman, Treziulny, while they spent most of their time in hunting and fishing, of which they seemed very fond. After some time they left Moshannon town, leaving their business with two agents named Barlow and Fetwell. In 1809, Hardman Philips came, and caused the first improvements to be made.

In addition to those who settled immediately in the town and at Cold Stream mills, there were those who bought land and cleared farms in 1803, as follows: Kylers, Schmel, Shimmel, and Weiser, who cleared farms beyond the Moshannon Creek, on the old State road. John Coulter cleared a farm and built a house at what is now known as Troy's bridge, and farther down the creek Anderson cleared some land. Abraham Goss, Valentine Flegal, John Crowel, Nicholas Kephart and a man by the name of Winters cleared farms. Flegal's place is now known as "Steiner's," and Winters' farm is the town of Osceola.

During the year 1817, Hardman Philips built a forge on Cold Stream, near the old mill, which gave employment to a number of men. About this time William Bagshaw came and became general manager, holding the position many years.

During the war with Great Britain, in 1813, a detachment of soldiers on their way to the northern frontier encamped in Philipsburg about a week, waiting for other companies to join them here. During that time they raised a pole, on which they displayed the Stars and Stripes, much to the disgust of several Tories who lived here, and who by their outspoken demonstration would have been severely punished by the soldiers, but for the earnest entreaty for mercy by the loyal inhabitants.

The first tavern was kept by John G. Shultz, the next by Simler, and the next by an Englishman named Wrigley, who bought two squares of town lots on both sides of Presque-Isle Street, between Front Street and Moshannon Creek, and built the largest house in

town. He also bought a large tract of meadow land, a part of the "Beaver Dam." In the spring of 1817, Jacob Test and James McGirk came from Bellefonte and bought the Wrigley property, and kept the only tavern in town for many years. They built a tannery at the same time.

The first attempt at keeping store was by Mr. Treziulny. He was followed by Wrigley, who gave place to John Loraine, who was the first justice of the peace in Philipsburg.

In 1820 the turnpike to Curwensville was made. In 1821 the bridge across the Moshannon was completed, and a turnpike made from Philipsburg to Bellefonte, and a stage line was started from Philadelphia to Erie.

Hardman Philips built a screw-factory at what is now known as Point Lookout, which was the first screw-factory in the United States.

In 1844, Hardman Phillips sold his estate in America to Ullmann & Stanley, of New York, and returned to England. The new firm abandoned their project of engaging in the manufacture of iron, on account of the repeal of the tariff, and in about two years threw up their bargain and returned to New York. The estate a few years afterwards was sold to Morgau, Hale & Co., of New York, who still own what is left of it.

Hardman Philips at an early day made an attempt to get a railroad across the mountain, and had a corps of engineers to survey the route. His efforts did not succeed, and not till 1863 did the iron horse make his appearance in Philipsburg.

Mr. Schultz, the writer of the above sketch, is a son of John Shultz, one of the original twelve settlers. Dr. Bergman, after practicing a number of years in Centre County, returned to Huntingdon County. The first child born in the settlement was a daughter of McCauley, who lived on the lot now occupied by Alfred Jones' wagon-shop. In 1800 three boys were born in the place,—Jacob Wise, George Turner, and Henry Treziulny. George Turner is still living in Clearfield County.

John Henry Simler was a Frenchman, who enlisted in the first partisan legion, Gen. Armand's, in November, 1780, in the city of Paris, being then twenty-nine years old. Armand was a French marquis, who had been ten years in military service before he came to this country, and was commissioned a colonel in 1777. After Gates' defeat at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, Armand returned to France to recruit men and procure clothing. He recruited and brought over a large number of men, and among them Simler. The only actions Simler participated in were at Jamestown Island, Va., under Lafayette, and the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in 1781. He was wounded in the forehead and eye by a sabre, and retained the scar until his death. He was discharged from the service in Philadelphia in 1783. He married and settled in Philadelphia. In 1793 he lost his wife by the yellow fever, and married a second time.



RESIDENCE OF W. H. WINTON,
PHILLIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

In 1797 he removed to Philipsburg, where he erected the first house. This he sold to Hardman Philips in 1822. He was a shoemaker by trade. He went to Philadelphia in 1829, and died there. He was a sober, frugal, and industrious man (so said Hardman Philips), had three children, all married. Capt. Henry Simler, a grandson, resides in Philipsburg, and the grandfather's sword is still in possession of the family.

Joseph Earls was a famous hunter, and the hero of an elk-chase that lasted three days. He is said to have killed the last elk seen in this region. He lived to be more than ninety.

Dr. John Plumbe was connected with Hardman Philips in developing the business interests of Philipsburg. He went to England in 1820, and returned that year with several persons, whom he had secured as screw-makers, forge, and farm hands. Charles Loyd was among the number, and after working a while in the screw-factory took charge of Philips & Plumbe's farm near the factory, and kept also a boarding-house for the hands. Philips & Plumbe were extensively engaged in farming and in the raising of stock. Squire Matley was for many years their farmer. Dr. Plumbe occupied the house now the home of W. W. Hale. Hardman Philips built and lived in the house now known as the Hale mansion. Loyd, the father of Robert Loyd, died on the Moshannon. Dr. Plumbe removed to the far West in 1836. He committed suicide at Dubuque, Iowa, in July, 1857. Thomas Lever was brought over from England by Dr. Plumbe to take charge of the screw-factory, and for him Mr. Philips caused to be built the stone house now occupied by Alfred Jones,—the first and only stone dwelling ever erected in Philipsburg. William McLellan was one of Philips & Plumbe's trusted employes about 1820. Mrs. Atherton and Mrs. Chester Munson are his daughters.

Daniel Ayers, now the oldest resident of Philipsburg, came to the town in 1818 with his father, Jacob Ayers, from Bedford County. Mr. Ayers remembers that at that time there were in the town eight families besides those of Mr. Philips and Dr. Plumbe. Christian Walters, a collier, was the only one of the eight that lived in a framed house. Besides Walters, there were J. H. Simler, the village shoemaker; Philip Pencer, a laborer; Andrew Kephart, a teamster; Test & McGirk, the tavern-keepers; Job England, the village blacksmith; John Lorain, store-keeper, justice, and postmaster; and John Shultz. The latter, of whom mention has already been made, died near Philipsburg in 1844. His sons, Henry and George, now reside in Clearfield County.

James Allport, whose widow now resides in Philipsburg, came from England in 1828, and bought largely of lands in Clearfield County, near Philipsburg. In 1831 he married a daughter of Andrew Hunter, one of Centre County's pioneers, and made his home in Clearfield County. He died in Morrisdale in 1853.

Mr. Allport has left a journal of the western trip he made in 1828, from which is taken the following extract:

"*Wednesday, May 7, 1828.*—Left Bellefonte for Philipsburg in company with Messrs. Clyde, Johnson, Squire Shaw, McNall, and 'Mosey' (stage-driver), all gentlemen from Clearfield. We departed at one-thirty P.M., and reached Philipsburg at 11 P.M. Slept two in a bed and four in a room at the Philipsburg hotel, kept by James McGirk. We were kindly received by Mr. Philips. He then conducted us to his forge and screw-mill, and showed us his native beaver-dams. At dinner we met Dr. Plumbe and Dr. McLeod and their wives, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Eyttinge. We took tea, played billiards, etc."

Mr. J. B. Runk has placed in our hands a copy of "A Bill of Rates for to regulate Carpenter work in the Town and vicinity of Philipsburg, Centre County, agreed upon by the undersigned subscribers the eighth day of July, A.D. 1826," which was picked up, strange to say, fifty-eight years after it was signed, in Kandiyohi County, Min., by W. O. Graham, and by him given to Mr. Runk. It is an exhaustive schedule, giving the price for making each particular large timber required in building a house, and but for its length we would produce it entire. A few selections may possess a novelty, for instance: "Quarterming and rabbiting weatherboarding, per sq., \$2.00; ditto, without rabbiting, \$1.12½; panel doors with six panels, double worked, per sq. yard, \$1.50; ditto, with four panels, 75 cts.; putting on locks, each 12½ c.; ditto latch, 6½ c.; cutting doors and windows, each 50 c.; sawing down corners of log houses, per story, \$2.00; water-troughs for eaves of houses, pr. ft., E. M., 6½ c.; framing Yankee fashion, pr. sq., 50 c.; planking Yankee fashion, \$2.25." The paper is signed as follows: James Kinnear, George Rawl, Jacob F. Senser, Thomas Tate, John Shimmel, George Lizier, William Waterhouse, John B. Meek, William McCellan, Christopher Croizer, Samuel A. Morrell, John Kinnear, Christian Ama.

Of these old residents, most of whom have gone to their graves, but one now resides in this place,—Mr. William McCellan,—and when the paper was shown him he recognized it at once, and recollected as if it were but yesterday the night that it was signed in a back room of the brick hotel, now the Moshannon House, then kept by the venerable James McGirk. The sight of those old names brought to Mr. McCellan's recollection incidents of olden time, and he had something to say of each one. James Kinnear was justice of the peace, a stern, inflexible administrator of the law, before whom Sabbath-breakers were arraigned and fined. Mr. McCellan relates that when he was overseer of the poor with Hardman Philips, they levied only a light tax, because the receipts from fines imposed for swearing, which went to the overseers, were almost sufficient for the purpose. George Rawl was a genius. Jacob F. Senser was killed at

the corner of Front and Presque-Isle Streets while moving a house. John B. Meek was a Greek and Latin scholar and a mathematician. Christopher Crotzer, now living in Clearfield, made the wood-work (the screw being made by Isaiah Jones, father of Joseph Jones, who carries on the blacksmith business here now) of the first printing-press ever brought into Clearfield; so Clearfield is indebted to Philipsburg for something at least. Poor Samuel Morrell is still alive, an unfortunate man who wears a hat decorated with a flag, and talks of Cuba and her war. Christopher Crotzer, William McClellan, George Lizier, and Samuel Morrell constitute a quartette of the only known living ones of the thirteen whose names have come to us from the far West so long after they were written.

Mr. H. Allport has in his possession two pistols, the history of which dates back to the early days of the Revolution. They are large flint-lock horse-pistols, with a bore like a shot-gun, a very long barrel, and heavy stock which extends, like the stock of a gun, clear to the end of the muzzle, and contrasts very strongly with the modern cartridge revolver, being about as clumsy as it is possible to imagine. They were captured from a Hessian officer at the celebrated battle of Trenton—when Washington crossed the Delaware amid the December ice, in 1776, to surprise and beat the British forces—by the captain of the company in which Eleazer Hunter, great-grandfather of Mr. Allport, served as ensign, a position similar to that of orderly sergeant at the present day. The captain presented them to his ensign, and they were inherited by the late Andrew Hunter, of Buffalo Run, this county, grandfather of Mr. Allport, who presented them to the latter during his lifetime.

Philipsburg Post-Office.—John Loraine, the village storekeeper, was appointed the first postmaster. Mail was brought once a week from Bellefonte by Peter Dysel, a one-handed man, on horseback. Dysel announced his approach by sounding a horn, and at the signal the villagers would hurry to Loraine's store with the glad salutation, "Dysel's coming." Henry Loraine succeeded his father as postmaster about 1824, and in 1831, James McGirk was the incumbent, keeping the office in his tavern. The succeeding postmasters, as can best be ascertained, were John G. Runk, 1837-41; Alexander Neilson, 1841-45; James McGirk (second term), 1845-50; John G. Runk (second term), 1850-53; J. A. Ganoe, 1853-58; Chester Munson, 1858-61; Wesley Runk, 1861-64; W. H. Wagner, 1864-68; George W. Daicy, 1868-74; R. D. McKinney, 1874-80; J. W. Mattern, 1880 to the present. The office issues every quarter two thousand five hundred dollars in money-orders, disburses twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and sells stamps, etc., to the amount of one thousand dollars.

Physicians.—Philipsburg's first doctor was Dr. Conrad Bergman, who was one of the twelve pioneer settlers of the town, in 1796. Like a majority of his

companions, however, Dr. Bergman soon wearied of life in the backwoods, and departed for a more favored locality. He made Huntingdon his home, and became there a physician of note. Although two of Hardman Philips' early partners were physicians,—Dr. Dewees and Dr. Plumbe,—it does not appear that they attended to the practice of medicine while living in the town. Urgent calls for medical aid were made upon Dr. Ingalls, of Half-Moon, and upon the physicians of Bellefonte. This custom continued until 1822, when Mr. Philips, determining to have a village physician at all hazards, arranged with Dr. Alexander McLeod, of Philadelphia, to locate at Philipsburg and undertake the doctoring of the community at a certain stated sum per year, Mr. Philips getting his return of expenditure in part from such families as were willing to contribute towards the doctor's support. All the villagers were, however, entitled to free medical attendance whether they contributed or not. Dr. McLeod dispensed physic to the towns-folk from 1822 to 1830, and then moved to a broader field. Later he studied for the ministry, and in 1850, locating in Clearfield as rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was rector also at Philipsburg. Dr. McLeod was an army chaplain in the Federal service during the late Rebellion, and died in 1878 in the East.

Dr. McLeod's successor as village practitioner was Dr. Frederick Horner, who came in 1830 under engagement to Mr. Philips, who promised him support similar to that given to Dr. McLeod. It is said that one of the villagers, a collier, subscribed towards the doctor's support in these words, "If the doctor keeps me well, I will give him fifteen dollars this year; if he lets me get sick, I will give him nothing." Dr. Horner couldn't have fancied the situation overmuch, since a stay of two years satisfied him. His successor was Aristotle Rodrigue, a Frenchman, whose misfortune it was to lose a few patients soon after reaching the field, and as a consequence public confidence in his skill waxed so weak that a withdrawal from the town was the only thing left him. Dr. Henry Loraine followed Dr. Rodrigue in 1834, but practiced only until 1837. Subsequently he located in Clearfield, where he died in 1861. Dr. W. P. Hill practiced in Philipsburg a short time after Dr. Rodrigue left; and succeeding Dr. Loraine came Dr. Baird, whose stay was likewise brief. Dr. John C. Richards, now in practice in Philipsburg, was born in Half-Moon township, and engaged in the practice of medicine in Philipsburg in 1843. Retiring soon afterwards, he returned in 1861, and has remained continuously ever since. From 1844 to 1865, Dr. C. R. Foster was Philipsburg's doctor. Dr. G. F. Hoop became one of the village physicians in 1854, and until 1865 gave close attention to medical practice. He still lives in the town (October, 1881), but since 1865 has been more or less engaged in lumbering and other business enterprises. Dr. T. B. Potter came (in 1856) from Half-Moon, where he had been pursuing his pro-

fessional duties since 1851. He was born in Potter township, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. Dr. James H. Pierce came in 1866, and remained until 1881. Israel Clever practiced from 1870 to 1874. Besides the physicians now in Philipsburg already named, there are John D. McGirk (1871), Hobart Allport (1872), S. M. Lytel (1875), and D. E. Bottorf (1881).

Schools.—According to the best obtainable testimony, the first school taught in Philipsburg was kept by Mrs. McCloskey (grandmother to Robert Loyd) in a log house that stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Jones. About the same, however, Henry Simler taught a night-school in his house. The first regular school-house in the village was the Union meeting-house and school-building erected by the citizens on a lot donated for that purpose by Hardman Philips. It was a log structure, and is to-day contained in part in the old church building that stands in the old graveyard. It was the only school-house for many years, and there in 1818 taught William Kely. Among other early teachers the best remembered are John Matthias and a Mr. Ward. July 13, 1866, the schools were divided into two grades, and a tax of ten mills was ordered for building purposes. In November, 1866, the borough purchased a lot of George D. Morgan for one thousand dollars, and erected the present school-building at a cost of three thousand seven hundred dollars. It is a two-story framed edifice, and with a one-story building on the same lot constitutes the school property of the borough. There are six schools, with an average attendance of one hundred and eighty scholars out of an enrollment of two hundred and thirty. The departments and teachers in 1881 were as follows: High School, C. B. Sandford; Grammar School, Edward Gearhart; Intermediate, Miss Ella Howe, Miss Norah Osman; Primary, Miss Clara Lukens, Miss M. M. Cross. Mr. Sandford, the principal of the schools, was first called to the position in 1870. He remained until 1873, and then embarked in trade. In 1876 he resumed his charge of the Philipsburg schools, and has continued in it to the present. He has been a teacher in Clearfield and Centre Counties upwards of twenty-two years, having entered upon the service in 1856.

The first meeting of the school directors of Philipsburg was held June 12, 1865. They were Owen Hancock (president), Oscar Adams (secretary), C. R. Foster (treasurer), L. G. Kessler, W. H. Jones, and G. H. Steiner. Mr. Kessler was appointed to teach the first school and Miss L. Harris the second.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first public religious services in Philipsburg were in all likelihood held as early as 1796 by Rev. Mr. Liepoldt, a German Lutheran minister, who, in the year named, came as one of the twelve pioneer settlers of Philipsburg. It is not known that Mr. Liepoldt conducted public worship in the new settlement, but it is quite

reasonable to assume that he did. However, Mr. Liepoldt didn't remain in his new home very long, so that whatever part he took in conducting worship left no tangible results as to the organization of a church.

Methodist circuit-riders appear to have penetrated into Philipsburg shortly after the year 1800. The first one of these of whom there appears to be any record was Rev. Mr. Matthews, who visited the town occasionally in 1807. Mr. Matthews, like the travelers of that day, carried his horse's provender with him, but, unlike many, he owned no saddle-bags. Wherefore, compelled by necessity to invent a substitute, he filled his boots with oats, slung them across his horse, and rode in his slippers.

Rev. Mr. Davis is also spoken of as one of the earlier Methodist Episcopal preachers in Philipsburg. His place for holding services was the bar-room of Jacob Test's tavern. In May, 1818, Rev. Thomas Beeks, preacher in charge on the Huntingdon Circuit, held services in the kitchen of Christian Walter's house. In the previous autumn services were held by Rev. J. L. Brumhall at the house of Valentine Flegal, at "Stiners," in Clearfield County. At the conclusion of Beeks' sermon a Methodist Episcopal class of eight members was formed. Their names were William and Rebecca Kinnear, Christian and Mary Walters, Valentine, John, Christian, and Jacob Flegal. William Kinnear was chosen the leader, but moving away shortly afterwards, was succeeded by Christian Walters.

From this date forward Philipsburg became a regular preaching point, and from 1818 to 1820 was supplied by preachers on the Huntingdon Circuit. From 1820 to 1825 it was on the Bald Eagle Circuit, and in 1825 on the Clearfield Circuit. From 1826 to 1836 it was attached to the Philipsburg Circuit; returned to Clearfield in 1836, and remained to 1858; in the Philipsburg charge again from 1858 to 1867, and from the last-mentioned date designated as a separate charge. Mr. Beeks paid a second visit to Philipsburg in four weeks after his first, and found six persons ready to join the class. In 1820, John and Lydia A. Gearhart were received into membership. John Gearhart was leader of the class for a period of fifty years, and remained so to his death. Lydia Gearhart (aged ninety-one) is still a member of the church. Rev. Mr. Beeks' assistant was Rev. Robert Vinton. In 1819 the preachers were Revs. David Stevens and William Hamilton. The compensation they received at Philipsburg was one hundred dollars annually. In 1822 the ministers were Revs. Robert Minshall and Samuel Bryson, their predecessors having been McGhee and Dawson. In 1822, Daniel Ayers united with the church, and in 1832 was licensed as a local preacher. He is still a local preacher, and still a member of the Philipsburg Church. The Union Church building was occupied as a place of worship to 1831, in which year the Methodists built a log

church twenty-four by thirty-three feet. A carpenter's bench was the first pulpit, and slabs and planks set upon uprights the first seats.

Mention should have been made that the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society was formed in 1819. In 1835, during the term of Rev. Eli Nicodemus, a Sunday-school with fifty scholars was organized, Francis Neil being appointed superintendent. A Union Sunday-school had been in existence since 1818. In 1837 a spirited revival set in, and many members were added to the church.

In 1857 a new church costing two thousand dollars replaced the old edifice. In 1860 a parsonage was erected, and in 1865 a revival brought in seventy members. Rev. E. W. Kirby was the first preacher in the new church, which was dedicated by Dr. C. P. Tippet, presiding elder. In 1869, Rev. George Guyer was the pastor. He incepted the effort that resulted, in 1871, under Rev. R. E. Wilson, in the completion of the fine house of worship now in use. It cost seventeen thousand dollars, and was dedicated in December, 1871, by Rev. R. L. Dashiell. From 1872 to 1874, Rev. Thomas Barnhart was the pastor; Rev. M. L. Smyser from 1875 to 1877; Rev. Hiles Pardoe from 1877 to 1879. In the latter year Rev. A. M. Creighton, the present pastor, was assigned to the charge. Mr. Creighton entered the ministry in 1857, and since then has preached in Pennsylvania. The church had in August, 1881, a membership of three hundred and thirty apportioned to ten classes. For 1880 the missionary contributions aggregated two hundred and sixty dollars, and those for benevolences, four hundred and seventy-five dollars. The church trustees are Alton Steiner, J. W. Mattern, John Nuttall, C. Munson, O. Hancock, L. G. Kessler, D. Gearhart, E. A. Davis, W. V. Hughes, O. Adams. J. W. Mattern is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an attendance of about three hundred and eighty scholars.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.—The history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philipsburg deals in a more or less interesting way with the history of Hardman Philips and of early religious movements in Philipsburg.

A letter written in 1865 by Rev. Alexander McLeod to Rev. Francis J. Clerc (the present rector of St. Paul's) contains much valuable matter touching the subject, and is therefore given as follows:

"Mr. Hardman Philips made overtures to me, through Drs. Chapman and Dewees, of Philadelphia, to join him in Philipsburg to be his family physician in 1822. I arrived there in July of that year. I continued there for eight years. Lived at first and for some time in his family, so that I knew much of all that passed. It is a fact that he had some time before (the exact time I cannot name) conveyed a lot of ground for the use of the people of Philipsburg and neighborhood as a burying-ground. Upon the lot stood a new log building of rather large size, well

clinked and daubed, and used as a school-house and meeting-house. It was built by the people of the settlement, all contributing material and work, some more, some less, but Mr. Philips largely, especially in materials costing money. A town-meeting had been called and trustees were elected to take charge of the place. We never for years went there on Sundays. We had services at the 'big house,'¹ as it was called. The church worship was rendered in full, and conducted at first by Mrs. Philips. I here take occasion to say of that lady, who still survives in England, that in a long life and after living in many countries I never knew her equal. She was the daughter of an English clergyman of the name of Lloyd. Admirably did she live and conduct all her manifold affairs. The Methodists chiefly used the log house, but it was not absolutely given up to them. Episcopal ministers occasionally came that way. Dr. Boll, of Chester County, came to visit Mr. Philips, and he was among the first to conduct services and preach in that historic log house.

"Mr. Adderly was the first Episcopal clergyman called there, in 1831 or 1832. I think he died there. I left Philipsburg in 1830, and by the guidance of Providence returned to that part of the country as a minister myself in 1849. I organized and established a parish in Clearfield in that year. The next year I built a church, and in a short time I had gathered a respectable congregation. The present Judge Barrett was my chief helper. In 1850, Bishop Potter directed me to hold an every third Sunday service in Philipsburg, making it a missionary appendage to Clearfield. I ought to have stated that Rev. Tiffany Lord (now of Crawford County) succeeded Rev. Mr. Adderly as rector in Philipsburg. This must have been in 1835 or 1836. It was during my long absence from the country that Trinity Church was built in Philipsburg, chiefly at the instance of Mrs. Philips. She certainly gave it the church-like character and beauty it has. She ever had a gentle, wise, and happy influence on her husband. She ultimately brought him (who was a proud and high-toned man, and careless of personal religion) to be an humble, well-instructed, and consistent churchman, zealous and generous withal. Mr. Philips was admirable as a scholar and polished gentleman. He had, besides, superior business ability, and yet he made sad mistakes in building his church,—his beautiful chapel. The old school- and meeting-house was but partially dismantled. The foundation and the log part were left, and upon these he raised his superstructure. This was a great blunder. Another was his building on that lot at all; but perhaps the explanation was that his own dead reposed there. But he had conveyed it, and it was, in fact, beyond his control. However, he set about the building, all unconscious of the trouble to follow. When the time came to

¹ Hardman Philips' residence.

have his chapel consecrated, and the bishop's attention had been called to it, the trustees, acting for the community (who all the while had been watching his movements), objected. They were not willing to admit his claim to the exclusive occupancy. He remonstrated; they proved defiant. 'Did I not build the church? Who of you gave a dollar?' said he. And they retorted, 'We did not require it of you.' Mr. Philips thereupon threatening to sell the building, levied upon, and did sell it. The case came up before Judge Woodward, then in that district, and, churchman though he was, he had but a plain case before him. He set the rule aside. Various efforts at compromise were made, but they all failed. Judge Burnside, and after him Judge Hale (that excellent man), tried to recover it. They failed, and so it remains."

Episcopal Church services were held in Mr. Philips' house from time to time by Mrs. Philips. Occasionally a visiting clergyman of the Episcopal denomination preached in the meeting-house. The first rector was Rev. Corry Chambers, who took charge December, 1831, and remained until 1834. May 15, 1834, Trinity parish was incorporated. Previous to that, Feb. 13, 1832, a vestry was chosen composed of Dr. John Plumbe, Sr., Hardman Philips, William Bagshaw, John Matley, James McGirk, R. C. Taylor, Joseph Glen, John Plumbe, Jr., Joseph Hale, Jr. May 1, 1834, the members of the church were Hardman and Sophia Philips, John Plumbe, Sr., Mrs. Fanny Plumbe, Mrs. Esther Atherton, John and Julia Shimmel, Samuel and Mary Way, James and Ellen McGirk, William and Martha Philips, Isaac Holkins, Joseph and Sarah Glew, Mr. and Mrs. William Waring, Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw, John and Anne Hudson, Abraham Kyler, John and Mary Williamson, Hugh Henderson, William McClelland, James McClellan, John Matley, Joseph and Samuel Dale, Thomas Hancock, John Morrow, Isaiah Jones, James Pontel, William Hughes, George Young, Samuel Birmingham, Mary Buck, Thomas Roberts, William Hiles, Jonas Spering. The congregation at that time appears to have been quite numerous. The records give the number of adults as eighty-six and the children seventy-seven. From 1834, when Rev. Mr. Chambers left, the rectorship was vacant until 1839, when Rev. George W. Natt was called to fill it. He remained until 1843. During Mr. Natt's term Bishop Onderdonk confirmed twelve persons at Philipsburg. The succession in the rectorship to 1869 may be given thus: Rev. Samuel J. Lord, 1843-45; Rev. William Cloteworthy, 1847-49; Rev. A. McLeod, 1850-54; Rev. A. J. Berger, 1854-55; Rev. A. McLeod, 1860-64; Rev. Edward Hale, 1865-66; Rev. S. H. Meade, M.D., 1868. Dec. 22, 1869, the name of the parish was changed by legal action to St. Paul's, and the new church (built upon ground donated by Mrs. R. C. Hale) consecrated March 18, 1870, by Bishop Stevens. Rev. Mr. Meade officiated until 1872, in which year a rectory was built as the result of a donation of

five thousand dollars, transmitted for that purpose by Mrs. Hardman Philips, then residing in England. Rev. T. G. Gilliland officiated from April 27, 1872, to September 30th of the same year, and Rev. William Marshall from Sept. 30, 1872, to Oct. 15, 1875. Rev. James N. Hume was the rector from 1875 to 1877, and July 22, 1877, Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D.D., the present rector, entered upon the charge. The present vestry of St. Paul's consists of W. W. Hale, W. P. Duncan, wardens; J. M. Hale, J. A. Mull, A. J. Graham, J. O. Loraine, O. P. Jones, J. N. Casanova, Robert Loyd.

Presbyterian Church.—In accordance with act of Presbytery passed Jan. 9, 1844, the Philipsburg Presbyterian Church was organized Jan. 19, 1845, occasional supplies having been sent in for some little time before that. Rev. W. J. Murphey was installed as the first pastor, and continued to give one-third of his time until Oct. 5, 1847. From 1847 to 1862 the church maintained a feeble existence, and depended upon supplies. Fresh interest was awakened in the year last named, and on September 27th a reorganization was effected, and eleven members received as a constituent body. George H. Steiner and William H. Roberts, who had served as such in the old organization, were chosen ruling elders. In April, 1864, A. O. Wright was called for one-half his time, and installed June 12th following. After Mr. Wright's departure the pulpit was vacant until Rev. Mr. Sargent occupied it as stated supply. Rev. Thomas Thompson followed, and was succeeded by Rev. N. H. Miller. Until 1878 worship was held in the Union Church. In that year the present house of worship was built at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. Rev. W. Woodend, the present pastor, began his term of service Feb. 1, 1881. He has been in the ministry since 1844, having graduated at Jefferson College. His first charge was at Saltsburg, where he was stationed thirty-four years. The Philipsburg Church has now a membership of seventy-seven. The elders are O. S. Fleming, E. Bolinger, and L. G. Dorn; the deacon, George W. Ganoe; and the trustees, G. W. Hoover, George W. Ganoe, Jacob Dimeling, Silas Reese, B. J. La Porte. George W. Ganoe is the superintendent of the Sunday-school which has an average attendance of eighty scholars and seven teachers.

Baptist Church.—Feb. 29, 1868, Rev. R. B. Henshey, missionary of the Pennsylvania General Association (who had for two weeks been holding a series of Baptist meetings in Philipsburg), gave notice that, in accordance with the general desire of Baptists in Philipsburg and vicinity, there would be a meeting at the Union Church that day for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church. The organization was accordingly effected by fifteen members. They were G. F. Hoop, Albert and Susan F. Reeder, Lewis Hess, Anna M. Leisering, Isabella Elliott, George W. Warfel, Harriet A. Lloyd, Irene Eckley, Isabella E. Phillips,

Catharine Peightal, William Peightal, W. H. Jones, Agnes W. Lukens, Mrs. Margaret Stevenson. The New Hampshire Confession of Faith was adopted, G. F. Hoop and Lewis Hess chosen deacons; William Jones, clerk; Albert Reeder, treasurer; and Mr. Henshey, pastor.

The first persons baptized were J. A. Lukens and Wm. P. Spriggle. May 14, 1868, the church was recognized by council, and Sept. 2, 1868, it was admitted to the Centre Association.

The present house of worship, costing seven thousand dollars, was built in 1870, and dedicated December 25th of that year. The succession of pastors has been Revs. B. B. Henshey (1868), J. L. Holmes (1869), J. M. Perry (1871), G. H. Dunlap (1874), D. T. Davis (1876), W. H. Eldridge (1877), and J. W. Evans (1879). Mr. Evans, the present pastor, has been in the ministry since 1848. His first charge was in Schuylkill County, and second at Unionville, Centre Co. After that he preached ten years in Cambria County and eight years in Huntingdon County. The Philipsburg Church has a membership of eighty-eight, and the Sunday-school an attendance of fifty-five. The deacons are Lewis Hess, Daniel Shontz, and John Howorth; the trustees are Lewis Hess, Austin Atherton, John Ashcraft, Thomas Lewis, Lewis Morgan, and John Haworth; the Sunday-school superintendent, Daniel Shontz.

SS. Peter's and Paul's (Roman Catholic) Church.—Previous to 1868 the Catholics of Philipsburg attended religious worship at Osceola. Father Butskus founded a church at Philipsburg in 1868, and in that year caused the erection of a house of worship. Father Butskus was famous as an organizer of Catholic churches. He preached at Philipsburg and Snow Shoe about one year, having at the former place about thirty families in his congregation. That is about the size of the congregation now. Numerous priests have officiated at Philipsburg as supplies since Father Butskus left. Rev. Bernard Lynch, of Osceola, now officiates twice a month.

Burial-Places.—The first burying-ground laid out in Philipsburg was the out-lot donated to John Shultz, one of the pioneers of 1795. When Mr. Philips wanted a lot for a cemetery, he elected to use Shultz's lot, and to give Shultz another one in exchange. In the burial-lot the townspeople built a Union meeting-house, and then Mr. Philips conveyed the property as a donation to the town for a burial-place forever. The old church and the old cemetery are still conspicuous village sights. The memory of Mr. Philips is commemorated by a marble shaft, upon which appears the following:

"In hoc signo vinces. In memory of Hardman Philips, the founder and benefactor of the settlement of Philipsburg, this cross is erected by his sorrowing widow, Sophia Philips. He was born Sept. 21, 1781, and died Dec. 5, 1854."

The tombstone erected to the memory of David Wesley Runk has the following:

"Pain was my potion,
Physic was my vocation,
Drugs did me no good;
Christ was my physician;
He knew what was best:
He eased me of my pain
And took my soul to rest."

A third stone has this record:

"In memory of Susannah and Wm. Philips. The former died Aug. 20, 1830, aged 82; the latter Feb. 9, 1834, aged 93.

"'Tis but a few whose days amount
To threescore years and ten,
And all beyond that short account
Is sorrow, grief, and pain."

Upon the tablet erected to the memory of James Morgan, Sr., is this:

"When death appeared before mine eyes
He did not me the least surprise;
I left the world both calm and free,
In hopes a better world to see."

This old burying-ground being full of graves, a new burial-place was provided by the Philipsburg Cemetery Association, incorporated August, 1874, and composed of C. Munson, D. W. Holt, E. Perks, J. F. Steiner, Robert Loyd, W. L. Harper, George H. Zeigler, T. B. Potter, J. D. McGirk, John Nuttall. Eight acres of land were purchased just northeast of the borough limits, at a cost of four hundred dollars. Much pains are taken in the care and adornment of the property, so that it may become what the projectors intended,—a beautiful city of the dead.

Banking in Philipsburg.—The first bank in Philipsburg was founded in 1864 by Judge Leonard and A. K. Wright, of Clearfield. Their banking-house was in the Carlisle building. In September, 1865, the firm was changed in name to Foster, Perks, Wright & Co., and the banking-office changed to the residence of Dr. Foster. O. P. Jones was appointed cashier to succeed W. V. Wright, cashier under the old firm. In 1866 the firm-name became Foster, Perks & Co., and thus remained until the death of Dr. Foster, when the firm of McGirk & Perks was organized. Their bank occupied a corner of Presque-Isle and Front Streets until 1870, when they built and occupied the house now occupied by the Moshannon Banking Company. In 1871, McGirk & Perks failed. In February, 1871, O. P. Jones resigned the place of cashier in McGirk & Perks' bank, and was succeeded by James Perks. In April, 1871, Mr. Jones organized, with Mrs. S. J. Hale, the Philipsburg Banking Company, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and located it in a one-story building standing where the Potter House now stands. In 1872 it was moved to a room in Albert Owens' house, and in 1880 to the present quarters. In 1872, Mrs. Hale retired from the banking-firm, which was then increased by the admission of Jonathan Boynton, D. W. Holt, J. C. Allport, Benjamin Jones, G. F. Hoop, Albert Owen, and Hobart Allport. The capital stock was thereupon increased to fifty thousand dollars, and in March, 1873, further increased to seventy-five thousand dol-



RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS HOUSE OF
STRAUSE, LEHMAN & CO.,
FRONT STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA.

lars. In 1875 it was agreed to increase the stock to one hundred thousand dollars. Since 1871, O. P. Jones has been the cashier. The present stockholders are O. P. Jones, Jonathan Boynton, D. W. Holt, Albert Owen, Benjamin Jones, G. T. Mull, C. A. Miller, M. Allport, C. Holt, and the H. A. Fitch estate.

The Moshannon Banking Company was organized in February, 1881, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and a cash capital of sixty thousand dollars. The banking-house is on Front Street. William P. Duncan is the president, and William H. Sanford the cashier. The stockholders are John Nuttall, George W. McGaffey, Robert Loyd, Jacob F. Steiner, William P. Duncan, and E. W. Hale.

Manufacturing Industries.—The present firm of Hoover, Hughes & Co., largely engaged in lumbering and building enterprises, has existed since 1880. Hoover, Harris & Co. bought out Hoop, Humes & Co. in 1870, and continued until 1880, when the change was made to the present name. In 1870, Hoop, Humes & Co. purchased a large tract of timbered land in Clearfield County, from which material has since been furnished for the firm's mills. Since 1870 the business has largely increased. Hoover, Hughes & Co. own and operate four saw-mills in Clearfield County and a large planing-mill in Philipsburg. At the saw-mills and in the timber they employ one hundred and fifty men; at the Philipsburg mill about seventy-five. From their saw-mills they can run about one million feet of lumber monthly. Three-fourths of that product they ship in the rough; the residue is supplied to their planing-mill. They engage extensively also in building contracts of more than ordinary magnitude. One of their most notable achievements was the erection, in 1876, of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger-station in Philadelphia. That important work they accomplished in the remarkably short time of sixty days. In 1881 they built the great hotel at Cresson Springs, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Hoover & Fryberger have in Clearfield County a saw-mill of a capacity of twenty thousand feet. In 1878, Irwin & Lindsey formed a partnership, and began the manufacture of lumber on Cold Stream Creek, in a mill formerly owned by Chester Munson, and operated by Hoop, Humes & Co. to 1876. Messrs. Irwin & Lindsey cut their timber from a tract of three thousand acres owned by Judge Leonard. The mill capacity is from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand daily, or about three millions yearly. From ten to thirty hands are employed, as business warrants.

Chester Munson has been engaged in lumbering on the Moshannon and vicinity since 1842. In 1845 he operated a mill nine miles below Philipsburg, and about 1850 transferred his operations to Clearfield County. In 1855 he operated on the present site of Irwin & Lindsey's mill, and the same year embarked

in the mercantile trade in Philipsburg. In 1862 he gave up his store, but continued his lumbering enterprises. In 1872 he started a tannery in Philipsburg. In 1880 he re-embarked in merchandising, and in connection with that interest is now lumbering on the Moshannon. Jones, Mull & Co., now ranking among the prominent lumbermen of the region, have been thus concerned since 1873. Benjamin Jones, the senior member of the firm, came from Tyrone in 1861, and engaged as superintendent for E. J. McCann in lumbering. In 1871 he became a member of the firm of Munson, Jones & Co., and in 1871 one of the firm of Hoop, Jones & Co. Jones, Mull & Co. have a saw-mill in Clearfield County of a capacity of twelve thousand feet daily and a planing-mill in Philipsburg where from fifteen to twenty hands are employed. They do considerable business in building, and are concerned also in coal-mining in Clearfield County. Reference to D. W. Holt's operations will be found in the history of Rush township.

MOSHANNON TANNERY.—This manufacturing industry was founded in 1876 by Messrs. J. B. Hoyt & Co., of New York, who invested about fifty thousand dollars in the erection of a perfectly appointed establishment, occupying about eight acres of land. The improvements include seven tenement-houses, two dry-houses, one leach-house, one hide-house, four bark-sheds, furnaces, bark-mills, blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, beam-house, etc. About twenty-five cords of bark daily, or seven thousand six hundred yearly, are used, the bark being chiefly hemlock. Thirty-four thousand four hundred hides are tanned yearly. The manufactured product is known as Union crop-leather. Shipments are all made to J. B. Hoyt & Co., New York. The employés at the tannery average from forty to fifty. The fuel used to feed the furnaces is composed exclusively of wet tan-bark, a practice somewhat out of the common. The resident manager for Messrs. Hoyt & Co. at Philipsburg is J. B. Childs, who has been in charge since 1877. His predecessors were W. H. Lingenfelter and M. H. Paxon.

GOWLAND'S FOUNDRY.—About 1867, Jacob Mock started in the business of making small machine-castings. In 1869 he leased the property to Matthew Gowland, previously of Williamsport, who the same year enlarged the capacity of the foundry and engaged in the manufacture of mill machinery. He employed from seven to eight men. About 1874, Mr. Gowland purchased the property, and carried on the business until March, 1881. J. and T. D. Gowland (sons of the former proprietor) leased the establishment of Matthew Gowland in March, 1881, and materially added to its capacity. They employ from sixteen to twenty hands, and manufacture mill machinery, mine-cars, etc., in the production of which they use annually about sixty tons of pig iron and forty tons of wrought iron.

Messrs. Jones & Son entered in 1856 upon the busi-

ness of wagon-making and general blacksmithing in Philipsburg. In 1877, Alfred Jones succeeded to the business. Messrs. Jones & Gray inaugurated in 1879 the business of carriage-making in Philipsburg. They manufacture all kinds of carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc., and handle yearly two hundred and fifty vehicles.

Duncan, Hale & Co. carry on the grist-mill built in 1868 by Edward Perks, and now owned by E. W. Hale. The mill contains six runs of stones, and manufactures forty barrels of flour daily. The firm's choice brand is known as "Sea Foam."

The oldest merchant in Philipsburg continuously in trade in the town is L. G. Kessler, of the firm of Kessler & Huffington. Mr. Kessler began the business of storekeeping in Philipsburg in partnership with J. M. Hale in 1859. Chester Munson opened a store in the town in 1855, but has not been continuously in trade. John Nuttall & Co. have been in business since 1869, and G. S. Flegal since 1864. Among other leading merchants may be named John Peightal (in Philipsburg since 1861), Alfred Jones, J. M. Hale, Gray, Wolf & Co., Strouse, Lehman & Co., G. Lyon & Co., Mrs. R. Pierce, Daniel Ayers, Fleck & Miller, C. G. Hirlinger, J. W. Mattern, R. F. Mull, K. & L. Switzer, A. R. Feistel, J. N. Schoonover, H. O. Hoffer, William D. A. Naugle, E. O. Mattern, E. A. Davis & Son, Underhill & Co., J. H. Waple, Robert Hudson, Jeremiah Sankey, and E. Bollinger.

Philipsburg Water Company.—The Philipsburg Water Company was incorporated June 15, 1881, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. The incorporators were J. N. Casanova (president), D. W. Holt, O. P. Jones, George McGaffey, Chester Munson, Robert Loyd, F. B. Potter, Robert Taylor, James Passmore, L. G. Lingle, and others. Twenty thousand feet of pipes supply the town with excellent water obtained from Cold Stream Creek. A reservoir with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons is located one hundred and forty-six feet above the creek. To this reservoir a steam-pump forces every ten hours one hundred and thirty thousand gallons through six hundred feet of ten-inch pipe. The officers of the company are J. N. Casanova, president; J. A. Lindsey, secretary; and Chester Munson, treasurer.

Secret Societies.—**MOSHANNON LODGE**, No. 391, F. AND A. M., was chartered June 6, 1867. The charter members were John Lawshee, W. M.; William J. Long, S. W.; John D. McGirk, J. W.; Chester Munson, Treas.; G. H. Zeigler, Sec.; J. T. Steiner, G. F. Hoop, and George H. Long. Meetings are now held in Potter's block, the upper portion of which was built expressly for the use of the lodge. The membership in August, 1881, was seventy-five, and the officers, D. H. Waring, W. M.; J. A. Lindsey, S. W.; G. Freeman, J. W.; E. A. Davis, Treas.; W. E. Irwin, Sec.; Henry Lehman, S. D.; John Huffington, J. D.; Isaac Shumell, Tyler; C. G. Hirlington, P. W. M.

MAGNOLIA LODGE, No. 602, I. O. O. F., was organized July 5, 1867, with L. G. Dorn, George Moffat, A. J. Graham, J. S. Bradley, W. H. McCausland, Joshua M. Beisel, Abraham Fieldhouser, Robert Giles, Andrew Giles, and W. F. Benford. L. G. Dorn was N. G.; George Moffat, V. G.; A. J. Graham, Sec.; J. S. Bradley, Asst. Sec.; and W. H. McCausland, Treas. Meetings were at first held in Foster's building, and later in the I. O. O. F. hall in the Lyon store building, which is the property of the lodge. The members now number ninety-six. The officers are W. F. Benford, N. G.; J. S. Funk, V. G.; Sol. Schmidt, Sec.; D. H. Parker, Asst. Sec.; Charles Dennis, Treas.

PHILIPSBURG LODGE, No. 324, K. OF P., was organized Dec. 22, 1871, with thirty-five members. Dec. 4, 1871, a dispensation was granted to George Moffat, Solomon Schmidt, Michael Johnston, W. H. Hemphill, J. F. Lucas, W. F. Bower, Jacob Gunther, David James, and J. K. White. James Lucas was chosen C. C. In August, 1881, the lodge membership was sixty. The officers are J. J. Bishop, C. C.; John Graham, V. C.; William Rodgers, K. of R. and S.; Samuel Robbins, M. F.; Charles Long, M. E.; Scott Herd, Prelate; George Hicks, M. at A.; Jacob Clett, O. G. Meetings were at first held in Hoover's building. The lodge headquarters are in the McCausland block.

JOHN W. GEARY POST, No. 90, G. A. R., was organized Aug. 15, 1878, with twenty-six charter members. In the evening of the same day eleven members were added. The membership is now seventy-seven. The officers in 1878 were James G. Wighman, P. C.; W. E. Beals, S. V. C.; Henry Stockbridge, J. V. C.; Rev. N. H. Miller, Chaplain; E. W. Hale, Adj. Since its organization the post has mustered in one hundred and seventy-eight members. Meetings are now held in Foster's block. The officers in 1881 were A. H. Smith, P. C.; James Dennis, S. V. C.; John Fish, J. V. C.; George Parker, Chaplain; Geo. Heimack, Adj.; John Gowland, Q.-M.

MOSHANNON ENCAMPMENT, No. 173, I. O. O. F., has now a membership of thirty-four. The officers are C. A. Faulkner, C. P.; Joseph Lehman, S. W.; W. F. Benford, J. W.; T. H. Harker, H. P.; Sol. Schmidt, Scribe; Charles Dennis, Treas.

Philipsburg Journal.—Philipsburg has had but one reliable newspaper, *The Journal*, although a futile attempt was made in July, 1881, to launch a paper called the *Laborer's Guide*. *The Journal* was established by Ellsworth & Dutcher in 1868. They were succeeded in 1869 by E. H. Ellsworth, and he in turn by D. W. P. Murphey & Co., Bender & Beck, and E. C. Bender & Co. In 1881, W. T. Bair (who has been engaged upon the paper since 1879) became the editor and publisher.

Philipsburg Militia.—The pioneer militia company of Philipsburg was a command known as the Fencibles. The organization was effected in 1827. John Matthias (an umbrella-maker and a famous mili-

tiaman) was chosen captain; William McLellan, first lieutenant; Richard Plumbé, second lieutenant; and Daniel Ayers, orderly sergeant. The company uniform was blue and white, surmounted with a woolen cap tipped with a white feather. The rank and file numbered about eighty. The periodical parades of the Fencibles were gala events in village history, and to the rising generation beamed with a lustre that awakened an almost wild enthusiasm. The second captain was Daniel Ayres; the third, Jacob Weis; the fourth and last, John Kinnear. In 1836 the company was disbanded.

During the existence of the Fencibles a company called the Philipsburg Rangers was organized by George S. Irwin. The uniform of the Rangers was strikingly picturesque. It consisted of yellow shirt and pants, with fringe of the same color. The cap was black, ornamented with a pompon. Sixty men were usually in the ranks. The captain was George S. Irwin, the first lieutenant, George Luzier. Irwin was the captain three years, or until he removed from the town, when the command fell to Vincent Holt. The next year the Rangers disbanded.

In 1855 the Philipsburg Guards were organized, about sixty strong; J. A. Ganoe was the captain, William Hudson the first lieutenant, and John D. McGirk the second lieutenant. Capt. Ganoe resigned in 1858, and was succeeded by Dr. Foster. The uniform was dark blue, with slouch hat. Dr. Foster was in command until 1861, when the outbreak of the Rebellion drawing many of the Rangers into the service, the company was disbanded. The last military company boasted by Philipsburg was Company E, Fifth Regiment, organized June 25, 1875. The captain was George C. Davidson; first lieutenant, Henry Simler; and second lieutenant, Washington Heimack. The roster bore about forty names. The armory was the old Methodist Episcopal Church building. Henry Simler succeeded as captain July 27, 1876, and was in command until Nov. 30, 1880, when the disbandment of the company was ordered. At that time there were sixty men in the ranks. J. C. Duncan was the first and J. S. Jones the second lieutenant.

Probably the first band organized in the town was the cornet band formed in 1864 as the result of the location near the village of John J. Bishop, J. W. Bishop, and James Dumbleton, who came from Pittsburgh, and, being musicians, created by their occasional performances a general desire for a regularly-organized corps. Wilkes Thomas, of Huntingdon, was engaged to supply needed instruction, and in a little while the band found matters so prosperous that a band hall was erected. The present village band was organized in 1878 by J. N. Casanova, now the president thereof, and in August, 1881, was under the leadership of Edward Bender.

Borough Incorporation.—The borough of Philipsburg was incorporated Nov. 20, 1864. The petition for the incorporation of the borough reads thus:

"The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Philipsburg, in the county of Centre, respectfully represents that the said town contains a collection of houses, collocated after a regular plan in regard to streets and lanes, and that the petitioners reside within the limits thereof, as hereafter set forth and described, and that the same contains not more than forty-five freeholders; that they are desirous that said town should be incorporated by the style and title of the borough of Philipsburg, according to the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a post on the Moshannon Creek on a line of lands between Chester Munson and the limits of the old Philipsburg, as surveyed by Hardman Philips, and running north fifty-seven degrees east seventy-seven and five-tenths perches to a post on the east side of South Fourth Street; thence by South Fourth north thirty degrees west eighty perches to a post on the south side of Presque-Isle Street; thence by Presque-Isle Street north fifty-seven degrees east thirty-two perches to a post on South Sixth Street; thence across Presque-Isle Street north thirty-three degrees west eighty-one and twenty-two-hundredths perches along North Sixth Street to a post; thence south fifty-seven degrees west one hundred and forty perches to a post on the Moshannon Creek; thence along the Moshannon Creek two hundred and ten perches to the place of beginning, and also to include Munson's addition and along Bellefonte turnpike to Atherton's Lane; thence along same north thirty-three degrees east to the northeast line of the town plot extended to lane aforesaid. The petitioners further represent that they are a majority of the freeholders residing within said limits, etc.

(Signed) "Charles R. Foster, Wesley Runk, C. Munson, L. W. Munson, T. B. Potter, Margaret Meyers, Oscar Adams, Thomas Hancock, G. F. Hoop, E. F. Lloyd, Emily H. Jones, Margaretta Dueroys, Martha A. Williams, James C. Williams, J. C. Haberlocker, Martha Ammerman, Samuel Fleck, Jesse L. Test, Mrs. Hannah Glosby, Christina Ross, D. C. Nelson, Joseph Ferguson, Jane E. Steiner, Ellen J. Nelson, James Graham, Mary M. Ganoe, and John D. McGirk."

At the August sessions, 1864, the grand jury reported favorably upon the petition, and in November, 1864, the report was confirmed by the court. The first election was ordered to be held at the public school-house on the third Friday of February, 1865. Jesse L. Test was appointed judge and John Hancock and James C. Williams inspectors of election.

Justices of the Peace.—J. L. Test, A. A. Bradin, Sept. 27, 1865; John R. Herd, March 18, 1867; David H. Parker, March 4, 1870; William Riddles, March 27, 1872; William C. McCutcheon, March 13, 1875; William Riddles, March 17, 1877; Thomas M. Crissman, William H. McCausland, July 22, 1878; Lewis Hless, Thomas M. Crissman, April 5, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. HENRY LORAINE.

As the name implies, the Loraines are of French extraction, their ancestors having been of that brave but unfortunate people, the French Huguenots. They were driven from France by the Roman Catholics, and fled to England, where some of their descendants still live. Prior to the Revolution John Loraine and his brother (name not known) came to the New World and settled on the Eastern shore of Maryland. He was a land- and slave-owner. The first he sold, the latter freed after he moved to Germantown, near Philadelphia, which was for a time his home. Soon after the settlement of Philipsburg Mr. Loraine moved there with his family and opened a general store, which was among the first in the town. He was a Democrat in his political belief, as are and have been all his descendants. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Philipsburg, and he is still remembered by the older residents as a man whose honesty and integrity were above reproach. He was born in 1753, and died in Philipsburg July 22, 1823.

Dr. Henry Loraine, son of John Loraine above named, was born near Philadelphia in 1797, and with his father came to Philipsburg, where he grew to manhood. His predilections were in favor of the medical profession, and, arrived at the proper age, he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of his brother-in-law, Dr. William B. DeWees, who was one of the professors in the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the eminent physicians of his day. We next find Mr. Loraine attending lectures in Philadelphia, going to and returning from the city on horseback, a trip he often made in after-years, and one he delighted in, as he was a fine horseman. He graduated at the University, and at once opened an office in Philipsburg, where he soon had an extensive practice. In 1837 he moved to Clearfield, where he continued in his profession until his death, which occurred on the 8th day of March, 1859. His practice extended over a large scope of country, and it is said of him that during a sickly season he rode almost night and day, getting his sleep while a fresh horse was being brought for him and in the saddle, as his horse picked his way along the mountain-paths.

In many hearts the old doctor is still held in grateful remembrance, and men still tell of his going as far and as often to see the poorest man in the mountains as the most wealthy patient on his list. He was a very poor collector, and was never known to press a claim, and after his death many thousands of dollars were found in his books in unpaid bills. On this account he made but little wealth by his profession, but by judicious investments in lands, bought when they were of but little value, he left to his heirs a valuable estate. He was a prominent politician, and

was the nominee of his party for Congressional honors, but the Republican majority in his district was too strong for him to overcome, as popular as he was.

He married Miss Maria Taylor, of Clearfield, and the union was blessed with four children, viz.: J. Oscar Loraine (also a physician), Mary Jane, Lorenzo, and Martha E. Lorenzo was appointed a cadet at West Point by Hon. Alfred Gilmore, and graduated therefrom before the war of the Rebellion. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery, and ordered to California and the far West, where he remained until the commencement of hostilities, in 1861, when he returned East, and was assigned to the Third United States Artillery, which became a part of the Army of the Potomac. On the Thursday before the first Bull Run battle he was severely wounded in a skirmish at Culp's Run. He never recovered from the effects of the wound, and did not see any more active service. For several years he was stationed at West Point as assistant professor of chemistry. This position he asked to be released from, and he then joined his regiment at the Dry Tortugas. He was afterwards for one year a professor in the University at South Bethlehem. He died in Baltimore on the 2d day of March, 1882, then holding the rank of major of First Artillery.

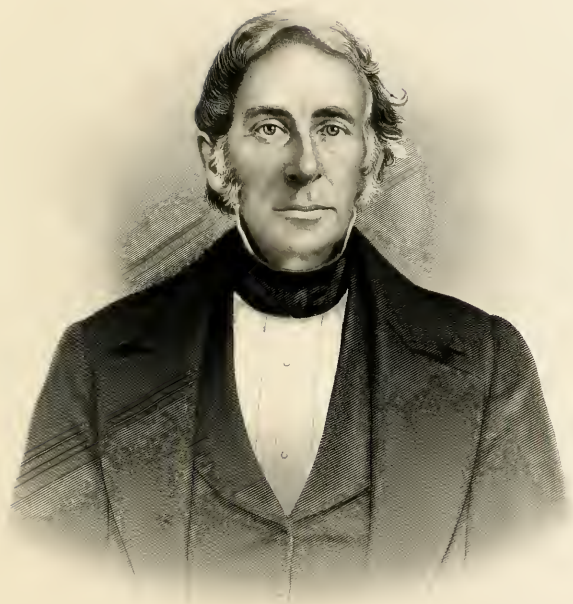
For some years prior to his death he (Lorenzo), together with Col. Lodor, U. S. A., were in charge of the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and whilst there was promoted to major First Artillery, with post at Fort Preble, to which post, on account of his health, he never reported, but remained absent on sick-leave, dying in Baltimore.

GEN. REUBEN CHARLES HALE.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch emigrated from Wales at an early period. Samuel Hale, the first of them known in this country, is mentioned as having been in Hartford, Conn., in 1637, and died in Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 9, 1693. Samuel, his son, was born in 1645, and died Nov. 18, 1711, and his son Benjamin was born July 22, 1707. Benjamin's son was named Gideon, and his grandson, Elias White Hale, was the father of Reuben Charles Hale.

Elias White Hale was born in Glastonbury, Conn., April 18, 1775. He graduated at Yale College in 1794; soon after he began the study of law with Charles Hall, at Sanbury, Pa. After completing his studies there he removed to Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., where he practiced his profession, and was esteemed one of the ablest lawyers of the section of the State in which he lived. He was married to Miss Jane Mulholland, an estimable lady, who survived him many years. He died on the 3d of February, A.D. 1832.

Reuben Charles Hale was the second son of Elias White Hale, and was born in Lewistown, Pa., on



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the 13th of October, A.D. 1812. He first began his studies under the instructions of the Rev. John Hincheson at Mifflin, Juniata Co., Pa., then spent some time at the military academy of Capt. A. Partridge, at Middletown, Conn., and afterwards two years at Yale College.

Having a preference for the profession in which his father was distinguished, he entered the law-office under the instruction of the Hon. W. W. Potter, of Bellefonte, Pa., who was prominent at the bar, and on the 27th of August, 1833, was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Centre County. He then removed to Lewistown, Mifflin Co., where he permanently settled with the view of practicing his profession. Being adapted to the business of the law, and his good habits and high character securing the confidence of the public, he succeeded in an eminent degree, and ultimately obtained, it is believed, the largest and perhaps the most lucrative practice of any lawyer at the Mifflin County bar. As an equity lawyer he had no superior in the county. His industry, promptness, and efficiency, together with extraordinary untiring energy, gave him capacity to accomplish more legal business than any two or three of his most talented competitors. In addition to his other professional duties, for some years he held the office of deputy attorney-general, now district attorney under the revised constitution, to which he was appointed by the Governor of the State. Although giving faithful attention to his large law practice, he was not entirely confined to it, but was equally prominent as a citizen, and was a leader in many of the projects for the improvement of the place in which he lived. He was eminently a public-spirited man, and was looked up to as a leader. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause; indeed, no moral or religious movement languished for want of his support. His active sympathy was freely extended to every effort which had for its object the removal of *Rum* and *Slavery*, the twin curses of the age. He was an ardent supporter of the government in its prosecution of the Mexican war, and was instrumental in sending gallant men to the distant theatre of action.

Gen. Hale was a man of Christian life and character of the Episcopal Church, and entered into all the departments of church work with his characteristic zeal and devotion. He was personally no less active than liberal in supporting the institutions of the church, and frequently appeared as a representative in Diocesan Conventions. As a friend he was most remarkable in his promptness to extend his aid and wide-extending influence, and there are those who survive him who can testify to this admirable trait in his life and character. In person he was of medium stature, of dignified demeanor, with a decided military bearing.

In politics Gen. Hale was a Democrat, and as a party man was active and influential. In the great

political struggle of 1861, just preceding the war, he was associated and sympathized with the Douglas wing of the party, and when the war began he entered heart and mind with the war Democrats in support of the government. Indeed, after the very existence of the government was in peril by the slave power, he knew no party but that of the loyal people who rallied around the old flag of the Union.

On the 12th of May, 1836, Gen. Hale was married to Miss Sarah Jane Mills, of West Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Hale, three sons, and three daughters survive him. He most affectionately loved his home and his family, was a devoted father, and was very happy in his domestic relations.

His education being partly of a military character, the martial spirit was ever manifest, and this prompted him to take an active interest in military affairs, fitting him for any position. The uniformed militia found in him a most efficient supporter. His first position of rank was that of captain of the old Lewistown Guards, to which he was commissioned by Governor Ritner Sept. 12, 1836. In a few years thereafter the famous "Brady Regiment" was organized out of the uniformed volunteer companies of Mifflin and adjacent counties, of which he was commissioned the colonel by Governor Porter, in October, 1841. His military intelligence and efficiency were so manifest in these several positions that when an appointment was to be made of major-general of the Fourteenth Military Division, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata, he received the honor and well-merited promotion. The military knowledge and spirit imparted and cultivated by Gen. Hale and the officers under his command in these counties had much to do in fitting and preparing the volunteer militia for the great struggle impending, involving the life of the nation, around whose flag many thousands of them rallied and gallantly fought through four years of bloody war, in which they triumphed in vindicating the laws and preserving to posterity the great palladium of our liberties,—the government of the Union.

Gen. Hale was gifted with too large an enterprising spirit to be content with his profession and the limited sphere of the Juniata valley. In addition to investing quite largely in lands and railroads in the West, in 1854 he, in company with the Hon. James T. Hale, of Bellefonte, his brothers, John M. Hale and Dr. E. W. Hale, Governor E. D. Morgan and George D. Morgan, of New York, and I. Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I., bought the interest of Hardman Philips in lands in Cambria, Centre, and Clearfield Counties, Pa., amounting to thirty-six thousand acres. The company composed of these men did business and operated in the name of Morgan, Hale & Co. In order to make this valuable property profitable to its owners, lying away off as it did from any railroad facilities, it was de-

terminated to construct a railroad over the Allegheny Mountains from Tyrone to Philipsburg. This road was completed as far as the latter place in the autumn of 1863. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company stocked the road, and the result of their action is that for some years the Tyrone and Clearfield road has been, as far as Philipsburg, one of the most profitable branches of the Pennsylvania Company. Gen. Hale was the president of this railroad company during the time of constructing its most difficult parts. In April, 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, to which place he soon after removed. When his term of office expired he resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia, which he continued until the war broke out in 1861. Governor Curtin, well knowing Gen. Hale's high character, his patriotic and energetic spirit, as also his military talents and experience, appointed him quartermaster-general of the State under a late act of Assembly, which had been passed at the previous session in view of the war-clouds then darkening the horizon. It was a most wise and timely enactment, for without it Pennsylvania could not have equipped and prepared her soldiers for the field. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, now of historic fame, was in all its first supplies and equipments the creation of this department, of which Gen. Hale took charge a few days after the first gun was fired upon Sumter, and when the whole State was in a blaze of patriotic excitement.

Gen. Hale soon realized the great difficulty of organizing a new department having no previous existence, while thousands of patriotic, gallant men were literally flocking to the capital of the State, clamoring in their zeal for the military supplies that were not in the country, and had yet to receive the stamp of the mill and the factory, that they might be fitted to march to the defense of the old flag. It was not possible to accomplish real impossibilities even in this great emergency, but all that patriotic ardor and business skill, backed by governmental power and influence, could do was done to meet the great demands of an occasion unprecedented in the history of the commonwealth.

The extraordinary labors and efforts, the toils, incidents, and the beneficial results to the State and the nation of Gen. Hale's two years' administration of the Quartermaster-General's Department would require a volume to record, and it may be truly said that he was as virtually a victim of the war as if he had fallen, sword in hand, in front of a division at Antietam or upon the heights of Fredericksburg.

His marvellous zeal, labors, exposures, and devotion in the discharge of his official duties at length brought on hemorrhages of the lungs, from which he died on the 2d of July, 1863, at the residence of his brother, Dr. E. W. Hale, in Reedsville, Mifflin Co., Pa., his spirit passing into the realms of peace and glory, beyond this sphere of sin and strife, while the

great culminating battle of the Rebellion was in full progress around and upon the heights of the historic field of Gettysburg. A multitude of mourning friends witnessed his burial at Lewistown on the 4th of July, 1863, and there at the place of his nativity, in the beautiful Episcopal Cemetery on the banks of the Kishacoquillas, an appropriate monument marks his last resting-place.

JOHN MILLS HALE.

Among the members of the Centre County bar we find the name of John Mills Hale. He was born in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., on the 18th day of February, A.D. 1839, and is the second son of Gen. R. C. Hale. From school age until 1853, Mr. Hale attended the common and select schools of his native town, then with his parents went to Philadelphia, where for a time he attended the private schools and the Philadelphia Academy. After this he studied under a private tutor until he was fitted for college. In 1859 he entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he graduated from the university, after which he resided in Harrisburg, and commenced the study of the law under the direction of his father. He also during this time did some work as a clerk in the Quartermaster-General's Office of the State of Pennsylvania, his father at that time holding the office. In the summer of 1863 he moved to Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., where he has since resided. He still continued the study of the law under the direction of Judge Hale and Adam Hoy, Esq. In April, 1847, Mr. Hale was admitted to the bar in Bellefonte, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Philipsburg. Soon after he was appointed a notary public by Governor Geary, who reappointed him for a second term. He was also commissioned a notary public by Governor Hartranft, and for two terms. Mr. Hale's first vote was for Stephen A. Douglas, but during the war he became convinced that the Republican party represented more than any other the progressive and patriotic element of the country, and he cast his fortunes with it, as he has ever since done. He is not and has never been an office-seeker, though he has held minor offices in his township. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and is a member of the church of that denomination in Philipsburg, and generally represents his parish in the Diocesan Convention. In June, 1878, he bought out the hardware-store of George H. Zeigler, in Philipsburg, the management and financial affairs of which he has since attended to in addition to his other business. He owns considerable real estate in Philipsburg, and takes great interest in the growth and development of the borough. He has invested in the water-works, telephone exchange, and electric light, and is a stockholder in each of these enterprises.



Jno. M. Hale



Robt. Hale

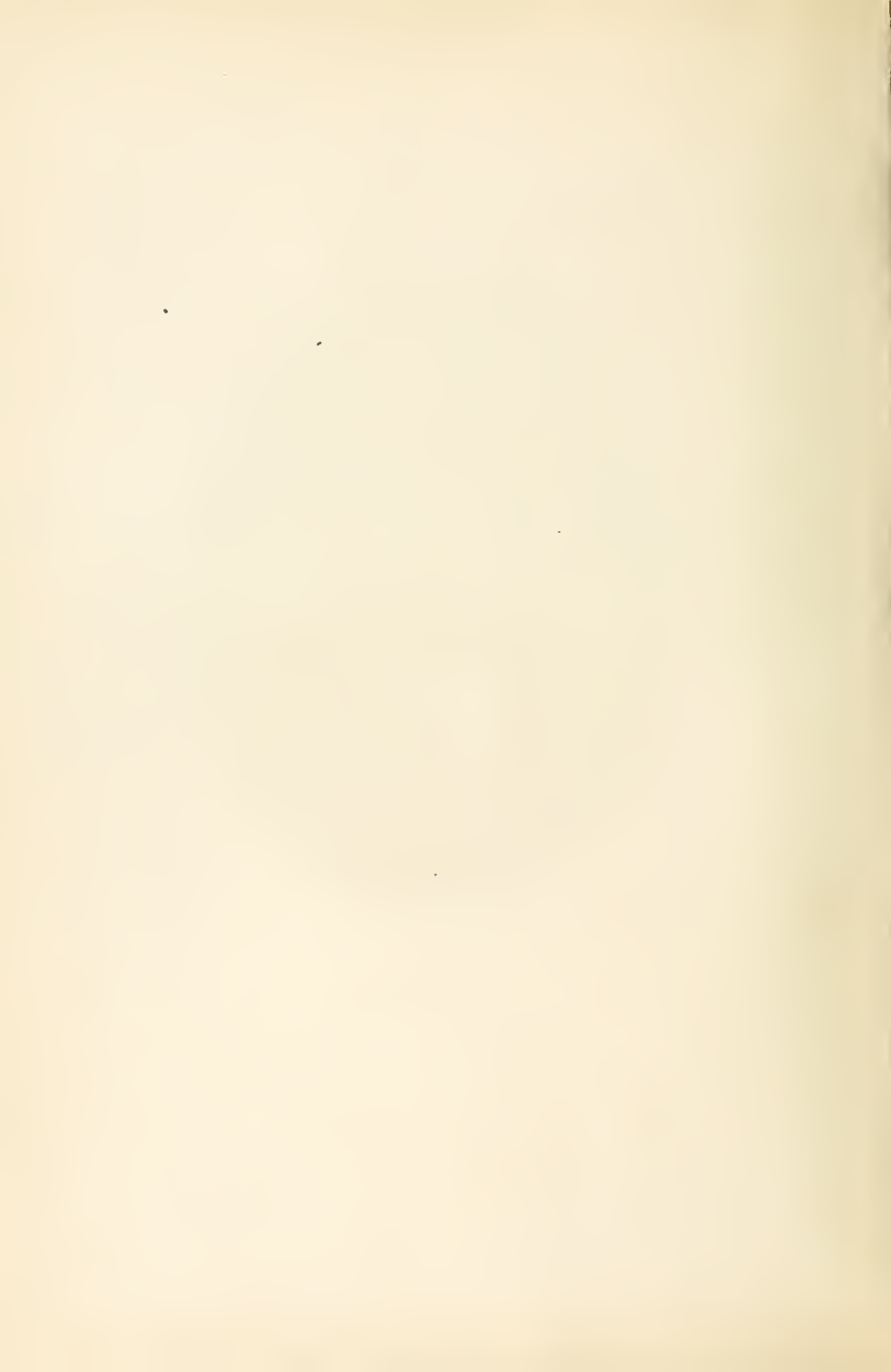




Chas Foster



D. W. Holt



HON. CHARLES R. FOSTER.

Hon. Charles R. Foster was born at Cape May, N. J., on the 30th day of June, 1822. His ancestors were from England, though the date of their coming to America is not known to us. Leroy Foster, the father of our subject, was also born in New Jersey. He was a farmer, and on the farm of his father, Charles, passed the first nine years of his life. At that age the death of both father and mother left him without a home. He was the youngest of five children, and too young to earn for himself a livelihood, and for a few years his home was with two married sisters, dividing his time between the homes of the two. As soon as old enough he started out in life for himself, with no assistance but a good constitution and a stout heart. He educated himself, and in 1838 we find him in the office of Dr. Wiley, at Cape May Court-House, studying medicine. He afterwards attended several courses of lectures, and in 1844 graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. In the class with him was Dr. Woods, who graduated the same year, and with whom he became very intimate. Dr. Woods located at Curwinsville, Clearfield Co., Pa., and through his influence Dr. Foster joined him in the spring of 1844, and for a short time they practiced together. At that time Clearfield County and a large part of Centre County was very new. Philipsburg, on the line between the two counties, was then in its infancy, and had no regular physician, the nearest one being Dr. Loraine, at Clearfield. At Philipsburg, in 1844, the young doctor established himself, and by close attention to his business and with more than ordinary success he soon had a very fine practice. The newness of the country and the want of roads and bridges made his duties very arduous. He thought nothing of going twenty-five miles to see patients, as his practice extended to Glenhope, Bald Eagle valley, and Freuchville. In going to the latter place when the streams were high, he always took hammer and nails. He would ride to the bank of the river, and, leaving his horse, would cross over on a raft of boards hastily nailed together, and would then walk several miles to see his patients. As above set forth, Dr. Loraine was then practicing at Clearfield, and between the two there sprung up a warm friendship which lasted through life. They often met in consultation, and the old and experienced doctor was ever ready to assist the young doctor at Philipsburg. Dr. Foster continued in his profession until 1856, when becoming very weary of it he gave up his practice and went into the lumber and mercantile business with E. Perks. They got out rafts of round timber which they sent to Port Deposit and other points. Their lumber trade was in connection with the mercantile business in Philipsburg, where they had a general store. Mr. Foster continued in the lumber and mercantile business with unvarying success until his death. In politics he was a Democrat, and became prominent in the political circles of his

county. In 1852 he was nominated by his party and was elected to represent his district in the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He filled the office two terms, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

In 1864, his health becoming impaired, he withdrew partially from business, with the hope of recovering his health, but grew gradually worse. In the winter of 1866 he went South, thinking to be benefited by a warm climate. It did not improve his condition any, and he returned home in the spring, and in July following went to Philadelphia to consult with eminent physicians there. He grew worse, and died in that city July 23, 1867. Dr. Foster was a man of warm and generous impulses, his genial ways and his fine conversational powers making him the favorite of every circle in which he moved. He married Miss Henrietta McGurk, daughter of James and Eleanor (Ashman) McGurk. To them was born one child,—Helen L.

Mrs. Foster's father, James McGurk, was born in Ireland, and when six years old came to America with his father, who settled at Shippensburg, Franklin Co., Pa. He settled in Philipsburg in 1820, and kept the first hotel kept in the town. In connection with the hotel he kept a general store, and was probably the first dealer in drugs and medicines in Philipsburg. The town had no physician then, and Mr. McGurk made so thorough a study of diseases and the remedies therefor that he was often consulted by the residents of the town and surrounding country, and in time he became a successful practitioner of medicine, though he never graduated at any medical or other college or school.

DAVID W. HOLT.

Prior to the Revolutionary war there came from England to this country one Thomas Holt, who settled near Carlisle, Pa. He reared a family of children, one of whom, John Holt, married a Miss Milligan, and located in Centre County, near where Milesburg now stands. He was a man of large stature, as the Holts have always been. He became a large land-owner and wealthy, and lived the life of a gentleman. He served in the patriot army during the war for independence, and rose to the rank of colonel. After the war he held the same rank in the State militia, with which he was for many years identified. His family consisted of nine children,—four sons and five daughters. The eldest of these, Thomas Holt, was born Feb. 5, 1786. He married Miss Sarah Meek, of Ferguson township, Centre Co., and in 1815 moved to Clearfield County, Pa., and on the farm which became his permanent home, and on which he died, built a cabin among the trees with which his land was then covered. The cabin in time gave way for a better and more pretentious house, and the forests to cleared fields, fences, and out-buildings. He

was a Democrat in politics, and for many years a justice of the peace. He died Jan. 31, 1868, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom Vincent B. was the oldest, and was born Aug. 21, 1810. He married Miss Nancy Wilson, of Huntingdon County, and settled in Decatur, now Morris township, in Clearfield County, where he lived until 1843, when he moved to Bradford township, Clearfield Co., on the farm which he still owns, and on which he resided until the fall of 1882, when he moved into Philipsburg, where he expects to pass the declining years of his life. He early identified himself with the Democratic party of his county, and by whom he was elected an associate judge, which position he has held five years. In early life Mr. Holt was for many years connected with the State militia, and was a major. He took a deep interest in military affairs, and was one of the best drill-masters in the militia service. There has been born to Mr. Holt twelve children, of whom David W. Holt was the second. He was born on the home-farm in Morris township on the 5th day of October, 1835, and made it his home until he had passed his majority. On the 9th day of September, 1862, he was married, in St. John's Episcopal Church in Bellefonte, to Miss Catherine Allport, who was born in Patton, Centre Co., Pa., on the 11th day of December, 1841. Mr. Holt commenced life without a dollar, his first money being earned in hewing timber, at which he was an expert. He assisted in preparing rafts for lumber-dealers, until he finally entered into a partnership with his uncle, John Holt, their business being in the same line he had previously been engaged in. They were, owing to the fall in prices, unsuccessful in their business ventures, and at its close Mr. Holt found himself no better off financially than when they commenced. After this marriage he still continued in the lumber business, his operations being mostly in Clearfield County. In 1855 he became associated with Herman Mather, of Troy, N. Y., in the lumber business. At the death of Mr. Mather, Mr. Holt bought out the Mather interest in the business and timber-lands. In 1868 he consolidated the lands with those owned by the heirs of his wife's father. In August of that year (1868) the lands were all sold, but the minerals reserved. In the summer of 1869, through the efforts of Mr. Holt, the railroad was extended from Philipsburg to the Morrisdale mines, which are on the lands formerly owned by him and the Allport heirs. They were opened and the buildings built under his supervision, and in January, 1870, he shipped from these mines the first car-load of coal shipped over the Morrisdale Branch of the railroad.

In 1875 the mines were sold to Messrs. Wigton & Dorris, soon after which he bought the mills of Jones, Allport & Co., and again became, and is still, a heavy dealer in lumber. Mr. Holt is also connected with the mercantile firm of Gray, Wolf & Co., a director and stock owner in the Philipsburg Banking Com-

pany, and interested in several mines which are now in operation. He is president of the Driving-Park Association, and Electric Light Company. He gives employment to a large number of men, whom he manages with skill and success. There are those who have lived longer in Philipsburg than Mr. Holt, but none that have done more for its advancement and general prosperity than he, and he is rightly ranked among the most successful business men of Centre and Clearfield Counties. Mrs. David W. Holt is a daughter of James and Matilda (Hunter) Allport. Her father was born in Martley, Worcester County, England, May 11, 1799, and was raised by his uncle Charles, who was a commissary-general in the English army. He went with his uncle in his campaigns, and was educated by private tutors, who were some of the time Protestants, at other times Roman Catholic. He was with his uncle in the Peninsular campaign in Spain, and with the Iron Duke in the campaign which resulted in the defeat and final overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo. The boy James was an eyewitness of the battle of Waterloo, and brought away many interesting relics of the battle-field, which are still owned and highly prized by the family. Through the influence of his uncle he was pensioned by the English government, which pension was to descend to his heirs so long as he or they remained subjects of the crown. After making America his permanent home Mr. Allport became a naturalized citizen of the United States, declaring that he would not for any pension forego his rights as a citizen of the land of his adoption. In 1816 his uncle sent him to New York as an importer of hardware, which business he followed until 1828, crossing the ocean sixteen times. Prior to 1828 the firm of Corp, Ellis & Shaw, with whom he had been doing business, failed, and he was compelled to take of them as pay for money due him large tracts of land in Clearfield County, near Philipsburg. In 1828 he came in from New York to see his lands, arriving in Philipsburg on the 7th of May, and after a short time passed in looking over the country he returned to New York. The following year he again visited his lands, and in the midst of the forests he built a cabin, and alone commenced life in the new country. In time the cabin was dispensed with, and a better home was erected. On the 29th day of November, 1831, he was married to Miss Matilda Hunter, daughter of Maj. Andrew and Mary (Evans) Hunter, who were among the early settlers of Centre County. Mr. Allport identified himself with the Democratic party, and was a sturdy advocate of its principles, and became one of its leaders in Clearfield County and the surrounding country. The first railroad speech made in Philipsburg was delivered by him when the question was first being agitated, and in favor of its construction. In the latter years of his life he lost the use of his limbs, which greatly impeded his physical but not his mental activity. It prevented him from taking the active part in public





C. Munson



J. J. Steiner

affairs which his qualifications so well fitted him to fill. The Allports trace their genealogical line back to the time of Charles the Second, and it was their ancestors who hid that monarch in the oak-tree when pursued by the minions of Cromwell. After the king ascended the throne he bestowed on the family the coat-of-arms which still distinguishes them in the mother-country. To Mr. and Mrs. Allport there were born seven children, five of whom are still living, as is Mrs. Allport. He died on the 4th day of October, A.D. 1854.

CHESTER MUNSON.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in England, and came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, and located in Windham County, Conn. At the commencement of hostilities by the British against the then weak colonies, in 1775, Mr. Munson and three of his sons took up arms in defense of their adopted country, and performed active service all through that eventful period. The father and one son, Almond, grandfather of Chester, served as privates, while the other two boys served respectively as fifer and drummer.

After the declaration of peace the soldier-boy, Almond, moved to Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he lived for many years previous to his death. He was married, however, previous to his leaving Connecticut, where his son Almond, father of Chester, was born, and came with his parents to Great Bend when he was fourteen years of age. He subsequently married Miss Polly Tarbell, of Great Bend. From this union eleven children were born, of whom Chester Munson, now of Philipsburg, was the second, he having been born June 1, 1815, at Great Bend, Pa.

As is seen by the foregoing, Mr. Munson's ancestry were of that hardy, honest, industrious class of people characteristic of New Englanders generally, inured to toil and hardship, a trait that has been transmitted from father to son down to the present generation.

During Chester's minority he was employed at farming, lumbering, and such other work as was usually performed by the pioneer boys of that day. He was also employed to some extent at millwrighting till he became quite proficient in that line of trade. He came to Centre County in 1843 or 1844, and engaged in the millwright business; also in lumbering, merchandising, and farming, in which vocations he has continued to the present time, except that of millwright, which was abandoned soon after coming to Centre County. He is still engaged in the other branches, having a farm and lumber-mill near Philipsburg, and an extensive store in the borough, conducted under the firm-name of C. Munson & Son. He has also an interest in a planing-mill in Huntingdon, Pa.

Mr. Munson married, Jan. 11, 1844, Miss Letitia McClellan, daughter of William McClellan, late of

Philipsburg. Their children have been Richard Edward, who married Miss Emma Robinson, and now a coal operator, civil engineer, and insurance agent at Philipsburg; Ellen, now deceased; Gertrude Ann, married to Lycurgus G. Lingle, now of Philipsburg, Pa.; James Hale, who married Miss Carrie Sturdevant, of Philipsburg, and is now the junior member of the mercantile firm of C. Munson & Son; and Carrie Bowman Munson, unmarried.

JACOB F. STEINER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery County, Pa., Aug. 25, 1828. His grandfather, John Steiner, emigrated to America from Württemberg (Germany) about the year 1792, and settled in Bucks County, where he resided till his death, in 1821. His father, whose name was also John Steiner, was born in Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 17, 1799, and resided there till the year 1822, when he removed to Montgomery County. Here he settled on Perkiomen Creek, near Zeiglersville, where, with his brother, he built a small flouring-mill. May 11, 1823, he married Christina Fulmer, of Bucks County, and the realities and responsibilities of life were begun in their new home.

The first mill was a small structure of stone, but enlarged and improved at different periods until it became one of the most important and extensive at that time in Montgomery County. He also constructed in connection with it an oil-mill, both of which he conducted successfully until his death. His family consisted of two children,—one daughter and the subject of this sketch. The daughter married Elias Swartley, and died about the year 1868. This left Jacob F. Steiner the only living representative of the family, his father having died Aug. 12, 1860, aged sixty-one years.

In order to be practically educated and prepared for the active duties of life, Jacob was sent by his father, when only twelve years of age, to the commercial house of Curwin Stoddart & Bro., 450-454 North Second Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Steiner was then a lad who could not speak a word of English, and was first employed by the house as an interpreter. He remained in the employ of this firm for a period of three years, during which time he learned to speak good English, and was advanced to higher positions in the establishment. For the first year he received no wages, and his father paid his board; but being very acceptable to his employers, he was subsequently liberally rewarded for one of his age.

After his return home his father sent him to school at Trappe, Montgomery Co., an academy at that time under the supervision of Professor Henry S. Rodenbaugh, where he remained a diligent student for three years, and acquired a good education. At the age of eighteen he went to Water Street, Huntingdon Co., where he engaged in the employ of his cousin, George

H. Steiner, the surviving member of the late firm of Moore & Steiner, where he remained till his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Harnish, Feb. 1, 1849, who now survives him. A few months subsequent to his marriage he came to what is now Steiner Station, near Philipsburg, where he began to carve out his career, which ultimately resulted in his prominence as one of the wide-awake citizens of the community.

He first purchased of Keller, Harnish & Huyett a tract of ninety-five acres of land, and during the same year another tract of four hundred and thirty-three acres of timber-land from the Hardman Philips estate. The original purchase was the old Valentine Flegal property, near Philipsburg, which was the first improvement made on this border of the county. The first year he built a small house and barn, and in 1850 brought in his wife and began house-keeping. Like his father, Mr. Steiner never moved after he became settled, remaining here till his death, which occurred Sept. 16, 1882. The beautiful home he left indicates the natural taste and culture of Mr. Steiner while living. His place was, and is still, known as "Hillside Home," and the locality as Steiner's Station, three-quarters of a mile from Philipsburg, on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad.

At the time he made his original purchase there was an old saw-mill on the property, which he remodeled and operated. The lumber business was his principal vocation from the time that he first entered Philipsburg and vicinity to the time of his death, he having been one of the most energetic and successful operators in lumber in this section, purchasing at different periods other and larger tracts as opportunity offered or necessity required. His farm contained one hundred and thirty-two acres of cleared land, and was considered one of the best in the vicinity of Philipsburg. The beautiful mansion in which his family still reside was built in 1867. In 1870 he purchased the Heilman & Hesser tract of timber-land, and known as the Beaver Dam Saw-Mill, and took into partnership in this transaction Messrs. Weiser & Bender, of York, Pa., and during his connection with this firm had the principal management of the property and business, and in April, 1872, sold his interest in this property to the other members of the firm.

May 21, 1872, he associated with himself in business his son, Alton G. Steiner, who on that day had attained his majority, and from that time to the death of Mr. Steiner the lumber business was carried on under the firm-name of J. F. Steiner & Son.

During the year 1872, Mr. Steiner constructed the present dam and built the mills, which are now among the best improvements on the Moshannon Creek, the capacity of the mills being twenty-five thousand feet per day. From that time to the date of his death he paid more attention to farming, leaving the management of the lumber business more to his son Alton, who at the death of his father succeeded to the entire business management of the mills and farm.

The great secret of Mr. Steiner's success in life was his exercise of proper sagacity, close application to business, and a rigid adherence to the principles of honest dealing. He was a man who had many friends, and those who knew him best loved him most. He possessed a noble and generous spirit; none ever went to him in distress and returned empty away. He was a consistent, faithful, and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He had a kindly feeling towards everybody, and his amiable disposition made him admired by all with whom he came in contact. In his death the widowed wife has lost a devoted husband, his children a loving and indulgent father, the poor a true friend, and the community one of its best citizens. He was one of the organizers of the Moshannon Bank at Philipsburg, organized in 1881, and one of its directors.

The names of his children are Alton G. Steiner, born May 21, 1851; Ida, born Dec. 22, 1852; Ella M., born July 8, 1854; Harry H., born Sept. 4, 1856; Elizabeth, born Sept. 9, 1857; Ione G., born March 9, 1859; Effie M., born May 26, 1862; Rachel H., born Nov. 24, 1865; and Fanny H., born Dec. 29, 1868, and died Jan. 20, 1873.

JOHN NUTTALL.

The subject of this sketch, one of the principal business men of Philipsburg, Pa., was born in Lancashire, England, April 9, 1817, of poor, honest, industrious, and frugal parents. His father, Thomas Nuttall, married Miss Alice Crabtree, and from this union were born six children, of whom John was the fifth. His parents both died in England, his father Jan. 3, 1820, and his mother in 1852, at the age of fifty-two years, she having outlived all her family except John and his young sister, Alice, whose death occurred subsequent to that of her mother.

When John was about eight years of age he was employed in a calico print-works at Love Clough, England, as a tier-boy, where he remained about three years, when he left the print-works and commenced work in the coal-mines at Goodshaw Hill, where he remained till he was seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a calico print-works at Love Clough, where he remained four and a half years, then again in the coal-mines for four years, then in the print-works for three and a half years, then again in the coal-mines till he was thirty-two years of age.

During this time Mr. Nuttall had become a husband, and the father of three children, with all the cares and responsibilities attendant upon the proper rearing of a family. Having learned the two occupations of miner and calico printer, he was yet toiling in the vale of poverty, and seeing nothing in his native land as an inducement to remain in it, and hearing of the golden opportunities across the ocean, he determined,



John Nuttall

like thousands of others, to seek his fortune in America.

Therefore, leaving his little family with friends, he set sail for the better land, arriving in New York May 27, 1849, where he soon found employment with Messrs. Crabtree & Wilkinson, silk handkerchief printers, on Staten Island, in whose employ he remained for a term of seven years. After working for this firm about a year he sent for his family, who arrived in the spring or early summer of 1850.

Mr. Nuttall being a practical coal-miner, as well as calico printer, became anxious to seek his fortune among the bituminous coal-fields of Pennsylvania, and removed to what is now Powelton, Centre County, in April, 1856, where he purchased of William Crabtree two hundred acres of land, the tract upon which the village of Powelton is now situated.

Previous to the purchase by Mr. Nuttall coal had been discovered and mined by Mr. Colburn. The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad had also been surveyed, and in 1862 was completed to Powelton, in which year Mr. Nuttall made the first shipment of coal ever carried over the then new road.

In the original purchase of this tract Jonathan Crabtree was a partner with Mr. Nuttall, and in 1862, Robert H. Powell, of Philadelphia, purchased of Mr. Crabtree his interest in the tract and mines. He also purchased six hundred and fifty acres of coal-lands adjoining the original two hundred acres, and Mr. Nuttall became superintendent of the whole eight hundred and fifty acres, receiving for his services a royalty on all the coal mined, and at the end of four years sold to Mr. Powell his entire interest in the Powelton mines.

Mr. Nuttall having at the same time an interest in the Decatur Coal Company, became its superintendent. He is also the owner of one-third of the Laurel Run Mines, back of Osceola.

Since his first operations in the coal trade Mr. Nuttall has been engaged in the mercantile business in connection with the mines in which he has had an interest, his present store being located in the borough of Philipsburg, and has been in operation since 1868. He is also largely interested in coal-mining at Nuttallburg, Fayette Co., W. Va.

Mr. Nuttall has been twice married, and by the first union were born unto him Elizabeth Alice, Thomas, Susannah, and Martha, the first three in England and the latter in America. Mrs. Nuttall died in 1854, and in November, 1856, he was again married, and from this union there has been born one son,—Lawrence William. His oldest son, Thomas, was drowned in the Ohio River in August, 1868.

Of his other children, Elizabeth Alice married George McGaffy, now a partner with Mr. Nuttall in the Philipsburg store; Susannah married John Todd, a mine superintendent, now residing in the borough of Philipsburg; Martha married Jackson

Taylor, who, with Mr. Nuttall's son, Lawrence William, is now operating a mine-store and superintending the Nuttallburg mines, in Fayette County, W. Va.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

First Surveys and Settlers.—Potter township, erected in 1774, embraced all of Penn's valley, and therefore its early history is inseparably connected with the general history, to which reference is made. As therein stated, the manor of Nottingham was the first survey made within its present bounds, 23d and 24th of September, 1766. From the manor east, leaving an interval of two hundred and eighteen perches, Samuel Maclay surveyed, Sept. 26, 1766, the John Croyle, then the Thomas McKean and the William McKee. Along Sinking Creek, commencing at the west line of the old Squire Barber place, he surveyed another Thomas McKean; next west, John King and a William McCormick, west of John King; then, running on west, the George Latimer, George Thompson, and Godfrey Twells. In October, 1766, the John Smith, south of George Latimer, and William McCormick, was surveyed, and the William Nesbit, called the Long Meadows, including Sinking Creek. The greater part of these surveys Gen. Potter afterwards owned. The best land in George's valley was taken up by Capt. Callender in 1767, surveyed in 1768, commencing with the Francis Silver application, late David Gilliland's place, and running three miles north sixty-seven east. North of the manor what were known as the Wistar lands, a batch of applications in the names of Joseph Knight, Peter Smith, John George Sanff, and John Cumming, were surveyed in June, 1774. The Janet Sharron, on which Centre Hall is now located, was surveyed in June, 1774, and patented to William Maclay, and remained in his family until Mr. Lyon sold to Mr. Hoffer. The Old Fort farm and Dr. W. I. Wilson farm, north of it and lying between the manor and John Croyle of 1766, were taken up by Gen. Potter in 1772 and 1773. East of Janet Sharon, Centre Hall, lay the David Harris warrant of 27th of July, 1774, and James Potter of 5th of January, 1773, the inferences of which produced long litigation between Capt. Harris and Gen. Potter and his heirs. North of all these, all along Nittany Mountain, the land was appropriated by warrant of 1793, except the Moses Felmly warrant of Oct. 12, 1811, and the James Moore, north of it, in 1811, also embracing the present turnpike across Nittany. The James Potter, on top of the mountain, now farm of Mr. Hoffer, was taken up by Judge Potter in 1793. Between the Old Fort and Centre Hill the Wistars had a batch of surveys made in 1774 on warrants of Jan. 22, 1773, George Bakeoven, John

Michael Clingman, John Kline, and Peter Smith, running from Earleystown eastward.

According to George McCormick's testimony, referred to in the general history, John Wilcot was the first settler of the present township of Potter, at Earleystown, in 1772. Earleystown was on the northern portion of the George Bakeoven, in dispute, however, as it was claimed that Bakeoven did not run that far north. McCormick speaks of Potter, McGrew, J. McMillan, and Hubler as in before him. Capt. Potter, however, only moved his family up in 1774. Hubler was no doubt in what is now Haines township, McCormick in Gregg, McMillan somewhere near the old Barber place. Joseph McGrew took out a warrant Jan. 27, 1773, for the place where the Red Mill now is, adjoining William Nesbit and John Smith, owned by Capt. Potter, and built his mill. He did not return after the war, but June 7, 1783, sold to William Lamb. Lamb sold to Thomas Gordon, Feb. 28, 1790. Gen. Potter sold to William Lamb, Nov. 20, 1787, one hundred and twenty-eight acres off of the William Nesbit and John Smith tracts. This was included in the sale of Lamb to Gordon, the mill-tract being one hundred and seventy-five acres. Thomas Gordon moved to Washington County, and, Nov. 22, 1796, sold to Thomas Spencer; Spencer sold to Tye, July 20, 1803, and Tye to Jacob Keller. An old log mill stood there when Keller purchased, and another old mill is said to have stood where the dam now is. Keller tore down the old mill and built a larger one, and in 1824, Christian Keller erected the present structure.

GEN. JAMES POTTER.—A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., of Harrisburg, the best living authority upon the lineage of the Scotch-Irish of Midland, Pa., says that John Potter and wife, the parents of Gen. Potter, came to America with John Hamilton and Isabella Potter Hamilton (sister of John Potter) in 1741 "aboard the good ship 'Dunnegall,'" landing at New Castle, Del., in September of that year. Mrs. Hamilton died at New Castle, leaving one child, Catherine, who married James Chambers, afterwards Col. James Chambers, famous in history as the commander of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Continental Line.

John Potter removed west of the river as early as 1746, and settled in what was afterwards Antrim township (Franklin County), near Greencastle. Upon the erection of Cumberland County, in 1750, he was commissioned its first sheriff Oct. 6, 1750, and was also sheriff in 1754 and 1755. The date of his death is unknown. That of his wife occurred at Gen. Potter's, on Middle Creek (Snyder County), some time after the runaway of 1778.

John Potter left the following children; it is impossible now to give them in order of age, but it was probably as follows: Thomas, killed by the Indians in April, 1758; Samuel Potter, who married Susanna Poe.

Samuel's son (1) John lived and died in Mercer County. (2) Thomas lived and died in Westmoreland County; he was county surveyor of that county. (3) Anne married Robert Brown, father of Dr. S. P. Brown. (4) Martha married William Hill, father of State Senator Hill, of that county. Catherine married Capt. James Carnahau, of Eighth Pennsylvania (1776), father of Dr. James Carnahan, president of Princeton College 1823-54; after Capt. Carnahan was drowned she married Matthew McClanahan, father of William P. McClanahan, late ex-associate judge of Westmoreland County.

Catherine, daughter of Sheriff John Potter, married James Carothers, and they removed to Westmoreland County at a very early date. J. V. Thompson, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank, Uniontown, Fayette Co., is a grandson of Catherine's son Samuel.

Hannah married John McMillan, and removed to Westmoreland County at an early day. After McMillan's death she married Thomas Robinson, leaving descendants. Gen. Potter in his will names two other sisters in making bequests: "unto James Young, son of my sister Anne Young, and John Jordan, son of my sister Isabella Jordan." He also mentions "John Latimer, son of my sister Margaret Latimer, and James Potter Beard, son of my sister Mary Beard."

Gen. James Potter, according to Mr. Hamilton, was born on the bank of the river Foyle, Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729, and was twelve years old when his father landed at New Castle. Feb. 17, 1756, he was commissioned ensign in a company of which his father was captain, in Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong's battalion, and served as such in Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning Sept. 7, 1756, and was wounded in the attack. Oct. 23, 1757, he was commissioned lieutenant of the Second Battalion, and promoted captain Feb. 17, 1759, and Oct. 2, 1764, was commandant of three companies on the northern frontiers. He was in command of a company July 27, 1764, which pursued the Indians who had killed a schoolmaster named Brown and his ten scholars, near where Greencastle now stands.

Capt. Potter removed to Sunbury soon after the purchase of 1768, and was, March 24, 1772, appointed one of the justices of Northumberland County at its organization, and was one of the commissioners appointed to run its lines. Soon afterwards he settled upon and improved the John Potter warrantee tract, about one mile above New Columbia, in Union County, where he resided until the spring of 1774, when he removed to Penn's valley.

According to the statement of Hero Wade, his army servant, who died in 1842, Capt. Potter made his first improvement at the spring a little north of where the "Old Fort Hotel" now stands on the turnpike in Potter township, where he built a log house, which was fortified in 1777, and known as the Upper Fort in Penn's valley.

On the 24th of January, 1776, he was elected colonel

of the Upper Battalion, and in July a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was in command of a battalion of Northumberland County militia at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, and on the 5th of April, 1777, was appointed third brigadier-general of the militia of the State, and in command of his brigade at Brandywine and Germantown, and served with great ability upon the outposts of Gen. Washington's army while encamped at Valley Forge, and by particular request of the State Council remained in the field during that winter. He obtained leave of absence on the 9th of January, 1778, on account of his wife's illness. During the summer of 1778 he was in Penn's valley assisting and repelling inroads of the Indians. He remained in Penn's valley as late as July, 1779, when he retired with the rest of the inhabitants, and took his family to Middle Creek, in Snyder County.

Nov. 16, 1780, when he became a member of the State Council, he still resided in Middle Creek. On the 14th of November, 1781, he was elected vice-president of the State, and May 23, 1782, was unanimously elected major-general. In 1784 he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, taking his seat July 7, 1784. Meanwhile he had resumed his residence on his farm above New Columbia, in Union County (now). In a letter dated White Deer, April 26, 1785, he says, "I have just come home from Philadelphia, and will have to return, which will prevent my visiting Penn's valley at this time." He was appointed this year one of the deputy surveyors of the "Old Purchase."

In 1786 and 1787 he was largely interested with Hon. Timothy Pickering in lands in the purchase of 1784, and in 1788 turned his attention to improvements in Penn's valley, erecting the first house at Potter's Bank and the mills there.

He was injured, as stated, in raising a barn on what was lately Foster's farm, east of the Old Fort, some time in the fall of 1789; went to Franklin County for the benefit of Dr. McClelland's advice, and died there in the latter part of 1789.

His first wife was Elizabeth Cathcart, who died in Franklin County (then Cumberland), near Greencastle, leaving two children,—John, who died at Middle Creek, aged about eighteen years, and Elizabeth C., who married Hon. James Poe, of Franklin County. Mrs. Poe died Sept. 11, 1819, and Hon. James Poe in Antrim township, Franklin Co., June 21, 1822. Only one of their children came to Penn's valley,—Susan M., wife of Samuel Van Tries, Esq., who died in Bellefonte, Dec. 10, 1882, aged seventy-seven years.

Gen. Potter's second wife was Mary, widow of — Chambers, daughter of James and Mary Patterson, of Fermenagh township, now Juniata County. She was a sister of Capt. William Patterson. The second Mrs. Potter died in 1791 or 1792, in Penn's valley, and is buried in the old Standford or Cedar Creek graveyard, near Linden Hall.

Their children were Judge James Potter, born July 4, 1767; Martha, born on the Conococheague, April 10, 1769, married to Hon. Andrew Gregg; Mary, married to George Riddles, a merchant of Middletown. After his death she married William McClelland. Her daughter Mary H. (by George Riddles) married W. H. Patterson; her daughter Eliza married Dr. Joseph B. Ard, of Lewistown, whose heirs owned the old Potter place, in White Deer, Union Co. Margaret, the youngest daughter of Gen. Potter, married Edward Crouch, of Dauphin County. Her grandson, Gen. Thomas J. Jordan, was a colonel of cavalry during the war of the Rebellion, and is now Indian agent among the Nez Perces.

Gen. Potter was a stout, broad-shouldered, plucky, active man, five feet nine inches in height, of dark complexion. He had a hopeful disposition, which no troubles could conquer. In a letter dated May 28, 1781, he says, "Look where you will, our unfortunate country is disturbed; but the time will come when we shall get rid of all these troubles." He was one who had no advantages of education, but his judgment and energy overcame that want.

John McConnel bought the William Rankin warrant tract of Gen. Potter as early as May 15, 1777. At his death he left a widow, Elizabeth, and children, —John, Elizabeth (married to Dr. John Andrews), Catharine (married to William Smith), Mary (married to John Love), Ann, Jesse, and Sarah. David Love bought the property April 24, 1802.

Presbyterian Churches.—The first settlers of Penn's valley were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Mr. Fithian, in his journal (1775), upon information of Gen. Potter, records the fact that at that date there were only twenty-eight families in the valley, of whom twenty-two were subscribers to the fund to pay supplies. These scattered Presbyterians were, as Dr. Gibson says, "as sheep without a shepherd," and voluntarily united in congregations without any formal organization. The aged and godly men would first call the people together in social meetings for prayer and praise, and out of these meetings sprang the larger gatherings and churches. In this state the first supplies and ministers found them, and without at all disturbing their voluntary organizations, proceeded to preach the Word and administer the ordinances to them.

They brought with them their Bibles, Confession of Faith, and psalm-book in Rouse's version, and their love of the church of their fathers; and usually elders ordained elsewhere were in the company of the emigrants; to these the people paid reverence and gathered about for social worship, and to that extent the remarks of Dr. Gibson about the informality of church organization are to be qualified.

Rev. William Linn, of Lurgan township, afterwards of Big Spring Church (Newville now), was the first supply who ever penetrated Penn's valley. The history of the organization of the earlier churches is

unrecorded and now lost. It may be stated briefly that the country generally was abandoned up to about 1784 or 1785, when settlers resumed their occupation in the valley, and a flood of additional settlers poured in. On the 15th of April, 1789, when Rev. James Martin, the first settled pastor in Centre County, was called, there were in existence the East and West Penn's valley and Half-Moon congregations or churches. The East Penn's Valley Church was a log building on the Musser farm, east of Penn Hall. That known as the West Penn's Valley Church was intended to be near the head of Cedar Creek, near the line of Harris and Potter townships.

Gen. James Potter gave two acres, for church and burial purposes, of the Catharine Potter warrantee, near Linden Hall, to the Cedar Creek Church. The logs were hewn and hauled, but a dispute arising about the location, the church was never roofed, and the logs were used in the erection of a house near by. In the graveyard some of the Potter family—Kings and Jacks,—were the earliest entombed, and it only remains to indicate the site of the proposed church.

In Half-Moon, Presbyterian services were held at the house of Abraham Elder, and in Brush valley, near where Rebersburg now stands.

The Huntingdon Presbytery was organized at Rev. James Martin's Church, in Penn's valley, on the 14th of April, 1795. It was constituted with prayer by Rev. John Hoge after he had preached from John i. 12, and he was elected the first moderator. John Watson and George McCormick were of the first elders of Mr. Martin's church. Mr. Martin died on the 20th of June, 1795. Meanwhile, April 4, 1794, Rev. David Wiley had been ordained and installed pastor of Cedar Creek and Spring Creek Churches, the latter perhaps better known as Slab Cabin, and as such appears on the minutes of 1795.

David Vandyke was Mr. Wiley's ruling elder at the first meeting of Presbytery in 1795, and Robert McKim and William Rankin were among the early elders. The names of some of the members of Mr. Wiley's congregation as early as April, 1794, are Hon. Andrew Gregg, David McKim, Samuel Wilson, Peter Wilson, M. Long, James Graham, Samuel Graham, Thomas Sankey, James Potter, John Reynolds, William Reynolds, John Mayberry, James Cook, David Cook, William Pastorius, George Robinson, John Barber, Esq., Henry Thompson, James Wilson, John Pedan.

Of Slab Cabin the early elders were David Whitehill, Esq., Thomas Ferguson, George McCormick, and David Barr. A site for a church and burial-ground was given at Slab Cabin by David Whitehill, Esq., and Cedar Creek became extinct, its eastward members withdrawing to Sinking Creek, which was organized before 1797, as Mr. Wiley obtained a release from that part of his congregation as early as Oct. 4, 1797.

April 11, 1798, Mr. Wiley resigned the pastoral charge of Sinking Creek, and the congregation was

declared vacant, and with East Penn's Valley Church seems to have remained vacant until Mr. Stuart's call. On the 12th of June, 1799, Mr. Wiley was released from the congregation at Spring Creek. Mr. Wiley continued a member of the Presbytery, supplying vacancies until April, 1801, when he removed to Georgetown, D. C., where he was engaged in teaching for years afterwards.

Shortly after Mr. Wiley's removal Rev. William Stuart visited the congregation of East Penn's valley, Sinking Creek, and Spring Creek, and received a call to become their pastor. He was installed Oct. 6, 1801. In April, 1804, he gave up the charge of the East Penn's valley congregation. By this time it had probably become decimated by the death of the older members and the removal of the younger to the West before the steady advance of the German element from the east end of the valley. At all events the church became extinct about 1810, and the building and lot passed over to the Lutheran and Reformed people.

Among the members of Mr. Stuart's congregation from 1803 to 1810 were James McClintock, Samuel Speer, David Beer, David Love, John McClintock, Andrew Smith, Jeremiah Sankey, Joseph Allen, Robert McKim, Jr., Samuel Shiver, Mary McMullan, George Welch, Mary Cottle, George Eaken, John Barber, Esq., George Woods, William Reynolds, William Kean, James Alexander, Andrew Hanna, James Duncan, James Boal, Robert McCormick, Mary Cooke, Jesse Tanger, James Cooke, George Padget, Aaron Hardin, Robert Carson, Mr. McElhenny, Adam Potter,—a very imperfect list, but taken from an old duplicate of stipends due.

Mr. Stuart continued pastor of Sinking and Spring Creek Churches until the spring of 1834, when he was disabled by the fracture of a limb (caused by the kick of a horse) in returning from preaching on Sabbath. He resided during the remainder of his life within the bounds of the congregation, and died March 30, 1848, aged eighty-nine, and is buried in the graveyard of Sinking Creek Church.

The Rev. David McKinney succeeded Mr. Stuart in 1834, and served until May, 1841, when he accepted a call to Hollidaysburg. In 1842, Rev. William Adams was installed pastor, remaining until June, 1845, when, on account of declining health, he resigned and removed to Baltimore. In the spring of 1846 calls were made for Rev. Robert Hamill, and he was installed in June of that year. The present elders are Joshua Potter, Joseph Carson, and William Goodhart.

In 1805 the land for a church and burial purposes were purchased at Centre Hill of Alexander Johnston. In 1845 an additional plot of ground was purchased of John Spangler, and the present church edifice erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars.

Sinking Creek Sabbath-school was organized in

1820, with William Rankin as superintendent. The first Sabbath-school in the valley was organized at Earleytown a short time previous, with Jacob Singer as superintendent.

The church on Slab Cabin (Spring Creek) was burned in 1846, and no church rebuilt for more than a year, as the question of location again arose, the people of Boalsburg contending for its location there. This difficulty was settled by an agreement to build churches at both places. The one at Slab Cabin was built, but no progress was made with the one at Boalsburg. The people gradually reunited at the former location, which of late years has been abandoned for the one at Lemont.

Early Settlers.—Robert McKim was an Irishman, who came into the valley in 1777. He lived at the foot of the mountain, about one mile west of Potter's Mills. He was among the first elders of the Presbyterian Church in the valley, and was precentor, and was succeeded as such by his son David. Robert McKim's granddaughter, Mrs. Alexander (daughter of Robert McKim, Jr.), is the mother of Mrs. Gen. Hylier, of Washington, D. C.

William King, who was a settler in Potter as early as 1778, and lived a mile or so southeastward of Linden Hall, died in 1811. His children were John H. (then deceased), Marinus, William, Jacob King, and Catherine Lamb. He was a man of wealth, and owned slaves.

The First Methodist Church in Potter Township.—Robert Pennington, who came from Maryland, and Henry Benn, Jr., were the pioneers of Methodism in Penn's valley. They settled as tenants of Capt. James Poe on the William McCormick, etc., warrantees, just west of the Manor (now the Samuel Vantries, etc., farms, a little east of Linden Hall, in Harris and Potter townships), as early as the year 1786, Henry Benn (in 1787), and soon formed a class, and Robert Pennington's dwelling became a station on the circuit. The first Methodist Church in Penn's valley was built on Henry Pennington's place, a few rods east of Centre Hall, near the Brush valley road, in 1814. Ebenezer Doolittle preached the first sermon in that church from the text, Prov. ix. 1: "Wisdom hath builded her house. She hath hewn out her seven pillars."

The church has disappeared, and an overgrown graveyard only, with the foundation of the church, mark its site. A few graves are marked. Robert Pennington died April 22, 1826, aged seventy-two years; Rev. John Pennington, son of Henry, died Jan. 22, 1830, aged twenty-nine; Robert Pennington died Feb. 3, 1854, aged fifty-five; Henry Pennington died March 26, 1838, aged sixty-three; Margaret, wife of Henry, died Jan. 5, 1853, aged seventy-seven; Rebecca, wife of Robert, died Oct. 17, 1824, aged sixty-eight.

Robert Pennington (the elder) had but one son, —Henry. The latter married Margaret Potter.

The Centre Hall Methodist Church, the outgrowth of the old Pennington congregation, was erected about 1875, and cost three thousand five hundred dollars. The trustees are J. A. Reesman, Andrew Gregg, Frank Herlacher. The pastor is the Rev. J. B. Akers. The congregation numbers about twenty-five members.

The Methodist congregation at Sprucetown was organized about 1830, and held their first meetings in an old house on the Sankey farm. Their first house of worship was erected in 1840. The building committee were George Michael, Daniel Livingston, John Toner, and James Sankey. The Rev. Haughwaut presided at the dedication. The earlier preachers were those who presided over the other congregations in that circuit.

In 1872 the old church was torn down and the present edifice erected.

Notices of Settlers Subsequent to the Revolution.—William Kerr, a school-teacher and surveyor, came to Penn's valley in 1789. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated at first to Carlisle, Pa. He was the first clerk of the county, commissioner from 1800–9, and was deputy-surveyor of the county from 1809–21. He was county commissioner in 1828. In 1804 was appointed justice of the peace. He married Mary Johnston, a daughter of Alexander Johnston, who came up from New Jersey, and settled in Potter township as early as 1789, living on the Neff place.

William Kerr died April 28, 1841. Of his children, Margaret married John Forster, William married Margaret A. Alexander, Nancy married Joseph A. Gilliland, Catherine married John H. Rankin, Alexander married Mary A. Love, Oliver married Eliza Davis, Mary married John Love, and Elizabeth married Adam Rankin. William Kerr, Jr., resides on his father's place, in Potter township, and Alexander Kerr, Esq., adjoining him. The latter was also a deputy-surveyor.

Christopher Henney served in Capt. John Clark's company of militia in 1776, and on the frontiers. He bought of John Nelley part of the John Smith warrant, and located on the place now owned by William Kerr. He removed with his family to the West in 1811 or 1812. His son John remained in the valley, and followed blacksmithing. His grandson, David, follows the same pursuit at Potter's Mills.

Jeremiah and Thomas Sankey bought, March 19, 1801, part of the John McConnel tract, one hundred acres, for one hundred and twenty-five pounds. They came from York County. Henry P. Sankey, a grandson of Jeremiah, still lives on it.

The Widow Van Horne lived where the stone mill on Sinking Creek now is. She had two sons, Espy and Joseph. Espy Vanhorne was a lawyer of considerable distinction, and was a member of Congress from the Lycoming District. Polly Van Horne married David Love. Jonathan Kearsley, who was quite a classical scholar, taught at the Long Bridge on

Sinking Creek. He was appointed an officer in the army, and lost a leg in the war of 1812, and afterwards United States marshal at Detroit, Mich. His wife was a Valentine. He had among his pupils W. W. Potter, Esq., and Espy Van Horne. Joseph Van Horne studied medicine with Dr. Wilson, and removed to Venango County. Mrs. Jane Van Horne died March 2, 1824, aged sixty-seven years. John McClean, a Revolutionary soldier, lived near Potter's Bank, and died there in 1827. He was a soldier in the Third New York Regiment, and came to Centre County after the war and followed shoemaking.

William Pastorius came up from Germantown in 1794-95, and lived between Centre Hill and the turnpike. John Roll, who lived where Jacob Meyer now does, went to Clarion County, where he died. William Monks, who had been with Gen. Potter as a hostler during his campaign, after the murder committed by his son moved to Clarion County. Jacob Earley, son of William Earley, Esq., removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he became eminent as a physician.

Joseph Gilliland was born in Chester County, near Downingtown, Nov. 4, 1770, and married to Elizabeth Cowden, May 1, 1794. He was a cooper by trade, and removed from Chester County to White Deer township (now Union County) in 1796, and in 1805 to Centre County. He kept hotel a while at Spring Mills, but spent most of his life on the farm in George's valley. James Gilliland, Esq., in a letter states,—

"My father and my mother both having had Scotch-Irish Presbyterian training, adhered to it strictly in the training of their children. The child as soon as it could lispen was taught the Mothers' Catechism, Apostles' Creed, and talked to about God and the Saviour; and, as soon as he could read, was required to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism, and every Sabbath evening a part of the religious exercises was to answer the questions. I do not think that as long as I remained at home a Sabbath ever passed without having this attended to."

He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and elected elder of the Sinking Creek Church in 1815, and quite prominent in politics, and was elected county commissioner in 1823.

He died on the 19th day of December, 1840, aged seventy years. His children were David, William S., Adams, Robert, Mrs. Jane Sankey, James, Samuel, and John. His wife (Mrs. Catherine Gilliland) died July 18, 1850, aged sixty-one. James Gilliland, Esq., was prothonotary from 1831-1836, and Samuel was member of the House in 1857. John resides at Sandy Lick, Clearfield Co. David Gilliland died Oct. 21, 1880, aged seventy-one years.

Levi Murray, whose ancestors were from Ireland, came from Bucks County, and erected a tannery at New Berlin, now Union County. In 1801 he settled

upon the top of Nittany Mountain, where he built a tannery and dug vats (Peter Hoffer's place). His family consisted of five sons and five daughters. William, one of his sons, served under Perry, and helped gain the memorable victory upon Lake Erie.

Jacob Keller, born Feb. 15, 1753, came to Potter township in 1806, from Bethel township, Dauphin Co., and purchased the Red Mill property. His sons were Jacob, John, Christian, Philip, and Peter, who married a daughter of George Minnich, and died in 1840; Christian married Catherine, daughter of Christopher Henney; Christian died Aug. 12, 1831, and left a large family, among them Christian Keller, of Philadelphia; William, who died while county commissioner; John H., who lives on the farm traded by the Potters for the Red Mill property in 1828; Elizabeth, widow of Amos Alexander; Catherine, wife of John Boozer, at Centre Hall; Lydia, married to Peter Hoffer; Rebecca, wife of Watson Pennington, now residing in Illinois; Sarah, to Isaac Pennington.

In connection with the present homestead of the Kellers, a slight incident which occurred in the life of Christian may be of some interest. When yet a young man, in 1806, he, accompanied by some companions, among them Catharine Henney, his future wife, proceeded to the house of Conrad Dillman to have a tooth extracted. Dillman at that time lived upon the present Keller farm, and was known for miles around for his dexterity in the use of the forceps. After the completion of their errand the party returned home, intending to proceed by the way of the Old Fort and inspect it, as none of them had ever looked upon that historic spot. Upon reaching a slight elevation of ground a short distance from Dillman's, Christian looked back, and, turning to Catharine, pointed at Dillman's place, remarking, "If you and I had that place it would be all I should wish for." She smiled, but said nothing. Twenty-five years after that (his wish was accomplished in the mean time) he related the circumstance. Jacob Keller was a soldier in the militia during the Revolutionary war. His discharge, dated Nov. 2, 1777, at Lebanon, after two months' service, is still in the possession of the family; it is signed by Daniel Oldenbruch, captain.

William McMinn, Esq., who died in Potter township Jan. 5, 1873, at the advanced age of ninety-two, came from Tuscarora valley. He married a daughter of the elder John McCalmont. He was a teacher at Long Bridge school-house and a practical surveyor. In religion he was a Seceder; in politics, an Anti-Mason and Whig, very self-willed and tenacious of his opinions, which he never changed, opposing the Democratic party until his death.

John Barber, one of the first associate judges of the county, was a native of Scotland. He lived about midway between Spring Mills and Centre Hill. By his first wife he had three children,—James, married

to Miss Huston; Sarah, to William Johnston; and Jane, to Thomas Huston. His second wife was a Mrs. Robinson, mother of John and William, who lived at Bloomsburg; Ario Pardee's wife was a daughter of William Robinson. Judge Barber had three children by his second wife,—Maria, who married Thomas Hutchinson, Andrew, and David. David Barber, brother of the judge, kept a tavern after the war of 1812 in Penn's valley, at the foot of Nittany Mountain, on the old road to Bellefonte.

Joseph Davis came up from New Jersey among the first settlers after the war. He had been in the Revolution, and was related by marriage to the Johnstons. He had two sons, Joseph and Cornelius. Polly married James Eakins, who died in Haines township. Mrs. Eakins moved to Doylestown, Ohio. Her oldest daughter married Samuel Blair, and Mrs. Alexander Rankin, of Bellefonte, is his daughter.

William Irvin (brother of John and Guyan) came from Ireland, owned land, and died on the Irvin farm, between Earleystown and the mountain, Jan. 25, 1831, aged sixty-six years. His wife, Margaret, died May 24, 1857, aged seventy-nine years. His sons, John, William, and Alexander, became prominent men in Clearfield County. Alexander was member from Clearfield and senator, member of Congress, and marshal for the Western District. John also represented Clearfield and Centre in the Legislature (1831). William Irvin, Jr., was a successful business man; died, leaving a large estate. His son Edward was a colonel in the war of 1861.

Moses Felemslee had a place at the foot of Nittany, adjoining Centre Hall, and had a distillery. When the turnpike was opened, in 1823, he opened a tavern. One of his daughters married Thomas Cunningham, who was a blacksmith for a long time at Bellefonte. A son, Jacob Felemslee, was a United Brethren preacher.

Andrew Hunter, a Revolutionary soldier, who was with Washington at Valley Forge, settled at Potter's Old Fort, and followed farming. He had six sons,—William, John, Andrew, Robert, James, and Craig. The latter died in Indiana County. Andrew and John died in Centre County. Robert is still living near Fillmore, Centre Co., now in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Uriah Slack came to Penn's valley in 1817 from Newark, Del., and settled near Potter's Mills, and died March 13, 1881, at the age of eighty-seven years, four months, two days.

John Dauberman, who was a quite early settler in the valley, lived midway between Centre Hill and Spring Mills, a native German, and a man of the highest character. He was an Albright, and his barn was where their religious services were held. His son John, Jr., owned a farm near Centre Hall.

Valentine Stover was a soldier in the Revolution, in Capt. Jones' company of militia in August, 1776, from Lancaster County, in company with John F.

Ream. After his emigration to Penn's valley he resided until 1814 at the end of Egg Hill, now occupied by Joseph Gilliland. Valentine Stover died near Pine Grove Mills, and left a son Jacob.

Emanuel's Church.—As early as 1797, William Earley, Esq., deeded the land upon which the present church is built in "the Loop" to Conrad Dillman and Christopher Henney in trust, for the use of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches. In 1810 a small log church was constructed, and the Reformed congregation formally organized by Rev. Henry Rossman in 1812. In the year 1837 a new church was erected, the building committee consisting of John Durst, Jonas From, John Neff, and John Stover. In 1879 a spire and bell were added. Rev. S. M. Roeder is the present pastor in charge of the Reformed congregation, and its elders are David Henney and J. K. Runkle; of the Lutheran, Michael Ulrich and Jonathan Royer; of the Sabbath-school, Adam Martz and William Ishler are superintendents.

St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The above body was organized at Centre Hall Jan. 18, 1854, at the house of Frederick Stover, and arrangements made to hold services of worship in the Reformed Church until a sufficient time had elapsed to enable them to secure or build a house of their own. A purchase was made of a plot of ground of Samuel Youtz, and on the 27th of July, 1862, the cornerstone was laid with imposing ceremonies, conducted by Rev. W. S. Parr, assisted by Revs. D. Mosser and L. K. Secrist. The committee was composed of Peter Durst, Joseph Dasher, William Emerick, and William Wolf. The first two named were the elders of the church, and latter two deacons.

The first meeting for worship was held in the lecture-room of the new building Jan. 25, 1863. The following month the edifice was completed, and dedicated on the 21st by Rev. W. S. Parr, assisted by J. G. Anspach and D. Sell. The cost of the building was four thousand dollars. In 1874 it became apparent that the church building was becoming unsafe by reason of the settling of the foundation.

Not being deemed advisable to repair, it was concluded to sell the old lot and buy a new one. Accordingly, William Wolf and Michael Derstine were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. A lot was purchased of the Penn's Valley Company, and on May 16, 1875, the corner-stone of the new church was laid, the ceremonies being conducted by the Revs. W. H. Lilly and J. K. Miller, the latter having been a former pastor of the congregation. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Prof. E. J. Wolf, D.D., Nov. 14, 1875. The cost of the church building was about six thousand dollars.

The present pastor is the Rev. W. E. Fischer, who has officiated since September, 1875. The members number about one hundred. The Sabbath-school has an average attendance of eighty scholars. The pastor is superintendent, assisted by Michael Derstine.

The Trinity Reformed Church at Centre Hall was organized Dec. 11, 1853, by the Rev. P. S. Fisher, with the following-named members: Christian Hoffer, George Hoffer, Peter Hoffer, William Keller, John H. Keller, Daniel Faber, Jacob Bitner, John Faber, David Keller, Leah Keller, Magdalene Hoffer, Mary A. Hoffer, Lydia Hoffer, Mary A. Keller, Elizabeth Alexander, Mary Faber, Elizabeth Witmer, Annie Witmer, and Margaret Witmer,—nineteen in all, of whom only ten are at present living.

The present house of worship, erected at a cost of two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, was dedicated Christmas day, 1853. The sermon was delivered by B. S. Schneck, D.D. Assistance was given by Revs. M. A. Smith, William Yearick, and F. Ruthrauff, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Rev. P. S. Fisher was the first regular pastor, and remained in charge until 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Grow, and he in 1878 followed by Rev. S. M. Roeder, the present pastor. The congregation numbers one hundred and nine members. The Sabbath-school has a membership of one hundred and fifteen, under the charge of the pastor, assisted by Simon Harper.

Zion Evangelical Church.—Though the date of the organization of this church runs back to that of other evangelical churches in the county, it was not until 1858 that a permanent and suitable house of worship was secured. In that year, by deed bearing date October 4th, about one-half an acre of ground was conveyed by Daniel Kerr and wife Rebecca to Jacob Spangler, Jacob Strohm, and William Rishel, trustees.

Among the earliest members are noted the names of Samuel Spangler, Rev. Daniel Kerr, a local preacher, Jacob Spangler, Jacob Strohm, William Rishel, and William Boal. The first steward was Samuel Spangler. The first regularly-installed pastor was the Rev. Jacob Young, who officiated two years. He was followed by Samuel Smith, Peter Graham, and George Hunter, who is the present incumbent.

The present stewards are William Rishel and John Slack; trustees, Jacob Miess, Jacob Strohm, and William Rishel. Those that preached at a very early day were the Revs. Kreamer, Mayes, Barber, and Farnsworth.

Evangelical Church at Centre Hall.—The congregation comprising this church was formed about 1855 by the Rev. B. Hengst, and consisted at that time of but a handful of members, who, like many of their predecessors, conducted their services in private dwellings. Permission was later obtained to worship in the old public school-house. The present church was built in 1873. The building committee were J. O. Deininger, William Rishel, J. T. Ross, Jacob Spangler, and Jacob Dinges. The cost of the church was about three thousand five hundred dollars. Of the several pastors who have served this congregation

are the Revs. Samuel Smith, J. M. Price, Jacob Young, ——— Wagner, and George Hunter, who is the present pastor. There is no Sabbath-school at present, but suitable quarters are being prepared for one.

Schools.—It is said that the first school stood at a point between Centre Hill and Potter's Mills, and during its existence went by the name of the "Long Bridge school." The early pedagogues were William Kerr, Vincent Whitehill, Jonathan Kearsley, Robinson, Robert McKim, John Henderson (an Irishman), Gilbert L. Lloyd, Joseph Van Horne, James Rankin, Alexander Alexander (a Scotchman), Lewis Longwell, Timothy Ladd, James Byrne, and John Livingston. Of the foregoing, Timothy Ladd was the most noted for his rigid and strict discipline in enforcing rules. He was a learned grammarian, and never failed to correct any breaches of grammar made by those conversing with him. It is related of him that while attending divine service at the old Sinking Creek Presbyterian Church he fell into a doze. The pastor in the course of his sermon committed a grammatical error, which fell upon the ears of Timothy sufficiently loud enough to rouse him to the extent of springing up from his seat and publicly correcting the pastor, much to the latter's and the congregation's consternation.

The public schools commenced in December, 1831, at which time eight teachers were employed for eight schools. The term continued three months. In the month of September, 1838, the same number of teachers were employed, and taught five months. Before the public school commenced about one hundred and fifty children attended school. In March, 1839, there were three hundred and forty-five male and two hundred and thirty-two female scholars in the public schools. The expense of teaching per scholar, thirty-seven and a half cents per month, and eight comfortable school-houses built. This is from a report made by Robert Pennington, James Potter, James Barber, George Emerick, David Workinger, and Samuel H. Wilson, directors for 1839.

After the establishment of the new school laws the old Long Bridge school ceased its usefulness, and was eventually demolished about 1835. A great many years ago an old log school-house stood upon the Keller farm, which is said to have been built about 1790, and in which George Padget for many years taught the rising generation the rudiments of speech and arithmetic.

Another old school stood near where Longwell's tavern was. It has long since become a feature of the past. One of its prominent teachers was a McMinn.

Centre Hall.—Centre Hall is built on the Janet Sharon survey patented to William Maclay, Nov. 13, 1787, and was originally the farm of John Lyon, iron-master (son-in-law of Hon. William Maclay). John Lyon was born in Cumberland County (now Juniata)

Aug. 11, 1782, and was a nephew of William Lyon, one of the early prothonotaries of Cumberland. He resided in his early youth with his relative, Lieut. Robert Lyon, at Northumberland, and afterwards at Carlisle and Harrisburg. He married, April 29, 1808, Jane, youngest daughter of Hon. William Maclay, and removed to Centre County in 1813, and in connection with Jacob Halderman and William Wallace, of Harrisburg, built Pennsylvania Furnace. In 1818 he acquired Colerain and Sligo, in connection with R. T. Stewart, and with him built Sligo rolling-mill in Pittsburgh in 1825. His first wife died in 1809, leaving one son,—William M. Lyon, Esq., of Pittsburgh,—and in 1820 he married Margaret Stewart, by whom he had a large family,—Patton Lyon, J. P. Lyon, James B., S. S. Lyon (of Bellefonte), Mrs. J. R. Lowrey, George W. Lyon, Mrs. Bucher Ayres, Mrs. Rev. Robert Hamill, Mrs. George B. Porter, and Thomas Lyon.

William Lyon sold the Janet Sharon and land adjoining Feb. 1, 1864, to Christian Hoffer, of Lebanon County. An old log school-house marked the site of the present hotel, when Mr. Hoffer came in, where Dennis Murray, Josiah Alexander, and others taught; Peter Zeigler turned it into a dwelling, having his shop on the other side of the road. Zeigler had his feet badly frozen coming from the Old Fort, and died from the effects of it. Hoffer erected the first building of any size, which is now used as a blacksmith-shop.

In 1847, Henry Whitmer, who had moved from Lebanon County to Aaronsburg in 1828, removed to the site of Centre Hall, where he had, in 1846, built the large building now occupied as a hotel and store. Mr. Whitmer lived at this place, naming it "Centre Hall," as being midway between the eastern and western end of Penn's valley. Mr. Whitmer died July 3, 1880, at the age of eighty-two years. Aug. 24, 1880, an application was made for a borough charter, but it was remonstrated against, and the project defeated. Main, Hoffer, and Whitmer are the names of the streets running north and south, Locust, Church, and Sarah of those running east and west. It is one of the prettiest villages in Centre County, the private dwelling-houses being tastefully built and very attractive in appearance.

Christian Hoffer left five children,—Mary (married to Henry Meyer), Peter (married to Lydia Keller), John Hoffer (merchant of Bellefonte, formerly prothonotary of the county), George (of State College), Mary Ann (married Jacob D. Murray, druggist at Centre Hall).

DR. P. D. NEFF, OF CENTRE HALL.—Dr. Neff was a son of Maj. John Neff, and, after reading medicine with Dr. W. I. Wilson, graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1848. He practiced at Aaronsburg a number of years, and married, Feb. 18, 1851, Sarah C., daughter of John Motz, deceased. He subsequently settled at Centre

Hall, where he died suddenly April 7, 1880, aged sixty-three years, four months, and fifteen days, leaving a widow and one daughter,—Flora C. The following is an account of the remarkable circumstances surrounding his death: On Wednesday morning, 7th, the doctor left his home to visit Mrs. Bumgardner, in confinement, about a mile below Centre Hill. Before leaving our town he seemed in his usual health, and in the morning assisted the carpenters in the repairs of a portico at his house. Finding Mrs. Bumgardner (a daughter of Mr. Willow, of this town) in a critical condition, he remained with her till the afternoon, and partook of a hearty dinner. The condition of the lady being very serious he, late in the afternoon, sent for the assistance of Dr. Jacobs. At about four o'clock, while at the bedside of his patient, he suddenly sank back into a chair, and expired almost without another breath, supposed from heart-disease caused by excitement induced from the condition of the lady he was attending. Dr. Jacobs arrived about five minutes after, and a sorrowful scene presented itself—the attending physician stricken with almost instant death upon a chair at the bedside of a dying mother, with her dead babe, all in the same chamber—a scene of sadness and sorrow that our pen fails to picture; and, to add to it all, Mrs. Willow, mother of the patient, thrown into convulsions by the fearful visitation, and the young mother in a frenzy of agony, render the whole sadder than ink can portray. A sister of the patient was likewise completely prostrated in the sick-room by the heart-rending scene, the mother of Mr. Bumgardner remaining in the chamber of woe, not entirely unnerved. There was scarce any other assistance at immediate command until Dr. Jacobs arrived, and to find upon the chair the corpse of the one who had sent for him to help save the life of another. When the news was brought to our town in the evening, it came like a thunder-clap from a cloudless sky, driving Mrs. Neff and daughter almost frantic with grief, as may well be imagined. The corpse reached here about 10.30. Mrs. Bumgardner died in great agony about five o'clock the following morning, in spite of all the efforts of Drs. Jacobs and Vanvalzah to save her.

Penn's Valley Banking Company was organized April 1, 1873, by Gen. James A. Beaver, J. D. Shugert, J. P. Harris, John Hoffer, and Peter Hoffer. The first four were residents of Bellefonte. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. At the first meeting of the stockholders Peter Hoffer was chosen president and W. B. Mingle cashier, which latter office Mr. Mingle has held continuously ever since.

A reorganization was effected in 1876, when Peter Hoffer, John Hoffer, J. P. Harris, and J. D. Shugert retired.

The present stockholders are William Wolf (president), James A. Beaver, Daniel Hess, and W. B. Mingle (cashier).

The present bank building was erected in 1877, at

a cost of eight thousand dollars. Its affairs are in a flourishing condition.

The Centre Hall Water Company was incorporated June 30, 1858, by Henry Witmer, Peter Durst, William Wolf, George Durst, J. D. Murray, James P. Wilson, and John Neff. The original capital stock was five hundred dollars, which in March, 1868, was increased to five thousand dollars. It supplies the citizens with pure spring-water, conducted from the foot of Nittany Mountain through iron pipes. The present officers are Fred. Kurtz, president; William Wolf, secretary and treasurer.

Progress Grange, No. 96, P. of H., was organized by Frank Porter, of Lycoming County, Feb. 12, 1873, with about thirty members. The first officers chosen were John Arney, M.; Leonard Rhone, O.; John Sankey, Steward; David Reinsmith, Asst. Steward; Daniel Flisher, Chaplain; Dr. Peter Smith, Lecturer; James Keller, Sec.; George Boal, Treas.; Lafayette Neff, G. K.; Mrs. L. Rhone, Ceres; Maggie Keller, Flora; Susan Hoffer, Pomona; Mrs. M. A. Neff, Lady Asst. Steward.

Connected with the grange, and under its immediate control, is a business co-operative association, established with a view of facilitating the sale of produce and purchase of supplies. It has met with unqualified success, and has proven an excellent medium for the transaction of all business by the members of the grange. William Boal is its business manager.

The grange at present writing numbers eighty members, with the following as officers: William A. Boal, M.; James McCormick, O.; L. Neff, Steward; Samuel Crotzer, Asst. Steward; J. Crotzer, Treas.; Daniel Fleisher, Chaplain; George M. Boal, Lecturer; Henry Keller, G. K.; Mrs. Ellen Keller, Ceres; Mrs. Kate Connelly, Pomona; Mrs. Isabella Stonk, Flora; Mrs. Mary A. Neff, Lady Asst. Steward.

Their meeting-room, in the public-school building, is very neatly furnished, with library, organ, carpet, etc. Meetings are held once in two weeks.

Fairview Grange, No. 296, P. of H., was organized on the 4th of July, 1874, in the school-house situated at the end of Egg Hill. Fifteen names were enrolled as members, and the following selection of officers made: Henry P. Sankey, M.; John Grove, O.; George L. Goodhart, Sec.; John S. Dauberman, Treas.; J. E. Royer, Steward. Meetings were held in the school-house until the following spring, after which a part of a house was rented at Centre Hill. Later on the basement of the Presbyterian Church was secured, and retained until the spring of 1881. Meetings are now held at the house of Mr. Dauberman pending the completion of a new meeting-house, which the society are erecting at their own expense. When completed it will cost three hundred dollars. They have at present about thirty names on the rolls. The following are the officers for 1881:

Jonathan Royer, M.; William Spangler, O.; William Kerr, Sec.; John Dauberman, Chaplain; Wil-

liam Royer, Treas.; William Lucas, Steward; John Breon, Asst. Steward; George L. Goodhart, Lecturer; Sarah Arnold, Lady Asst. Steward; Mrs. Dauberman, Ceres; Mrs. Royer, Pomona; Mrs. H. P. Sankey, Flora.

Old Fort Lodge, No. 537, F. and A. M.—Old Fort Lodge was organized June 2, 1875, by the election of the following officers, who constituted all the members at that time: W. B. Mingle, W. M.; Julian A. Fleming, S. W.; D. C. Keller, J. W.; R. McCormick, Treas.; C. F. Harlacher, Sec.; H. R. Smith, S. D.; J. P. Odenkirk, J. D.; O. P. Rarick, Tyler.

The order has flourished to a considerable extent, and now numbers about forty members in good standing. They have elegantly-furnished meeting-rooms in the bank building, at which they meet on the first Monday on or before full moon in each month. The present officers are W. M. Krise, W. M.; J. F. Alexander, S. W.; J. T. Lee, J. W.; D. C. Keller, Treas.; C. F. Harlacher, Sec.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., was organized Jan. 15, 1875, with the following officers: H. P. Sankey, N. G.; S. S. Farmer, V. G.; J. M. Gilliland, Sec.; B. D. Brisbin, Asst. Sec.; J. G. Sankey, Treas.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and numbers about forty members. The officers in 1881 were J. G. Sankey, N. G.; D. R. McClintic, V. G.; G. L. Goodhart, Sec.; B. D. Brisbin, Treas.

Centre Hill was made a post-office station in 1846, the first postmaster being James A. Boozer. A store was opened here in 1844, established by the farmers on the co-operative plan, but it did not meet with success, and passed into the hands of Boozer & Gilliland. Col. Reuben Keller, of Snyder County, did a large mercantile business in 1861, and for a few years subsequently, but his adventure was not successful. Sinking Spring Presbyterian Church is included in this hamlet. Near it Christopher Henney kept a tavern as early as 1801.

Of the burial-places, one of the oldest is that attached to the Presbyterian Church at Centre Hill. The following inscriptions are as they appear upon the tombstone:

"Sarah Woods, died 1807."

"George Woods, died August 14, 1819, aged 73 years."

"John Woods, died Oct. 14, 1821, aged 46 years."

The oldest of the old gravestones bearing distinguishable marks is that of Mrs. Sarah Barber, whose resting-place is marked by a massive tablet, upon which appears the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of Sarah Barber, wife of John Barber, Esq., of Centre County, and daughter of James McClenshaw, of Northumberland County, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1801, aged 33 years.

"In charity we will agree
Her flesh shall slumber in the ground
Until the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then break the chains with sweet surprise,
And in her Saviour's image rise."

John Barber, the husband of the above, lies buried beside his wife. His tombstone bears the date of his death, Oct. 14, 1814.

Earleysburg was laid out by William Earley, Esq., in 1795 or 1796, and was called indifferently Williamsburg and Earleystown. It never amounted to more than a hamlet on the old Sunbury and Huntingdon road, which ran along south of the Manor. Earley was a justice of the peace, and not being familiar with the form, on one occasion declared the parties "in the presence of God and Judge Potter" man and wife. A noted hotel-keeper of Earleysburg was Walter Longwell, who came from Maryland and kept there as early as 1818. His brother Lewis was a school-teacher in the valley. Dr. Wilson's old abandoned house and one house on the opposite side of the road mark the site of this hamlet.

The Old Fort.—This was situated on the elevation a little north of the present Old Fort Hotel, now kept by George P. Odenkirk, and on the site of the present frame dwelling. By the fort was a spring where, according to Hero Wade, Gen. Potter's body-servant, the general built a cabin when prospecting for lands in 1773. The fort was known as the upper fort, and was built in 1777, the stockade including the spring. It was kept as a tavern after the war by Stephen Smith, who was succeeded by John Benner, a relative of Gen. Philip Benner, in 1801. In 1825, when the turnpike was being made, J. & J. Potter built the present stone tavern by the turnpike. The first landlord of the latter was George Withington. He died July 13, 1830, and the hotel was kept for some years by his widow. In 1837, May 10, Capt. S. Hunter Wilson took possession of the Fort Hotel. Judge Wilson died in 1841, and was succeeded by Mr. McCoy.

In front of the Fort Hotel were racing grounds, and it was much frequented by sportsmen, and much money changed hands there.

Potter's Mills.—Potter's Mills is located on the John McConnel survey, which belonged to Gen. Potter. The Malcolm Andrew warrant of Feb. 11, 1794, lies at the southwest corner of the John McConnel. In 1788, Gen. Potter built the first log house, long used as a tavern, the foundation remains of which may still be discovered in the field in front of Mr. McCoy's. John Barber, Esq., was the carpenter, and the first mill and saw-mill were erected by him for Gen. Potter in 1788–89. Gen. Potter died in 1789, and the property passed to his son, afterwards Judge James Potter, who, before his death, in 1819, erected the houses occupied by the widow of William Allison and Mr. McCoy. Judge James Potter opened the first store there in November, 1790, and in 1813 he built the stone grist-mill lately owned by W. J. Thompson, and destroyed by fire a few years ago.

In 1833, J. and J. Potter and S. R. Patton erected "Potter's Woolen-Mill," and in 1837 enlarged its capacity and refitted it. On the 8th of March, 1839, it

was burned down, but rebuilt the subsequent year. On the Messrs. Potter's failure, in 1848, it passed into the hands of Gen. James Irvin, and in 1855 was purchased by William Allison, Esq. Its successive operators were Samuel R. Patton, 1850; Irvin & Weirick, 1855; Patton, to 1857; H. P. Cadwallader, to 1860; Booser & Allison, 18—. During the war its capacity was still further enlarged by improved machinery, and in 1866 steam-power was introduced. Since 1876 it has been under the management of William & E. Allison, who do a large wholesale business. A log mill existed previous to the Potter woolen-mill, which was carried on by Azariah Evans, using dye-stuff extracted from walnut- and butternut-hulls gathered in the vicinity.

The first hotel-keeper at Potter's Mills was John Wagner, who kept the old log building. He was succeeded by Evan Miles, and he by John Carr, in 1811, and who kept there until 1824, when he removed to Brown's Mills, in Mifflin County. In 1824, John C. Coverly came to Potter's Bank, and was the first to occupy the brick hotel built by J. & J. Potter about that time. Wagner was miller at Potter's Mills (Wagner was succeeded by Daniel Weaver as miller, the latter by George Emerick), and kept tavern also; he removed to Mifflin County. He was the grandfather of John T. Johnston, postmaster (1882) at Bellefonte. Coverly was the best-known landlord; he set an elegant table, and was always ready to entertain his guests with remarkable stories. He signalized his first year by getting up a demonstration on the Fourth of July, and himself delivering the oration. His story of rattlesnakes coming down Nittany Mountain to drink at the spring at Taylor's tavern, above Pleasant Gap, induced a number of Philadelphia gentlemen to ride hard to reach that point before twelve o'clock, to be disappointed by Taylor's declaration that they had just been down at the spring, and had returned up the mountain. Mr. Diehl, of Philadelphia, who had landed interests in Centre County, often stopped with him. Coverly removed to Harrisburg, and Diehl, after many years, stopped at the Coverly House in Harrisburg, and not recognizing his old host's son, Wells, he remarked that he used to stop in Centre County with a man named Coverly, who kept one of the best hotels in that county. Wells said he knew him, but he was a man of no account, desiring to draw Mr. Diehl out. Diehl insisted on the fact that he kept an excellent hotel. "Yes," Coverly said, "that might be, but he was not thought much of." Diehl scratched his head, and remarked, "When I come to think of it, he was the infernalst liar I ever heard talk!"

Coverly (Roger, as he was nicknamed to such an extent that everybody supposed it his real name) would, in the presence of Gen. John Potter, represent to his guests that he (Coverly) owned the store and mills, and that the Potters were his tenants. Gen. John remonstrated with him one day on this wholesale lying. "You are very uncharitable, Mr.

Potter," said Coverly, "in not allowing a man to be happy a little while." Coverly remained till July, 1838, then kept Coverly Hall, in the east end of Walker township, whence he removed to Harrisburg. He died at his son's, Wells Coverly, Aug. 18, 1856, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Centre County, and in early life served an apprenticeship at the printing business. He was the father of Dr. Thomas Z. Coverly, who studied medicine with Dr. W. I. Wilson, and died Aug. 11, 1837, at the early age of thirty-one.

J. C. Coverly was succeeded at Potter's Mills by Jacob G. Lebo. Potter's Mills, or, as it was most generally known, Potter Bank, was up to the failure of J. & J. Potter, in 1848, one of the most noted places among the traveling community in the State. The Potters were noted for their easy and elegant hospitality, and during the summer season the "Bank" was as gay as a "watering place."

Among its well-known residents was Dr. William Irvine Wilson, who commenced practice in 1818 in Penn's valley, and after practicing a number of years at Earleystown, built a large residence, having ample grounds at Potter's Mills, where he and his family dispensed a profuse hospitality for many years. Dr. Wilson's ancestor was the first person to cross Boyne water when William of Orange defeated the Papists. For his services he received two hundred and sixty acres of land. He resided within a mile of Coatshill, county-town of Cavan, in the north of Ireland; owned beside a large body of land, having sixty tenants. His grandson, Hugh, born in 1689, to whom his estates descended, emigrated to America and settled in the Forks of the Delaware, and died in the Irish settlement in 1773, aged eighty-four years. In 1737, in connection with Col. Martin, he laid out the town of Easton, and with Judge Craig organized and held the first court of Northampton County, in 1752. He was married, before he left Ireland, to Sarah Craig. Thomas, grandfather of Dr. Wilson, was twelve or thirteen years of age in 1730, when his father came over. He was actively engaged in business during the Revolution, and lost heavily by the depreciation of Continental money, and moved to Buffalo valley, one mile west of Lewisburg, where he died. Hugh Wilson, son of Thomas, married Catherine Irvine, and first settled on Col. Hartley's place, near Hartleton, where Dr. Wilson was born, Nov. 10, 1793. Hugh Wilson afterwards removed to Lewisburg, where he kept store, and in 1803 moved to the farm, about one mile west of Lewisburg, still owned by Francis Wilson's heirs, where Dr. Wilson spent his early life before his removal to Centre County. A further notice of him appears in the article on the physicians of Centre County. Of his family, his daughter, Catherine I., is the wife of ex-Governor A. G. Curtin. One of his sons, Col. William P. Wilson, went out in 1862 as lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and served during the

greater part of the war upon Gen. Hancock's staff. He is now a resident of Trenton, N. J.

Tusseyville, so called from its close proximity to Tussey Mountain, was formerly known as Churchville, but upon the location of the post-office it was found that the name conflicted with that of another village of the same name. Consequently, to facilitate matters, it was changed to Tusseyville. It boasts of only a few dwellings, a store, one church, and a school-house. The postmaster is S. M. Swartz.

CIVIL LIST, 1774-1881.

- 1774.—Constable, John McMullin.
 1775.—Constable, John McMullin.
 1776.—Constable, J. McConnell; Overseers of the Poor, J. McGrew, G. McCormick; Supervisors of Roads, George Woods, Adam Harper.
 1777.—No returns.
 1778.—Constable, J. Watson; Overseers of the Poor, J. McConnell, J. Stover, Sr.; Supervisors of Roads, J. Alexander, Adam Harper.
 1778 to 1785.—No records.
 1785.—Constable, Joseph Alexander; Overseers of the Poor, George Woods, Adam Stover; Supervisors of Roads, J. Richards, William King.
 1786.—Constable, J. McCormick; Overseers of the Poor, John Watson, R. McKim; Supervisors of Roads, J. McConnell, D. Livingston.
 1787.—Constable, D. Livingston; Overseers of the Poor, Adam Harper, John McCormick; Supervisors of Roads, J. Hubler, William Lamb.
 1788 and 1789.—No record.
 1790.—Constable, R. McKim; Overseers of the Poor, J. Hastings, James Huston; Supervisors of Roads, C. Hendrickson, Abel Moore.
 1791.—Constable, Thomas Thompson; Overseers of the Poor, George Woods, James Jack; Supervisors of Roads, William King, James Potter.
 1792.—No returns.
 1793.—Constable, Thomas Thompson; Overseers of the Poor, J. Roll, Alex. Johnston; Supervisors of Roads, J. Rankin, Michael Jack.
 1794.—Constable, Thomas Thompson; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Sankey, Robert Moore; Supervisors of Roads, J. Watson, Thomas Gordon.
 1795.—Constable, D. Nicholson; Overseers of the Poor, Ch. Dale, William Rankin; Supervisors of Roads, D. Whitehill, R. McKim.
 1796.—Constable, Michael Jack; Overseers of the Poor, Ch. Heuing, E. Hastings; Supervisors of Roads, A. Johnston, A. Leaver.
 1797.—Constable, J. Watson; Overseers of the Poor, A. Sandford, J. Watt; Supervisors of Roads, J. Roll, William Irvin.
 1798.—Constable, George Woods; Overseers of the Poor, J. Rankin, H. Falls; Supervisors of Roads, C. Young, Ch. Ketley.
 1799.—Constable, J. Livingston; Overseers of the Poor, G. Rinehart, Abel Moore; Supervisors of Roads, N. Frampton, J. Benner.
 1800.—Constable, T. Sankey; Overseers of the Poor, T. Meredith, C. Dilman; Supervisors of Roads, William Monks, L. Groseman.
Justices of the Peace.—William Hewes, Thomas Mayes, 1840; John H. Hahn, William McCloskey, 1845; Thomas Mayes, March 14, 1848; William McCloskey, March 13, 1849; Jacob Rhone, March 16, 1853; John Shannon, William McCloskey, March 17, 1854; John Shannon, March 15, 1859; William McCloskey, May 16, 1859; Samuel Shannon, H. K. Smith, March 26, 1864; Alex. Shannon, Aaron Luckenback, March 22, 1869; Aaron Luckenback, D. C. Keller, March 14, 1874; John Shannon, March 13, 1875; John Shannon, March 20, 1880; T. B. McElroy, April 5, 1879; John Shannon, April 16, 1880; W. J. Thompson, April 22, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM WOLF.

William Wolf, president of the Penn's Valley Banking Company, is a grandson of Paul Wolf, of whom notice is taken in the history of Miles township, and a son of Jacob Wolf. The latter was a man of ster-



Samuel Wolf



Frederick Kurtz

ling character and traits. He was an open and avowed friend of popular education, and courageously advocated the public school system, although he made enemies thereby. His son, William, was born near Rebersburg, April 30, 1824, was educated at the public schools, and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age.

Mr. Wolf then entered the store of Henry Whitmer, at Aaronsburg, as a clerk at a salary of fifty-two dollars a year; and giving the satisfaction his contract provided for, on the following year he went with Mr. Whitmer to Centre Hall, where he continued in his employ for six years, when he had six hundred dollars due him.

Mr. Whitmer, having decided to retire from the mercantile business after an experience of thirty years, offered to sell his stock to Mr. Wolf; the latter had no capital except six hundred dollars, but his father going his security, Mr. Wolf took the responsibility, and by persevering industry and economy paid the debt of twenty-four hundred dollars, and built up a profitable and permanent business.

On the 26th of September, 1854, Mr. Wolf married Miss Anna M. Whitmer, daughter of Henry Whitmer. In 1858 he was appointed the first postmaster of Centre Hall, which position he held for twelve years. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, and was the largest contributor to the erection of their church at Centre Hall. For a number of years he was one of the trustees of Gettysburg Theological Seminary.

In 1876 he became president of the Penn's Valley Banking Company, and has administered its affairs in such manner as to establish its credit upon a firm basis, as well as to greatly benefit the community in which he resides and stimulate the improvement of the village. Mr. Wolf has never sought office, preferring to follow up his private business and acquire means which he has not hoarded, but dispensed in a way of beneficence to the cause of religion and the good of others. He has materially assisted others to obtain education, and was instrumental in aiding two of his brothers in securing an education which made them prominent as ministers,—Rev. Frank Wolf, now deceased, and Rev. E. J. Wolf, D.D., professor at Gettysburg.

One great secret of Mr. Wolf's success has been that he attended personally to that part of business which other merchants sometimes neglect,—keeping his own books and accounts. In keeping accounts during his business career he has written more than fifteen thousand pages. Ever devoted to his family, he has been a kind husband and father, generous and considerate, but not foolishly indulgent. It is the men of the type of Mr. Wolf who have established the character which Penn's valley bears abroad, and of whom the people of Centre County are always proud.

His son, J. Whitmer Wolf, graduated at Pennsylva-

nia College, Gettysburg, and is now a partner with his father in the mercantile business and assistant cashier in the bank.

HON. FREDERICK KURTZ.

Hon. Frederick Kurtz was born at York, Pa., Dec. 28, 1833, and came from there to Aaronsburg in the fall of 1846. After conducting the *Centre Berichter* for upwards of ten years he removed to Centre Hall. Here he established the *Centre Reporter* on the 1st of April, 1868. From the start Mr. Kurtz conducted the business of his office in business style, editing its columns in a vigorous style and to the best interests of his party, and diversifying his reading-matter with more original matter than is contained in the majority of inland journals.

Success has crowned his efforts, and the *Reporter* is now one of the largest of the county papers and widely circulated, and is a dominant factor in county politics. Mr. Kurtz has at all times stimulated public enterprise, and is the embodiment of a go-ahead man.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1866 over Gen. James A. Beaver, and re-elected in 1867 by a largely increased majority, and the highest vote upon the Democratic ticket. His record as a legislator was unsullied, and rendered him still more popular among his constituents.

Among other indications of this is the fact that at a public meeting of the citizens of the county, irrespective of party, held at Bellefonte in the winter of 1867, his course in opposition to the railroad monopoly was heartily indorsed by Hon. H. N. McAllister and other leading citizens.

It is to the credit, too, of Mr. Kurtz that he was one of the hardest and most earnest workers for railroad facilities for Penn's valley, devoting days and weeks canvassing for subscriptions, and giving the enterprise continued editorial support, and he was also one of the most liberal subscribers for the stock.

Mr. Kurtz always has taken high ground in support of educational interests, especially advocating the establishment of teachers' institutes, and speaking on that behalf at various points in the valley.

His own town, Centre Hall, is indebted to him for the reconstruction of its water-works and change of the wooden pipes to iron pipes of the best modern style, and he has added to the improvement of the town itself a very handsome private residence. Centre Hall owes much of its reputation abroad to the columns of the *Reporter*, through which its exceedingly beautiful and healthful location has become far famed.

Mr. Kurtz married Anne (born Sept. 6, 1835), daughter of William Harter, of near Aaronsburg. Children: William L., born April 12, 1862; Charles R., born Oct. 31, 1864; John F., May 23, 1868; George W., March 21, 1874.

LEONARD RHONE, ESQ.

Leonard Rhone, Esq., was born on the farm on which he now resides, part of the old manor of Nottingham, once owned by the Penns, on the 21st of July, 1838. The farm is a part of No. 1 of the divisions of the manor sold by the Penns to Jacob Straub by deed of June 24, 1794. Michael Rhone, Leonard's grandfather, purchased it Sept. 15, 1794, removing thither from the eastern end of Penn's valley, and it has been in possession of the family ever since.

Leonard was one of the sons of Jacob and Sarah Rhone, and during his early life worked upon his father's place during the summer and attended a public school in the winter, thus acquiring a taste for farm-life, to which he is devotedly attached, and at the same time obtaining the rudiments of an education which he has not failed to vastly improve.

His father died in 1853, and Leonard remained on the farm with his mother, who with true womanly courage continued to carry on its operations, keeping the family together, and securing for them all the educational advantages the neighborhood afforded until its members arrived at a proper age to enter upon higher courses of study at seminaries and colleges.

In 1857, Mr. Rhone served a voluntary apprenticeship of some months in a coach-maker's shop, in order to acquire a knowledge of the use of tools, with a view to enable him to make ordinary farm repairs. He readily acquired a knowledge competent for all such purposes. Deeming a better education in the sciences and learning of the schools of great importance, in November, 1857, he entered Kishacoquillas Academy as a student. When asked by Mr. Alexander, the principal, what pursuit or profession he proposed to select for life, he promptly responded, "that of a farmer."

After pursuing his studies (in which he made great progress) for a year, he was again approached with the question of his intended pursuit, with the suggestion that greater opportunities for distinction awaited professional men. But firm to his resolution, he refused to give up his choice of a calling. His bent was shown in his essays, which were upon agricultural subjects, and his exhibition oration had for its topic "Agriculture."

During the winter of 1858-59 he taught school, thus firmly grounding his knowledge in efforts to instruct others, and at the close of his school returned to his home and assisted his mother on the farm.

In 1864, Mr. Rhone was married to Miss Maggie Sankey, daughter of James Sankey, Esq., of Potter's Mills, a lady of extraordinary energy of character and rare mental worth. His mother relinquishing charge of the farm, he became lessee of the old homestead, and in May, 1865, upon a sale of the place on mutual agreement of the family, he became sole proprietor of his father's property.

During these years of farm-life, while actively engaged in his favorite pursuit, he began to feel the importance and necessity of some organization among

farmers of a social and educational character, for the purpose of breaking up the monotony of rural life and cementing the tillers of the soil together in one fraternal brotherhood. This was not only a theory with him, but a real principle. He felt it, and as he pondered over the situation the idea burned itself into his very soul, and he longed for the day when the isolation of the farmer and his family should be broken up, and they could meet upon a fraternal platform for mutual benefit and protection. He saw other pursuits and professions banding together for like purposes, realized the benefits of combined efforts to their respective classes, and earnestly desired to see the same principles introduced among the farmers. Whilst absorbed with this thought the Patrons of Husbandry began to formulate their ideas in the same direction. As their work unfolded he discerned the wisdom of the new organization, and he watched its rise and progress with the most intense interest. As it expanded, and like a tidal wave rolled on, he saw its adaptation to the situation, and determined to enter into the work. In connection with a few of his neighbors, application was made for a charter, and on the 3d day of February, 1874, Progress Grange, No. 96, was duly organized at Centre Hall, he being a charter member of the first subordinate grange instituted in Centre County.

Once inside the gate, he saw still more clearly the power of the organization for good. He applied himself with great zeal and energy in the new field. So faithful and earnest were his efforts that on the 9th of April following he was commissioned by D. B. Waugen, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, deputy for Centre County, which position he continued to hold by consecutive annual appointment for seven years, during which time he displayed most untiring activity and performed an immense amount of labor in behalf of the organization. And so successful were his labors that the organization in Centre County to-day is admitted to be more complete than in any other county in the State.

At the organization of Centre County Pomona Grange, No. 13, Sept. 15, 1875, he was elected Master for one year, and re-elected five consecutive terms. In December, 1877, he was chosen Master of his own grange, No. 16, and served his term with great acceptability.

In December, 1878, he was elected Overseer of the Pennsylvania State Grange, which position he held for two years, and at the close of his term, at the session of the State Grange held in Greensburg in December, 1880, was unanimously chosen Master, to succeed Col. Piolet.

In June, 1880, he was elected a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College, located in Centre County, which position he has filled with marked ability and faithfulness, and impressed his ideas to some extent upon the workings of the institution.

In September, 1880, the National Greenback-Labor



Leonard Rhone

party nominated him for the State Legislature, but having no proclivities for political life he declined on account of private business and other pressing engagements in connection with his position as an officer of the State Grange.

Some time prior to the assembling of the National Agricultural Convention, which met in the city of New York in January, 1882, Governor Hoyt, unsolicited, appointed him a delegate to that body. Previous engagements, however, prevented him from attending.

In stature Mr. Rhone is five feet eight inches high, erect, compactly built, and capable of great endurance. The immense amount of labor he performs as Master of the State Grange, in correspondence, public addresses, etc., in connection with his own private business, is sufficient to break down an ordinary man, but he bears it well, and seems to improve under the severe tension to which his physical ability is subjected.

Intellectually, Mr. Rhone is a plain, practical thinker. He only arrives at conclusions after mature consideration. He may justly be considered a safe counselor. His administration of the State Grange has been eminently successful. As a presiding officer he is calm, courteous, and firm, and wields the gavel with grace. As a speaker he is diffident, but only appears before an audience after mature preparation. Some idea of his style may be obtained by a short quotation from one of his addresses:

"Agricultural success is pre-eminently essential to national prosperity. It affords employment to over six hundred millions of the human race, and subsistence to all the multiplied millions that dwell upon the earth. Should Heaven for a single season frown upon the efforts of the farmer, by withholding its rain and sunshine, or by sending mildew and blight, the general round of prosperity in every department of government and trade would be silent as death; machinery would become motionless; vessels would be tied in their moorings; the efforts of genius would be paralyzed; the distortions of want and despair would fill the places of departed plenty and gladness. Yet, notwithstanding all these facts, the importance of agriculture is not properly appreciated. Our government is slow to recognize its real magnitude and worth. Appropriations of money for its promotion and development are small and insignificant compared with the fostering care and protection afforded to other and minor interests."

Personally, Leonard Rhone is a warm hearted, generous, and true man. Never forgets a favor or forsakes a friend. Appeals to his generosity are never made in vain. His moral character is unsullied and his Christian conduct above reproach. In a word, he is one of Nature's noblemen.

DANIEL C. KELLER.

Daniel C. Keller, Esq., at present county treasurer of Centre County, was born on the 18th of July, 1841. He is a great-grandson of Jacob Keller, who is noticed in the history of Potter township, and who was the Elder Keller who did so much for the establishment of the German Reformed Churches in Centre County. (Harbaugh's "Fathers of the Reformed Church," vol. iii. page 221.)



D. C. Keller

Jacob Keller (2d), grandfather of D. C. Keller, had seven children,—John; Jacob; Catherine, married to John Stauffer, and removed to Ohio; George, deceased; Henry Keller, of Boalsburg; David Keller, of Boalsburg; and Daniel Keller, of Illinois.

Jacob Keller (3d), born Jan. 28, 1803, was married to Christena Dinges. He died Feb. 10, 1848, and Mrs. Keller, born April 22, 1807, died Nov. 25, 1850. They also had seven children,—Samuel, who married Elizabeth Wright, and died Oct. 5, 1876; Andrew, who married Sarah Bubb, and died Dec. 8, 1881; Catherine, who married John Moyer; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Christena, who married Isaac Gift, and died Aug. 23, 1881; Daniel C.; and Lydia Keller.

Daniel C. Keller, Esq., was married Dec. 23, 1862, to Miss Julia A. Stump (born June 8, 1844), of Snyder County. Four children were born unto them,—Jacob W., James D., John R., and Mary Agnes. Jacob W. died in infancy. Mr. Keller's father died when

Daniel C. was not yet seven years old, and he found a home with his brother after his mother's death, which occurred only about three years after his father's. He was therefore thrown upon his own resources very early in life, and with a very limited education commenced the struggles of life. In 1864 he removed to Milroy, Mifflin County, where he kept the Union Hotel three years, after which he removed to Centre Hall, and always busy and industrious, he followed a variety of occupations until he was elected county treasurer in November, 1881, after which he took up his residence in Bellefonte. A careful, conscientious business man, polite and accommodating, he is exactly the kind of man who should be custodian of the county funds.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

RUSH TOWNSHIP, the largest in respect to area, lies upon the southwestern border of the county; is a mountain township. Its surface is wild and rugged, and still scarcely acquainted with the touch of the husbandman's hand. Forest-crowned crags and peaks stretch far away into the distance upon every hand, while the eye looks in vain, except in rarely occasional spots, for the cheering sight of cultivated farms. The lumberman and the coal-miner are kings of the domain in Rush, and will be for years to come. There is a vast acreage of rich land, but years must elapse before it can be cleared sufficiently to convert it in even a slightly important way to the uses of agriculture. With all its reach of territory, the township bears an assessed valuation of but one hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars. In the undeveloped and unreachable portions lie the great bodies of coal.

There is some coal-mining along the route of the railway, but lumbering is the great interest, in which much capital and many people are employed. The mill-streams are Moshannon, Black Moshannon, Black Bear, Cold Stream, and Six-Mile Creek, all of which possess valuable power.

The Tyrone and Clearfield Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad ascends the mountain on the western border of the township, and from Osceola to Philipsburg follows the course of the Moshannon. The survey of this road was begun May 17, 1856, and although it was expected to be made within two months, the difficult features of the undertaking prolonged the actual time to six months. The first surveying-party, numbering eighteen, included J. E. Montgomery, chief engineer; J. W. Way, principal assistant; W. P. Macmanus, second assistant; Charles H. Hale and G. Lingle, rodmen; Daniel Pruner, chairman; together with Messrs. Bachelor, Rook, Runk, Hudson, Bates,

Twiggs, and others. The survey began at the summit of the mountain near Sandy Ridge Station, the elevation at that point being eleven hundred and forty-five feet above Tyrone. Although the railway survey was begun in 1856, the road was not completed until 1863. Agricultural settlements in Rush are, as has been indicated, few and far between. There are some farms on the Bellefonte and Philipsburg turn-pike and along the road between Tyrone and Philipsburg, but the total value of farm products within the township may be summed up within a small compass. Osceola Station, Powelton, and Sandy Ridge are stations on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and are maintained by manufactories and mines, producing, respectively, iron and lumber, coal and fire-brick.

Early Surveys.—The surveys in the southwestern portion of Rush township were made upon warrants of Dec. 27, 1793, in November, 1794. The corner red-oak is upon the survey in the warrantee name of Joseph Stroud. North of these is a block of surveys on warrants of March 13, 1794. North of these were the lands of Lowdon & Co., warrants of Dec. 24, 1792, surveyed in April, 1793, warrants of May 15, 1793, etc. Philipsburg is on a warrant in the name of William Potter, of March 24, 1794, and there does not appear to have been any surveys returned as made in Rush township prior to 1792. South of the creek, at Osceola, the Hardman Philips warrant of Dec. 2, 1820, connects with the warrants of Jan. 16, 1793, surveyed in April, 1793.

TAX-PAYERS OF RUSH IN 1830.

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Daniel Ayres.....	...	...	...
John Ayres.....	...	...	...
Widow Atherton.....	100	...	...
William Alexander (tavern).....	...	...	...
William Ayres.....	...	...	...
Jacob Ayres.....	...	...	...
Abel Benton.....	...	...	...
Joseph Bunbarger.....	...	...	1
William Beaumont.....	...	...	...
George Campbell.....	...	...	...
James Collins.....	...	...	...
George Catlow.....	100	...	...
Samuel Dale (house and lot).....	...	...	...
James Dale.....	...	...	...
John Dale (house and lot).....	...	...	...
Joseph Dale.....	100	4	4
Margaret Doris (house and lot).....	...	...	1
William Davidson.....	...	...	...
Jacob Denellng.....	...	...	...
John Fiegel (house and lot).....	...	...	...
Peter Grey.....	...	...	...
Joseph Gile.....	...	...	1
William Grey.....	...	...	1
William Harner.....	...	...	...
John Hudson.....	...	...	...
Alvin Hald.....	...	...	...
Joseph Herd.....	...	...	...
George Hall.....	...	...	...
Christian Harsock.....	...	1	2
John Hall.....	...	...	...
Thomas Hall.....	...	...	1
Hugh Henderson.....	...	...	1
Thomas Hancock.....	...	...	...
Vincent Hawkins.....	50	...	...
John Kinneer.....	...	...	1
George Kephart.....	...	...	...
James Kinneer.....	...	...	...
William Kinneer (taco-yard and tavern).....	...	1	...
Martha Lorin (tavern).....	...	...	1
Henry Lorin.....	...	...	1
Charles Lloyd.....	...	...	...
Thomas Lever.....	...	...	1
James McGirk (tavern and tan yard).....	...	2	3
William Miller.....	...	...	...
William McLellan, Jr.....	30	1	1
John Matley.....	...	...	1

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Dennis McCoy.....	...	...	...
John B. Meek.....	...	...	...
Josiah Milwood.....	...	...	...
William McLellatt, Sr.....	...	...	...
John Mitchell.....	...	...	1
Widow Morrow.....	...	...	...
John Matthias.....	...	...	...
John Miles.....	...	...	...
Eli Morehouse.....	...	...	1
Francis Neil.....	...	...	1
Alexander Neilson.....	...	...	...
William Philips.....	...	...	...
John Plumbo (tavern, store, forge, saw-mill).....	441	11	4
Hardman Philips (screw-factory, grist mill).....	377	4	6
Philips & Co. (forge, saw-mill, grist-mill, tavern, store).....	...	8	6
John Runk.....	...	...	1
David Runk.....	...	...	1
John Shinnell.....	...	...	1
J. F. Simon (in use and lot).....	...	...	2
John Shultz.....	...	...	...
James Shaw.....	...	...	1
Henry Shull.....	...	...	...
Jacob Test.....	...	...	1
Giles Tucker.....	...	...	1
James Thompson.....	...	...	4
John Test.....	...	...	2
Samuel May.....	...	...	1
John White.....	...	...	1
William Waterhouse.....	...	...	1
Samuel Borris, William Bagshaw, William Cooper, Joseph Earls, David Gibbard, Frederick Horner (doctor), Henry Hartsock, Samuel Henry, Robert Kelley, Enoch Kelley, William Mason, John McIntosh, John McIntosh, Nelson Morehouse, Eli Morehouse, Jacob Peters, John Peoples, George Rawl, William Spencer, Aquilla Spencer, Joel Stone, Samuel Smith, John Shaw, George Tate, Abraham Wright, James Walt, James Alexander, Reuben Reach, George Schultz, James Allpart, John Plumbo, Jr., Richard Plumbo, Thomas Roberts, George Limer, James Dale.	...	...	...

Early Settlement.—The early settlements in Rush were made at Philipsburg, on the Moshannon. Apart from that district Rush was left for many years to the loneliness of the primeval forests, except so far as concerned the intrusion of lumber-camps and sparse settlements along the State road to Tyrone and the Bellefonte pike. One of the oldest farms in the township, if, indeed, not the oldest, is the Twigg place, near Powelton. It was first improved by Richard Catlow, and lies on the State road reaching between Tyrone and Philipsburg. The State road was opened in 1796, and the Bellefonte pike in 1821. Such locations as were made outside of Philipsburg were fixed along these routes, albeit the business of making habitations in those then dense wilds was one that required much hardy courage and more heroic determination. That settlers would penetrate the almost inaccessible mountains with intention of making homes therein, while fertile valleys lay within easy reach and command, was scarcely to be expected. That they did not come forward was therefore no disappointment. On the Tyrone road the first tavern is supposed to have been erected and opened by Richard Copeland. It stood upon the summit. The State road toll-gate was established about one and a half miles beyond Copeland's towards Philipsburg, and there at one time William Parker was gate-keeper as well as tavern-keeper in a small way. Stage-coaches passed over the route, and for a while there was a good deal of travel. The Bellefonte and Philipsburg portion of the Philadelphia and Erie pike was opened to traffic in 1821. The toll-gate was set up at the Black Bear crossing, but the first tavern-stand was established at the Black Moshannon crossing in 1821 by Thomas Craddock, who was one of the early

tavern-keepers on the State road. James Antes succeeded Craddock as landlord, and improved the property materially. It was popularly known for years as the Antes tavern, and is said to have been a well-kept and inviting place.

About 1837 a road was constructed from Antes' place in a northwesterly direction to Clearfield, as the result of a strong rivalry between Clearfield and Philipsburg, the design being by the Clearfield people to force stage and mail travel over the new route from Antes' stand, and thus give Philipsburg the cold shoulder. The plan succeeded, and as a consequence coaches passed around Philipsburg, while the mail for the latter point was dumped off at Morrisdale and taken from that place to Philipsburg, by special conveyance, much to the annoyance and inconvenience of the citizens of Philipsburg. They sought urgently to remedy matters, but without success until 1841, when the old condition of things was restored and continued until the completion of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad led to the abandonment of the pike. The toll-gate on the new route near the pike was kept by John Barnes for many years, and there John devoted also his spare time to the manufacture of cigars. Mr. Barnes, now a veteran of more than eighty years, takes toll on the Lewiston pike at Pleasant Gap, where for two decades he has taken toll and followed his old trade of cigar-making. The toll-gate on the pike at the Black Bear was the only one upon a twenty-mile stretch of the road, the reasonable conclusion being that no traveler could possibly contemplate or have made less than a twenty-mile journey, since he could find within that distance neither turning-off spot nor abiding-place, save in the woods.

The first toll-gate keeper is supposed to have been a man named Woods, for whom the turnpike company built a tavern at the gate, and called it the Black Bear. Mr. Woods' successor was A. K. Wright, who afterwards became a prominent lumberman in Clearfield County. In the spring of 1835, William Parker was the toll-gate keeper. There was a great deal of travel between Philadelphia and Erie in the palmy days of the old pike, and roadside inns drove a thriving and profitable trade. Stage-coaches made frequent trips, freight-wagons carried iron eastward and supplies westward, while in thick profusion came the wagons of moving pioneers, bound for new homes in the freshly-developed country on the Moshannon. William Parker kept the Black Bear until 1849, when he removed to Philipsburg to take possession of the Moshannon House. He was succeeded at the Black Bear by Alexander Patton. The completion of the railway to Philipsburg was of course a death-blow to the prosperity of the pike, and it became thereupon a township road. The ascent of the mountain over the pike was no small undertaking for freighters, who usually increased their force of horses from six to twelve when entering upon that portion of the trip.

Upon the pike, where it crosses Six-Mile Run, Dr. Plumbe built a forge in 1835. He obtained his material from Centre County furnaces, and manufactured it chiefly into blooms, although he made some bar-iron. Dr. Plumbe's son John managed the business; but it yielded no profit, and after being conducted at an almost constant loss for about eight years, closed in consequence of Dr. Plumbe's failure. The property was bought by J. B. Ingalls, David Adams, and John Adams, who, after a four-years' trial at iron-making, came to financial grief. After that no one cared to undertake the apparently hazardous enterprise, and the forge therefore lay idle until one of the periodical forest-fires swept it away.

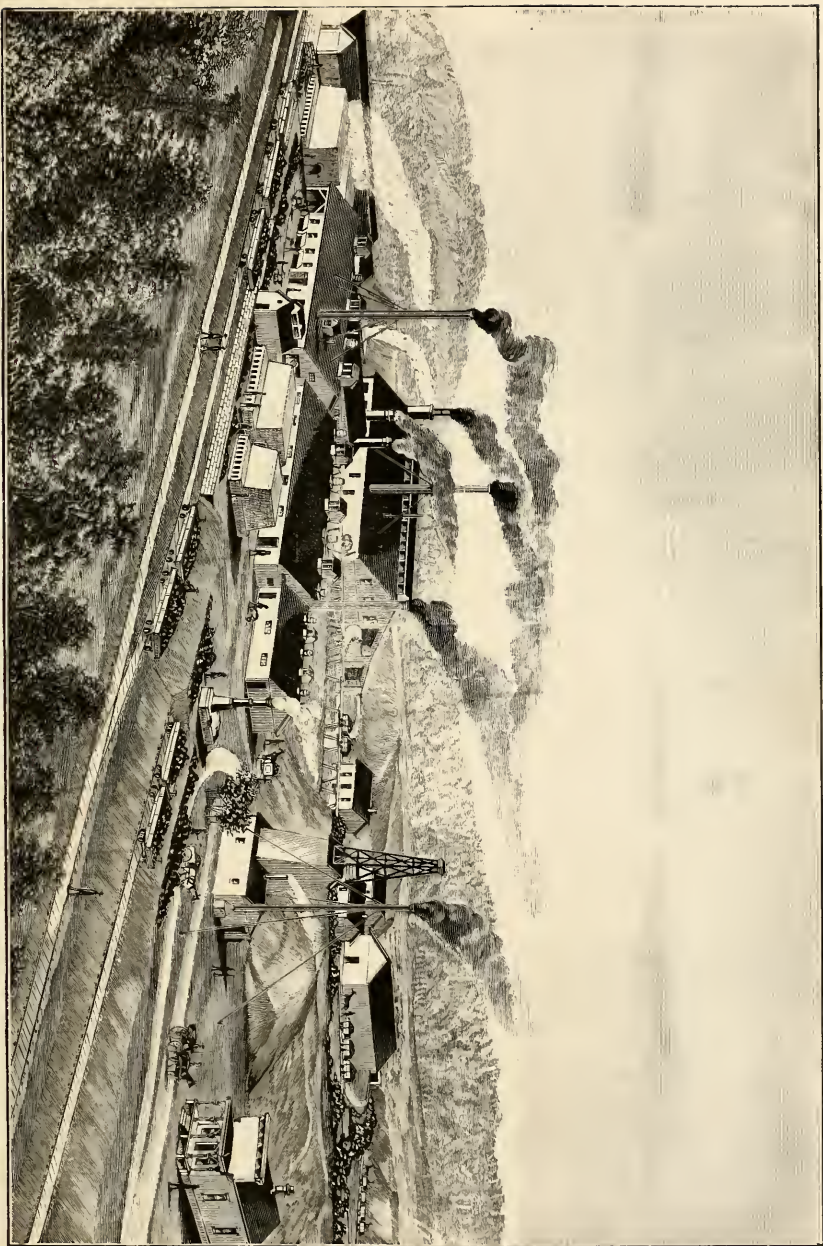
The land upon which Powlton stands was included in the Hardman Philips tract, and at that point Philips opened a mine, but aimed to do nothing beyond obtaining sufficient fuel for local use. Joseph Dale bought the land covering the mine, and put on some farm improvements, but gave himself chiefly to the mining of coal. Of that business he made a stirring industry, and carted the product of his mine to various and sometimes far-away places. Dale sold out after a while to William Colburn, whose interests were in turn purchased by John Nuttall, of New York. Mr. Nuttall made his home near the mine, and after his coming the little hamlet of store, school, and miner's cottages was called Nuttallville. Mr. Nuttall did not push the development of the mine very strongly until the completion of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to that point in 1861, in which year he made the first shipment of coal ever carried over that road. During the latter days of his possession Mr. Nuttall mined and shipped about four thousand tons of coal monthly. In 1866, Mr. Nuttall disposed of his mining and landed interests to R. H. Powell, of New York, who continued the business through a resident manager, but himself remained in New York. In 1879, Mr. Powell leased for ten years the property to W. J. Jackson, who had for ten years or more been carrying on the store business at Powlton. Mr. Jackson has one opening extending into the mountain about one mile and a quarter, from which he obtained for shipment about forty-four hundred tons of coal monthly. From seventy-five to eighty men are employed by Mr. Jackson the year round in mining coal. He operates also in coal at Coaldale, in Clearfield County, from which he forwards from fifteen to twenty cars daily. Since the summer of 1879, Mr. Jackson has been engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick at Powlton. There are two down-draft and four open-top kilns, the former having a capacity of forty thousand bricks, and the latter of from twenty to thirty thousand each. The daily yield at the works aggregates sixteen thousand bricks every twenty-four hours, and the average number of men employed about seventy-five. Clay of excellent quality and in great abundance is found about a mile distant from the works,

which latter are connected with the clay-pits by a tram railway.

In connection with the coal-mine and brick-works Mr. Jackson conducts a large store business at Powlton for the exclusive benefit of his employes, all of whom reside at the village, in which there are forty-eight tenements. Each house is comfortably constructed, and has also adjacent to it a patch of land from which the occupants of the domicile gather an abundant supply of garden products. A church and school give the villagers the benefits of secular and religious education, and impart to the place a wholesome and humanizing influence. Mr. Jackson himself resides at Osceola. His superintendent and book-keeper at Powlton is Mr. A. C. Moyer.

At Sandy Ridge the exclusive business interest centres in William R. Miller's fire-brick-works, the most extensive enterprise of the kind, perhaps, in America. They were established in 1866 by John Miller, of Altoona, then engaged in coal-mining in Clearfield County, Pa. Mr. Miller bought a large tract of land at Sandy Ridge, and put up a small establishment, including a mill of the capacity of four thousand bricks daily. In 1867, Mr. Miller's son, William R., came from Baltimore to Sandy Ridge, and, becoming a partner in the business, assumed the entire management thereof. Affairs did not prosper very bravely at first,—indeed, the industry dragged for a while,—but Mr. Miller displayed such persistent zeal and energy in his administration of affairs that success came presently, and pretty soon after that he enlarged the works to their present capacity. In 1876, John Miller retired from the firm. Since that time William R. Miller has conducted the business in his own name. The kilns number ten, and are of the open-top pattern. Their combined capacity is about three hundred and sixty thousand bricks. The intention in August, 1881, was to change the kilns to the down-draft pattern. The daily yield of fire-brick at Sandy Ridge is twenty-five thousand, and for the year seven million five hundred thousand, which is said to be equaled by no works in the country, and approached only by the Star Works, of Pittsburgh. In connection with the works Mr. Miller carries on also a store at Sandy Ridge. There are in the village thirty-six tenant houses occupied by Mr. Miller's workmen. There is also a school, but no church. For public worship, such of the Sandy Ridge people as are inclined go to the little Methodist Episcopal Chapel at Powlton. Sandy Ridge is also a postal station, W. R. Miller being the postmaster. His clerk at the works is A. B. Hurd.

Beaver Mill, on the Black Moshannon, represents a very important lumbering enterprise now carried on by E. M. Sturdevant. William Underwood bought a tract of fifteen thousand acres of timber-land in that vicinity in 1850, and built a mill near the present site of the Beaver mill. In 1869 the Underwood tract was purchased by John Ardell, of Bellefonte. The



SANDY RIDGE FIRE-BRICK WORKS,
WM. R. MILLER, PROPRIETOR, CENTRE CO., PA.

mill situated on the property was soon destroyed by fire, and similarly the one that replaced it was burned. The present capacious and well-appointed structure (containing twenty saws) was built in 1879. It has a capacity of about four million feet of lumber annually, and turns out also shingles, lath, and pickets. It contains also a full box-factory and planer.

On Six-Mile Run Mr. Sturdevant is now engaged in filling a contract with the Prentiss heirs to stock thirty-five million feet of pine to the Williamsport boom. Mr. Ardell, who is the manager of all of Mr. Sturdevant's business enterprises, has taken from Six-Mile Run for various parties during the past sixteen years upwards of one hundred millions of feet of lumber. At the Beaver mill, and in the timbered lands tributary thereto, the employes number about forty.

One of the heaviest of lumber operators on the Moshannon is D. W. Holt, who embarked in the business in that region in 1865. In 1874, Mr. Holt purchased a large timber tract lying on the Moshannon, within the counties of Clearfield and Centre, and acquired also from Jones, Allport & Co. the present Loch Lomond Mill. It has a capacity for cutting forty-five thousand feet every twenty-four hours, and contains also a planer. The rough lumber finds markets at Philadelphia and Wilmington. Employment is given to seventy men at the mill and in the woods. Mr. Holt is a member of the firm of Holt & Ramey, who have in Rush, above Osceola, a fine saw-mill, where fifty men are employed, and where forty-five thousand feet of lumber are cut each twenty-four hours. The firm now occupies a recently-purchased timber tract covering two thousand acres. They have also a shingle-mill at Osceola. Mr. Holt is president of the Victor Coal Company of Clearfield County, and with J. M. Holt carries on a steam mill at Morrisdale.

Other lumbering operations carried on in Rush township will be found detailed in the history of Philipsburg borough. They are conducted by Hoover, Hughes & Co., D. W. Holt, and Munson & Crawford. The latter firm were building during the summer of 1881 a saw-mill on the Moshannon, north of Philipsburg. They expected to start it in October with a capacity for cutting twenty thousand feet of timber daily. The material from which they were to draw supplies was embraced within sixteen hundred acres of timbered land. Coal has been prospected for in Rush, near Philipsburg, with varying success. The Derby Coal Company found coal on the Moshannon, but failed to prosecute the search. Mr. J. N. Casanova, of Philipsburg, owns two thousand six hundred acres of coal-lands on both sides the Moshannon, and has within that tract the lands once owned by the Derby Coal Company. Upon the Clearfield side of the tract mining is profitable, and indications point to the conclusion that it will be equally so upon the Centre County side when the occasion for working that ter-

ritory arrives. There is coal all along the creek and in the interior, but the development of such coal strata must await the extension thereto of railway transportation. A company of New York capitalists, known as the Philipsburg Coal, Oil, and Iron Company, prospected for coal just east of Philipsburg in 1870, but their plans miscarried. They found plenty of coal, such as it was, but the quality was not acceptable, and after expending about twenty-five thousand dollars in improvements and experimenting retired in disgust.

At Osceola Station, on the Clearfield and Tyrone Railroad, there were no improvements or business interests (except those of the railway company) until 1872. In that year Walker Brothers, of Westmoreland County, bought two acres of land at Osceola Station, and built a planing-mill. In 1873, J. J. Pie built a machine-shop at this point, and in 1875 a conflagration swept away all the improvements that had been made at the station. The Walkers rebuilt their mill without delay, and since then have pushed their business prosperously. They employ fifteen hands, and use annually two million feet of lumber in the manufacture of siding, flooring, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, brackets, etc. They have also two shingle-mills and a saw-mill in Clearfield County. Notice has already been made of the building, by Justin J. Pie, in 1873, of a machine-shop and foundry at Osceola Station. Mr. Pie has built up a business of no inconsiderable importance. His manufactures include steam-engines, boilers, pulleys, shafts, car-wheels, etc. His employes number twenty-four. Mr. Pie is likewise interested with Mr. Garnier in a saw- and planing-mill in McKean County. S. B. Stine, one of Mr. Pie's partners, concluding to enter business on his own and sole account, began, in July, 1878, the enterprises now conducted by him at Osceola Station. He makes now steam-engines and boilers, mill machinery, coal-cars, car-wheels, and castings of various descriptions. He employs from eight to ten hands. Osceola Station is a very important point on the Clearfield and Tyrone Railroad for the transhipment of coal coming in from the Clearfield County mines. The Moshannon Branch connects here with the main line. Each month about two thousand four hundred car-loads, or from forty-five to fifty thousand tons, of coal are forwarded from this place to the eastern and western markets. These shipments, come mainly from Clearfield County. Powelton, on the main line, furnishes upwards of four thousand tons monthly, and the Reliance Mine (operated by J. H. Orbison, of Huntingdon) about four cars daily.

Overseers of the Poor.—Job England, John Lorain, 1814; Henry Simler, John Schultiz, 1815-16; John Schultiz, Christian Walters, 1819; William Ayers, James Kinnear, 1821; Henry Lorain, McFlegle, 1822; James Collins, John Meek, 1823; William Bagshaw, James Collins, 1884; William Bagshaw, David Adams, 1825; David Adams, Jacob Test, 1826; William Bagshaw, William McLellan, 1827-28; J. L. Thompson, S. Burris, 1837; George Rabe, Samuel Burris, 1839;

David Runk, Richard Catlow, 1840; T. Hancock, W. Tagshaw, 1841; R. Atherton, John G. Runk, 1842; W. P. Hills, Edward Perks, 1843; William McLellan, Jesse Test, 1844; Joseph Jones, George Dorsey, 1845; M. N. Stanley, Daniel Ullman, 1846; Hanlon Gladys, John Hudson, 1847; J. M. Jeffries, A. M. Shaw, 1848; C. Howe, Henry Shultz, 1849; John Howe, H. S. Ehrenfeldt, 1850; Daniel Ayres, John Howo, 1851; Joseph Jones, Thomas Morrow, 1852; J. L. Jeffries, J. G. Runk, 1853; J. G. Runk, William Tagshaw, 1854-55; R. Atherton, J. G. Runk, 1856; A. Jackson, J. C. Williams, 1857; James Test, J. C. Williams, 1858; Richard Coplin, Thomas Morrow, 1859; J. A. Lukens, Samuel Fleck, 1860; G. F. Hooper, George Stine, 1861; Thomas Morrow, J. C. Richards, 1862; William Myers, J. C. Richards, 1863; G. F. Hoop, R. J. Maloney, 1864; Richard Atherton, William Wa-lborn, 1865; Richard Atherton, W. W. H. de, 1866; J. D. Sinslow, Robert Mauley, 1867; Charles Melus, J. D. Smiler, 1868; Lewis Hess, 1869; D. W. Holt, George Goldman, 1870-71; David Holt, Lewis Hess, 1872; D. W. Holt, E. M. Sturdevant, 1873; S. P. Burkhardt, J. R. McKinney, 1874; H. B. Wilcox, J. C. Althport, 1875-76; J. Hayes, D. W. Holt, 1877-78; Jeff Hayes, B. Coyle, 1879; Jeff Hayes, J. M. Hale, 1880; Jeff Hayes, William Cullen, 1881.

Constables.—Henry Smiler, 1814; Charles Smiler, 1815-16; James McGirk, 1817; Thomas McCloskey, 1818-19; James Collins, 1821-22; John Shultz, 1823; David Adams, 1824; John Flegle, 1825; William McLellan, 1826; D. Runk, 1828-29; John Matley, 1830; J. F. Censor, 1831; John Dale, 1832; William Ayers, 1833; Thomas Hancock, 1834; John G. Runk, 1835; John Flegle, 1836; Barney McGirk, 1837; H. Shultz, 1838; Richard Catlow, 1839; Thomas Hancock, 1840; James McLellan, 1841; Wesley Runk, 1842; Andrew Davidson, 1843; R. Catlow, 1844; Isaac Potter, 1845; John Test, 1846; John M. Test, 1847-48; John Matley, 1850; H. Gladys, 1851; J. A. Gano, 1852-53; Richard Atherton, 1854; J. G. Runk, 1855; Robert Hudson, 1856; Boyd Wilson, 1857-58; Robert Howe, 1859-60; T. J. Bacheler, 1861; Robert Mauley, 1862; William Myers, 1863; Geo. Cunningham, 1864; John Harper, 1865; William Smiler, 1866; Leander Stenwick, 1867; J. A. Matthews, 1868; J. Shoemaker, 1869; J. C. Mason, 1870-71; J. W. Collins, 1872; J. C. Mason, 1873; James W. Heath, 1874; William Askey, 1875-76; John Hayes, 1877; John Kennedy, 1878-81.

Justices of the Peace.—John Matley, Daniel Ayres, April 14, 1840; James McClelland, April 11, 1844; Joseph Jones, April 9, 1844; John Matley, March 4, 1845; Chester Munson, April 14, 1846; B. B. Bowman, March 13, 1849; Chester Munson, James McClelland, March 12, 1850; David Johnson, May 10, 1851; Edward Perks, March 16, 1852; Henry Shultz, Jesse L. Test, March 13, 1855; Thomas Morrow, March 17, 1857; Thomas Morrow, Chester Munson, March 16, 1858; Thomas Hancock, March 15, 1859; A. A. Bradin, March 26, 1869; Chester Munson, March 21, 1863; J. F. Shoop, July 23, 1869; Christian L. Beech, May 27, 1872; I. W. Collins, April 24, 1873; James F. Shoop, March 14, 1874; James Duncan, April 3, 1878; Sanford Lippey, April 16, 1880.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

FROM a pamphlet entitled "Historical Sketches of the Snow Shoe Region," written by James Gilliland, Esq., we quote the following notices of early surveys and owners of land:

"The first surveys were made in pursuance of six warrants dated May 14, 1773. Three of them, Samuel Wetheril, Samuel Clark, and Daniel Tyson, are returned as surveyed July 7, 1773; the Hezekiah Hubbard, Richard Jones, and Josiah Matlack, are returned as surveyed May 11, 1774, though no doubt surveyed at the earlier date, as the Samuel Wetheril calls for the Jones and Matlack. They were patented to Samuel Pleasants, April 27, 1776. The most northern one,

Hezekiah Hubbard, is designated as two miles from the sleeping-place on the path. South of it is the Richard Jones; east of the Richard Jones the Josiah Matlack, 'on the path about one mile from the sleeping-place.' South of the Matlack is the Samuel Wetheril; east of the lower end of the Wetheril is the Samuel Clark, 'a quarter of a mile west of the sleeping-place.' Northeast, and adjoining the Clark, the Daniel Tyson. The path from the Great Island to Chinklacamoose is marked as entering the Tyson about where the turnpike now crosses the eastern line of the Tyson. Snow Shoe borough is on the Samuel Butcher, east of the Tyson, and Moshannon on the Hugh Slack warrantee of April 15, 1794, just south of the Richard Jones and west of the Wetheril. These surveys were executed by Thomas Smith, afterwards justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who died March 31, 1809."

The "Snow Shoe Camp Surveys," as they were designated by Judge Smith on his return, were located on the Indian path a short distance beyond the Old Snow Shoe Tavern, and extending west a short distance beyond J. H. Holt's. On the map returned to the land-office the Indian path is neatly and correctly laid down, as also the Indian camp, the site of which is near the spring, and a few rods from the house now occupied by Calvin Rankin. On the surface of the map a semicircular line is drawn, on which is written in a neat, bold hand, "Snow Shoe Camp Surveys."

The tradition that the camp took its name "from the adventure of a party of white hunters who were out on the old Chinklacamoose trail, were overtaken there by a snow-storm, waited until their provisions were exhausted, and then made snow shoes and walked into the Bald Eagle settlement," is, in the opinion of the writer, not correct. It seems to him that a moment's reflection deprives it of plausibility. Previous to 1773 there were but few settlers in Bald Eagle valley; Indians were roaming through the country, so that it was perilous to travel away from the settlement; game was abundant in the valleys, and no necessity to travel over the Alleghany Mountains to hunt. Col. John Holt claimed to be the first white man that followed the Indian trail to Snow Shoe to hunt game. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that Thomas Smith found at the Indian camp snow shoes left there by the Indians, and hence named the surveys "Snow Shoe Camp Survey."

Bishop White, of Philadelphia, became the owner of these tracts at a very early day, and sold the D. Tyson tract to Valentines & Thomas, who opened coal-mines a few rods from the site of Snow Shoe Camp. The other tracts were divided by John G. Lowrey, agent for the heirs of Bishop White, in 1841, and sold to settlers.

The next surveys were made in pursuance of warrants issued to Phebe Morris, John Shoemaker, and Daniel Shoemaker in 1784, and are described as being "on the Chinklacamoose path, north of the Moshan-

nous," and the path is laid down upon the map. No resurvey has been made of them. The owner in 1826 sent out William McMinn to look for them, but he did not succeed in finding the lines; they were dropped from the tax-books, and junior surveys covering them were afterwards sold for taxes, so that the title has been lost.

About the same time, or a few years later, some four or five tracts, known as the Lewis Lewis surveys, were made, and claimed to be in Snow Shoe, because a stream called Beech Creek was represented as passing through them, but as it was put down as running south, which was up the mountain, there was not much reason to hope that they would be found on that creek, and although much time was spent in hunting them they were never found.

The remainder of the land was unappropriated until 1792 and 1793. These were two lively years in locating warrants. Aaron Levy, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Wallis, a prominent man in colonial times, were competitors in locating warrants in Snow Shoe. By explorations both ascertained the extent of territory, and in the spring of 1792 commenced surveying; Levy superintended his personally, and Wallis had an agent named McClure. They did not get through that year, and returned in the following spring. As an evidence of the rivalry that existed between them, a copy of a letter from McClure, found among Wallis' papers, is given, written at their camp, near Little Mushannon Creek:

"SAMUEL WALLIS, ESQ.:

"DEAR SIR,—I send the bearer to hurry up the warrants. Levy and his party have gone up the Susquehanna from the Great Island in a canoe; and as these lands are rich in quality, hurry on the warrants. Pay him for the bear's meat, but if he charges for honey don't pay him, for he promised to furnish it for nothing.

(Signed)

"McCLURE."

The surveyors employed by the parties were McClure, Daniel Turner, William Wilson, and Squire Hanna, who died at a very old age, in Clinton County, some years ago. Turner and Wilson were citizens of Centre County. The writer is indebted to Squire Hanna for much of his information in relation to the original surveying in Snow Shoe. The two parties came in contact near where Dr. Stewart now resides before they had exhausted their supply of warrants, and when about to engage in a fight Levy proposed to make equal distribution of the land yet unappropriated, and thus the war ended. And strange to say, that notwithstanding both parties had a surplus of warrants, they left a gap of over two thousand acres, which the writer covered with warrants sixty years afterwards.

The Levy lands of 1793, connecting with the Wallis lands on the south, were sold in 1837 by the Gratzes, of Philadelphia, who had become the owners of them, to St. John Smith and others, of Portland, Me., and by them, in 1855, sold to E. C. Burton and others, and are now owned by Samuel Crist, of Lock Haven. The

Levy tracts of 1792, connecting with the Wallis lands on the north, are owned by Smith and Rhodes. Adjoining the latter, and perhaps overlapping them to some extent, are the Boudinot lands, now owned by the city of Philadelphia, and were surveyed in pursuance of warrants of 1794.

Nathaniel Simpson, who lived near Bellefonte in 1815, located several warrants covering Wallis' lands. James Harris, Sr., county surveyor, refused to return them because they covered land not vacant.

The Gratzes became the owners of all the Levy lands, except a few tracts bordering on the river, which Levy retained, and what remains of these tracts unsold are now owned by his heirs.

Samuel Wallis, being reduced in circumstances, failed to pay the taxes on his hands, or to look after them, and they disappeared from the county records. About 1825 the Messrs. Gratz employed John Mitchell, of Bellefonte, to resurvey the Levy lands, and finding the Wallis lands connecting, resurveyed them also. They were returned taxed, and in 1834 and 1836 were sold at the tax sales, and purchased by Joseph and Jacob Gratz.

In or about 1850, when Snow Shoe was awakening from its slumbers and rising in importance, the heirs of Samuel Wallis awoke also, and brought ejectment suits against the Messrs. Gratz for forty or more tracts, all the Wallis lands, except what the Gratzes had previously sold and received the pay for. These suits were compromised by the parties. The Wallis heirs released their claim for a consideration paid them in money. Ex-Governor Curtin and Judges Hale and Mallory, the attorneys of the Gratzes, became joint owners with them in pursuance of an agreement by which they were to have an interest in the event of a compromise.

The lands involved in these suits, together with all other lands owned by the Messrs. Gratz in Snow Shoe, are now owned by the Snow Shoe Land Association, including the interests of the attorneys of the Gratzes above named.

First Settlers.—No permanent settlement was made until the spring of 1818. For a few years previous thereto coal was used in the valleys to a limited extent, and some mining was done by persons who remained no longer than necessary to supply the demands. The first permanent settler was John Betshtol, who went out from Nittany valley in May, 1818, and built a cabin, in which he died on the 15th day of April, 1842. He raised a family of nine sons and two daughters. Two sons, Jacob and Abraham, and the daughters, and several of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, are residing in the neighborhood where he died. John Betshtol was an honest, peaceable, and industrious citizen; he cleared land and cultivated the soil, raised his own bread, killed his own venison, attended to his own business, and did not interfere with the concerns of his neighbors.

Samuel Askey, from the Bald Eagle valley, followed Betshtol in September of the same year. He was a son of Capt. Thomas Askey, of whom a notice will be found in the history of Howard township.

Samuel was fond of hunting game, and frequently followed the Indian path to Snow Shoe on hunting excursions, and thus became familiar with the country, which resulted in making it his home. In the war of 1812 he entered the military service under Gen. Harrison, from which he received an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term, and returned to his home. Much of his time was spent in the forest, and his success in killing game attracted such attention that he acquired fame as a hunter. The Rev. F. B. Boyer, who attended him on his death bed, published an obituary, from which the following is an extract:

"The life of Mr. Askey as a pioneer and hunter will compare with that of Daniel Boone or David Crockett. Many of the most thrilling adventures with and hair-breadth escapes from the wild denizens of the forest have been heard from his own lips by the writer. He carried with him to the grave scars the result of wounds received in several contacts with panthers, in which his life depended on his own presence of mind and the faithfulness of his dog. He killed during the time he lived in Snow Shoe sixty-four panthers and ninety-eight wolves (to this the records of the county bear testimony), and about eight hundred deer and a large number of bears, the exact number not recollected. In one season he sold two thousand seven hundred pounds of bear's meat."

His fame as a hunter was known by the writer long before he became acquainted with him, which was on his first visit to Snow Shoe, in June, 1840. He then heard him relate, in his own terse language and impressive manner, some of his adventures and encounters with wild animals. Afterwards he was frequently his companion and guide in his explorations of the country, and, traveling over his hunting-ground, often pointed to the spot where he had killed a deer or a bear, and to the tree on which he had shot a panther. The following are a few of his adventures, related as near as can be recollected in his own words:

When we were traveling through the forest on the Indian path he said: "Stop a moment while I tell you an amusing and ridiculous scrape I had with a big buck near to yonder tree [pointing to it]. It was a long shot, but when the gun cracked he fell flat in his tracks. Supposing it to be a dead shot, I approached him without any fear of trouble. I had on a loose blouse with wide sleeves. I stooped over him, and with my left hand took hold of a horn, and with the right was about to apply the knife to his throat, when, to my utter dismay and astonishment, he jumped up with great violence, a prong of one of his horns went through the blouse, and

he gave me a tremendous whirl; in doing which he relieved me of the blouse and departed, leaving me in my shirt-sleeves to look after him going through the brush at the top of his speed, with the blouse spread out to the wind like the flag of a conquering hero. I did not begrudge him the blouse, because I thought if I had not been relieved of it the result would have been more serious.

"In watching the Big Moshannon lies my custom was to start in time to get there before sunset, as I often found deer in about that time. On this occasion I was sliding down the hill, looking out for deer, when I heard a stirring of the leaves behind me, and looking back over my shoulder, I saw a very large panther sliding after me and about to pounce upon me. Knowing that there was no time to be lost, I quietly and quickly turned half-around, and put a bullet plump between his eyes, and he turned over dead, you may well believe to my great joy. My exposure to danger was the more apparent when I discovered that I was within a few feet of the carcass of a deer, covered with leaves, which he was watching, it being one of the occasions when they will attack a man. Venison is a panther's choice meat, and when he kills one, after satisfying his appetite, he covers the carcass and lays near, taking his meals regularly until all is consumed, or the meat becomes tainted. A panther will not eat tainted meat.

"A good tracking snow had fallen. I started with my dog and came on a fresh track between the Moshannons. I tied my dog to my body so as to keep him with me until the proper time to let him loose. The trail led to a high point on the brow of the Big Moshannon hill, which was very steep. Passing in front of a large projecting rock, a huge panther jumped from under upon the dog, and panther, dog, and myself went down the hill, sometimes the panther uppermost, sometimes the dog, and sometimes myself. The cord being tied with a slip-knot, I succeeded in effecting a separation. The dog and panther went to the foot of the hill, when the panther ran up a tree. I looked around for my gun, which I had let go, and finding it all right I went down, and having a fair shot, the panther fell dead to the ground. It was a female, and with indications of having young ones. I returned to the rock. The cavity was large enough to admit my entrance, and I brought out four young panthers as large as full-grown cats. After handling them for a short time they fondled on me like young kittens. It was a hard day's work, but the premiums I received for the scalps rewarded me, but did not compensate me for the disabling of my dog,—he was of no use to me afterwards.

"Col. John Holt and myself were returning from the Big Moshannon licks. We had a horse loaded with venison, and when near the top of the hill, on the north side of Little Moshannon, on the Indian path, my dog commenced barking on our left at or

near the foot of the hill. I left Holt with the horse, and on my route to the dog encountered large rocks. I crossed over one and jumped down some four or five feet at the lower side, and lit upon ground so thickly covered, for some distance all around, with rattlesnakes that every step I made I tramped upon them. It seemed to me like tramping over beef entrails on a butchering day. They were all moving towards a cavity under the rock. You may be sure I handled myself lively. I escaped from them without injury, excepting a brief sickness of stomach, occasioned by the stench which arose from the snakes. I did not stop to count nor to kill, and have no desire ever to come across another rattlesnake den. I soon found my dog, with a panther on a tree, which I shot, and returned with it to Holt, leaving the snake den off my route."

The incidents connected with the killing of so many wild animals would be interesting and amusing, especially to those who are familiar with the localities where they occurred, and it is a matter of regret that they were not committed to paper while he was living.

He died on the 28th day of May, 1857, at the residence of his son, in Snow Shoe, in the eighty-first year of his age, leaving twelve children, forty-two grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. Mrs. Hinton (his eldest daughter, and wife of Austin Hinton), his son William,¹ and several of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren reside in Snow Shoe.

There was no further settlement until the spring of 1822, when John Holt, Esq., from Bald Eagle valley, located about a mile equidistant from Betchtol and Askey.

John Holt, Esq., of Moshannon, died Nov. 23, 1869, while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Hughy, in Princeton, Ill. He was a son of Col. John Holt, who was an early settler in Bald Eagle, near Milesburg, where Esquire Holt was born April 15, 1795, on the Judge Barnhart farm. He was married to Miss Mary Harbison in 1819. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church at Bellefonte. Esquire Holt removed to Snow Shoe in 1822. He and his wife were the first two members of the Moshannon Church when it was organized, Sept. 25, 1852, and he was elected a ruling elder June 16, 1866. Three of their seven children survived them. Mr. Holt's remains were brought to Snow Shoe and interred Dec. 18, 1869.

John Holt, Esq.'s, oldest son William was killed by the breaking down of a trestle across Miller's Hollow, when on his way to a political meeting. He was one of the most enterprising men of the country. J. H. Holt is a prominent and useful citizen of Snow Shoe. Mrs. Hugh, the only daughter living, resides in Illinois.

In 1825, John Mayes came in from Miles township,

and settled upon the farm now occupied by J. H. Holt. He was a shoemaker and farmer, and died about 1851.

About the same time, or soon after, Perry John Lucas, from the Bald Eagle valley, settled on a Wallace tract, adjoining the "Snow Shoe Camp Surveys." His ancestors emigrated at an early period from the State of Maryland to Centre County, and their descendants are almost as numerous as the descendants of Jacob. Perry John served his country faithfully in the war of 1812; was on board of Perry's fleet, and had a foot severely injured by a cannon-carriage wheel passing over it. After his discharge from the army and his return home, he was called Perry John, to distinguish him from the many other Johns among his kindred. He opened and cultivated a farm, on which he lived, and where he died on the 27th day of September, 1858, aged sixty-nine years. He raised a family of six sons—Nelson, McCalmont, Samuel Y., Isaac, Thomas, and Jesse—and several daughters. The family was strongly represented in the war to preserve the Union. Nelson was killed at second Bull Run; McCalmont died in camp at Langley; Thomas died of disease contracted in the service after his discharge; Isaac and Jesse, after serving their country faithfully, were honorably discharged, and returned to Snow Shoe, where they now reside; and Samuel Y. also resides in Snow Shoe, and is one of its most highly-respected citizens. The eldest daughter is the wife of Meese Gunsalus, who purchased from Bishop White's heirs one hundred acres of land, through which the Indian path passed, his house being but a few rods west of the site of the Snow Shoe Camp, and in the decline of life he is enjoying a comfortable home, the fruits of persevering industry. The second daughter is the wife of Capt. William White, a good and useful citizen of Burnside township.

John Singleton and John Long are classed with the first settlers. They were employed in the coal-mines, but did not remain long in the country.

Baptist Lucas went out from the Bald Eagle valley, and located on a Levy tract, now owned by E. C. Humes and others. After living here a few years he built a house near Beech Creek, and moved into it, where he died in 1833, leaving a large family of sons and daughters and a widow, who was a sister of Samuel Askey.

Samuel Gunsalus, also from the Bald Eagle valley, located on land adjoining the Snow Shoe Camp Surveys on the east. He opened and mined coal, and kept a tavern for the accommodation of coal-haulers and others who might happen to pass that way. He sold the property to his son-in-law, William Loy, who improved it and occupied it for a few years, and then exchanged with James McMasters for property in Milesburg. Mr. McMasters made further improvements, and in 1857 sold to the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, which is now the owner.

¹ Died since this was written.

Following Samuel Gunsalus were Joseph Keeler, John Bowes, Nicholas Fye, William Mulhollan, Jacob Kunes, and River Tom Lucas, as he was called, completing the list of those who are considered first settlers. Joseph Keeler did not remain and become a permanent settler. John Bowes was a son of Thomas Bowes, an Irishman, who was an early settler of Bald Eagle valley, and who purchased a Wallace tract from the Gratzes, and expended much labor in opening a large farm in the midst of the forest, and did his part in contributing to the improvement of the country. He raised a large family of sons and daughters. Several of the sons enlisted at the commencement of the late civil war, and were honorably discharged at its close. Mr. Bowes kept a hotel for many years. He died in 1859. Hiram Bates, who married a daughter, owns and occupies the homestead, a beautiful and well-improved farm.

Nicholas Fye was an early settler in Penn's valley, from whence he removed to Snow Shoe, and lived on the tract of land now owned by Dr. Stewart. He died many years ago.

William Mulhollan went out from the Bald Eagle valley and located near the river. He was a son of Rudolph Mulhollan, who was an early settler in the Bald Eagle valley, and he emigrated to Ohio.

Jacob Kunes, previous to his settling in Snow Shoe, was a resident of Bald Eagle valley. He lived several years on Karthaus road, cleared some land, made a few square-timber rafts every winter, and finally left and located in Clearfield County.

River Tom Lucas did not remain long, but returned to Bald Eagle valley, whence he came.

Austin C. Hinton settled where J. C. Rankin now lives, on the D. Tyson warrantee, in 1838. Mr. Hinton found but little cleared land, and before he left the place had himself cleared seventy acres, and erected the improvements upon it. In 1872 he moved to his present home near Moshannon. Mr. Hinton married one of the daughters of Samuel Askey, the famous hunter. Samuel Gunsalus was among early settlers. He moved thither from the Bald Eagle valley, and opened a tavern on the pike. He mined coal on his place, and between that business and providing entertainment for travelers and coal-haulers kept himself busy. The property was subsequently owned by William Loy and James McMasters.

Roads.—Peter Ain Karthaus, of Baltimore, being the owner of a large body of mineral and timber-lands on the Susquehanna River, in Clearfield County, and desiring to develop them, made a road, in 1815, from Milesburg, through Snow Shoe, to the river opposite his lands. This road was laid out without regard to grades, following the Indian path pretty closely, up and down steep hills to Askey school-house, where the path diverged to the south, leaving the route to Karthaus. From this point to the river being on the summit, there could be no mistake as to grades. The distance from Milesburg to the Susquehanna River is

twenty-six miles. Whether the township of Boggs assisted in making the road or not cannot be ascertained from the county records. Karthaus made improvements on his property, built several dwelling-houses, furnace, grist- and saw-mills, but being in advance of the times, several years after their erection abandoned his improvements and returned to Baltimore. The place was called Karthaus, and still retains the name.

In 1824, on petition of the citizens of Boggs township, the court appointed viewers to lay out a road from the Karthaus road, near the Askey school-house, to Big Moshannon Creek, at or near where the Indian path crosses the same. The viewers reported a road, which was confirmed by the court. The viewers followed the Indian path, which passed over the highest points. The supervisors worked some in opening the road, but, doubtless because of the steep grades, abandoned the work, and it remained a hunter's path.

April 11, 1825, the Legislature incorporated a company to make a clay turnpike from Milesburg to Smithport, in McKean County. The route passed most of the distance through a wilderness country, and the stock subscribed was insufficient to make a road on which toll could be collected. Subsequently parties interested in the improvement of the country had an act of the Legislature passed authorizing a subscription of additional stock, and an effort was made to improve and put the road in condition to collect toll on the whole route. Failing in getting additional subscriptions, and the tolls taken on the Snow Shoe section being insufficient to make and keep up the whole route, it has been abandoned as a turnpike, and the townships of Snow Shoe and Burnside keep it in repair within their limits. It is a pleasant road to travel, especially in the summer and autumn seasons.

Among the most noted taverns was the McMasters stand. James McMasters was the landlord, and for some years carried on a profitable business. Stages stopped at his house, and coal-haulers and other freighters gave him much patronage. His stabling-room for seventy-five horses was generally in demand. After McMasters' retirement Capt. William White kept the tavern. Other taverns were kept by John Flack, George Graham, Jr., and William Forsiman. Forsiman's was a temperance house. It stood near Beech Creek, and was erected in 1850 by William and John Bard, who built also a saw-mill on the creek near by. After Forsiman gave up the hotel Daniel Wolf became the landlord, and proved the last one. Roadside inns on that road are now things of the past.

Schools.—The pioneer school-house in Snow Shoe was the Askey school-house, built of unhewn logs, surmounted with a clapboard roof. The second Askey school-house was a two-story framed structure of some architectural pretensions. The second story

was provided as a place for religious worship, and was at the command of all denominations free of charge. In 1857 the third Askey school-house was erected.

Township Organization.—The petition of sundry inhabitants of Boggs township was presented to the court in August, 1839, setting forth "that they labor under great inconvenience on account of the extended limits of the said township, which extends from the Muncy Ridge to the river Susquehanna, a distance of upwards of twenty miles, many of the inhabitants are compelled to travel a distance of twenty miles to the place of holding township and other elections, and thereby deprived of their rights, unless at a great expense and loss of time. They believe that making Beech Creek the dividing line, and forming a new township north of the same, would remedy the evil complained of, and praying the court to appoint proper persons to view and report on the same." Whereupon the court appointed Samuel J. Green, John Mitchell, and Gen. James Irvin commissioners. And now, the 27th day of January, 1840, report of commissioners read as follows: "In pursuance of the above order, we, the subscribers, having made a plot of that part of Boggs township lying north of Beech Creek, are of the opinion that the following be the boundaries thereof, and we adjudge that it is necessary and proper that it should be established accordingly: Beginning where the line between Boggs and Howard townships crosses Beech Creek, west of the Allegheny Mountain; thence westward up Beech Creek, and along the branch of the same which crosses the turnpike road near B. Lucas', to the line of Huston township; thence northward along the line of said township to the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence down the said west branch of the Susquehanna to the line between Howard and Boggs townships; thence southward along the line of said townships to the place of beginning." Whereupon the court confirm the same, and the township named Snow Shoe.

The general desire of the people of the township appears to have been in favor of Susquehanna as a name for the township, but Judge Burnside deferred rather to the tradition of the snow shoes, and guided doubtless by what he may have considered poetic justice, bestowed the name of Snow Shoe. The township boundaries remained intact until 1857, when an elimination of the northern half was ordered for the purpose of erecting Burnside township.

ASSESSMENT-LIST IN 1841.

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
Samuel Askey.....	100	...	...
David Askey.....	...	...	...
Daniel Bachtel.....	200	2	2
Abraham Bechtel.....	100	1	...
John Bechtel.....	400	2	2
John Bos.....	800	4	4
Nicholas Fye.....	200	2	1
Samuel Fye.....	...	...	1
John Flack (inn-keeper).....	169	...	1
William Bachtel.....	200	2	1
Philip Green.....	200	2	1
Hamilton Hame.....	1732	...	...

Names.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.
John Holt.....	400	2	2
Joseph Haisel.....	...	...	...
August Huston.....	...	2	2
John Hixson.....	...	...	...
David Hushbarger.....	400	2	1
John James.....	...	...	1
Andrew Walker, Jr.....	400	...	...
William Lucas.....	...	...	...
Samuel Gunzles.....	200	1	2
John Lucas.....	200	2	1
Baptist Lucas.....	100	...	1
James Lucas.....	...	...	1
Jacob Stager.....	200	...	...
Isaac Yarnal.....	...	...	...
Jacob Kunz.....	433	3	3
John Mulholland.....	...	4	1
John Mays.....	200	2	2
M. Jomallis.....	200	...	...
William Mulholland.....	250	2	2
Rudolph Mulholland, Jr.....	800	...	...
John Mays, Jr.....	60	...	...
Thomas Mays.....	400	...	1
Jacob Gra?.....	6455	...	...
A. Levy and family.....	1300	...	...
Edward S. Burd.....	1672	...	...
Valentines & Thomas.....	349	...	...
P. A. Karthaus.....	1300	...	...
David Shook.....	...	1	1

Joseph Bowers, Thomas Askey, John Askey, Thomas Parson, Jacob Rachtel, Matthias Rachtel, Daniel Laird, Joseph Taylor, William Carson, Jacob Fry, Henry Smith, Adam Walker, John Call, Peter O'Donnell, Rees Evans, James Cochran, John Rash, William Loy (inn-keeper), John Boner (inn-keeper).

Jur'ices of the Peace.—John Beightol, John Holt, April 14, 1840; John Flack, John Holt, April 15, 1845; William Holt, John McCormick, March 12, 1850; Evan Steer, March 16, 1850; James Marshall, March 16, 1853; William Foreman, March 13, 1855; John R. Irwin, March 12, 1856; L. C. Rankin, March 17, 1857; D. H. Yeager, March 17, 1858; David W. Weaver, March 21, 1861; D. H. Yeager, May 5, 1863; A. C. Hinton, April 2, 1864; Josiah H. Brown, March 22, 1866; March 21, 1868; April 26, 1871; J. H. Crissman, March 24, 1874; D. H. Yeager, March 11, 1876; R. J. Haynes, April 3, 1878; J. H. Brown, April 9, 1881.

Moshannon Village.—In the spring of 1847, James Gilliland purchased from Joseph and Jacob Gratz three tracts of the Wallace lands, on the Little Moshannon Creek; he formed a partnership with Henry Vandyke and John McCormick, and in November following completed and put in operation a first-class saw-mill, with a sixteen-foot over-shot wheel connected with a dam twenty feet in height; opened the first store in the county, established a blacksmith-shop, and in the spring of 1850 completed a grist-mill equal in all its equipments to the best mill in the county, and made flour from Snow Shoe wheat of a superior quality. This removed another serious difficulty which prevented people who were seeking homes from locating in Snow Shoe; and from this time forward settling increased more rapidly, and the improvement and development of the country became more active. The mills were accidentally destroyed by fire Feb. 14, 1857.

In 1849 the Hon. Samuel Linn, W. W. Hayes, and Alfred Hayes purchased a water privilege and grounds for the necessary buildings from Gilliland & Vandyke, and erected a large tannery, which, with the improvements above mentioned, combined to make Moshannon Mills a centre of much business. A considerable trade was established with the adjoining townships of Clearfield and with Elk County.

The town of Moshannon was laid out in 1849 by Gilliland & Vandyke. The first house built was by George Breon, now owned by the heirs of Edward

Ide; the second was by Archy Dean, on a lot donated to the Presbyterian Church by Gilliland & Vandyke for the purpose of erecting thereon a sexton's house.

It is laid out upon the northwest corner of the Hugh Slack warrant of April 15, 1794. The Indian path passes through it near the centre. The Ide house is on the path. At this point, Mr. Gilliland states, the trees for some distance around bore marks of the Indians, indicating that it was a stopping-place.

In 1880, A. C. Histon & Co. rebuilt the Gilliland saw-mill. They were succeeded by the present owners, A. M. McClain & Co. (A. M. McClain, S. A. Brev, and I. B. Hamilton), who carry on also the store in the village established by F. P. Hurxthall. The mill has a capacity of twelve thousand feet daily, contains a circular saw, shingle-machine, bolting-saw, and box-board machine.

A steam grist-mill was started in December, 1881, at Moshannon, by J. T. Lucas, formerly of Curtin. The postmaster at Moshannon is J. H. Brown. The first postmaster at that point was Edward Ide, the office having been transferred from Daniel Yeager's, during whose incumbency it was called Snow Shoe. Moshannon boasted at one time a match-stick factory, now, however, a thing of the past. As a matter of historic interest, it may be noted that the first house in the village was built by George Breon, and the second by Archibald Dean.

Moshannon Presbyterian Church.—Rev. James Linn, of Bellefonte, made occasional visits to the Snow Shoe region previous to 1848, and at such visits preached to the Presbyterians in the Askey school-house. At one of these times J. H. Holt was baptized by Mr. Linn. That baptism was the first ceremony of the kind dispensed in Snow Shoe. In 1848 the Presbytery sent supplies to Snow Shoe, and in 1851 a church building was founded at Moshannon, upon land donated by James Gilliland and Henry Vandyke. The structure cost fourteen hundred dollars. The "Church Erection Fund" supplied two hundred dollars. The balance was contributed by Messrs. Henry Vandyke, James Gilliland, Sarah Miles, James Marshal, John Holt, William Baird, and John Baird. Sept. 25, 1852, the Moshannon Church was organized in the Askey school-house by Rev. James Linn. The constituent members were Andrew McClellan, Elizabeth McClellan, James Williams, Eliza H. Gilliland, James Harris, James Marshal, Sarah Marshal, John Holt, Mary Holt, Eliza Forsiman, and Letitia Cull, from the Bellefonte Church; Archibald McClellan and Jane McClellan, from the Hollidaysburg Church; Maria Buchanan, from the Washington Church; Ann Lucas, Letty Holt, and David Askey, from the Lick Run Church. James Marshal and James Gilliland were chosen elders, and James Gilliland clerk of the session.

The church building was completed in 1854, and

dedicated July 23, 1854, by Rev. James Linn and Robert Hamill. Rev. Mr. Pratt supplied until April 29, 1855, when Rev. B. E. Collins began his labors. Mr. Collins was installed Sept. 4, 1855, and April 4, 1858, preached his farewell sermon. Rev. John P. Clark supplied from April, 1860, to October of the same year, and in February, 1861, he was chosen pastor. Feb. 6, 1864, James Forsiman and W. M. Holmes were elected ruling elders, and Jacob Wolfe, Edward Ide, and F. P. Hurxthall, trustees. Rev. William Prideaux supplied the church until April, 1868. In 1869 Moshannon Church joined with Milesburg in a call to Rev. W. O. Wright, who began his labors July 17, 1869. A Presbyterian Church had been erected at Snow Shoe the previous year, and in 1869 the congregation joined the Moshannon Church, so that Mr. Wright was engaged to preach at Moshannon, Snow Shoe, and Milesburg. Since 1869 Mr. Wright has continued in the same charge. The elders at Moshannon are J. H. Holt and Thomas D. Weaver. John Sommerville (who died in May, 1880) was for ten years an elder. Since 1852 the church has received one hundred and thirty-five members. Seventy-one were remaining in the spring of 1881, and of them forty-three worshiped at Snow Shoe. T. D. Weaver is the Sunday-school superintendent.

Village of Snow Shoe.—Snow Shoe is one of the termini of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railway, and is promised for the near future additional railway conveniences by way of a new line across the Alleghenies, to pass over a route not far removed from the village. Coal-mining and lumbering are the important industries upon which Snow Shoe depends for support, and the agricultural resources of the surrounding region are beginning to show a gradually increasing expansion and value. Snow Shoe has for many years been a popular summer resort, where mountain air and mountain scenery invite and charm hundreds of visitors yearly. The village occupies an elevation of eight hundred and fifty feet above Bellefonte and about two thousand feet above tide-water. The water is excellent, the roads superb, and hotel accommodations ample as well as agreeable,—the "Mountain House" being by common consent considered the leading hotel, although the "Washington House" is in high favor with visitors. Actual tests have shown that during the summer season the temperature at Snow Shoe ranges seven degrees cooler than it does at Bellefonte. The winters are cold, but easily endurable, while storms are neither more violent nor frequent than in the valleys.

The town was laid out upon the Samuel Butcher warrant. Date of the warrant, April 15, 1794; surveyed Sept. 1, 1794; patented Dec. 9, 1836; adjoining the Daniel Tyson warrant of 1773, which is west of the Butcher. North of Samuel Butcher is the Joseph Wheeler warrant of 3d of July, 1792; east, the Hugh Warner warrant, June 24, 1793, and Samuel Hoopes' warrant of 15th April, 1794; and south, the

Samuel Horner. At the southeast corner of the Samuel Butcher was located the William Loy warrant of Nov. 9, 1843, patented to the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, which takes up the vacancy left by the surveys of September, 1794, between them and the "Snow Shoe Camp Surveys."

The first clearing upon the site now occupied by the borough was made by James Uzzell, who came to the neighborhood in 1850 and engaged in coal-mining. When the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company laid out Snow Shoe village, in 1858, Mr. Uzzell engaged his brother John to grub and clear for him a portion of a fifty-acre tract that covered the property now occupied by William Stewart's residence. There James Uzzell intended to build a hotel, but changing his mind before the lot was fairly grubbed, he selected the site on which the City Hotel stands, and put up the Snow Shoe House, the one now called City Hotel. Uzzell's was the first house of more pretensions than a cabin erected in Snow Shoe. The second one was erected by one Bascom, a plasterer, almost simultaneously with Uzzell's tavern. The house built by Bascom is a portion of the dwelling known as the Sommerville mansion. The same year, and soon afterwards, Edward Pullman built the large framed house known now as the Watson residence. The Mountain House was built by the railway company in 1859. Its first landlord was Daniel Wolf. Harris & Thomas opened the pioneer store at the railway depot. Adam Crissman succeeded them in the same storehouse, and afterwards built the store now occupied by George R. Boak & Co. John and James Sommerville erected the store building now occupied by Grauer & Co. May & Loeb were the first to sell goods in the building, and when they retired were succeeded by Wolf & Potter. Sommerville & Crider traded there until the fall of 1881, when they sold out to John Grauer & Co. Hoffer & Bauer were traders at the stand now occupied by John Reagan.

Mr. Reagan came to Snow Shoe in 1859 to take charge of the coal-mines then being operated by the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company. He was "mine-boss" for the company from 1859 to 1881, and so has been thoroughly and closely identified with coal-mining in Snow Shoe for a period covering nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Reagan has grown with the village, and is now one of its representative men. Since the spring of 1881 he has been one of the village merchants. John Uzzell has already been mentioned as having grubbed the lot upon which his brother James put up the first house in Snow Shoe. John Uzzell came to the mountains in 1850, and took the smithy at McMasters' tavern-stand. Mr. Uzzell went into the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company H, one Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and during thirteen months of his service shod the horse rode by Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock. - Upon the

death of his brother James, in 1864, John Uzzell became the landlord of the latter's hotel, called the Snow Shoe House, which he kept till 1865. In that year he built a hotel on a lot above the Snow Shoe House, and called it the Washington House. He was its landlord until 1880, when he erected the present commodious and well-appointed Washington House, of which he is the landlord. The Mountain House was first kept by Daniel Wolf. The next landlord was Col. Cull, and the third, John Essington. In 1869, Robert J. Haynes took charge of the hotel and conducted it with much success until 1877. Squire Haynes used to come out from Philadelphia to Snow Shoe on hunting excursions as early as 1854. Similarly he visited the country more or less until 1869, when he leased the Mountain House, and became a permanent resident of Snow Shoe. In 1877 he retired from business, and in 1879 was chosen justice of the peace. He still retains his fondness for hunting, and regularly roams the mountains when the hunting season comes around. Edward A. Nolan succeeded Mr. Haynes as landlord in 1877; after Mr. Nolan relinquished it, and in the fall of 1881, Charles H. Fletcher, book-keeper for Berwind, White & Co., came into possession. Mr. Fletcher was born in Vermont. He served in the United States navy for eighteen months up to 1865, when he removed to Centre County.

The first postmaster at Snow Shoe was Hutchinson, the tailor, who in 1859 kept the office in his house, just back of where Grauer & Co.'s store is. His successors were Adam Crissman, Hudson Crissman, and George Shiver. Mr. Shiver, who was commissioned postmaster in 1878, has been blacksmith and wagon-maker in Snow Shoe since 1870.

The first resident physician was Dr. Hobbs, who made the village his home in 1863. Dr. Campbell practiced in and about the village, but lived in the country. Dr. J. P. Glenn, a graduate of Jefferson College in 1869, located in Snow Shoe in that year. He was born in Centre County in 1846. His grandfather came from Ireland in 1800, and settled in Ferguson township. Dr. James A. Thompson, now the physician in charge for Berwind, White & Co., graduated at Jefferson College in 1878. His ancestors were the Thompsons, of Harris township. He was invited to Snow Shoe to be the medical attendant for the families of the men employed by the Snow Shoe Coal Company. His services are now given, as remarked, in a similar capacity for the people employed by Berwind, White & Co.

St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church.—The first Roman Catholic services in Snow Shoe were held in 1861 by Rev. Thomas McGovern, of Bellefonte, although Rev. Father Killeen, of Clearfield County, made occasional pastoral visits to the people engaged in constructing the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railway, in 1858 and 1859. Mr. John Reagan took an earnest and active part in fostering the interests of the

Catholic Church at Snow Shoe, and toward the close of 1861 incepted measures looking to the erection of a house of worship. The project was pushed so energetically that in 1862 a handsome church, costing three thousand six hundred dollars, was completed. At that time the attendance at worship included from thirty to forty families. Mr. Reagan has ever been a leading spirit in the organization, and since the erection of the house has been the trustee in charge. Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Huntingdon, succeeded Father McGovern as priest, and after him Rev. Father Bastius was the resident priest. Successive priests have been Revs. O'Reilly, Maher, Kinney, Shanahan, O'Brien, Kennedy, and Powers. Until the summer of 1880 supplies were furnished mainly from Bellefonte. Since the summer of 1880 priests have come from Lock Haven. About fifty families are now represented at the regular periods of worship. Services are held twice a month.

Messiah's Church of Snow Shoe.—The Messiah's Church of Snow Shoe was organized in the Presbyterian Church in October, 1869, by Rev. H. P. Cutter, as a branch of the Marsh Creek Messiah's Church. The constituent members were Michael Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, William Resides, Sarah Crider, and Nancy Watson. Nancy Watson was chosen clerk. The first persons admitted to membership after the organizing meeting were Elizabeth Fraser and Catherine Reese. William Resides was chosen deacon. Advent services had been occasionally held previous to 1869 by Revs. J. D. Boyer, J. T. Lanning, J. P. Farrar, and M. L. Jackson in the Askey school-house and at Snow Shoe. Rev. Mr. Cutter continued on the charge (which included, with Snow Shoe, six preaching-points) upwards of two years. His successor, Rev. J. A. Aldred, was on the work five years, and in 1877, Rev. M. L. Jackson (a native of Massachusetts) was engaged as supply. In 1879 he was formally installed as pastor. Mr. Jackson came to Centre County in 1856 as an evangelist in the service of the Advent Church. He resided at Milesburg and Unionville, and for eleven years preached at various points in the county. His charge included an average of six congregations. In 1867 he removed to near Harrisburg, and in that section continued his ministerial labors until 1878, when he returned to Centre County. The Snow Shoe Church was at the height of its prosperity in 1874 and 1875, when the membership averaged from fifty to sixty. In the winter of 1873 and 1874 the present house of worship—costing thirteen hundred dollars—was completed, and Jan. 25, 1874, was dedicated. The dedication services were conducted by Elder W. H. Swartz, assisted by Elders Zeigler, Wright, and Aldred. The membership in October, 1881, was fifteen. The deacon then was James Watson.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Previous to 1870 there was no regular worship by Methodists at Snow Shoe. In 1871, Rev. W. S. Hamlin organized a class

of which the constituent members included Joseph Thompson and wife, George Shiver and wife, M. V. Briggs and wife, Maggie Binn, — Rhodes and wife. George Shiver was chosen class-leader. Public meetings were held sometimes in the village school-house and sometimes in the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Hamlin preached at the village twice a month for two years. In 1872 the church building now used was completed. In 1877 a parsonage was erected. Following Mr. Hamlin in the pastorate came Revs. Guss, Gray, Craig, Edwards, Lundy, and Carver, the latter being in charge in October, 1881. At that time the class membership was about twenty. Joseph Thompson is the class-leader. The trustees are Jesse Lucas, George Shiver, and George Weaver. Meetings are held twice a month.

Snow Shoe Baptist Church.—Snow Shoe Church was organized in 1847 with sixteen members, under the care of Rev. E. Haydock, pastor at Milesburg. F. Hollen supply 1854, pastor 1855. The church becoming extinct, it was stricken from the minutes in 1858; whole number baptized, four.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1868 a church for the use of Presbyterians was erected at Snow Shoe, mainly through contributions from the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, John Sommerville, and James Sommerville. The purpose was to make the organization a strictly independent one, and Aug. 24, 1868, a society was formally incorporated. In March, 1869, however, it was determined to merge the church organization with the Moshannon Church, and since that time the Snow Shoe congregation has belonged to the Moshannon Church. At the time of the consolidation the only members of the Presbyterian Church at Snow Shoe are said to have been John Sommerville and wife. On the day of the consolidation sixteen members were added at Snow Shoe. The membership at Snow Shoe of the Moshannon Church aggregates forty-three.

Coal-Mining.—It is currently understood that Snow Shoe coal was first discovered by a hunting-party composed of Col. John Holt, his son, John Holt, Sammel Askey, Charles Lucas, Baptist Lucas, and Joseph Lucas. The year has been fixed at 1819, and the story goes that the hunters observed the outcropping close by a spring on Samuel Askey's land, now owned by the W. A. Thomas estate. Daniel Weaver was engaged to haul a load of the coal to Bellefonte, and at the blacksmith's shop of John Hall it was tested, much to everybody's satisfaction. This, it is said, was the beginning of coal-mining in Centre County. Valentines & Thomas were the first to make an effort towards important coal-mining operations in Snow Shoe. Mines were opened from time to time for local supply, notably by Samuel Gunsalus, Thomas Mayes, John Lucas, George Graham, and Meese Gunsalus, but the coal developments in Snow Shoe may be said to have moved with slow progress until the completion of the Bellefonte and Snow

Shoe Railroad, in 1859. Enterprise and capital having but awaited the provision of an outlet for the material, at once set about the task of disemboweling the coal-beds, and in a trice there arose a great traffic, that rapidly swelled the population of that quarter, created the village of Snow Shoe, and disclosed the possibilities of a fruitful and profitable future in the almost immediate foundation of a substantial prosperity, that has continued to strengthen, and which promises to widen and grow greater as time rolls on.

In 1848, John Sommerville mined coal for Meese Gunsalus near the site of Snow Shoe, and remained thus employed until 1850. Absenting himself thereafter from the Snow Shoe region until 1859, he returned in that year as the mining contractor at Snow Shoe for the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, that corporation having about a forty-thousand-acre tract in Snow Shoe. Operations were at first experimental in a sense, and not more than ten miners were employed. The enterprise gradually developed, however, and by 1862 the output averaged from six thousand to seven thousand tons monthly, while the force of miners aggregated about one hundred. That continued to be about the amount of business done at the mines until March, 1881. John Sommerville was the mining contractor continuously from 1859 to 1865, when his son James became a partner with him. The firm was dissolved only by the death of the elder Sommerville in May, 1880, but the business was continued by the surviving partner until the transfer to Berwind, White & Co., in March, 1881. The latter change was simultaneous with a change of ownership in every interest previously held by the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company and other corporations dealing with and having common interests with the company. The interest of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company in the railway line between Bellefonte and Snow Shoe was transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while the Moshannon Railroad, owned by the Moshannon Coal and Lumber Company, was similarly transferred, both railroad companies having, however, just before that transfer been merged into the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company. The lands owned by the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, aggregating three thousand three hundred acres, and five thousand acres of lands owned by the Moshannon Coal and Lumber Company, were bought by the Snow Shoe Coal Company. This latter company was incorporated in March, 1881, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The officers were Edmund Blanchard, president; C. A. Mayer, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Cook, assistant secretary and treasurer; B. K. Jamison, Allison White, W. M. Stewart, C. F. Berwind, E. J. Berwind, Edmund Blanchard, and C. A. Mayer, directors. The Snow Shoe Coal and Improvement Company was formed in March, 1881, and bought the forty thousand acres of

Snow Shoe lands held by the Snow Shoe Land Association. The officers of the new company are B. K. Jamison, president; A. J. Cook, secretary and treasurer; Allison White and W. M. Stewart, trustees. March 17, 1881, the Snow Shoe Coal Company and the Snow Shoe Land Association leased to Messrs. Berwind, White & Co. the coal-rights in the forty-eight thousand acres of lands owned by both corporations. Timber-rights are assigned to various heavy operators in lumber.

Berwind, White & Co., one of the heaviest coal-mining firms in the country, with offices at New York and Philadelphia, came into possession, as stated, in March, 1881, of the coal-rights lying within the forty-eight thousand acres of land in Snow Shoe formerly controlled and mined by the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company. The new company took possession March 17th through Mr. W. J. Nicolls, who took complete charge of affairs on their behalf as resident manager at Snow Shoe. The change in control and management disclosed a sharp and pronounced improvement in business signs all along the line. Coal shipments, which early in March had averaged from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty tons per day, were nearly doubled soon after Berwind, White & Co. got fairly under way in the new departure. The fifteen coke ovens operated by the old company were increased by Berwind, White & Co. to sixty-five, and the daily yield from twenty-five tons to one hundred and twenty-five tons. The contemplation in the fall of 1881 was that one hundred additional ovens would be put up by the spring of 1882. The Snow Shoe coal is regarded as especially adapted to the manufacture of the best quality of coke.

The yield of coke from the coal, as the result of actual experiment, is seventy-one per cent. The coal-veins worked by Berwind, White & Co. lie north and west of Snow Shoe, and are three in number. No. 9 measures five and a half feet in thickness, No. 8 measures five feet, with a six-inch slate-vein in the middle, No. 10 measures four and a half feet.

Berwind, White & Co. have mined from March 17, 1881, to Nov. 1, 1881, with an average force of three hundred men, within a fraction of 87,000 tons of coal, divided as follows: March (beginning 17th), 4,356; April, 10,775; May, 11,375; June, 12,304; July, 12,404; August, 11,316; September, 11,325; October, 13,173. They have a capacity for mining fifteen thousand tons monthly, and are kept below that simply because railway transportation facilities are not equal to their requirements. Three hundred names are usually carried on the pay-roll, and about eight thousand dollars disbursed monthly in wages. The miners occupy about one hundred tenements owned by the Snow Shoe Coal Company and Berwind, White & Co. Freights paid by Berwind, White & Co. to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Snow Shoe coals amount to from fifteen thousand

dollars to twenty thousand dollars monthly. As an evidence of the coal-mining interests of this firm in the country at large, it may be stated that they pay the Pennsylvania Railroad Company about fifty-seven thousand dollars weekly for freights on coal shipments.

In October, 1881, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began the construction, for Berwind, White & Co., of a branch railway track of three miles to Sugar Camp, the basin of the Snow Shoe coal deposits. The completion of that work was fixed at Dec. 1, 1881. Thus expanded by the addition of a rich field of operations, the mining enterprises of the firm in Snow Shoe were counted upon to produce a total out-put of about one thousand tons of coal daily, and that, too, with an increase of only about fifty men in the usual force of employes. The office of Berwind, White & Co. for their Snow Shoe business is located at Bellefonte, where all transactions concerned with their operations in that region are conducted independent of the home offices, and whence sales and shipments of all products are made directly to purchasers. Enterprise and energy mark the progress of this important industry, and that the local benefits felt therefrom are bound to increase as time and opportunities present themselves appears a foregone conclusion.

Coal- and Ore-Beds.—The latest "State Geological Report" thus deals with the coal-beds of Snow Shoe:

It has already been stated that the first coal-basin is subdivided into two distinct sub-basins by an anticlinal sub-axis, which runs along its centre parallel to its two sides. This sub-axis passes between Snow Shoe and Karthaus, making the Snow Shoe basin the eastern subdivision of the first basin, while the Karthaus coal-basin is the western subdivision.

The seral conglomerate of Rogers (No. XII.), the base rock of the lower productive coal measures, forms the crest of the Allegheny Mountain at the Snow Shoe, and is made up at that point, as at Karthaus, of about two hundred and fifty feet of massive sandstones, with some pebble rock-layers of rounded white quartz pebbles of various sizes, from a pea to an egg. These conglomerate rocks dip very slowly to the northwest, in fact, are almost horizontal, and no coal outcrop of any consequence is found for several miles northwest of the mountain crest, the nearest one being some three or four miles from it.

One and a half miles southeast of Snow Shoe village the bottom conglomerate shows on the surface in lumps and boulders, and the basin is sharply edged up in that direction. To the northeast of Snow Shoe the map shows the lower productive coal measures continued in Sugar Camp Hill, and two miles still farther to the northeast the shales and thin sandstones exposed take in Bed A, and perhaps Beds A and B, of the same measures. At the Beech Creek crossing massive conglomerate boulders show in the stream bed. On the north of the basin the bottom conglomerate shows east of Germania, cutting off the pro-

ductive measures to the north and northwest, while the Little Moshannon Creek may be roughly taken as the limit to the south and southwest; for the basin rises in nearly all directions from its centre at or about the Snow Shoe mines, and though a small black slate show is found high on the hill-crest south of the little Moshannon, there can only be there the lowest of the productive coal measures. The basin, therefore, as already stated, terminates to the northeast in the narrowing and interrupted basins leading towards Farrandsville, and to the southwest in the narrow and shallow, and in most cases worthless, line of coal measures which connect it with the Philipsburg and Osceola coals.

The centre of the basin is somewhere near Lucas and Askey hills, and it is at that point, therefore, that the deepest exposure of measures is found.

Appended is a table of the analyses of coals and cokes from the Snow Shoe Basin:

SNOW SHOE COALS.

No.	Water.	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulphur.	Ash.	Color of Ash.	Coke, Per Cent.
1.....	.88	23.62	70.089	.661	4.75	Red.....	75.50
2.....	1.68	21.87	71.108	.612	4.73	Red.....	76.45
3.....	1.28	25.58	68.937	.614	3.50	Cream.....	73.14
4.....	.65	24.56	70.416	.964	3.41	Cream.....	74.79
5.....	.75	23.44	64.374	.986	10.45	Gray, with red tinge.	76.80

No. 1. William Holt's mine, west of Holt's hill, two miles northwest of Snow Shoe City. Bottom bench of bed, lower hard part of bench.

No. 2. William Holt's mine, Snow Shoe basin, two miles northwest of Snow Shoe City. Upper part of bench.

No. 3. Snow Shoe, mine No. 5, Upper Bed.

No. 4. Snow Shoe, mine No. 6, Middle Bed.

No. 5. Snow Shoe, mine No. 4, Lower Bed.

SNOW SHOE COKES.

No.	Water.	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulphur.	Ash.	Color of Ash.
1.....	.990	2.950	82.626	1.104	12.330	Red.

No. 1. Snow Shoe Railroad Company's Colliery, mine No. 6, Middle Bed, coked in open air from coal-slack.

The vertical section of the Snow Shoe measures shows the Freeport iron ore resting on top of the Freeport limestone, the black-band iron ore in the shales overlying coal-bed C, and the iron ore overlying coal-bed A.

The Freeport iron ore, as found in the shaft and seen upon the outcrops, averages about two feet (in all) of "ore and some coal," the Middle Freeport coal, two feet thick, resting directly on top of it. A



Mr. Stewart M.D.

specimen of the ore from Yeager's place, west of Snow Shoe City, on analysis at the laboratory of the survey, yielded (McCreath):

Iron.....	30.250
Sulphur.....	.112
Phosphorus.....	.211
Insoluble residue.....	16.630

A specimen of iron ore from McMaster's place, near Snow Shoe City, yielded (McCreath):

Iron.....	35.800
Sulphur.....	Trace
Phosphorus.....	.204
Insoluble residue.....	16.050

A fair specimen of the Freeport limestone of the Snow Shoe Basin was forwarded to Mr. McCreath for analysis, and yielded:

Carbonate of lime.....	51.153
Carbonate of magnesia.....	13.265
Sulphur.....	Trace
Phosphorus.....	.287

The iron ore underlying the lower Freeport coal D, or rather overlying bed C, is a black-band iron ore of good quality. It is called a twenty-inch to thirty-six-inch ore-bed, as found in the shaft.

Just west of the summit of the Allegheny Mountain, and in the bottom of the seral conglomerate of XII, pieces of hematite iron ore cover the surface, and are found a little below it, over a limited area. The line of ore is not found extending along the strike of the measures, and there is no indication that a regular and persistent workable deposit is to be looked for.

The above descriptions and analyses indicate a very favorable outlook for the iron ores of the Snow Shoe basin. They are in considerable quantity, and from the openings at different points, apparently fairly regular in thickness; and their percentages of metallic iron and low percentages of phosphorus and sulphur suffice to make them of excellent quality.

For with the carbonate iron ores, and especially the "black-band" iron ore, in position to be supplied cheaply to furnaces in the Bald Eagle valley, with the rich hematite iron ores of the Lower Silurian limestone valley, east of Bellefonte, in abundant supply, and with the Snow Shoe coals at hand to make a cheap and good coke, it seems clear that the time for the use of the Snow Shoe iron ores in large quantities cannot be far off.

Lumbering.—Coal-mining and lumbering have long been, and will continue to be for a good while to come, the chief industrial interests of the Snow Shoe region. The first saw-mill was put in motion by James Gilliland in the winter of 1841, on Beech Creek. The completion of this enterprise marked a new era in the history of the settlement, for previous to that event sawed lumber could not be obtained save from a great distance, and at the expense of much time, labor, and money. The rafting of lumber has been carried on for many years, and upon an extensive scale. George R. Boak & Co. are now the heaviest lumber operators in Snow Shoe. They own

the timber-right upon sixteen thousand acres of land, operate two large mills, and employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. One of their mills has a capacity of four millions annually, contains gang- and circular-saws, a shingle-mill, and planer. The second mill cuts three million shingles annually. Messrs. Boak & Co. have a fine supply-store at Snow Shoe borough. Mr. Theodore A. Boak has charge of the firm's lumbering operations as managing partner. Messrs. Crider & Son, who operate largely in lumber in Snow Shoe, have their mills in Boggs township and Bellefonte borough.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DR. M. STEWART.

Dr. M. Stewart, of Moshannon, was a son of Robert Stewart, and grandson of Matthew Miller, of Barre township, Huntingdon County. He was born in Penn Manor, Huntingdon Co., Oct. 1, 1819. When but nine months old his father died, and at the age of eighteen he left his home to make his own way in the world. In 1837 he clerked for Schoenbergers, at Juniata Forge, and in the spring of 1839 was appointed a clerk in the collector's office at Hollidaysburg, where he remained until the fall of 1841, when sickness compelled him to leave the office.

In 1842 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William Swope, of Huntingdon, and in the spring of 1845 graduated at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. He practiced in his native county until 1849, and in 1851 removed to Virginia, where he practiced until the fall of 1854. In September, 1853, he was married to a daughter of Maj. Shaw, of Alleghany County, Md., and returned to Pennsylvania in January, 1854, and entered into partnership with his brother William, in the lumber business. In 1864 his brother William retired from the firm, and since that time the doctor has been carrying on the business in his own name. He resides upon a beautiful farm containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, on which he erected a handsome and commodious residence in 1864.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Early Surveys.—There are very few surveys of Spring township territory earlier than those under warrants of 1784. East of Bellefonte the two Samuel Simpons (Armor place, Esq. Kline's, etc.) were made by Charles Lukens in 1775. A survey in the name of Patrick Traverse (Weaver place) was made as early as 1770 at Curtin's Gap and in the valley just north of Nittany Mountain, extending from Pleasant Gap to

the Gordon place, at Hecla Gap. At Logan's Gap, a block of eight surveys was laid by Charles Lukens in May, 1776. North of these came the warrants of 1784, interfering with the former to some extent. The Mann's axe-factory works are on the Joseph Evans warrant July 7, 1792. The old Waddle place is on the survey in the name of Edward Crawford, warrantee, of July 1, 1784. North of the latter is the Thomas Ball warrant Dec. 1, 1772, but surveyed in May, 1784. On this survey the Indian path from the "Nest" is marked, crossing the creek near Sheriff Waddle's. North of the Thomas Ball is the William Moore survey warrant of Dec. 1, 1772, surveyed in 1784, on which Valentine & Co.'s works now stand. The Michael Hahn warrant (E. C. Humes' farm, etc., south of Pleasant Gap) dates July 19, 1777, and the William Wilson, on both sides of the turnpike south of Mr. Humes' farm, is dated Jan. 16, 1794. The large block along Nittany (spoken of before) belonged to the Wisters, of Philadelphia, and their earliest sale was perhaps that of the Townsend Speakman warrantee, sold to Mr. Gordon, March 16, 1795. Fithian, who traveled along the Indian path in 1775, says there was then no improvements, nothing but deserted Indian lodges meeting his gaze. Spring township as at present bounded had no settlers prior to the return of the inhabitants in 1784 and 1785, and did not have any of whom we have any account before 1793 and 1794, or the arrival of John Dunlop. The Waddle farm, owned by Joseph Allender at his death and sold to Gen. Benner in 1805, was probably one of the oldest settled places on Logan's Branch. Allender bought of Col. Thomas Hartley in 1793.

Revolutionary Soldiers of Spring Township.—William Mason was a soldier in Capt. Pry's company, Col. Moses Hazen's regiment. He enlisted April 3, 1777, and served six years and three months, and was at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After that his regiment had charge of the prisoners who were taken to Lancaster. He was a witness in 1782 of the event which excited so much interest at the time,—the choosing by lot of an officer for execution in retaliation for the murder of Capt. Huddy, in New Jersey. The lot fell upon Capt. Asgill, a young British officer, son of Sir Charles Asgill. Washington postponed the execution, and receiving a pathetic letter from Lady Asgill, the mother of the captain, and one from the French Minister on his behalf, he referred them to Congress, which ordered the captain's discharge. In 1822, Mason became a township charge.

John Garrison, of Spring township, was originally from New York, near Haverstraw, where he enlisted in Capt. Peli's regiment, Second New York, Col. Philip Courtland, in 1776. He was at the capture of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. He was also engaged in the battle of Monmouth, 1778, and accompanied Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1799, and followed the fortunes of the army to their grand

closing at Yorktown, with the surrender of Cornwallis, being discharged at Newburgh in the spring of 1782. Garrison was a day-laborer, left a wife, but no children.

Notices of Residents.—Among those who came to Centre County with Gen. Philip Benner in 1792 were Thomas Waddle (his business manager), Evan Williams, Mordecai Benner, and Conrad Drimney, the latter a Revolutionary soldier. Williams was a millwright and forge-builder. He built not only forge and mill for Gen. Benner, but did similar service for others in various portions of Centre County. He had learned his trade with Isaac Jones, who came to Centre County about the time of Gen. Benner's coming. Williams made his home at Rock Forge until 1801, when he moved to Lemont. There he lived (chiefly at the home of Cornelius Dale) until his death, in 1857, at the age of eighty-seven. Of Evan Williams' twelve children, six are still living, those in Centre County being Mark Williams, of Spring township, Levi, James, and Sarah Williams, of Lemont. Evan Williams' wife died in 1854, aged eighty-seven. Thomas Waddle, mentioned as having come to the county with Gen. Benner, married one of Gen. Benner's daughters. He had nine children, of whom seven are living. They are Ruth B. Wilson, of Bellefonte; P. B. Waddle, of Patton; Thomas Waddle, of Jersey Shore; Hannah Hamilton, of Benner; Sarah Williams; Mary Griffith; and Mordecai Waddle, of Spring township. Mordecai Waddle was sheriff of Centre County from 1854 to 1857. He settled in Spring township in 1834, upon the place he now occupies. On Logan's Branch, Gen. Benner built a woolen-mill and saw-mill and a few tenement houses. Ephraim and William Williams rented the woolen-mill. The saw-mill was carried on by Benner himself. The woolen-mill was destroyed by fire, and at once replaced with a stone structure. The Williams brothers gave up the business in 1832, when Henry Brockerhoff rented the building, and converted it into a distillery. Harvey Mann subsequently occupied it as a polishing-shop in connection with his axe-factory. Upon the place now the home of Mrs. Harvey Mann the first settler is supposed to have been a Mr. Kinnear. He is spoken of as "the old gentleman who delighted in wearing knee-breeches and silver-buckled shoes." An ardent and devout Methodist was he, moreover, and whenever he could get a circuit preacher to come that way, would have public worship in his house, to which he would call his neighbors by personal notice beforehand.

The kitchen portion of Mr. Kinnear's old house is still standing, and in use on Mrs. Mann's place. John Long bought the property of Kinnear, who sold to Judge Thomas Burnside.

Philip Barnhart, a survivor of the Revolution, in which he served through three campaigns, moved from Eastern Pennsylvania to Lycoming County in

1782, and in 1806 changed his habitation to Boggs township, in Centre County. He rented land from Judge Huston, and while his sons worked the farm he followed his trade of weaving in a shop that he had set up on the property. He lived in Boggs township until 1840, and died in Howard township in 1844, at the age of eighty-four. His children were eleven in number. Of them, one died at the age of eleven. When the next death occurred among them the youngest of the ten was sixty-five years old. There were four sons, whose names were Jacob, Henry, Philip, and John. These sons are dead, but of the eleven children, two daughters are still living,—Mrs. Judge Dopp, of Howard, and Mrs. J. W. Clark, of Iowa. The four sons married, and all but one died in Centre County. Mrs. John Curtin, of Bellefonte, Mrs. T. R. Sellers, of Patton, Philip Barnhart and Henry L. Barnhart, of Boggs township, were children of Henry. John moved to Iowa with his family in 1856, and died there. Jacob and Henry married in 1814 daughters of John Holt, one of the pioneers in Boggs township. In 1818, Jacob moved to Spring township, and occupied as a renter land owned by John G. Lowrey, and first improved by Philip Shreek. This land was surveyed on Samuel Simpson's application of April 8, 1769, and in 1810, Mr. Lowrey built upon it the house now occupied by John H. Barnhart. Jacob Barnhart was a sturdy pioneer, and pushed his way bravely on in the work of clearing up an almost new country. He found upon his arrival in 1818 that his nearest neighbors were Daniel and John Weaver, on the present Weaver place (surveyed in 1770 to Patrick Traverse), and John Lamb, on the Brockerhoff farm. Mr. Barnhart rented the farm from 1818 to 1850, in which year his sons Philip N. and John H. bought it. They still own and occupy it, having all told about four hundred acres in one tract. Upon that farm Jacob Barnhart died in 1876, aged ninety-one. Of his six children, five are living. Philip and John, with two sisters, live on the old place. Jacob S. lives in Iowa.

Alexander Biggs died in Spring township Nov. 1, 1821, aged ninety years. He was a remarkable instance of the strange vicissitudes of life. He was an Englishman, and in early life held a commission of lieutenant in the British army, and served in the East Indies, where he was taken prisoner, and became intimately acquainted with Oriental manners and customs. For many years he was employed in a military capacity on the continent of Europe and in the Mediterranean. Being a republican in principle he came to this country, being in affluent circumstances, but was unfortunate, and after experiencing the blessing of riches and the miseries of poverty, he died in a lonely cottage among the Allegheny Mountains. After traversing the banks of the mighty Ganges his remains now repose in the silence of death on a bleak hill near the banks of Logan Branch. His widow, very aged, survived him, but his children had all long since left him.

Biggs purchased and lived on the tract where Mann's axe-factory now stands, and when ——— Allen married his daughter, her portion was a half-gallon coffee-pot filled with gold.

In 1810 two brothers, John and Daniel Weaver, bought three hundred and fifty acres of land lying in Spring township, near Bellefonte, and forming a part of the old Miles tract. Both were millers. Daniel worked at Roland Curtin's mill, and John at Magee's mill. Of John's eight sons, the living ones are George, in Bellefonte; James, in Boggs township; John, in Iowa; and M. P., in Spring township. M. P., the last named, married a daughter of Thomas McClellan, who is said to have built the sixth house erected in Bellefonte. From Bellefonte Mr. McClellan moved to the land in Spring township now occupied by M. P. Weaver. When McClellan located upon the place there was scarcely any cleared land in that portion of Spring. From Boiling Spring to his farm the path was through a dense forest. He had to build fires to keep the wolves from his cabin, and even then the beasts would at times howl all night at the cabin's very door. George Weaver, of Bellefonte, is the only surviving son of Daniel Weaver, in Centre County.

George Swartz located at Millheim about 1792. His children were twelve in number, of whom John now lives in Millheim and William in Bellefonte. Henry, one of the sons, married one of the daughters of Andrew Harter, of Haines, and in 1820 moved to a farm in the Nittany valley, in Spring township, that his father, George, had purchased. There were three hundred acres in the tract, known as the Malcolm Ross warrantee, sold to Andrew Glenn in 1805, from whom George Swartz purchased it. Upon one hundred acres of the three hundred A. J. Swartz (son of Henry) lives now. He moved with his family into a collier's cabin on the mountain-side, and set himself to clearing away the forest. The charcoal-burners had been in and burned off a good deal of the timber, but there was nevertheless a good bit left. The Nittany road was then open, and upon it Swartz found a few neighbors, but they were indeed few and far between. Old Mr. Pickle lived on land now occupied by the Kauffman and Sharer farms. A man by name Krise was near Pickle, and the Gordons lived along the mountain's base. Later came the Kauffmans, Nolls, Sharers, Millers, Jacob Gill, James Brown, Frederick Nofsinger, and James Ralston.

James Brown kept tavern on the pike, where David Bell now lives. Jacob Gill bought of Henry Swartz a lot at the foot of the mountain, and lived there until his death, in the summer of 1880. His age was ninety-three. Mr. Swartz lived three years in the collier's hut, and then built a log cabin. In 1840 he erected the brick mansion now occupied by his son, the only one now living of Henry Swartz's eight children. The Mr. Pickle spoken of as living neighbor to Henry Swartz owned four hundred acres, which he sold to Jacob Sharer in 1837. In that year Sharer

made his settlement upon the tract. Pickle had been there several years, and had improved a good share of the land. In 1836, Jacob and David Kauffman came to Nittany from Union County. Jacob died in 1875 and David in 1878. George Kauffman, son of Jacob, lives now in Spring township. The sons of David now in Spring township are Israel and Benjamin.

Henry Rothrock set up a tannery in Bellefonte on the creek in 1827. In 1837 he moved into Brush valley, and in 1838 to the place in Spring township where his son Henry lives. There the elder Henry died in 1873. His early neighbors were the Rockeys, Jodons, Gordons, Millers, and Hoys. Joseph Ross and William Baird, brothers-in-law, came from Ireland to America shortly after 1800, and after a time settled in Spring township, where they cleared the land now owned by Joseph Ross. Upon the death of Joseph Ross first named, in 1822, his brother William came from Ireland, and under the will took possession of the Spring township farm. There he died in 1857. Samuel Tibbens, now living on Logan's Branch, came to Centre County in 1836. He lived in Marion township until 1840, and in that year moved to Spring. He married a daughter of Joseph Gerberich, whose parents settled in Brush valley in 1832. Joseph Stover came to Spring from Penn's valley in 1845, and in 1852, J. S. Róckey located on a part of the Jacob Sharer farm.

George W. Lonberger has lived on Nittany Mountain since 1824, where he assisted his father in clearing up a farm there, and in 1869 cleared for himself the farm he now occupies. When he first made his home on Nittany the region was a wilderness. Now a mountain farm is valuable property. George Lonberger (father to George W.) came from York County in 1809, and settled in Bellefonte. He is said to have set up the first butcher's shop known to Bellefonte, and for twenty years carried on the business in the village. In 1829 he moved to the head of Logan's Branch, and in 1834 to Nittany Mountain, in Benner township. In 1838 he returned to Bellefonte to resume his old trade. He died in Milesburg in 1875, aged ninety-one. When he came to Centre County he had but one child, a daughter. She married Henry Williams, of Potter. George Lonberger's living children are George W., of Spring township; Mrs. Mary Steele, of Benner; Godfrey, of Ohio; John, of Kansas; Margaret Switzer, in Indiana; and Matilda Richards, in Armstrong County, Pa.

John Furey, of Carlisle, moved from there to Centre County in 1810, and made a new home about one mile east of the site of Pleasant Gap, on a piece of wild land he bought of John Dunlop. With him came his four sons,—Jeremiah, William, Robert, and John. The latter entered the military service for the war of 1812. John Furey the elder died in Spring township in 1826. There are living at Pleasant Gap four of Jeremiah's sons and daughters,—John M. Furey, Mrs. Swaney, Mrs. Larimer, and William

Tate. William, a son of David Furey, lives at Milesburg. Mrs. James Rankin, of Bellefonte, was one of Robert Furey's daughters. When the Fureys journeyed, in 1810, to their valley home on pack-horses, they were entertained the night of their arrival by a Mr. Harbison, who was living on the Gentzel place. Mr. Moore was the only other person living near enough at hand to be called a neighbor.

James Hamilton, of Pleasant Gap neighborhood, is a descendant of the Carr family, early settlers near Pine Grove. When a boy he worked in the furnace for Boggs & Royer, and rose to be manager under the Valentines, until Logan Furnace was abandoned. He married Hannah Waddle, daughter of Thomas Waddle, Esq., and granddaughter of Gen. Benner. Mr. Hamilton retired to his present place, which is a portion of a tract cleared by George Mease. The stone house was built by Mease in 1824.

Churches.—Spring township contains but three church organizations and four church buildings, the latter including a Methodist, Lutheran, Advent, and Union Church edifices. Bellefonte, with its abundant supply of temples of worship, is so easily accessible from all points in the township that popular desire for church-going is easily met. The first church building erected in the township was put up by the Methodists at Pleasant Gap in 1850 or thereabouts. A Methodist Episcopal class was organized in the Horntown school-house about 1836, under the leadership of William Hunter, after whom William Furey and Frost McGinley officiated as leaders. The class was attached to the Bellefonte Circuit, and usually met for public worship once in two weeks. In 1850 a society was formed and a church built at Pleasant Gap. M. P. Weaver and James Hamilton were appointed the building committee. The cost of the edifice was one thousand five hundred dollars. At the occupation of the church, building Rev. Mr. Mills was the pastor and M. P. Weaver the class-leader. Just previous to 1850, Rev. Mr. Guthwalt held a series of revival meetings in the Horntown school-house, and gathered fifty-six converts into the fold. In 1875 the house now used, costing three thousand dollars, was built upon the old site. The church property is now owned by James Hamilton and M. P. Weaver. The class numbers at present about twenty members, and is connected with the Pleasant Gap Circuit, which has five preaching-points. The class-leader is M. P. Weaver. Services are held at Pleasant Gap once in two weeks. The preacher in charge is Rev. E. W. Warner.

St. Mark's (Lutheran) Church.—St. Mark's Church was organized in March, 1868, by Rev. J. A. Heckenberg, of the Bellefonte Lutheran Church. The constituent members numbered thirty-six. In 1870 a house of worship was built at Pleasant Gap. Until 1877 the church was on the Bellefonte charge; it is now included in the Boalsburg charge. The successive pastors have been Revs. Heckenberg, Tom-

linson, Miller, Furst (supply), and Jacob Gutzy. Mr. Gutzy, the present pastor, began his term of service in June, 1879. He preaches at Pleasant Gap, Shiloh, and Boalsburg. Services at Pleasant Gap are held once a fortnight. The church membership averages about forty-five. The Sunday-school, in charge of William J. Dale, has a membership of from ninety to one hundred. The church elder is William J. Dale, the deacons B. S. Miller and C. Dale, Jr., the trustees A. J. Swartz and William J. Dale.

Messiah Church.—The Messiah (or Advent) Church was organized in 1871 by Rev. Henry Cutter. As early as 1860 services were held by ministers of the Advent Church in and about the Nittany valley. The earliest preachers were Revs. M. L. Jackson and I. R. Gates. The organizing male members numbered six, to wit: John Bilger, J. N. Brooks, James Brooks, Henry Sharer, Jacob Sharer, and Jacob Sharer, Jr. The first deacon chosen was Jacob Sharer, Sr. In the spring of 1873 a framed church was completed. Since the organization the preachers in charge have been Revs. John Zeigler, J. Alfred, M. L. Jackson, and George L. Penney. Services at the Messiah Church are held once in three weeks. The membership is now fifteen; John Bilger is the deacon, J. N. Brooks and John Bilger the trustees.

Besides the churches mentioned, there is at Valentine's Forge a Union Church edifice, in which services are held by Methodist and Lutheran ministers.

Schools.—The first school-house built on Logan's Branch was put up on the land owned by William Baird and Joseph Ross as early as 1808. The first teachers were James Harbison, Malcolm Ander, Charles Nabb, and Lewis McKean. About 1817 or 1818 the school building was removed to Logan Furnace. A second school-house was thereupon erected upon John Furey's farm. Among the children attending the Logan school were those of the Bairds, Meeses, Swaney's, Fureys, Nulls, Hamiltons, Waddles, and Moores. At the Furey school-house were those of the Swartz, Furey, Pooman, and McLellan families. In the last-named school the earliest teachers were Joseph Williams, Miss Blakney, and David Keller. At the Logan Furnace school they included John Thompson, Rev. Mr. Ketalow, James Moreland, Harvey McClanahan, Charles Larimer, and Miss Blakney.

The official report concerning the public schools of Spring township for the year ending June, 1881, gave the number of schools as thirteen, and fifteen as the number of teachers employed. The enrollment was 640, the average daily attendance 407, and amount of tax levied for school purposes \$2357.46.

Industries.—**VALENTINES & Co.'s IRON-WORKS.**—John Dunlop erected a forge upon the present site of these works as early as 1798. Logan Furnace, on the borders of Benner and Spring, was erected by him in 1802, and run by Royer & Boggs for a number of years. Among those who came with Mr. Dunlop

were John G. Lowrey, Sol. McCormick, a superintendent, John and Matthew Adams. In 1815, the year subsequent to John Dunlop's death, the Valentine brothers and William A. Thomas leased the works of the administrator, and purchased them in 1821.

In 1824 the new firm erected the first rolling-mill in Centre County, and this, with additional forges, greatly increased the capacity of the works. On account of its great distance from the works proper, in 1842 Logan Furnace was abandoned, and a new one (now in use) built below the forges. The late Abram S. Valentine, Esq., who was a member of the firm, revolutionized the ore-mining industries of the country by inventing the ore-washer now so generally used.

In 1850 the firm of Valentines & Thomas was dissolved, and a new company, composed of sons of the members of the old firm and M. T. Milliken, Esq., who learned the business with the former proprietors, was formed. Mr. Milliken remained a member of the firm until his death, in 1871. He was a man of superior ability in his business. The present firm is composed of Jacob, Robert, Abram, and George Valentine, who manage the business in person. They are men of large experience, shrewd in their transactions, and energetic in business matters. In 1850 the concern was turning out about twelve to fourteen hundred tons of pig-metal and about nine hundred tons of finished iron annually. At present the works are producing four thousand tons of pig iron and two thousand tons of finished iron.

The iron ore used is secured from lands leased or owned by the company, and is chiefly hematite. The larger proportion of the ore is found in "pockets" rather than in veins, and this is often mixed with limestone or clay, so that separation is necessary. This was formerly accomplished by mixing with the earth, spreading it upon floors or levels, and after becoming dry it was broken or pulverized by hauling large cast-iron breakers over it. This trouble and expense was obviated afterwards by the invention of Abram Valentine, mentioned above, which consists of a shaft upon which are fastened cast-iron teeth. These teeth act as a screw when in operation, and as the shaft revolves in a long trough filled with water the ore passes through the whole line of teeth and is thoroughly cleansed.

The ore is hauled from the mines to the furnace in huge wagons drawn by six and sometimes eight mules. The furnace is thirty-two feet high from the hearth, and has an eight-foot bosh. It is run by water-power, and has a capacity of from seventy-five to eighty tons a week. The fuel used is charcoal, for the storage of which there are two large buildings, one seventy-five by eighty, the other two hundred by fifty. These are filled during the summer for winter's use. The ore is hauled to the mouth of the furnace on inclined planes, dumped into the furnace, and goes through what is termed the smelting process, or

converting ore into pig-metal, which is accomplished as follows: The furnace being filled from the hearth to the top with alternate layers of charcoal and ore, the charcoal is ignited, and a powerful blast applied. The combustion of the charcoal produces carbonic oxide gas, being a combination of carbon and oxygen in equal proportions. This gas is forced up through the charcoal and ore, until, coming in contact with air at the top of the furnace, it takes fire, and passes off in that continuous flame so often seen issuing forth. The carbon of this gas, acting upon the ore (which in the upper part of the furnace has become heated to a temperature at which it most readily decomposes), combines with the oxygen contained in the ore, thus reducing it to the condition of impure wrought or bar iron. Nearly at the same time the iron in this condition takes up and combines with a certain proportion of carbon, which replaces the oxygen it had lost, and is called carbonate of iron, cast iron, or pig iron. In this state it is easily fused, and passing down till it meets the blast at the tuyères, it melts and falls down as a fluid to the bottom of the hearth or crucible, where it continually accumulates. When the crucible becomes filled an opening is made, called the notch, which is kept stopped with fire-clay while the hearth is filling, is pierced with a sharp iron bar, and the molten metal flows out into moulds made in a bed of sand or ore dust. Meanwhile the furnace is kept filled, and thus the operation goes on from year to year.

The forge building is located a short distance above the furnace, and consists of a main building one hundred and fifty by seventy-five feet, with an addition at right angles, the dimensions of which are one hundred by seventy-five feet. The machinery of the forge is propelled by two steam-engines of about forty horse-power each.

The next process is the conversion of the pig metal into what is known as wrought iron. This is effected in a quadrangular hearth or fireplace, formed of cast-iron plates and operated by one or two tuyères, or blow-pipes. The tuyère plates of the hearth are slightly inclined inward, and the back plate outward, while the front is vertical. The bottom of the hearth is covered with charcoal, and above it is piled a charge of pig iron. The charcoal is ignited, and a blast, at a pressure of about one and a half pounds to the square inch, is applied, producing sufficient heat to melt the charge of metal, which flows down through the charcoal to the bottom of the fire. As it flows past the blast it is partially oxidized, and the oxide thus formed, with the melted slag or oxide remaining from previous operations, assists in decarbonizing the metal. The workman now raises the partially refined iron from the bottom, bringing it repeatedly in contact with the blast, until the oxygen of the air combining with the carbon of the pig metal carries it off as a carbonic oxide, at the same time leaving in the slag or cinder, which, at a certain stage of the process,

is tapped and drawn off from the hearth. By this operation the "charge" under treatment is converted into a tough, malleable mass of wrought, or, as the workmen say, "natured" iron.

Finally, the mass of natured iron is again brought repeatedly in contact with the blast. The oxygen then begins to combine with, or, in other words, to burn up a portion of this mass of iron, producing more oxide or slag, and in so combining gives out a heat so great as to bring the iron to a semi-fluid condition, in which it drops down something like melted sealing-wax, cementing into a lump at the bottom of the fire. This is the last operation, and this mass, or "loup," as it is called, is taken to an immense hammer and reduced to a shape suitable for being rolled in the rolling-mill, which is some distance below the furnace. The building is one hundred and twenty-five by sixty feet, and contains a train of 14-inch rolls. The iron as it comes from the forge is thrown into a heating furnace and there kept until it reaches a white heat, when it is pulled out and put through the rolls by dexterous workmen. The iron is made into different shapes for the market. The machinery in the rolling-mill is operated by water.

The Valentines employ more men than any other firm in Centre County, about three hundred persons finding employment at their hands. During the many years the works have existed no time has been lost for want of work, and operations have ceased only when repairs were necessary. In short it has been one of our most reliable industries, and the people of Bellefonte and vicinity have felt its influence for good.

The firm have the ore-rights to ten or twelve thousand acres of land, and own about three hundred acres in connection with the works. Their mines turn out about forty tons of ore per day, all of which is secured in Nittany valley. Two engines are used at the mines for pumping water, etc., for the washers.

The charcoal used is produced within a radius of twenty-five miles, and is brought by rail and wagon in beds constructed especially for that purpose. They are hoisted from car or wagon by a crane, emptied from the bottom, and replaced.

The Iron-Workers' Church.—This building, erected for purposes of worship at Valentine Forge, was dedicated July 20, 1879. A beautiful anthem was sung by the choir invited and formed for the occasion, and consisting of Miss Clara Lyon, Miss Mary Lyon, Mr. Evan Blanchard, and Mr. Keller, after which Rev. J. M. King read the opening hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Biggart. Rev. William Laurie then read the Scripture, when another anthem followed. Rev. John Hewitt made the address, in which he stated the object for which the iron-workers' building had been erected, and urged the faithful support and co-operation of all concerned in the enterprise. The address was followed by prayer offered

by Rev. S. E. Furst. An anthem was sung, when Mr. E. M. Blanchard read the lease of the property on which the house stands. Gen. Beaver's address and appeal for funds to wipe out the debt was responded to by a subscription and partial payment of ninety-three dollars.

The building will comfortably seat two hundred and fifty persons in the audience-rooms down-stairs. The three rooms of the upper floor are to be used for reading, talking, and innocent amusements of various kinds.

MANN'S AXE-FACTORY.—J. Fearon Mann's Axe-Factory is located on Logan's Branch, about two miles from Bellefonte. The name of Mann has been identified in America with the manufacture of edge-tools through four generations, and is known to-day the country over as the synonym for all that is perfect in the art of axe-making. Thomas Mann, great grandfather to J. Fearon Mann, was born in Ireland in 1750, and came to America when a lad. He engaged in the business of making edge-tools at Braintree, Mass., and removing eventually to New York State, died there in 1820. His son William followed the same business at Johnstown, N. Y., and with him until 1823 was associated William Mann, Jr. In 1823 William, Jr., decided to remove to Centre County, Pa., then coming to general notice as an iron country, and upon his arrival obtained employment with Jeremiah Heberly, a blacksmith, whose shop was on Logan's Branch. William remained with Heberly a year, and then worked a year for John Hall, the Bellefonte blacksmith. In 1825 he returned to New York, and in July of that year came back to Bellefonte accompanied by his brother Harvey. They worked at blacksmithing in Bellefonte three years, and in 1828 put up a small shop on Logan's Branch, near the site of the present Mann axe-factory. There they began to make axes. In 1832 they established a branch factory at Bellefonte, and took in Franklin B. Smith as a partner. The Bellefonte venture was not a success, and in 1833 was given up. After William and Harvey Mann gave their attention to the Logan's Branch works exclusively, they enlarged the factory to about its present capacity. In 1834, William sold his interest to his brother Harvey and moved to Mauch Chunk, where that year he founded a Mann axe-factory. He was burned out in 1835, and soon changed his location to Lewistown. There he established the present axe manufactory of William Mann, Jr., & Co. He died in Lewistown in 1855. Harvey Mann continued the business on Logan's Branch on his own account until his death, in 1870. He was succeeded by Harvey Mann, Jr., who conducted the enterprise until his death, Feb. 27, 1875.

The incident of the death of Harvey Mann, Jr., called to the control and proprietorship of the Bellefonte axe-factory J. Fearon Mann, son of William Mann, one of the founders of the works. J. Fearon

Mann had been associated with his brother William in the axe-making business at Lewistown, and brought to his new field a thorough practical knowledge and a ripe experience in that industry. Since taking charge, in 1875, Mr. Mann has steadily and prosperously conducted the Logan's Branch factory. He manufactures single- and double-bitted axes, employs fifty men, and turns out about three hundred finished axes daily. His brand, "the Red Mann Axe," is known the country over. His works include two forges, one finishing-shop, and one grinding-shop. About two hundred and twenty-five tons of bar iron are used annually. The motive power used includes both steam and water. The "Mann" axe finds a market in nearly every State in the Union, and even in foreign countries. Not long ago two thousand were shipped to the Brazilian government.

William Mann, Sr., came West late in life, and founded an edge-tool factory at Unionville. He lived a while at Lewistown, and died at Boiling Spring, on Logan's Branch, Feb. 19, 1860.

During the present year (1882) Mrs. Jane Mann, widow of Harvey Mann, Sr., erected a beautiful church at Boiling Springs, completing and furnishing it at her own expense as a memorial to her husband, who was so long identified with the works. The church is open for services to all evangelical denominations.

Villages.—**PLEASANT GAP.**—The village of Pleasant Gap, lying on the Lewistown and Bellefonte pike, at the base of Nittany Mountain, was laid out in 1845, on land owned by William Riddle and John Swaney. Harrisonville, just east of Pleasant Gap, was laid out by Thomas Harrison in 1840, on the old pike. When the route of the pike was changed to its present course Pleasant Gap was called into existence. The first house in Harrisonville is said to have been put up by Ellis Horn, a shoemaker. Thomas Harrison built a tavern-stand, but it was a rudely-appointed affair. The first blacksmith at Harrisonville was Tom Taylor. A few lots were sold and a few dwelling-houses erected at Harrisonville, but the hamlet never rose to the dignity of possessing either a store or post-office. The first house at Pleasant Gap was built in 1845 by John Swaney. In it he kept the Green Tree tavern, and in it he lives to this day. The second house was built by John Ammerman. It is now the home of J. G. Larimer. The tavern-stand now carried on by Gottlieb Haag was built by William Riddle in 1852. Matthew Riddle kept the first store in 1846, having been, in 1845, appointed Pleasant Gap's first postmaster. The pioneer blacksmith of Pleasant Gap was John A. S. Mallory, now a resident of Marion township. The successive store-keepers at Pleasant Gap after Matthew Riddle were Larimer Bros., John Campbell, J. G. Stone, Lawrence McIntyre, and Stine & Co. In 1875 the store building was burned. A new one was erected

at once near the old site. In the new building Conover & Son were the last store-keepers. They closed it in 1880, and since then Pleasant Gap has been without a store. The succession in the post-office has been Matthew Riddle, J. G. Stone, J. G. Larimer, Jacob Miller, Henry Eckenroth, Howard Barnes, and Robert Barnes. The oldest residents at Pleasant Gap are J. G. Larimer, J. M. Furey, John Swaney, the Harrisons, John Barnes, and John R. Tate.

Michael Swaney, father to John Swaney, located upon the farm at Pleasant Gap as early as 1800. That part of the county was then very wild indeed. John Swaney says he can well remember how his father used to get up at night and chase wolves from his cabin door.

John Barnes, the toll-gate keeper at Pleasant Gap, is a veteran of over eighty. He has been a keeper of toll-gates in Centre County for a half-century.

COLEVILLE is the name of a village on Buffalo Run, just outside the borough limits of Bellefonte, laid out in March, 1869, by John Cole, who purchased several acres from the trustees of W. A. Thomas estate. Ten or twelve houses were built in that year, and the village has been steadily growing since.

Lime.—The first lime shipped by rail from Centre County was forwarded by William Shortlidge in 1863. He burned it in one of the kilns now operated by A. G. Morris. Alexander & Co. are engaged in lime-burning just out of Bellefonte, upon land once included within the Simpson estate. They own about thirty acres of limestone lands, and burn four kilns, with a capacity of four hundred and fifty bushels daily. Fifteen men are employed by the firm. A. G. Morris, of Tyrone, purchased of Shortlidge & Valentine in 1878, five acres of limestone lands and two kilns near Bellefonte. He burns now about four hundred bushels daily in each kiln. Hamilton Humes & Son built in 1856 a fine stone grist-mill on Logan's Branch. It is now owned and carried on by E. C. Humes. It contained originally four runs of stones. It has now three, and is devoted exclusively to custom work.

Logan Grange, No. 109, was organized in 1874, at the house of Christian Gale, Jr., with a membership of about thirty. The first Master was M. P. Weaver, the Overseer, William Tibbins, and Secretary, Christian Dale, Jr. Meetings are regularly held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at Mr. W. Dale's. The officers in 1881 were Philip Dale, M.; John Roush, O.; William Dale, L.; John Musser, Chaplain; George Dale, Sec.; Philip Barnhart, Treas.

Conservables.—William Connolly, 1801; James Foster, 1802-3; Hudson Williams, 1804; John McCord, 1805; Galbraith Knox, 1806; Philip Bonner, 1807; Richard Carey, 1808-9; William Baird, 1810; William Smith, 1811; John Douglas, 1812-13; John Farey, 1814-16; Jacob Houser, 1817; Richard Carey, 1818-20; Martin Meese, 1821; John Letterman, 1822; Richard Carey, 1823; George Cobel, 1824; James Resides, 1825-26; William Harris, 1827-28; George Williams, 1829; John Barr, 1830; John Jackson, 1831; Thomas Adams, 1832; James Gordon, 1833; Henry Swartz, 1834; William Davidson, 1835-36; Tasker Knox, 1837; G. Taylor, 1838; William Riddle, Jr., 1839;

Jeremiah Furey, 1840; C. Roop, 1841; Thomas Caldwell, 1842-44; J. S. Parsons, 1845; William T. Brislin, 1846; John Furey, 1847-50; James Furey, 1851; George Hoy, Francis Jodon, 1854; R. B. Valentine, George Hoy, 1855; Richard Brooks, 1856; Isaac Lose, 1857-60; Francis Steel, 1861-62; Albert Hoy, 1863; Noah Musser, Alexander Miller, 1864; A. J. Swartz, 1865; C. Bungardner, 1866; Jeremiah Eckenroth, 1867; C. C. Taylor, 1868; William Orner, 1869; Jacob Barlot, 1870; John R. Tate, 1871; Lot Struble, 1872; Benjamin Comly, 1873; John Swann, 1874; James Ginter, 1875; John Harrison, 1876; J. W. Weaver, 1877; Nelson Lucas, 1878; J. M. Kline, 1879; Nelson Lucas, 1880-81.

Justices of the Peace.—William Marshall, William Furey, April 14, 1840; William Beard, William Marshall, April 15, 1845; William Beard, Jesse C. Klunger, March 12, 1850; H. B. Tate, William Rogers, March 17, 1854; Samuel Potter, Francis Jodon, March 13, 1855; David Weaver, March 12, 1856; A. F. Boslick, March 17, 1857; Robert Thompson, March 24, 1859; Francis Jodon, April 16, 1860; Mark G. Williams, March 26, 1864; Francis Jodon, April 6, 1865; Henry Eckenroth, March 18, 1867; Henry Eckenroth, March 27, 1872; M. P. Weaver, March 31, 1873; Henry Eckenroth, March 28, 1877; Daniel C. Grose, April 5, 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LIEUT. ABRAM V. MILLER.

Abram V. Miller's ancestors were Quakers, and among the early settlers of Chester County, then in the Province of Pennsylvania. His father, Robert Valentine Miller, born 12th of 8th month, 1795, son of Reuben and Tamazine (Valentine) Miller, came to Centre County with the Valentine brothers in 1815. He married Elizabeth Lytle, of Union County, and was engaged in Mill Hall Iron-Works, after which he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he had charge of an iron-store and of the interests of the Valentine brothers. While in the West he served in the United States army, and was discharged by his captain (late Gen.), W. J. Worth, of Company A, First United States Artillery, May 18, 1830. Returning to Centre County, he died in August, 1863.

His son, Abram V., was born in Spring township April 24, 1833, where he was brought up, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion he volunteered with the Bellefonte Fencibles, which became Company H, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, in the three-months' service. After his return from that service he enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Reserves Cavalry Regiment, in which he served nearly two years, and was discharged on account of wounds received in the service, having two ribs and his arm broken. These wounds did not keep him out of the service long. He went to work recruiting for the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, was promoted a lieutenant, and on the 22d of June, 1864, was terribly wounded in front of Petersburg, Va. His left shoulder was broken by a minie-ball, he was wounded on the head, and lost his under-jaw and eleven teeth, receiving five distinct wounds in that engagement.

Lieut. Miller was married Sept. 25, 1865, to Jane, daughter of Samuel Potter, who was a son of Fergus Potter, one of the early settlers of Potter township.



Abram V. Miller

Since 1874, Lieut. Miller has been a United States gauger and store-keeper for this collection district. His brother, Jacob V. Miller, a member of Company H, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, was killed in the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862. Lieut. Miller is noted as a farmer, for the excellent stock he keeps, and for his model farm, and with his wife, for their generous hospitality. From the front porch of his house, near Pleasant Gap, one of the finest views is presented that the eye need wish to look upon. From the towering mountain on the left, overshadowing the premises, as it were, the landscape is unobstructed from the State College to Jacksonville, and the scene is superb beyond description.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

Surveys.—The earliest surveys made in the territory of this township were made along Bald Eagle Creek in the southeastern portion of the township. They were on warrants in the name of Joseph Downing, Samuel Downing, Richard Downing, Abner Webb, Isaac Webb, warrants of Dec. 8, 1784, surveyed 22d and 23d of April, 1785. The Webbs are described as about thirty miles from the Nest. Samuel Lewis and J. McMarkley live on the Joseph Downing. Logan Station, Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, is on the Samuel Downing, and John T. Fowler's residence is on the Abner Webb. Southeastward of Richard Downing and Abner Webb, on Muncy Mountain, lies the Christian Vanpool warrant April 8, 1863. East of Isaac Webb lies the James Irvin warrant Aug. 4, 1784, surveyed Sept. 10, 1784; and east of James Irvin the Thomas McKean, William Bradford, James Carothers, and Jared Ingersoll surveys, known of old as the Billington lands. The southern tier of the large block known as the Gratz lands, which extend beyond Julian,—*i.e.*, the Charles Pettit, Aaron Levy, of that tier, warrants of Dec. 24, 1792, surveyed in July, 1793—interfere largely with the Billington lands.

North and west of the Downing surveys, covering nearly the whole of Taylor township, lies a large block of surveys known as the Morgan lands, or Daniel Turner block. This block extends, including the Daniel Turner warrant of Jan. 18, 1794, surveyed June 1, 1794, on which the city of Tyrone is built, No. 30 west nine miles, about to what are known as the Lowdon & Co. lands, or Hardman Philips lands. In the centre of the Turner block the space of five tracts is left unsurveyed as occupied by the Moore settlement. The county line runs through this settlement (or space left). A Spanish-oak corner of Hannah Turner and Daniel Turner on the west line of the vacant space is now (1882) a well-known monument

of this block; and a maple corner known as "Fink's Maple," southeast corner of Charles Lawdon, on the eastern line of the block, and a maple corner known as "Huff's Maple," northeast corner of the John Miller warrant March 13, 1794 (of Turner block), the most northerly survey,—common corner of the Miller and the Daniel Witmore warrant of Jan. 16, 1793, surveyed April 7, 1793 (of the Lowdon & Co., or Philips lands), were testified to in a recent ejectment (1882), *Merryman vs. Fowler*, as identified corners of the Turner block.

North of the Turner block lie the Lowdon & Co. lands. Immediately north of Barbara Snyder and Thomas Arthur warrants of March 13, 1794 (Turner block), lie the George Slough, Jacob Slough, Matthias Slough warrants of Dec. 24, 1792, surveyed April 8, 1793 (of Lowdon & Co., Philips lands). According to the testimony in the *Merryman vs. Fowler* case (Common Pleas Centre County), tried Dec. 8, 1882, there is not land enough for the Turner block, and the Barbara Snyder and Thomas Arthur would give way to the block north of it, or the deficiency, as decided by Judge Mayer, of the Turner block be apportioned among its warrants.

Of the Turner block (southeast end), all of the Samuel Lamb and Susannah Lamb warrants Jan. 18, 1794, lie upon the surveys of 1785, Baldwins, Downings, as does part of the Catherine Lamb, west of Samuel Lamb. The three last are located almost entirely south of the Centre County line. Nearly one-half of the John Harrison and John Lowdon tracts of the Turner block interfere with the Baldwins and Downings. On the Thomas Maston and Richard Whitehead surveys of Turner block is located a well-marked survey in the name of Moses Coates warrant of Jan. 28, 1800, surveyed March 1, 1800, but relating to a settlement made upon it by Thomas Vaughan in 1792, and therefore superior, and admitted to be so, to Whitehead and Maston surveys. On an old survey, Jacob Vanpool's cabin and Daniel Carahen improvement are marked as the John McCommand; north of the Thomas Maston, John Vanpool's improvement is marked as on the eastern line; Richard Whitehead by a run called John Vanpool's Run; Richard Coplain's improvement is marked on the William Wilson warrant. Robert Henderson and Leonard Merryman improvements are marked as on the Charles Lowdon; Elijah Merryman's as on Joseph Clark and Charles Lowdon; Michael Weidner, March 20, 1851, and George Markley warrants March 10, 1851, are marked as laid on the Thomas Maston and Joseph Clark; Peter Moore is located on the John Lee; and the Vincent Stevens warrant is located on the John Sherrick warrant of Jan. 18, 1794, where John Copenhaver's hotel stood.

John Copenhaver's saw-mill is on the John Hoover warrant of Jan. 18, 1794. On the western portion of John Hoover and partly on the Moore settlement space are the lands of George Woomer's heirs and

William Woomer's heirs. On the Joshua Williams warrant and Thomas Maston and Joseph Clark surveys is located a warrant of Joseph Drake 433 a. 159 p. of July 6, 1795, and south of it, on the Lee, Clark, Sherrick, and McGee, is located a warrant of Margaret Craig, 409 a. 40 p. of April 17, 1793.

Pioneer Settlers.—The earliest settlements in Taylor of which information can be had were made by persons who came for the purpose of hunting, and who, being charmed with the natural beauty of the country and apparent fertility of the soil, tarried and followed the chase for some time, built small log huts or cabins, cleared little plots of land, marked off tracts, and after twenty-one years claimed them by improvement right. At this time and for years after deer, bears, wolves, panthers, and wild-cats were numerous. On a foggy or cloudy day the wolves could be heard howling for two hours before night. Many wolves were shot and trapped, and as there was a bounty of twelve dollars per scalp, the earlier settlers derived therefrom a considerable revenue. William Birge, or Billy Bird as he was commonly called, was one of the earliest settlers, and from the meagre facts to be gleaned, he came to the western part of the township, and made an improvement during the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is not possible to determine the exact time of his coming, but it was probably as early as 1790. He was a hunter and trapper.

Peter Jackson came to Taylor about the same time, or probably with William Birge. He found farming more congenial to his taste, and finally settled on the Pool property.

A party of hunters came from Maryland about the year 1792. They encamped on the Alleghenies, and roamed over Black-Oak Ridge and surrounding country in quest of game, but finally chose this as their abiding place; and erecting houses of the primitive style, they dwelt here the remainder of their days. The Vaughn brothers—Richard, Benjamin, and Joseph—were of this party. Joseph settled in Worth township, and is spoken of in its history. Richard and Benjamin settled in Taylor and made improvements, but spent considerable time in hunting.

Elijah Merriman came also with them. After following the chase for some time he built a little log house on the red-shoal lands of Black-Oak Ridge, cleared a small piece of ground, and in due time laid claim to the tract of land he had "marked in."

This farm is now owned by his son Thomas. He used to tell how, when he was hunting on a steep hill near by, he would start large stones rolling down the hill for sport, little thinking that he should afterward own the same lands and be compelled to haul them off. His children were George, Mary, Keziah, Liza, Phebe, Leonard, William, John, Charles, Nancy, Thomas, Rebecca, and Isabel.

Thomas Vaughn moved to Taylor at an early date, and followed farming. His son Thomas was born in

1808, married in 1835, and died 1862. His wife, Susanna, is a daughter of the late Henry Sharrer, and is yet living. Henry Sharrer came to the northern part of the township prior to 1806. He erected a powder-mill and afterward a saw-mill.

Other early settlers were Robert Henderson, Abram Tippery, and Freddy Foy. George Gephart, of Taylor township, this county, died on the 3d of August, 1879, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. The old gentleman had lived about fifty years in Taylor township, but during all that time never ventured upon a railroad train. He lived by himself, and was eccentric in his habits.

Roads.—For several years after the settlement of Taylor there were no roads deserving the name, they were mere bridle-paths. The roads of a later day were made by chopping away the trees to a width of fifteen or twenty feet. The stumps and rocks which were in the way were not disturbed. These roads led through creeks, boggy places, over hills and mountains, and in the spring, when the streams were swollen and the ground between rocks and stumps converted into sloughs, the reader can imagine the difficulties of the traveler. Wagons were not used in that day, but the loads were placed on pack-horses and conveyed to their destination by tedious journeys.

Taylor township now has good roads. The public road through the valley was completed in 1852, and farms were opened, mills erected, and business increased. The opening of the Tyrone and Philipsburg turnpike increased trade and travel to an extraordinary degree. Township roads and private roads have been constructed, and all points of the township are accessible by passable highways.

Industries.—The first manufacturing interest in the township was the making of powder. As stated, the pioneers were hunters, and as game was plenty they enjoyed the sport as long as they could procure ammunition. Mr. Henry Sharrer erected a rude mill some years after he came to this township, which was about 1806, and began the manufacture of this article. It was in great demand among the pioneers for many miles around. It is spoken of as having been of excellent quality.

When the making of powder ceased to be profitable, Sharrer dismantled the powder-mill, and erected a saw-mill about the year 1831. It was of very primitive construction, and had a sawing capacity of five hundred feet per day. It was the first saw-mill in Taylor. This was a heavily-timbered region, and several mills have since been erected, but as their history would be neither interesting nor profitable we note but few.

The first steam saw-mill was owned and operated by John Taylor. At present there is a saw-mill near Sharrer's Run, which is carried on by Christian Sharrer. It has a capacity of about ten thousand feet per day.

John Copenhaver came to the southwestern part of the township in 1862 and built a hotel. When the turnpike was completed through this section travel increased so that he was obliged to enlarge his buildings to accommodate all. He opened a distillery about 1875, and continued to distill strong drink until the spring of 1880, since which time the distillery has been closed, and he now keeps a temperance house.

Schools.—The first school-house of which we can get information was built near where the Mount Pleasant Church now stands, prior to 1828, and was known as the Bald Eagle school-house. It was a small log structure, with open fireplace, wooden chimney, seats of primitive style, and would not be called more than a cabin now, but it served the purpose for which it was erected quite as well to the children of the sturdy yeomanry of that day as our modern school-houses do the children of the present. The teachers were Mr. Mahalley, Mr. Reynolds, George Fry, and Daniel Duviney. The next school-house was built south of Hannah Furnace. It was provided with a stove cast at Hannah Furnace. John Weaver, Sr., who moved to Hickory Bottom in 1833, sent his children a distance of about seven miles to this school. The dense growth of hickory-trees darkened the path so that the children had to start by pine-light in order to be at school on time. In the evening one of the boys would feed the stock while others hunted "rich pine" and split it into convenient size to light them to school next morning. The teachers were Robert Suggers and Mr. Wilson. At present this township comprises what is known as Taylor's school district, and has five schools, viz.: Belle Hollow, Mount Vernon, Hannah, Henderson, and Wildwood. The houses range in value from five hundred to seven hundred dollars. In 1880 the number of pupils was one hundred and fifty-nine, and the percentage of attendance seventy-one.

Religious.—The traveling itinerants held services in the pioneer dwellings at an early day. The pioneers also attended divine worship in Elder's grist-mill, in Worth township, as early as 1815. Daniel Duviney was a minister in the United Brethren church, and when he came to teach the Bald Eagle school he held meetings in the school-house and settlers' houses. Revs. James Linn, White, Taylor, and Sidman were some of the early ministers.

Services are held regularly at Hickory Bottom and at Henderson's school-house by the Methodists, but they have no church edifice.

The United Brethren worshiped for several years in the Henderson school-house, and then, through the efforts of S. H. McMunagle, David Henderson, and others, funds were secured, and they built

Mount Pleasant Church.—This frame edifice was built on Black-Oak Ridge. Work upon it was commenced in 1859. The board of trustees at this time was Thomas Vaughn, David Henderson, and Stephen McMunagle. The church was dedicated by Rev. W. S. H. Keys in the spring of 1860, during Rev. R. G.

Rankin's pastorate. It was repaired during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Smith, in 1873, and was remodeled in 1881, at a cost of four hundred dollars, under the pastorate of Rev. L. W. Stahl. It was reopened Sunday, Sept. 18, 1881, Rev. M. Spangler, of Altoona, officiating.

The constituent members were S. H. McMunagle, Eve McMunagle, D. Henderson and wife, Polly Henderson, Nancy Henderson, Lydia Vaughn, and Polly Vaughn.

The following preachers have served the people since the society was first organized, about 1841: Revs. Henry Keppart, C. Crowel, J. L. Holmes, H. Lowel, R. G. Rankin, J. Potts, Isa Potter, D. Sheerer, J. Walker, James Grant, J. A. Clemm, J. Reynolds, C. F. Bowers, W. Stephenson, D. Speck, W. S. H. Keys, A. Crowel, J. L. Baker, H. Moore, J. G. Steiner, James M. Smith, D. Strayer, and L. W. Stahl, the latter being the pastor in 1881.

Present membership is sixty. The trustees in 1881 were D. Henderson, Thomas Merriman, S. Nearhoof, A. Burns, and George W. Merriman.

Burial-Places.—The only burial-place in Taylor township is Mount Pleasant Cemetery. It is part of the plot of ground on which Mount Pleasant Church stands, and was occupied as a burial-place several years before the church was built.

In this city of the dead lie many of the pioneers of Worth and Taylor townships. Their last resting-places are marked, in some instances, by stones, which the pioneers selected sometimes years before death, and on which their names are cut in rude letters. The inscriptions of some have been obliterated. Among the inscriptions are the following:

"B. Vaughn, D. M. 10, 1841."

William Merriman, born March 9, 1814, died Nov. 11, 1878, aged 64 years, 8 months, and 5 days.

Mary, wife of Thomas McCoy, died March 16, 1844, aged about 43 years.

David Henderson, died July 25, 1854, aged 35 years, 11 months.

In memory of our father, Stephen H. McMunagle, died July 30, 1875, aged 51 years and 9 months.

John Melcher, died Dec. 27, 1862, aged 47 years, 1 month, and 11 days.

Susannah Markley, wife of George Markley, died Sept. 16, 1853, aged 61 years, 5 months, and 6 days.

Samuel Beamer, died May 26, 1863, aged 66 years, 3 months, and 6 days.

John S. Fink, Co. K, 110th Regt. Pa. Vols., died Jan. 21, 1880, aged 69 years, 10 months, and 1 day.

Hannah, wife of J. S. Fink, died June 4, 1864, aged 52 years.

John Vaupool, died July 4, 1863, aged 55 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

John Amleigh, died May 27, 1867, aged 68 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

Esther E., wife of J. Amleigh, died Aug. 27, 1858, aged 57 years.

Industries.—**HANNAH FURNACE.**—This hamlet is situated in the northeastern part of the township. It is touched by the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and the public road through the valley, and contains nine private residences and one school-house.

Since the furnace ceased operations the place has been without historical interest. In 1832 the firm of

Lloyd & McNamara started their furnace, on a beautiful Sabbath-day for luck, and in the presence of a "crowd" of about twelve named it Hannah Furnace, in honor of Hannah Lloyd, a daughter of one of the owners. It went out of blast in the year 1850, under the management of Campbell, Stevens & Co. Wood was coaled on lands in the township, the limestone was quarried on Muncy Mountain, and the iron ore was hauled over this mountain from Half-Moon and vicinity.

FOWLER is situated on the line of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, nearly twenty-four miles west of Bellefonte. The railway officials had a neat little depot built, and for several years there was a regular agency here. Fowler was once an important lumber-shipping point. The agency was withdrawn in 1881, and it is now a flag-station.

This hamlet contains a post-office, store, owned by John T. Fowler, and eight private residences. It is also accessible through the public road to the valley.

John T. Fowler, residing at Fowler Station, was born in Maryland in 1839. His maternal ancestors, the Stockhams, were English Quakers, and, coming to America with William Penn, settled at Penn's Manor, in Bucks County. His paternal ancestors (the Fowlers) were early settlers in the State of New York. Mr. Fowler's father was a blacksmith, and in 1846 was killed by the kick of a mule. In 1848 the widow and her family removed to Philadelphia. His mother was poor, and from that time forward young John began to earn his own living. He was bred to the house-carpenter's trade, and in 1866 engaged in business on his own account at Old Chester. In 1868 he moved to Clearfield County, where he lumbered two years, and then changed his base to Rush township, in Centre County. In 1871 he bought a tract of twelve hundred acres, now occupied by his farm at Fowler, and bought also the timber-right upon thirteen thousand acres of land in the Bald Eagle valley. Mr. Fowler's location upon his present home was made when the place was a thick forest, and when no one seemed to care much about either clearing land there or living there. With his accustomed energy he set about making a garden-spot in the wilderness, and as a result he has to-day one of the finest farms in the county. In 1877 he began the erection of his present residence and farm-buildings, for which he himself drafted the designs, and gave his personal superintendence to the work. In 1878 the home was completed, and by all who have observed it ranks as a model of its kind. To the passing railway traveler Mr. Fowler's residence and farm-buildings appear as one of the most striking pictures in the valley along the line of the road. No handsomer or more perfectly-appointed similar collection can be found. Mr. Fowler has been engaged in lumbering since his youth. His operations in that field are now very extensive. Besides owning twelve hundred acres of farm-lands at Fowler and the timber on thirteen thousand acres

in the valley adjacent, he owns, in fee simple, four thousand acres in timbered lands lying in Liberty, Curtin, Howard, and Boggs townships. He owns also three large saw-mills, at which he turns out from fifty thousand to sixty thousand feet of bill timber daily, or nearly twenty millions annually. Mill No. 1 is located within three miles of Eagleville, and was established in 1871. It has a capacity of from twenty-five to thirty thousand per day. No. 2, started in 1871, is in Curtin, and cuts from ten to fifteen thousand daily. No. 3, at Fowler, has been in operation since 1880. Its capacity is from ten to fifteen thousand a day. Mr. Fowler cuts nothing but bill timber, and only for railway companies and a few private firms, the latter of whom have dealt with him for the past twenty-five years. He gives steady employment to one hundred and twenty-five men, and disburses monthly from four to five thousand dollars in wages. He is, moreover, reckoned the largest single real-estate owner in Tyrone, his property there including, among other items, the Ward House and the Presbyterian Church. At Fowler he carried on also a store. Mr. Fowler's mother, now residing with him, is in her eighty-fourth year. She was thrice married, and, singular to remark, each of her husbands met an accidental death. Her children have numbered twenty-three, of whom she raised seven; seven of the seventeen are still living. Mrs. Smith, one of Mr. Fowler's grandaunts, died in Bucks County in 1879, at the age of one hundred and thirteen, upon the very farm that she and her husband cleared when the country was new.

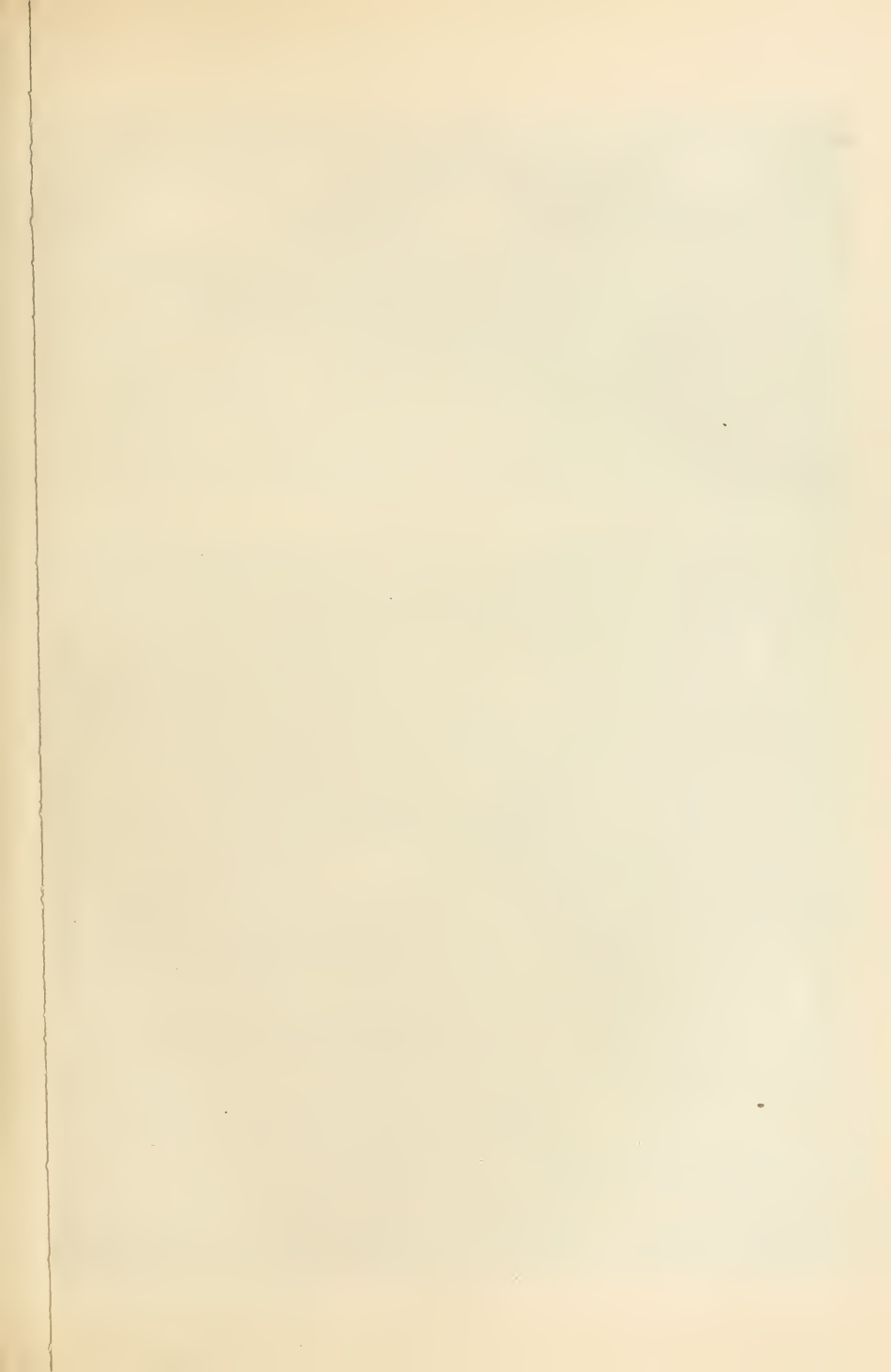
ASSESSMENT-LIST OF TAYLOR TOWNSHIP IN 1849.

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
William Adleman.....	420	Leonard Merriman.....	50
Jacob Black's heirs.....	76	Isaac Moore.....	200
J. Beck.....	50	Stephen McMungle.....	236
Campbell, Stephens & Co.....	2943	Elijah Merriam.....	430
William Carter.....	200	H. McMungle.....	47
Peter Dillman.....	84	Andrew Nearhoof.....	109
Joshua Emigh.....	100	William Robinson.....	17
John Emigh's heirs.....	70	Shorb, Stewart & Co.....	1124
John Emigh, Jr.....	135	Valetine Stonebreaker.....	118
Adam Freeman.....	195	Abram Sharrer.....	200
John Fink, Jr.....	40	Himes & Beckwith.....	250
Reuben Frantz.....	30	Henry Sharrer.....	300
David Gray (saw-mill).....	..	Vincent Silver.....	100
Thomas Gahner.....	100	Christley Vanpool.....	800
William Garrett.....	100	Thomas Vaughn.....	100
Robert Henderson.....	120	Jacob Vanpool.....	220
David Henderson.....	75	John Vanpool.....	800
Jos. Lewis.....	80	Richard Vaughn.....	150
Samuel Moore.....	130	Samuel Wooman.....	150
Peter Moore.....	170	John Weaver.....	20

TENANTS.

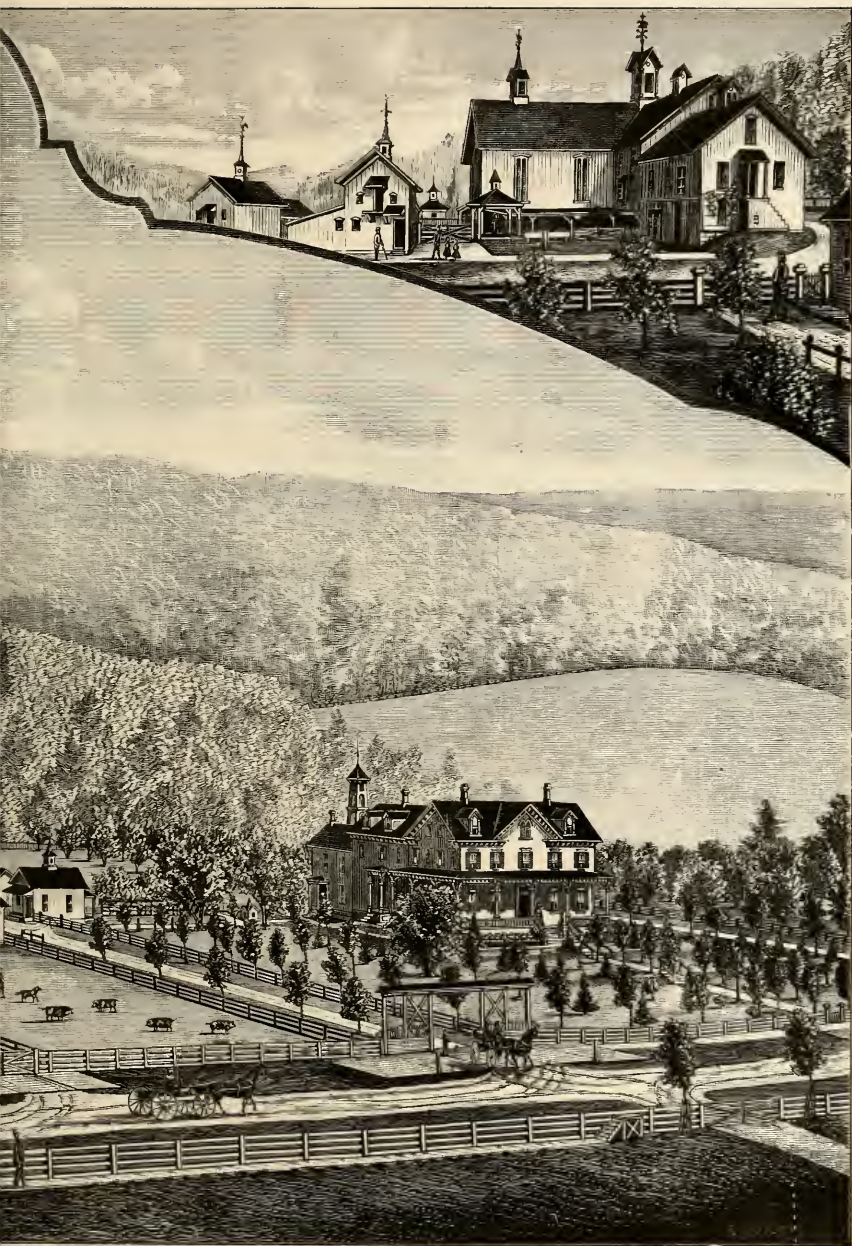
Orrin Austin, Mordecai Austin, Philip Braneth, Samuel Beamer, John Beamer, Daniel Boyers, Charles Cartwright, Robert Corwell, J. G. Cartwright, Robert Campbell, Jos. Campbell, Henry Copenhaver, Levi Dickson, Samuel Dickson, John Gill, Jr., Thomas Hampton, David Jones, George Keplart, Charles Lego, Thomas Lego, George Lufel, Jos. Lego, George Markley, Charles Miller, Thomas McCoy, William McCoy, Clinton Mitchell, William Merriman, Stephen Moore, Samuel McNew, Samuel Markley, Philip Newman, Richard Newman, William Newman, William Robinson, John Raney, H. Reed, John Stonebreaker, Edward Stonebreaker, George Sharrer, Robert Taylor, Lewis Tims, Thomas Vaughn, John Vaughn, Christian Vaughn, Abram Woolislagle, Solomon Weaver, Benjamin Wolk, George Wilson, Richard W.ison.

Township Organization.—At the August sessions in 1845 the petition of divers inhabitants of Half-





RESIDENCE, STOCK AND GRAIN
TAYLOR TOWNSHIP



FARM OF JOHN T. FOWLER,
CENTRE CO., PA.

Moon township was presented, setting forth the inconvenience attendant upon the great extent of territory in the township, and urging that the territory be divided by Muncy Ridge into two townships. The court appointed as commissioners Benner Waddle, Reuben H. Meek, and Henry Troziynly. Nov. 26, 1845, the commissioners reported that the township should be divided by a line running on the top of Muncy Mountain, to wit: Beginning at a pine on the top of said mountain on the line between Centre and Huntingdon Counties; thence along the top of said mountain north forty-nine degrees east eight miles and eighty perches to the line between Patton and Half-Moon townships. Jan. 27, 1847, the court confirmed the report, and called the township lying north of the mountain by the name of Taylor. The chief township officials, chosen yearly from 1847 to 1881, are here mentioned:

Constables—1847, Philip Williams; 1848, William Cator; 1849, Stephen McMunagle; 1850, S. H. McMunagle; 1851, George Markley; 1852, George Markley; 1853, William McCoy; 1854, John Fink; 1855, M. T. Rumlarger; 1856, Samuel Moore; 1857, Samuel Beamer; 1858, Samuel Stephens; 1859, Benjamin Vaughn; 1860, John Enigh; 1861, John Enigh; 1862, William McCoy; 1863, William McCoy; 1864, Richard Vaughn; 1865, W. McCoy; 1866, John Enigh; 1867, W. McCoy; 1868, G. W. Merryman; 1869, B. Vaughn; 1870, B. Vaughn; 1872, John Beckwith; 1873, John Beckwith; 1874, John S. Fink; 1875, V. Beckwith to 1881.

Jus'tices of the Peace.—M. A. Elder, R. Campbell, March 16, 1847; Samuel Moore, March 14, 1848; John H. McMunagle, March 16, 1852; Samuel Moore, March 16, 1853; Robert Campbell, March 17, 1854; George Markley, March 13, 1855; S. H. McMunagle, March 17, 1857; William R. Plumer, March 12, 1861; George Markley, March 26, 1864; Jacob Snyder, May 3, 1866; Jacob Snyder, April 19, 1871; Benjamin Vaughn, March 31, 1873; Benjamin Vaughn, April 3, 1878; D. G. Gause, April 5, 1879.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Early Settlements.—The first settler in what is now Union township, and the third in the Bald Eagle valley west of the present Clinton County line, was Thomas Parsons, who is said to have come from Maryland with his family in 1770. He took up two hundred and thirty acres of land lying now partly in Union and partly in Huston. The valley was then a vast forest swarming with Indians and wild beasts, while the only roads were narrow bridle-paths; but Parsons, hardy pioneer that he was, had made up his mind to the trials and privations of a backwoods life, and in the encouraging companionship of his wife faltered not at the somewhat dreary prospect offered by a life in the then wild-looking valley of the Bald Eagle. Besides his own, there were then, as far as he knew, but two families in the valley; they were at Milesburg. One of them was the family of Andrew Boggs. Parsons built his cabin upon the bank of the creek close to the present township line, and for six years lived in the woods a solitary settler, his nearest neigh-

bors during that time being the families at Milesburg. It is not likely that he did more than ordinary work during that six years,—that is, he cleared a little land, raised about sufficient produce to keep his family in supplies, and hunted more or less. When he went to mill he journeyed with pack-horse to Lewistown, and took two days to make the round trip. The Indians, although abundant, were not troublesome in the earlier days, albeit Mrs. Parsons could never satisfy herself that they were not dangerous. One day, while her husband was away, she was terrorized at the sudden appearance at the cabin door of two painted and feather-bedecked savages. Her quick mother's impulse flew to her two little children, and, covering them hastily with the folds of her dress, she tremblingly awaited the result of the visit, which to her excited apprehensions forbode serious harm to her and hers. The redskins were, however, far from evilly disposed towards her, and assuring her that she need feel no alarm, informed her that they were in search of a renegade of their tribe whom they were resolved to kill. After a while, however, Mrs. Parsons allowed herself to fraternize with Indian women so far that one season she boiled sugar in partnership with a squaw; but to like the Indians, or bear to see them even, was something she could not bring herself to.

By and by, as the first mutterings of the Revolution were heard, reports of Indian atrocities in other quarters came to the little household on the Bald Eagle, and then what had been apprehension broke out as a wild alarm. No one could say how soon the Indians on the Bald Eagle might throw off the mask of friendship, and so, thinking only of safety from impending peril, Parsons collected his effects, and, with his wife and little ones, made his way back to Maryland. While the war-clouds shadowed the land Parsons remained in the sheltering regions of Maryland, but the year following the close of hostilities giving assurance that peace was permanently abroad, he returned with his family to his Bald Eagle clearing, and reoccupied his home in the woods. There he lived until his death, at the ripe age of eighty-five, his wife dying the previous year at the same age. As far as is known, Parsons found upon his return in 1784 no settlers in the Bald Eagle other than those at Milesburg, but they came along in due season after that time, one of the earliest being David Kilgour, who made his location upon the present Samuel Matern place, in Huston. Thomas Parsons had nine children. The sons were James, Isaac (both settled in the valley), David, John (these two moved to Clarion), and Thomas (who moved to Ohio). James occupied the farm now owned by T. and J. Parsons, his sons, of Huston township. He died in 1863.

In the autumn of the year 1800, William Fisher, who was born Jan. 21, 1754, in Chester County, came to the Bald Eagle valley. His grandfather, Thomas Fisher, was among the purchasers of land from the

Penns, and to William, here named, that land descended, in Chester County. Mr. Fisher brought a family of eight children to Centre County. The daughters were named Mary (who married John Irwin), Lydia (married John Kirk, and afterwards removed to Clearfield County), Hannah (married Samuel Johnston, and moved to Clearfield County), Elizabeth (married David Wall, and moved to Clearfield County), Beulah (married John Iddings, and, after his death, Andrew Thompson, Jr.), Sarah (married James Hammond, of Mercer County). Mr. Fisher's sons were William Jr., and Thomas. The latter did not marry. William will be spoken of later on. William Fisher the elder was a member of the Society of Friends, and during his life in the Bald Eagle valley took a conspicuous and earnest part in the work of fostering the interests of the society. He bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, divided now by the Boggs and Union line, and built a saw-mill on the neighboring run. He found a small clearing on the place and a rude hut, into which latter he moved his family. That habitation served them as a dwelling for twelve years, but in 1812 they exchanged it for the then imposing stone mansion that Mr. Fisher had built upon the farm during that year. It is yet a substantial structure, and is known as the "old stone house," standing near the intersection. Mr. Fisher was a most excellent citizen and a man of stirring energy, known and esteemed far and near. He lived on the place of his early settlement until his death, July 2, 1845. His age was ninety-one years and six months. Mary, one of his daughters, lived to be ninety-two.

His son William was born in July, 1789, and married Rachael Meredith in 1811. William Fisher located after his marriage upon that portion of the Fisher homestead now lying in Union township. His daughters were Hannah (married William Way), Rachael (married Jacob Hoover), Beulah, and Mary J. The sons were William P., Elijah, John I., and Ezra. William P. was born in 1818, and married one of Thomas Wilson's daughters in 1846. In 1848 he located upon his present property, then a portion of the Underwood tract. Eight years before he founded a nursery on his father's old place, and when he moved to his present abode he entered upon the business of fruit-growing with much vigor. He has followed it to a greater or lesser extent ever since, and as the proprietor of the Bald Eagle Nursery has identified himself largely with the fruit trade of Centre County.

Martin and John Hoover, of York County, came to the valley about 1800. Martin purchased a large land tract and made his home near what is now the Boggs township line. John lived a while on the present Blair Alexander place, and later kept tavern on the pike. He died on the place where his tavern stood. He had sixteen children, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. Among the settlers in

Centre County from Chester County in 1800 was John Iddings, a blacksmith. He bought the tract of land now owned by Blair Alexander, and there put up a small smithy, in which, however, he did not do much business except such work as was necessary for his own purposes. Mr. Iddings built in 1813 the stone house (now Blair Alexander's home), and died on the farm in 1838. He had six children. They were Joseph (who married one of James Henry's daughters, and moved to Clearfield County), James (who moved to Elk County), William (who died near Milesburg), Esther (who married John Antes, and moved to Clearfield County), Hannah (married Ellis Irwin, and moved to Clearfield County), Lewis (who became a physician, practiced in Clearfield County, and died in Elk County). William, Henry, and John Iddings, sons of Joseph Iddings, live in Union township. Their mother, the widow of Andrew Moore (her second husband), is still living, hale and hearty (October, 1881), in her eighty-eighth year. Her home is in Clearfield County. Her father, James Henry, came from Chester County to the Bald Eagle valley in 1800, and settled on the place now owned by Jacob Taylor. He brought with him a family of five children, of whom the only one living is Mrs. Andrew Moore, above mentioned. She married Joseph Iddings in 1811, and removed to Clearfield County. When Mr. Henry penetrated the valley country he found it a vast forest. Upon his place he found a hut that had been built by a Mr. McCormick, who had also erected a saw-mill at the mouth of McCormick's Run. James Henry moved to Milesburg, then to Clearfield County, and back to the Bald Eagle valley, where he died on the Reuben Iddings place, in his ninety-first year. One of his daughters, who married William Lucas, died in Unionville in 1878, at the age of ninety-one, and another, Mary, died in 1870, aged eighty.

John Irwin, a Chester County Friend, came to the valley in 1801, and settled upon the place now known as the McLaughlin farm. He owned four hundred acres south of the creek, composed of bottom- and mountain-lands. Mr. Irwin died upon the farm in 1829, aged eighty. His sons were William and John. The former was well known as one of the early school-teachers in the valley. He died in Unionville, aged upwards of eighty. Two of his sons—Wilson and William T.—live in Union township. John Irwin, Jr., married one of William Fisher's daughters. He died suddenly and quietly in his pew in the Bellefonte Friends' meeting-house one Sunday, in 1859. His living sons are Ellis and William, of Clearfield County; John, of Bellefonte; and James, of Colorado.

John Graybill came from Union County, to which part of the country he returned eventually and ended his days. He fought in the wars of 1776 and of 1812, and lived to be one hundred years old. One of his daughters reached her ninety-first year. Robert Hall, who is supposed to be the oldest native of Cen-

tre County, lives in Union township, near Unionville. He was born in 1800, in Bellefonte, to which place his father, John Hall, moved from the State of Delaware in 1797, and set up the first blacksmith's shop in the town,—having been brought out by James Harris, one of the founders of Bellefonte. Mr. Hall blacksmithed in Bellefonte until 1817,—having meanwhile been twice chosen to the State Legislature,—when he removed to the Bald Eagle valley, and occupied the place that is now the home of Robert Hall, his son. There he ended his days (1830). In 1817, Mr. Hall found living on Dick's Run John Hutton, Arthur Smith, Abraham Lee, Henry McGinnis, Lawrence Peters, and William Campbell.

After John Hall left Bellefonte, his son John, Jr., carried on the shop, and with John, Jr., Robert learned his trade. John Hall, Jr., moved to Howard, where he died. Robert Hall soon followed his father to the Bald Eagle valley, and there has continued to reside ever since. His mother died on the old farm in 1853, aged eighty-nine years. Robert Hall speaks of Thomas Parsons, one of the valley's earliest settlers, and says he recalls the circumstance of hearing Mr. Parsons say that when he first came to the valley he saw the remains of Bald Eagle's wigwam, that stood upon the point made at Milesburg by the confluence of Spring and Bald Eagle Creeks. That spot, Mr. Hall says, was designated by Mr. Parsons as Bald Eagle's Nest, although various authorities have located it in various places.

Leonard Peters, of Lancaster County, came to Dick's Run in 1808, and bought four hundred acres of land, now owned in part by G. L. Peters. In 1812, Leonard sold out to his brother Lawrence, but continued to live on the place until his eightieth year, when he moved to Clearfield County, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. Lawrence Peters came out to Centre County with his brother Leonard in 1808, but did not stay. In 1812 he returned, bought his brother's lands, and remained until his death. Lawrence Peters built a saw-mill and distillery on his place, and, until he was convinced that distilling liquor was a sin, manufactured whiskey and peach brandy at a great rate. He was a strictly conscientious man and a devoted churchman. Every day at a certain hour he would retire to a secluded nook in his distillery, and for an hour thereafter would devote himself to prayer and a perusal of the Bible. Hearing one Sunday in a sermon that the maker of strong drink was equally as bad as the seller of the same, Mr. Peters resolved at once to quit distilling. On the very next day he gave up the business and sold the still-fixtures for little or nothing, but he declared the sacrifice stood for nothing, since he was determined to do what he thought was right, and whiskey-making he knew *wasn't* right. Mr. Peters was the father of sixteen children, and lived on the old farm until his death, in 1847. His wife died in 1877, aged eighty-six years, and to the last was sprightly and hearty. The first

of Lawrence Peters' sixteen children born in Centre County was G. L. Peters, now living on the homestead. He recollects that in 1812 a body of five hundred Federal troops marching towards Erie encamped in the valley at the point where the railway now crosses Dick's Run, and that he, carried in his mother's arms, accompanied his mother and father to the camp. The elder Peters carried two tin pails full of whiskey to the soldiers, who, strange to say, did not, among the five hundred, consume more than a third of the quantity provided. Mr. Peters recites the circumstance as a striking illustration of the total abstinence sentiments of the soldiers of that day, and doubts whether a similar example could be furnished in the history of to-day. Besides George L., the living children of Lawrence Peters are Jacob, of Unionville; William, of Freeport, Ill.; Ellen Williams, of Martha Furnace; Sarah Chaney, of Port Matilda; and Rebecca, of Danville. George L. Peters has had the numerous family of fifteen children, of whom nine are living.

Above Mr. Peters' place resides Harvey Hoover, whose father, George, was born on the old Iddings place in 1801. His children numbered ten. The living are Sarah Ludwig, of Kansas; Harvey and H. W. Hoover, of Union; Mary J. Parker, of Unionville; John C., at Julian; G. W. Hoover, of Philipsburg; Martha Eastman, of Houtzdale; and Clarissa Reese, of Port Matilda.

William Blair came from Ireland to Chester County, and about the year 1800 became a pioneer in Boggs township, near Milesburg, where he died. He had eleven children. One of his sons, David, came to Union in 1820, and made his home near Unionville. He resided there until 1841, when he moved to Milesburg, and there died in 1853. Of his children, the only one living is Mrs. John Alexander, of Unionville. About 1810, Jacob Hugg came from New Jersey to the Bald Eagle valley, and labored as a farm-hand for several years. In 1816 he married one of Abraham Lee's daughters. He died in 1872, at the home of Enoch Hugg, his son, aged eighty-two. His wife died in 1853. Of their twelve children, four are living. They are Rachel Cartwright, of Union; Elizabeth Cogan, of Snow Shoe; William P. Hugg, of Snow Shoe; and Enoch Hugg, of Union. Enoch Hugg married Emeline Brower in 1837, and settled in 1865 on the present Brower place. In 1877 he moved to his present farm, formerly the old Brower homestead.

William Campbell, already briefly mentioned, lived on the present Thompson place, at the mouth of Dick's Run. He married one of Thomas Parsons' daughters. Old Grandma Campbell had her share of pioneer experiences, and during the latter years of her life took much interest in visiting the scenes of her girlish adventures, and in pointing out historic spots identified by her with some adventurous or otherwise remarkable incidents in the early history of the Bald Eagle

valley. Indians, she used to tell them, troubled her father not a little, and more than once she herself assisted the members of the family in burying the household valuables upon the note of warning being given that the savages were approaching and likely to commit depredations.

The oldest man in Union township, and one of the oldest men in Centre County, is William Spotts, Sr., familiarly known as Uncle Billy. Mr. Spotts was born in Berks County in 1797, and is now, therefore (1882), in his eighty-sixth year. Despite his advanced age he is pretty hearty, quite active, and a familiar presence in every part of the township, for he is now and has been for the past seventeen years the township collector. In that official capacity he has established a reputation for correct business method and promptness quite remarkable. His father, David Spotts, came to Centre County in 1804, and worked at blacksmithing for Gen. Philip Benner, at Rock Forge. Soon after that, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared the farm now occupied by Joseph Marshall, in Benner township, and occupied it until about 1822. In 1822 he moved to the Bald Eagle valley, and kept tavern on the old Philadelphia and Erie pike, at the place now occupied by Horace Way. His career as a tavern-keeper covered a period of but two years. He died on Dick's Run. He had sixteen children, of whom five are living, all residing in Centre County. David Spotts, one of his sons, went into the mountains of Union in 1840, and cleared the farm now occupied by Henry Spotts. There he died in 1855. His sons,—Henry, Jacob, John, David, and William, Jr.,—are well-known citizens of Union township. Three of his daughters are Mrs. P. H. Bush, of Union; Mrs. James Parsons and Catharine Dillon, of Huston.

In the mountainous regions of Union the settlements were of course later than they were in the valley, for, quite naturally, no one cared to penetrate the forbidding forests of the ridges while there was a chance to make a favorable location in the valley. But the valley filled up, and the pioneer gradually pushed into the interior. There was not the brightest prospect before him, since the valley itself had not been regarded by early comers with any too much confidence as a fertile region, and how, therefore, could the hill-tops and rough mountain-sides be looked upon as other than a forlorn hope? Nevertheless, the brave hearts went in and heroically solved the problem with the ringing axe. To-day there are in Union many valuable and productive mountain farms, and many thrifty mountain farmers. Among the earlier ones in the interior were William Resides, P. H. Bush, Isaac Parsons, David Spotts, Mr. Boggs, the Steres, Mr. Woollaghe, Henry Reese, Mr. McGinnis, and others earlier noticed in this chronicle. Aaron R. Hall, son of Robert Hall, moved to his present location on the mountain in 1856, when he bought of John Hutton's heirs five hundred and ten

acres, of which but sixty-five were then cleared. Of the tract he has to-day upwards of two hundred and forty cleared acres, and owns altogether eleven hundred acres in one body, of which three hundred are cleared. In the summer of 1870 he built upon his farm a handsome brick mansion. His children are eight in number, and named Alem, Samantha, Minerva, Miles, Mary, David, Celesta, and Sarah. Daniel Ammerman, of Union County, located on the pike pretty early, but moved to the West in 1840. Henry Ammerman, one of his sons, made his home on the pike until his death. His sons living in Union are James, Allen, and David.

The highway known as the Philadelphia and Erie turnpike passed through Union along the valley to where Unionville now is, and there making a turn northward up the Dewitt's Run hollow, crossed the Alleghenies towards Philipsburg. It was a most excellent road in its day, and although not known as a pike for many years is still in capital condition. The portion here referred to was opened about 1821, and until the railway pushed aside the common roadway traffic there was a constant stream of passenger and freight wagons on this famous old thoroughfare. Long before the pike was opened the valley road (whose course followed Bald Eagle Creek closer than did the pike) was much in demand, and to meet the natural requirement of travel William Fisher opened a house of entertainment in his dwelling, on the property known as the Downing farm. Mr. Fisher kept open house after the pike was constructed, and, in common with other stopping-places on that busy road, carried on a brisk trade. Mr. William P. Fisher says he recollects that his grandfather's house was pretty well crowded with travelers every night, and that it was no uncommon thing to see in the winter season fifty teams there at one time. Farther up the road John Hoover kept tavern in a log house on the present Davidson place, and at the same spot George Hoover, his son, carried on a public-house at a later period. Up Dewitt's Run, and at the foot of the mountain, stood the Allegheny House, first kept by William Hinton, and afterwards by Archy Moore, who was its best-known landlord, since he was the presiding genius during the tavern's most prosperous era. Archy Moore's was a favorite stopping-place, especially for freighters going West, since it was at Moore's that the weary ascent of the mountain was to begin, and there, indeed, seemed the natural place for a halt for a good rest against the pull up the hill. Moore sold the stand to Samuel Lucas, who died while in possession. Foster Lucas succeeded him, and after him followed Thomas Loughry. Mr. Loughry was the last landlord, and kept the tavern until about 1863. He still resides on the place. The best known, perhaps, of the pike taverns in Union was the Rattlesnake Hotel (so called because of the abundance of rattlesnakes in that region), that stood right in the heart of the mountains, close to the Rush

township line. Jacob Flick was its first landlord, and John Wood its second, but it won most of its fame under old Ben Lucas, its third and last landlord. Old Ben and his wife were noted characters not only among the regular travelers on the road, but with the people of the county; for their house was chosen by common consent as a place of local popular resort, towards which the steps of many turned for a jolly time or a brief enjoyment of mountain atmosphere. The stories told of gatherings at old Ben's, and the merry times born upon the spot, would not only fill a volume, but make the volume rich with entertaining reading. One of Centre County's most distinguished jurists was a familiar visitor at the Rattlesnake, and, with others not unknown to Bellefonte's early history, contributed largely to make old Ben and his wife as noted as the Rattlesnake itself. Ben lived there until his death, after which the tavern-stand was abandoned, and the buildings removed. The property, now owned by Aaron R. Hall, is admirably adapted for the location of a mountain hotel, and did, indeed, in 1876, attract the attention of Philadelphia capitalists so far that there was strong talk of building at that point a commodious summer retreat. There is an abundance of most excellent spring-water, a wonderfully engaging stretch of landscape, and the inviting as well as invigorating air of a high mountainous elevation. The approach is easy, and by a good road from either Unionville or Philipsburg.

TAX-PAYERS OF UNION TOWNSHIP IN 1851.

Acres.	Acres.
Jesse Adams, potter..... 206	Poster Lucas..... 50
Joseph Alexander, Sr..... 109	John D. Lucas..... 1 1/4
James Alexander, Esq..... 144	Hiram McLucy..... 25
Henry Ammerman, collier..... 90	Samuel McKean, tanner.....
Ithamer Ammerman, laborer 5	N. W. McKean..... 1 1/4
Daniel Ammerman, Sr., laborer..... 1/4	John McMan, engineer..... 1 1/4
John Alexander, Sr..... 157	William McEwen..... 150
Joseph Alexander, Jr..... 247	Caprar Peters..... 200
J. J. & G. Alexander, collier..... 573	Jacob Peters..... 312
William Brower, collier..... 240	Thomas Parsons, blacksmith.....
John Brower..... 180	Lewis C. Peters, blacksmith..... 1/4
Peter A. Bush..... 200	George L. Peters..... 348
Henry Bush, Sr..... 297	Simon Parsons..... 60
William Bullock..... 40	Jesse Parsons..... 60
William Brooks, painter..... 269	Elsie Peters.....
John Bush..... 1/4	A. P. Risley, merchant..... 7
William Brown..... 433	Harman Richards.....
Andrew Calhoun..... 400	John Reese..... 100
Jacob Downing..... 77	William H. Smith..... 1/4
Thomas Davis..... 65	John Silver..... 1 1/4
William P. Fisher..... 64	Enoch L. Spencer, potter..... 1 1/4
William Fisher, tailor..... 80	Barabas Shipley..... 100
Thomas J. Geary..... 1 1/4	Elizabeth Silver..... 1/4
George Huston, shoemaker..... 1 1/4	Joseph Steer..... 44
George Hoover, carpenter..... 209	James Smith..... 100
Jesse Hall..... 1/4	James Spotts..... 30
Jacob Hoover..... 110	Barabas Shipley..... 40
Joseph Hoover..... 113	John Sensor..... 300
Aaron Hall, carpenter..... 130	Teets Lott, potter.....
John F. Hall, laborer..... 1/4	Andrew Thompson..... 134
Amos Hutton..... 77	Mary Thompson..... 130 1/2
Robert Hall..... 60	Z. Underwood..... 130
William Hiddings..... 1/4	Jesse Underwood, miller.....
Joseph Hiddings..... 266	Underwood, Kirk & Co..... 14
Thomas Irwin..... 109	Wm. Underwood, merchant..... 1/4
James L. Lucas..... 3	Charles Underwood..... 40
Samuel Lucas..... 173	John Underwood..... 150
Benjamin Lucas, Sr..... 490	Underwood & Co..... 1/4
James Lucas..... 400	Hugh S. West, potter..... 1 1/4
	John Westley..... 1/4

Tenants.

Joseph Alexander, Jr.	Allen Ammerman.
John Ammerman, blacksmith.	Joseph Bug, cabinet-maker.
Harris Ammerman, collier.	David Bennet, collier.

S. A. Brew, clerk.	George Moyer.
Wilson Calhoun.	Amos Pine.
Robert Crosswhite, saddler.	William B. Peters, sawyer.
J. C. Calhoun, carpenter.	William Reese, collier.
Alexander Davidson, collier.	David Reese, tanner.
Elijah M. Fisher, laborer.	Charles Reese.
John Forver, collier.	Henry Reese.
James Flick, collier.	William Randall, millwright.
Jacob Gardner, laborer.	John Roller.
Guthrie Hiddings, plasterer.	Anthony Snyder.
Henry Gates.	William H. Smyth, carpenter.
John Holderman, laborer.	John Sedgwick, cooper.
Robert Hall, blacksmith.	Daniel Smith, tailor.
Christian Hooker, laborer.	David Spotts.
John Huston, sawyer.	John Sheets.
Israel Hoover, laborer.	Thomas Slowey, stage-driver.
Jacob Hug.	Samuel Sheets.
William Irwin.	David Spotts, Jr.
John Hiddings, laborer.	Frederick Sensor, collier.
Henry Hiddings.	George Taylor, inn-keeper.
John M. Katon, carpenter.	Thomas J. Taylor, school-teacher.
John D. Lucas.	John Thompson, carpenter.
Stephen Lewis.	Moses Thompson.
Benjamin Lucas.	Hiram Tollert, collier.
Foster Lucas.	J. W. Van Vallen, carpenter.
Charles McLaughlin, collier.	Thomas Watson, collier.
Henry Morrison, collier.	John Watson, collier.
Jacob Mitchell.	John Wither, Jr., collier.
Samuel S. McEwen.	O. P. Wilson.
Thomas McEwen.	George Wilson.

Single Men.

Joseph Ammerman, William Adams, Jacob Brower, William Brower, Jr., Henry Bush, Jr., James L. Cook, Francis Davis, John Davis, Theodore Green, John T. Hall, Aaron R. Hall, John Hall, Amos Hutton, Robert A. Hall, Wilson Irwin, Taylor Irwin, Jason Kirk, James Katon, Samuel Kepler, John Lucas, Henry Lucas, P. G. Lewis, Franklin Reese, Jacob Shunkwile, James Sutherland, Archibald Stiver, John Spotts, Jacob Woods, David P. Walter, Charles McGavy.

Schools.—The scope of present human recollection touching township schools goes back as far as 1801. Mrs. Andrew Moore remembers that in that year she made daily pilgrimages to a log school-house that stood in one of the fields of the present Blair Alexander farm. Her first teacher was a "little Irishman" named James Hall, but familiarly known as "old Jimmy." Jimmy was a little eccentric in his habits, and one bitter cold day was frozen to death on the highway, where he had fallen exhausted with travel. In that same school-house William Irwin, uncle to John Irwin, of Bellefonte, was one of the pioneer wielders of the birch, and report hath it that he was a teacher of much skill and learning. That the school-houses of that time and place must have been rough and ill-conditioned structures will be conceded when it is understood that as late even as 1815 a school was taught (near William P. Fisher's present home) in a log hut that had greased paper in lieu of windows, and simple slabs for desks and benches. School was taught at an early period, and for a considerable circuit of territory, in the house used by the Society of Friends as their first place of worship. There was an early school in the neighborhood of the old William Fisher place, but nothing can be recalled concerning it. The best remembered of the early teachers appears to be Esther Guthrie.

The school report for 1880 has the following about the schools of Union :

Number of schools.....	6
Number of teachers.....	114
Male scholars.....	109
Female scholars.....	109
Total tax.....	\$948.32
Total receipts.....	\$1370.82
Total expenditures.....	\$1370.82
Resources.....	\$199.18
Average attendance.....	138

Churches.—Aside from the church established by the Society of Friends, Union township does not appear to have done much at an early day towards organizing religious bodies or building houses of worship. The reason for this may be found in the declaration that the population along the valley in Union was very meagre until a comparatively recent date, while there were churches near by in Milesburg and Bellefonte, so that there was really no strong reason why the struggling few should undertake the task of keeping up home churches upon the feeble prospect in view. The Friends held regular meetings in the valley after 1823, but the history of their church comes now within the history of Unionville. Since the first days of the old Union Church at Unionville the borough has been the place where many of the people of the township have worshiped. In the township to-day there are but three religious organizations,—two Messiah Churches and a small Methodist Episcopal class.

Central Messiah's Church.—In 1861, Revs. Lemuel Osler and Jacob D. Boyer, missionary preachers, organized the Central Advent Church in the Bush school-house, with an encouraging list of members. Rev. Mr. Boyer was chosen to be the pastor, and held regular services every Sunday in the Bush school-house until about 1865. Shortly after the organization the name of the church was changed from Advent to Messiah. The first deacons chosen were Alexander Davidson and Jacob Mitchell. In 1868 the present house of worship on McCormick's Run was built. It was dedicated by Rev. M. L. Jackson, then the pastor. The first trustees chosen were James Flick and Henry Spotts. They still serve in the same capacity, with an addition to the board of Jacob Mitchell. Succeeding Mr. Jackson, to 1871, the pastors of the church were Revs. Thomas Holland and H. B. Cutter. In the year named Rev. John Zeigler was called to the charge, and to the present day has continued to preach and labor zealously for this congregation in connection with his other pastoral duties. Under his care there has been a gratifying show of steady prosperity. The attendance at worship averages about sixty persons. The membership is twenty-six. A Sabbath-school meets regularly once a week. The average attendance is about fifty. Henry Spotts is the superintendent.

Dick's Run Messiah's Church.—In March, 1867, Rev. Thomas Holland, then pastor of the Central Messiah's Church, organized the Dick's Run Messiah Church in the Dick's Run school-house. The members, who were chiefly from the Central Church, were William and Phoebe Smith, James Steere, Sophia

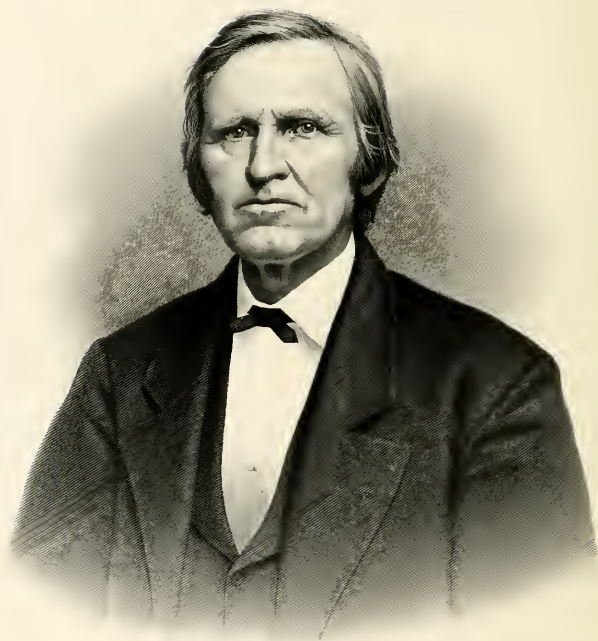
Steere, Philip Steere, Love Ann Hunter, L. P. Hall, Isaac Lucas, Elizabeth E. Smith, John Steere, Sr., Ann E. Steere, James Parsons, Eliza Parsons, P. H. Iddings, Wilson Irwin, William Steere, Thomas Woolford and wife, E. A. Hall. The first deacon chosen was Jesse Parsons. The school-house was used for meetings until 1873, when a church was built upon an adjoining lot. The building was dedicated Feb. 1, 1874, by the pastor, Rev. John Zeigler. Rev. Thomas Holland, the first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. H. B. Cutler. The present pastor, Rev. John Zeigler, has been in charge since 1871. The church deacons are now Thomas Woolford, Thomas Steere, and Jesse Parsons. The trustees are Jesse Parsons, Thomas Steere, and Wilson Irwin.

The farmers of Union township united themselves with the Patrons of Husbandry on the 18th of August, 1874. The organization was made near Unionville by State Deputy Rhone, assisted by Patrons from Bald Eagle Grange. The following were elected officers: Master, Jacob Taylor; Overseer, E. M. Fisher; Lecturer, R. T. Comley; Steward, Joseph Davidson; Assistant Steward, J. B. Taylor; Chaplain, W. T. Irwin; Treasurer, Jacob Hoover; Secretary, Miles Shull; Gate-keeper, Enoch Hugg; Ceres, Mary Taylor; Flora, E. A. Irwin; Pomona, Elizabeth Iddings; Stewardess, Sarah Iddings.

Township Organization.—At the January sessions of court in 1849 the petition of divers inhabitants of Boggs township was presented, setting forth that they labored under great inconvenience for want of a new township, to be stricken off said township of Boggs, embracing the western end of said township, to be called Union township, and praying the court to appoint proper persons as commissioners to view, etc. Thereupon the court appointed Charles Carpenter, Henry P. Treziyulny, and James Ward commissioners. On the 25th of November, 1850, the viewers made a report as follows:

"The undersigned commissioners, appointed by order of court for the purpose specified in the annexed order, respectfully report that by virtue and in pursuance of the annexed order they did, after having been sworn according to law, and having given notice to the inhabitants of Boggs township by at least ten written handbills put up in the most public places in said township for at least six days previously of the time and place at which we should meet for the purpose of performing the duties of our said appointment, on the 11th day of November, 1850, met at the house of William Fisher pursuant to said notice, and then and thence proceeded to perform our said duties, and we do hereby annex a plot or draft of Boggs township, showing the lines of said township and the division-line proposed to be run therein. And they do further report that in their opinion it is entirely expedient and proper to grant the prayer of the petition mentioned in the annexed order," etc.

Nov. 29, 1850, the court confirmed the report, and



Joseph Alexander

ordered that the new township should be called Union. The chief township officials chosen from 1851 to 1881 are named herewith.

Constables.—1851, W. H. Smith; 1852, John Bush; 1853, Lot Tents; 1854, H. S. West; 1855, W. H. Smith; 1856, Hugh S. West; 1857, W. H. Smith; 1858-59, B. V. Brislin; 1860, G. L. Peters; 1861-62, Peter H. Bush; 1863, John Iddings; 1864, Harvey Hoover; 1865, A. B. Hall; 1866-68, John Rager; 1869, George W. Fleck; 1870, D. Campbell; 1872, W. Iddings; 1873, George Hissell; 1874, Thomas McKewen; 1875, B. V. Brislin; 1876, Joseph Annernman; 1877, Jacob Hoover; 1878, William Iddings; 1879, Miller Hoover; 1880, E. E. Erhart; 1881, Austin Hoover.

Justices of the Peace.—Noah W. McKean, March 18, 1851; Jesse Hall, March 16, 1853; Lot Tents, March 17, 1854; Samuel McKean, July 3, 1855; Jesse Hall, March 16, 1858; George W. Fleck, March 26, 1864; David Campbell, March 21, 1868; Harvey Hoover, March 13, 1875; J. M. Blair, April 3, 1878.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, JR.

Joseph Alexander, Jr., was born in Union township, Centre Co., Pa., March 26, 1814, and died Nov. 13, 1876, aged sixty-two years, seven months, seventeen days, on the farm where he was born. He possessed a contented and happy disposition, and was full of life and sport in boyhood, and retained his love of innocent jokes and youthful pleasures while he lived. He labored on the farm with his brothers, William, George, John, and James, until one after another had gone to some other business. He also had one sister, Eliza Jane, who married Franklin B. Leathers, and resides in Unionville. He was ever active and earnest in youth, gathering for himself as much knowledge as possible in the short school-term of that day, as well as much useful information from his daily labor, which he did not fail to store away, laying a good foundation for the sound judgment and great usefulness that characterized his future life.

He neither smoked nor chewed tobacco, nor drank liquor or any intoxicating beverage at any time in his life, nor did he contract any of the many bad habits so prevalent among our young people of the present day; as a result, he possessed a well-developed frame, a good constitution, and a clear head, and retained them up to his last sickness. He was married on May 5, 1842, to Eleanor A. Blair, born in Milesburg, Pa., March 5, 1819. He continued with his father, and through steady and persevering effort, cleared the farm of some debt with which it had been encumbered, after which he purchased adjoining land for himself, cultivating it in addition to his father's. His working force was enlarged, and timber for rafting was prepared while clearing his land was being pushed vigorously along. When the railroad was laid out through the valley he contracted for and built one mile of it, and afterwards completed an unfinished mile, thereby giving

employment to a number of men, and also enabling the railroad company to make use of the track at a specified time.

After this he turned his attention to lumbering, bark-peeling, manufacturing charcoal, and clearing off his land, besides farming, in order, as it seemed, to give employment to the men who, from time to time, had gathered about him. These at one time (during the panic) numbered forty. The great amount of labor caused by so much business, for one of his age, was a source of uneasiness to his family, and when begged to lay aside a great portion of it, he made answer, "Who would give employment to all these men? If I could see some one to take my place, I would willingly resign some of it."

At one time the school finances had gotten into arrears, until orders were held by the teachers a year or two unpaid. He acted as collector, treasurer, and secretary, until all the old orders were paid and new ones at par, and during his remaining years he was often connected with the board, and always manifested great interest in its proceedings.

In his early years he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, being the one which his father so zealously served. Their home was ever open to the minister of the gospel, and prayer-meetings and church services were sometimes held there, and the place mentioned as the "Preacher's Home." The poorest beggar never was turned away unsheltered or unfed. This shelter must be provided in the house, unless already too full of occupants.

His undaunted energy and firm principles of piety and duty found expression not only in words, but a ready response in actions. His church needed a house of worship, the old Union Church being too often occupied with other denominations to permit the holding of regular meetings, as desired. The people were poor, and slow to pay; but he took the contract, and pushed it to completion, receiving the subscriptions whenever it suited the subscriber, and what he never received he considered as given to the church. Some years later he did the same for the Adventists, who had been holding services in the Bush school-house,—a neat structure, from which songs of praise go forth, and the gospel is proclaimed, silently speaks of labors performed by him.

No project for doing good failed to receive help from him. Thus a useful lifetime was spent, which exerted an influence for good upon all with whom he came into contact. His measure of right and wrong being the golden rule,—“Do unto others as you would that they should do to you.” He was blessed with a goodly portion of this world's goods, and left to each of his five children not only a farm, but a noble example of honesty and its reward,—an example expressive of the wealth of a mind at peace with its Maker and all mankind, and filled with the consciousness of a right-doing,—and in passing away

he left his assurance of heaven in these last words: "All is clear, all is bright; not a cloud, not a doubt."

His children were as follows:

(1) Francis Mills, born July 21, 1843, married Hannah Iddings. Issue: Charles Alexander (died at about ten years), Ellen, and Mary.

(2) Nannie J. Alexander, born April 20, 1845, married W. T. Twitmire, March 29, 1870. Issue: Fannie J. Twitmire, born April 4, 1871; Alton Alexander Twitmire, born Dec. 29, 1872; Ellen Turbott Twitmire, born Nov. 27, 1874; Joseph Wilber Twitmire, born Oct. 23, 1881; all residing in Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

(3) Kate R., born April 27, 1848, married John H. Stover. Issue: Alfred Homer Stover, born Oct. 3, 1868; Stella May Stover, born March, 1871; Jeremiah Clayton Stover, born June, 1879; Joseph Alexander Stover, born October, 1880.

(4) Julia Ann, born Sept. 23, 1851, married S. K. Emerick, January, 1879.

(5) Joseph Blair, born Aug. 26, 1854, married Jemima Calhoun in spring of 1877. Issue: Joseph Alexander, and Lee Roy Alexander.

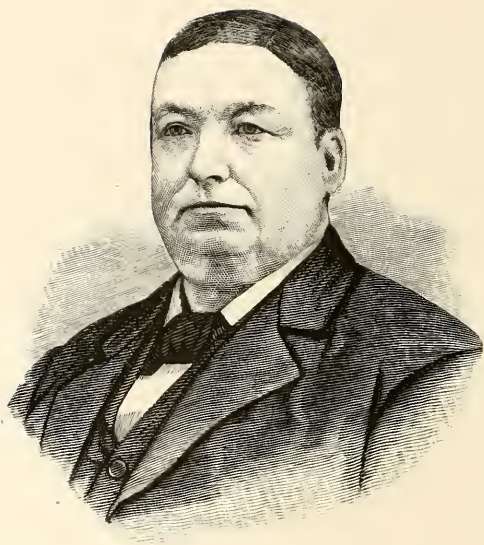
SAMUEL BRUGGER.

Johann Rudolph Brugger, son of Samuel Brugger, was born in October, 1772, in the district of Brugg, canton Aargau, in Switzerland. He was a linen-weaver by trade. He married Miss Catherine Wildi, and took up his residence in Veltheim, canton of Aargau, where they resided until 1817, when, with his wife and six children (three sons and three daughters), he emigrated to America. One of the sons (Casper) died during the three months' voyage, and was buried in the ocean. Landing in Philadelphia, he worked his way up the Susquehanna River to McKee's Half Falls, and settled down at Grubb's Church, about five miles out in the country from the river, where he resided for several years, then moved to the southwestern corner of Union County (now Snyder), a few miles from the mouth of Mohantongo Creek, where he ended his days, at the age of eighty-two years. His son Gabriel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Veltheim, above named, on the 1st day of June, 1804. He was married to Catherine Arnold, daughter of George Arnold. She was born in Chapman township, Union Co., Pa., May 19, 1805. After his marriage he moved to the old Stone Valley Church, in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland Co., Pa., where he resided until October, 1839, when he moved to Perry township, Union Co. (now Snyder), near Mount Pleasant Mills, and lived on a small farm. They had twelve children, of whom Samuel Brugger was the third. He was born near the old Stone Valley Church, above named, on the 26th day of August, 1830. In the home of his birth he spent the days of his childhood,

attending, as soon as old enough, a German school part of the year. The public school system was not adopted in that county until long after that time. The last two years of his school-life there he began to learn a little of the English language. He soon learned to read it, but could not understand its meaning. In Union County the public school system had been adopted, and for several winters Mr. Brugger attended the three months' school, which was then the length of the winter term. By the provision of a law then existing, the citizens of any district could take a vote once in three years, and reject or adopt the public school system. This the people of Mr. Brugger's district did, and rejected the system, and for several years they had no public schools. When nearly ten years old he was put out to work for his board and clothing with an uncle, with whom he remained three years and a half. After returning home he attended a private school two months during the winter for a couple of years, studying reading and arithmetic, which, with a little penmanship incidentally, was all that was taught in the public schools of that day. In August, 1846, he taught a two months' term of school in Greenwood township, Juniata Co. This was his first school, and the beginning of a long experience in school-teaching. After closing his school he for a short time attended school at Freeburg, Pa., and from that time on for several years he spent his time in teaching and going to school. In 1849 he attended one session of the Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., under the principalship of Rev. Thomas Bowman (now one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church). Prior to this (1848) his father gave him his time and told him to go and do the best he could. He made a small trunk, and putting in it all his worldly possessions, consisting of a little extra clothing and his small stock of books,—namely, a copy of "Murray's English Reader," "Kirkham's Grammar," "Comstock's Philosophy," "Rose's Arithmetic," and "Gummere's Surveying,"—he went to Boalsburg, in Centre County, Pa., and clerked in a general store for George Jack, at five dollars per month. Here he remained three months, then went into the woods in Clearfield County, and for a short time cooked for a party of lumbermen for his board. The winter of 1848-49 he taught in Grahamton, and in the spring following went back to his father's, and the next fall, as above stated, attended the Williamsport Seminary. His funds being exhausted, he again taught school, this time at Mount Pleasant Mills, in Union County; afterwards near Unionville, in Centre County. In the summer of 1851, Mr. Brugger traveled on foot through Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio, and back to his home in Pennsylvania, all the way on foot, except crossing Lake Erie and from Chicago to Cleveland. He then taught school until 1853, when he attended for five months Joshua Hoopes' school for boys, at Westchester. He then



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went back to Unionville, and worked as a chainman on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. In 1854 he worked as rodman on the Tangasootak Railroad, during the winter taught in Unionville, and the next April went to Minnesota, and worked for the city engineer on the streets of St. Paul. In the fall was engineer in charge of the survey of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad from St. Paul to Cannon River, which was the first railroad projected in the territory. On the 14th day of February, 1856, he married Miss Margaret Peters, daughter of Jacob Peters. She was born at Unionville Feb. 29, 1836. Their union has been blessed with the following-named children: Walter M., born Nov. 1, 1856; Nora Isabella, Jan. 21, 1859; Carrie Asenath, July 27, 1861; Joseph Edward, May 6, 1863; John Peters, March 14, 1865; and Elizabeth C., born June 8, 1870. After his marriage he built him a house in Unionville, in which village he has ever since made his home. He helped build the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, commencing in October, 1856, when the first stake was driven, and remaining thereon until its completion, in November, 1864. He finished the construction of the Sterling Mountain Railroad, in New York, and in 1866 located about fifty miles of the Winslow Colliery and Clarion River Road. In 1867 helped construct the Western Maryland Railroad, and in January following went to New York on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad as principal assistant engineer, where he remained until February, 1870, when the want of funds stopped the work. He then went back to the Western Maryland Road, and for three years and a half was resident engineer. After the completion of the road he returned home. We next find him in charge of the Pennsylvania and Western Railroad, where he remained several years, and is now in charge of the Susquehanna and Southwestern Road. In politics Mr. Brugger is a Democrat, but not a politician. He has never desired office, but has been elected to town offices, and in 1880 was elected county surveyor.

BENJAMIN RICH.

Benjamin Rich, Esq., was born in Millville, Columbia Co., July 25, 1829. His father, John G. Rich, came from New Jersey, and his mother, Lydia Lundy, was born in the same house her children were; her parents, however, also came from New Jersey. Mr. Rich was educated at Millville Seminary, and after working on farms removed to Centre County in 1852, and was engaged by the firm of Underwood, Hicklen & Co. as an assistant in the lumber business. In 1858 he bought out John Bing's store, and started in the mercantile and lumbering business on his own account, in which he has continued ever since. March 14, 1874, Mr. Rich was commissioned justice of the peace of Unionville, and is now serving his second term of office. He was first married in 1855, to

Amanda, daughter of Dr. William Underwood. Upon her decease he was married, in September, 1859, to Miss Martha J. Griest, of Adams County. He has six children living.

A. J. GRIEST.

Mr. Griest is a resident of Unionville borough, and at present one of the county commissioners of Centre County elected in November, 1881. He is a native of Dauphin County, and was born at Harrisburg Jan. 19, 1837, where his parents, Mahlon and Mary A. Griest, then resided. His mother's maiden name was Paulding, from Franklin County. Shortly after Mr. Griest was born they removed to Latimore township, Adams Co. In April, 1856, they removed to Centre County. The ancestor of Mr. Griest, John Griest, emigrated from England in 1712, and settled near Wilmington, Delaware, and in 1744 moved to York County, and settled on the banks of the Bermudian, in what is now the northeast corner of Adams County.

Mr. Griest was married Nov. 26, 1861, to Miss S. M. Catherman, of Union County, and has been engaged in the mercantile business since 1870 at Unionville.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

UNIONVILLE BOROUGH.

UNIONVILLE contains a population of about four hundred, and has enjoyed borough privileges since 1859. It lies in the Bald Eagle valley, on the Bald Eagle Creek, and is a station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, twenty-five miles eastward from Tyrone. It was at one time a lumber shipping-point of importance, but in that traffic has ceased to cut a figure because of the exhaustion of the raw material. It is a prosperous business centre and market town for a rich agricultural district, and occupying an elevation of about seven hundred and sixty feet above ocean level, possesses a salubrious and healthful climate. Manufactures are confined to the production of leather and flour. Three excellent and well-stocked stores represent the town's mercantile interests. There are four churches and a commodious public school. The town wears an air of thrift and substance, and boasts among its citizens men of enterprise and stirring energy.

The village owes its foundation to the Underwood family, but more especially to William Underwood. The land upon which the greater portion of Unionville stands was patented to James Johnston in 1794 and 1803. Successive owners were Andrew Boggs, John Dunlop, James Dunlop, Jane Paxton, and Zephaniah Underwood. Until Zephaniah Underwood's time no attempt was made to utilize the land, and it remained a thick wood until Underwood came

into possession. Underwood was by trade a butcher, and came from York County to the Bald Eagle valley in 1843, in which year he purchased the present Unionville site, and established his home in a log cabin that stood on the spot now occupied by Jacob Smith's residence. Underwood farmed a little and butchered a little, but did not make much headway in the improvement of his property.

Meanwhile, his son William was engaged in carriage-making at Bellefonte and Milesburg, and in 1848, joining his father at the Unionville place, induced the latter to consent to the laying out of a town upon his property. William Underwood's suggestion as to founding a town came, perhaps, from the fact that the well-traveled pike left the valley at his father's place, and passed on toward the mountain, and that therefore the spot, being a favorable one for the establishing of a tavern, ought also to offer reasons for creating other business resources that would supply the natural demands of a popular thoroughfare. Be that as it may, the fact remains that William Underwood caused the new town to be surveyed, and christened it Unionville. Shortly thereafter Jacob Peters laid out an addition on De Witt's Run, upon land that he had bought of Judge Burnside. A log church had been erected (by people living in the neighborhood) upon the lot now occupied by the Union or Baptist meeting-house. This church lot had been donated by William Paxton for Union Church purposes forever, and, as recorded, the people erected a Union Church. Adjoining the church stood a log school-house. North of the church the land was owned by Judge Thomas Burnside, who, when Paxton gave the church lot, donated a lot adjoining it for a burial-ground. The date of the erection of the church cannot be positively fixed, but 1830 is doubtless pretty near to it. The school-house was put up a little time before that. The first improvement of any consequence whatever on Zephaniah Underwood's property was made in 1844 by L. C. Peters, a blacksmith. Mr. Peters judged the location a good one for a smithy, and buying a small patch of land of Underwood, erected the house now occupied by H. W. Hoover as a residence. Adjoining his house Mr. Peters built his shop, and, true to his convictions, found the place an excellent one for business. The contracting carpenter for Peters' house was John Campbell, now living in Julian. W. H. Smith, now of Unionville, assisted in the work.

Since 1842, Mr. Smith has been engaged continuously in business as a carpenter, and personally superintended the erection of a great number of Unionville stores and dwellings. Mr. Smith built more than one-half of Unionville,—perhaps two-thirds,—beginning, in 1844, with L. C. Peters' house. He has built upwards of one hundred barns in Clearfield County, and enjoys the further distinction of being the oldest resident in that portion of the borough laid out by Underwood.

L. C. Peters lived in Unionville until his death, in 1878, and won a worthy name as a valuable citizen. He married one of William Fisher's daughters in 1845. His widow survives him, and makes her home upon her farm, below Unionville. Her sons, Oscar and Alfred, reside with her and manage the farm. Her other children are Mrs. Smith, of Bellefonte; Milton and William, of Unionville; Edward, of Phillipsburg; and Joseph, of Bellefonte. In the summer of 1845, Jesse Hall, a carpenter, bought a bit of land on the pike of Underwood (just below Peters' house), and put up a small dwelling. In 1848, William Underwood determined to found the town for which he had already the nucleus of a carpenter and blacksmith. An auction sale of lots was held upon the ground, and a few sales made the first day, William N. Mason, the tavern-keeper, being one of the buyers. When the lots were surveyed the only buildings on the site were the dwellings of Peters, Hall, and Underwood, the church, and school-house. Jacob Peters had for some years been living on the place now owned by Samuel Brugger. That portion of the borough was laid out by Mr. Peters.

The first store was put up by Cyrus Jeffries, who was a preacher as well as trader, and was commonly known as Rev. Jeffries. His store building was a pretty substantial improvement. It is now occupied by John and George Alexander. Jesse Hall was the first village carpenter. Jacob and Lewis Peters kept houses of entertainment in the village before Mason came on, but the first licensed tavern was built and kept by William N. Mason in 1849. Mason kept it but a year. In 1850, George Taylor became its landlord. Since 1872 it has been kept as a temperance house. George Taylor and his son Thomas have managed the house since 1850, the latter being now the landlord. William Underwood was a man of stirring energy, and with his brother Jesse engaged liberally in enterprises for the advancement of the town's interests. Later, Jason Kirk joined them, and as Underwood, Kirk & Co. the firm carried on a large business in lumbering, milling, and store-keeping. In 1848, Jesse and William Underwood built the grist-mill now owned by William D. Smith. William Underwood was likewise a practicing physician of what was known as the Thompsonian school. He maintained his practice at Unionville, however, only until 1852, for at that time his other business interests so grew in importance as to demand all his time, and he therefore abandoned the field of medicine. In 1848, Fleming post-office, which had been located at Sam Lucas' Allegheny House, on the pike, was transferred to Unionville, and in 1850 a second village store was opened by Risley & Walter. Their career was, however, brief. William Underwood continued to reside at Unionville, and to take an active part in the business interests of the town, until 1868. He resides now at Elizabeth City, in North Carolina. His home in Unionville was the residence

now owned by Jesse Clever. Of the other Underwood brothers, Jesse died at Unionville, Charles lives near the village, and John in Ohio.

The store-keepers of Unionville have been numerous since Cyrus Jeffries' time. His successors may be mentioned in brief as W. H. Smith, W. & J. Underwood, Underwood & Kirk, Underwood, Kirk & Co., Risley & Walter, Williams & Bing, Bing & Bush, Rich & Griest, Hicklen, Kirk & Co., Hicklens & Co., B. Rich & Co., B. Rich, Griest & Rumbarger, S. H. Brown, Wertimer Bros., J. & G. Alexander, Leathers & Buck, A. J. & T. E. Griest, A. T. Leathers & Co., B. F. Leathers & Son. T. E. and A. J. Griest came to Unionville from Adams County in 1856. A. J. Griest was one of the firm of Griest & Rumbarger from 1869 to 1874, when the firm of A. J. & T. E. Griest succeeded to the last-mentioned firm. Benjamin Rich came to Unionville from Columbia County in November, 1852, and engaged in lumbering for Hicklens & Co., at Unionville and Beaver Mills. In 1858 he purchased the store business of John Bing, and was one of Unionville's leading merchants from 1858. B. F. Leathers came to Unionville in 1848, departed after a brief stay, and returned in 1852 for a permanent residence. He followed the business of carpentering from 1852 to 1868, when he gave his attention to lumbering. In June, 1880, he joined his son, A. T. Leathers, in forming the present mercantile firm of B. F. Leathers & Son.

About 1852, Samuel McKean founded the Unionville tannery. In 1859 he associated Jason Kirk with him, and in that year steam-power was added to the establishment. In 1860, Christian Buck purchased the property, and after carrying it on about a year on his own account, leased it to Summerville & Downing. In 1866, Christian Buck and J. S. Bush took possession, and from 1868 to 1880, Mr. Buck was the sole operator. In May, 1880, Mr. Buck sold out to B. F. Leathers & Son, the present proprietors. They manufacture chiefly sole- and belting-leathers, employ six hands, use about thirty-seven hundred hides annually, and consume yearly about eight hundred tons of bark. Six-sevenths of the bark used is rock-oak, the residue is hemlock. The manufactured leather finds a market at Philadelphia.

The grist-mill built by the Underwoods in 1848 was bought by William D. Smith, the present proprietor, in 1867. Mr. Smith was born in Mifflin County in 1832, and in 1834 came to Centre County with his father, John H. Smith. John H. Smith was by trade a miller, and came to Centre County to take charge of the Wilson mill, near Boalsburg. From there he went to Linden Hall to take the Gregg mill, and in 1844 moved to Bellefonte, where for two years he was the miller at the old Harris mill. Failing health compelled him to retire from milling in 1846, in which year he moved to a farm in Spring township. In 1848 he resumed milling at Port Matilda, and in 1856 retired from milling for good. He was born in

1805, and died in Clearfield County in 1877. His children were William D. and Jacob (in Unionville), John (in Spring township), George and Mary (in Clearfield County), Sarah (in Bellefonte).

In 1856, William D. Smith took charge of the Beckwith & Humes mill at Port Matilda, and in 1860 engaged in milling in Clearfield County. In 1867 he purchased the Underwood Mill, at Unionville, and in 1868 made his home in the borough. Mr. Smith has enlarged the mill to double its former size, fitted it with steam apparatus, and expended upon it upwards of four thousand dollars in improvements. The mill has since been doubled in size, and now doesn't suffice to meet the demands made upon it. Mr. Smith grinds about thirty thousand bushels of grain annually, giving his attention chiefly to custom work. The annual production of flour for sale at home and shipment to other markets aggregates one thousand barrels. Upon the property adjoining the mill Mr. Smith has put one thousand dollars additional improvements, besides erecting a fine residence at a cost of four thousand dollars. Mr. Smith is also interested in coal-lands and a grist-mill on Morgan's Run, in Clearfield County.

Fleming Post-Office was established before Unionville was laid out, and kept at the Allegheny House, on the pike. Samuel Lucas, landlord of the tavern, was the first postmaster. When L. C. Peters established himself upon the present site of Unionville, and opened a house of entertainment about 1846, the office was transferred to him. The name of the post-office was originally bestowed as a mark of honor for Judge Fleming. When the office was kept at the village the name was retained, because the State held already one Unionville Post-Office. Fleming, therefore, it remains to this day. Jesse Hall was the postmaster in 1850, and was succeeded by Thomas Taylor. In 1856, John Bing took charge, giving way in 1861 to A. N. Russell. Russell's successor, in 1865, was Charles Smith, who held the place until 1869. In the latter year A. H. Russell received his second appointment, and continues yet to hold the office. Mr. Russell came to Unionville from Adams County in 1852, and clerked for Underwood & Co. until 1857. Mr. Russell was appointed express agent at Unionville upon the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, in 1864. Joseph Underwood was appointed the first station agent.

Unionville's first physician, as noted, was William Underwood, who practiced medicine according to the Thompsonian theory until 1852. Upon Dr. Underwood's retirement from the field, Dr. A. T. Walters, who had studied under Underwood, entered it, remaining, however, but one year. T. G. McGuire, his successor, came in 1853, and in 1854 sold out his practice and effects to Dr. J. M. Blair, and moved away. Dr. Blair was born in Centre County in 1823, and, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, engaged in practice at Unionville that year as Dr

McGuire's successor. Dr. Blair has continued in active practice at Unionville since 1854. Dr. A. P. Heller came to Unionville in 1854, but departed in 1856. Dr. Abiah John appeared in 1856, remained two years, and left. Dr. E. A. Russell, now one of the village physicians, studied with Dr. Tappan, of Ohio, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and has practiced at Unionville since 1870. Dr. Constance Cambridge studied with Dr. Blair, graduated at the New York University, and has been in village practice since 1876.

Borough Incorporation.—At the November sessions of court in 1858 "the petition of sundry citizens of Unionville was presented and read, praying for the incorporation of said village, which petition was referred to the grand jury. And now, November sessions, 1858, the grand inquest inquiring for the said county made the following report, viz.: We, the majority of the grand inquest for the county of Centre, unanimously agree that the within-named village of Unionville should be incorporated March 9, 1859, the proceedings of the grand jury confirmed, and Unionville declared to be a borough according to law. Third Tuesday in May fixed for holding the election for borough officers. Benjamin Rich to give notice of the election to be held at the school-house in said borough. Jesse Hall, Esq., appointed judge, and Thomas S. Geary and George Taylor, inspectors. Dec. 3, 1859, the petition of the citizens of the borough of Unionville was presented, praying the said borough should be erected into a separate election and school district. And now, Dec. 3, 1859, the court do order and decree that the borough of Unionville, in the county of Centre, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a separate election district, and appoint Mahlon Grice to be judge, and John Bing and S. N. Russell to be inspectors of the first election to be held in the public school-house in said borough on the third Friday of February next, within the usual hours, notice to be given of said election by the constable, as in township elections. And they do further order and decree that the said borough be, and the same is hereby, erected into a separate school district, in accordance with the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Justices of the Peace.—John S. Bush, March 26, 1860; Jonathan D. Parsons, March 23, 1863; Thomas J. Geary, April 6, 1865; J. M. Blair, March 21, 1868; Thomas J. Geary, July 26, 1870; Benjamin Rich, March 14, 1874; J. M. Blair, March 13, 1875; W. H. Smith, March 11, 1876; Benjamin Rich, April 5, 1879; W. H. Smith, April 9, 1881.

Schools.—Some of the older people of Unionville and neighborhood remember that they attended school in 1830 in a log school-house that occupied the site of the present house. One of the first teachers in that log school-house, as now remembered, was Wilson Burritt. In 1838, Maria Mann was the teacher. Other than these, no names are recalled from the list of the pedagogues who held sway in the early days of

Unionville's school. The second school-house was a framed building that stood on land now owned by Christian Buck. In 1869 the present house was built. It cost about two thousand two hundred dollars. It contains a grammar and primary departments, with an average attendance of ninety. For the term beginning in 1881, A. D. Wirtz was in charge of the grammar department, and R. E. Cambridge of the primary. The school-directors in October, 1881, were A. T. Leathers, John Bing, A. J. Griest, Christian Buck, Daniel Hall, and E. A. Russell.

The Society of Friends.—William Fisher, John Irving, and John Iddings, who came from Chester County about 1800, and located in the Bald Eagle valley, were members of the Society of Friends, and energetic in the faith that nursed them in old Chester, bestirred themselves as soon as possible in their new homes in the work of establishing the old church upon new ground. In this task they were joined by Friends in Half-Moon valley, and inasmuch as the latter locality contained a greater number of Friends than the Bald Eagle, a meeting was established in Half-Moon and a meeting-house erected there late in 1803. The meeting was called Centre Monthly Meeting, and held its first meeting in Half-Moon, at Centre Line, Dec. 17, 1803. Israel Hollingsworth was the clerk, Ezekiel Kirk and Thomas Moore the overseers. At this Monthly Meeting all the Friends in Centre County assembled for a few years, for it was the only one in Centre County. The first movement looking to the establishing of a Preparative Meeting in the Bald Eagle valley was made in May, 1823, when the Monthly Meeting received a request to establish such a meeting. It was accordingly organized in August of that year. The first meetings were held in a school-house near the old Fisher place, and directly after that William Fisher fitted up one of his farm-buildings as a house of worship. A meeting-house was built farther up the road, and used until 1869, when, for the greater convenience of the members, the present house, standing in the borough, was erected. Regular meetings are now held twice each week. The elders are William P. Fisher, Jacob Peters, Henry Iddings, Alvina Hicklen, Susanna Underwood, and Elizabeth Iddings. The overseers are Owen Underwood, William Cadwalader, Annie Peters, and Annie Underwood. The usual attendance averages about twenty. The Friends' graveyard was laid out on the creek, along the old line of the State road. It is on the present Blair Alexander farm.

Unionville Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodists held services in the old Union Church building as soon as the latter was erected in 1830. But little can now be gleaned touching the early history of the class. In 1841 the membership was fairly numerous. David Jones was then the class-leader. The Union Church was used for meetings until 1860, when the present house was built. The organization has been prosperously maintained from its inception,

and has now a flourishing membership of seventy. It is attached to the Milesburg Circuit, now in charge of Rev. J. A. Woodcock. The pastors since 1866 have been Revs. J. W. Cleaver, William M. Meminger, William Gwynn, — Shafer, and J. A. Woodcock. The class-leaders in October, 1881, were William Alexander and Christian Buck. The trustees were William D. Smith, A. J. St. Clair, Daniel Hall, John H. Stover, B. F. Leathers, Samuel Brugger, and Christian Buck. Samuel Brugger is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which is particularly prosperous.

Bald Eagle Presbyterian Church.—Unionville was selected as one of the preaching-points of that church when the Bald Eagle Valley Church was organized, in 1859. Jan. 17, 1860, the Bald Eagle Church congregation met at Unionville, in the Union Church, to witness the installation of Rev. Samuel M. Moore as pastor of the church. Rev. Dr. Gibson preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. Linn delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Hamill the charge to the people. Feb. 27, 1860, at a meeting of the congregation in Unionville, the ordinance of baptism was administered to James Linn Biddle and Caroline Brown Biddle. Sept. 10, 1860, at a congregational meeting of the church held in Unionville, the propriety of building a Presbyterian Church at that place was discussed, whereupon subscriptions to the amount of nine hundred dollars were pledged towards the project. It was proposed to build the house upon the lot occupied by the Union Church, provided a clear title could be obtained, but inquiry revealing that the Union Church lot could be occupied only by a Union Church, Messrs. J. M. Blair, George Alexander, and Henry J. Mead were appointed a committee to obtain a suitable building lot, and instructed likewise to act as a permanent building committee. At this time the subscription list reached twelve hundred dollars. The result was the erection of the present church edifice, and by January, 1862, was so far along that the lower portion was used for public worship. To that time sixteen hundred dollars had been expended upon the structure. Jan. 1, 1864, the building was dedicated, Rev. Mr. Patterson preaching the dedicatory sermon. The total cost of the church was two thousand two hundred dollars. July 2, 1865, George Taylor was installed at Unionville as a ruling elder of the church. Since 1860 the pastors have been Revs. S. M. Moore, W. B. McKee, W. O. Wright, James P. Hughes, J. V. R. Hughes, W. W. Campbell, L. T. Burbank, and W. C. Kuhn. The present elders are J. M. Blair and John Alexander. The trustees are J. M. Blair, George Alex-

ander, and John Alexander. The Sunday-school superintendent is J. M. Blair.

Unionville Baptist Church.—In the spring of 1864 members of the Baptist Church of Martha Furnace residing at and near Unionville (where they had for some time been worshipping, in the Union Church, as a branch of the Martha Furnace organization) requested to be set off as a separate church. April 16, 1864, the organization was effected as desired. The constituent members were George L. Peters, Emily Peters, L. C. Peters, John Sheets, Beulah Peters, D. A. Smith, Susan Peters, W. H. Smith, Ellen Taylor, Keziah Smith, Jonathan Yothers, Jonathan Bony, Maria Gates, Adaline Peters, G. W. Hoover, Elsie Peters, J. D. Parsons, Rebecca Peters, H. W. Hoover, and Laura F. Smith. L. C. Peters and G. L. Peters were chosen deacons. The Union Church building was materially improved and enlarged, and since 1860 has been occupied almost exclusively for Baptist worship. The membership in October, 1881, was about forty. The pastor then was Rev. W. A. Ridge. Previous to the organization of the church Revs. Miles, Evans, Bowers, and Daniels preached to the Baptists at Unionville. The first pastor after the organization was Rev. D. V. Krevlin. His successors have been Revs. B. B. Hensley, — Holmes, A. B. Runion, and W. A. Ridge. The latter took charge in 1877. The church trustees are W. F. Peters, G. L. Peters, and Wilson Calhoun. The deacons are H. W. Hoover and G. L. Peters. H. W. Hoover is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Union Grange, No. 325, was organized in January, 1873, in the Plum Grove school-house. Jacob Taylor was chosen W. M.; W. M. Scholl, Sec.; E. M. Fisher, O.; and R. T. Comley, L. The membership in October, 1881, was forty-seven. Meetings are held in a hall on Jesse Cleaver's property, in Unionville. The official list is A. L. Scholl, W. M.; Jesse Cleaver, Sec.; Robert Hall, O.; Thomas Parsons, L.; Wilson Irvin, Chapl.; D. C. Hall, Treas.; George P. Hall, Stew.; W. T. Irwin, A. S.; John Alexander, G.

Unionville Temperance Union.—Unionville felt the temperance wave in 1872, and straightway put an embargo upon licensed public-houses. Since that time no strong drink has been sold within the borough limits. In 1879 the Unionville Temperance Union was organized, and since then has gone on prospering and to prosper. The membership in October, 1881, was about three hundred. E. A. Russell, the Union's first president, still serves in that capacity. W. D. Smith is V. P.; Thomas J. Taylor, Sec.; and Henry Iddings, Treas. Christian Buck, Samuel Brugger, Thomas P. D. Kephart, Henry Iddings, and Mrs. Elizabeth Iddings compose the executive committee. Meetings are held fortnightly in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

¹ A full history of the Bald Eagle Valley Church will be found in the history of Worth township.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was erected in 1810, and its boundary then, with a list of its inhabitants, will be found in the general history of the county under that year. The earliest surveys were made in the eastern portion of the township, along the south side of Fishing Creek, including it and a small portion north of it. These surveys, running from near the county line westward to Hublersburg, were made by Charles Lukens in November, 1770, upon applications in the names of Joseph Cassio, John Sheridan, George Bray, etc., of date 31st of August, 1769. The northern portion of the township from Hublersburg east was taken up upon a batch of warrants of Dec. 24, 1792, surveyed in 1793. These lands belonged to the Tilghman estate, and some of them still remain in that estate. A vacancy occurring between these blocks of 1770 and 1793, where Henry Beck now resides, east of Snyderstown, was taken up under a warrant in the name of Elizabeth McEwen, dated March 2, 1792. The western portion of the township was taken up in warrants of 1784. The town of Zion is in the Benjamin Garrigues warrant of 6th of July, 1784; the Gordon Mills, at Hecla, on the Mary Miller warrant of Oct. 14, 1784, surveyed June 13, 1785. South of the Mary Miller, and along and covering Nittany Mountain, east and west of Hecla Gap, is a large block of surveys under warrants of March 11, 1794, in the names of Samuel Robinson and others, surveyed in October, 1794. The land, being owned principally by Wistar and Tilghman, was not sold at a very early date, and consequently settlements do not date back very far in the present township of Walker.¹ The old bounds (see Marion township history) included some of the very early settlements.

Early Settlers.—Among the most noted of these was the McEwen family. A certificate in possession of the family, of which Mrs. Charles McBride, of Bellefonte, has a photograph, reads:

"GILLY CORNETT, May 17, 1736.

"The bearer, James McEwen, with his wife, Isabella, and their children, William, Joan, Henry, and Margaret McEwen, have been orderly members of this congregation, he from infancy, she from marriage, still free from all public scandal or church censure, in good repute, and now desirous to transport themselves with Divine concurrence into some of the Protestant colonies of America, we heartily recommend them to the care and Christian fellowship of any religious society where God's providence shall cast their lot.

"Certified by

"H. THOMSON, Min."

Henry, of the sons above mentioned, came to Cumberland, thence to Nittany valley, and died in the summer of 1802. His wife's name was Elizabeth,

and his family consisted of William, Francis (who died at the age of ninety-eight), James C., Jane (married — Williamson, of Venango County), Elizabeth (married William Petrikin, Esq.), Sarah (married Thomas McCalmont), Anna (married William Pettit, Esq.), Mary (married John Fleming, of Mifflin County), and Isabella (married David Lamb). William McEwen, Esq., died at the residence of Samuel Pettit, in Kishacoquillas valley, Dec. 25, 1837, aged eighty-two years. He removed with his father and family from Cumberland County to Centre County, Bald Eagle township, in 1791. He had served two terms with the militia in the Revolutionary war, and upon the organization of Centre County, in 1800, was appointed a justice of the peace, the duties of which office he has discharged with great regard to mercy and charity.

Henry McEwen, Esq., born in the territory of Walker township Aug. 9, 1802, died there Jan. 17, 1880, on the farm where he had lived all his life. Although an old man, he volunteered during the war of the Rebellion to go out to fight for his country. His wife, Mrs. Catherine McEwen, died Nov. 25, 1881. She was born in Northampton County, but came to Centre County in her youth. They had five children,—one son and four daughters. One of the daughters resides in Tennessee.

William McKee was the first settler at Logan's Gap. He emigrated from Ireland in 1791, first settling in Cumberland County. He had two brothers,—Andrew, who settled at McKeesport, Allegheny Co., and Thomas, who settled at Cincinnati, Ohio.

William McKee was living at Logan's Gap (Hecla) as early as 1795, and owned a large amount of real estate there, which afterwards went into the possession of Judge McKinney. He left a large family,—Elizabeth, who married a McGou, and went West; Hugh McKee, of Lewistown; Mrs. Mary Crook, of Indiana; William, who married Sarah Cloyd, and lived at Boalsburg; Sarah Taylor, who married Jacob Bergstresser; Samuel, who married Jane McKinney, and died at Jacksonville in 1868, father of Mrs. James Martin; Anne, who married George Glenn.

John Harbison, an Englishman, settled in the territory of Walker, where his daughter, Mrs. Mary Holt, was born, near Zion, July 10, 1796. She united with the Presbyterian Church at Bellefonte in 1812, and in 1819 married John Holt, Esq., and moved to Snow Shoe in 1822. She attended the first funeral in that settlement, and was at the second birth, and for forty-three years administered to all cases of sickness and distress within her reach. She died on the 9th of July, 1867, near Moshannon.

Jacob Miller, who was a shoemaker, enlisted at Reading in Capt. Spohn's company, Col. Magaw's Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, and was captured at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. After his release he enlisted in Col. Hartley's regiment, when it was merged in the new Eleventh. He was placed in

¹ A large tract of land between Zion and Bellefonte, then owned by Mr. Whit, was only sold as late as 1829 for four dollars per acre, and James Gordon only paid seven dollars per acre for his farm below Zion at a later date.

Capt. Burke's company, where he served until discharged at Trenton, in 1781. He died in Walker township in 1822, aged sixty-seven. He left three sons and three daughters.

John Snyder, who was a teamster during the Revolution, died in Walker, July 31, 1850, aged ninety-two years.

William McKean was a brother of Samuel McKean, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Wolf, 1829; United States senator, 1835-39. Came from Mifflin County, and after living a while on Sinking Creek, bought a farm near Hublersburg, where he died. He was a Federalist in politics. His brother Samuel was a Democrat.

Villages.—HUBLERSBURG is situated on the main road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, nine miles east of the former, and sixteen miles west of the latter, and has a population of one hundred and seventy. Jacob Hubler, from whom the town derives its name, owned the land on which the village is located, and on May 10, 1832, Jacob Bolander surveyed for him the land into town-plots, when Hubler started a village. At that time there was no land cleared in the neighborhood except a few acres occupied by William McEwen, and now owned by John Miller. The pioneer store of the place was opened about 1830 by John Felmle, in a small log house, and was succeeded in the mercantile business by Boozer & McKean.

The pioneer citizens of the place were Jacob Miller, William McEwen, Henry Reed, Henry Divins, (father of Associate Judge John Divins), and Henry McEwen. The pioneer farmers in that vicinity were Andrew Weaver, W. McEwen (for many years a justice of the peace and surveyor), Jacob Johnsonburg, William Carner, Abraham Reigel, Francis McEwen, and Adam Decker.

Previous to 1812, Samuel McKinny built a carding-mill a mile and a half east of where the town is located. McKinny served in the war of 1812, and, with Henry McEwen, was with Perry's fleet on Lake Erie. A tavern was opened here as early as 1835 by Andrew McKee, and in 1840 the pioneer church was built by the Presbyterians.

In 1839 the Logan post-office was removed to Hublersburg, and B. D. Hall appointed postmaster in July of that year. His successors have been Anthony Carner, John R. Burkett, Henry Brown, who was appointed in 1851, and held the office continuously till the spring of 1882, when he was succeeded by Moses Romig, who had the office for a few months, when Mrs. Sophia McEwen, the present postmistress, was commissioned, and now keeps the office in the store of S. H. Goodhart.

In 1882 there were in Hublersburg two general stores, Henry Brown (the principal one) and S. H. Goodhart; three churches,—Presbyterian (built in 1840), Evangelical (in 1873), and Reformed (in 1875); foundry, by J. R. Kessinger; foundry and machine-

shop, by George Swartz; one hotel, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, school-house, and twenty-nine dwellings.

Presbyterian Church at Hublersburg.—This church was a result of the action of the General Assembly of 1837, excluding certain Synods, which resulted in a division of the Presbyterian Church into two bodies, the Old School and the New. On the 9th of May, 1837, a number of the members of Lick Run congregation assembled at the church of Jacksonville (Mr. Charles Dingee, chairman, Jesse Beck, secretary), and resolved to organize themselves into "a constitutional church," and attach themselves to the Harrisburg or some other constitutional Presbytery. This resolution, with its preamble setting forth reasons and their protest against the action of the General Assembly, was signed by Thomas Huston, Charles Dingee, George W. Hutchinson, J. B. Milliken, John Shearer, Joseph Hawk, John Ruble, J. McCullough, J. S. Beck, William McKean, George Kahler, John Zimmerman, Samuel McKean, James Hutchinson, and John Irwin.

The next meeting was held in the German Church, June 10th, when and where, after a sermon by Rev. John Loder, a meeting was constituted, and a paper circulated and signed, addressed to the session of Lick Run Church, requesting letters of dismission. This paper was signed, in addition to some of the above, with the names of James Somerville, Barbara Hutchinson, Macoda Dingee, Jane Milroy, Nancy Hutchinson, Elizabeth J. Ruble, Ely H. Huston, Elizabeth McCullough, Elizabeth Zimmerman, Rebecca Hutchinson, Nancy R. McKean, and Margaret Dingee. This the session of Lick Run (William Smyth, John McCalmont, Thomas McCalmont, David Watson, and James Harbison, moderated by Rev. James Linn) refused, for reasons as set forth in their refusal, five in number. On the 14th of June this communication was received, and it was resolved to withdraw from Lick Run Church, and articles of association and covenant were adopted the same day under the title of "the Presbyterian Church of Nittany valley." The church was then duly organized, and Mr. Charles Dingee elected a ruling elder and installed, having been previously ordained to the office in Philadelphia. Rev. Franklin D. Harris being invited, entered upon the pastorate for six months, Oct. 1, 1840. In November, George W. Hutchinson and John Zimmerman were elected elders and ordained. In 1845, James McCullough (Jan. 11th) became a member of the session. George W. Hutchinson, died prior to the meeting of session of Dec. 12, 1846. Mr. Harris' pastorate closed May 1, 1847, and Oct. 17, 1847, the pastoral relation of Rev. Charles F. Diven commenced; he resigned Oct. 17, 1850, and went to Waterford, Erie Co. The church then had supplies for a number of years. Jan. 10, 1858, James Watson and John Carver were ordained ruling elders. March 28, 1863, Hon. John

Diven was elected a ruling elder. In 1867 the total number of members was fifty. Oct. 1, 1862, Rev. J. E. Long began to preach as stated supply; Rev. L. K. Berridge, Rev. William Sterling, and Rev. C. M. Blake preached here as supplies. Mr. Long remained until 1869, after which the church was visited by supplies until Dec. 3, 1879, when Rev. S. S. Wallen was called as pastor.

Hublersburg Graveyards.—There are two burial-places at Hublersburg, from which the following inscriptions were copied:

Charles B. Wilson, a soldier, born May 16, 1844, died March 26, 1862.
Henry Myers, died May 24, 1869, aged 73.
Francis Carner, died Dec. 16, 1862, aged 59.
William Carner, died June 18, 1851, aged 62.
William W. Rogers, a soldier of the war of 1861, was born June 19, 1832; died Aug. 26, 1877.
Thomas Huston, born Aug. 23, 1792; died Dec. 20, 1876.
Samuel Huston, a soldier of the war of 1861, born Nov. 22, 1849; died Aug. 30, 1876.
Charles B. Callahan, died June 20, 1864, aged 64.
Lieut. J. S. Lander, Co. C, 148th Pa. Vols.; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
George Vanada, died July 18, 1876, aged 72.
Hiram Gibby, died July 24, 1877, aged 63.
Samuel Snyder, Co. F, 56th Pa. Inf.
John Zimmerman, died March 5, 1872, aged 87.
Elizabeth, wife of John Zimmerman, died March 10, 1869, aged 81.
Christian Clevenstine, died Oct. 16, 1869, aged 77.
Adam Decker, Sr., born June 17, 1796; died Jan. 11, 1878.
Peter Markle, died May 19, 1880, aged 79.
George M. Wassar and Henry McEwen, war of 1861.

Snydertown Union Burial-Ground.—Among the many interments at this place, the following inscriptions on tombstones were copied, giving the names and date of death of some of the pioneer and later settlers of Walker:

Daniel Pealer, died Dec. 12, 1879, aged 71.
Henry W. Markle, Co. C, 148th Pa. Vols.; died June 7, 1863, aged 22.
Capt. John Dornblaser, a soldier of the war of 1812; died Oct. 17, 1862, aged 75 years, 10 months.
Jacob Emerick, died April 25, 1868, aged 63.
Jacob Gobbler, died Feb. 4, 1868, aged 79.
John Schwartz, died July 19, 1876, aged 82.
Michael Shaff, died July 7, 1879, aged 87 years, 8 months.
John Miller, died Sept. 5, 1873, aged 73 years, 9 months.
Henry Markle, a soldier of the war of 1812, born Jan. 9, 1772; died May 14, 1853.
Philip Walker, died Oct. 25, 1853, aged 81 years, 8 months.
Eve Barbara Walker, died Jan. 3, 1864, aged 84 years, 10 months.
Daniel Swartz, died Feb. 13, 1857, aged 78 years, 8 months.
John Snyder, born Oct. 18, 1757; died July 31, 1850.
Anna Margaret, wife of John Snyder, died May 18, 1842, aged 84.
William Warner, Co. C, 149th Pa. Vols.
Henry Rossman, a soldier of the war of 1861, died Sept. 14, 1882.
Sarah Rossman, died June 11, 1875, aged 77.
Jacob Snyder, war of 1861, and Elias Rossman, war of 1861.

The Reformed and Lutheran Church at Snydertown was commenced in 1824 and completed in 1828. John Beck, who came to the valley in 1806 from Northampton County, was one of the first Lutheran elders. Valentine Meyer (on the Reformed side), George Snyder, and John Emerick were of the building committee. The third school-house erected was at Snydertown.

Zion.—This village is in the west end of Walker township, and derived its name from Zion Church,

built by the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations in 1845, on a lot conveyed to them by George Shaffer, Esq., February 22d of that year. This church edifice was removed in 1882, and in its place a brick church edifice was erected by the Lutherans. The Evangelical Church building was erected in 1859, and the Presbyterian, near the graveyard, was built not long since.

The land on the south side of Main Street was originally owned by Jacob Struble, who, with his brothers Daniel and Conrad, came from Union County and located in this vicinity many years ago. Struble sold to Jackson Cleverstine, who laid out and commenced selling lots as early as 1852. Mr. Cleverstine was the pioneer shoemaker of the place, and subsequently removed to Hublersburg, where he carried on the same business. The pioneer house, upon the present site of the village, was built in 1840 by Jacob Pifer, and is now owned and occupied by David Solt. The north side of Main Street was formerly owned by Samuel F. Rodman, who, in 1847, engaged in the blacksmith business on the lot now owned by John Royer. Mr. Rodman was also the pioneer merchant of this town, he having opened a store here in 1848. Besides Pifer and Rodman, the pioneer settlers of the village were the Wormers, Cleverstines, and Friedleys. The pioneers in the vicinity of Zion were Thomas McKean, George Shaffer, the Struble brothers, Thomas Lesh, and Thomas McCalmont; William McKean settled three miles farther down the valley. Thomas McKean was descended from a distinguished Scotch family, a grandson of Governor Thomas McKean, and served for many years as a justice of the peace in Walker township. He died of paralysis at the age of seventy-seven.

The pioneer postmaster at Zion was John G. Shaffer, who was succeeded by Thomas McKean. David Solt is the present postmaster. There are at present (1882) three churches, school-house, two stores (David Solt and Samuel Dorman), two blacksmiths (Frank Hoffman and Jacob Stam). There are in the village twenty-one dwellings.

Burial-Places.—**ZION PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD.**—The following are a few of the inscriptions to be found in this cemetery:

Jacob Struble, died Oct. 12, 1874, aged 79.
Conrad Struble, died Aug. 28, 1880, aged 74 years and 9 months.
David Kaufman, died Nov. 22, 1878, aged 73.
Frederick Knofsinger, born April 20, 1795; died April 24, 1876.
David Harshberger, died Feb. 12, 1881, aged 76 years, 11 months.
Nancy Harshberger, died May 27, 1878, aged 68.
John L. Rokeye, died Jan. 7, 1881, aged 60 years, 9 months.
Jacob Kaufman, born Feb. 20, 1811; died Aug. 26, 1875.
William Gasbrick, died May 27, 1875, aged 63.
Jacob Sharer, died March 12, 1878, aged 72 years, 11 months.
George Koll, Sr., died July 5, 1862, aged 80 years, 10 months. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.
Benjamin F. Bickle, a soldier of the war of 1861, died Jan. 2, 1869, aged 23.
William Call, a soldier of the war of 1812, died Oct. 3, 1865, aged 75.
Joseph Stover, died May 10, 1880, aged 63.

John Twitmire, Sr., died Feb. 24, 1831, aged 65.
 Anna Maria, wife of Peter Kocken, born Oct. 3, 1758; died Feb. 3, 1844.
 Solomon Rabeold, died Feb. 18, 1873, aged 80 years, 9 months.
 Julian, wife of Henry Swartz, died Jan. 18, 1871, aged 70.
 George Moyer, died April 12, 1870, aged 79.
 Eve Moyer, died Oct. 13, 1868, aged 75.
 Samuel Gilbert, Co. A, 148th P. V. Inf.
 Thomas McCalmont, died May 24, 1848, aged 69.
 Henry W. McCalmont, died Sept. 16, 1850, aged 55.
 Thomas Gephart, Co. H, 148th P. V. Inf., died March 5, 1863, aged 27.
 Jonathan C. Johnson, died May 1, 1874, aged 84.
 Matthew Moore, war of 1861.

Constables.—1810, John Thompson; 1811, John Lamb; 1812, James Fulton; 1813, John Neal; 1814, James Hutchinson; 1815-16, Alexander Fulton; 1817-19, Samuel Beck; 1820, Andrew Weber; 1821, John Enrick; 1822, William Keen; 1823, John Zimmerman; 1824, Hugh Neal; 1825, Henry Hoy; 1826, John Beck; 1827, Nathaniel Beck; 1828, Thomas McCalmont; 1829, John Rolsten; 1830, John Rossman; 1831, Nicholas Sheep; 1832-33, James Harrison; 1834-35, Benjamin Goodwin; 1836-37, John McKinney; 1838, M. Spangler; 1839, Henry Dunkle; 1840, Benjamin D. Hall; 1841, M. Oyer; 1842, William Wells; 1843, Martin Oyer; 1844-47, Henry McKewen; 1848, Henry Dunkle, Jr.; 1849, Henry Dunkle; 1850, Adam Decker; 1851-52, John A. Stover; 1853-54, Joseph Swyers; 1855-56, John Teats; 1857, P. C. Johnston; 1858, Joseph Shaffer; 1859, George Bartholomew; 1860-61, Samuel McKee; 1862, James McKee; 1863-66, Samuel McKee; 1867-68, George Bartholomew; 1869-78, Joseph Mankle; 1879, -80, Israel Clevenstine; 1881, Samuel E. Showers.

Justices of the Peace.—William Smyth, William Carner, April 14, 1840; Peter Heller, April 12, 1842; Anthony C. Geary, April 15, 1845; Peter Heller, March 16, 1847; Anthony C. Geary, March 12, 1850; Peter Heller, March 16, 1852; J. Strubble, March 17, 1854; William Smyth, Jr., March 13, 1855; Thomas McKean, March 12, 1856; Jefferson Lander, March 17, 1857; Thomas McKean, March 15, 1861; A. C. Geary, May 22, 1862; William Pennington, May 3, 1866; A. C. Geary, May 2, 1867; Samuel C. Thompson, March 25, 1868; Anthony C. Geary, April 26, 1871; Samuel C. Thompson, March 24, 1873; Thomas McKean, March 13, 1875; M. Shaffer, March 11, 1876; Samuel P. Thompson, April 3, 1878; Michael Shaffer, April 9, 1881; William H. Gearich, June 3, 1881.

CHAPTER XC.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

Surveys.—The earliest survey in the territory of Worth was on an application of 3d of April, 1769, in the name of James Lochlin, surveyed the 7th day of May, 1770. It extends nearly two miles up the north side of Bald Eagle Creek from Martha Furnace up to the Joseph and Philip Williams survey of 10th of March, 1853. North of the west end of the Lochlin was the William Kelly improvement, late Samuel Stevens place. Kelly also owned the west end of the Lochlin, having purchased of Hardman Philips in 1816.

West of the Williams improvement intervened a survey in the name of Azariah Hlorton, warrant dated 1st July, 1784; then the Billington lands. North of these surveys the whole township almost is covered by the Gratz block, surveys of July, 1793, sixty-one tracts, covering Worth and Huston townships, sold by Aaron Levy Nov. 29, 1804, to Simon and Hyman Gratz, for three thousand and fifty dollars, as containing twenty-six thousand four hundred and forty-

two acres, warrants of 24th December, 1792. Along Laurel Run a survey in the name of Edward Bard, warrant 10th of September, 1784, was laid. The Benjamin Chew, Jr., and John Mifflin, of the Gratz block, on Laurel Run, interfere with it, and Abraham Elder built a mill at an early day on the John Mifflin tract.

Port Matilda is located on the Aaron Levy tract, of the Gratz block, and the Jared Ingersoll, of the Billington tract.

Adam Cowher and Christian Reese settled on the Andrew Pettit, of the Gratz block, the west survey (in Worth township) of that block; Daniel Frantz on the Charles Pettit, south of them; John Jones and John Walk on the Aaron Levy, and George Scott on the Benjamin Chew, east of Laurel Run. Between Martha Furnace and Port Matilda are Ardry's Run, Elder's Run, Laurel Run, and west of Matilda Frantz Run and Cowher Run, the latter near and on the western boundary of Worth township. Samuel Woodring was an early settler on the Henry Clymer warrant, next west of the John Mifflin.

Early Settlers.—From marks of rudely-drawn half-moons left upon trees came the name of the territory of which Worth was once a part, and the many implements, such as stone hatchets and arrow-heads, yet found show that this region was once a favorite hunting-ground of the red man. For years after the first pioneer settled here Indians occasionally came and went, but they mostly belonged to the Corn-planters, a peaceable tribe, and never molested their white brethren.

Cyrus Cartright made the first improvement in this township about 1785, near where Daniel Frantz now lives. He erected a log dwelling of the primitive style, and, clearing land, engaged in farming.

John Roles, Sr., made an improvement on lands now owned by the Morrison heirs as early as 1809, but did not remain there long.

George Records came to the northern part of the township in 1811, and cleared some land, but soon after he had commenced to build he was drafted for the war of 1812. He left his work, went to Erie, was promoted captain, rendered important service in guarding the navy-yard till Perry had built and manned his fleet, when he was honorably discharged, and returning home, completed his dwelling. His son Ebenezer now lives on this farm, and his residence is only about forty rods from the first improvement.

George Ardry and William Kelly, Sr., made a settlement previous to the time that Records had moved here, and Michael Brown, Sr., came soon after. These last three families settled in the northern part, and were of Irish extraction.

Joseph Vaughn, a hunter and trapper, built a dwelling in a gap of the Alleghenies at an early day. He cleared a little land, but made his living principally by hunting.

Bear, deer, wolves, and wild-cats were plenty, and he pursued his favorite sport with great success. Men who have shared his hospitality say that their couch was covered with bear- and deer-skins, and he had large quantities of dried meats, such as jerked venison and bear. His old and trusty rifle was worn through to the ramrod, where it rested on his shoulder. *Ad interim* to the hunting seasons he worked as a cooper, making tubs, barrels, wooden buckets, and other very useful articles for the settlers. He also tilled the soil a little. Mrs. Vaughn used to scold terribly because he spent so much time in the chase. The following story is told at his expense: Going one day to one of his bear-pens, he found the door would not fall when the bait was touched, so he went inside to fix the apparatus, when the door fell, making him a prisoner. A pen which will hold a bear will resist the strength of a man, and he was therefore compelled to remain an unwilling prisoner for two or three days, when some one happened along and released him.

Jacob Frantz came to Worth April 1, 1815, and moved to the Elder farm, where he operated a grist-mill in connection with farming. He remained here for two years, when he moved near where Henry Spanogle now lives, and there cleared out a farm and spent the remainder of his days. He had eleven children, of whom the boys were Frederick, Daniel, Reuben, and John. The seven girls (here named as they were married) were Betsy Halterman, Evie McMannigle, Susie Beele, Mary Walkman, Sallie Rose, Katie Reese, and Leah Woodring.

Daniel, who is seventy-six years of age, boasts of having trapped nine wolves in his time. The last one he dragged home by the chain holding the trap, and it never offered to resist, but showed great cowardice.

Among other settlers in 1815 were Leonard Kiler, Michael Brown, Jacob Wise, Mr. Smith, William Kelly, George Records, and James Ardry, Sr.

John Christian Reese moved to Elder's grist-mill and farm in 1817. He was born in Germany; was sold to King George III. for thirty shillings to fight against the Americans; captured at Trenton, where he enlisted in the American naval service, and fought on the Federal side until the close of the Revolutionary war. He moved to Philipsburg about 1795, being one of the twelve men who were induced to go to that place by the Philips brothers. His family endured great hardships, and were at times compelled to subsist upon potatoes and water. He removed from Philipsburg to Bald Eagle valley, where he died in 1840. He had nine children. Abel Reese, one of his sons, settled in the southwestern part of the township, and has a large family of children, all of whom are farmers or farmers' wives. A. W. Reese, one of the business men of Port Matilda, is a grandson.

Samuel Woodring moved to a farm in the western part in 1822. He had eight children, viz.: Samuel, Jr., Betsy, Peter, Polly, Aaron, James, Catherine, and Hannah.

John Jones, Sr., came April 3, 1824, with wife and family, and squatted on a piece of land a short distance west of town.

Other persons living in Worth in 1824 were Frederick Cowher, John Sharrer, Richard Newman, John Walk, Job Williams, James Morrison, Sr., and others.

Charles Hamilton, a weaver, made an improvement in the southern part of the township, on the Muncy mountain, in 1825. Being intoxicated one day, in 1826, he took a pole-axe, went to the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Thompson, in Half-Moon township (against whom he had an old grudge), cut up a one-horse wagon, then broke the wash-kettle to pieces, and then, tiring of this sport, chased Thompson for his life. Thompson ran around the house several times and twice through the house, the last time seizing his gun and running down through the meadow, thinking to elude him, but Hamilton continued the pursuit, and when Thompson reached the lower fence, which was made of brush, he found he could not get over in time. Then he turned and shot Hamilton in the breast, killing him instantly. Some of the neighbors were collected by this time, and finding that Hamilton had fallen upon his face, with the axe grasped in such a position that it looked like a ruse to get some one to approach, they formed a circle round him, and with measured step all approached and pounced upon him, but they found him lifeless, and that the tall grass had concealed the blood as it ran from him. Thompson was acquitted, the jury returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Pioneer Roads.—The early roads in the township were made by cutting off the trees as close to the ground as possible, and were from fifteen to twenty feet in width. Stumps and rocks were not removed, and the condition of such roads in the spring can be imagined. Wagons were not used in those days, loads being carried in pack-saddles on horses, and sleds were used in doing farm-work.

Mills.—The pioneer grist-mill was erected by Abraham Elder in 1806, and was located in the western part of the township. It was a primitive log building, with a run of stones roughly hewn from the mountain rocks, and could grind but few bushels per day, yet it was a great boon to the settlers who came for miles around to get their grain ground. A mountain stream supplied the water-power, but during the summer at times got too low; then the water-wheel would be turned by tramping it. The wheat was always ground twice in order to get all the flour. This mill was abandoned after many years of service.

The first water-power saw-mill was erected by Elder soon after the completion of his grist-mill, and one description will be sufficient for all the earlier saw-mills, of which there were several. They were all water-power, using generally the over shot water-wheel. The machinery was simple, and they used the up-and-down saw, as it was called, which was placed in a frame in a vertical position, and moved slowly up

and down. These mills rarely cut over five hundred feet of lumber per day, and one man could "set," roll in the logs, carry and pile the boards, and attend to the saw. One young man in the township who worked upon such a mill, applied himself so closely to his books that he afterwards made one of our most efficient county officers. A saw-mill of this kind was erected by Beckwith & Humes, and Philip Williams at different times erected two. The last one is yet standing upon his place. It has a circular saw, turbine water-wheel, and is modern in construction. Aaron Richards built a saw-mill of this description in 1849, near Flat Rock. He hauled lumber to Tyrone for some time after the completion of the plank road. The mill is still in running order.

The first steam saw-mill in Worth was erected in the southern part of the township in 1859. It was owned by Pruner & Burley. Samuel Stevens was the engineer.

Schools.—The first school-house in Worth was erected by the settlers in the western part of the township in the year 1820. It was a small affair, built of logs, hewed slab benches, roofed with clapboards kept on by logs, and with a large wooden chimney and open fireplace at one end. Jacob Wise was the teacher. He was an Englishman, and taught his pupils the three R's for the sum of two dollars per term of three months. He taught the old English pronunciation of words. This school-house had a brief existence, for on the second winter it caught fire from the chimney and burned to the ground. The next school-house was located back of where Susie Lago now lives, and was completed in 1823. It was in most respects like its predecessor. Joseph Earles, an old hunter and trapper from Clearfield County, was the first teacher. Among the pupils were George Wise, Daniel Wise, Dina Cowher, Katie Frantz, Reuben Frantz, Samuel Wise, Elias Walk, John Reese, Sr., Nancy Cowher, Betsey Cowher, Jesse Cowher, Frederick Cowher, and Able Reese. Mr. Earles was succeeded by Mr. Greenwood, a New York State Yankee. This house was afterwards used as a dwelling by Charles Cartright until it burned.

A school-house was then built on grounds loaned for school purposes by Lloyd & McLamar, near where Elias Turner now lives. George W. Botsford taught the first term, and was succeeded by William M. Kelly, who is elsewhere spoken of. This house was afterwards abandoned, and the land exchanged with Lloyd & McLamar for a better site, where a new house was erected. It was known as the William McDivitt school-house, and by some called Elias Cowher's school, since it was near that gentleman's farm. Here several well-known personages taught,—Thomas Bean, in 1858, who was an old and experienced teacher from Half-Moon township; A. C. Bowman; then E. T. Hicklen, in 1860; G. E. Griest also taught part of a term. W. Wallace Borst taught the school in 1862, receiving twenty dollars per month for the term of

four months. The whole number in attendance during this term was: males, twenty; females, twenty; total, forty; and the total percentage of attendance was sixty. Mr. Borst was succeeded by Jacob Shirk. Other teachers were George W. Miller, Lizzie Light, and Beekie F. Canan. The highest total percentage of which we have record was seventy-two. This house was sold, and a building more in accord with modern architecture was erected on an eminence near Simler Cowher's in 1873.

The first school-house in the northern part of the township was built in Ardry Hollow about 1825. It was constructed of hewed logs, with a log cut out at each side, in which place a long row of glass was put. At one end was a large chimney and open fireplace, while ventilation through the numerous places where the daubing had fallen out was all that could be desired. William M. Kelly, a local educator of great repute in his day, taught one of the first terms, if not the *first* term. Mr. Kelly taught several terms in different schools in this township, and after he abandoned teaching was elected school director, and served several years as secretary of the school board.

Stern as he was, he was loved by his scholars, and he is remembered kindly by the men and women who were once his pupils. Jefferson B. Way taught the same school. Mark Sloan, an Irishman, taught here at an early day. He was a good teacher, but a little eccentric, and followed the old practice of "boarding around."

Among the children who attended this school were Robert Brown, Michael Brown, Jr., William K. Williams, Joseph F. Williams, Scott Williams, Ebenezer Records, and a Mr. Packer's children. This house was abandoned after several years' use, the children going to the Union Church, a short distance over the line, in Huston township.

Half-Moon township, of which Worth was then a part, adopted the common-school system in 1836, and shortly after a school-house was erected near Records'. It was a plank building, and was, with the house built near Cowher's, a great improvement on previous houses, being plastered, supplied with a ten-plate stove, and more comfortable desks. The teachers were William M. Kelly, Lawrence Bathurst, Kate Reese, Mr. Cantner, Lizzie Light, James Hewitt, Mr. Shugert, John McAlarney, Samuel Brugger, James Morrison, and E. A. Russell. This house was burned by an incendiary, and in the year 1864 a new one was erected on a lot near the public road. It is still in use.

Local historians in writing of the first schools almost invariably speak of them as being of no importance. This is a mistake. In settling a new country the pioneers have many hardships and privations to endure, often having to carry food for their families for several miles during the first year, or until their own fields produce grain sufficient for them. The attention of the pioneer is thus directed to clearing up

lands, building, and striving often to "keep the wolf from the door." Yet our pioneers went to work, erected a school-house, engaged the best talent they could procure, and thus provided a way by which their children could get the rudiments of an education. The house was primitive in construction, but the building-material and implements at hand did not admit of its being better. The teachers were too often ignorant pedagogues, but the rudiments which they taught were much better than total ignorance. Besides, it showed that the pioneers of Worth ever kept in mind the words of the founder of our commonwealth: "That which makes a good constitution must keep it,—viz.: men of virtue and wisdom,—qualities which, because they descend not with worldly inheritance, must be propagated by a virtuous education of our youth."

Worth now has six schools, two of them being in Port Matilda. The district is divided into six sub-districts, and the schools are numbered. The total valuation of school property is two thousand five hundred dollars.

Religious.—The first religious services were held in Elder's grist-mill and in the pioneers' houses by traveling itinerants, who came from Bellefonte and other distant places on horseback for that purpose. They were always welcomed by the settlers, who came from the vicinity and miles around, and gave their respectful attention. These itinerants were of different denominations, but all were hospitably received. Rev. Linn was one of the first. He preached in this township as early as 1815. The United Brethren held services for a number of years at the residence of Jonathan Laird and in the Reese school-house. These two appointments united and built the substantial frame structure named.

United Brethren Chapel.—Black-Oak Chapel of the United Brethren in Christ is located in the western part of the township. The building of it was commenced in 1859, Rev. Robert G. Rankin being pastor, and it was completed and dedicated during the autumn of 1861, under the pastorate of Rev. D. Sheerer. Rev. Isa Potter officiated at the dedication. The board of trustees at that time was A. C. Cowher, John Melcher, and Henry I. Sharrer. It was a great undertaking for the members, circumstanced as they were, but they went at this work with a will, and success crowned their labors. The membership at that time was small. The present membership is thirty-six. The services are attended by a large congregation. Arrangements are being made to remodel and repair the building. The present board of trustees comprises Jonathan Laird, John Harpster, Jos. S. Harpster, Henry Gates, and George W. Gates. The following have served as pastors since the appointment was taken in 1854: Revs. Isa Potter, R. G. Rankin, D. Sheerer, J. Walker, James Grant, J. A. Ciemm, J. Reynolds, C. F. Bowers, W. Stephenson, D. Speck, W. S. H. Keyse, H. Lovell, A. Crowel, J. L. Baker, H. Moore, James

M. Smith, D. Strayer, J. F. Tallhelm, J. G. Steiner, and the present pastor, L. W. Stahl.

Burial-Places.—There are four places of interment in use in Worth.

BLACK-OAK CEMETERY is in the Black-Oak Chapel-yard. The lot was donated by Robert Elder and wife. Capt. John A. Hunter and wife donated an additional fourth of an acre December, 1880. The earliest interment, so far as known, was that of Mrs. William Laird. Here William Laird, a veteran of the war of 1812, is buried, as are three or four soldiers of the late war.

WOODRING CEMETERY is one of the oldest in the township. It is located on a hill on the farm of Michael Woodring. The first interment was that of Frederic Cowher's child, which was buried on the ground that had been cleared for school purposes, but which was abandoned when the house burned. The date of this interment could not be ascertained, but was soon after 1820. John Jones, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, and several of the early settlers are buried here.

BROWN'S BURIAL-GROUND is located on Michael Brown's farm, and is probably the oldest in the township. The first interment was made about 1819, and was that of Thomas Brown, a brother of Michael Brown, Sr. Among the early settlers buried here are James Ardry, Sr., and wife, George Records and wife, and Michael Brown, Sr., and wife.

Port Matilda.—The village of Port Matilda is situated in the picturesque Bald Eagle valley, near the base of, and partly upon the slope of, the Muncy Mountain. At the foot of the mountain the Bald Eagle Creek sparkles by, and on the west a range of hills extends back to the Alleghenies, a distance of over four miles. A fine view of the village and surroundings can be had from the Muncy Mountain. The village had a population of three hundred and nineteen at the census of 1880. It is touched by the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and is intersected by turnpike from Philipsburg to Half-Moon valley and the public road running through Bald Eagle valley.

In the year 1850, when Squire Beckwith formed the town-plot, he named the straggling village in honor of his eldest daughter, Matilda.

The first settlement on the site of Port Matilda was made prior to 1836 by Israel Dehaas, near where William Beckwith now resides. He erected a log dwelling-house and another building below this in which he put a turning-lathe, and fitting up the shop, followed his trade, that of chair-maker. A large, never-failing spring near by furnished abundant water-power. The water-wheel was erected by Lemuel Carey.

Grier Cartright erected a plank house some time after this, which he used as a dwelling till the flouring-mill was built, when it was purchased by Beckwith & Humes for the use of their miller, hence it was afterward known as the "mill house." About

1839, William Gill erected a log house where Reese's store now stands. He was a cooper by trade, and was afterwards called Cooper Gill to distinguish him from John Gill, Sr., who was a blacksmith.

Clement Beckwith was born in Delaware, moved to Bellefonte, where he resided nearly twenty years, then purchased eighteen hundred acres of land in this vicinity, and in the spring of 1841 moved to the house previously occupied by Dehaas, whom he had dispossessed, the latter being a squatter. Beckwith was a public-spirited man, and soon after made a partial town-plot, and set to work making improvements. One of the first buildings he erected was a two-story frame house, one room of which was used for a wagon-maker's shop, two rooms for dwelling purposes, and one room on the second floor for religious worship. The house was therefore called the "church house."

Beckwith and E. C. Humes formed a partnership, and built the flouring-mill and a water-power saw-mill. The latter stood about half a mile northeast of town, on the bank of the Bald Eagle.

Mr. Beckwith served as justice of the peace for several years, and was widely known as Squire Beckwith. He died Dec. 24, 1868. His body rests in Williams' cemetery.

With the completion of the public road in 1852, and the turnpike a few years afterwards, a new era dawned upon the straggling village.

John Fugate, Sr., built the first tavern in 1854. Four stages were run daily through the valley, one of them stopping overnight at the village. As this was the only hostelry for several miles, and was nearly midway between Tyrone and Bellefonte, it was filled to overflowing. The hauling done over these roads at this time was almost incredible. The following persons kept the hotel at different times, till it was burned by an incendiary in 1872: John Fugate, Thomas Cummings, Mr. Cyrus, Robert Cummings, W. W. McKinney, Mr. Black, John H. Morrison, and Brooks Butler.

Village Merchants.—A. W. Reese built a small store-room on High Street, and in the spring of 1877 opened a store. In 1881 he moved this store-room to corner of Spruce and High Streets, built a large addition, and opened a large assortment of goods.

S. S. Miles & Co. purchased the stock of goods owned by A. J. Smith in spring of 1881, and have since been dealing in general merchandise. Their store-room is situated on High Street, and was erected by Robert Campbell in 1863.

The first merchandise kept for sale in the village was by Squire Beckwith. Some years after he moved to what is now Port Matilda. He had a room fitted up for this purpose in a house which had been erected near the large spring not far from his dwelling. He kept but a small stock of goods; but some years later he opened a store in a room of the hotel, where he kept a full line of such goods as are found in country stores. Later he removed his goods to his

large building near the railroad, where he kept until his death, in 1868, when his goods were sold by auction.

John Fugate & Son opened a village store in 1855.

The following is a list of persons who have been general merchants in the village: Fugate & Henderson, in room in William Walker's house; Fugate & Barlow, R. D. Cummings, Robert Campbell, then Squire Beckwith, in hotel.

Squire Campbell erected a store-house in 1863, and removed to it. He sold to Daniel Frantz, and it was afterwards owned by the following: J. G. Jones, I. V. Gray, Gray & Gingery. A. J. Smith next purchased this stand, and he sold the stock to Miles & Co., present owners.

Barlow & McKinney opened a store in 1867 in room in house now owned and occupied by W. W. McKinney. They sold to John Simpson, and each in turn to the following: H. W. Hoover & Co., Hoover & Reese, John C. Hoover.

Village Schools.—The children of the village during its earlier existence attended Cowher's school, about one mile west of the village, but as it increased in population it became necessary to build a school-house, and in 1867 a commodious building was erected on lot near Methodist Episcopal Church. Aaron Williams, afterwards attorney-at-law and prothonotary of Centre County, taught the first term during the winter of 1867-68. This school was well attended and carried on successfully for several years, when the number of school-children increased so rapidly that it was determined to erect another edifice. Accordingly, a lot was purchased north of Alvin Price, on the Muncy Mountain, and a house built in 1872. The schools were divided into primary and grammar departments. Among the teachers of the grammar school were Lizzie Meyers, Jennie Swartz, Laura Graham, Stephen Fugate (since M.D.), R. E. Cambridge, and W. G. Morrison.

Churches.—Religious services were held in the room reserved for church purposes by the Methodists, who established a church membership consisting of Miss Susan Beckwith, Mrs. Susanna Stevens, Mrs. Sarah J. Beckwith, Grandmother King, Squire Beckwith, Cyrus Cartright, William Gill, and William Walker, the latter being chosen class-leader. The following served as ministers: Revs. Hoffman (in 1850), McKee, Charles Claver, Sr., Plotner, Stansbury, William Stevens, and H. M. Ash. The house burned down in 1863, after which the Methodists worshipped in the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, going from thence to the school-house when it was built, and from thence to the Methodist Church, which is situated on grounds donated for that purpose by Squire Beckwith, on Church Street. It is a commodious frame structure, and was dedicated in 1869, Bishop Scott and Rev. Thomas McMurray, P. E., officiating. Rev. Elisha Butler was the pastor

at the time of building, and the following have been the pastors from the dedication until this writing: Revs. Clark, J. Benson Akers, John Craig, John Guss, Lewis Chandler, Joseph Gray, W. W. Reese, J. W. Houghawout, J. R. King, and, in 1881, Cambridge Graham. A church debt was contracted, which hung over the church until 1879, when Rev. J. R. King, assisted by Professor Johnson, held a series of concerts, and from the proceeds paid the indebtedness.

Presbyterian Church.—The first religious services of which we can obtain any record were held by Rev. James Linn, elsewhere spoken of. Rev. Linn was a Presbyterian, and was stationed at Bellefonte, from whence he came, on horseback, up the Bald Eagle valley, and held religious meetings in the settlers' dwellings and other convenient places. At the request of Rev. McKee, one of the early ministers of the present Presbyterian Church, Rev. Linn wrote a historical sketch of Presbyterianism in Bald Eagle valley in those days, and as it is full of interesting information, we will give such portions as relate to Port Matilda Church: "Rev. William B. McKee.—At your request I give you a brief historical account of the state of society in a religious point of view in Bald Eagle valley from my earliest acquaintance with it up to recent times. When I commenced preaching in Bellefonte all Bald Eagle valley from what is now Unionville to where Tyrone City is was a kind of moral waste. There were no associations for public worship, no church buildings, no regular meetings of the people of any denomination. The inhabitants were the descendants of professors in other places. They had lived out whatever they had known in younger days of religion except the names of denominations of the former generations. There were some families that claimed to have Presbyterian descent, but their denominational religion was only a name.

"From Unionville westward there was only one professing member of the Presbyterian Church on the whole extent of the valley, so far as I know, and I had the means of knowing pretty extensively the religious state of the whole community. Up the creek was a family (Kellys) not professors; they were near Port Matilda; whether they are now or not I do not know. The Williamses were nominally, and by descent, Baptists, but had no religious meetings. I preached at different times and places along the valley on week-days, not having any regular appointments, but as circumstances made it convenient. Several years after I had been going among them in this irregular way I began to make regular appointments on week-days in the neighborhood of Julian Furnace."

After speaking of the building of the Union Church, near Martha, Rev. Linn says further, "Things went on in this way, still growing in interest, until, at the request of members in that locality, they were dismissed from their connection with Bellefonte, and or-

ganized in a church of the Bald Eagle valley. Port Matilda was becoming a place of some numbers, and they were desirous of sharing the benefits of the ordinances of Christ's house. They have shown a laudable zeal in erecting a house of worship for the benefit of those in that vicinity, and at two points in the valley between that and Unionville the gospel is regularly preached by the regular appointed minister at such times as are known to all. The church is *one*, with *four* places of preaching for the accommodation of those who live along that named valley. When the church was organized, and a call accepted by Rev. Samuel M. Moore, an eldership was chosen and set apart, one residing at each of the aforesaid localities of preaching. That church is yet in its infancy. To what it may grow is yet to us among the uncertainties of the future. Dear brother, you have an important field to cultivate; Christ can make your labors successful. Work with hope and patience, and let your prayer be daily to Him to whom you have dedicated it, that He may give you a large increase.

"JAMES LINN."

A committee appointed by the Presbytery of Huntingdon to organize a church in Bald Eagle valley met at Martha Furnace, Aug. 30, 1859. Dr. Gibson and Rev. R. Hamill, and Moses Thompson and Hugh Larimer, elders, were present. After a sermon from Rev. Dr. Gibson the committee organized, and after stating the object of the meeting, proceeded to take the names of persons presenting certificates, and desiring to be connected with the Bald Eagle Presbyterian Church. The following twenty-eight persons were admitted into church fellowship: Casper Peters, John Sedgwick, Mrs. Sarah Sedgwick, Miss Lucy McKean, Mrs. Elizabeth McKean, Miss Sarah McKean, Mrs. Susan Blair, Mrs. Mary Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Bing, Mrs. Diana Adams, Mrs. Matilda Fleck, Mrs. Hetty Feathers, Mr. Martin Adams, Mrs. Mary Beckwith, Mrs. Isabella Adams, Mrs. Rachel Cummings, Samuel McKean, John I. Thompson, Mrs. Mary K. Thompson, John Adams, Robert Campbell, Mrs. Jane Campbell, Mrs. Sarah Biddle, Mrs. Lucy Moyer, Mrs. Nancy Cowher, William Kline, Mrs. Catherine Kline, Mrs. Elizabeth Wise; and the following persons were elected ruling elders: Robert Campbell, John I. Thompson, Samuel McKean, and William Kline. Rev. Samuel M. Moore was unanimously chosen pastor, and his election confirmed by the Presbytery, which met in Bellefonte, October, 1859, and which fixed his salary at three hundred dollars per year, for term of two years, commencing October 1st, of which salary Presbytery paid one-third. At a congregational meeting in 1859, Robert Campbell, Robert D. Cummings, and John I. Thompson were appointed trustees to procure a lot of ground, "at or near Port Matilda," for church purposes. Accordingly, in August, 1859, they purchased, for the consideration of one dollar, a lot of ground in the eastern part of the village, fronting on the plank-

road, and containing one acre, more or less. This lot they procured from Peter Woodring. These same gentlemen were then elected as the building committee. The clearing off of the ground was let to Jacob Cowher and E. P. Jones, and proposals having been received and all rejected, J. I. Thompson and R. D. Cummings resigned, and Jesse Cowher and Dr. F. H. Moyer were chosen in their places. Messrs. Cummings and Thompson then made a proposal for building the church, which was accepted. The new building was completed and dedicated Aug. 10, 1860. It is a two-story, commodious frame edifice, contains a lecture-room, audience-room, and a choir-gallery. A large Sunday-school meets here every Sunday, and is in a flourishing condition. A series of meetings were held in this church in the winter of 1862, when the following persons were added to the church: Aaron Woodring, Margaret Woodring, Sally Woodring, William Adams, Mrs. Woodring, Anne E. Campbell, Jennie B. Campbell, Elias Turner, Catherine Turner, James Cannon, Elizabeth Cannon, David H. Canan, Eliza Ingram, John Q. Adams, Esther Cummings, Elvise Cummings, Robert D. Cummings, John H. Cook, J. William Johnson, Mary Johnson, Mary Spotts, Jennie Thompson, and Jesse Cowher.

The following is a list of the pastors from 1860 to the present: Revs. S. M. Moore, W. B. McKee, W. O. Wright, James P. Hughes, J. V. R. Hughes, W. W. Campbell, L. T. Burbank, and since July, 1880, Rev. W. C. Kuhn has served as pastor.

At present the membership numbers seventy, and the church is in a prosperous condition. The following are the present church officials: Elders, Elias Turner, John I. Thompson, and John A. Hunter; Deacons, Alexander Chaney, Benner Turner.

Manufactures.—The present flouring-mill was erected by Beckwith & Humes; is situated in the southern part of the village, and is supplied with water-power by the waters of a mountain stream. It was purchased in 1874 by Hoover & Reese, and has been operated by them since.

The first tannery was built in 1865 by Thomas Weston; burned in February, 1874, and was rebuilt on a more convenient site during the same year. It is now owned by J. G. L. Myers, M.D.

The first steam saw-mill in the village was erected in 1864 by John I. Thompson. This mill was operated till 1877, when it was abandoned, and he purchased the saw-mill which had been erected near the depot by Hoover & Reese in 1874. A large engine furnishes power to the saw-mill, shingle-mill, and lathe-mill. The slabs and remnants not used for fuel are coaled a few rods from the mill, making this mill a model of economy in the manufacture of lumber. It is owned at present by Chaney & Thompson. The shipments of lumber during the year ending Sept. 1, 1881, were five hundred cars of pine, oak, hemlock, poplar, and linn, averaging about eight thousand feet per car, or a grand total shipment of about four mil-

lion feet, the greater part of which comes from this mill.

A planing-mill establishment was erected by A. W. Reese in 1875. It is a two-story frame building, size fifty by fifty feet. It is situated on the left bank of the Bald Eagle Creek, opposite the saw-mill, and is furnished with water-power by that stream. It is fitted with improved machinery, and annually uses about two hundred thousand feet of lumber.

Chaney & Thompson manufacture charcoal. They had three coalings in 1881, one being in the village. They shipped during the year ending Sept. 1, 1881, about two hundred thousand bushels of coal.

A. W. Reese, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1881, manufactured and shipped about one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of charcoal.

Chaney & Thompson, during the year ending Sept. 1, 1881, shipped about six hundred cords of bark. The same firm have about three hundred acres of cleared land in this vicinity, and give employment to a considerable number of men in cultivating it.

The furniture manufactory of David Canan is located about one mile west of the village. It consists of a water-power saw-mill, on which the lumber to be used is sawed, a turning-lathe, and all necessary machinery for the manufacture of furniture. All kinds of furniture are supplied, but a specialty is made in the manufacture of chairs.

TAX-PAYERS OF WORTH IN 1849.

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
James Ardry.....	190	Robert Kelly.....	100
Michael Brown.....	388	William Laird, Sr.....	240
William Benner.....	5	William Lewis.....	36
Charles Beatty.....	50	Stephen McGonigle.....	100
Campbell, Stevens & Co.....	600	Terence McLarny.....	100
John H. Cook.....	250	Elizabeth Morris.....	50
Adam Cowher.....	167	George Rote.....	100
Frederick Cowher.....	114	Ebenzer Records.....	100
Jesse Cowher.....	200	Abel Reese.....	100
J. & C. Curtin.....	568	William Spencer and Jesse Richards.....	200
Levi Dixon.....	100	George Smith.....	100
John Elder.....	100	Elias Turner.....	100
Robert Elder.....	200	Andrew Wattman.....	100
George B. Engles.....	30	James Woodring.....	100
Reuben Frantz.....	40	George Williams.....	320
Daniel Froitz.....	270	Job Williams.....	80
Humes, Beckwith & Co. (saw- and grist-mill).....	1554	Joseph Williams, Sr.....	400
John Jarrett.....	440	John Wakefield.....	50
J. H. Jones.....	100	Peter Woodring, Jr.....	150
John Jones, Jr.....	100	Samuel Woodring, Jr.....	100
William Kelly.....	100	Samuel Woodring, Sr.....	150

TENANTS.

Henry Arnold, Edward Beckwith, Clement Beckwith, John Beatty, Andrew Brown, Thomas Cowher, Jacob Cowher, Joseph Garver, John Goss, John Hildard, Samuel Huttons, John King, Jonathan Laird, William Laird, Jr., David McMullen, John Neal, Philip Pensler, Thomas Richard, Aaron Woodring, Joseph Williams, Jr., Philip Williams.

The total amount of valuation was \$33,832.

Township Organization.—Certain inhabitants of the township of Taylor having at the April sessions, 1847, presented a petition for the division of the township, because of the inconvenience resulting from the great extent of territory therein contained, the court appointed John Thompson, Robert Elder, and Henry P. Treziyulny as commissioners to view and report to the next Court of Quarter Sessions. Aug. 25, 1847, the commissioners reported as follows: "We, the

commissioners appointed to view and make a division line through the township of Taylor, do report that being present and duly sworn or affirmed in pursuance of the annexed order of court, we have viewed and marked the said division line as follows, to wit: Beginning at a small maple on the summit of Muncy Mountain, thence north fifty-two degrees west four miles and one hundred and sixty perches to the Rush township line on the summit of Allegheny Mountain." Jan. 27, 1848, the court confirmed the report, and ordered a new township to be created to be called Worth.¹

¹ In honor of Gen. Worth, one of the heroes of the war with Mexico.

Cons'tables.—1848, Henry S. Cowher; 1850, William Walker; 1851, Samuel Stevens; 1852, H. S. Cowher; 1853, Elias Turner; 1854, Elias Turner; 1855, J. H. Cowher; 1856, Elias Turner; 1857, J. H. Cowher; 1858, E. P. Jones; 1859, E. P. Jones; 1860, E. P. Jones; 1861, Alexander Cook; 1862, J. H. Cook; 1863, George Kelley; 1864, Abraham Frantz; 1865, William Young; 1866, J. C. Crocker; 1867, E. P. Jones; 1868, E. P. Jones; 1869-70, Levi Jones; 1871, E. P. Jones; 1872, E. P. Jones; 1873, E. P. Jones; 1874, Aaron Woodring; 1875, A. R. Woodring; 1876, A. Woodring; 1877, J. T. Marks; 1878, J. T. Marks; 1879, J. T. Marks; 1880, J. Wiser; 1881, Martin Funk.

Justices of the Peace.—Michael Brown, Clement Beckwith, March 14, 1848; Michael Brown, March 16, 1853; Clement Beckwith, Michael Brown, May 5, 1858; Clement Beckwith, May 5, 1863; Philip Williams, April 19, 1864; C. Beckwith, March 21, 1868; J. G. Jones, March 22, 1869; Thomas Weston, April 20, 1872; J. G. Jones, March 14, 1874; Thomas Weston, March 28, 1877; J. G. Jones, April 5, 1879.

TOWNSHIP MAP OF

BY

WILLIAM P. MITCHELL

Surveyor

LOCK HAYDEN, PA

Engraved expressly for this Work



CLINTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER XCI.

NOTICES OF PATHS AND INDIAN CHIEFS.

FROM the earliest period to which historical knowledge of the valley of the West Branch extends, it was the great thoroughfare of the Delaware Nation. The Delawares styled themselves "Lenni Lenape," original people,—that is, an unchanged people. The eastern division of this people was divided into three tribes, the Turtles (in their own language, the Unamies), or Delawares of the sea-shore, lowlanders; the Turkeys (Unachlactgos), or Delawares of the woods, uplanders; and the Wolves (Monseys), or Delawares of the mountains. From the time of Penn's arrival, in 1682, the Delawares were subject to the Iroquois,—who "had been made women of," as it was expressed in their communications. Shamokin, situate at the mouth of the North Branch, the present site of Sunbury, was the most important Indian town in the province of Pennsylvania, and the Six Nations held it as a strategic point at an early day, and made it the seat of a viceroy, who ruled for them the tributary tribes that dwelt along the waters of the "Winding River." As early as 1687, Governor Dongan, of New York, speaking of the Six Nations (then Five), says, "they are the most warlike people in America, and a bulwark between us and the French."

From Shamokin one path started at the little run in the gap of the hill opposite the sally-port of Fort Augusta, as Maj. Bard describes it, meaning the ravine on the opposite side of the river, a short distance below the site of the Northumberland bridge, passed across Buffalo valley by the old Muncy town, three miles above Lewisburg; thence, after rounding the mountain, passed up White Deerhole valley to where Elimsport now stands, and over the mountain around the head of Nippenose valley, reached the Great Warriors' path from the Great Island, at the mouth of Bald Eagle. The other crossed from Shamokin to the island, and thence to the main land, passed up the north or left bank of the West Branch, crossing Chillisquaque Creek, where there was an Indian village called Chillisquaque, signifying the place of seven birds. The earliest traveler of whom we have any record, Conrad Weiser,¹ in 1736, gives the name as

Yelly-Squachue, where he found Shawanese Indians; thence it passed through Warrior's Camp, so named by Spangenberg in 1745, on Warrior Run; thence through Muncy hills to Muncy Creek, called by Spangenberg Conachrisage, on Scull's map (1759), Scochpeheney. Zinzendorf and his companions were the first Moravians to cross Muncy Creek. It was in September, 1742. The Shawanese had a small village just below Muncy Creek when Mack and Grube were there in 1753. The Shawanese had lately left Wyoming. Weiser speaks of this village in 1755 by the name of Conasoragy, "where an Indian town now is, inhabited chiefly by Shawanese and Chickasaws;" thence the path led to Otstonwakin, or Frenchtown, a village which lay on both sides of the mouth of the Loyal Sock. The name Loyal Sock, according to Reichel, is corrupted from words in the Delaware language, Law i Saquick, signifying, "the middle creek,"—that is, a creek flowing in between two others. Weiser, who visited Otstonwakin (or Otsuacky, as he writes it) for the first time in 1737, says it is so called from a high rock which lies opposite, adding, "We quartered ourselves with Madame Montour, a French woman by birth, of good family, but now in mode of life a complete Indian." The village lay upon both sides of the Loyal Sock. Weiser's last visit there was in June, 1755, when the village was at that time almost deserted. It is not noted in Scull's map (1759). Montoursville, in Lycoming County, occupies its site, and perpetuates the name of Madame Montour. The next post on the path was at the mouth of Lycoming Creek. Lycoming is also a Delaware name corrupted from Legauihanne, signifying sandy stream. Here, in 1753, French Margaret, a niece of Madame Montour, was residing in a village of her own. Scull's map notes it as French Margaret's town, site of Newbury. Post, in his journal (1758), designates it as "Weheeponal, where the road turns off to Wyoming." The "Warrior's path," at the mouth of Lycoming Creek, was tapped by the Sheshcanunk path, as Col. Hartley calls it, to Tioga, now Athens, Bradford County, or perhaps better, the Sheshquinn path, as stated by Meginness. Post says, then, he slept at Quenischaschackki. There was an Indian village of that name where Liden, in Lycoming County, now stands. This was the name given by the Delawares to the "long reach" or expanse of level country bordering

¹ Conrad Weiser was in 1732, by special request of the deputies of the Six Nations, appointed by Governor Gordon interpreter for that nation.

the river from that point up towards the Great Island, Quin long, Schaschack-ki Straight. Hence the Delawares called the West Branch Quenischachachyehanne, which word has been corrupted into Susquehanna. The path passing Long Island, now Jersey Shore, crossed Pine Creek, called by the Indians Tyadagaton in the treaty of 1768. It was uncertain whether they meant by this Lycoming or Pine Creek. Spangenberg, in his notes of travel to Onondaga, calls Lycoming Diadachton, or "the limping messenger," Creek. To prevent controversy with the Indians, no lands were permitted to be surveyed to the west of Lycoming Creek. At the purchase treaty of 1784 inquiry was made of the Indians what stream they meant by it, and they said Tyadaghton was the same we called Pine Creek. Great Island, Meccheek-Menately, as it was called by the Delawares, was the next post on the path, and a favorite resort of the Indians.

After the treaty made by Sir William Johnston with the Delawares June 7, 1765, Governor John Penn ordered the evacuation of Fort Augusta. The Delawares and Shawanese then returned into the valley of the West Branch, occupying the old villages and points along the river not included in the treaty of 1758. With them came Logan and others of the Six Nations who had always remained friendly to the English.

In January, 1768, Newahleeka was the chief of the Delawares at Great Island. He sent Billy Champion to Philadelphia to complain to Governor Penn **1768.** that five white men had lately been marking trees and surveying land on the forks of the Susquehanna as yet not purchased from the Indians. Newahleeka also appeared with some forty of his followers at a conference Col. Francis was holding with some of the Six Nations at Fort Augusta in August, 1769. But the Six Nations did not allow them to come into the conference, showing that they still considered the Delawares their subjects. Indeed, it was not until after Wayne's defeat of the Indians, and the consequent treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, that the Iroquois—i.e. Six Nations—formally released them from their position as women. Joseph Brant was the master spirit on the occasion, inaugurating ceremonies and causing a war-club to be presented to them with the words, "Go forth now in the fashion of a man." Shawana Ben was in January, 1768, chief of the Shawanese Indians at Great Island,¹ and replied officially to the message sent in reference to the murder by Stump of some of the Iroquois and Shawanese women on Middle Creek. As the letter of Shawana Ben is the only one extant from the Great Island at this early period, and a good example of an Indian's method of expressing his thoughts, it is quoted in full from the Colonial Records, vol. ix, p. 480. Redmond Cun-
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"FEBRUARY 17, 1768.

"LOVING BROTHER,—I received your speech by Gershom Hicks, and have sent one of my relatives to you with a string of wampum and the following answer:

"LOVING BROTHER,—I am glad to hear from you. I understand that you are very much grieved, and that tears run from your eyes. With both hands I now wipe away those tears, and as I don't doubt but your heart is disturbed, I remove all sorrow from it, and make it as easy as it was before. I will now sit down and smoke my pipe. I have taken fast hold of the chain of friendship, and when I give it a pull if I find my brethren, the English, have let it go, it will then be time for me to let it go too, and take care of my family. There are four of my relations murdered by Stump, and all I desire is that he may suffer for his wicked action. I shall then think that your people have the same good news in their hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the evil spirit who caused Stump to commit this bad action I blame none of my brothers, the English, but him.

"I desire that the people of the Juniata may sit still on their places, and not put themselves to any hardships by leaving their habitations whenever danger is coming. They shall know it before it comes on them.

"I am your loving Brother, "SHAWANA BEN."

On the 24th of September, 1771, Shawana Ben and Newahleeka appeared before the Governor and Council in Philadelphia, and informed them that they had an inclination to remove from the Great Island, and desired to dispose of it.

The answer of Governor Hamilton was:

"We desire that you will continue on this Island, and consult your uncles, the Six Nations, when you find any inclination to remove. They will give you good advice. You know, brethren of the Big Island, that neither you or we can agree to buy or sell lands, or do anything in that matter without your uncles, the Six Nations, are present in Council, and they give their full consent to it."

The tradition related by Mr. Meginness that the first white settler on Great Island, William Dunn, purchased it from the Indians for a barrel of whiskey, a rifle, and a hatchet, may very well be true, for Newahleeka and Shawana Ben, finding they could not sell to the proprietaries, may have surrendered their tenancy to Mr. Dunn upon the terms stated; but Mr. Dunn's title could not become absolute but by purchase from the Commonwealth subsequent to Oct. 23, 1784, as the line of the purchase of 1768 was on the south side of the river.

Territorial History.—No portion of the territory of Clinton County being included in the purchase of 1754, as defined by the treaty of 1759, there could be no lawful settlements within it prior to Nov. 5, 1763, and then only in that part of the country south of the river. The law passed in 1760 prohibited under heavy penalties even the hunting of deer or wild beasts on lands not purchased from the Indians, and that of Feb. 18, 1769, prohibited, under a penalty of five hundred pounds and twelve months' imprisonment, the making of a survey or the marking or cutting down of a tree with design to settle or appropriate the land.

The lands south of the river were first thrown open

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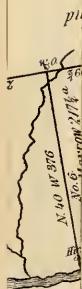
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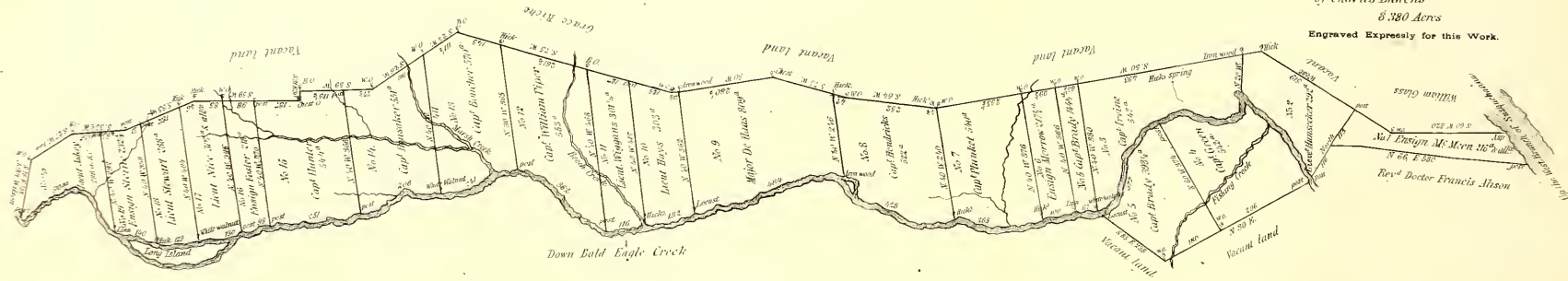
Map of the Officers Survey

1769

by Charles Lukens

8.380 Acres

Engraved Expressly for this Work.



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to settlement by an advertisement dated Feb. 23, 1769, stating that the land-office would be opened on the 3d of April of that year, for application from all persons who wished to take up land in the "New Purchase," as it was called. No person was allowed to take up more than three hundred acres except by special license.

The territory of Clinton County, north of the river and westward from Pine Creek, was purchased from the Indians Oct. 23, 1784, and was thrown open for purchase on the 1st of May, 1785, and one application could embrace a thousand acres, but no more. This will explain the difference in size of the survey north and south of the river in the same county.

A good title, therefore, to any land in Clinton County from the river on the north to the southern limits of Greene and Logan township cannot date prior to the year 1769. Prior to the opening of the land-office, on the 3d of April in that year, two special applications were allowed which require description. The first was by the officers who had served in the Pennsylvania battalions under Col. Bouquet. On this application Order No. 1 was granted, dated Feb. 3, 1769; the second was by Dr. Francis Allison, on which Order No. 2 was granted, dated Feb. 4, 1769.

The officers of the Pennsylvania regiment which, with Col. Bouquet, dictated terms of peace with the Indians on the banks of the Muskingum, on their return, in December, 1764, at Bedford, Pa., made an agreement with each other in writing to apply to the proprietaries for a tract of land sufficiently extensive and conveniently situated whereon to erect a compact and defensible town, and to accommodate them with reasonable and commodious plantations, the same to be divided according to their several ranks. In their application to the proprietaries, which is dated April 30, 1765, they proposed to embody themselves into a compact settlement, at some distance from the inhabited part of the province, where by industry they might procure a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and by their arms, union, and increase, become a powerful barrier to the province.

Upon this application Order No. 1 was issued, to survey for their use twenty-four thousand acres, eight thousand of which the officers determined among themselves should be surveyed on Bald Eagle Creek, and Capts. Hunter, Brady, and Piper were selected to oversee it surveyed. Charles Lukens was the deputy surveyor, under an appointment dated Nov. 29, 1764, of that portion of Berks County which included the territory of Clinton County. The Berks County line of 1752, north forty-five degrees west from a point ten miles southwest from the western bank of the Schuylkill River, opposite the mouth of Monocacy Creek, crossed the Susquehanna five miles below Selinsgrove, passed through about the middle of Sugar valley, again crossing the river near the mouths of the Bald Eagle Creek, Quinn's Run, and Paddy Run. The assumed purchase line of 1754 (also north

forty-five degrees west), from a mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek, crossed the Bald Eagle at the mouth of Beech Creek, and the West Branch near the mouth of the Sinnemahoning. The latter line becoming the assumed boundary between Berks and Cumberland, all the territory of Clinton eastward of it was in Berks, and within Charles Lukens' district.

On the 22d of May, 1769, Charles Lukens was appointed surveyor "of that part of the lands lately purchased of the Indians at Fort Stanwix, bounded to the northwestward by the West Branch of the Susquehanna, westward by a north line drawn from the head of Shaver's Creek to the said West Branch, to the southward by William Nebday's district and the line of the former purchase, and to the eastward by the ridge on the west side of Buffalo Creek and the West Branch aforesaid." This appointment gave him the territory watered by Beech and Marsh Creeks and the Bald Eagle for six or eight miles above Bellefonte. These surveys will, therefore, up to March 21, 1772, be found returned as made in Berks County.

Officers' Survey.—Judge Huston, in speaking of the officer's survey ("Land Titles," page 318) on Bald Eagle Creek, says the work was done on the ground by Levi Stevens, and inaccurately made. "When divided into tracts, many of them contained (as appears by resurveys since) an excess of over a hundred acres of the quantity called for."

Charles Lukens' draft has this indorsement:

"A draught of a tract of land situated in the Counties of Berks and Cumberland, the South side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Surveyed the 30th and 31st days of March, and 1769. the first, third, and fourth days of April, 1769, for the officers of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiment, in pursuance of Order No. 1, 3d February, 1769, and divided among them as directed by Lieut. Wiggins, who was appointed by them to see it done.

"CHARLES LUKENS."

The first survey, Ensign William McMeen's, commenced at an ash on the river-bank (now within the limits of the city of Lock Haven), which, according to Mr. Maynard ("Historical View of Clinton County," page 35, 1875), stood just above where the saw-mill of Sampson & Martin now is, and ran south sixty degrees west one mile to a white-oak; thence west one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post; thence south one hundred and fifteen perches; thence along the tract surveyed to Dr. Allison, south sixty-six degrees west five hundred and eighty perches to the river to a post on, according to the same authority, a lot owned by Messrs. Snyder on Water Street; thence up the river one hundred and thirty-two perches. This survey was returned as containing two hundred and sixteen acres, and was patented to Alexander Hamilton, May 3, 1774. On the 4th of April a tract along the river, immediately north of the McMeen's, was surveyed to William Glass (that tract upon which

Cleary Campbell squatted), and west of Glass was the John Boyd warrantee, and west of Boyd the David Finley warrant of one hundred and fifty-three acres of July 13, 1793. On these warrantees and the Dr. Francis Allison the city of Lock Haven is (1882) located.

The next officers' survey west of William McMeen was the Lieut. Daniel Hunsicker, two hundred and ninety-two acres, running from the northwest corner of McMeen three hundred and nineteen perches; thence south fifty degrees west to an iron; and then south twenty-six degrees east ninety-three perches to a hickory on the bank of the creek. The Hunsicker tract was patented to Rev. John Hoge, March 8, 1774. South of the Hunsicker, and embracing the mouth of Fishing Creek, was the Capt. Timothy Green, five hundred and forty-two acres, William Sanderson, etc., farms. South of Timothy Green and up Fishing Creek was the Capt. John Brady tract, which extended up Bald Eagle Creek to a locust, whence its south line ran south eighty-five degrees east two hundred and thirty-eight perches to a white-oak. The Brady tract was returned as containing three hundred and ninety-three acres.

Leaving the officers' survey for a moment to describe the southeast adjoiner of John Brady, the next tract up Fishing Creek is the Whitehead Jones, surveyed March 24, 1773; it contained two hundred and seventy-six acres, and is named in the return, Mill Hall, and on it the town of Mill Hall was many years after located. Mill Hall can, therefore, boast of having the oldest name of any town in the purchase. Indeed, I can recollect of no other town anywhere which kept the baptismal name of the tract on which it was located. The triangle east of Timothy Green and south of Bald Eagle Creek was taken up by Levi Stephens. South of Stephens' is John Brady's tract-warrant of April 27, 1793, surveyed by J. J. Wallis, Sept. 12, 1794, on the southwestern portion of which William Fearon's old still-house was erected.

Resuming the description of the officers' tracts: the next tract southwesterly of the Hunsicker (and west of the Green and Brady surveys) was the Capt. James Irvine, the north line of which began at the ironwood of the Hunsicker, and ran crossing a small run south fifty degrees west four hundred and ninety-three perches to a white-oak, from the white-oak south forty degrees east three hundred and eighty perches to the locust of the Capt. John Brady, on Bald Eagle Creek. This tract contained five hundred and forty-seven acres, and was patented to Capt. James Irvine (afterwards Gen. James Irvine of the Revolution) March 17, 1794. Near the north line of this tract, and on it midway, was a spring which Lukens calls "Hicks' Spring." Culbertson was Gen. Irvine's tenant when he (Culbertson) was killed by the Indians. West of the Irvine tract was another of Capt. John Brady's, the south line of which, along

Bald Eagle Creek, was sixty-seven perches to a linn, north line sixty-five and a half perches to a post; north and south lines, north forty degrees west three hundred and eighty perches. Contents, one hundred and forty-four and a half acres.

West of Brady was Ensign James Morrow's tract, about whose right there was so much litigation, consequent upon the refusal of the proprietors to patent it to him. Morrow, or Murray, was charged with being with the party which rescued, Jan. 29, 1768, Stump and Ironcutter (who had killed some Indians on Middle Creek), and the proprietary vacated Murray's right. Ross *vs.* Eason, 4 Yates, p. 54, is a report of a case which arose upon Murray's right (part of the officers' survey on the Chillisquaque), which was decided in favor of Murray. Whether any difficulty arose about this Bald Eagle tract I am not certain. It was, however, patented to John Musser March 17, 1774. The Morrow tract ran along Bald Eagle south fifty-five degrees west one hundred perches from the line of Brady to a hickory, course and distance of its western boundary, north forty degrees west three hundred and seventy-six perches to a white-oak. Contents, two hundred and seventeen and a half acres. The Capt. William Plunket tract was the next, survey of the late Andrew White *et al.* farms. It ran up the creek two hundred and forty-one perches, crossing a small stream to another hickory. It was patented March 8, 1772.

The next survey west was the Capt. James Hendrick five hundred and twenty-two acres. It ran up the creek two hundred and fifty-eight perches to an ironwood; at the ironwood a small island in the creek is noted on the original survey, the west line of Capt. Hendrick's tract north forty degrees west two hundred and forty-six perches from the ironwood to a hickory. This tract was patented to Maj. John Philip de Haas, and in his will he devises it to his wife.

Adjoining the Hendrick's tract was the Maj. John Philip de Haas' eight hundred and nine acres, patented to Maj. De Haas May 31, 1774. It extended up the creek four hundred and eighty-four perches to a locust. The west land ran from the locust north forty degrees west three hundred and sixty-two perches to an ironwood. The Fearon farm, etc., are on this tract.

Next above was the Lieut. James Hayes' tract, three hundred and three acres, patented March 7, 1774. He was the only officer, except Lieut. Thomas Askey (or Erskine, as he wrote the name himself) who complied with the original proposition of the officers, that they were to settle upon their lands. This survey ran up the creek one hundred and thirty-two perches from the locust to a hickory, and is the tract in which the Hayes' graveyard is located, Samuel Hayes' house, etc.

The next tract west was the Lieut. Thomas Wiggins', including the mouth of Beech Creek, its width along Bald Eagle one hundred and twenty-five and a

half perches to a hickory; from this hickory the west line ran north forty degrees west crossing Beech Creek, four hundred and sixty-eight perches to Beech Creek, now within the limits of Beech Creek town.

At the mouth of Beech Creek the limits of Clinton County are reached, and for a further description of the officers' surveys reference is made to the general history of Centre County.

North of the Thomas Wiggen, James Hayes, etc., lie the Reed and Ford surveys made Nov. 18, 1794, or warrants of the 4th of February, 1794, embracing over twelve thousand acres of land. The western warrants of which Benjamin W. Morris, Casper W. Haines, adjoin the John Robinson and Sarah Robinson's (which lie north of Wiggins'). The Benjamin W. Morris' is retained as attaching the officers' surveys as the James Hayes of south seventy-five degrees west one hundred and twenty-five perches, the course of the B. W. Morris, and distance to that white-oak, being north seventy-three degrees east one hundred and thirty-four and a half perches. The southern tier of this survey of 1794, Philip Bentz, east, and adjoining B. W. Morris, Anthony Morris, John Jones, Zaccheus Collins, B. Wistar, and Casper W. Morris, consecutively run east as far as a hickory on a John Boyd's survey. The northern surveys of this 1794 survey are James Glentworth and Joseph Graisbury on the waters of Tanquascatack and Sugar Run. Tanquascatack Creek runs through the northern portions of Rachel Reed, Standish Ford, and John Reed, the first tier of tracts south of Glentworth and Graisbury, near the centre of this large survey of 1794 is what is known as the Dowdel survey.

The First Settler.—Cleary Campbell, who died in Howard township in 1809, was the first settler without doubt in the territory of Clinton County. He squatted on the Charles Glass warrantee tract, which was the tract immediately north of the officers' tract, in the name of Ensign McMinn, and surveyed by Charles Lukens for William Glass Nov. 9, 1769, and on which the northern portion of the city of Lock Haven is located. In a trial at Sunbury, in 1776, Lukens testified that when he went up to make the officers' surveys he found Cleary Campbell living on this land with his family. Mr. John Hamilton in his "Early Times on the West Branch," published in the *Lock Haven Republican*, April 17, 1875, says, "There must have been something in the character of the man that was not generally seen by his neighbors. What should induce him to venture among the first, or rather ahead of the first, settlers in this then remote region was a mystery, for he was regarded as the laziest man to be found. The houses of that day were cabins with one room that served for parlor, kitchen, and bedroom. It was invariably the practice of Cleary Campbell, being too lazy to sit up, to throw himself down upon a bed. This habit must have drawn to it universal attention, as the following story will show, whether founded on fact or only as a speci-

men of the rugged wit of backwoods civilization. As the story ran, he entered a neighbor's house, one day, and, as usual, threw himself down, and on a cat that lay asleep on the bed. The cat began to make piteous complaints, but there was no help for it. "Poor pussy, I pity you, but I cannot help you," was his only remark. He was very frequently assessor of his township, and wrote a very plain, good hand, and the fact that in September, 1792, he took up the most elevated farm in Centre County, on the top of Muncy Mountain, within sight of Bellefonte (known as the Perdue farm), seems to indicate he was not lazy after locations.

In 1774, the bulk of population being about the Great Island, the township officers of Bald Eagle were William McElhattan, constable; 1774. Samuel Horn and William McElhattan, supervisors; Robert Love and William Read, overseers.

CHAPTER XCII.

FITHIAN'S JOURNAL.

THE following extracts from a diary kept by Rev. Philip V. Fithian, who was authorized to visit and preach to the Presbyterian congregations who were without stated preaching by the Presby- 1775. tery of Donegal, which met at Upper West Connequague Church (near where the village of Mercersburg now stands), on the 20th of June, 1775, afford a delightful glimpse of the region of country whose history we are attempting to recall in its primitive state of improvement, as well as pleasant reminiscences of some of the early settlers:

"July 24, 1775.—I arrived at Mr. Crownover's on the bank of the river [at Loyal-Sock Creek, where, according to Mr. Meginness, the father, the noted Robert Covenhoven settled]. This gentleman came from Stony-Brook, near Princeton, in Jersey, and is intimately acquainted with many there. He has here a large and most excellent farm. Is busy with his harvest. Seems to be a moderate, pleasant person, and which I will always after this voyage admire, he has a clever, neat woman for a wife.

"July 25.—A very foggy morning. I drenched myself with a most stinging litter, and left Mr. Crownover's by 8 o'clock. I rode up the river, course west and to the southward of west to Lyscom creek. All this way is a good wagon-beaten road. Here the Pennsylvania 'New Purchase' ends and the Indian land begins. On I rode, however, in a worn path over the enemies country with much reverence, and am now at one Ferguson's on the bank of the River, scribbling this, while my horse eats a sheaf of wheat. Since I left Muncy there is on the other side of the river, and to the very edge a high ridge of hills which makes that side uninhabitable. [He here refers to the Muncy Mountain, which to him would appear to come down to the river's edge.] I rode on to Pine Creek, on both sides of which is a large, long clearing said to be anciently an Indian town, clear, level, and unbroken, without even a stump or hillock, only high, thick grass. On this common I saw many cattle and droves of horses, all very fat, wantonly grazing. In passing over this creek I met an Indian trader with his retinue. Himself first on horseback armed with a bright rifle and apparatus, then a horse with packs, lost his man with luggage. Meeting these in a dark part of a lonely road startled me at first. On I rode over part of the River to the Great Island, and thence over the other Branch to Esq. Fleming's. [John Fleming, whose house, accord-

ing to Tunison Coryell, Esq., stood on the bank of the river close to the south abutment of the present dam at *Lock Haven*, where he died in 1777.¹ He was out, but his daughter, Miss Betsey, was at home; she was milking; she was charitable, and I was soon entered on useful business.

"Wednesday, July 26.—A most excellent spot of clear level land, sixty-five miles computed, I call it seventy from Sunbury. It is the site of an Indian town. There are more than one hundred acres cleared so long ago that every stump is wasted away. The natural situation of this estate of the Esq.'s is much similar to the spot on which Northumberland is building. The river here makes an acute angle. It is something remarkable that they have not yet finished taking down their harvest. Many have their grain yet in the field. I saw to-day two Indians, young fellows about eighteen. They had bent clean rifles and were going downward with their skins. The Squire's house stands on the river bank, two miles above the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek. He tells me it stands nearly in the centre of his land, and he owns all between the creek and river this far up. Indeed he will be able to settle all his sons and his fair daughter Betsey on the fat of the earth. He took me a long and tiresome round down the Susquehanna and on the other side up Bald Eagle many miles. I gathered a garland of wild flowers, and when I got back counted thirty different and distinct kinds, and most of them beautiful and many fragrant flowers.

"Mr. Fleming tells me this settlement is yet small; yet he thinks it growing fast and will soon form a society. We dined near the Point with a brother of the Squire's. He lives well and is busy reaping. He has two fair daughters, one of them was reaping.

"Thursday, July 27.—A very rainy morning. I slept until 7, and was then 'a'lang lilt' got up when the two Miss Flemings were in the same room. I reviewed the Esq.'s library and fixed on the Farmer's Memorial letters for perusal. We have this morning a great and general fog. There is along the whole course of this river, but chiefly between these Branches the main river and Bald Eagle creek every morning great fogs; these seldom go off until the sun has been up for two hours. Another inconvenience is the want of cool water. All the water they drink is brought from the springs on the other side of the river. The land between these rivers is a flat unbroken level, mellow ground, without a stone. But along the south side of B. E. Creek and on the north side of the river are high ridges of mountains, and they, I am inclined to think, occasion the fogs. Squire Fleming has 1640 acres of land with allowance [he owned the Dr. Francis Allison tract 1620 and allowance on the northern portion of which the city of Lock Haven now stands] all rich and all level. Timber for fencing is scarce. These level bottoms abound most in Walnut, Ash and Locust.

"The Esq. tells me I am the first order preacher; or that has come by appointment ever to this settlement. Mr. Page, a church clergyman, was here all last month. Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, was once here to view some land, but none ever by appointment of Synod or Presbytery. Miss Jennie Reed² is a rural lass who lives up the river about a half a mile. I will venture to call her a Synoph of these waters.

"Saturday, July 29.—I drank coffee last evening at Mr. Reed's. They are a sociable, kind, neat family. Indeed, I have not seen domestic affairs adjusted, making allowance for the earth-floored house, any where in the purchase more to my mind. They treated me with a clean dish of fine huckleberries and with a dish of well-made coffee. Before dark I was summoned home to see Mr. Gillespie who is arrived from Northumberland. Dined with a Mr. Wagoner, of Philadelphia; he is going up the river higher with a surveyor. I had a long walk and entertaining chat with him; he seems to be a young gentleman of ease and pleasure. Five o'clock afternoon with Miss Betsey Fleming, Miss Jenny Reed, and Mr. Gillespie I crossed the river in a canoe and went up a very high, steep mountain to gather huckleberries. On the top of the hill we found them in the greatest of plenty. Low bushes bending to the ground with their eight of berries. On our return we had rare diversion. The water is in all parts shallow. Gillespie was helmsman and overturned the canoe. I discovered my little water nymph, Miss Reed, was more fearful in the water and less dexterous in it than myself. Miss Fleming stood, the beautiful current gliding gently by, and squealed and begged

like a distressed female. The water was near waist high and our canoe was filled. I stood almost spellbound with laughter, though in a worse case than they. Many were standing on the shore. We lost all our fruit, and with the empty cups the girls drenched and bespattered Gillespie till the poor Irishman was entirely wetted, and we then waded dripping to the shore.

"Sunday, July 30.—Bald Eagle congregation. I rose early and walked down to the bank of the river with my Bible and sermons. At eleven I began service. We crossed over to the Indian land³ and held worship on the bank of the river, opposite to the Great Island, about a mile and a half below Squire Fleming's. There were present about one hundred and forty. I stood at the foot of a great tree, the people sitting in the bushes and green grass around me. They gave good attention, and I had the eyes of all upon me. I recommended to them earnestly the religious observance of God's Sabbath in this remote place where they have the gospel seldom preached to them, that they should attend with carefulness and reverence upon it.

"Monday, July 31.—A clear, cool day. I have company to the end of this day's ride, Mr. Gillespie is going up Bald Eagle Creek as far as the Nest. Farewell Susquehanna. Farewell these level plains, Farewell good sensible Esq. Fleming. Farewell Betsey and Jenny. Now I am bending towards home, having arrived at the full end of my appointments. The Squire paid me for my supply £1.

"At seven we took our leave. We rode through a wild wilderness up Bald Eagle Creek twenty miles without the sight of a single house. We saw many 'Indian camps,' small crocheted sticks covered with thick bark. Some of them were lately left. On the bank of a brook which ran into the creek at length we came to a fire, where some Indians or others had encamped last night. Near the fire over the very road hung half a deer. The two hind quarters were yet warm. Mr. Gillespie alighted and wrapped them with some green boughs in his entrout. I was fearful that it belonged to some Indians lying in ambush to shoot us when we disturbed their property. We rode with our venison a little farther. Whoop! whoop! cry two Indians. I was very much terrified. We must ride up to them. Brother! and brother passed between them and Mr. Gillespie. They were very kind. We left them and rode through the brush to Bald Eagle's nest."

In accordance with an order issued at August sessions, 1775, Henry Autes, Cookson Long, Samuel Harris, Samuel Howard, Alexander Hamilton, and Jonathan Ashbridge laid out a bridle-road, as it was called, on the west side of the river, from the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek to Sunbury. Ten years later, at August session, 1785, Charles Stewart, John Chattam, Clay Campbell, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Westbrook, and John Reed were appointed to lay out the road from the Great Island to Bald Eagle's Nest, or through the gap of Bald Eagle Hill (Muncy Mountain), where Spring Creek comes through; and at November sessions Thomas Wilson, William Saunsey, Joshua Williams, Thomas Askey, and John Reed were appointed to lay out the road beginning at the road just mentioned, about one mile above the Great Island, and extending into Nittany valley as far as Thomas Wilson's.

In 1775 the officers of Bald Eagle township were Adam Carson, constable; Robert Love and William Reed, supervisors; Samuel Horn and William McElhattan, overseers.

Fithian in his manuscript journal, under date of Wednesday, June 28, 1775, says, "About twelve o'clock marched into this town [Northumberland] from the 'Great Island,' or Indian land, fifty miles up this river, thirty young fellows, all expert riflemen, with

¹ "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer," first published in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* in 1767, written by John Dickinson, which had such a wonderful effect in forming and controlling the opinions of the people in opposition to the acts of the British ministry.

² Daughter of William Reed, whose house was known as Reed's Fort during the Indian troubles of the Revolution. She lived to extreme old age unmarried.

³ That part of Clinton County north of the river was not purchased from the Indians until Oct. 23, 1764.

a drum and fife, under Capt. Lowdon; they passed on to Sunbury, where they remain until Monday." From a roll of Lowdon's company some of the names can be picked out with certainty as belonging to the Bald Eagle region:

Carson, James, corporal.	Pence, Peter.
Evans, John.	Saltzman, George.
Hamilton, Thomas.	Shawnee, John (a Shawnee Indian,
Lemler, William.	who died at Milesburg after the
Malone, John.	war).
McCormick, Alexander, sergeant.	Young, Robert, who died in Walker
McMasters, Edward.	towship.

Sept. 12, 1775, when the associators were organized, the neighborhood of Great Island was embodied (that is, from sixteen to sixty years of age) in the Fifth Company,—Cookson Long, captain; William McElhattan, first lieutenant; Robert Fleming, second lieutenant; Robert Fleming, Jr., ensign; and fifty-nine privates. Nippenose and mouth of Pine Creek settlers were embodied in Company Eight,—Captain, Henry Antes; First Lieutenant, Thomas Brandon; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Hamilton; Ensign, Simon Cole; with fifty-eight privates. In 1775 the civil officers of Bald Eagle township were Constable, Adam Carson; Supervisors, Robert Love and William Reed; Overseers, Samuel Horn and William McElhattan.

CHAPTER XCIII.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, ETC.

Committee of Safety.—The Committee of Safety of Northumberland County, which met at Northumberland on the 8th of February, 1776, had as members from Bald Eagle township William Dunn, 1776. Thomas Hughes, and Alexander Hamilton. A return made to that committee March 13th has for second major of Col. Plunket's battalion, Cookson Long.

First Company.—Henry Antes, captain; Thomas Brandon, first lieutenant; Alexander Hamilton, second lieutenant; John Morrison, first ensign; Jas. Alexander, second ensign.

Fourth Company.—William McElhattan, captain; Andrew Boggs, first lieutenant; Thomas Wilson, second lieutenant; John McCormick, ensign.

At the meeting of the committee on the 13th of August, Robert Fleming, Thomas Kempling, and John Sutton represented Bald Eagle. Feb. 13, 1777, John Fleming, James Hughes, and John Walker were of the committee. The minutes of March 11th contain the following: "Whereas, This committee has received a letter from the committee of the township of Bald Eagle, together with a resolve of their committee about the selling of grain, etc., in their township, craving advice before they should carry their resolve into execution, of which the following is a copy:

"Feb. 26, 1777, we, the committee of the township of Bald Eagle met and as consploit was made to us by a number of the inhabitants that there is a quantity of rye that is going to be carried out of the township for stilling, and that there are some of the inhabitants which have not sold their grain as yet, nor will sell without they get eighteen pence or two shillings per bushel above the highest market price that grain is getting in the county, but will keep it up and carry it off, and as it appears to us that a great number of the inhabitants of the township will suffer if such a practice is allowed to go on, therefore we

"*Resolved*, That no stiller in this township shall buy any more grain this season for to still, or still any more than he hath already by him. And further, we resolve, that no grain be carried out of this township till the necessity of the poor is supplied, or till the first day of May next; and any person having any grain of any kind to dispose of, and will not take the market price at Sunbury, redncting a reasonable carriage on the highest price, that it will be there when the grain is wanted, we allow to seize on it, and take it by force, and pay them their money.

(Signed) "JOHN DICKSON,
"ROBERT LOVE,
"JAMES ERWIN."

"*Resolved*, That the committee of Bald Eagle is the most competent judges of the circumstances of the people of that township; that therefore the affair be referred back to them, to act as they shall see just, but in the mean time that they be cautioned against using too much rigor in their measures, and study a medium between seizing of property and supplying the wants of the poor.

"*WHEREAS*, Report has been made to this committee of a certain Henry Storratt profaning the Sabbath in an unchristian and scandalous manner, causing his servants to make rails, etc., on that day, and beating and abusing them if they offered to disobey such his unlawful commands.

"*Resolved*, That the committee of Bald Eagle township, where he now resides, be recommended to suppress such like practices to the utmost of their power."

April 17, 1777, William Read was brought before the county committee. The entry is as follows: "Whereas, a certain William Reed, of Bald Eagle township, has been taken into custody, and carried before this committee to answer for his conduct in refusing to associate and bear arms in behalf of the States; and being asked his reasons for so refusing, his answers were as follows: That he was once concerned in a riot in Ireland, commonly known by the name of the Hearts of Steel riot, and was taken prisoner, tried, and acquitted upon his taking an oath of allegiance to the king, and coming under solemn obligations never to lift arms against him for the future. He, therefore, looked upon it as a breach of his oath to muster or bear arms in behalf of the States, as the arms of the State were now employed against the king to whom he had sworn allegiance.

"Being further asked if he had any objections to the cause the United States were now engaged in, he said he had not any, and would be as forward and willing as any to engage in it could he do it without breach of his oath. Being asked if he would take an oath of allegiance to the United States, he said he would if it did not oblige him to take up arms. Accordingly the following oath was administered to him:

"I do swear to be true to the United States of America, and do renounce and disclaim all allegiance to the King of Great Britain; and I promise that I will not, either directly or indirectly, speak or act anything in prejudice to the cause or safety of the States, or lift arms against them, or be in any way assistant to their declared enemies in any case whatsoever.

WILLIAM READ."

The exact date of the disappearance of the Indians as residents is fixed by a letter from John Harris, at

Paxtang (Harrisburg), dated July 29, 1776. Two men came here last week from Sunbury for gunpowder for Northumberland County. They stated that about two weeks ago two Seneca Indians (Six Nations) came to the Great Island, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and the next day after these Indians arrived the Indians in that neighborhood moved off with their families and effects, having cut down some, if not all, of their corn. It appears as if they designed to join the Canada Indians, or such of the Six Nations as may choose to take an active part in the war against us.

In 1776 the officers of Bald Eagle township were: Constable, Abram Dewitt; Supervisors, Robert Love and William Read; Overseers, Robert Fleming and James Hughes.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—In the fall of 1776, Col. William Cook's Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment was enlisted partly along the West Branch, and embraced a number of men from the "Indian land" and about the mouth of Bald Eagle. The rolls of this regiment are lost, and the names, for the most part, have perished from history, but the roster of officers remains. James Crawford, of Pine Creek township, was the major. He represented Northumberland County in the Constitutional Convention of 1776, which framed the State Constitution of that year, which, among its last acts, September 28th, commissioned him major of the Twelfth. He came from Hanover township, Lancaster Co., and was one of the earliest settlers on Pine Creek lands. He served gallantly in the campaign in New Jersey in 1777, at Bound Brook, Bonunitown, and Piscataway, where his regiment, being composed of good riflemen, was always on picket or the skirmish line, and he himself exposed to constant peril. He was in the hottest of the fire at the battle of Brandywine, and was wounded. He was also in the action at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. He resigned Oct. 12, 1777, on account of an arrangement which deprived him of his rank, but patriotically proposed to serve through the contest at his own expense. The Twelfth, however, was so badly used up that it was merged into other regiments in the winter of 1777-78. Maj. Crawford came home, and was elected sheriff of Northumberland in the fall of 1779, after which he returned in 1782 (being succeeded by his neighbor, Henry Antes). He returned to his home March 30, 1797. He was appointed a justice of the Fourth District, composed of Wayne, part of Mifflin, and Pine Creek townships, which office he held for life. He died about 1817, and is buried in Pine Creek graveyard. Of his son Robert's grandchildren, William H. resides at Chatham Run, and Hon. George A. Crawford at Fort Scott, Kansas.

William McElhatton was a first lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, commissioned Oct. 16, 1776. He was wounded by ball and buckshot in the shoulder, and lost the use of his arm; he was transferred to the

Sixth Pennsylvania, but his wound troubling, he was transferred to the Invalid Corps July 1, 1779. He was discharged Dec. 3, 1784; removed to Kentucky, where he died April 26, 1807.

John Harris (known then as Maj. Harris), son of Samuel Harris, who made an improvement as early as 1772, opposite the Great Island, was a captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania, commissioned Oct. 14, 1776.

Lieut. Thomas Brandon, an early associator, was commissioned first lieutenant in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Oct. 4, 1776. Samuel Quinn, October 16th; his name is forever associated with Quinn's Run.

No courts were held in Northumberland County from February, 1776, to November, 1777.

The condition of the country in October, 1777, may be judged from a letter of Col. Hunter's dated October 27th. "Col. John Kelly commands on the frontiers of this county, with a party of fifty men 1777. and an Indian, Job Chilloway, to reconnoitre for enemy Indians within fifty miles of Great Island. If his report is favorable, it will be the means of encouraging the poor settlers to go back to their habitations. Since the first alarm upwards of five hundred men, women, and children are assembled at three different places on the West Branch,—at the mouth of Bald Eagle, Antes' Mill, and Lycoming. There are some friendly Indians with their families come in to our people, whom I allow provisions while they stay." November 11th, Col. Hunter states the first class of militia have come off from service on Bald Eagle, with the loss of two men drowned in the river on their return, and that he had put two classes of Col. Cookman Long's battalion in service in their place to encourage the people to return to their homes.

Van Campen, in his narrative, states that his first service was in the year 1777, when he served three months under Col. John Kelly, "who stationed us at Great Island, but that nothing particular transpired during that time."

The following letter from Col. Samuel Hunter to Gen. James Potter, who was then in command of a brigade in Gen. John Armstrong's division of the Pennsylvania militia, with Gen. Washington's army, in Montgomery County, immediately preceding the battle of Germantown (Oct. 4, 1777), will throw some light upon the disturbed condition of affairs at Great Island:

"FORT AUGUSTA, Sept. 26, 1777.

"In consequence of orders from the Executive Council for the 2d class of the militia of this county to march immediately to the Swedes' Fort,¹ or the Schuylkill. These are all that could be collected out of three battalions, that is if the 2d class sets off this day under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hugh White to join the militia of the State.

"The first class had assembled agreeable to instructions received from the Council, but I received an express from Col. Cookman Long, at the Bald Eagle, of his discovery of a party of Indian warriors about forty miles above the Great Island, and upon his making this known to the inhabitants thereabout they all fled from their places, which induced me to order up the 1st class to the Great Island to encourage the people there to make a stand, which has had the desired effect. Two of the inhabitants are missing, who are thought to be captured by the Indians."

¹ Near Norrisstown, Pa.

CHAPTER XCIV.

INDIAN TROUBLES—GREAT RUNAWAY—RETURN OF THE INHABITANTS—LAND TITLES—RESIDENTS IN 1785.

Indian Troubles.—The winter of 1777 was gloomy enough. Some of the people were in camp at Valley Forge, and the few that remained about the Bald Eagle were constantly harassed by inroads of the Indians. In December two men were killed near Great Island, and on the 22d one man near the mouth of Pine Creek. This again occasioned the people to assemble at the appointed places for protection. Another of the inhabitants was killed on the 1st

1778. of January, 1778, two miles above Great Island. Eleven Indians were seen, our people pursued them, and killed two of them. May 14th, Col. Hunter ordered the sixth and seventh classes of Col. Murray's and Col. Hosterman's battalion towards Great Island to cover the frontiers there. On the 16th there were three men, who were putting on a spring cap near the mouth of Bald Eagle, killed and scalped, and on the 18th, near Pine Creek, a man, woman, and child were taken prisoners, and on the 20th two men and seven women and children taken from a house on Lycoming Creek. These raids produced a panic, and Col. Hunter writes, May 31st, that all his people between Muncy and Lycoming were gathered at Samuel Wallis', and those above at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek and at Antes' mill, and Indians were seen across the river opposite Antes' mill and at the Great Island. On the 10th of June they attacked Thompson's house, one mile above Loyal Sock, killed Thompson, and a man named Shoefeld. And the same day, at John Wall's foundry, now in Williamsport, Peter Smith and a party of six men, who, with two women and eight men, were going from Covenhoven's to Lycoming (Newburg), killing Campbell, Snodgrass, and some of the women and children. Four men, two women, and a boy and girl were killed, and five missing, and on the 14th of June Col. Hunter writes that communication between Antes' mill and the Great Island is cut off.

July 3d occurred the massacre at Wyoming, and the news received on the 8th turned the panic into a stampede of the settlers of the West Branch valley. On the 9th, according to Col. Hunter, both the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna were nearly evacuated. This was called the "Great Runaway," and still lingers in the traditions of the country.

Robert Covenhoven (Crownover), who lived at the mouth of Loyal Sock, describing the scene, says, "I took my own family safely to Sunbury, and came back in a keel-boat to secure my furniture. Just as I rounded a point above Derrstown, now Lewisburg, I met the whole convoy from all the forts above. Such a sight I never saw in my life. Boats, canoes, hog-troughs, rafts hastily made of dry sticks, every

sort of floating article, had been put in requisition, and were crowded with women, children, and plunder. There were several hundred people in all. Whenever any obstruction occurred at any shoal or ripple the women would leap out into the water and put their shoulders to the boat or raft and launch it again into deep water. The men of the settlement came down in single file on each side of the river to guard the women and children. The whole convoy arrived safely at Sunbury, leaving the entire range of farms along the West Branch to the ravages of the Indians."

The territory of Clinton County was entirely deserted, the people retiring to Cumberland County and the lower townships of Northumberland. Clary Campbell appears on the assessment list of Penn township. There are no returns of officials of Bald Eagle from 1777-1784; and the assessment for 1782 shows not a single settler in this place that year. Col. Hartley, writing from Sunbury, Aug. 10, 1778, says he had been up the West Branch, and found all the settlements above Wallis', who lives near Muncy, evacuated.

Fort Muncy had been built by order of Col. Hartley on the Hale farms, two miles above Muncy, after the Runaway in 1778; finished on the 18th of September, but was evacuated and destroyed when McDonald, with his Indian allies, took Fort Freeland, in July, 1779, and ravaged the country, and the Muncy hills became the frontier. Col. Adam Hnley had garrisoned it with a company of his regiment in June, but it was withdrawn to join Gen. Sullivan's expedition up the North Branch in July. The latter expedition, by destroying all the Indian towns westward to Cayuga Bridge, deprived the Indians of their subsistence, and they were compelled to withdraw to Niagara for supplies. This, in connection with Col. Brodhead's activity at Pittsburgh, saved the West Branch from Indian raids; and in the fall of 1779 hunters who had gone far up the West Branch reported seeing no Indians after July. Memminger's place, however, about seventeen miles above Sunbury, was the outpost, guarded by Capt. Thomas Campton and his rangers during the winter of 1779-80.

In April, 1780, however, Indian troubles were renewed, and they struck the West Branch at Col. Hunter's farm, opposite Warrior Run, killing a man and child, and carrying off a woman; then 1780. swept on down the river, killing the Couples family, near White Deer Mills, and one man, wounding three others at Peter Swartz's, three miles above where Lewisburg now stands. The raids continued until August, 1782, preventing, of course, the return of the inhabitants of Bald Eagle.

In July, 1780, the savages made inroads into Buffalo valley, penetrated as far as Penn's Creek (at New Berlin), and Col. Hunter selected a party consisting of Peter and Michael Grove, Lieut. Jacob Kramer, William Campbell, and Moses Van Campen, to pursue

them. Joseph Groninger accompanied them. The following account is taken from Mr. Meginness' "History of the West Branch Valley," page 293: "The third or fourth day after they left they came in sight of the Indians between Great Island and Young Womanstown, and ascertained their numbers to be between twenty-five and thirty. Van Campen says they passed the Indians and went up Sinnemahoning some miles, and finding no tracks, returned and discovered the Indians below the creek. This will explain Michael Grove's statement of the length of time before they encountered their foes. Not considering themselves safe in making the attack the first night, they followed them the next day twelve miles above the mouth of the creek, where the Indians encamped. They waited until they were all asleep. One old Indian annoyed them very much. He was troubled with a cough, and frequently rose up and looked carefully around, seeming from his peculiar actions to anticipate danger. At length the old man fell asleep, and they commenced creeping up, intending to use their tomahawks first. One of them unexpectedly crawled over an Indian, who lay some distance from the rest, and the old man rose up at this moment. Michael, with a powerful blow with his hatchet, clove the old man's skull, and striking it into the back of another, could not withdraw it, when the Indian drew him over the bank into the creek, where, however, he succeeded in killing him. Some of the Indians got on to the other side of the creek and commenced firing, and they had to retire. They waded down the creek, taking to the hills, and thence over to the Bald Eagle."

In the State treasurer's account, under date Sept. 30, 1780, is an item, "Cash paid Robert Martin for Jacob Kramer, Peter Grove, William Campbell, and Michael Grove, for two Indian scalps, £1875." Our currency had immensely depreciated at that time. Same account, September 22d, ten head of cattle for the commissioners of purchase are put in at £10,400. Michael Grove died in 1827, while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Lutz, and Jacob Smith in Nippenose valley.

Capt. Thomas Robinson, who commanded a ranging company, was an exceedingly valuable officer upon the frontier. He was commissioned Feb. 10, 1781. His lieutenant was Moses Van Campen. His company had the sharp engagement with the Indians on Bald Eagle Creek hereinafter referred to. He built a block-house on the site of Fort Muncy in April, 1782. In March, 1783, he was placed in charge of the fort at Wyoming, and was of great service in quieting disturbances among the inhabitants there consequent upon conflicting claims in land titles. He served there until after the regular army was discharged, in November, 1783. Capt. Henry McHenry (father of A. H. McHenry, Esq.), Second United States Infantry under Gen. Wayne, in the Indian war of 1794, when a boy fifteen years old,

served under Capt. Robinson at Fort Rice, which now is in Montour County. Capt. Robinson, after the war, settled at Robinson's Island, east side of Pine Creek, one and one-half miles from its mouth. He bought part of the John McEwen warrantee, one mile below where the Walkers murdered the Indians. One morning Mrs. Robinson went out to the creek for water, the body of the big Indian had raised, and lay on the upper side of their canoe.

After the war Capt. Robinson engaged in the land business. The tract of land on which Young Womanstown is situated was surveyed on a warrant in his name Oct. 6, 1786. He was up the North Branch on land business when he took sick, and coming down the river in a boat exposed to the rays of the sun, being greatly neglected by the people with him, his disease was aggravated, and he died at Wyoming in August, 1792. His daughter Mary married John Cook, of Pine Creek township, father of Robert G. Cook, of the firm of Pardee & Cook, of Lock Haven. Mrs. Cook was still living in Lock Haven in 1856; recollected seeing her father's horse brought home after his death.

Lieut. Moses Van Campen, in his narrative, gives an account of the severe engagement which Robinson's company had on Bald Eagle Creek. He says, "About the 10th or 11th of April, 1782, Capt. 1782. Robinson came with Squire Culbertson, James Dougherty, William McGrady, and a Mr. Barkley to the block-house at Wallis', above Muncy, and I was ordered to select twenty or twenty-five men, and with these gentlemen proceed up the West Branch to the Great Island, and thence up Bald Eagle Creek to the place where a Mr. Culbertson had been killed." [This was on the Capt. James Irvine tract, a mile west of the present limits of Lock Haven, on which there was a spring called in the survey of 1769 "Hicks' Spring."] "On the 15th of April we reached the place at night and encamped. On the morning of the 16th we were attacked by eighty-five Indians. It was a hard-fought battle. Squire Culbertson¹ and two others made their escape. I think we had nine killed, and the rest of us were made prisoners. We were stripped of all our clothing except our pantaloons. When they took off my shirt they discovered my commission. Several got hold of it, and one fellow cut the ribbon with his knife, and succeeded in obtaining it. They took us a little distance from the battle-ground, and made the prisoners sit down in a small ring, the Indians forming around us in close order, each with his rifle and tomahawk in his hand. They brought up five of the Indians we had killed, and laid them within the circle. I thought of the party I had killed in 1780, and if I was discovered to be the person my case would be a hard one. Their prophet made a speech. As I was informed after-

¹ Andrew Culbertson, of Matthew Palmer's company, commissioned Jan. 8, 1778.

wards by a British lieutenant, who belonged to the party, he was consulting the Great Spirit what to do with the prisoners, whether to kill us on the spot or spare our lives. He came to the conclusion that there had been blood enough shed, and as to the men they had lost, it was the fate of war, and we must be taken and adopted into the families of those who had been killed. We were then divided among them. Packs were prepared for us, and they returned across the river at Great Island in bark canoes. They then made their way across the fields and came to Pine Creek, above the first forks, which they followed up to the third fork, and took the most northerly branch of it, and thence to the waters of the Genesee River." Van Campen makes no mention of the rest of the prisoners, but after varied experiences he was exchanged in March, 1783. He married Miss Margaret McClure, an aunt of A. H. McHenry, Esq., and moved to Allegheny County, N. Y., where he was for thirty-six years county judge. He died at Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1849, aged ninety-three years.

Return of Inhabitants.—In 1783 the inhabitants commenced returning. Among the first were Richard Manning (who lived on Long Island), 1783. David McKinney (who lived opposite Great Island, on Indian land; member of the Assembly in 1780), John Price, John Hamilton, Britton Caldwell; Thorp and others, who lived on the Indian land. Robert Fleming, however, appears to have been the only one from Bald Eagle that voted at the election held in October, 1783, at Aminah Sutton's. The Muncy election district was composed of Muncy township and Bald Eagle.

Land Titles.—As stated, the northern portion of Clinton County was not purchased from the Indians until 1784. The land-office was opened for 1784. the sale of this purchase July 1, 1785, at thirty pounds per hundred acres. The price was too high for extensive speculations, and such portions only were selected and purchased as were considered worth the thirty pounds, and the balance rejected. In 1792 the Legislature perceived the fact that "the vacant lands were so high as to discourage settlers from purchasing them," and the price was reduced to five pounds per hundred acres. Much of the mountainous region of Clinton and Centre Counties was applied for, but much was still deemed too high at the reduced price, and remained uncalled for. The act of 1792 was short-lived in its offer of the vacant lands indiscriminately to applicants. In 1794 an entire change in the system took place. The supplement, passed Sept. 22, 1794, to the act of April 22, 1794, granted the vacant lands of the commonwealth only to actual resident settlers. This thoroughly arrested speculation, and the state of things continued in regard to the purchase of 1784 until 1817, the vacant lands of the commonwealth being granted only to actual settlers.

The act of March 10, 1817, opened the office at twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents the hundred acres, freed from the conditions of settlement; yet vacant lands were open to the settler, and his rights held sacred. In the long interval from 1794 the spirit of speculation had subsided, tracts were abandoned by distant owners as not worth keeping, and the annually accruing charges overlooked and forgotten by them, and sold by thousands for taxes. On the 13th of March, 1815, the Legislature made every effort to confer good titles on purchasers at tax sales, allowing a period of two years for redemption on tender of taxes and costs, with twenty-five per cent. on the same, and with no inconsiderable aid from the Supreme Court the object has been pretty fully attained.

Thus encouraged, adventurers became numerous in a new mode of land-jobbing. Instead of resorting to the land-office for rights at twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents the hundred acres, they applied to the commissioners of counties or attended sales of the treasurers, where they procured the article in any quantity at less than that sum by the thousand. Vacant mountain land was suffered to remain vacant, even if the fact of its vacancy were generally known, when plenty of the same sort and size, and patented in the bargain, were offering at the court-house doors at greatly inferior prices. The act of 1815 thus nullified the act of 1817 at its birth, and effectually turned the eyes of adventurers from the land-office to the commissioner's office.

The vacant lands of the commonwealth in Centre and what is now Clinton, at the passage of the act of 1817, were thus generally permitted to remain vacant, though it is more than probable that few had knowledge of any considerable body of land thus situated. It was not until coal was ascertained to pervade this region, and until the rage for coal-lands had excited the community, and the great public improvement (the canal) was seen advancing towards the Bald Eagle, that the prying eyes of interest ferreted out the vacancies, and it was considered safe to risk twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents per hundred acres upon it. In 1829 grants from the commonwealth were first made for these vacant lands, and applications have been continued at intervals ever since, until in 1882 very little can be said to exist, unless made for the occasion by the clever invention of our latter-day surveyors exercised in the dislocation of blocks of surveys.

In accordance with a petition presented at the November sessions, 1785, the court annexed the lower end of Bald Eagle township (from opposite Lycoming Creek, and extending up the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna as far as opposite Pine Creek, to include Nippenose valley) "to Lycoming township; and from the mouth of Pine Creek, extending up the Bald Eagle valley as far as the mouth of Beech Creek, up the south side of said branch as far as inhabited, and from Beech

Run a southerly course until it joins Potters township, to Pine Creek township."

Residents in 1785.—An assessment for the whole township of Bald Eagle was made Jan. 4, 1786, by Cleary Campbell, Robert Fleming, and Robert Love, which indicates the residents of that part of Bald Eagle township which is now Clinton County, as follows:

Ashbridge, Jonathan (marked dead).	King, Joseph.
Bennet, James.	Lewis, Bennet.
Bennet, William.	Limber, James.
Bower, Danforth.	Love, Robert.
Campbell, Cleary.	McGrady, William.
Campbell, William, Jr. (from Shipensburg).	McMichael, John.
Carson, John.	Mahon, William.
Clark, Frank.	Milligan, John.
Clark, William.	Murdoch, William.
Crawford, Robert.	Richey, Robert.
Davis, William.	Richards, Casper.
Donnel, John.	Richards, Frederick.
Fleming, John, Jr.	Skidman, Joseph.
Fleming, Robert.	Smith, Abraham.
Glormcley, Joseph.	Stewart, Charles.
Gillmore, John.	Thompson, Howel.
Hamilton, Hugh.	Westbrooke, Joseph (assessed with a negro).
Horn, Samuel.	Westbrooke, Richard.
Horn, William.	Whitman, Jacob.
Johnston, William.	Wilson, Thomas.
King, Robert (tenant of John Fleming, deceased).	Wilson, William.

Single Men.

Bennet, John.	Horn, Andrew.
Bower, Danforth.	Limber, Richard.
Campbell, William.	McGinley, Hugh.
Carson, James.	Mahon, Alexander.
Clark, Thomas.	Murray, William.
Clark, William.	Raleigh, David.
Cleodennin, John.	Richards, Frederick.
Fleming, John.	Richards, Matthias.
Gillmore, Richard.	

CHAPTER XCV.

OFFICERS OF BALD EAGLE IN 1785—JAMES HARRIS' JOURNAL—ASSESSMENT OF PINE CREEK IN 1786—BALD EAGLE IN 1787—RESIDENTS OF NIPPENOSE IN 1787—LOWER BALD EAGLE IN 1788-92.

In 1785 the officers of Bald Eagle township were: Constable, Robert Love; Supervisors, Cleary Campbell and Joseph King; Overseers, John Carson and Frederick Richards; Fence-viewers, Robert Ritchie and William McGrady.

From James Harris' journal. "June 8, 1786, left the Juniata with John Stewart, James Cowan, and Ebenezer Larimer. Friday, arrive at Gen. 1786. Potter's [then just below White Deer Mills, in Union County]. Left Monday with canoe and provisions; arrived above Muncy, Tuesday. Wednesday evening, arrive at Clary Campbell's, above the Great Island. John Wilson comes to us. Friday, leave Campbell's, and lodge about two miles

above Baker's. Saturday, pass Young Woman's Creek about twelve o'clock, Kettle Creek, on Sunday morning. Kill a deer on the creek, salt it, and push up to Sinnemahoning. We meet Gen. Potter with his party on their return. We encamp up the creek about one-half mile. The land on each side of the river from Great Island up to Sinnemahoning is very mountainous, some small tracts of bottom land; no settlers above Baker's. Gen. Potter's tract is about fifteen miles from the mouth of Sinnemahoning. July 4th, we embark, leaving at the stone house a barrel with flour; the stone house is about two hundred yards above the Potter Forks of Sinnemahoning. On the east side of the North Branch an axe is hid in a hollow birch about three perches north of stone house. We come down to the mouth of Sinnemahoning and encamp. A hunter is here encamped on the point, who lives on Larry's Creek; has been out, he says, three months. 5th, leave mouth of Sinnemahoning and go down to Young Womanstown. We meet two hunters going up,—William Doyle and William Idings. 6th, go down to Baker's, where we meet Esq. Fleming. 7th, we go down the river below the Great Island to Maj. Chatham's. 8th, go down below Wallis' to Mr. Hall's (Muncy farms). 9th, to Gen. Potter's. 12th, arrive at home."

In 1785, Bald Eagle township was recognized as extending from the mouth of Lycoming Creek (Newberry) to the Moshannon, circling around the end of Nittany Mountain to the bounds of Bedford County, over seventy miles, and at November sessions of that year the lower end, from opposite Lycoming Creek's mouth to opposite Pine Creek, including Nippenose valley, was annexed to Lycoming township, and the part as far up as the mouth of Beech Creek was annexed to Pine Creek township. This arrangement, however, was superseded at May sessions, 1786, by the erection of that part of Bald Eagle between the mouth of Bald Eagle and the line of Washington township (erected in August, 1785) into a township to be called Nippenose; and that portion south of the river, from the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek up to Beech Creek and south to Potter township (otherwise Nittany Mountain) into a township to retain the name of Bald Eagle; the remaining portion (now altogether within the bounds of Centre County) into a township called "Upper Bald Eagle."

From an assessment of Pine Creek township dated April 28, 1786, we cull the following 1786. names of residents:

Baker, John.	Gallagher, Thomas.
Barnett, Joseph.	Grove, Peter.
Brooks, Thomas.	Hannah, David.
Band, William.	Hamilton, John.
Chatham, John (distillery).	Jackson, John.
Depugh, David.	Irvine, James.
Dewitt, Daniel.	Kiehlager, Andrew.
Dewitt, Joseph.	McCormick, John.
Dunn, James.	McDowell, Matthew.
Dunn, William.	McFaddin, Angus.
Fleming, John.	McFaddin, Widow.

McKinney, John.
McKnight, Jonathan.
McKnight, Samuel.
McMasters, Edward.
McMichael, John.
Mills, John.
Morrison, William.
Parsons, Barnabas.
Pollock, James.

Price, John.
Reed, William, Sr.
Reed, William, Jr.
Rodgers, James.
Stills, Jacob.
White, Hugh.
Walker, Benjamin.
Williams, Andrew.

Barefield, John, Sr.
Barefield, John, Jr.
Barefield, George.
Barnet, Andrew.
Boreland, Ludwig.
Beatty, Robert.
Bruce, Archibald.
Custard, Richard.
Dougherty, John.

Dunn, Patrick.
Dunn, William, Jr.
Evans, Nathan.
Herrington, James.
Gamble, James.
Long, James.
Relige, David.
Walker, Adam.
Welsh, Gerard.

James Dunn, William Morrison, and James Barnett, assessors.

In 1786 the officers of Bald Eagle were: Constable, Joseph King; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Wilson and Cleary Campbell; Fence-viewers, Joseph Carson and John Fleming.

The Lower Bald Eagle assessment has the following names of residents :

Black, John.	Linder, James.
Bowen, Danford.	Loughrey, William.
Burke, John.	McCloskey, James.
Burney, James.	McKee, David.
Barr, Philip.	Mahon, William.
Campbell, Cleary.	Mason, Martha.
Campbell, William.	Marsden, John.
Curry, James.	Murdoch, Alexander.
Davis, William.	Phips, Samuel.
Donnell, John.	Reed, William.
Fleming, John.	Richards, Casper.
Fleming, Robert.	Richards, Frederick (grist- and saw-mill).
Hayes, Robert.	Richards, Matthias.
Hayes, William.	Richey, Robert.
Hayes, James (lieut.).	Richey, Joseph.
Hemphill, James.	Rickey, John.
Joice, Charles.	Saltzman, Anthony.
King, Joseph.	Williams, Andrew.
Knapp, Ebenezer.	

Single Men.

Black, John.	Limber, Richard.
Campbell, William.	Murray, William.
Fleming, John.	Richards, Frederick.
Hemphill, James.	

Robert Ritchey, assessor; Cleary Campbell and John Donnel, assistants.

In 1787, Nippenose had the following residents :

Antes, Henry (grist-mill).	Holden, Jacob.
Bennett, William (grist-mill).	Holman, Eli.
Bennett, James.	Holmes, John.
Bennett, John.	Huff, Benjamin.
Bennett, William.	Love, John.
Buchanan, William.	Love, Robert.
Carson, John.	McDowell, William.
Clark, John.	McKnight, John.
Clark, Francis.	Milligan, John.
Clendenin, John.	Pence, Peter.
Crane, George.	Quiggle, Michael.
Crawford, Robert.	Stewart, Charles.
Dickson, Catherine.	Simonton, Thomas.
Evans, John.	Whitman, Jacob.
Gilmore, John.	Winland, Dolly.

Young Men.

Carson, James.	Clark, William.
Clark, Francis.	Love, John.

Charles Stewart, Robert Love, and Robert Crawford, assessors.

In Pine Creek township there were, in 1787, of settlers :

Single Men.

Egan, Patrick.	Morris, John.
Rough, Lindsay.	

Lower Bald Eagle, 1788 :

1788.

Bald, John.	King, Robert (above the head of Great Island, on Parr's).
Barefield, John (three miles below Young Womanstown).	Lusk, David.
Black, Robert (adjoining Joseph Fleming).	McCloskey, Felix.
Carpenter, Samuel.	McCormick, John.
Wall, Hugh.	McDonell, James.
Jackson, John.	McKibben, Joseph.
	Murray, James.
	Reed, John.

Single Men.

Barefield, George.	Robinson, John.
Boyd, James.	Rickey, Cornelius.
Bruce, Archibald.	Smith, Christopher.
Limber, John.	Thomas, William.

Pine Creek, 1788 :

Adair, John.	Lytle, Peter.
Barnett, Joseph (saw-mill).	Scott, John.
Cluham, John (grist-mill).	Isherwood, Francis (nine miles above the Great Island).
Cole, Christopher.	James Morris (at Shintown, four miles above Young Womanstown).
Fulton, Henry.	John McCormick (at Blue Rock, opposite Great Island).
Grove, Widow.	
Holmes, William.	
Miller, Daniel.	
Quinn, Samuel.	

Single Men.

Barnett, Joseph.	Hannah, John.
Campbell, Hugh.	Jameson, John.
Eyers, Thomas.	McDaniel, James.

Hugh White, D. Hannah, and Samuel Quinn, assessors.

In Lower Bald Eagle the following appear as additional residents in 1789 :

Brown, Moses.	Lucas, Charles.
Duffield, William.	McCormick, Bernard.
Evans, Nathan.	Motz, Jacob.
Fenson, John.	Richards, Jasper (two stills and tan-yard).
Fenson, William.	Rodgers, James.
Hayes, Dickey.	Sterling, John, Sr.
Leech, Matthew.	Sterling, John, Jr.
Lowery, William.	Thompson, William.
Loudenslager, George.	
Louge, Hugh.	

Single Men.

Graham, Francis.	Miller, Peter.
Fenson, John.	

In Pine Creek in 1789 :

Askin, James.	Gibbs, Samuel, Sr. and Jr.
Bowman, James.	Graham, John.
Conway, John.	Ross, Jacob.
Chaltan, Col. John (assessed with a distillery in addition to mills this year).	Stevenson, George.
	Tyler, William.
	Williams, William.

Single Men.

Boyd, Robert. Patterson, James.
Gailey, James. Porter, James.
Hamilton, Rice.

James Crawford, assistant assessor.

In 1790 the following were the officers of Bald Eagle: Constable, John McCormick; Supervisors, David Lusk, John Donnell; Overseers, John Sterling, Jr., and Frederick Richards; Fence-viewers, John McKibben and John Fleming.

1791. Additional resident taxables in Lower Bald Eagle in 1791:

Brown, James.	McCrosky, William.
Brownlee, John.	McGill, Arthur.
Burchfield, James.	McKibben, David.
Donald, John.	Martin, Thomas.
Hannah, David.	Potter, Andrew.
Humes, Archibald.	Starr, John.
Hunt, Richard.	Witbieger, Barnard.
McCrosky, James.	

Single Men.

Boal, Thomas.	Hunt, Benjamin.
Bouster, Alexander.	Hunt, Jesse.
Conlter, Thomas.	McGill, Patrick.
Donnel, Henry.	Saltzman, George.
Evans, Abner.	Sterling, James.

Pine Creek, 1791:

Andrews, Hugh (store).	Mason, William.
Bowman, James.	McClintock, Bryan.
Cutz, Thomas (distillery).	Macclin, James (store).
Cookin, John.	Bohravavagh, Simon.
Dillon, Arthur.	Shoup, Henry.
Frederick, Henry.	Shoffer, Frederick.
Gamble, John.	Sutton, Christian.
Gamble, Mary.	Zimmerman, Christopher.
Lowrey, James.	Wright, Aaron.
Myers, Martin.	

1792. Additional resident taxables of Lower Bald Eagle, 1792:

Andrews, Robert, Sr.	Lindsay, Mungo.
Butler, William.	Mahon, William (saw-mill).
Ellis, Henry.	Snowden, Theodorus.
Friedly, Daniel.	

Single Men.

McClosky, David.	McClosky, Joseph.
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CHAPTER XCVI.

RESIDENTS OF BALD EAGLE IN 1793 (NOW CLINTON COUNTY)—BALD EAGLE SINGLE MEN IN 1793—ASSESSMENT OF PINE CREEK TOWNSHIP IN 1799.

1793. A COMPLETE list of the resident tax-payers of Bald Eagle township (now, 1882, in Clinton County):

Armstrong, John.	Bodle, Robert.
Balt, John.	Brown, Moses.
Baughner, Henry.	Brownlee, John.
Benfield, John.	Britton, William.
Black, John.	Burchfield, James.
Black, Peter.	Barney, James.

Campbell, William.	McClosky, Joseph, Jr.
Carpenter, Samuel.	McClosky, Felix.
Clements, John.	McConnel, John.
Coulter, Thomas.	McDowell, James
Craig, James.	McDowell, Robert.
Cruik, Matthew.	McFaddin, John.
Coulter, Thomas.	McFaddin, William.
Davis, William.	McGill, Arthur.
Donnell, John.	McKee, David.
Duffield, William.	McKitben, Joseph.
Dunn, William, Sr.	McKitben, William.
Dunn, William, Jr.	Mahon, William.
Dunn, Joshua.	Mentor, Thomas.
Duffield, William.	Miller, William.
Evans, Abner.	Mocker, William.
Evans, Nathan.	Moore, William.
Fearon, Joseph.	Motz, Jacob.
Goniley, David.	Murdoch, Alexander.
Fleming, John.	Murray, James.
Fleming, Robert.	Murray, William.
Greer, John.	Phips, Samuel.
Hannah, David.	Potter, Andrew.
Hale, Hugh.	Quay, Archibald.
Hayes, James.	Reed, John.
Hayes, Robert.	Reed, William.
Hayes, William.	Reed, Casper.
Hemphill, James.	Rickey, John.
Herrington, James.	Rickey, Joseph.
Hicks, John.	Ritchey, Thomas.
Humes, Archibald.	Richard, Frederick (two mills).
Hunt, Joseph.	Roland, William.
Jackson, John.	Snowden, Theodorus.
Johnston, Archibald.	Starr, John.
King, Robert.	Sterling, John, Sr.
Leach, Matthew.	Sterling, John, Jr.
Limber, Thomas.	Stoner, Henry.
Limber, Richard.	Sutton, Lewis.
Lindsay, Mungo.	Taylor, John.
Lovel, P.	Thompson, William.
Louge, Hugh.	Vance, George.
Longe, Thomas.	Vincent, Peter.
Longhery, James.	Wittinger, Bernard.
Lusk, David.	Whitman, Jacob.
McClosky, James.	Williams, Amos.
McClosky, Joseph, Sr.	Yenst, John.

Bald Eagle single men in 1793:

Andrews, Robert.	Hunt, Benjamin.
Campbell, William.	Limber, John.
Carr, George.	Limber, Thomas.
Carr, Griffith.	Quay, John.
Doctor, Leonard.	Richards, Frederick.
Donnel, Henry.	Rickey, Thomas.
Evans, Abner.	Sterling, James.
Fearon, John.	Warren, Thomas.
Fleming, David.	Williams, Wallace.
Wall, Hugh.	Winters, Elias.
Herrington, Daniel.	Wittinger, Thomas.

Pine Creek additional residents in 1793:

Barr, John.	Irvin, Christopher.
Boysel, Daniel.	Lowrey, James.
Bridgens, Robert.	Lytle, Edward.
Buckley, John.	McCrea, Thomas.
Clark, William.	Shover, Frederick.
Cole, John.	Shirk, Joseph.
Cryder, William.	Tomb, Jacob (late come to the settlement).
Dale, Joshua.	Updegraff, Maria.
Fontz, John.	Wilcox, Jos.
Fetzer, John.	Wilson, Robert.
Holden, Jacob.	

Additional resident tax-payers in Bald Eagle township: **1795.**

Davis, Branson.
DeLong, John.
Donaldson, James.
Frue, Joel.
Lucas, Joseph.

Stephens, Luke.
Stewart, Archibald.
Stewart, Thomas.
Wilson, Samuel.

Single Freeman.

Caddwell, Mark.

ASSESSMENT OF PINE CREEK TOWNSHIP FOR 1799.

Andrews, Hugh, house and lot.
Apley, Andrew, three hundred acres; saw-mill.
Baird, William, fifty acres.
Baird, Zedulon, forty acres.
Baker, John, one hundred and thirty-one acres.
Buckley, Johnston, two hundred acres.
Black, William.
Baird, Benjamin, fifty acres.
Beam, Lewis, skin-dresser.
Bowman, James.
Burns, Thomas.
Barrett, James.
Derryhill, William, distiller.
Barrett, Joseph, two hundred and twenty-five acres.
Cook, William, three hundred acres.
Conaway, John, one hundred acres.
Chatham, William.
Chatham, John, three hundred acres; grist- and saw-mill.
Crawford, Robert, sixty acres; tannery; tanner.
Crawford, James, one hundred acres.
Carsen, John, one hundred and fifty acres.
Custard, William, thirty-three acres; blacksmith.
Custard, Abraham.
Dunn, William J., forty acres.
Dale, Samuel, Esq., one hundred and forty acres.
Dunn, William, four hundred and sixty acres; still-house (one slave).
Dunn, John, fifty acres; tavern-keeper.
Dunn, James.
De France, Charles, two hundred and eighty acres; still-house and saw-mill.
Duncan, Stephen, three hundred acres; store-keeper.
Frazier, Hugh.
Ferry, Francis, five acres; store-keeper.
Fulton, Henry, three hundred acres.
Ferron, Joseph, one hundred acres.
Gardner, Cornelius.
Grove, Peter.
Gamble, John, two hundred acres.
Gamble, Mary, two hundred and fifty acres.
Gallagher, William, four hundred and thirty-five acres.
Gallagher, Thomas, one hundred and sixty acres.
Hanna, David, two hundred and eighty acres.
Hanna, John.
Hill, Frederick, shoemaker.
Hamilton, Sampson, forty acres; carpenter.
Hamilton, Robert, ninety acres.
Hamilton, John, seventy-five acres.
Iticks, Edward, cooper.
Irwin, James, two hundred and eighty acres.
Ishurwood, Francis, one hundred acres.
Jackson, William, seventy-five acres.
Jackson, John, seventy-five acres.
Johnston, Alexander.
Kerr, Andrew, two hundred and forty acres.
Knox, John.
Knight, Jonathan, one hundred and fifty acres.
Len, Zachens, three hundred acres; weaver.
Montgomery, William, three hundred acres.
McNail, John, weaver.
McKinney, John, one hundred and fifty acres; tavern-keeper.
McCormick, John, two hundred and twenty acres.
Myers, Jacob, Jr., shoemaker.
Mann, William, weaver.
Myers, Jacob, Sr., three hundred acres; shoemaker.
Mason, James.
McAdams, James.
Masters, Edward, sixty-five acres.

McFadden, Samuel.
Myers, Philip.
Morrison, William, seventy-five acres.
Montgomery, William, one hundred and fifty acres.
Myers, Martin.
Morrison, James, one hundred acres.
McGinley, John, one hundred and fifty acres.
Oliver, Stephen.
Proctor, Francis, two hundred and fifty acres.
Fisel, Mary.
Price, John, fifty acres.
Porter, William, fifty acres.
Porter, Moses.
Reed, James, one hundred acres.
Reed, William, two hundred acres.
Ross, Jacob.
Richards, Jane, three hundred acres.
Saltsman, George, sixty-five acres.
Smith, James, three hundred and fifteen acres (one slave).
Shaffer, Frederick, tailor.
Sturgis, Amos, forty acres.
Shaw, Robert.
Simmons, Samuel, one hundred and seventy acres; hatter.
Strain, Robert, saddler.
Shade, Sebastian, seven acres.
Tomb, Jacob, Jr., four hundred acres; saw-mill.
Welch, Jerrard.
Walker, Adam.
Woodard, William, three hundred acres.
Wilson, Robert, one hundred and twenty-four acres.
White, Hugh, one hundred and fifty acres; merchant-mill.
Walker, Jonathan, twenty acres.
Walker & Hamlin, four hundred acres; saw-mill.

Robert Hamilton was the assessor for the year 1799.

POPULATION IN 1800.

	White.	Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Pine Creek	182	24	5	211
Nyepouse	367	39	6	412
Bald Eagle	663	34	1	698

CHAPTER XCVII.

GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

IN the territory now before us nearly all the formations occur on a very extended scale. Indeed, this region, and its extension southward through Blair and Huntingdon Counties, presents with all the three lower paleozoic series—the auroral, matinal, and Levant—in greater thickness and diversity of composition, and in more satisfactory exposures, than any other quarter of Pennsylvania.

The Auroral and Matinal Rocks undergo no material changes within the limits of the counties we are considering, nor, indeed, is there any very essential in their composition or dimensions when they are compared with the same formations exposed to the Great Kittatinny valley. Consisting for the most part of oceanic precipitates, we ought not to look for any very marked differences within a space which, after all, constitutes so small a part of the vast area over which those deposits are spread. As might be anticipated, the coarser rocks of mechanical origin—the matinal slates—exhibit the greatest amount of

apparent change as we trace them towards the north-west, as this district is the only portion of Pennsylvania where all the strata of the auroral and matinal series are clearly presented for study, undisguised by that excessive amount of folding and cross-cleavage which so obscure their order of superposition, and their fossils, in the Kittatinny valley.

As our space is limited, we shall not enter into a general description of the several formations as they occur here, but endeavor to give somewhat of an intelligent outline of the geological formation of a portion at least of the two counties.

The Auroral Magnesian Limestone is the lowest exposed formation in this region; occupies by far the greater part of the surface of all the principal valleys, extending from the anticlinal axis in Kishacoquillas, Nittany, and the other valleys to within a few hundred yards of the base of the encircling ridges. It is a formation of amazing thickness, though the whole mass has not been measured.

The underlying primal rocks not appearing along any of the anticlinal belts, we remain uncertain as to how much of the magnesian limestone lies beneath the lowest outcrop upon each axis. Judging from the external signs of the presence of extensive subterranean caves in these situations, the unexposed thickness of the rock is probably many hundred feet. The line along which the formation has been most fully brought to the day is the great anticlinal belt of Nittany valley and Morrison's Cove.

In Nittany valley the auroral magnesian limestone consists, as usual, of an alternation of thick bodies of two principal varieties of magnesian limestone. One of these is a rock of a rather dark, dull-gray aspect, and a crystalline or granular internal structure. Its weathered surface is peculiarly harsh and sandy to the touch, not so much from the presence of silicious sand as from the disintegration of the minute crystals which compose it. This variety is decidedly ferruginous iron, in the condition probably of a carbonate, existing in it very usually, and manifesting itself in the ochreous soil which very generally overlies the rock. To this portion of the limestone is traced much of the iron ore of these great calcareous valleys.

The other portion of the formation is a remarkably smooth and finer-grained rock of a very pale blue, or rather of the tint called French gray. It is very uniform in its texture, and consists apparently of excessively comminuted particles that have cohered into rock from the condition of an impalpably fine pulp. It is highly magnesian, the weathered surfaces being coated with a white crust composed of carbonate of magnesia and lime. Some of the beds contain numerous small white knots of crystallized dolomite, another proof of the abundance of the carbonate of magnesia in its composition.

Besides these two varieties, there alternate with them in the upper part of the formation some thin-

ner masses of a non-magnesian limestone of a clear and rather dull-blue color. Of the two chief rocks described, the darker and more crystalline sort constitutes much the largest portion of the whole formation, predominating greatly in the middle and lower strata.

The total thickness of the formation visible in the Nittany valley, in the vicinity of Bellefonte, considerably exceeds five thousand feet.

A careful examination discloses the following subdivisions in ascending order:

FIRST.—NON-FOSSILIFEROUS PORTION.		Feet.
(a) Gray crystalline magnesian limestone, which, though exposing a thickness of six hundred feet, is evidently thicker, the still lower strata nearer the axis being badly exposed for measurement; no fossils. About.....		600
(b) Light-blue magnesian limestone; no fossils.....		700
(c) Gray crystalline magnesian limestone; no fossils.....		1500
(d) Light-blue limestone; fossils (very rare).....		300
(e) Alternation of light-blue, fine grained, and dark gray crystalline; rock-corallines.....		1000
(f) Light-blue massive magnesian limestone; no fossils.....		500
(g) Alternation of argillaceous blue limestone and gray coralline magnesian variety.....		200
Thickness.....		4800

SECOND.—FOSSILIFEROUS DIVISION (Black River group of New York).

(h) Blue, massive, and thin-bedded limestone; some layers speckled with spar and filled with holes caused by the removal of a coral; has many of the fossils of the formation.....	400
(i) Light blue, fine-grained rock, identical in texture with the "blue-eye" limestone of the Mohawk, Cytheria, and other fossils.....	150
(j) Massive fine-grained blue rock; weathers in holes from an obscure coral.....	20
(k) Thin-bedded encinal and coralline rock.....	30
Thickness.....	600
Total.....	5400

Organic remains in this prodigiously expanded portion of the auroral series are extremely rare, and better-defined forms are all restricted to the upper half of the mass. The most distinctive form is a coralline of obscure structure, which abounds in some of the finer-grained strata, imparting to the more weather-eaten surfaces a pitted structure resembling worm-holes. Two or three univalve shells have likewise been met with, many hundred feet below the highest beds of the formation. These, which are chiefly specimens of *Pleurolomaria*, being abundant in the next superior subdivision of the formation, serve sufficiently to tie together the upper and lower members of the mass. At the same time, the abrupt appearance of a great variety of genera for the first time, as we ascend above the horizon of the non-fossiliferous division, and the striking and permanent change of lithological and chemical characters in the rocks, are ample reasons for subdividing this enormous mass of strata. The transition from the almost non-fossiliferous portion of the magnesian limestone to the overlying fossiliferous rock is well seen in the bank of the Bald Eagle Canal, about half a mile from the town of Bellefonte, and also in Kishacoquillas valley, near the head of the dam at Brown's Mills.

Matinal Limestone (Trenton limestone of New York).—This mass, while it demands insulation from the other, or auroral limestone, in consideration of its organic remains, is yet not very clearly separable

in these counties. It is not practicable to discover a sharp line of division between the two groups, either by the fossils which respectively characterize them or by their lithological features, and to attempt arbitrarily to fix their limits would therefore be worse than idle. This rock, which is certainly the typical deposit of the formation, alternates throughout with light blue and gray thin-bedded, very fossiliferous layers, and in the middle and higher portions contains some thin seams of dark blue shale. The entire formation measures in Kishacoquillas valley about five hundred and fifty feet, and in Nittany and Nippenose valleys from three hundred to four hundred feet. In some places the passage from limestone to the overlying matinal black slate is very abrupt, but in Penn's and Nittany valleys it is less so, and in Nippenose it is, indeed, rather gradual.

Matinal Shales (Hudson River slate).—Throughout this entire region this uppermost of the matinal formations maintains its prevailing Northern type, consisting of blue and greenish-gray shale, alternating with gray, calcareous, and argillaceous sandstone in their beds, in which are characteristic fossils. The sandstone layers grow progressively more abundant as we ascend in the formation. It is worthy of remark that high in the mass we find, among many fossils restricted to this formation, quite a number of species which are common in the matinal limestone, and which elsewhere are even characteristic of that rock. These species, therefore, after having vanished for a time from this part of the bed of the ancient ocean, which was in possession of the races contemporaneous with the black slate deposits, reappeared, and rapidly multiplied as soon as the period of that sediment was over.

Levant Gray Sandstone.—This formation in the Bald Eagle Mountain, near Bellefonte, includes two somewhat different rocks. The lower of these is the characteristic hard gray sandstone with yellow specks. This has a thickness of about one hundred and seventy feet, and from its superior hardness, compared with the adjoining strata, is the rock which forms the edge of the bench or terrace in the Bald Eagle and other similar ridges enclosing the limestone valleys. The upper member is a rather more argillaceous rock, being a greenish and gray, slightly micaceous sandstone, marked like the other with ochreous yellow specks. Between some of the beds are thin layers of fissile yellow slate. This part of the formation is about three hundred and eighty feet thick. The total thickness of the Levant gray sandstone along this line is thus about five hundred and fifty feet. It would seem, therefore, to augment in thickness as it crosses the region towards the northwest. It contains no fossils except the marine plants commonly called fugoids, and but very few of those.

Levant Red Sandstone.—In the Bald Eagle Mountain, its most northwestern outcrop, the Levant

red sandstone consists exclusively of thin-bedded gray and red argillaceous sandstone, alternating with about one-fourth of its amount of red, gray, and greenish shale. It imbeds few or no pebbles, and is not associated with any conglomeritic strata, such as underlie it in the ridges farther to the southeast. It is to be considered, therefore, as the extension of the upper member only of the formation. A vertically-placed stem-like fossil, resembling an irregular *scolithus*, is the only organic form discoverable in this rock. The total thickness of the formation in the Bald Eagle Mountain, at Bellefonte, is five hundred feet. Thus we see that its dimensions grow less in crossing the district northwest, chiefly by the thinning out of its lower conglomerate division, and as the resistance which that massive rock opposed to the water is one principal cause of the prominence of the terraces in Kishacoquillas valley, so its absence farther northwest is manifestly connected with the inferior distinctness of this feature in the Nittany and Bald Eagle ridges.

Levant White Sandstone.—In the region before us this well-characterized rock experiences, perhaps, less variation in its composition and thickness than any other of the formations. With the exception of its terminating layers, it consists of massive beds of hard white and greenish silicious sandstone. It is firm-grained and more compact and homogeneous rock than the Levant gray sandstone, and contains few or no pebbles, such as impart to some portions of it the structure of a silicious conglomerate. The uppermost beds very generally constitute a well-defined subordinate group of alternating sandstones and argillaceous slates, the sandstones being hard, thin-bedded, and mottled red and gray, and often covered with a network of the impressions of obscure marine plants, especially the *Arthrophyeus Hastani*, the slates being soft and greenish, and destitute of organic remains. The main body of formation is a massive, fine-grained, hard, white and gray sandstone, sometimes yellowish, and thinly specked with ferruginous spots. The usual thickness of the whole formation is between four hundred and five hundred feet, the upper complex division measuring only thirty or forty feet. The great hardness of the mass has placed it in the crests of all the monoclinical mountains of this district, and preserved it in the synclinal plateaus, where it forms very lofty summits, surrounded by terraces of the Levant red sandstone.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

REGION OF THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

SEVERAL parallel ridges of the outcropping Levant white and gray sandstone formation, forming together an elevated table-land of complicated topographical structure, separate the limestone valley of

the Kishacoquillas on the southeast from the limestone valley of Pine Creek on the northwest. It is the shallowed portion of that great geological basin which deepens eastward through Buffalo valley, and finally, far to the east, receives the Wyoming coal-basin. Westward it deepens still more rapidly through Stone valley, until it holds the coal-measures of the Broad Top Basin. Where the Lewistown and Bellefonte turnpike crosses these ridges they number seven. The relations they bear to each other and to the two chief anticlinal flexures that longitudinally traverse the general basin here will be apparent when the geological map is consulted.

Four of the depressions or valleys between these ridges will be seen to contain rocks of the Levant red sandstone formation. A broad and gentle anticlinal flexure brings up material slates between the fifth and sixth ridges, while the Surgent slate and shale groups lie synclinally between the second and third. Here, then, close by the south margin of this district, runs the deepest line or true synclinal axis of the whole geological basin considered as one, the rocks on the south side of this central line—that is, those composing the mountain overlooking Christman's valley and the one next north of it—being not only steeply inclined, but overthrown. This same feature will hereafter be found prominent in the basin when examined in the valley. In traversing the mountains near the line of our section, the turnpike winds round the end of the third mountain, keeping upon the red sandstone formation.

Traced east from the turnpike the first mountain is the terrace that encircles and fills the upper portion of Christman's valley. The second and third mountains include a deep, narrow, folded, synclinal valley of higher surgent slates and shales and other soft rocks, which, by the shallowing and unfolding of the synclinal trough, come gently to a head, the two mountains forming but one, which is broad and level on its surface, and still of synclinal structure.

The synclinal of this broad mountain-top deepens again, however, as we continue east, and two mountains, almost imperceptibly diverging east, result as before, the one on the south forming the north side of Christman's valley, and uniting with the prolonged ridge of the Stewart's Knob Mountain, and ending in White Mountain, the other running forward as the north barrier of the upper end of Buffalo valley, and called Paddy's Mountain.

The small anticlinal between the third and fourth mountains may possibly expire in the general high land into which the third mountain flattens out at the head of Po valley, or, more probably, it suddenly increases in size, and becomes the anticlinal of that valley, passing out from its head through the end of Paddy's Mountain. On this latter supposition the anticlinal between the fifth and sixth mountains gradually declines, and disappears by the side of the other, and on the north side of the Po valley, long

before reaching the meridian of the end of Big Mountain. The synclinal valley between the sixth and seventh mountains continues for fourteen miles with great regularity, deepening to the east, and then receives upon its included formation of Levant red sandstone the synclinal mass of white Levant sandstone that forms the Big Mountain. This, traced east, is parted into two mountains by one of the surgent slate and shale valleys that run up from Buffalo valley, the southern mountain helping to form Paddy's Mountain, while the northern—through which are the Seven-Mile Narrows—goes to form Brush Mountain; this omits the anticlinal of Penn's valley, and returns to form the adjacent mountain.

The rocks of the first and second mountains are overthrown, and dip south at the turnpike line of section. When traced west they are seen to be broken by a transverse north-and-south-running fault, on the east side of which the strata dip fifty degrees to the southeast, being folded under backwards by pressing against the more upright edges of their equivalents composing the west wall of the fault. Beyond the fault the two mountains unite with Baird's Knob terrace and Stone Mountain in a bold anticlinal, projected into Stone valley, and called Broad Mountain. The third and fourth mountains unite west in a similar anticlinal knob and spur, projected into the extreme head of Stone Mountain. They are unaffected by the fault. The fifth and sixth mountains also unite, and thus head in the anticlinal valley of matinal slates seen in the turnpike section. Outside of their union the north arm of the fourth mountain, which, being synclinal, separates west into two, unites with the south arm of a similar synclinal mountain, which, originating between the sixth and seventh mountains a few miles west of the turnpike, separates west in like manner into two. The north one of these becomes Bear Meadows, and afterwards Tussey's Mountain, and the south unites, as was just said, with the northern end of the fourth mountain in a third spur projected into Stone valley.

Seven Mountains.—The Seven Mountains and Tussey's Mountain, as their continuation towards the southwest, form the south barrier of the great anticlinal auroral and matinal region, of which the Bald Eagle Mountain is the north barrier, and which, subdividing east into George's, Penn's Creek, Brush, and Nittany valleys, is headed up in that direction, and walled in from the great plain of the Susquehanna River by the complicated foldings of the Levant sandstones known as the Buffalo Mountains. These may be considered as the northeast prolongation of the Seven Mountains, which they serve to connect with the Bald Eagle range.

CHAPTER XCIX.

NITTANY AND BALD EAGLE MOUNTAINS.

A GLANCE at the map, better than any description, will show the exact concordance between the structure of the mountains here and those which project into Kishacoquillas valley.

The same resemblance to the keel of an upturned boat marks the long ridges of white sandstone upon the Short, Brush, and Nittany Mountain terraces, and constitute an analogy between these and Big Mountain.

Short Mountain is a synclinal triple ridge that rises from the floor of Penn's valley, five miles east of Aaronsburg. It has the long anticlinal vale of Penn's Creek Narrows on the south between it and the Seven Mountains, and the narrow Penn's valley head on the north between it and Brush Mountain; its north terrace, and the parting of its central ridge or keel eastwardly, notched deeply by denudation, as seen from Brush Mountain summit.

Brush Mountain is similar to Short Mountain in structure and appearance, being a long, straight, synclinal ridge of Levant white sandstone, supported by mafial slates. It separates Penn's valley from Brush valley. While the end of the uppermost ridge or keel is opposite Aaronsburg, the terrace runs on, broken only by Elk Creek, at Millheim, in a double line of high and rugged hills as far southwest as opposite the east end of Egg Hill, and between the two lies a high and narrow vale of Levant red sandstone rocks. Two miles from its southwest end the Terrace Mountain is traversed by a cross ravine, at which its division into two mountains seems to commence. East of Elk Creek Narrows the central mountain is not affected by the gorges that cut the lateral terrace-ridges. The north terrace-ridge attains, six miles from Rebersburg, such an altitude as to hide the central keel behind it. The union of the south terrace-ridge of Brush Mountain with the north terrace-ridge of Short Mountain, at the head of Pine Creek Narrows, forms a high knob. The north ridge of Brush Mountain effects a similar junction with the south terrace of South Nittany Mountain, and closes up Brush Valley Narrows. The central mountain now parts into two, five miles east of Peterman's. The north member, known as the Notch Mountain, sweeps on along one part of the north line of Buffalo valley, and forms with the next complementary ridge to the north the long declining spur by which the expiring anticlinal of Brush valley issues, running on towards New Columbia, on the Susquehanna River.

Plateau of Nittany Mountain.—Between Brush valley and Sugar valley—which differs from Brush valley only in this particular: that it is headed up at both ends by a junction of its anticlinal walls—runs a double range of mountains, composed of the Levant gray sandstone formation, supported on mafial slates,

the high trough between being filled with red sandstone rocks. This double range of mountains, when traced west, becomes, as to its south member or north-dipping outcrop, the terrace of the Nittany Mountain, terminating opposite Boalsburg. Its north member encircles Sugar valley in terrace form. It is of course of synclinal structure, flexed between the continuous anticlinal of Brush valley on the south and the anticlinal, exposing west, of Sugar valley on the north. Had the anticlinal of Sugar valley maintained itself west, like that of Brush valley, and thereby opened Sugar valley out west into Nittany valley, as Brush valley opens west into Penn's valley, this synclinal terrace, or double range of mountains separating Brush and Sugar valleys, would have run on west without material alteration of form, and simply terminated at some point in the great limestone region determined by the amount of resistance its line afforded to the universal denudation, as the Brush Mountain does near Good Spring. But by the anticlinal of Sugar valley exposing west, this synclinal range widens and deepens for a space in this direction, and it thereby retains a remnant of Upper Levant white sandstone rocks in the normal form of a third, central, higher, keel-like ridge,—the true Nittany Mountain. This central synclinal ridge, rising opposite Rebersburg, soon ceases, and while the southern (north-dipping) crest keeps its southwest course, broken by gaps, just behind the terrace of Brush valley, the north member curves round the end of Sugar valley, back of its terrace, runs along its north border northeastward as a north-dipping monoclinal ridge, as far as one-half the length of Sugar valley. Behind its terrace it sharply recurves, and returns along the south side of Nittany valley, back of its terrace, and finally, in union with the west end of the south member, terminates in a synclinal central ridge, or keel, at the Lewistown and Bellefonte turnpike.

Pheasant Valley.—The space inclosed by this inner mountain of Levant white sandstone is, with the exception of a few gaps, a continuous elevated valley of surgent shales and slates, called Pheasant valley. It is drained by streams flowing through its north barrier into Fishing Creek. Big Fishing Creek, which flows through the whole length of Sugar valley, makes a deep traverse of the north synclinal portions of this Pheasant valley, breaching its two outer terraces and its two inner crests.

The simple synclinal double barrier between Brush and Sugar valleys, when traced east, receives, by the insertion of a short anticlinal axis from the east, a complex topographical character. Considered as a terrace, it divides itself into two, upon each one of which rises a central ridge, or keel, of Levant white sandstone. Considered as a double synclinal range of mountains, it becomes two triple synclinal ranges of mountains. The anticlinal which thus parts it forms a small, narrow, and short slate valley, with a line of limestone above its bed.

Like Sugar valley, had its anticlinal been continued west, it would have opened this vale out into Sugar valley. As it is, that result has almost been attained. The anticlinal of this little valley expires so closely at the south edge of Sugar valley that the barrier terrace is almost sundered from the synclinal between Brush and Sugar valleys.

The central keel of both synclinal sets of mountain—one between the Little valley and Sugar valley to the south—terminates in bold knobs on the same meridian, and near the west end or foot of the Little valley.

These two central synclinal crests, or keels, separate; as we have seen Big Mountain, Short Mountain, and Brush Mountain recede, and from their elevated summits descend into the plain of the Susquehanna two additional surgent slate and shale ravines, or branch valleys, widening into Buffalo valley. The south one goes out between the declining spur that contains the Brush valley anticlinal called locally the Buffalo Mountain, and that which has the anticlinal of the Little valley, just described, called locally Nittany Mountain.

Little Valley.—The little anticlinal so often mentioned as lying between the end of Sugar valley and the head of Brush valley discloses near Grove's Licks a body of calcareous matinal slates.

Nittany Mountain.—What remains to be noticed of the mountain region embracing Pheasant and Sugar valley is introduced under this head, because the name of the synclinal keel-shaped central ridge opposite Bellefonte not only extends to the great valley to the northwest but it attaches equally to the quite distinct range along the north side of Brush valley. In fact, all the mountain-land between Brush and Nittany valleys may be called the Nittany Mountain, and shut within it are Pheasant and Sugar valleys.

The synclinal termination of the Levant gray sandstone terrace to the southwest is near Centre Furnace, eight miles south of Bellefonte. Traced east, it soon becomes two ridges, with an elevated red sandstone vale between them. A gap in the south ridge marks the point where the separation begins. At the turnpike road they are about one mile asunder. Here they receive between them the central ridge or keel of Levant gray sandstone rocks, which rises to twice their height, and they form its two opposite terraces.

About four miles east of the turnpike the Central Nittany Mountain divides to enclose Pheasant, or "Little Sugar" valley, and six miles east of this point the south branch makes an angle with the east convex wall of Pheasant valley, and runs on a little farther east until swept away, opposite Rebersburg.

Anticlinal Belt between Nittany and Nippenose Valleys.—The normal inclination of the rocks through Nittany and Nippenose valleys is anticlinal, but this anticlinal line is not geologically horizontal, nor even of one regular gentle curve, for if it were no reason could be suggested for Nippenose not being

continuous with Nittany valley. The axis of flexure must undulate in a vertical plane. On the edge of the plateau which looks down upon Nittany valley at its head the dip is to the east, or along the axis. On the other side of the same plateau the dip of the rocks at the southwest end of Nippenose valley is also along the axis, but in the opposite direction, and stronger,—fifteen degrees to south sixty degrees west.

The oval form of these valleys would have been more perfect but for local deflections of the denuding currents to certain points. The top of the matinal series just reaches the surface on McElhattan Run.

Nittany Valley Anticlinal Axis.—The sinking and flattening down of the great Nittany or Muncy anticlinal towards the east is well shown in the double ridge of the Bald Eagle Mountain, which is remarkably regular, and free from interfering flexures or offsets, while the numerous breaches in its wall reveal the finest sections. In the southwest its strata exhibit a very steep inclination. From Birmingham to Mill Hall the dip of the strata is often vertical, or even overturned. Of course both the main north ridge and its terrace have irregular summit lines; indeed, the latter is exceedingly broken. In Fleming's Gap the anticlinal has so flattened as to allow the dip of the terrace strata to be but thirty degrees and that of the main ridge about forty-five degrees. The latter, therefore, presents an appearance very different from its aspect farther west; its crest is high and very even, and so it continues past Nippenose valley.

Nippenose, or the Oval Limestone Valley.—This valley is about eleven miles in length, north seventy-eight degrees east, and three and a half in breadth. Its floor of auroral limestone extends in its middle region to the foot of the mountain-wall on each side; but towards its ends it occupies less space, because, by a necessary law of denuding action, when a great anticlinal flexure declines in a given direction, though it retains the same amount of wave curvature, yet, being cut down to a higher relative level in the wave, the dips at the surface will be of gentler inclination, and consequently the whole outcrop of the upper strata broader. Thus at Antis' Gap the dip is thirty-five degrees north, but at Love's Gap only twelve degrees north thirty degrees west; at Rattling Run Gap ten degrees south. At Antis' Gap the limestone comes quite up to the mountain, into the very side of which the matinal slates ascend two-thirds its height. But at Shaw's Gap the fossiliferous uppermost layers of the matinal limestone occur two hundred yards east of Mr. Shaw's house, dip five degrees south, and no limestone can be found any nearer the mountain opposite Love's Gap. Limestone has been opened two miles west of Shaw's, and within one mile of the end of the valley. At Rattling Run Gap, Mr. Clark's house is very near the highest beds, which are therefore closer to the mountain at this than at the west end of the valley.

Subterranean caves in the auroral limestone strata

must be numerous and extensive, for all the streams that descend from the mountains around sink beneath the surface at the lower margin of the slate, and reappear together in a deep blue pool of water, surrounded by walls of the limestone, which lies within half a mile of Antis' Gap, through which the whole drainage of the valley escapes into the Susquehanna.

Antis' Gap.—Fossils abound in the matinal black slate in Antis' Gap. The slate is black, weathering a reddish gray, soft, falling into pencil-shaped fragments, and interlaid with occasional bands of slightly calcareous, hard, blue sandstone, which multiply on approaching the upper limit of the matinal limestone formations.

At Bixler's tavern, in the eastern end of the valley, three and a half miles from Antis' Gap, there is a so-called "marble quarry," which affords a hard, solid, dark blue limestone, variegated by thin veins and specks of yellow, and sometimes white spar, and susceptible of a good polish. Its dip is fifteen degrees south twenty degrees east. The same rock might be traced through the valley near its centre line. It appears at Epler's Tavern, a mile west of Bixler's, on its north dip. This variety of limestone is not unusual among the strata of Penn's and Nittany valleys, and something like it occurs in the Scalent limestone group outside of Antis' Gap. A large sink-hole and cavern, into which a stream of water dashes and disappears, may be seen one mile south-southwest of Bixler's.

Sugar Valley, with its rich limestone floor, averages one and a half miles wide, and is seventeen or eighteen miles long. The limestone extends to within three-fourths of a mile of its west end, and as far eastward as six miles beyond Kleckner's.

On the road from Rebersburg into Sugar Valley the Levant gray sandstones at first dip forty-five degrees north twenty-eight degrees west, and there, in the middle of the synclinal, we find the complexly false-bedded strata of the argillaceous (red) sandstone in a nearly horizontal position. The matinal slates, on entering the valley, dip forty-five degrees south thirty degrees east. Pursuing the road across the valley to Washington Gap, the limestone strata incline continually less, and a dip is perceived lengthwise of the anticlinal as the latter declines westward. Before making the saw-mill the dip is five degrees south forty degrees west. At the saw-mill it is fifteen degrees, but passing the axis of the flexure as it runs close along the north side of the valley, the slate and sandstone in the gap are nearly perpendicular, and a little farther on overturned to seventy degrees south.

Corresponding with this position of the anticlinal, the curve of the south terrace assumes an acute angle with the straight line of the north terraced ridge.

About three and a half miles from the west end, upon the main road up the valley, a pale-blue fetid limestone in the creek two miles farther east dips fifteen degrees north. The anticlinal becomes more

regular towards the middle of the valley. In Kleckner's Gap the dip is thirty degrees north.

The margin of the limestone recedes a little farther from the foot of the mountain east of Kleckner's Gap. At the furnaces there is a quarry of massive strata dipping ten degrees north twenty degrees east, making the decline of the anticlinal in that direction.

Numerous streams descend through the high north wall to feed Big Fishing Creek, the head of which is well known under the name of Tea Spring, separated only by a swampy patch from the head of Whitedeer Creek. The Tea Spring is so called from the abundance of *solidago*, or golden-rod, growing near it.

CHAPTER C.

BRUSH VALLEY—PENN'S VALLEY—GEORGE'S VALLEY—NITTANY VALLEY—SECTIONS OPPOSITE MILL HALL GAP, NEAR JACKSONVILLE, AND AT BELLEFONTE GAP.

Brush Valley.—This beautiful and fertile valley has a very level limestone floor extending to the foot of the mountain, with the slate rising half-way up the side thereof. The limestone ascends the valley lengthwise to a point eight miles above the town of Rebersburg, although impure calcareous beds appear one-half a mile farther east. The plain at the mouth of the valley, opposite the end of Brush Mountain, is about one mile wide, but the cultivated land rises high upon the slaty slope of the mountain. At Madisonburg the plain is one and a half miles wide, and at Rebersburg nearly two miles wide. Its wall or the north terrace-ridge of Brush Mountain ranges about north seventy degrees east, and is much broken by gaps, through which the mountain brooks descend until they sink under ground at the margin of the limestone. Attempts to supply Rebersburg by wells have revealed the fact that the limestone is cavernous in all directions, and destitute of water.

The anticlinal axis runs about three hundred yards to the south of Rebersburg, lifting the fine-grained blue silicious rock to the surface. The dips along the main road are from ten to fifteen degrees. The anticlinal flexure is perfectly regular in a section made opposite Elk Creek Gap, where, on the creek and two hundred yards from the mountain, blue limestone, with calcareous spar, and in silicious, black, and thinly-laminated layers, dips forty degrees south twelve degrees east. The quarry yields good building-stone in square fragments.

One of the most natural exhibitions of anticlinal flexures to be met with is afforded in a field north of the main road, within a mile of the village of Madisonburg; the floor, of sandy blue limestone, is arched and broken by longitudinal fissures, parallel to the axis of the anticlinal or the central line of the valley.

From Madisonburg west the anticlinal becomes sharper, the side-dips increasing, and the lower limestones are disclosed along its central axis. Thus, half a mile from the village, the dip is only eight degrees north thirty-five degrees west near the road. Three miles distant it is twenty-five degrees north thirty degrees west; two miles farther, gray crystalline fetid limestone dips fifty-five degrees north twenty degrees west just north of the road, and within a quarter of a mile of Cook's. At the mouth of the valley the dip in the road is forty degrees north twenty degrees west.

Penn's Valley.—This valley is divided at its upper end by Short Mountain, and its middle region by Egg Hill,—a residual mass of matinal slates capped with Levant gray sandstone, lying in the same synclinal trough with Short Mountain and with the great spur of Tussey's Mountain. Its most northern anticlinal crosses the Aaronsburg turnpike three and a half miles from the "Old Fort," with gentle dips seven degrees north, and within eight hundred or nine hundred yards of Egg Hill. Even a mile north of the turnpike the dip is but fifteen degrees north at the margin of the slate.

George's Valley, lying between Egg Hill and the Seven Mountain, has a soil dark from the decomposition of argillaceous limestones, elevated by a regular anticlinal along its central line. Near the axis the dip is thirty degrees south, but the dips along Egg Hill are never steeper than ten degrees north.

It is remarkable that the synclinal flexures are generally gentle and broad, but the anticlinal ones abrupt and narrow. The dips observed along the turnpike belonging to the Penn's valley anticlinal are fifty-one degrees south thirty-five degrees east in blue massive limestone at the tenth mile-stone, and thirty degrees and then twenty degrees north in slightly calcareous sandstone at the ninth mile-stone, half a mile south of Potter's Fort. At the fort massive pale-blue, fetid limestone dips twenty-seven degrees north twenty-five degrees west, and half a mile to the north pale-blue black-speckled limestone, with encircling rings of white spar, dips thirty degrees south thirty degrees east. Between these two last dips ranges the synclinal of Brush Mountain. The same south dip thirty degrees is seen at the large and beautiful "fathomless spring" at the head of Penn's Creek, in its encircling walls of limestone.

Nittany Valley.—From its head to the end of its southern barrier (Nittany Mountain), this valley has a length of about thirty-one miles; its breadth varies from two to five and a half miles. Its central region is chiefly uncultivated, and goes by the name of "The Barrens," beneath the surface of which lie enormous accumulations of rich iron ore. This part of the valley is wholly destitute of water. The soil is susceptible in many places of a high degree of cultivation. Two miles east of Bellefonte "The Barrens" become a ridge, marking the main central anti-

clinal axis of the valley, and attaining at some points of its range considerable prominence, but it is everywhere rather an irregular, deeply-grooved high ground than a definite ridge. Hard ribs or outcrops of impure limestone make its contour uneven.

It falls away and disappears within five miles of Mill Hall Gap, beyond which the floor of the valley is gently undulating, except near the bases of the mountains, where the ravines are sharp and deep.

The great anticlinal flexure of this valley has its southern dip gentler than its northern ones; its axis lies, therefore, nearer to the northern than the southern side, ranging, however, into the central line toward the head of the valley. Opposite Mill Hall it runs two hundred and fifty yards farther to the north-west than the centre. Opposite Jacksonville it is about one and a half miles from the base of Bald Eagle Mountain, and it is not much farther off opposite the end of Nittany Mountain.

Section opposite Mill Hall Gap.—Big Fishing Creek issues from Nittany valley by the Mill Hall Gap, and flows into the Bald Eagle Creek. Denudation has swept away the first or inner ridge of the mountain for three-quarters of a mile on the south-west side of the gap. The lowest surgent rocks are the soft-green, iron-speckled sandstones of the Levant red sandstone. At the Forge the rocks dip seventy degrees north. The matinal slates are not seen in places, but nearly all of the auroral limestone is exposed along the east side of the creek for half a mile, with a general dip of eight degrees north, until at the south side of the village of Salona it is reduced to three degrees north, which continues for a quarter of a mile. The surface is covered with chert. The next good exhibition of limestone is one mile from the base of Nittany Mountain, the dip being twenty degrees south thirty degrees east. In Finley's Gap the Levant sandstones dip fifteen degrees south thirty-five degrees east. The matinal black slates in the gap are black, calcareous, and fossiliferous, mixed with argillaceous limestone beds, undulated by a great thickness of the matinal limestone in the form of light-blue, conehoidal, fine-grained, fossiliferous strata. Beneath this last named are the auroral limestones; these are bluish white, fetid, semi-crystalline limestones, weathering rough, succeeded in descending order by pale-blue limestone; these by thin beds full of white calcareous spar; and farther down sandy and silicious limestones preponderate.

The pale-blue variety of limestones of Mill Hall Gap is recognizable again on the opposite dip eighteen degrees south thirty degrees east, two hundred yards south of McRabin's house, and outcropping over cherty calcareous sandstones.

At Fleming's Gap in the Bald Eagle Mountains there is but a notch or terrace ridge, but the drainage between the ridges flows out of a deeper gorge in the outer or northern one. West of the section of the silicious band of the auroral limestone series forms a

hill, extending from McRabin's, on the south side of the valley, to Riesman's stone-quarry on Fishing Creek.

Section near Jacksonville.—The village is on the north road, and one-fourth of a mile from the Bald Eagle Mountain at Howard's Gap. The silicious strata exhibit themselves just south of the tavern, dipping sixty-five degrees south forty degrees east, being overthrown. Near the tavern pretty good pale-blue fetid limestone outcrops, with inversions dipping sixty degrees south. Towards the Bald Eagle Mountain the fossiliferous matinal limestone appears, and within one hundred yards of the mountain there is a so-called "coal-opening" in the black calcareous matinal slates, where the owners, misled by slate beautifully polished by a sliding movement of the strata at that period of their uplifting and bending, have at times wasted money and enterprise in a vain search for coal.

Section of the Valley at Bellefonte Gap.—The next and last section to be considered in the brief space allotted for this part of the work is the one thus named, and compiled from localities opposite Milesburg Gap. It crosses very uneven ground, but no regular ridge like that of "The Barrens," the latter having disappeared with the fault which caused it. Blue fetid limestone interstratified with silicious beds, and dipping forty-five degrees northwest, crops out on the creek below the Bellefonte bridge. The silicious formation, so often mentioned, rises from beneath it near the new Presbyterian Church, and may be observed in the lower part of Main Street of Bellefonte. Small angular pieces of pale-red flint occur between the layers, where they dip sixty two degrees north thirty-five degrees west, opposite the large mill on the creek. The rock along the creek becomes sometimes a coarse blue sandstone, with crystallized quartz. The limestone, soon appearing, is at first blue and sandy, but increases in beauty of fracture and clearness of color, and becomes veined with calcareous spar as we proceed upward in the series towards the mountain gap. At the first lock it has become not only argillaceous, but slaty, dips eighty degrees, and is full of fossils. The sandstone in the gap dips seventy degrees.

From Bellefonte, going south, the section exhibits first a sandy limestone dipping thirty-three degrees north thirty-five degrees west, and full of numerous small cavities, casts of shells, and fossil corals. One-fourth of a mile beyond the town disturbances in the strata and numerous cross-fractures cover a zone of three-fourths of a mile outcrop, mostly north-dipping, then southeast-dipping rocks appear, and continue inclining about fifteen degrees, and in the Nittany Mountain even less. Cement layers occur on Spring Creek, one and a half miles from Bellefonte, and when slowly burnt yield good hydraulic lime. Here we must close this part of the work.

CHAPTER CI.

ORGANIZATION, CIVIL LIST, ETC.

By act of March 21, 1772, Northumberland County was formed, and included what is now Clinton, and in the formation of Lycoming County, in 1795, the territory now embraced in Clinton was thrown into that county, and in 1800, when Centre County was formed, the Clinton territory was cut in twain, leaving the larger portion in Lycoming, and the balance going into Centre County. When the county was organized, in 1839, it embraced the following townships then in Centre County, viz., Bald Eagle, Lamar, and Logan; and from Lycoming, Allison, Chapman, Colebrook, Dunstable, Grove, Lumber, Limestone, Pine Creek, and Wayne.

When the question of a new county was being discussed by the inhabitants interested, the name of "Eagle" was proposed and adopted, and petitions with that name presented to the Legislature, but after several unsuccessful attempts to obtain the required legislation the name was dropped, and the name of Clinton substituted as a ruse intended to mislead the opponents of the new county movement. As the opposition in the Legislature had been so long and vigorously made against the forming of Eagle County, when that name, which had become familiar to every member, ceased to be presented, and Clinton appeared, the required act was passed before many of the members knew that the name belonged to the same territory they had been voting against for several successive winters. The following is the act passed creating the county:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all those parts of the counties of Lycoming and Centre, and lying within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at Pine Creek, where the north line of Lycoming County crosses said creek; thence a straight line to the house of William Herrod; thence following the Coudersport and Jersey Shore turnpike, the several courses and distances thereof, to the middle of Pine Creek; thence down the said creek, the several courses thereof, to its junction with the West Branch of the river Susquehanna; thence a straight line to the northeast corner of Centre County; thence to include Logan, Lamar, and Bald Eagle townships, in Centre County; thence along the Lycoming County line to the southwest corner of said county; thence, by the lines of Clearfield, McKean, Potter, and Tioga Counties, to the place of beginning; and the same is hereby created into a separate county, to be called Clinton, the seat of justice to be fixed by commissioners hereinafter appointed.

"SECTION 2. That William Colt, of Columbia County, Joseph Bressler, of Dauphin County, and John Cresswell, of Huntingdon County, be and are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and plainly mark the boundary lines of the said county of Clinton, and to fix upon a proper and convenient site for a seat of justice for the said county of Clinton, and for a court-house, prison, and county offices within the said county, as near the centre as in their opinion the situation thereof will warrant, etc."

According to the first census taken after the organization of the county, the total population amounted to only 8323, an increase, however, by estimate, of 4429 in twenty years. Ten years later, 1850, the population of the county had increased to 11,207, an increase of 2864 in the first decade of the county's history. In 1860 the population had run up to

17,723, a gain of 6516, while the next decade showed a gain of only 5478, the population was 23,211, and in 1880 the figures pointed to a population of 26,278.

The pioneer post-office in what is now Clinton County was established at Dunnstown in 1800, as near as can be ascertained. Since that time the number has increased with the business and necessities of the inhabitants. The names of the post-offices in the county in 1882 were Beach Creek, Boonville, Carroll, Cedar Springs, Chatham Run, Clintondale, Cross Forks, Farrandsville, Flemington, Glen Union, Hammersley's Fork, Hiner's Run, Island, Lamar, Lamar Mills, Leidy, Lock Haven, Logan Mills, McElhattan (Wayne), Mill Hall, Nasby (Keating Station), Ranch's Gap, Renovo, Ritchey, Rosecrans, Round Island, Salona, Sugar Valley (Logansville), Tylersville, Westport, Wistar, Young Womanstown.

The proceedings looking to the selection of officers for the new county of Clinton were not harmonious in the majority party, a delegation having met at Lock Haven and nominated a ticket with W. A. Kinsloe for prothonotary. Following the example set by Miles township, in the parent county, a meeting was held at Mill Hall, at the house of Charles D. Treziyulny, on the 7th of September, 1839. Col. John Smyth, of Lamar, presided; John Kreider, of Lamar, and George Brown, of Bald Eagle, vice-presidents; David McCormick, of Bald Eagle, and James J. Hunt, of Lock Haven, secretaries. The committee on resolutions was John Brown, Daniel Richards, David Fleming, and Levi Packer, of Bald Eagle; P. Huling, of Lock Haven; Alexander McNaul, Philip Walker, Samuel Kreider, and Joseph F. Quay, of Lamar. Their resolutions objected to the ticket formed at Lock Haven on the 24th of August, particularly the nomination of a commissioner in place of John Moorehead and a sheriff after part of the delegation had retired.

The Mill Hall meeting nominated for Prothonotary, Philip Krebs, of Mill Hall, who had been prothonotary of Lycoming County; John P. McElrath, of Bald Eagle, for sheriff; for Commissioners, Anthony Kleckner, of Logan, Hugh White, of Bald Eagle, and Joseph Hanna, of Dunstable; Coroner, James Carscadden, of Flemington; Auditors, John N. Chatham, of Wayne, Cephas Bachelor, of Colebrook, Joseph F. Quay. This ticket was elected with two exceptions: John Miller was chosen sheriff, and Robert Bridgens one of the county commissioners.

The next political meeting of which we have a record was held in the court-house at Lock Haven on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1840.

"In conformity with public invitation, the Democratic citizens of Clinton County assembled in the court-house, Lock Haven, with a view of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the seat of James H. Laverty, resigned. It was soon ascertained that there would be some difficulty in getting

a man in the chair, as the meeting was pretty equally divided in regard to who should preside, one portion being in favor of Mr. John Fleming and the other in favor of Mr. David McCormick. After several ineffectual efforts to organize, a gentleman, who officiated as temporary chairman, suggested that those composing the meeting should go out into the street and stand in single file, so that it might be ascertained which of the factions was the most numerous. This was accordingly done. Various opinions were entertained respecting the numerical strength of each. Some stoutly contended, after having counted them with as much accuracy as possible amidst the prevailing confusion, that the Fleming party was the strongest, while others as strenuously asserted that the McCormick party was the most numerous; and thus matters went on until, finally, Mr. Fleming's friends entered the court-house and placed him in the chair, declaring that they outnumbered their opponents. They immediately proceeded to business by appointing a committee of fifteen to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Conferees were appointed, with instructions to use every effort to secure the nomination of John Moorehead, Esq. Meanwhile, Mr. McCormick's friends repaired to the hotel of J. P. Huling, where they organized, adopted a preamble and resolutions, and appointed conferees, instructing them to vote for George Leidy. So terminated Saturday's proceedings."

Of the McCormick meeting, David McCormick was president; John Kryder and J. M. Gallauher, vice-presidents; S. H. Fredericks and James J. Hunt, secretaries. T. Friend, Esq., stated the object of the meeting, and submitted the resolutions. This meeting nominated George Leidy for Assembly, and appointed T. P. Simmons and Col. John Smyth conferees.

On the following Monday the conferees from the several counties composing the district met at the public-house of J. P. Huling, Lock Haven. Two sets from Clinton appeared and claimed seats. After an investigation into their several claims, it was decided that one of each set be permitted to take part in the proceedings of the meeting. The conferees then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Legislature, when, on the twelfth ballot, George Leidy, of Salona, Clinton Co., was declared duly nominated.

Clinton County Civil List.

STATE SENATORS.

1843, Joseph F. Quay; 1846, William Harris; 1849, William F. Packer; 1852, James W. Quiggle; 1855-58, Andrew Gregg; 1861, Henry Johnson; 1865, Warren Cowles; 1868, A. G. Olmsted; 1871-74, W. A. Wallace.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1839, George Leidy; 1840, James Gamble, George Leidy; 1841, George B. Barret; 1842, George B. Barret, George F. Boal; 1843, John T. Cook, George F. Boal; 1844, John Smith, Andrew A. Stewart; 1845, Andrew A. Stewart, Timothy Ives; 1846, Timothy Ives, Benjamin F. Pawling; 1847, William F. Packer, Timothy Ives; 1848, William

F. Packer, John Smyth; 1840-50, William Dunn, William Brindle; 1851, Joseph B. Torbert, John M. Kilburne; 1852, Joseph B. Torbert, John M. Kilburne; 1853, George J. Eldred, John B. Beck; 1854, William Fearon, Thomas Wood; 1855, John C. McGhee, Samuel Caldwell; 1856, Henry L. Driffenbach, J. W. B. Petrikin; 1857, Thomas W. Lloyd, David K. Jackson; 1858, Lindsey Mehaffy, William Fearon; 1859, George A. Achenbach, Robert Crane; 1860, H. C. Bressler, William H. Armstrong; 1861, William H. Armstrong, James Chatham; 1862-63, Amos C. Noyes, John B. Beck; 1864-65, E. B. Eldred; 1866-67, G. O. Deise; 1868, W. J. Davis; 1869, A. B. Armstrong; 1870, Amos C. Noyes; 1871, Amos C. Noyes, Samuel Wilson; 1872, Amos C. Noyes; 1873, H. W. Petrikin, Richard Bedford; 1874, George A. Achenbach; 1876, A. J. Quigley; 1878, George J. Eldred; 1880, J. C. C. Whaley, died in office; 1881, S. Woods Caldwell, elected vice Whaley, died.

DELEGATE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1873.

George A. Achenbach.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Thomas Burnside, 1839-41; George W. Woodward, 1841-51; James T. Hale, 1851, two terms; Alexander Jordan, 1851-53; James Burnside, 1853-59; James Gamble, 1859, one term; Samuel Linn, 1859-68; J. B. McEnally, 1868, one term (unexpired term of S. Linn); Charles A. Mayer, 1868 to the present time.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.

John H. Orvis, 1874.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

George Crawford, John Fleming, Oct. 19, 1839; George Crawford, John Fleming, March 20, 1840; George Ledy, John M. Gallauher, Feb. 10, 1843; John Grafius, George Bressler, Feb. 12, 1850; George Harvey, John Grafius, Nov. 10, 1851; Nathaniel Hanna, first Monday of December, 1856, for ten years; Anthony Kleckner; William Parsons, until first Monday in December, 1860; William Parsons, Joseph F. Quay, Cephas Batcheller, until first Monday in December, 1861; William Parsons, George Warrick, until first Monday in December, 1866; William Dunn, Coleman Granger, until first Monday in December, 1871; John W. Smith, Cline Quigley, until first Monday in January, 1877; William W. Rankin, Isaac Frantz, until first Monday in January, 1882.

SHERIFFS.

John Miller, Nov. 2, 1839; John P. McElrath, Oct. 21, 1842; Jared P. Hurling, Oct. 29, 1843; James Chatham, Oct. 20, 1848; Robert Irwin, Nov. 11, 1851; M. Q. Stewart, Dec. 19, 1854; Thomas McGhee, Oct. 23, 1857; Robert Hanna, Dec. 3, 1860; John W. Smith, Oct. 27, 1863; A. S. Fleming, Nov. 30, 1866; John W. Smith, Nov. 16, 1869; J. W. Fleming, Dec. 21, 1869; John Wister Fleming, Oct. 25, 1872; John Candor, first Monday of January, 1876; Robert S. Barker, first Monday of January, 1879; Peter B. Smith, first Monday of January, 1882.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

James W. Quiggle, elected in 1850; Tobias T. Abrams, 1853; Charles A. Mayer, 1856; G. Omet Deise, 1859 and 1862; C. S. McCormick, 1865; James M. Deise, 1868; William Parsons, Jr., 1875; William S. Clough, 1878; George A. Brown, 1881.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Hugh White, Robert Bridgens, Anthony Kleckner, elected in 1839; Anthony Kleckner, Hugh White, 1840; Robert McCormick, Hugh White, 1841; Joseph Hanna, Hugh White, 1842; John Rich, 1843; John Dornblazer, John Rich, 1844; Christian Grieb, John Rich, 1845; Joseph F. Quay, 1846; Thomas Bridgens, Joseph F. Quay, 1847; George Walker, Joseph F. Quay, 1848; Daniel Shadle, elected in 1849 for three years; William Myers for two years; Adam Smith, Joseph F. Quay, elected in 1850; James Jeffries, Joseph F. Quay, in 1851; George Hartman, James Jeffries, in 1852; John Heckman, James Jeffries, in 1853; David Baird, James Jeffries, in 1854; George Furst, David Baird, in 1855; Griffin Rots, David Baird, in 1856; Isaac Ramage, David Baird, in 1857; Jacob Getz, in 1858; James Welsh, in 1859; Gideon Dornblazer, in 1860; Jacob Stamm, in 1861; James Welsh, Jacob Stamm, in 1862; George Gramley, Jacob Stamm, in 1863; Jacob Quiggle, in 1864; James Welsh, in 1865; A. J. Quiggle, in 1866; John Kishel, in 1867;

Thomas M. Wolf, in 1868; Valentine Hanna, in 1869; Samuel Kahl, in 1870; Wallace Gakle, in 1871; Jacob Getz, in 1872; William A. White, 1873; James David, W. A. White, in 1874; Hugh Shaw, Jacob Getz, W. A. White, 1875; N. L. Steiner, 1876-78; Patrick Kane, John R. Price, J. A. McCloskey, 1878; James A. McCloskey, 1879-81, and Daniel M. Morris, Michael B. Rich, and John W. Hubbard for 1882; David M. Morris and Joseph W. Hubbard, 1881.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Robert Irwin, appointed in 1839; Thomas P. Simmons, elected 1840; Robert E. Carson, 1843; James H. Chatham, 1845; James H. Hunt, 1847; David Carskadden, 1849; S. Montgomery Quiggle, 1851; Lyons Mussina, 1853; Job W. Packer, 1855; Andrew J. Quiggle, 1857; John H. Chatham, 1859; Joel Karstetter, 1861; J. F. Batcheler, 1863; Erasmus Whitman, 1865; Platt Hitchcock, 1867; Peter W. Kellor, 1869; Joseph F. Hayes, 1871; John C. Welsh, 1873; Lucio W. Dunn, 1875; A. H. Strayer, 1878; Wallace Gakle, 1881.

REGISTER AND RECORDER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Philip Krebs, Nov. 15, 1852; Isaac N. Loomis, Nov. 10, 1855; William H. Smith, Dec. 1, 1858; H. M. Bossert, Dec. 1, 1861; Samuel B. Snook, Dec. 1, 1864-73; James W. Clark, first Monday of January, 1877-80.

PROTHONOTARIES.

Philip Krebs, Oct. 19, 1839, to Nov. 12, 1840; William Fearon, Dec. 1, 1843; John B. Wagner, Nov. 13, 1846; Thomas McGhee, Nov. 26, 1849; Thomas McGhee, Nov. 15, 1852; Robert Irwin, Nov. 10, 1855; Jonathan Meyer, Dec. 1, 1858; William L. Hamilton, Dec. 1, 1861; William H. Brown, Dec. 1, 1864-73; George W. Batcheler, first Monday of January, 1877-80.

CORONERS.

James Carskadden, Dec. 3, 1839; Joseph T. Hunt, Jan. 4, 1843; John C. King, March 4, 1846; David Allen, Jan. 11, 1849; Edwin C. Gorgas, Dec. 19, 1854; William Earley, Dec. 11, 1861; John Bridgens, June 13, 1865; John J. Kelly, Oct. 8, 1867; Ira D. Canfield, Jan. 9, 1869; George Y. Beattie, Nov. 14, 1871; John C. Richards, June 2, 1873; Adolph Prierson, Dec. 8, 1873; John S. Mader, first Monday of January, 1877.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

Michael Sour, Nov. 9, 1839; Benjamin W. Morrison, Oct. 30, 1840; Michael Sour, Jr., May 14, 1845; Benjamin W. Morrison, April 12, 1847; James David, Oct. 11, 1853; William P. Baird, Oct. 14, 1856; James David, Oct. 14, 1862; John L. Eckel, Oct. 10, 1865; Flavins J. David, Nov. 6, 1877.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Joseph F. Quay, Cephas Batcheler, John H. Chatham, elected in 1839; John H. Chatham, 1840; William Dunn, 1841; George Walker, 1842; William A. Wycoff, 1843; Hugh White, Jr., 1844; James Shaffer, Jr., 1845; John Grafius, 1846; Isaac Ramage, 1847; Samuel Barnes, 1848; George Hartman, 1849; G. W. Halenlake (for three years), 1850; John L. Eckel, 1850-51; Nathaniel Hanna, 1852; Joseph Milliken, 1853; C. C. McClelland, 1855; William Dunn, 1856; John W. Smith, 1857; John Dornblazer, 1858; Joseph H. Rich, 1859; R. Kleckner, 1860; Nathaniel Hanna, 1861; George A. Achenbach, 1862; James R. Conley (for three years), Benjamin Whenton (for three years), 1863; A. McCloskey, 1864; G. A. Achenbach, 1865; George J. P. Ramm, 1866; David Mapes, 1867; George A. Achenbach, 1868; J. F. Ramm, 1869; Jacob A. Bitner, 1870; William A. Cook, 1871; W. H. Clough, 1872; J. H. Chatham, 1873; John P. Anthony, 1874; John H. Chatham, D. M. Morris, 1875; W. T. Young, 1881; William T. Young, Levi R. Paup.

NOTARIES.

Joseph E. Menaghan, May 6, 1852; Charles A. Mayer, March 8, 1854; Cline G. Furst, Feb. 27, 1855; Charles A. Mayer, Feb. 28, 1857; T. Hood McCormick, July 3, 1857; N. L. Atwood, March 8, 1858; John Orth, June 11, 1858; Charles A. Mayer, Feb. 22, 1860; John Orth, Jan. 5, 1861; Philip Krebs, Jan. 8, 1861; C. W. Wingard, July 19, 1861; John B. Wagner, Sept. 19, 1863; Edward P. McCormick, Jan. 14, 1864; W. C. Kress, Jan. 30, 1866; John B. Wagner, Sept. 8, 1866; Edward P. McCormick, Jan. 7, 1867; W. C. Kress, Jan. 30, 1869; John B. Wagner, Oct. 4, 1869; Jesse Merrill, Dec. 4, 1869; Torrence C. Hippie, Jan. 14, 1870; Edward P. McCormick, Feb. 26, 1870; Forsyth Petrikin, March 28, 1871; John Reilly, June 5, 1871; W. C.

¹ Died Sept. 1, 1860.

Kress, Jan. 30, 1872; Jesse Merrill, Dec. 4, 1872; Henry T. Harvey, Dec. 16, 1872; Edward P. McCormick, Feb. 26, 1873; Forsyth Petrakin, Sept. 9, 1873; Thomas B. Holahan, Nov. 6, 1873; W. C. Kress, Jan. 30, 1873; S. M. McCormick, Jan. 25, 1875; Samuel A. Mely, Jan. 12, 1876; Henry T. Harvey, Jan. 13, 1876; Jesse Merrill, Jan. 13, 1876; E. P. McCormick, Jan. 15, 1876; J. R. Youngman, Jan. 17, 1876; S. Miller McCormick, Jan. 25, 1878; W. C. Kress, Jan. 30, 1878; O. S. Houtz, Jan. 22, 1878; E. P. McCormick, Jan. 15, 1879; J. R. Youngman, Jan. 17, 1879; Jesse Merrill, Jan. 24, 1879; H. T. Harvey, Feb. 5, 1879; W. C. Clavater, March 5, 1879; John T. Bardsley, June 3, 1879; Paul S. Merrill, July 26, 1880; S. Miller McCormick, Jan. 25, 1881; Edgar R. Geary, Jan. 28, 1881; J. R. Youngman, Jan. 9, 1882.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

James W. Hutchinson, Aug. 15, 1877, and May 24, 1878.

AUCTIONEERS.

Robert Crawford, June 15, 1854; James Hemphill, June 28, 1859; John L. Doty, Aug. 29, 1865; John D. Stratton, Sept. 22, 1870.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR CLINTON COUNTY.¹

Hanna, John, March 15, 1797; Crawford, James, March 30, 1797; McCormick, John, Feb. 20, 1799; Richards, Matthew, March 9, 1799; Hamilton, Robert, Jan. 14, 1801; McCormick, Alexander, July 4, 1806.

Fourth District.

John M. Floyd, Oct. 21, 1839; William Walker, Dec. 2, 1839; Michael Quigley, Dec. 10, 1839.

Fifth District.

David Allen, Oct. 21, 1839; Joseph F. Quay, Oct. 21, 1839; James Carskadden, Oct. 21, 1839; John Delany, Oct. 23, 1839; Thomas P. Sionimony, Dec. 2, 1839.

Allison Township.

John C. Irvin, Isaac Lush, April 13, 1841; James Carskadden, March 14, 1843; John Flemming, March 10, 1846; William Carskadden, March 9, 1847; Harman Starn, James Carskadden, March 7, 1848; Charles S. Berkeley, March 6, 1849; John C. Irvin, March 5, 1850; C. S. Berkeley, March 11, 1851; James G. Council, March 9, 1852; James Carskadden, David McCormick, March 9, 1853; J. D. Council, March 4, 1854; J. Stenker, March 6, 1855; J. O. Tracy, March 5, 1856; James Carskadden, March 23, 1858; Jefferson Chatham, April 15, 1861; Joseph O. Tracy, April 28, 1862; Hugh Devling, April 27, 1865; Henry S. Mitchell, March 25, 1878.

Bald Eagle Township.

J. H. Smith, David Allen, April 14, 1840; John Smith, March 14, 1843; George Platt, March 12, 1844; Henry M. Bossert, March 6, 1849; John F. Packer, Andrew White, March 5, 1850; Solomon Saloon, March 11, 1851; H. A. Foresman, H. M. Bossert, March 4, 1854; H. M. Bossert, March 6, 1855; J. D. L. Smith, March 5, 1856; John Hallman, March 10, 1857; David Allen, H. M. Bossert, March 20, 1860; William H. Brown, April 28, 1862; Andrew White, John Neaville, April 6, 1865; John Salmon, March 20, 1866; Charles Salmon, March 10, 1870; C. W. Walker, March 30, 1880; Henry M. Bossert, April 9, 1881.

Beech Creek.

William Quay, March 9, 1852; John McGhee, March 6, 1855; William Quay, March 10, 1857; George W. Sterling, March 20, 1860; James Clark, April 24, 1862; John McGhee, April 6, 1865; James Clark, April 20, 1867; Beech Creek Boro, James David, James R. Quay, March 11, 1876; James Clark, John McGhee, Nov. 6, 1869; James Clark, Nov. 6, 1874; John McGhee, Nov. 24, 1874 (until election); John McGhee, Nov. 18, 1875; James Clark, Nov. 6, 1879; James Clark, John McGhee, March 30, 1880.

Colebrook Township.

William Walker, David Young, April 14, 1840; James Farewell, March 12, 1844; David Herron, March 10, 1846; Daniel Rose, Henry Bluck, March 9, 1847; George W. Holenake, Henry Sperring, March 7, 1848; Robert R. Heed, Henry Sperring, March 6, 1849; Robert Heed, John Calvert, March 5, 1850; John Hogue,

*George W. Frederick, March 9, 1852; *Charles Kichell, Samuel P. Smith, March 9, 1853; *Daniel Rose, *William Moreland, March 4, 1854; *Jacob Portner, *Platt Hitchcock, March 6, 1855; *William H. Moorland, March 6, 1856; *Henry A. Clark, *George Armstrong, March 10, 1857; *George Armstrong, David Rose, March 23, 1858; T. T. Reeves, April 2, 1859; Jeremiah Lynch, April 6, 1865; Thomas I. Herbert, March 13, 1875.

Chapman Township.

Michael Quigley, April 14, 1840; *William Baird, March 13, 1841; James C. Walton, April 15, 1842; Abner McCloskey, Michael Quigley, March 11, 1845; *Washington White, March 10, 1846; *Joseph T. Wentz, March 9, 1847; *Benjamin Baird, March 7, 1848; Michael Quigley, March 5, 1850; *Amos C. Noyes, March 11, 1851; *Newton Wells, March 9, 1853; Abner McCloskey, March 4, 1854; Michael Quigley, March 5, 1856; Abraham Kepner, April 2, 1859; Abner McCloskey, March 20, 1860; Michael Quigley, April 9, 1861; William P. Baird, April 6, 1865; Michael Quigley, William P. Baird, March 20, 1866; Abner McCloskey, March 25, 1867; Michael Quigley, March 10, 1871; William C. Kepler, March 29, 1872; Robert S. Condon, March 13, 1875; Michael Quigley, March 11, 1876; N. C. McCloskey, March 30, 1880; Michael Quigley, April 9, 1881.

Crawford Township.

Samuel Buffington, Daniel Sheadle, March 11, 1845; Philip Showers, March 10, 1846; Samuel Buffington, March 5, 1850; Philip Showers, March 11, 1851; Daniel Sheadle, March 4, 1854; Philip Showers, March 6, 1855; David Allen, April 2, 1859; Philip Showers, March 20, 1860; Daniel Sheadle, March 26, 1864; Philip Showers, April 6, 1865; Daniel Sheadle, March 25, 1869; Peter E. Irvin, March 10, 1870; Philip Showers, Aug. 29, 1874; Peter E. Irvin, March 13, 1875; W. B. Beckey, March 25, 1878; Peter E. Irvin, March 30, 1880.

Clinton Township.

John S. Packer, Andrew White, March 11, 1845.

Dunstable Township.

Thomas B. Bailey, Washington Dunn, April 14, 1840; *John Grafius, March 14, 1843; *Hugh Penny, March 12, 1844; Washington Dunn, Charles B. Langdon, March 11, 1845; James Innis, March 10, 1846; *Matthias Miller, March 9, 1847; Tench C. Kintzing, March 6, 1849; *Peter Dory, *Benjamin Baird, March 7, 1848; Jephtha Moore, March 11, 1851; John A. Pearce, March 9, 1852; James Innis, March 1, 1853; Philip Sheaffer, March 4, 1854; Tench C. Kintzing, March 4, 1854; *Benjamin H. Baird, March 5, 1856; *Roland R. Proctor, March 23, 1858; R. C. Reely, April 2, 1859; Tench C. Kintzing, March 20, 1860; David Shaffer, April 15, 1861; Tench C. Kintzing, April 6, 1865; George Conser, March 20, 1866; George Conser, March 29, 1872; N. N. Merrill, March 13, 1875.

East Keating Township.

Christopher C. McClelland, March 13, 1875; James S. Merry, April 9, 1881.

Fluvington Borough.

Joseph McNaughton, March 27, 1866; Hugh Devling, March 10, 1870.

Greene Township.

Jonathan Moyer, March 14, 1843; Levi Conser, March 11, 1845; *Jonathan Moyer, March 7, 1848; James M. Weiler, March 6, 1849; Levi G. Conser, March 11, 1851; George Dooty, May 21, 1851; James F. Berry, March 4, 1854; John Price, March 5, 1856; James F. Berry, April 2, 1859; John F. Rice, April 9, 1861; Moses G. Whitman, March 29, 1864; James F. Berry, John F. Price, March 20, 1866; John L. Eckel, John F. Price, March 20, 1871; John F. Price, John L. Eckel, March 20, 1876; John L. Eckel, George Wagner, April 9, 1881.

Galloway Township.

*Chauncy Glover, *Samuel Mapes, March 12, 1850; *Stephen W. May, March 9, 1852; Thomas Craig, March 1, 1853; *Marcellus Elliot, March 6, 1855; Stephen W. May, *Charles Underwood, March 5, 1856; *A. J. Langhry, March 10, 1857; *Chauncy Glover, March 23, 1858; Valentine Cryder, April 27, 1863; C. W. Glover, March 20, 1866; Chauncy W. Glover, Aug. 19, 1872; Matthias Harber, March 17, 1877.

Grugan Township.

*John DeFrance, *Washington White, March 9, 1853; Thomas Yardley, *Samuel DeFrance, March 4, 1854; *G. E. Willis, March 6, 1855;

¹ Names marked thus * refused to accept; names marked thus † removed from township.

*C. C. Grugan, March 5, 1856; *F. S. Johnston, March 10, 1857; *Samuel DeFrance, March 23, 1858; *David Shaffer, April 2, 1859; *John Grugan, March 20, 1860; Thomas Stone, April 6, 1865; John C. Past, March 25, 1867; *John Grugan, March 11, 1876; Charles McGhee, March 30, 1880.

Grove Township.

James Bailey, John M. Floyd, April 14, 1840; John M. Floyd, James Shaffer, March 11, 1845; John M. Floyd, James Shaffer, March 11, 1845; William A. Wykoff, John M. Floyd, March 5, 1850; Isaac Ramage, March 4, 1864; *James Bailey, March 5, 1856; *James Shaffer, Jr., March 10, 1857; Isaac Ramage, Moses Walker, April 2, 1859; Joseph Mason, April 15, 1861.

Keating Township.

*John Rabone, *John Perry, March 10, 1846; *James Wilson, Robert Lusk, March 9, 1847; John Wykoff, March 7, 1848; *John Wykoff, March 9, 1853; Robert Lusk, March 4, 1854; Cornelius Conaway, March 4, 1854; *David C. Nelson, March 5, 1856; *H. C. Kaylor, March 23, 1858; *H. C. Kaylor, [Mortimer P. Aton, April 2, 1859; Abel Farwell, Sept. 10, 1862; James Ganue, April 6, 1865; Christopher C. McClelland, James Ganue, March 28, 1868; Joseph W. Merry, March 25, 1873.

Lamor Township.

George Ohi (elected to Senate), Joseph F. Quay, April 14, 1840; Thomas McGhee, April 13, 1845; Jacob Walkey, March 12, 1844; Thomas McGhee, March 10, 1846; David Heller, March 7, 1848; John C. Sigmond, March 6, 1849; Joseph F. Quay, March 9, 1845; John C. Sigmond, March 4, 1854; Joseph F. Quay, March 24, 1858; John Sigmond, April 2, 1859; Thomas Quay, April 28, 1862; J. C. Sigmond, March 26, 1864; Hines Stoner, April 6, 1865; Joseph F. Quay, April 6, 1866; John C. Sigmond, March 25, 1869; John P. Heard, March 25, 1873; John C. Sigmond, March 14, 1874; John P. Hurd, March 25, 1878; J. C. Sigmond, March 27, 1878.

Leidy Township.

John McCleary, John J. Walton, March 6, 1849; *Benjamin Wheaton, March 11, 1851; *Jacob Miller, March 9, 1852; J. J. Walton, Benjamin Wheaton, March 4, 1854; Benjamin Wheaton, *John Whalton, April 2, 1859; *John I. Whalton, March 20, 1860; Nicholas Watts, April 28, 1862; Michael R. Campbell, March 6, 1865; Nicholas Watt, March 22, 1867; A. E. Clement, March 10, 1870; Nicholas W. Watt, March 29, 1872; Hamilton Fish, March 11, 1876; Nicholas Watt, March 17, 1877.

Logan Township.

John Shitz, George Paul, April 14, 1840; Michael Kitner, April 13, 1841; *William Jackson, March 12, 1844; John Shitz, John Ilgen, March 11, 1845; Michael D. Rocky, March 6, 1849; John Shitz, March 11, 1851; M. D. Rocky, March 4, 1854; M. J. Weaver, March 5, 1856; M. D. Rocky, April 2, 1859; John L. Kiekle, April 9, 1861; M. D. Rocky, March 26, 1864; John B. Row, March 20, 1866; M. D. Rocky, March 25, 1869; John B. Rowe, March 10, 1871; Isaac Frazut, March 27, 1879; John H. Boone, April 9, 1881.

Lyonsville Borough.

James F. Berry, March 20, 1866; Daniel M. Morris, March 10, 1870; James F. Berry, March 10, 1871; Isaac Frazut, March 14, 1874; Daniel M. Morris, March 9, 1875; John J. Herlacker, March 13, 1875; John B. Rowe, March 20, 1876; D. M. Morris, James F. Berry, March 30, 1880.

Lumber Township.

*William Sterling, *John Strawbridge, April 14, 1840; William Nelson, *Stephen Hamilton, April 13, 1841; Elijah Crippen, March 12, 1844; *Chatham Devling, March 9, 1847; George Chapman, March 5, 1850; M. C. Lucore, March 11, 1851; James A. Gellum, March 9, 1852; *J. P. Wood, March 4, 1854; *Samuel Smith, *Chatham Derby, March 6, 1855; John A. Eldred, C. G. Taylor, March 5, 1856; David Chapman, July 17, 1857; John A. Eldred, April 2, 1859; P. W. Whittem, March 20, 1860.

Limestone Township.

*Samuel Enflington, Philip Showers, April 14, 1840.

Lock Haven Borough.

*John Harlan, *Robert Irwin, April 3, 1841; William Morrison, March 15, 1842; Philip Krebs, March 12, 1844; E. H. Platt, March 10, 1846; John F. Sloan, Philip Krebs, March 6, 1849; John B. Wagner, March

9, 1853; John F. Sloan, March 4, 1854; William S. Gile, March 6, 1855; John R. Wagenor, March 8, 1858; Orin T. Noble, March 20, 1860; William W. Rynder, March 23, 1861; Orin T. Noble, April 6, 1865; G. W. Batcheler, March 20, 1866; Orin T. Noble, March 21, 1870.

Lock Hueso City.

First Ward.—Benjamin F. Winters, Nov. 5, 1870, March 11, 1876, April 9, 1881.

Second Ward.—John G. Fox, Nov. 5, 1870; John Calvert, March 14, 1874; Joseph Parsons, Aug. 25, 1874; Paul S. Merrill, March 13, 1875; H. L. Dieffenbach, March 1, 1880, March 30, 1880.

Third Ward.—George W. Batcheler, March 20, 1866, March 10, 1871, March 11, 1876; William Fearon, Dec. 21, 1876, March 17, 1881; William K. Fearon, April 11, 1881.

Fourth Ward.—Orin T. Noble, March 10, 1870, March 13, 1875, March 21, 1880, March 30, 1880.

Fifth Ward.—Hugh Devling, March 21, 1870; William F. Harter, March 21, 1875.

Mill Hall Borough.

George Platt, Samuel R. Stoever, May 23, 1849; Samuel R. Stoever, *Gilbert M. Hill, March 4, 1854; *Samuel Calderwood, March 6, 1855; Samuel R. Stoever, March 4, 1854; John S. Rodgers, March 10, 1857; *Archibald Allison, March 5, 1856; Francis Platt, April 2, 1859; John L. Rodgers, April 24, 1862; Francis Platt, March 26, 1864; John Weaver, April 6, 1865; John H. Wilson, March 28, 1868; Francis Platt, March 25, 1869; William H. Rosser, March 25, 1873; Francis Platt, March 14, 1874; S. R. Stover, April 3, 1878; Francis Platt, S. R. Stover, March 27, 1879.

Noyes Township.

William C. Kepler, March 10, 1872; John S. Bailey, March 13, 1875; Abner McClaskey, March 25, 1878; John S. Bailey, March 30, 1880.

Pine Creek Township.

James J. Hunt, Thomas P. Simmons (elected county treasurer), April 14, 1840; Joseph Walters, April 13, 1841; *Joseph McGuire, March 11, 1845; *John Crist, Henry Garman, March 10, 1846; *Daniel Betz, March 9, 1847; James H. McKinney, March 7, 1848; *George Crawford, March 6, 1849; *Elisha B. Parker, March 5, 1850; *Joseph M. Quiggle, March 11, 1851; *James H. McKinney, *Daniel Quiggle, March 9, 1852; *John Hamilton, Samuel Geise, March 9, 1853; *John Cook, March 4, 1854; *Charles Baird, March 6, 1855; *Robert M. Shaw, March 5, 1856; *J. H. McKinney, March 10, 1857; *A. C. Kissell, *Samuel Geise, April 13, 1858; Thomas Clark, April 2, 1859; Samuel Wilson, March 20, 1860; Samuel Geis, April 14, 1863; A. C. Kissell, April 6, 1865; G. W. Garman, Nov. 9, 1869; A. C. Kissell, March 10, 1870; Robert A. Shaw, March 13, 1875; Andrew C. Kissell, March 21, 1875; Robert A. Shaw, A. C. Kissell, March 30, 1880.

Porter Township.

George M. Wasson, George Ohi, April 13, 1841; George Ohi, March 11, 1845; George M. Wasson, March 10, 1846; Joseph Milliken, March 5, 1860; Archibald Allison, March 11, 1861; Joseph Milliken, March 6, 1855; Archibald Allison, March 10, 1857; Joseph Milliken, March 20, 1860; Joseph Devling, April 24, 1862; Archibald Allison, March 29, 1864; Joseph Milliken, April 6, 1865; Archibald Allison, Nov. 9, 1870; Joseph Milliken, March 21, 1870; William M. Allison, March 19, 1872; Joseph Milliken, March 21, 1875; William M. Allison, March 19, 1877; Joseph Milliken, March 30, 1880; J. S. Harter, April 9, 1881.

Reano Borough.

John Reilly, June 20, 1866; William P. Baird, March 20, 1866; George Hawkesworth, March 25, 1869; Joseph Whitty, March 10, 1870; John Reilly, June 13, 1871; John Smith, March 14, 1874; William Ripp Chestnut, March 11, 1876; John Smith, Nov. 6, 1879; W. K. Chestnut, April 29, 1881; John Smith, March 30, 1880.

Wayne Township.

*William Clintham, Samuel Love, April 14, 1840; S. Montgomery Quiggle, Samuel Love, April 13, 1841; *Joseph Montgomery, March 11, 1845; S. Montgomery Quigley, March 10, 1846; *Daniel Schneider, March 10, 1846; *John Stutley, March 9, 1847; *John Stutley, S. M. Quiggle, March 11, 1851; J. B. Deis, March 9, 1852; William Clintham, March 5, 1856; S. M. Quiggle, March 10, 1857; William Clintham, April 9, 1861; S. M. Quiggle, April 24, 1862; William Clintham, March 20, 1866; S. M. Quiggle, March 22, 1867; Daniel

Quiggle, March 10, 1871; Samuel Wilson, March 19, 1872, March 19, 1877; W. M. Quiggle, March 17, 1877; James C. Quiggle, March 27, 1879.

Woodward Township.

*Robert M. Hanna, March 14, 1843; Thomas Cummings, March 12, 1844; H. F. Schulte, R. M. Hanna, March 11, 1845; Alexander Mahon, *Thomas B. Bailey, March 7, 1848; *Thomas Cummings, March 5, 1850; *Joseph Hanna, March 11, 1851; *Thomas Cummings, March 9, 1852; *John Harescune, *Robert C. Ross, March 9, 1853; *Ezra Reilly, *J. R. King, March 4, 1854; J. F. Brobst, C. C. McClelland, March 6, 1855; John H. Lavery, April 13, 1858; John W. Smith, April 2, 1859; Joseph E. Ullsao, March 20, 1860; R. M. Hanner, April 9, 1861; Joseph E. Ullsao, March 22, 1864; William A. Packer, April 6, 1865.

West Keating Township.

M. P. Atou, James Gance, March 13, 1875; George Morrissey, March 30, 1880.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

The following shows the votes cast in Clinton County for Governor at each general election held since the organization of the county, also the relative strength of each party, and increase of the voting population since 1841:

1841.—David R. Porter, 786; John Banks, 603.
1844.—Francis R. Shunk, 925; Joseph Markle, 807.
1847.—Francis R. Shunk, 966; James Irvine, 685.
1848.—Morris Longstreth, 1004; William F. Johnson, 808.
1851.—William Bigler, 1266; William F. Johnson, 981.
1854.—William Bigler, 935; James Pollock, 1495.
1857.—William F. Packer, 1464; David Wilmut, 1083.
1860.—Henry D. Foster, 1703; Andrew G. Curtin, 1750.
1863.—George W. Woodward, 1911; Andrew G. Curtin, 1607.
1866.—Hester Clymer, 2337; John W. Geary, 1754.
1869.—Asa Packer, 2500; John W. Geary, 1830.
1872.—John F. Hartranft, 2018; Charles R. Buckalew, 2632.
1875.—Cyrus W. Pershing, 2598; John F. Hartranft, 1771; Brown, 91.
1878.—A. H. Dill, 2659; H. M. Hoyt, 1814; Mason (Grewblack), 347.
1882.—R. E. Pattison, 2661; J. A. Beaver, 1730; Jno. Stewart, 218.

CHAPTER CII.

CLINTON COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

THE patriotism of Clinton County was foreshadowed in a speech made in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg by H. C. Bressler, the member from Clinton County, in February, 1861, and is a proper prelude to the introduction of its services in the war of the Rebellion.

"I have no sympathy, sir, with South Carolina or any of her sister States who have insulted our citizens, outraged humanity, and dishonored the flag of our country, trampling it in the dust beneath their feet. I am not disposed to give the slightest countenance to any such proceedings. I have no feeling for the traitors who have instilled into the Southern mind that seditious and treasonable spirit which is shaking the foundations of our government. While I hold these sentiments, there are no party ties that could render me unwilling to offer the olive branch of peace. God forbid that I should ever be influenced by any such ignoble spirit. If, by any word or deed of mine, I can do anything to stay the fratricidal hands that would deluge this land of ours with the mingled blood of kindred, I will sacrifice party on the altar of peace for union, for liberty, and for law.

"I shall vote for this resolution, sir, when it shall come properly before the House, but I would not embarrass our commissioners. I shall vote for the repeal of the 95th section of the Penal Code. I shall do anything honorable in order to preserve peace. But if we cannot have peace on any fair and honorable terms, I would arm the Federal government, and strike down every traitor who would obliterate one star from our bright constellation of liberty."

Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—

This regiment was made up of detached companies from different parts of the State, Clinton County furnishing two of them, viz., B and C companies. The regiment was rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and was organized April 26, 1861, by the choice of the following officers: Pharon Jarret, of Lock Haven, Clinton Co., from captain of Company B, colonel; Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., lieutenant-colonel; William D. Earnest, of Harrisburg, major; F. Asbury, assistant adjutant.

Soon after its organization Col. Jarrett, by order of the Governor, was placed in command of Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburgh. May 4, 1861, the regiment was transferred by rail to Camp Wayne, near West Chester. Here it remained about three weeks, and regularly drilled in Scott's tactics.

May 27th the regiment, having been partially uniformed and equipped, was ordered by the commanding general to move and take position on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. At Philadelphia the command received forty thousand rounds of fixed ammunition, and the following disposition of Companies B and C was made: Company C with Company D, under command of Capts. Bossert and Sharet, were stationed at Perryville, Maj. Earnest commanding detachment. Companies B and A, under command of Capts. Jackman and Dodge, were stationed at regimental headquarters at Havre-de-Grace.

At the end of three weeks the regiment was relieved by the First Delaware, and concentrated at Havre-de-Grace. Tents were supplied, and the men furnished with overcoats, belts, and cartridge-boxes, which to this time had been wanting.

June 18th orders were received to march *via* Baltimore and Harrisburg to Chambersburg, and join Gen. Patterson's column.

Remaining a few days at Chambersburg, it was ordered to Hagerstown, Md., where it was attached to Gen. Negley's brigade of Gen. Keim's division. On the night of June 18th the long roll was beaten, and being quickly in column, the regiment was hurriedly marched to Williamsport, where an apprehended attack did not occur, and late the next day the regiment marched back to camp at Hagerstown.

June 20th the regiment was transferred to the Sixth Brigade, Col. (since Gen.) Abercrombie. June 28th it moved to Darnestown. On the following day the regiment moved to Williamsport, where the army had principally concentrated, and where preparations were made for crossing the river. At two o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July a scouting party consisting of one hundred and fifty men of the Eleventh forded the river, and pushed forward into the enemy's country. Col. Abercrombie, with the remainder of the brigade, advanced to its support, followed by the whole army. As the head of the column approached the ford, firing was heard on the Virginia side, Coulter's detachment having come in

contact with a body of rebel scouts, who were quickly put to flight.

Abercrombie having crossed, immediately put his brigade in motion, and proceeded about two miles in the direction of Hoke's Run, better known as Falling Waters, when day began to dawn, and the detachment rejoined the brigade. It was reported that a strong body of the rebel army was posted at Falling Waters. Advancing to within a mile of this point, being several hours in advance of the main column, the brigade halted, and a detachment was again sent forward to reconnoitre, but no enemy was encountered. On arriving at the stream, the troops refreshed themselves and filled their canteens. Upon resuming the march, the regiment had not proceeded far before the enemy was discovered, posted in a wood. The Eleventh immediately formed on the right of the road, in the edge of the wood, and awaited his advance.

At this time a section of Capt. Perkins' battery, consisting of three pieces, under command of Lieut. Hudson, moved up the pike, and immediately after Gen. Patterson and staff arrived and moved to the front. The Eleventh was ordered back from its first position, and advanced on the pike. A heavy fire was opened in front of the First Wisconsin, and the Eleventh was ordered to move by a road leading to the north, and to form on the right of the First Wisconsin.

The enemy, under command of Col. ("Stonewall") Jackson, were strongly posted behind fences and buildings, and as soon as the Eleventh emerged from the wood it encountered a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, the shots, however, passing overhead and doing little injury. The line now advanced to within two hundred yards of Jackson's front, when Perkins' battery opened on Porterfield's barn and buildings, setting them on fire, and driving the enemy from their shelter. The Eleventh now opened fire, and the engagement became general; the enemy's guns were silenced, and his line fell back in confusion.

In this engagement the Eleventh lost one killed and ten wounded, Clinton County having one wounded, viz., Marion F. Hamaker, of Company B.

July 3, 1861, the brigade proceeded to Martinsburg, where it went into camp. On the following day the Eleventh, with the First Wisconsin, was detached to escort a wagon-train from Williamsport to Martinsburg.

While stationed at Martinsburg a stand of National colors was presented by the Union ladies of the place, at the hands of Miss Miller. The regiment prior to this had carried no colors. This flag was subsequently borne in the three years' service, in the battles of Cedar Mountain, the operations on Rappahannock River, and at Thoroughfare Gap. In the second battle of Bull Run, where the command was warmly engaged, the color-bearer, William Feightner, was severely wounded, and, with the flag, fell into the hands of the enemy.

July 15th the regiment moved to Bunker Hill and occupied the rebel camp, and July 17th, Abercrombie's brigade marched to Charlestown, where it remained several days.

The terms of the three months' men had now nearly expired, and Gen. Patterson made an earnest appeal to these regiments to remain a week or ten days beyond their period of enlistment, to enable him to hold his position until fresh troops arrived.

The Eleventh was drawn up in front of Gen. Patterson and his staff for its decision. He proposed that those who were willing to stay with him should bring their arms to a shoulder. At the command "Shoulder arms!" every musket went up with a will, to the great satisfaction of the general, who rode forward and exclaimed, "With you, my brave blue-jackets, I can hold the place alone!"

July 21st the regiment moved to Harper's Ferry, and on the 24th forded the Potomac and marched to Sandy Hook. On the 26th the following order was received:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"HARPER'S FERRY, VA., July 24, 1861.

"(Special Order No. 127.)

"The Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Jarrett commanding, will, to-day, take rail transportation from this place to Baltimore, en route for Harrisburg, where they will be mustered out of service.

"It gives the commanding general great satisfaction to say that the conduct of the regiment has merited his highest approbation. It had the fortune to be in the advance at the affair at Hoke's Run (Falling Waters), where the steadiness and gallantry of both officers and men came under his personal observation. They have all merited his thanks.

"By order of General Patterson,

"F. J. PORTER,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

On the 19th of July, prior to the muster out of the regiment, the necessary measures were taken, with the approval of the commander of the department, to have it remustered for three years' service, and on the 25th it was, by an order of the Secretary of War, accepted. It was permitted, by a general order of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to retain its original number. Hence the Eleventh became the first regiment for three years' service.

The following is a complete list of Company B, recruited at Lock Haven, Clinton Co., and Company C, recruited at Mill Hall, Clinton Co., and both mustered into service April 25, 1861:

COMPANY B.

Capt., Benjamin K. Jackmann; 1st Lieut., William Shanks; 2d Lieut., Thomas C. Lebo; 1st Sergt., Edward D. Williams; 2d Sergt., John H. Davis; 3d Sergt., George M. Dickinson; 4th Sergt., Flavius J. Cross; 1st Corp., Anthony W. Saltzman; 2d Corp., Henry F. Tammann; 3d Corp., Alexander S. Ennis; 4th Corp., Joseph Meredith; Musicians, Charles W. Housel, George M. Repass.

Privates.

Charles W. Adams.	Alexander Blackburn.
Thomas Agnew.	James A. Canfield.
Thomas B. Bisdig.	Michael Cammus.
George W. Butterbaugh.	Benjamin F. Clark.
Joseph M. Burse.	Patrick Condon.
George W. Esel.	Hiram N. Dilds.
James F. Becker.	William A. Davis.

Andrew B. Dewees.
William H. Finney.
William Furl.
Henry D. Fergus.
William A. Fleming.
Calvin F. Gibbs.
Isaiah Gray.
Samuel C. Goodwin.
William H. Graham.
Charles F. M. Hinson.
Marion F. Hamaker.
Joel Houghtaling.
Benjamin F. Haines.
David P. Hanna.
DeWitt C. Johnson.
Flavel G. Jodon.
Robert L. Kinnear.
Henry J. Kint.
Charles Lind.
John G. Leba.
James Logue.
Gilbert H. Lane.
Charles F. Miller.
William Morrison.
Benjamin F. Mudary.
Francis McMahon.

Peter McMahon.
Horace P. Morris.
Mifflin R. Moyer.
George E. Mander.
George W. Newbury.
William P. Polinger.
Thomas A. Putnam.
Henry W. Peters.
George W. Parsons.
Joseph Ruell.
William H. Rowland.
James H. Scott.
Charles H. Sayers.
John P. Shaffer.
Charles Tobin.
Maglory Thibault.
John Tracey.
George Tapp.
Harrison Truesdell.
Alexander Thompson.
Frederick B. Winter.
Albert H. Wheelock.
Clement Walters.
John Williams.
Beverly W. White.

COMPANY C.

Capt., Henry M. Bossert; 1st Lieut., William F. Crispin; 2d Lieut., Daniel Wolf; 1st Sergt., John G. Wesner; 2d Sergt., John Curran; 3d Sergt., John S. Soudgrass; 4th Sergt., John J. Bressler; 1st Corp., John T. Hunter; 2d Corp., Solomon S. Brown; 3d Corp., James E. Caldwell; Musician, Joseph M. Limer.

Privates.

John E. Ammerman.
Irwin Bottorf.
Enos Buttholomew.
Henry Bottorf.
Andrew J. Brewer.
Andrew J. Bowers.
Jacob Brown.
Greenbury B. Brewer.
William G. Butcher.
Aquila Bartholomew.
Michael D. Boylen.
John W. Crispin.
William Callahan.
John W. Carter.
Alexander Chatham.
John F. Castlebury.
William Ciddler.
Abraham Cridler.
Jacob B. Clay.
James Dehaas.
Charles Dunlap.
William D. Daub.
Wilson Elder.
James Flanagan.
John S. Flanagan.
John Ferry.
Daniel Grass.
William P. Grove.
David A. Glear.
Albert H. Hunter.
James W. Hutchinson.

William Hollingsworth.
William P. Jones.
William Jones.
DeWitt C. Kessinger.
Francis M. Kessinger.
Henry Kahler.
Jacob Kessinger.
Andrew Lee.
William McCormick.
Mark Mincer.
Samuel Mahen.
Thomas A. Miller.
William McCann.
Albert Martin.
John Pickering.
William N. Richardson.
Jerome Repass.
William Sollers.
Philip D. Stover.
Joseph C. Swartz.
Joseph Shook.
Adam Shiley.
Matthew Smith.
Andrew P. Stewart.
James Shirk.
Oscar Tobey.
Samuel M. Taylor.
Robert Vennatta.
David Wagner.
John Watkins.
John H. Wilson.

gheny Mountains, rendezvoused at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, early in June, 1861, and were organized June 26th with the following field-officers: Colonel, Elisha B. Harvey, of Wilkesbarre; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph Totten, of Mechanicsburg; Major, Channcey A. Lyman, of Lock Haven.

July 21, 1861, the Seventh was ordered to Washington *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore. Before starting it was supplied with forty rounds of ammunition per man, and before passing through Baltimore they left the cars and loaded their muskets, and thus prepared for any emergency that might present itself.

On its arrival in Washington the regiment went into camp at Meridian Hill, and July 27, 1861, was mustered into the United States service by Maj. Elwood, after which the arms received from the State of Pennsylvania were exchanged for muskets from the Washington Arsenal.

Aug. 2, 1861, the regiment broke camp and marched to Tenallytown, the point of general rendezvous of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The division was soon after organized, and the Seventh was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. George G. Meade. Here was performed the first picket duty, and here too the smooth-bore muskets of the right and left companies were exchanged for Springfield rifles.

August 24th the regiment was ordered to march to Great Falls, on the Potomac, where it remained two weeks. September 4th, while here, it encountered the enemy, who came down on them upon the opposite shore, and opened fire from a battery of five guns, two howitzers and three rifled pieces, and a brisk fire of shot and shell was kept up for three hours.

October 9th the Seventh, together with the division, broke camp, and moved to near Langley, Va., and formed the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac. In this camp the regiment remained inactive during the winter of 1861-62, but the time was spent in preparing for future and more brilliant operations.

March 10, 1862, the Seventh, with the rest of the division, broke camp and moved to Hunter's Mills. The men were here supplied with shelter tents, which they continued to use during the remainder of the war. The regiment broke camp, and in the midst of a deluge of rain the men marched to Alexandria, and here the Seventh was assigned to the First Army Corps under Gen. McDowell. The Seventh, however, went into camp at Fairfax Station, where it remained four weeks. April 9, 1862, it moved with the division to Manassas Junction, where it went into camp. On the 17th of April it marched to Catlett's Station, and May 11th to Falmouth. June 9th the regiment embarked on transports and went to White House, on the Pamunkey River, thence along the line of the West Point Railroad to the front. Halting within six miles of Richmond, on the left bank of the Chickahominy, the division was placed on the extreme

Thirty-sixth Regiment (Seventh Reserve).—There was but one company (D) in this regiment from Clinton County; however, we give a brief sketch of the regiment, extracted from "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," by Samuel P. Bates.

The companies composing the Seventh Reserve were recruited in several counties lying east of the Alle-

right of the Army of the Potomac, and attached to the Fifth Corps under Gen. Fitz John Porter.

June 26th the enemy was encountered by the "Bucktails" near Mechanicsville. By direction of Gen. McCall the Seventh was posted on the left of the line. During an engagement that followed the Seventh held the left of the line, near the open ground stretching out to the Chickahominy. Its position was several times changed during the engagement, and entirely separated from the division. The regiment was taken to the left of the line, where it assisted in repulsing a charge of the enemy, and again changed to the centre, where it performed a similar act in reinforcing Butterfield's brigade.

After the Seven Days' fight had ended, and the smoke of battle cleared away, only two hundred out of that full-ranked, well-disciplined body of men who embarked upon the Rappahannock less than a month before were fit for duty.

July 4, 1862, Col. Harvey resigned, and Lieut.-Col. Bolinger was promoted colonel. Several promotions were made among the line-officers, and several meritorious non-commissioned officers were promoted to be lieutenants. On the 31st the camp was shelled by the enemy, and soon after the Seventh, under command of Lieut.-Col. Henderson, marched with the brigade to dislodge them and protect the camp and shipping from further annoyance.

Sharpshooters taking refuge in the house of Edmund Ruffin, who boasted that he fired the first shot at Fort Sumter upon the United States transports.

The purpose of the expedition was accomplished on the 15th of August, when the brigade was relieved and embarked for Aquia Landing, which place it reached on the 17th, and marched to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. This movement united the Reserves, now commanded by Gen. Reynolds, with the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Pope.

At the close of Pope's campaign the Seventh went into camp at Munson's Hill, where it remained till September 7th, when with the Army of the Potomac it went to Meridian Hill, encamping upon the same ground that it did in 1861.

Two days later the regiment marched through Maryland to Frederick City, and to the foot of South Mountain, where it met the enemy's skirmish line, and soon met the enemy in force, drove him up the rugged mountain-side, and just at the summit a rebel soldier turned and deliberately fired at Col. Bolinger, who was in the front urging on his men, the ball entering and tearing the flesh of his right arm, passing through his right breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. The command then devolved upon Maj. Lyman.

The regiment participated in the battle of Antietam, on the 16th and 17th of September, and October 3d the division was reviewed by the President, and on the 12th the Seventh was detailed as a part of a force sent out to meet the rebel cavalry on its raid under Stuart. On the 26th it moved by way of Berlin across

the Potomac to Warrenton, arriving November 6th, and was immediately placed upon the picket line. The regiment remained in camp here until the 16th, when it moved with Burnside in the direction of Fredericksburg, and after three days' march encamped at Belle Plain.

The regiment participated in the eventful battle of Fredericksburg, where the old Seventh added new laurels to its already shining crown. In Gen. Meade's report of the battle he says, "The Seventh engaged the enemy to the left, capturing many prisoners and a standard, driving them from their rifle-pits and defenses, and continuing the pursuit till, encountering the enemy's reinforcements, they were in turn driven back."

December 15th, the Seventh, with the rest of the army, recrossed the river and went into camp at Belle Plain. Nothing of interest occurred during the winter other than the historic "mud march."

Feb. 8, 1863, the Reserves were, by order of the War Department, promoted from active service in the field to duty in the Department of Washington. Embarking at Belle Plain February 7th, the regiment proceeded to Alexandria, and on the 11th marched to Upton's Hill, where it remained in camp till April 14th, and was then for a time on duty at Camp Converse.

June 18th it returned to Alexandria, and was assigned to duty in the command of Gen. Slough. Various changes took place here, among which Maj. Lyman became lieutenant-colonel. During the summer and fall of 1863 the regiment remained at Alexandria.

In the latter part of April, 1864, the regiment was directed to prepare again for active operations in the field, and on the 18th the boys again took up the line of march to join the grand army through the Wilderness. It halted several days at Manassas, and was attached to the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Warren. May 2d the Seventh broke camp and advanced along the Rapidan, and encamped at night near the Chancellorsville battle-ground, the Reserves occupying the centre of the line. On the following morning, quite early, the line was advanced about three miles, when the regiment, through no fault of its officers, was led into a skillfully-laid ambuscade, from which it was useless to try to escape, and two hundred and seventy-two officers and men were captured and immediately marched to the rear of the rebel army at Orange Court-House, and thence to Lynchburg, Va. The enlisted men were speedily sent to the rebel prison-pens at Andersonville, while the officers were sent to Macon, and subsequently placed under fire of our guns at Charleston, for the protection of the city. The cruelties inflicted upon our men in these rebel hells were too horrible to relate at this time. The surviving members of the regiment were mustered out at Philadelphia, June 16, 1864.

The following is the roll of Company D, the Clin-

ton County company, as found in Bates' History, all being mustered in at the dates named for three years:

COMMISSIONED.

Chauncey A. Lyman, capt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to maj. June 26, 1861; to lieutenant-col. June, 1863.
 Henry C. Bolinger, capt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to capt. June 26, 1861; to lieutenant-col. May 5, 1862; to col. July, 1862.
 Jesse Merrill, capt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant. June 26, 1861; to capt. May 9, 1862; trans. to Signal Corps Sept. 12, 1863.
 George B. Danahay, capt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Dec. 7, 1861; to 1st lieutenant. May 9, 1862; to capt. Sept. 12, 1863; to bvt. maj. March 13, 1865; disch. March 25, 1865.
 John S. Haynes, 1st lieutenant; April 24, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; to 2d lieutenant. May 9, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. Sept. 12, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
 William W. White, 2d lieutenant; April 24, 1861; pro. from private to 2d lieutenant. June 26, 1861; to capt. Co. G Nov. 11, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED.

George W. Fritz, 1st sergt.; April 29, 1861; pro. from private to 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; to 2d lieutenant. Sept. 12, 1863; not mustered; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; vet.
 William M. Butters, sergt.; April 29, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
 M. S. Fredrick, sergt.; April 24, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; disch. Feb. 25, 1865.
 William T. Bathurst, sergt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 4, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; vet.
 Reuben W. Shell, sergt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 6, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; vet.
 Clemon J. Castello, sergt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 26, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
 Abram R. Kitchen, sergt.; April 24, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Michael S. Eckert, corp.; April 29, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 7, 1864.
 Orange Holmes, corp.; July 16, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out of company.
 Samuel Dean, corp.; July 23, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out of company.
 William C. Brown, corp.; May 20, 1861; disch. by surgeon Nov. 14, 1862.
 Richard Hammersly, corp.; May 20, 1861; disch. for wounds received Oct. 3, 1862.
 James L. Hastings, corp.; April 24, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. May 3, 1863.
 John C. Stover, corp.; April 22, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Wilson P. Burnell, corp.; April 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 5, 1864; missing at Wilderness May 5, 1864; vet.
 Frank H. Johnson, corp.; April 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; vet.
 Benecville Shell, corp.; April 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 4, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 John H. Moon, corp.; April 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 17, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Thomas Hunsletton, corp.; April 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 15, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Joseph M. Canfield, musician; July 23, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

PRIVATE.

Amos T. Bisel, April 24, 1861; trans. to navy Feb. 16, 1862.
 James Brooks, Jr., May 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 9, 1863.
 Andrew Batorf, May 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1862.
 Henry Becker, May 20, 1861; trans. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
 George W. Brown, July 16, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Oct. 1, 1862.
 William Baser, May 20, 1861; missing at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
 Alexander Bain, May 20, 1861; missing at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Joseph Brothers, May 20, 1861; died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Andrew J. Brown, July 16, 1861; trans. to navy Feb. 16, 1862; died at Cairo, Ill., date unknown

Joseph Candor, April 24, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
 Charles W. Connor, April 24, 1861; disch. by surg. Oct. 24, 1862.
 John Colan, April 24, 1861; disch. by surg. Dec. 4, 1862.
 John A. Cogley, April 24, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. June 26, 1861.
 Allen Crippen, April 24, 1861; missing at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Uriah Clark, April 24, 1861; missing at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Patrick Cook, May 20, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; disch. Jan. 23, 1865.
 James L. Crider, April 24, 1861; missing at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Daniel Clark, April 30, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Roland Clark, July 16, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Abner L. Crosby, April 20, 1861.
 Daniel W. Doyle, May 20, 1861; trans. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
 Oscar Davenport, May 20, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Joseph Duly, April 24, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Christopher H. Faunce, April 24, 1861; disch. by general court-martial.
 Michael J. Fought, April 24, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
 Samuel Gattshall, April 24, 1861; disch. by surg. certif. Jan. 19, 1863.
 James Gattshall, Aug. 17, 1861; trans. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864.
 Charles J. Green, May 27, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; disch. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Frederick Green, June 1, 1861.
 James A. Hunt, April 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 15, 1863.
 John Haling, July 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1862.
 Michael Harford, July 21, 1861; trans. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; vet.
 Jacob Hilder, July 10, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; vet.
 Ang. B. Hathaway, April 24, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
 Milo F. Halls, July 16, 1861; died in Baltimore Aug. 13, 1862.
 Henry R. Jacoby, April 24, 1861; disch. by surgeon Aug. 12, 1862.
 Andrew O. Jordan, May 20, 1861; disch. Nov. 5, 1863, for accidental wounds.
 George Kinley, July 10, 1861; wounded in action; disch. by surgeon.
 Williamson Kinley, April 24, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Willard Logue, July 16, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
 William L. Locust, May 20, 1861; trans. to 190th P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
 John T. Logue, Feb. 1, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
 Adam Leslie, May 28, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Joseph D. Marshall, May 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 11, 1862, for wounds received in action.
 Tim. J. Murphy, May 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.
 Joseph W. McGee, July 16, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. Sept. 22, 1865; veteran.
 William F. Marshall, July 10, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
 Samuel Mahan, Aug. 24, 1861; died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 20, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
 Joseph Nagle, July 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 9, 1863.
 Richard B. Newberry, April 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1863.
 Robert W. Nolder, May 20, 1861; died March 25, 1864, of wounds received at 2d Bull Run; buried at Alexandria, grave 1614.
 Oscar Owens, April 24, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
 Thomas T. Peck, July 26, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John Potter, April 21, 1861; trans. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Art., Nov. 11, 1862.
 Augustus C. Price, April 24, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; disch. May 11, 1865.
 George M. Pfoutz, May 29, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
 John T. Ross, April 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Cummings R. Ross, Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Nov. 28, 1861.
 Elias W. Rothrock, April 10, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
 Matthew Roach, May 24, 1861; accidentally killed Sept. 9, 1861.
 Matthias Reed, April 24, 1861; trans. to navy Feb. 16, 1862; died at Cairo, Ill.
 F. G. Shannbrook, April 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864.

Jefferson Sausser, April 24, 1861; trans. to Batt. A, 1st Pa. Art., April 3, 1862.

Wesley P. Shaver, July 10, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

Henry H. Springle, April 24, 1861; disch. for wounds received in action.

Ezekiel Smithers, July 16, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July 10, 1862.

Charles M. Stout, July 27, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. E Aug. 1, 1862.

James Sheridan, May 20, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

Joseph Shuder, April 24, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Feb. 26, 1865; disch. June 29, 1865; veteran.

Simon St. ne, July 10, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.

John B. Shannon, Aug. 24, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Rob. Summerson, May 20, 1861; died in Washington Jan. 3, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

David Summerson, May 20, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.

Alfred Summerson, May 23, 1861; died at Camp Wayne, Va., June 17, 1861.

Joseph Wilson, May 20, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 16, 1862.

Oliver Whitesell, April 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1862, for wounds received in action.

William Walker, April 24, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 28, 1863.

Arthur Wightman, July 10, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Nov. 3, 1861.

Allan White, July 10, 1861; trans. to Co. G Nov. 30, 1861.

Thomas Winters, April 24, 1861; died of wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.

First Pennsylvania Cavalry (Forty-fourth Regiment).—Company D of this regiment was recruited at Lock Haven, and mustered into the State service during July and August of 1861, at Camp Curtin, from whence the several companies at this point moved to Camp Jones, near Washington. The men were well formed, hardy, good riders, and accustomed to the use and care of horses.

Lieut. George D. Bayard, of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, was placed in command of the organization, and became the Fifteenth of the Reserve Corps, and joined the division at its camp at Tenallytown, where it remained till October 10th, when it moved to Camp Pierpont, Va. Here the command was employed in doing picket duty, waking up and skirmishing with the enemy, and making itself useful generally till the next spring, when Gen. McDowell commenced his overland movement to join McClellan. The regiment crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and entered upon its future brilliant career.

During the summer of 1862 the regiment was engaged a large portion of the time in the several battles and skirmishes in the valleys of the Rappahannock and Shenandoah, and on the 12th of December was engaged with the enemy at Fredericksburg, from which place it moved to Belle Plain, where it went into winter-quarters.

Jan. 19, 1863, the regiment turned out with the army to make another attempt to cross the river and give battle to the enemy. After three days of failure and disappointment the regiment returned to camp, where it remained till April 12th, when it again broke camp and started out on the spring campaign, establishing headquarters at King George Court-house, where for some time it was on picket duty.

During that summer it participated in the battles

of Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Beverly Ford, St. Mary's Church, Ream's Station, Shepherdstown, and nearly all other cavalry engagements of the Virginia campaign during that season.

Besides other brilliant achievements the regiment was with Sheridan in his grand raids, having been absent from the army on the last raid for nineteen days.

The last work of the regiment as a whole was done in August, 1864, in front of Petersburg and Richmond. It participated in a severe engagement at Malvern Hill, also at Gravel Hill, and August 29th went into camp on the Jerusalem plank-road. The veterans and recruits, four hundred and one in number, were left under command of Maj. Falls, and were consolidated with the veterans of the Sixth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, forming the Second Provisional Cavalry.

Sept. 1, 1864, the regiment moved to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out on the 9th of September, 1864.

The following is the muster-roll of Company D, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, all being mustered in at the dates named for three years:

COMMISSIONED.

John W. Smith, capt.; Aug. 11, 1861; resigned Sept. 20, 1861.

William S. Gile, capt.; Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to capt. Sept. 21, 1861; resigned June 25, 1862.

Hugh A. McDonald, capt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut. Nov. 15, 1861; capt. June 25, 1862; wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. Dec. 4, 1864.

Sylvester D. Barrows, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to major Nov. 15, 1861.

W. L. Holbrook, 1st lieut.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from q-m-sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 18, 1861; to 1st lieut. June 25, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to capt. Co. D Dec. 13, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865.

Marcus L. French, 2d lieut.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Co. D Nov. 15, 1861; to capt. Co. E April 2, 1862.

William F. Butler, 2d lieut.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. July 1, 1862; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Philip H. Walker, 2d lieut.; Aug. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 23, 1864.

Arch. R. McDonald, 2d lieut.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from corp. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. July 12, 1864; captured August, 1862; trans. to battalion Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. M Dec. 13, 1864; to capt. Jan. 23, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865; vet.

NON COMMISSIONED.

Abraham D. Rocky, 1st sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to corp.; to 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, batt. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 13, 1864; trans. to 2d Regt. Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865; vet.

William R. Rodgers, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; died Sept. 19, 1862, of wounds received Aug. 9, 1862; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 302.

Gregor McGregor, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from corp.; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Orlando H. Emory, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 20, 1862; wounded at Shepherdstown, Va., July 16, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Thomas J. Rocky, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 3, 1862; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

George M. Emory, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Charles H. Stetson, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 25, 1862; wounded May 28, 1864, and June 2, 1864; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

George E. Minnier, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from corp.; trans. to latt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Thompson Snyder, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded June 21, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as 1st sergt. Co. D, June 20, 1865; vet.

Allen H. German, sergt.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to sergt.; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1861; must. out as 1st sergt. Co. D, June 20, 1865; vet.

Mortimer Longwell, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. March 11, 1863.

William A. Quiggle, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; disch. for wounds rec. at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.

Robert P. Huling, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Alexander Henderson, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. March 20, 1863.

John R. Rackard, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. Nov. 18, 1861.

Benjamin Emory, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1862, for wounds rec. at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

William P. Steward, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; died at Warrenton, Va., Sept. 14, 1863.

John C. Lewis, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; pr. to corp. May 25, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Fleming W. Lucore, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. May 25, 1863; wounded June 21, 1864; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.

Charles A. Morse, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Horace Taylor, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862, and June 9, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as sergt. Co. M, June 20, 1865; vet.

Henry Underheim, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; captured June 21, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to sergt. Co. D, March 1, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865; vet.

William F. Moyer, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as sergt. Co. D, June 20, 1865; vet.

Alfred H. Lewis, corp.; Aug. 11, 1861; wounded June 21, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Christopher C. Pfoutz, bugler; Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; vet.

Henry S. Hoffman, bugler; Aug. 11, 1861; deserted June 27, 1862.

PRIVATEs.

Henry R. Aggy, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Charles Amador, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. Nov. 18, 1861.

Charles Anderson, Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. f. Jan. 9, 1863.

James R. Anderson, March 12, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Frank H. Butcher, April 23, 1861; captured June 14, 1862; released; absent in hosp. at must. out.

Zelman M. B. P. Baird, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 16, 1862, for wounds rec. at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Tobias Barrett, March 1, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Albert Brand, March 1, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Frank Beck, April 12, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob Beck, April 6, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

James Barr, Aug. 27, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 17, 1863, of wounds received on picket; grave 1105.

Abraham R. Brandt, Aug. 11, 1861.

P. H. Coykendale, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864. Almarin Chapman, Aug. 27, 1861; twice captured; disch. on surg. cert. f. Sept. 13, 1863.

William Cridler, Aug. 27, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Levi T. Carpenter, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Henry R. Cully, March 15, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Valentine D. Clark, March 15, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Cook, April 1, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1861.

Ely C. Davy, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.

Henry Delany, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. as sergt. Co. D, June 20, 1865; veteran.

William Delaney, Aug. 11, 1861; wounded June 28, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Reese J. Davidson, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. C, 42d P. V., Dec. 16, 1861. Charles C. Daniels, Aug. 11, 1861; died Aug. 15, 1862, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Dennis Eagan, March 23, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Levi W. Easley, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob F. Fraix, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Charles E. Foster, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Samuel D. Fuller, Aug. 11, 1861.

Alexander H. Gabe, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. Feb. 22, 1862.

Isiah Grey, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Joseph Garman, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Henry Hendricks, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.

William R. Horton, Aug. 11, 1861; prisoner June 24, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Bony Henman, March 1, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

James C. Hunter, trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1861.

Joseph Houghtaling, Aug. 11, 1861; died Nov. 27, 1861, of wounds received at Draneville, Va., Nov. 23, 1861.

Thomas Harman, Aug. 11, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill July 27, 1864; veteran.

Joseph E. Hilcher, Oct. 1, 1861.

William Johnson, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 20, 1862, for wounds received accidentally.

William P. Jones, Aug. 11, 1861.

Daniel Keister, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. Jan. 13, 1863.

William H. Kissel, March 23, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Patrick J. Keeley, May 24, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

John C. Knight, Aug. 11, 1861; died Oct. 31, 1861.

A. D. Liggett, disch. on surg. cert. f. Oct. 25, 1861.

Charles D. Lord, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Lemuel Lucore, Sr., Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Fisher D. Liggett, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. Oct. 25, 1862.

John Linch, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. Oct. 25, 1862.

Charles Lind, Aug. 27, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Anson W. Lewis, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

John P. Lohr, March 15, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Robert C. Lewis, March 4, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; died Oct. 25, 1864; buried in Cav. Corps Cemetery, Va.

John W. Lewis, May 24, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Benjamin F. Lose, April 4, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

William U. Lyman, Feb. 17, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

R. Loudenberger, Feb. 3, 1861; died May 16, 1862; burial record March 26, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Charles Linn, Aug. 11, 1861.

L. D. Liggett, Aug. 11, 1861.

Jacob R. Mizner, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

William Miller, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Benjamin C. Miller, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

George Marshall, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

James W. Mizner, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. Jan. 26, 1863, for wounds received at Cedar Mountain, in Virginia, Aug. 9, 1862.

William H. Micheltree, Aug. 11, 1861; wounded in action July 28, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Charles H. May, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Charles McKinney, Dec. 1, 1861; captured November, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. as corp. Co. D, June 20, 1865; veteran.

John Miller, July 2, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out in Co. D, May, 1865.

John F. Miller, March 1, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Joseph W. Mizner, March 1, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Andrew Myers, March 15, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Thomas H. Miller, March 18, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Merring, trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Moroney, March 31, 1864; prisoner June 24, 1864; trans. to batt.; burial record, died at Andersonville July 26, 1864, grave 3631.

B. F. Minard, April 5, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

Angus McDouald, Aug. 11, 1861; died Nov. 1, 1862, of wounds received Aug. 9, 1862.

Warren Mahou, Aug. 11, 1861; missing in action at Brandy Station June 9, 1863.

Russell Miller, Aug. 11, 1861.

Charles McIntyre, Aug. 11, 1861.

John Passall, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. May 10, 1862.

Ellis Perry, Aug. 11, 1861; died Oct. 16, 1864, of wounds received at Auburn, Va.; burial record, died at Alexandria Dec. 9, 1863, grave 1136.

James Porchett, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.

Calvin P. Russell, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. May 19, 1863.

John H. Rimer, Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. f. Jan. 11, 1863.

Jeremiah Ragan, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. May 31, 1864.

John Roark, Oct. 3, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

James M. Ritter, March 26, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.

John Rinehart, Aug. 15, 1861.

John D. Richardson, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.

Elias Rasmann, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. April 28, 1863.

John R. Baker, Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. f. Nov. 18, 1861.

John H. Ruir, disch. on surg. cert. f. May 11, 1862.

Nelson Sorrel, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Straw, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1862, for wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
 Frederick Salada, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as corp. Co. D June 20, 1863; veteran.
 Robert Stevenson, March 23, 1864; wounded May 28, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Derrick U. Shaffer, May 5, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 L. S. Swartwood, March 17, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Samuel Sunderland, Aug. 11, 1861; died at Flemington, Pa.; veteran.
 Charles D. Thomas, Aug. 11, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Henry R. Tobias, Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 David W. Tibbins, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.
 Henry C. Taylor, Aug. 25, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 John A. Tibbins, Aug. 11, 1861; killed at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863.
 William T. Williams, Aug. 11, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.
 Jonathan Walizer, Aug. 11, 1861; wounded July 28, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out corp. Co. D June 20, 1863; veteran.
 Joseph Williams, April 1, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Clue C. Williams, March 31, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out in Co. D by G. O. May 30, 1865.
 Thomas Williams, April 19, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Matthew E. Wilson, March 25, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 William J. Wilson, March 25, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Whitman, Aug. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1863.

Fifty-second Regiment.—This regiment was formed under a call of the President for sixteen regiments, issued in July, 1861.

Authority to recruit was granted by Governor Curtin Aug. 1, 1861, and October 7th a regimental organization was made by the selection of John C. Dodge, Jr., as colonel, Henry M. Hoyt as lieutenant-colonel, John B. Conyngham as major. One company only (C) was raised or recruited in Clinton County.

November 8th, the regiment left Camp Curtin, and proceeded to Washington, where it went into camp on Kalorama Heights. Here camp and drill duty was vigorously prosecuted till January, 1862, when the regiment went into winter-quarters on Meridian Hill, in rear of Columbia College.

While in barracks here the regiment was called on for ten volunteers for gunboat service on the Western waters, which request was readily complied with. The men never returned to the regiment, as most of them were killed by the explosion of the steamer "Mound City," while in action on White River, in June, 1862.

Camp life becoming rather monotonous, the men impatiently waited for orders to move, which came on the 28th of March, and the same day the regiment with the rest of the brigade broke camp, marched to Alexandria, where it embarked upon the steamer "Constitution," and arrived in Hampton Roads on the morning of April 1st, and the Fifty-second transferred to another steamer, and landed at Newport News. During their passage up the men got their first view of a rebel flag, and their first experience of being shot at, the batteries on Craney Island giving them a passing salute.

April 17th, the regiment advanced, and took position in front of the enemy at Lee's Mills. May 20th, Keys' corps bivouacked upon the left bank of the

Chickahominy, opposite Bottom's Bridge. On this day Gen. Negley organized a company of one hundred sharpshooters from the Fifty-second, which he placed under command of Capt. Greenland P. Davis.

For the next few days the regiment was engaged, with other troops, in the series of battles in the vicinity of the Seven Pines, and on the night of the 26th of May went into camp on the right of the Nine-Mile road, half a mile from Fair Oaks, and on the 30th and 31st was engaged in the historic battle of Fair Oaks, where so many of the regiment laid down their lives for their country. The regiment was also in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and other places, to Harrison's Landing.

In December the Fifty-second, with other troops, reported to Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, and Jan. 29, 1863, the Fifty-second, with a large fleet, sailed for Port Royal, S. C., and on April 6th the Fifty-second moved up the North Edisto, twelve miles below Charleston, and on the 16th of July had full possession of James Island. From this time on the Fifty-second performed laborious duty in the Department of the South, and during the summer of 1864 remained most of the time on Morris Island. During this time the men became quite efficient in the use of heavy guns, which all the works mounted. During the winter the regiment performed duty as boat infantry, which was exceedingly difficult and arduous, involving great hardship and exposure. At last Sherman's march to the sea, and the surrender of the hot-bed of secession, the stronghold of treason surrendered, and the work of the Fifty-second was accomplished, except a few weeks' light duty at Salisbury, N. C., from whence the regiment moved to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service, July 12, 1865.

The following is a copy of the muster-out roll of Company C, recruited at Lock Haven, except the names of drafted men, which are not inserted in this work. Except where otherwise noted, the men were mustered in at the dates named for three years.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Walter S. Chatham, capt.; Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
 James W. Devling, 1st lieutenant; Sept. 12, 1861; resigned Jan. 20, 1862.
 Joseph S. Showers, 1st lieutenant; Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1862; resigned June 21, 1862.
 C. B. Matthews, 1st lieutenant; June 21, 1862; resigned Oct. 21, 1862.
 W. V. Hollingsworth, 2d lieutenant; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergeant, Aug. 6, 1862; to 1st sergeant, Oct. 24, 1863; to 1st lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1863; disch. Oct. 11, 1864.
 David Haines, 2d lieutenant; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergeant, Aug. 5, 1862; to 2d lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1863; com. 2d lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1864; not mustered; must. out Feb. 5, 1865, expiration of term.
 Alexander Blackburn, 2d lieutenant; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st sergeant, to 2d lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1862; resigned Dec. 25, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

William C. Enslin, 1st sergeant; Oct. 17, 1861; com. 2d lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1864, and 1st lieutenant, March 26, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 12, 1865; vet.
 David A. Gueer, 1st sergeant; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from sergeant, to 1st sergeant, March 1, 1862; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Amos G. Miller, sergt.; July 15, 1863; pro. to sergt. Nov. 6, 1864; com. 2d lieut. March 26, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Nathan H. Rush, sergt.; Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to sergt. Nov. 6, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Jesse H. Rippey, sergt.; Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 5, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out Dec. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

Harvey Farley, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

Ferdinand Rote, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

William Housell, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out Nov. 5, 1864.

George Myers, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 23, 1863.

Robert S. Rowe, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1863.

James Carroll, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 30, 1862.

John S. Bitzer, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Benjamin F. Clark, sergt.; Oct. 17, 1861; died July 26, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in U. S. Gen. Hosp. Cem., Annapolis, Md.

Frederick Harmer, corp.; Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1864; must. out Dec. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

John T. Venatta, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Samuel B. Shearer, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 5, 1862; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Robert F. Curran, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John Lannan, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John Shroat, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Joseph Moran, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 3, 1864; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John O. Day, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 3, 1864; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John C. Black, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 17, 1862.

Samuel Bullock, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1862.

Robert Jones, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. March 23, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Henry H. Slenker, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Henry C. Slenker, musician; Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Edward Greenwood, musician; Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Ackelberger, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Myron C. Brouson, March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

William S. Brown, April 3, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Silas Bellis, Feb. 16, 1865; one year; absent, sick, at muster out.

Charles Bihodo, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Samuel Brevier, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John D. Bosall, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Dec. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

James Bonnell, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 3, 1862.

Samuel Blush, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. June 2, 1863, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

James Brennan, Oct. 27, 1863; drafted.

Thomas Buckle, Feb. 27, 1865; one year.

James B. Chatham, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Nathan Crandle, March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Jacob M. Corwin, March 3, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Joshua H. Corwin, March 3, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

William G. Caldwell, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

George C. Curran, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 15, 1864.

John Corney, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to navy Feb. 21, 1862.

James S. Dolan, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Myron Doll, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

James A. English, Oct. 17, 1861; died June 17, 1862, from wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in M. A. Cemetery.

Jacob P. Fine, Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Balser Fredel, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out Dec. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

Christopher Floris, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.

Thomas Fox, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1863.

Alfred C. Fleming, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 29, 1863.

Robert Griffin, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Isaac B. Greenwood, Feb. 24, 1865; one year; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

William R. Gibson, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, at expiration of term.

Andrew W. Huff, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 12, 1865; veteran.

Samuel G. Hinkley, Feb. 24, 1865; one year; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

John C. Henry, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, at expiration of term.

James H. Hulian, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 24, 1862.

John Hlevner, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1862.

William Hennessy, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 22, 1862.

John Howes, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1862.

William Johnston, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, at expiration of term.

Henry Jackman, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1862.

Michael Keller, Jan. 24, 1865; one year; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Abraham Krider, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John Klonse, Oct. 18, 1861; must. out Dec. 26, 1864, expiration of term.

Henry E. King, Oct. 17, 1861; died at Philadelphia June 17, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

John Leaman, March 7, 1865; one year; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Thomas W. Lloyd, Feb. 27, 1865; one year; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

Daniel Lemon, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

James Livingston, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

H. C. Livingston, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Charles E. Lippincott, Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

John Malona, Jan. 24, 1865; one year; must. out with company July 12, 1865.

John Maloy, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

William Moore, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

David Miserer, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 8, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Robert Moore, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 18, 1862.

William J. Moore, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 29, 1862.

David R. Mincer, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 17, 1862.

Irvin T. McCloskey, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

David McDonald, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

William G. Newberry, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

George W. Newberry, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1862.

Martin Naylon, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.

Morris Pedegree, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

James Pedegree, Oct. 17, 1861; absent, sick, at expiration of term.

Frederick Probst, Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Barney Quigley, Jan. 10, 1865; one year; must. out July 12, 1865.

William H. Ritchey, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Oliver Rosser, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.

William H. Rosser, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 16, 1862.

William A. Reed, Oct. 17, 1861; died Aug. 18, 1862; burial record Oct. 10, 1862.

Michael Reily, Sept. 24, 1863.

Charles A. Stearns, Feb. 15, 1865; one year; must. out July 12, 1865.

Frederick Sykes, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John Smyth, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

William Summerville, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Benjamin F. Staub, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 16, 1862.
 John H. Stover, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1862.
 George S. Smith, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1862.
 James H. Sharp, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 16, 1862.
 George Swyman, Oct. 10, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., June 26, 1862.
 Joseph Shaffer, March 31, 1863; died at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 1864.
 John C. Smith, Nov. 20, 1863.
 John Truesdale, Feb. 10, 1865; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Edward Tiffany, Feb. 15, 1865; one year; must. out July 12, 1865.
 Renhen Venatia, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
 James Wilkison, Oct. 17, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Clement Walters, Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1862.

Fifty-eighth Regiment.—Recruiting for this regiment commenced in the autumn of 1861, and the final organization was effected Feb. 13, 1862, by the choice of the following field-officers: Colonel, John Richter Jones; Lieutenant-Colonel, Carlton B. Curtis; Major, Montgomery Martin.

Only one company of this regiment was recruited in Clinton County. The regiment first rendezvoused at camp near Huntingdon, then at Camp Curtin, and finally at Camp Curtis, near Philadelphia.

The regiment broke camp March 8, 1862, proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and encamped at Camp Hamilton on the very day of the contest between the iron-clad "Merrimac" and the "Monitor." On the 13th it was rumored that Gen. Magruder was advancing to attack the camp. The pickets were driven in, the regiment ordered out, but, fortunately for the regiment, no attack was made.

May 10th, the Fifty-eighth, with several other regiments, together with a battalion of mounted rifles and a battery of artillery, were reviewed by President Lincoln, and sent on an expedition to Norfolk, under Gen. Wool. At Tanner's Creek the regiment was ordered to the front and deployed as skirmishers, when the enemy discharged their pieces and fled. The column then moved by the flank on the Princess Anne road, and bivouacked for the night in the intrenchments the enemy had deserted. In the mean time the mayor and Common Council of Norfolk surrendered the city, and the flag of the Fifty-eighth floated from the custom-house while they remained. From Norfolk the regiment moved to Portsmouth, and finally on the intrenched lines near the Marine Hospital, where it was engaged in guard and picket duty.

August 18th, Company G, Capt. Winn, proceeded to Great Dismal Swamp, to South Mills, N. C., to break up a rebel recruiting camp, which it successfully accomplished.

On the 11th of October the regiment was ordered to Suffolk, under command of Gen. Peck, and on the 24th, with other troops, made an expedition to the Black Water, and again on the 12th of December was on a like expedition to same place. During January, 1864, and till June of that year, the regiment was under Gen. Foster, along the coast of North Carolina. June 3, 1864, a part of the regiment participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and on the 24th of

that month the veterans of the regiment were sent to Philadelphia on a long-promised furlough and to enjoy a brief respite from duty. August 25th the regiment arrived at the front again, and were in the thickest of the many engagements in front of Richmond and Petersburg, especially at Fort Harrison, Spring Hill, Charles City, and Williamsburg roads, the Star Fort, and, in fact, all along the line till the surrender of Lee's army, after which the regiment did duty under orders from the Freedmen's Bureau in the lower counties of Virginia till January, 1866, and on the 24th of that month was mustered out of service at City Point, Va.

The following is the muster-out roll of Company G, except the drafted men and substitutes. Except where otherwise noted, the men were mustered in at the dates named for three years.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Charles A. Winn, capt.; Dec. 7, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Feb. 11, 1862; to maj. May 21, 1864.
 Thomas Birmingham, capt.; Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. I, March 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 29, 1866.
 Francis B. Guthrie, 1st lieutenant; Feb. 13, 1862; res. May 18, 1862.
 Edward Manahan, 1st lieutenant; Feb. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. May 18, 1862; com. capt. April 6, 1864; not mustered; res. Dec. 29, 1864.
 John E. Ault, 1st lieutenant; Feb. 14, 1862; pro. to sergeant. March 25, 1862; to 1st sergeant. May 18, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. Jan. 16, 1865; res. May 25, 1865; vet.
 Theodore P. Rynder, 2d lieutenant; Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergeant. March 25, 1862; to 2d lieutenant. May 18, 1862; res. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Olney V. Cotter, 2d lieutenant; Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. May 16, 1862; to sergeant. June 9, 1862; to 1st sergeant. Feb. 18, 1863; to 2d lieutenant. May 18, 1863; to capt. Dec. 16, 1864; not mustered; must. out Jan. 31, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED.

Leander L. Bradt, 1st sergeant; Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. April 30, 1862; to sergeant. May 11, 1863; to 1st sergeant. Jan. 16, 1865; com. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 23, 1866; not mustered; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 Charles Mitchell, sergeant; Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1862; to sergeant. Aug. 29, 1862; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 John Chatham, sergeant; Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to sergeant. Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 James Crowley, sergeant; Feb. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 16, 1864; to sergeant. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 Abel Stratton, sergeant; Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
 Francis McMahon, sergeant; Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to sergeant. April 10, 1862.
 Warren Evans, corp.; Jan. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 John Flecker, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 George Case, corp.; Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 16, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 John Evans, corp.; Dec. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 C. W. Dickinson, corp.; Nov. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.
 John B. Carr, corp.; Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 11, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; vet.
 Edwin J. Carter, corp.; Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 13, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; vet.
 C. A. Phillips, corp.; Dec. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 16, 1862; killed at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; vet.
 Francis Johnson, corp.; Dec. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 20, 1863.
 George H. Wilson, corp.; Dec. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.
 Edwin B. Lane, corp.; Dec. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

Leonard J. Peirce, corp.; Dec. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. June 9, 1862; died at Newberne, N. C., July 14, 1863.

Daniel Harer, corp.; Jan. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 16, 1864; vet. Porter Sargent, corp.; Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 16, 1862; vet. John Smith, corp.; Dec. 31, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; vet. James Sullivan, corp.; Sept. 22, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 11, 1862; vet. Harrison Bascomb, corp.; Feb. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1862; died at Bradford, Pa., Nov. 12, 1863.

Jeremiah Schreffler, musician; Nov. 1, 1861; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.

Charles D. Brock, musician; Nov. 1, 1861; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Armstrong, Dec. 19, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865. James Armstrong, Sept. 3, 1861; wounded at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 18, 1865; vet.

Samuel Bowman, Feb. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. April 28, 1862. Joseph Briggs, Dec. 6, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 23, 1866; vet.

James Bennett, Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 23, 1865, for wounds received in action; vet.

William Bryant, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Portsmouth, Va., May 9, 1865; vet.

William R. Burd, Dec. 7, 1861.

Francis Bruner, Nov. 3, 1864; 1 year.

Frederick Bonden, Nov. 18, 1864.

James Carroll, Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet.

John B. Childer, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866; vet. Tobias Cornelius, Jan. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. Feb. 8, 1863.

George Cohn, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Jan. 1, 1863.

John Cullen, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 24, 1863.

Henry Cooper, Feb. 24, 1862; died at Norfolk, Va., May 16, 1862.

James E. Cross, April 4, 1864.

Amundus Durr, March 7, 1865; 1 year; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866.

William E. Darning, Oct. 9, 1861; trans. to Co. E March 1, 1864; vet.

Thomas Eddy, Jan. 23, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. Dec. 22, 1862.

Joseph Engleit, Dec. 7, 1861; died at Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 20, 1862.

John Erick, Oct. 11, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; vet.

William Feeny, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 18, 1864; vet.

Timothy Filly, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 18, 1864; vet. David Frederick, Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 29, 1864, from wounds received in action, buried at Hampton, Va.; vet.

Jacob Fike, Nov. 22, 1861.

Miles Finnegan, Dec. 7, 1861.

Anthony Gates, Dec. 22, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 7, 1865; vet.

Charles Hanwell, Dec. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Aug. 1, 1863.

Hiram Howard, Oct. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Oct. 1, 1865; vet.

John Howard, Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 25, 1865; vet.

William E. Kitchen, Oct. 7, 1861; died March 11, 1864, buried in Old Cemetery, Newberne, N. C.; vet.

George Kiesel, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 20, 1862.

Peter Kimball, Jan. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. Oct. 1, 1864; vet.

Massey Kewley, July 3, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864, expiration of term.

John E. Kehler, Aug. 2, 1864; 1 year; wounded at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

John J. Kuntz, Dec. 7, 1861; died at Newberne, N. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

W. H. Litzenger, July 28, 1864; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866.

Albert Lyons, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. May 27, 1865, for wounds received in action; vet.

John A. Lyons, April 4, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 31, 1864.

John P. Loucks, Dec. 7, 1864.

William W. Loudon, Nov. 2, 1864; 1 year.

Henry Mackey, Feb. 11, 1864; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866.

Samuel Miles, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 20, 1862.

Lewis Mills, Feb. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. May 20, 1862.

Peter Murphy, Feb. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 6, 1863.

Jeremiah McCartney, Feb. 21, 1862; captured Sept. 29, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

Alphonso North, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Feb. 4, 1863.

Isaac Newton, Dec. 12, 1861.

William Osborn, Dec. 7, 1861.

William Osborn, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. July 1, 1862.

Henry Oakley, Dec. 7, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1864, at expir. of term.

Viall A. Putnam, Feb. 20, 1862; disch. by order of Secretary of War, Aug. 31, 1862.

Jerome H. Putnam, Feb. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. Feb. 15, 1863.

Jerome Putnam, Feb. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. Aug. 26, 1864.

Michael Pote, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

William E. Peterman, Oct. 30, 1864; must. out Oct. 5, 1865, at the expiration of term.

Thomas E. A. Russell, Dec. 2, 1861; must. out with company Jan. 2, 1866; vet.

S. V. R. Robbins, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. June 1, 1863.

George Richter, Dec. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. June 1, 1863.

Adam Rickett, Jan. 22, 1862; must. out Jan. 24, 1865, expiration of term.

Richard V. Robbins, Jan. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. Sept. 11, 1865; vet.

Exra Rohm, Dec. 7, 1861; disch. May 25, 1865, for wounds received in action; vet.

Patrick Sullivan, Jan. 23, 1862; must. out Jan. 24, 1865, expiration of term.

Charles Stiles, Jan. 23, 1862; must. out Jan. 24, 1865, expiration of term.

David S. Shearer, Oct. 8, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865; vet.

Jacob Schultz, Oct. 31, 1864; 1 year; must. out Nov. 9, 1865, expiration of term.

Jacob Schwenck, Feb. 11, 1862; trans. to Batt. D, U. S. Art., March 22, 1862.

Michael Sullivan, Jan. 13, 1862.

Samuel B. Taylor, Dec. 2, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 2, 1866; vet.

Sylvanus Traverse, Dec. 7, 1861; died at Camp Hamilton, Va., March 23, 1862.

Daniel Vannatta, Jan. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. E Oct. 1, 1862.

Thomas W. Wisser, Aug. 13, 1864; must. out with company Jan. 24, 1866.

Alfred Weed, Feb. 11, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1864; buried in Old Cemetery, Newberne, N. C.

N. B. Wightman, April 14, 1864.

John Yust, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 24, 1866; vet.

Eighthieth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry).—This regiment was recruited in Centre and Clinton Counties. The men were mustered in, except where otherwise stated, for three years.

COMPANY E.

Commissioned Officers.

Israel B. Schaeffer, capt.; Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 10, 1864, expiration of term.

Edward P. Inhoff, capt.; Jan. 4, 1864; pro. from 2d lieutenant Co. B Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John Leely, 1st lieutenant; Oct. 23, 1861; resigned April 4, 1862.

Jacob Allison, 1st lieutenant; Oct. 2, 1861; pro. from q. m.-sergt. April 5, 1862; resigned May 4, 1863.

Jacob Sigmound, 1st lieutenant; Oct. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant, March 1, 1864; to 1st lieutenant June 24, 1863; killed at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

William E. Hays, 1st lieutenant; Oct. 2, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 20, to Dec. 15, 1864; pro. from q. m.-sergt. to 2d lieutenant May 1, 1865; to 1st lieutenant Aug. 10, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Harvey H. Best, 2d lieutenant; Oct. 29, 1861; died at Barnardstown, Ky., March 5, 1862.

John C. McGhee, 2d lieutenant; Oct. 2, 1861; resigned Jan. 23, 1863.

Edward F. Nixon, 2d lieutenant; Oct. 2, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. July 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 7, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Henry L. Bricker, 1st sergt.; Oct. 2, 1861; com. 2d lieutenant July 24, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Willbur L. Loveland, q. m.-sergt.; Oct. 20, 1861; pro. from corp. Nov. 28, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Samuel B. Durrah, sergt.; Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 28, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Samuel Jobson, sergt.; Oct. 22, 1861; pro. from corp. Nov. 28, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Samuel Foster, sergt.; Oct. 14, 1863; pro. from corp. March 1, 1864; captured Aug. 20, 1864; vet.

Thomas F. Dornblazer, sergt.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Abraham J. Best, sergt.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

James P. Hughes, sergt.; Nov. 26, 1861; must. out Nov. 26, 1864.

Henry G. Mitzner, sergt.; Oct. 14, 1861; prisoner from Aug. 20, 1864, to March 12, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865; vet.

Henry W. Wasson, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Melchor Bechtel, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Peter E. Best, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

John Brungast, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Henry Hoffmaster, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Jacob Kling, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

William Kister, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

George W. Krape, corp.; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

William C. Hughes, corp.; Oct. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Richard J. Jones, corp.; Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April 10, 1863.

John Brown, corp.; Oct. 29, 1861; killed at Laverne, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1862.

John J. Eyer, corp.; Oct. 29, 1861; died near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1862.

John Hall, corp.; Oct. 29, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Nathan Harvey, corp.; Oct. 29, 1861; died Sept. 20, from wounds received near Brentwood, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1862.

Thaddeus Longwell, corp.; Oct. 29, 1861; died near Nashville, Tenn., March 26, 1862.

John Rhoads, corp.; Nov. 30, 1861; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 9, 1864; vet.

George Caldwell, saddler; Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to saddler Nov. 28, 1863; captured Aug. 20, 1864; vet.

Charles W. Smith, saddler; Oct. 29, 1861; died near Nashville, Tenn., June 9, 1862.

Beverly W. Britain, farrier; Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 22, 1862.

Lewis Catherman, farrier; Aug. 20, 1862; died Oct. 15, of wounds received at Rome, Ga., Oct. 14, 1864.

George Wagner, blacksmith; Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to blacksmith Nov. 28, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Alexander Clinthan, blacksmith; Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June, 1862.

Privates.

George W. Adams, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

William Allen, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Joseph M. Allison, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Samuel Allen, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Parker Allen, Oct. 30, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Hiram W. Brillhart, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Jeremiah A. Blair, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Jacob Berry, Oct. 20, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

John H. Bamer, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Jeremiah Beck, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

James P. Bonsh, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John Bitner, Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Bowen G. Bennett, Feb. 27, 1864; absent on general court-martial at muster out.

Seecia H. Bennett, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Robert M. Bennett, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 19, 1865.

Isaac A. Brown, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Samuel F. Best, July 25, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

George W. Bowers, Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Charles W. Bricker, Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Robert Bridgens, Oct. 20, 1861; died Aug. 14, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864; veteran.

Eslio Brown, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Munfordville, Ky., March, 1862.

Gilbert S. Barnet, Feb. 27, 1864.

W. W. Caldwell, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1861; veteran.

William Clark, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1861.

John W. Crispin, Sept. 16, 1864; 1 year; disch. June 28, 1865.

George Calhoun, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June 24, 1862.

James G. Campbell, Nov. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. July, 1862.

James E. Calderwood, Sept. 16, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Joseph R. Crispin, Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

William H. Clough, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May, 1862.

Benjamin Catherman, Aug. 20, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 17, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, sec. B, range 17, grave 37.

Levi Darrah, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Arbro Dimmick, Aug. 2, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Jacob Dachenbuch, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Bardstown, Ky., March, 1862.

Thomas R. Dennis, Aug. 20, 1862.

James C. Edmiston, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

William E. Else, Feb. 23, 1864; captured Aug. 20, 1864.

John C. Englebert, March 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.

Charles Else, Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

William H. Fite, Nov. 30, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Alraham Fite, Nov. 30, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Thomas J. Faux, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Jesse R. Faux, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

George Fidler, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Samuel Farrel, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June, 1862.

William H. Fulton, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

William H. Furlson, Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

George Grove, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May, 1862.

John H. Giddefter, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Edward Gross, March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Daniel B. Herr, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Elias Houts, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Thomas Hollingshead, March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Samuel R. Heltman, Feb. 27, 1865; 1 year; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Jesse P. Haslett, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Daniel Hartzell, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. June, 1862.

Daniel H. Herr, March 18, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. November, 1862.

John G. Harrison, Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

James W. Hatchison, July 25, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 4, 1865.

Edward Haverly, Feb. 25, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.

Joseph Inhart, Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

George N. Jackson, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John A. Jacoby, March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Samuel B. Jobson, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

John M. Johnson, Sept. 6, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

David Knarr, Oct. 14, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out; vet.

Rudolph Karstetter, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Matthias Knapp, Nov. 30, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Antis Krape, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Jacob M. Knight, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

William Kieff, Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry Kähler, Oct. 29, 1861; must. out November, 1864, expiration of term.

Samuel Kinney, March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

John E. Larkins, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Charles E. Larkins, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry Loveland, March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John T. Lee, Sept. 16, 1864; 1 year; disch. July 13, to date June 28, 1865.

Jeremiah Logan, March 20, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. May 20, to date May 11, 1865; vet.

Lindsay R. Llewellyn, Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Andrew Lavate, Nov. 30, 1861; killed at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1863.

Charles A. Mineker, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Benjamin Motter, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Wilson H. Miller, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Frederick H. Mantle, Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Robert Mills, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John W. Miller, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Mark Mincer, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Barnhart Metzger, Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, expiration of term.

Thomas A. Miller, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Robert T. Maurer, Feb. 29, 1864; died June 12th, of wounds received near McAfee Cross-Roads, Ga., June 11, 1864.

Solomon L. Maurer, Feb. 29, 1864; died at Chittanooga, Tenn., June 17, 1864.

Oliver Mantle, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1862.

Patrick McCabe, Nov. 30, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Robert H. McGhee, Feb. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

David H. McDonald, Feb. 20, 1864; captured Aug. 20, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

Isaac R. McGhee, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

James McKenna, Sept. 19, 1863; captured near Marietta, Ga., July, 1864.

William S. McGhee, Oct. 29, 1861; must. out November, 1864, expiration of term.

Perry McClintock, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Samuel McGill, Sept. 16, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

William D. McCormick, July 25, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

William Neff, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Logansville, Pa., Feb. 1, 1864.

Henry W. Oehl, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 6, 1862.

George W. Paul, Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year; absent, sick, at must. out.

David Patton, Nov. 16, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

William Price, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 23, 1862.

Henry Paul, Oct. 14, 1861; died April 10th of wounds received at Selma, Ga., April 2, 1865; vet.

Jesse K. Robins, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Williamson Rishel, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Justus M. Rossman, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John W. Reighard, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry G. Royer, Feb. 29, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John W. Rothrick, March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry Romig, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. April, 1862.

Isaac Rowland, Aug. 30, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

William S. Rowland, Aug. 30, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

George Royer, Aug. 20, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1863.

Harvey Rishel, March 20, 1864; died at Columbia, Tenn., June 14, 1864; vet.

George W. Schell, must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

David Staann, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Darius Schrist, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Samuel C. Strunk, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Irwin Streffer, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

James I. Smith, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John W. Stiner, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Edward Shafer, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

James Starn, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

David Saxton, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry Shaffer, Oct. 29, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. May, 1862; re-enl. March 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

George W. Smith, Aug. 20, 1862; absent on detached service at must. out.

William W. Snyder, Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 4, 1864, expiration of term.

William W. Stevenson, Nov. 1, 1861; must. out Nov. 4, 1864, expiration of term.

Isaac Smith, Aug. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

William I. Shaffer, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Ira C. Stoner, Aug. 30, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

Isaac Sleaker, Sept. 23, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

John C. Sornberger, Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.

James Strunk, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1861.

Daniel Snyder, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Logansville, Pa., Nov. 30, 1861.

Benjamin Seyler, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 10, 1864.

William Swafford, June 14, 1862; deserted Aug. 1, 1862.

George W. Scheffler, Sept. 9, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Thomas J. Tanuer, Oct. 2, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

Randall Townsend, Nov. 16, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., March, 1864.

George Troutner, Oct. 29, 1861; deserted.

George H. Wilson, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

George Wolf, Oct. 14, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; vet.

John Wolf, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

George Wolfert, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Stephen D. Winn, March 3, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

Thomas R. Watson, Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 4th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 19, 1865.

Cyrus M. Walker, March 18, 1862; must. out March 30, 1865, at expiration of term.

George Willow, March 18, 1862; must. out March 30, 1865, at expiration of term.

A. Winklebeck, Oct. 29, 1861; died May 6th of wounds received at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862.

William F. Wilson, March 16, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 21st, to date May 19, 1865.

Henry D. Yearick, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Henry Yeager, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. cert. May, 1862.

Martin Zindel, Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 4th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 18, 1865.

J. R. Ziemerman, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Ninety-third Regiment.—Company E of this regiment was recruited in Centre and Clinton. Mustered in for three years, except where otherwise stated.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Green B. Shearer, capt.; Oct. 26, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Samuel McCarter, capt.; Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. May 5, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; res. Oct. 30, 1862.

Edward H. Rogers, capt.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 5, 1862, to 2d lieut.; to capt. Oct. 30, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Edward Trafford, 1st lieut.; Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from adjt. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

William W. Rogers, 1st lieut.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. May 5, 1862; res. Dec. 13, 1862.

William Tate, 1st lieut.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 18, 1862; to 1st lieut. May 26, 1863; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out Nov. 14, 1864.

Franklin Philippi, 1st lieut.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from private to 1st lieut. Jan. 3, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. June 13, 1865.

John S. Shultz, 1st lieut.; Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to q.m. Oct. 28, 1861.

John S. Snodgrass, 2d lieut.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 5, 1862; to 2d lieut. Oct. 30, 1862; must. out Nov. 14, 1864.

David E. Boistel, 2d lieut.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. June 6, 1864; to 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1865; com. 1st lieut. June 13, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.

NON-COMMISSIONED.

William Kreps, 1st sergt.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 5, 1862; to 1st sergt. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865; vet.

Thomas C. Crawford, 1st sergt.; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 5, 1862.

William Mower, 1st sergt.; Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by S. O. June 20, 1865.

Beverly W. White, 1st sergt.; Oct. 26, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.

Henry Hoeck, sergt.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Oct. 30, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.

James Brown, sergt.; Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Adam Kreps, sergt.; Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. March 2, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 25, 1865.

Eugene Callacher, sergt.; Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Feb. 9, 1862.

Patrick Miney, corp.; Nov. 1, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1862; prisoner from May 6, 1864, to April 18, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.

Samuel Fulton, corp.; Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

George Wyble, corp.; Feb. 21, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; absent on furlough at muster out.

Adam Kreps, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Henry Fishel, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

Walter Salmon, corp.; Oct. 31, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

Robert Tate, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 26, 1863.

John D. Repley, corp.; Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O. June 25, 1865.

Jacob Alesman, corp.; Sept. 22, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O. June 25, 1865.

Henry H. Gardner, corp.; Sept. 21, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O. June 25, 1865.

George Callahan, corp.; Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to V. R. C. April 17, 1865; disch. by S. O. Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Adam Smith, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. Charles L. Robb, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; died July 10, 1862; buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

William E. Benner, corp.; Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 23, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank H. Irvin, corp.; Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; died May 2d of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Charles E. Bressler, musician; Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

Benjamin F. Ash, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company Jan. 27, 1865. Lyman P. Austin, Nov. 10, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

Caleb R. Avis, Oct. 26, 1861; died Nov. 1, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

John Boughamer, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out; veteran.

James Baird, Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Josiah Breninger, Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 23, 1865.

Thomas Bathurst, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 29, 1862.

Joseph Baird, Dec. 28, 1861; disch. March 13, 1863.

William Bessinger, Oct. 26, 1861; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

Christopher Beam, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Israel Ball, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

John Brideman, Sept. 24, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Isaac Ball, Nov. 4, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

Philip Banks, Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 31, 1862; burial recorded Aug. 8, 1862; buried to Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 236.

John Bowman, Oct. 12, 1861; died Feb. 13, 1863.

Stewart Bowman, Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; vet.

John J. Bressler, Oct. 12, 1861.

Samuel Cully, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Robert Cully, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.

Thomas Cowlin, March 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Andrew Campbell, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

John Cunningham, March 17, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

James S. Craig, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Elder J. Couser, Nov. 1, 1861; disch. May 6, 1862.

John Crawford, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. April 30, 1862.

John Costello, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1862.

Joseph Conner, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Dec. 6, 1862.

John Croak, Oct. 24, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1864.

Robert R. Campbell, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by O. O. Feb. 7, 1863.

Daniel Caton, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

David Coleman, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Henry Cully, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.

William Callahan, Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

William Deter, Oct. 28, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.

John Deter, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.

Augusta Dia, Oct. 14, 1864; 1 year; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Daniel Dearing, Jan. 16, 1865; 1 year; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; absent at muster out of company.

James Dobbins, Dec. 14, 1864; 1 year; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

James Dunn, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

Robert M. Dunn, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 25, 1864.

William Dively, Sept. 24, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Robert Darrin, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 10, 1864, to May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 19, 1865; vet.

John Evans, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out Oct. 14, 1864.

Isaac Elrick, Sept. 24, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

William French, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

David Fuller, Sept. 19, 1862; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Elias Fair, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. by S. O. Feb. 23, 1863.

Llewellyn Fulton, Sept. 23, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Samuel Fisher, Sept. 24, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Nelson Fein, Sept. 22, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Levi Grubb, Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Isaac Grub, Feb. 27, 1865; 1 year; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

John Guthrie, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at muster out.

Charles W. Grow, Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 8, 1862.

Tobias Green, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Aug. 7, 1862.

Levi Grubb, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 14, 1862.

George W. Gray, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.

George Gohn, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Jacob Grubb, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.

Lewis Gasto, Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 3, 1863; buried in Nat. Cemetery, Arlington, Va., block 2, sec. E, row 17, grave 28.

Andrew Green, Feb. 29, 1864; died June 6, 1864, of wounds received at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 2004.

Antis Harsh, Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865.

Alfred Hurlburt, March 29, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; absent at muster out.

Henry F. Herron, Jan. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; absent at muster out.

John Hutchinson, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

William Hushbrand, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. April 28, 1862.

John M. Hagar, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 5, 1862.

William B. Hannah, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 14, 1864, expiration of term.

Jacob Hoffman, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Isaac Hoffman, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

Israel Heiner, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.

David Herron, Oct. 26, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Sylvester Harrison, Oct. 12, 1861; died Nov. 9th, burial recorded June 8, 1862, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried at Philadelphia, Pa.

Oliver M. Irvin, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Henry Irvin, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1862.

Matthias W. Johnson, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Benjamin F. Kreps, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent at muster out; vet.

John D. Kreps, Feb. 25, 1864, must. out with company June 27, 1865.

- James Krops, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- John Krops, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.
- John N. Keister, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Sept. 17, 1862.
- John Knepley, Oct. 12, 1861; died Nov. 9, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
- Aaron D. Long, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.
- Robert Lannon, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, at Wilderness May 5, 1864, and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.
- John Larkin, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. April 1, 1863.
- John Lockhart, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. by S. O.
- Chancy Long, Sept. 24, 1864; 1 year; disch. on surg. certifi. July 31, 1862.
- Aaron Low, Oct. 26, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service Feb. 19, 1862.
- Elijah Myers, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Isaac Miller, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded May 3, 1864; absent at must. out.
- Frederick Myers, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 5, 1862.
- John Meredith, Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi. Jan. 1, 1863.
- Henry Myers, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Dec. 29, 1862.
- Joseph Meredith, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. April 1, 1863.
- James Martin, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Sept. 22, 1863.
- John Markley, Sept. 27, 1864; 1 year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
- Jacob Mishler, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Joseph J. Mishler, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Philip P. Mowrer, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865.
- Noah Miller, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Joshiah Miller, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- John Mosholder, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- George Markle, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Henry J. Myers, Feb. 24, 1864; died June 11, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., May 5, 1864; buried in National Cemetery at Arlington.
- James McCherry, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; vet.
- T. McLaughlin, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- W. H. McLaughlin, Feb. 25, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Solomon McMullin, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.
- John McGill, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Dec. 2, 1862.
- Robert Nelson, March 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- John A. Oliver, March 12, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Charles Orth, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Frederick Ott, Dec. 26, 1864; 1 year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by S. O.
- Charles Ott, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by S. O.
- Israel Pitts, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- James Poorman, Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
- John Poorman, Nov. 5, 1861; died June 13, 1863.
- George Robb, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., May 25, 1865; must. out June 27, 1865; veteran.
- James Reader, Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out June 27, 1865; veteran.
- Uriah J. Rupert, Feb. 26, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at must. out.
- Salem Ruppert, Feb. 27, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at must. out.
- Abasium W. Rupert, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Lennard Reacker, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Daniel Ream, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- William Rubright, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- David Rubright, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by S. O.
- Abraham Snyder, Oct. 26, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- James A. Shawl, Feb. 55, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- George W. Space, Sept. 14, 1862; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Daniel B. Snyder, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. July 26, 1862.
- John Smith, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 5, 1862.
- William Simmonds, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 5, 1862.
- Theodore Snyder, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
- Henry F. W. Shultz, Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Feb. 23, 1863.
- Frederick Slifer, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Feb. 23, 1863.
- Michael Sheaffer, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; must. out Oct. 14, 1864, at expiration of term.
- Jeremiah Sheaffer, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Adam Sheaffer, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Abraham Sivits, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- Henry Smith, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; disch. by S. O.
- David Salmons, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
- Joseph Shelby, Oct. 12, 1861; died Sept. 28, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot D, grave 407.
- Sammel Stahl, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; died Feb. 26, 1865; burial record, March 26, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va.
- Joseph Sheaffer, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1864.
- John Stuck, Sept. 26, 1864; 1 year; died Nov. 12, 1864; burial record, Nov. 11, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 18.
- Henry Toy, Sept. 26, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Laird Toy, March 8, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- John Tate, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 14, 1864.
- Charles Tobin, Dec. 28, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out Oct. 28, 1864.
- George Thomas, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. May 10, 1862.
- Charles Wyber, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- F. R. Wattenbach, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. from Co. B, 139th P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
- Jonathan Walker, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Nov. 15, 1861.
- Lemuel Warner, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certifi. Sept. 24, 1862.
- James Wall, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. Nov. 10, 1862.
- John Wortz, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 14, 1864.
- Frederick Zanzen, Oct. 26, 1861; died June 27, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.
- Thomas P. Young, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
- Joseph Yeomans, Sept. 22, 1864; 1 year; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment.—

Three companies of this regiment, C, E, and H, were recruited in Clinton County. The men rendezvoused by squads and companies at Camp Curtin, and on the 25th of August, 1862, a regimental organization was effected by the choice of Henry M. Bossert, of Clinton County, as colonel; Joseph B. Kiddo, of Allegheny, as lieutenant-colonel; and Charles W. Wingard, of Clinton County, as major.

Soon after its organization the regiment was ordered to Washington, and upon its arrival reported to Gen. Casey. On the 31st of August it was assigned to Gen. Hancock's brigade, Smith's division, Sixth Corps, then marching through Washington and about to enter upon the Maryland campaign. At Crampton's Gap, in the South Mountain, the corps came up with the enemy, and the regiment was here for the first time under fire, though not in the front line. After crossing the mountain Col. Bossert was ordered with a detachment from the different regiments of the brigade to proceed in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and established a line across the valley to guard against surprise from that direction. As the battle of Antietam opened Col. Bossert drew in his detachment and rejoined the brigade on the field. The main body of the regiment was held in reserve, and after

the battle assisted in burying the dead, and subsequently moved to Dam No. 4 on the Potomac, where it was engaged in guard duty and drill. It remained here till Stuart made his cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, when the brigade, then commanded by Gen. Pratt, was sent in pursuit.

Near the close of October, when the army returned into Virginia, the regiment was ordered to the defenses of Washington, and encamped south of the East Branch of the Potomac.

When the army reached Fredericksburg, under command of Gen. Burnside, the regiment was again ordered to the field, and crossed the river opposite Aquia Creek. Here Col. Bossert was placed in command of the post with a brigade composed of his own regiment, four regiments of New Jersey troops, and one from New York, and was charged with guarding the landing and railroad leading to Fredericksburg.

The regiment remained on duty here until Burnside opened his second campaign Jan. 20, 1863, when the regiment was ordered to the front and assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Upon the abandonment of this campaign it went into camp at Belle Plain.

In the campaign under Hooker, April 27, 1863, the regiment moved out with the corps and crossed the Rappahannock at Franklin Crossing, under a heavy artillery fire, taking position on the south bank. Here it remained, under the fire of the enemy, till May 1st, when the corps was ordered to Chancellorsville. Accordingly, it recrossed the river, marched to United States Ford, where it crossed again and took position on the right of the corps, where it encountered no serious fighting, and three days after returned to its former camp. About the middle of May it was ordered to Harrisburg, where, June 1, 1863, it was mustered out of service, its term of enlistment having expired.

COMPANY C.

(Mustered in for one year.)

Commissioned Officers.

Samuel H. Brown, capt.; Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William T. Crispin, 1st lieutenant; Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to adjt. Aug. 25, 1862.

William B. Kauffman, 1st lieutenant; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from private Co. E Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Anasas K. Shaw, 2d lieutenant; Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Non-Commissioned.

W. A. Calderwood, 1st sergeant; Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John T. Hunter, sergeant; Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John G. Evans, sergeant; Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

James W. Hutchison, sergeant; Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

W. W. S. Shoddy, sergeant; Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Dec. 5, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.

Solomon S. Brown, sergeant; Aug. 12, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

John Y. Gussler, corp.; must. out with company June 1, 1862.

John L. Hamilton, corp.; must. out with company June 1, 1862.

Thomas H. Miller, corp.; pro. to corp. Dec. 5, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.

Andrew J. Brewer, corp.; pro. to corp. Dec. 5, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.

Thomas M. Reed, corp.; pro. to corp. Dec. 5, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.

Willard H. Clark, corp.; pro. to corp. Dec. 5, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.

William M. Quiggle, corp.; pro. to corp. March 17, 1863; must. out June 1, 1863.

William E. Else, corp.; pro. to corp. March 17, 1863; must. out June 1, 1863.

Matthias Grow, corp.; died at Washington, Dec. 3, 1862.

Charles Shurtleff, corp.; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1863.

Privates.

Henry H. Bittorf, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Gabriel Betts, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Peter Blake, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Benjamin Bittorf, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Irvin Bittorf, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Sylvester Brady, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Reuben H. Bradley, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Green B. Brewer, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Daniel W. Bresler, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Joseph Barner, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John W. Carter, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John W. Crispin, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

James W. Clark, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Henry Claw, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John Cook, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John Crammey, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Cornelius Cromley, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Levi W. Clark, died at Oak Grove, Md., Dec. 2, 1862.

Hugh Carlin.

William V. Darrah, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Levi Darrah, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Alson G. Dyer, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John Ealy, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Abner Edmonson, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

W. L. Eisenhower, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Benjamin W. Foust, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Frank Fenderson, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Daniel Frank, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Michael Fivell, must. out with company June 1, 1864.

T. D. Fenderson, died at Washington, D. C., April 1, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Charles A. Gast, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Jacob Grieb, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Joel A. Herr, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

David Herman, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William J. Henry, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Nathan Hough, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Albert B. Hunter, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William F. Hartman, died at Aquia Creek, Va., Jan. 20, 1863.

Jacob C. Kessinger, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

De W. C. Kessinger, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Louis Kirtner, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William H. Killinger, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Benjamin F. Kroepe, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1863.

Joseph M. Linn, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Samuel Lowrey, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Patrick Maloney, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William Miser, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John L. Myers, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Henry Myers, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William Morrison, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

James W. McGhee, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William L. McKillen, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

David H. McDonald, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Edmund W. Russell, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Charles A. Quiggle, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Peter Raab, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

William H. Rowland, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

David Saxton, must. out with company June 1, 1861.

Joseph R. Sands, must. out with company June 1, 1863.

¹ All succeeding were mustered in Aug. 12, 1862.

Irwin Scheffler, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Frank P. Smith, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William Sipes, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William W. Stahl, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Ira C. Stoner, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William P. Stewart, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Paul Staub, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 D. A. Schroverer, died at Washington Nov. 22, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
 William Treaster, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Troxell, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 David McL. Toner, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 27, 1862.
 James Vanlew, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Michael Walizer, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George W. Welsh, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Anthony Wilthise, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John G. Wessner, pro. to 1st sergt. Co. E, Aug. 25, 1862.
 Arnd A. Wheelock, pro. to hosp. steward Aug. 25, 1862.
 Asher D. Young, must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John C. Young, died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

COMPANY E.

(Mustered in for one year).

Commissioned Officers.

Thomas B. Quay, capt.; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William C. Kress, 1st lieutenant; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James R. Conley, 2d lieutenant; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

John G. Wessner, 1st sergt.; Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Co. C Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William J. Carver, sergt.; Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William A. Monroe, sergt.; Aug. 23, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 24, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William M. Everhart, sergt.; Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John J. Shaffer, sergt.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.
 Origen A. Harvey, sergt.; Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from private Dec. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Edward P. McClosky, corp.; Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jared C. Barner, corp.; Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 14, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George DeGarmo, corp.; Aug. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Andrew Blair, corp.; Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Edward L. Moore, corp.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Matth-w A. Rishel, corp.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William Whitefield, corp.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James M. Lawlach, corp.; Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George W. Smith, musician; Oct. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Henry Ulrich, musician; Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Privates.

Charles J. Allen, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Joseph Bradney, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Joseph Brady, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Joseph Bitter, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Byle, Jr., Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Augustus Belney, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George Bakeman, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Henderson Bearfield, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Henry Burgett, Aug. 22, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
 William Clark, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Henry R. Clark, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George Cornelius, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Lebbeus D. Campbell, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

John DeLong, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Sela DeRin, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Edgar, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Samuel K. Edgar, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Aaron Enlich, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Daniel Enlich, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Sidwell M. English, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Eisenhour, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 M. Fenderson, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Italian J. Fox, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George M. Fleming, Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to q.m. sergt. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Lam Fenderson, Aug. 22, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 24, 1863.
 Henry K. Graham, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John H. Gladfelter, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George Gundrum, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Philip Geesey, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1862.
 James Haselam, Aug. 24, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William T. Hunter, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 C. G. Hirlinger, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James P. Huling, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Hughes, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.
 H. F. Hemenstine, Aug. 22, 1862.

Peter Johnson, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Henry Kling, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William Keiser, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Kissel, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Martin Kling, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 26, 1862.
 William B. Kaufman, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut. Co. C, Sept. 1, 1862.
 William H. Lesh, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jerry M. Mason, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James Miller, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jacob F. Miller, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Elias Moore, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Theodore Myer, Aug. 23, 1862.
 Anthony McCabe, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James Nestlerod, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Emmanuel Nestlerod, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Pluff, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Benjamin Pattorf, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Alpheus Perry, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Perry, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Daniel J. Price, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Samuel Pattorf, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 19, 1863.
 Samuel Perry, Aug. 28, 1862.

Samuel M. Quiggle, Aug. 28, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1863.
 George W. Quiggle, Aug. 28, 1862.
 Thomas H. Red, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Alba Rosencrans, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 David Shaffer, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John H. Sexton, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Henry Sends, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Ellis Sends, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George Trump, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jack E. Tridus, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jam-s Trister, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 W. McH. Trezilyuecy, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Henry W. Tobins, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jacob Wagner, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 David Wagner, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jeremiah Waliza, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Weaver, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jacob Wilson, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

COMPANY H.

(Mustered in for one year.)

Commissioned Officers.

C. Wilson Walker, capt.; Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Nov. 16, 1862.
 R. Stewart Barker, capt.; Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from 1st Lieut. Nov. 16, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Austin Stull, 1st lieutenant, Aug. 28, 1862; pro. from 1st lieutenant, Nov. 16, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Edmund B. Barnum, 2d lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from sergeant, Nov. 16, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Daniel Uptegraff, 1st sergeant, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from corporal, Dec. 12, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.
 Thomas W. Crawford, 1st sergeant, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 12, 1862.
 Charles J. Wait, sergeant, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John W. Hanna, sergeant, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 McKean Smith, sergeant, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from corporal, Nov. 16, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.
 Lewis A. Scott, sergeant, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William McKissack, corporal, Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corporal, Nov. 16, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.
 George Fehl, corporal, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William J. Brown, corporal, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John P. Black, corporal, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Charles H. Chilson, corporal, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corporal, Nov. 16, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.
 Frank Weymouth, corporal, Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corporal, Nov. 16, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.
 Thomas Daltby, corporal, Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corporal, Nov. 16, 1862; must. out June 1, 1863.
 Daniel Keltner, corporal, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corporal, April 19, 1863; must. out June 1, 1863.
 George H. Brown, musician, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Mitch. W. Chatham, musician, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.

Privates.

Christian Apple, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Charles W. Bieman, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Henry L. Burns, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Adam F. Bierly, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Amos Bywater, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jonathan F. Bierly, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Andrew J. Burnett, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Daniel Barner, Aug. 22, 1863; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Benjamin M. Bierly, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Franklin Bierly, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Frank E. Bickford, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 S. C. Bartholomew, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Joseph W. Balkster, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 19, 1863.
 John G. Culby, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Thomas Carl, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Cimaire, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Caris, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jonathan Cloutz, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George Carter, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Lewis M. Clark, Aug. 26, 1862.
 Samuel Clark, Aug. 28, 1862.
 George Everdale, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William Evans, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Stephen H. Ellis, Aug. 26, 1862; died at Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 8, 1862.
 John A. Frantz, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William Frazier, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George I. Flue, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William Fulkner, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jonathan F. Greuk, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Levi Grainger, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 G. M. Hollingsworth, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William S. Hamlin, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 19, 1863.

Isah Iseehood, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 David C. Jennison, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John M. Johnson, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Matthias W. Johnson, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jacob Kiltner, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William S. Knepley, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William B. Kauffman, Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. E Aug. 31, 1862.
 Adam Llewellyn, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Harry E. Monry, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Lloyd Mann, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James Monroe, Aug. 22, 1862.
 Thomas Miller, Aug. 22, 1862.
 John Parker, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 David H. Quize, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 William H. Rhim, Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Thomas W. Richey, Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 15, 1862.
 John M. Stewart, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Thomas Sholl, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James M. Slocum, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Peter Seyler, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James Shepstone, Aug. 25, 1862.
 John Sullivan, Aug. 28, 1862.
 Joseph C. Treizynly, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Jacob A. Walisa, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 George Walisa, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 John Walker, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 James B. Wilder, Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Lewis Walter, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 1, 1863.
 Obadiah Winters, Aug. 28, 1862.

Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment.—Company C of this regiment was raised in Clinton County, and with the balance of the regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where, on the 18th of September, 1864, it was organized with the following field-officers: Colonel, Robert C. Cox; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. W. S. Snoddy; Major, Victor A. Elliott.

On the 12th of September the regiment started for the front, and upon its arrival at City Point was assigned to the Army of the James, and after four days reported to Col. J. H. Patton, brigade commander, and was assigned to picket duty on the Bermuda front, between the James and Appomattox Rivers.

November 24th, the regiment was transferred to the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and made a demonstration upon the left of the line, and subsequently went into camp upon the Army Line Railroad, near Fort Prescott, and was assigned to the Third Division, under Gen. Hartranft.

The regiment was engaged in the battle at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 5, 1865; Fort Steadman, March 25, and at Fort Sedgwick, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. It was also in at the capture of Richmond, and after the surrender of Lee returned to City Point, and thence to Alexandria, where it went into camp near the city, and the 13th of May, 1865, the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and the rest of the regiment mustered out of service.

The following is a copy of the muster-out roll, as found in Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers":

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

James W. Frederick, capt.; Aug. 24, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 10, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865.
 William B. Kauffman, 1st lieutenant, Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from private Sept. 10, 1864; must. out May 31, 1865.

David P. Hanna, 2d lieut.; Aug. 24, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out May 31, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

J. H. Miles, 1st sergt.; Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
George W. Newberry, sergt.; Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
William H. Keltlinger, sergt.; Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
George Grow, sergt.; Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
R. R. Newberry, sergt.; Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg April 2, 1865; not accounted for.
Thomas Easton, corp.; Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

John W. Allison, Sept. 5, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 6th, of wounds received at Petersburg April 2, 1865.
William Atcherson, Sept. 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Jacob Blash, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
M. C. Birge, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
John A. Beantz, Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.
David Bastian, Aug. 15, 1864; not accounted for.
William J. Baxter, Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Benjamin Drost, Sept. 10, 1864; not accounted for.
Christian Dorman, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
James Butler, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Thomas Bartholomew, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Henry Constock, Sept. 7, 1864; not accounted for.
William J. Curran, Sept. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Daniel R. Curran, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
John J. Courtney, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
John Cromany, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
William Croft, Aug. 24, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.
Michael Cuhos, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
William Dougherty, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Frederick Dull, Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Stephen Everett, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
George Edwin, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
William Graft, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
John Green, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Matthias W. Harvey, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.
William Hessler, Aug. 15, 1864; not accounted for.
Jacob Inhoff, Sept. 5, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., May 23, 1865; grave 3154.
William Johnson, Sept. 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Charles W. Jones, Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Robert Jones, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
A. C. Kaufman, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
William J. King, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.
Thomas A. Kitchen, Sept. 5, 1864; died, buried in 9th Army Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.
James F. Kinley, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Benjamin Keefer, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Joseph Lynch, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Abraham D. Lytz, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Joseph M. Linn, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Joshua Long, Aug. 19, 1864; not accounted for.
Fry Lynum, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
George Mitchellree, Aug. 15, 1864; not accounted for.
J. A. Moore, Aug. 27, 1864; not accounted for.
Adam Mitchellree, Aug. 15, 1864; not accounted for.
William W. Mabey, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
A. B. Manning, Aug. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
William Murphy, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Felix F. McCloskey, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Samuel McElheeny, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
William C. McCloskey, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
William R. McCloskey, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Abraham Nickels, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
James H. Nolan, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Samuel Ore, Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Abraham Preble, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Jacob Pointer, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Peter A. Poorman, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Adam Rault, Sept. 10, 1864; not accounted for.

Jacob A. Rorick, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
John A. Rentz, Sept. 10, 1864; not accounted for.
Jesse Reeder, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Andrew Reider, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Peter Reiggle, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.
William R. Riter, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Frederick Speaker, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.
John E. Schaeffer, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Luther M. Sigmund, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
George M. Stahl, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
John H. Stedman, Aug. 19, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. C, div. 2, grave 135.
Charles Shoemaker, Sept. 10, 1864; not accounted for.
William H. Snow, Aug. 24, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, and at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Frederick Sorgan, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
John R. Shoemaker, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
C. Schernethorn, Sept. 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Daniel A. Seward, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
John Showers, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Joseph Sick, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
John H. Smith, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
George Seybolt, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
P. J. Shoemaker, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Oliver W. Smith, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Samuel Shoemaker, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
John C. Toot, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
John Taylor, Aug. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Jackson Tibbens, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
John Thompson, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Joseph E. Uman, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Samuel Wilson, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Charles Williams, Aug. 15, 1864; not accounted for.
Christian Weaver, Sept. 4, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.
Randolph M. Weaver, Sept. 4, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.
Rudolph Witty, Sept. 10, 1864; not accounted for.
Harrison Yost, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Henry Yost, Sr., Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Henry Yost, Jr., Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.

CHAPTER CIII.

HISTORY OF TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS OF CLINTON COUNTY.¹

Bald Eagle and Mill Hall Districts.—Bald Eagle township derives its name from the mountains of that name which extend across it. The first settlement within its present limits was made in the year 1770, and not until forty years after was the first school of the township established. The first school-house was located on the left bank of the Bald Eagle Creek, a few rods above the bridge. A very short time after the erection of this house, perhaps during the same year, a school was opened in the vicinity of Mill Hall, near where the railroad depot now stands, and two years later a school building was erected about one-half mile east of Mr. Packer's residence, on the site now occupied by the Harleman house.

In 1834 a school-house was built in Mill Hall, the only collection of houses entitled to the name of village in the township. This house was located

¹ By M. W. HERR.

about the centre of the town, on or near the spot where the school-house now stands.

In 1839, Mr. Jacob Hollibush took charge of the school and taught it one term. He was succeeded in 1840 by Mr. D. B. Wood.

After the adoption of the free school system in 1840, the schools of the districts were for some years under the control of competent teachers. Among those who "did service as teachers" in the schools west of the Bald Eagle were Messrs. William Packer, A. H. Berry, and Jesse H. Berry. Mr. Packer and Mr. A. H. Berry taught but a few terms. They were well qualified for the work, and it is to be regretted that they retired so soon from the profession. Mr. Jesse H. Berry taught several years in the public schools of the county, and then was elected to the office of county superintendent, which position he held for three years. Mr. Berry possessed in an eminent degree the requisite qualifications of a successful teacher, and, by his scholarly attainments and gentlemanly deportment, was admirably adapted to the effective discharge of the duties of the office of county superintendent.

In 1848 a second school-house was erected in Mill Hall, and two years later the village was incorporated as a borough. In 1871 the old school-houses of the borough were abandoned, and a new one built, so arranged as to accommodate three grades on the same floor.

After Mill Hall became a separate school district, there was for a time only two schools within the limits of Bald Eagle district, but between 1850 and 1856 four other schools were opened, located one on Plunket's Run, one on Laurel Run, one on Sugar Run, and the other at Revelsville.

Beech Creek District.—This district was separated from Bald Eagle in May, 1830, and was named Beech Creek in honor of a fine stream of water bearing that name which flows through it. The first school was established in 1810, about fifteen years after the first permanent settlement within the limits of the district was made. The house in which this school was held was located a short distance northwest of the public road leading from Lock Haven to Beech Creek, on the Fearon farm. The next school-house in the district was built in 1820. It stood on the left bank of Beech Creek, a short distance above the present limits of Beech Creek borough. Beech Creek district was a part of Bald Eagle at the time of the acceptance of the common school system, which was in 1840, as stated above. As in other parts of the county, a large percentage of the citizens of the district opposed the system, yet, despite the croaking of its enemies, it provided better educational facilities, wherever adopted, than had been previously enjoyed by the "rising generation" under the old *régime*.

A short time after the adoption of the free school system, a school-house was built in what is now known as Dittner sub-district, about a half-mile west

of where the residence of Mr. John Earon now stands. This house being too small, it was abandoned more than twenty years ago, and in its stead the house which is in use at the present time was erected.

In 1851, immediately after the organization of the township, the Masden sub-district was formed, and the house erected under the supervision of Mr. William Masden, a member of the school board, was completed in time to open school the 1st of July of this year. A few years later a school-house was erected in the Quay district, and about the same time, or a year or two subsequent, a school was opened in the Hubbard district. In 1869 a new district was formed, and a house erected about a mile north of Beech Creek town, near Sugar Run. This house was built to accommodate those who had attended the school in Beech Creek town previous to its incorporation as a borough.

Beech Creek borough became a separate district in 1869. Two years previous there had been built within the borough limits a fine two-story frame house containing four rooms, two on each floor. Three of these rooms are used for school purposes, and the other is occasionally occupied by the school board.

The schools of the borough are graded, and have been conducted quite successfully ever since their organization.

Chapman District.—The first school in this district of which we have any knowledge was established at Hyner's Run in 1806, and was then taught by James Hill. About the year 1815 a log school-house was built at the mouth of Falling Springs, and the same year another was built near the bank of the river, where the campus of the Renovo House now is. The school at Falling Springs was taught at different times by William Boyd, Samuel Graham, and Alexander Forgas, of Dunnsburg. In 1816 a school was opened near where the residence of Mr. Robert Bridgens stands. The next school-house in the district was built by Rev. Daniel M. Barber at Young Womanstown in 1831.

In 1874 a school-house was built at the mouth of Paddy's Run, and in the summer of 1876 another was erected at Young Womanstown, to take the place of the old house, which "had become too small" to accommodate all the children of school age in the district. The school affairs of this district have always been, and still are, in capable hands, and we are satisfied that good educational facilities will be provided so long as there are children in the district to educate.

Crawford and Gallauher Districts.—Very few authentic records relating to the early schools of these districts are attainable. About twenty-five years ago a school was established at Rauchtown, in Crawford township, and a few years subsequent another was opened on the mountain, about two miles east of the Nittany road. The latter was discontinued in the spring of 1874, and since that time

there have been but two schools in the district, one located at Rauchtown, and the other about one mile and a half west of this village. Gallauher is divided into three sub-districts, and has three schools in session five months of each year.

Dunstable and Woodward Districts.—The first school of Dunstable township was established about the beginning of the present century, and the house in which this school was "kept" was located one-half mile east of the village of Liberty, on the left bank of the Susquehanna River.

There were two other schools in the district prior to 1834, but we were unable to ascertain the date of their establishment or their exact location. This district accepted the common school system in 1837, and immediately after it was divided into three sub-districts, viz.: Liberty, Decard, and Deise. The school-house in the Liberty district was located east of the village, on the public road, and in 1875 was replaced by the present building, one of the finest one-story houses in the country.

The school-house in the Decard district was built in 1867, and seven years later a new house was erected in the Deise district.

In 1873 the geographical limits of the township were changed by the accession to its territory of a part of Allison township. Out of this *addendum* a new sub-district was formed, and the next year a school-house was erected, located on the right bank of the Bald Eagle.

Woodward district was formed in 1841 out of a part of Dunstable, and named in honor of G. W. Woodward, then president judge of this judicial district. As there is no record of the early schools of this township, we could not learn exactly when the first school within its limits was established; but from data furnished us by Mr. William Reed we are satisfied that it was previous to 1804. The first school-house was located near the residence of Mr. Ree's father, and was used for school and church purposes until the erection of the little log house which stood until the middle of the present century on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. Warren Martin.

As stated above, Woodward district was originally a part of Dunstable, and as the common school system was adopted by the latter in 1837, it is very probable that free schools were established at Dunnsburg and Lockport at this time. In 1841 a school was opened in the German settlement, near where B. F. Brobst now lives. Some years later the house occupied by this school was abandoned, and a new one erected about one mile east of the old at Churchville, this being a more central location. Soon after the organization of the township a school was established at Queen's Run, and the house erected at this time is still used, although badly dilapidated. In the summer of 1854 a school-house was built on the public road leading from Lock Haven to Churchville, and in 1868 another near the northeastern boundary of the

district. In 1872 the old school-house at Lockport, which on account of the great number of children of school age in the district was no longer adequate to the purpose, was razed to the ground, and in its place a more commodious and withal a more suitable building was erected. One year afterwards a new house, similar in every respect to the one built at Lockport, was built at Dunnsburg. It is the intention of the liberal and efficient school board of this district to replace the old buildings yet standing by new ones as soon as their financial circumstances will justify them in doing so.

Grugan District.—This district, which was named in honor of the Grugan family, was formed in 1851. The first school in the district was established in 1830 by Mr. John Taylor, an Englishman, who divided his time between making and mending shoes and "imparting instruction in the three R's" to the children of the neighborhood. Mr. Taylor's shop was his school-house, and his knee strap served the twofold purpose of "holding his work in position and his pupils in submission."

Prior to the formation of the district a school was opened at Ritchie Station, and some years later schools were established at Whetham and Glen Union Stations, on the left bank of the river. In 1868 a school was opened at Glen Union, on the right bank of the river, the church of this place being used as a school-house.

The Independent Districts.—There are at this time three independent districts in the county, viz.: "Barton," "Jones," and "Woodward, Colebrook, and Gallauher." Barton is formed of parts of McHenry township, Lycoming Co., and Colebrook township, this county. Jones was organized in the spring of 1874, and includes portions of Burnside township, Centre Co., and Beech Creek township, this county. "Woodward, Colebrook, and Gallauher" was formed in 1874 out of parts of Woodward, Colebrook, and Gallauher districts of this county.

Keating District.—Keating district was formed in 1844, and in 1875 it was divided into East and West Keating. The first school within the limits of East Keating was established in 1830, and the house which was built at that time and is still standing was located on the eastern bank of Kettle Creek, opposite Keating Station. There are at present four schools in this district, located respectively at Keating Station, Wistar, Round Island, and on the mountain, three miles west of Keating Station. West Keating supports three schools, which, owing to the district being sparsely settled, are quite small. The cost of providing school facilities for the children of these districts is greater per pupil than it is in any other district of the county, yet the average length of the school term during the past five years has been greater than in several of the wealthy and more populous districts.

Lamar and Porter Townships.—Lamar township,

before the formation of Clinton County, was a part of Centre, and until May, 1840, included the present territory of Porter. The first school-house within its present limits was built about the year 1806 on a beautiful eminence one mile east of Salona. It was constructed of logs, roofed with rude clapboards, and, instead of glass windows, the light of day was admitted through a translucent substance, made of white paper and grease. Some years later, perhaps during the year 1810, this house was abandoned and one erected at Salona, a few rods east of where the residence of J. P. Heard now stands, and about the same time, or a year or two subsequent, another was erected in the east end of Nittany valley, near the western boundary of a farm at present owned by C. G. Furst, Esq.

For several years the educational opportunities afforded to the children of the township were limited to the two schools above mentioned, in which instruction in the simplest elementary branches was given. Between 1820 and 1830 two other schools were established, one on Fishing Creek, near Hamburg, and the other on Cedar Run.

Until the acceptance of the common school system, which occurred in 1834, the schools were maintained by subscription, each patron paying in proportion to the number of pupils he sent.

The first school-house of which we could obtain any authentic information in that part of Lamar now embraced within the territorial limits of Porter township was located near Clintondale, on the farm of Mr. John Watson. It was built in 1808, and, like all other primitive buildings, was made of logs.

The first term of school in this house was taught by Andrew Ackens, who did good service here in the capacity of teacher for a number of years.

A year or two after the establishment of the school near Clintondale a school was opened by Mr. Patrick Hughs in a house located on Cedar Run, near the residence of Mr. David Allison. Mr. Hughs was a native of Ireland and a man of fine scholastic attainments; he did valuable service in the school-room, besides doing much in the community to promote the cause of education, by enlisting public sentiment in favor of providing better educational facilities for the children of the neighborhood. The third school building, erected about 1820, was located west of Cedar Run, on the farm of James McKibben. This was a frame house, and a slight improvement, in several essential particulars, on those previously built in the district. No material changes in the affairs of the township occurred during the next decade; but about 1830 a fourth school was established near the public highway leading to Bellefonte. The question of accepting or rejecting the system of instruction provided by law was, as intimated above, submitted to the people some time during the spring or summer of 1834; and although the verdict pronounced at the ballot-box was in favor of accepting, yet the system met with a

strong and bitter opposition, which did not wholly subside for many years after.

In the autumn of this year (1834) seven free schools were opened in the township and placed under the control of the following teachers: Mrs. J. W. Ferree, George Furst, Samuel Hartman, James Stephenson, John Brady, James Crawford, and Ezra G. Bartram.

It was here, and at this time, that Prof. J. W. Ferree began his career as a teacher. He labored a few years in the public schools of the county with good success, and then accepted a professorship in Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport. After severing his connection with this institution he accepted the chair of natural sciences in the Bloomsburg Normal School, which position he holds at the present time. Prof. Ferree has devoted more than forty years of his life to the work of teaching and training the young, and, perhaps, no teacher in the State has rendered more effective service.

Porter township was separated from Lamar in May, 1841, and at this time comprised four school districts, viz.: Washington, Cedar Springs, Union, and Clinton. During the next decade three new districts were formed, and the old, dingy houses of "ye ancient times" abandoned and more suitable ones erected. Soon after the erection of Porter township, Lamar was divided into five districts,—the East End, Salem, Salona, Hamburg, and Brown's. Two years later two other districts were formed, viz., the Ridge district and Burrell's. By the 1st of November, 1843, the houses in these newly-formed districts were completed, and soon after school was begun in both. In 1849 the "little eight-cornered" house in Salona was replaced by a commodious two-story frame building, the lower part being used for school purposes, and the upper as a public hall. In 1859 an addition was built to this house, and the school graded. During the summer of 1865 a two-story building was erected at Hamburg. For several years previous to this time the district had been divided, but after the completion of the new building the old houses were abandoned, the school graded, and the children all accommodated in the new. The school buildings of Lamar are good, and well adapted to school purposes, but several of them are not provided with suitable furniture.

Logan and Greene Townships and Logansville Borough.—Greene district was formed from part of Logan in 1840. The first settlement in the district was made by Mr. Rudolph Karstetter in the year 1800, and about twenty years after this event the first school in the district was opened in a house located about one-half mile southeast of Centerville. The same year (1820) a school was established within the present limits of Logan township.

The next school in the valley was organized at Logansville in 1827, by Col. Anthony Kleckner, who was in some respects quite a remarkable man, and did much towards the improvement of the locality in which he lived. Among the most capable and suc-

cessful of the early teachers who held pedagogic sway in these districts were Walter Chatham, Franklin Auchenbach, and Dr. Jonathan Moyer. The latter was the pioneer physician of Sugar valley, having begun the practice of medicine at Logansville in 1842, immediately after the village was started. In 1828 a school was opened at Tylersville, a little village located in the west end of the valley, near the mountain pass through which the road to Brush valley extends.

About 1835 a school was started at Deborah Furnace, five miles east of Logansville. For a number of years this school was taught by Mr. Adam Wolf, who, according to tradition, was rather illiterate. It is related of him that when a word a little difficult to pronounce occurred in the reading lesson, he politely requested his pupils to "skip the devil and go on." About 1836 or 1837 two other houses were erected, one a few miles west of Tylersville, and the other two and one-half miles east of Logansville, on the present site of Brumgard's church. The latter school was taught for some time by Samuel Bower, who, although an eccentric genius, was a skilled penman, and while teaching here introduced free-hand drawing into the school, thus adding an important branch to those already taught. Prior to 1844 repeated efforts were made by Hon. George A. Achenbach, Col. Kleckner, and others to secure the acceptance of the common school system, but without avail. In 1844, however, such measures were taken by these friends of the system as to secure the passage of a special act of the Legislature forming an independent school district. This district comprised Logansville and vicinity, extending east about two miles along the main thoroughfare of the valley, to where the residence of John Womelsdorf, Jr., now stands, north, south, and west to about the present borough limits.

Outside of this district popular sentiment was decidedly unfavorable to the common school cause, but, after a number of trials, the system was accepted by Greene in 1848, and finally by Logan in 1849. About 1854 the Logansville independent district was abolished, and it became a part of Greene, as shown by the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the school board held at Logansville, Feb. 27, 1854: "As the act forming Logansville into a separate district has expired, said district is declared to be dissolved, and henceforth to constitute part of and to be incorporated with the district of Greene."

An important auxiliary to the cause of education in the valley was the founding of Clinton Seminary by Professor Biddle in 1862. This institution was located at Logansville, and after Professor Biddle retired from its management, was carried on for a short time by Rev. W. H. Gotwald.

Leidy District.—The first school-house in Leidy district was built about the year 1845, on the right bank of the Kettle Creek, near where the residence of David Walters now stands, and some years later a

school was established on the western bank of this creek, directly opposite the point where the Boone road reaches it. There are at present five schools in the district, which are kept in session five months during the summer of each year.

Noyes, Keating, and Leidy Districts.—Noyes district was formed from part of Chapman in 1875, and named in honor of Col. A. C. Noyes, a resident of the district. The first school within its limits was established almost half a century ago, and the house in which this school was "kept" was located on the left bank of the river, about two miles above the mouth of Kettle Creek. The next school was built at Westport, a thriving little village at the mouth of Kettle Creek, and in 1854 a school-house was erected at Cook's Run. The school at Cook's Run and Westport were the only "institutions of learning" within the present territorial limits of Noyes township until 1867, when a school-house was erected at Shintown, a little village about three miles above Renovo. The old school-house at Cook's Run was replaced by a new one in 1873, and during the present year a new house was erected to take the place of the old house at Westport.

Pine Creek District.—This district was settled previous to the Revolutionary war by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who came with their preachers and teachers prepared to establish churches and schools, that the moral and intellectual development of their children might not suffer on account of their isolation from civilization. The first school-house was built about the year 1774, on or near the river-bank opposite Sour's ferry. About 1820, Rev. J. H. Grier opened a school in the district, which was attended by young men from Jersey Shore, Dunstable, and Nippenose, as well as from the immediate vicinity in which the school was located. Prominent among those who studied the classics at this school were R. G. White, late president judge of Tioga County; Drs. Hunt and Gallagher, and several divines, among them Rev. William Hamilton, who some years later established a select school on Pine Creek near the canal. Pine Creek was one of the first districts to accept the school system, and notwithstanding the fact that the cause of education had received a more liberal support from the early settlers of this district than was accorded it in any other part of the county, yet the adoption of the system was opposed by almost one-half of the voting population of the district. The first house erected within the district after the acceptance of the free school system was a brick structure, located in the Duncan sub-district, a short distance from the Pine Creek bridge. This house was used for school purposes until 1871, when it was replaced by the present building. The Garmon sub-district was formed about 1840, and the house erected at this time was used for school purposes until 1875, when a neat, comfortable building was erected on the site which it formerly occupied. In 1863 a substantial

two-story frame house was built at Charlton. It was the intention of the school board at the time this house was erected to grade the school as soon as there was a sufficient number of pupils in the sub-district to justify the opening of two schools. The school, however, was not graded until the autumn of 1875. Oak Grove, the sixth sub-district of the township, was formed in 1869. The school-house is located near the centre of the district, in a beautiful grove of oak-trees, hence the name Oak Grove.

Renovo District.—Renovo borough is situated within the limits of Chapman township, on the left bank of the Susquehanna. It is the largest town in the county (Lock Haven excepted), and was incorporated as a borough in the year 1860. The first public schools in the town were established in 1864, and, in the absence of more suitable houses, the two temporary places of worship erected by the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations, together with a small school building located at the mouth of Drury's Run, were used. The schools at this time were not graded. Prominent among the teachers of this date was S. M. McCormick, Esq., who taught for some time the school held in the old Presbyterian Church, and then resigned to attend the State Normal School at Millersville. During the summer of 1868 a two-story brick school-house was built on Seventh Street, near the river-bank. This house contains four rooms, two on each floor, was well adapted to school purposes, and it is due to the capable and liberal school board under whose supervision it was constructed to say that at that time it was the best school building in the county. In September of this year six schools were opened (four in the new building, one in the old Methodist Church in Seventh Street, and one in the house at Drury's Run), and M. W. Herr, the present county superintendent, was elected teacher of the first grade, and Mr. J. S. Kupp, now a clerk in the motive department of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Renovo, was placed in charge of the second. In 1869 the schools were placed under the management of H. S. Edson, formerly a teacher in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, who served one year, and was then succeeded by M. W. Herr.

In the autumn of 1872, C. S. Webner, a graduate of Millersville Normal School, was chosen principal, which position he held until 1874, when A. M. Snyder, also a graduate of Millersville, was elected to succeed him. In the spring and summer of 1873 the fine two-story brick school-house on Fourteenth Street was erected, at the cost of fifteen thousand dollars. This building contains six large pleasant rooms, which are well lighted and ventilated, neatly finished, and furnished with the best furniture that could be procured. For beauty, substantial character of erection, and adaptation for its purpose, this house has no superior in this part of the State.

At the opening of the term in the fall of 1875, Professor J. S. Reed, former superintendent of Lycoming

County, was made principal, and Professor A. W. Brumgard, a graduate of Bloomsburg Normal School, was chosen teacher of the first grammar school and placed in charge of the Seventh Street building. Professors Reed and Brumgard are teachers of unquestionable ability, and under their skillful management the schools of the borough have made rapid and substantial progress.

Up-River Districts.—The first school within the limits of the up-river districts (viz., Colebrook, Chapman, Grugan, Keating, Leidy, Noyes, and Renovo) was established in Colebrook at an early day. The house was located near the Susquehanna River, on the Saltzman property. About 1836 a school was opened at Farrandsville, and some years later another was established on the opposite side of the river, near where Mason's mill now stands. The school at Farrandsville was graded a few years ago, and since that time two schools have been maintained in the village.

Wayne District.—To Mr. Robert Montgomery belongs the honor of opening the first school in Wayne township in the year 1795. This school was held in an old abandoned dwelling-house, located on the Susquehanna River, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Wayne Station. At this time there were only eight voters in the district.

Another school was established in the eastern part of the township in the year 1803. The house occupied by this school was located on Kurtz's Run, between Hill Cemetery and Ebenezer Church, and was likewise an old dwelling-house. These were the only schools in the district prior to 1830, and were wholly supported by subscription, the teachers being paid in corn-meal, wheat, and such other farm produce as they might need. The only branches taught at this time were reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic, and the pupils who could "do the sums" to the "rule of three" were considered unusually proficient.

Among the prominent teachers of these schools were Robert Montgomery, Stephen Powell, Walter J. Chatham, and Miss Nancy McDonald. In 1807, Walter Chatham took charge of the school at Kurtz's Run, and continued to teach it for twenty years.

About 1830 a school-house was built on the road leading from Wayne township to Sugar valley, and was used as church and school-house for many years. In this house "their Honors" Jane Chatham, G. O. Deise, and J. W. Quiggle received their rudimentary education. The question of accepting or rejecting the free school system was decided by an election held in the year 1835, which resulted in favor of accepting by a majority of one vote.

CHAPTER CIV.

STATISTICS, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ETC.

POPULATION OF EACH TOWNSHIP AND RESOURCES OF
CLINTON COUNTY IN 1840.

Townships.	Males.	Females.	Total Colored Pop.	Total.
Allison.....	353	279	9	641
Bald Eagle.....	613	549	0	1172
Chapman.....	332	290	0	622
Colebrook.....	309	245	10	564
Dunstable.....	451	372	18	841
Grove.....	128	111	0	239
Keating.....	62	53	12	127
Lamar.....	942	931	0	1873
Limestone.....	101	99	0	200
Logan.....	607	578	5	1190
Pine Creek.....	284	268	16	578
Wayne.....	167	140	0	307
Total.....	4339	3915	80	8354

There were at that time two furnaces in the county that produced 663 tons of bar-iron; capital employed in the manufacture of iron, \$80,000. Bituminous coal mined, 400,000 bushels. The live-stock of the county was as follows: horses and mules, 1803; neat cattle, 5867; sheep, 6806; swine, 9316; value of poultry of all kinds, \$3330; wheat, 150,354 bushels; barley, 700; oats, 223,373; rye, 44,975; buckwheat, 11,603; corn, 66,552; pounds of wool, 11,314; potatoes, 60,464 bushels; hay, 4576 tons; value of the products of the dairy, \$2905; of orchards, \$3468; of family goods, \$3040. Stores in county, 20; capital, \$91,100. Six tannerics tanned 775 sides of sole and 665 of upper leather. One distillery produced 4000 gallons; saw-mills, 28; other mills, 11. Total amount invested in all kinds of manufacture, \$47,435. Aggregate amount of property taxable in 1840, \$1,588,628.

At the census of 1850 the twelve original townships had been subdivided into nineteen townships and two boroughs, with an increase in the total population of 2853. The following is a list of townships and boroughs, with population of each:

Townships and Boroughs.	White Males.	White Females.	Total White.	Total Colored Pop.	Aggre- gate Pop.
Allison.....	218	188	406	5	411
Bald Eagle.....	345	321	666	17	683
Beech Creek.....	339	344	683	0	683
Chapman.....	295	246	541	1	542
Colebrook.....	179	147	326	0	326
Crawford.....	151	146	297	0	297
Dunstable.....	173	181	354	2	356
Gallauber.....	114	96	210	0	210
Greene.....	505	482	987	0	987
Grove.....	142	116	258	0	258
Keating.....	88	65	153	52	225
Lamar.....	599	583	1182	0	1182
Leidy.....	137	126	263	0	263
Lock Haven (borough).....	384	391	775	55	830
Logan.....	369	342	711	1	712
Lumber.....	66	70	136	0	136
Mill Hall (borough).....	265	225	491	1	492
Pine Creek.....	418	350	768	6	774
Porter.....	493	475	968	0	968
Wayne.....	210	186	396	0	396
Woodward.....	243	215	458	12	476
Total.....	5,740	5,315	11,055	182	11,207

The following statistics of the population of Clinton County in 1860 are important for comparison of the proportion of its able-bodied men who were engaged in the war of the Rebellion:

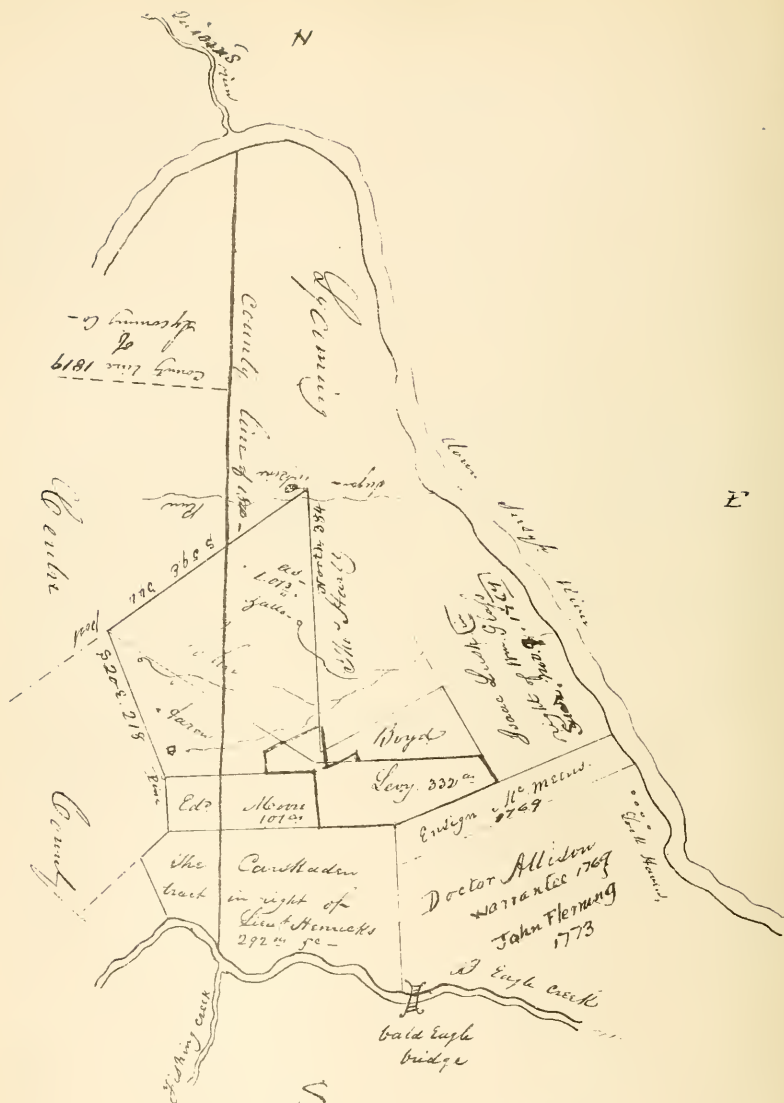
	White Males.	White Females.	Free Colored.	Aggregate.
Allison.....	278	309	3	690
Bald Eagle.....	560	592	14	1076
Beech Creek.....	494	452	...	946
Chapman.....	401	330	...	731
Colebrook.....	248	222	...	470
Crawford.....	225	225	...	448
Dunstable.....	228	296	8	472
Gallauber.....	155	127	...	282
Greene.....	629	647	...	1,266
Grove.....	262	225	...	487
Grugan.....	106	79	...	185
Keating.....	114	108	49	271
Lamar.....	614	630	1	1,245
Leidy.....	286	210	...	496
Lock Haven.....	1731	1573	45	3,349
Logan.....	418	410	4	832
Lumber.....	127	85	1	213
Mill Hall.....	216	184	...	400
Pine Creek.....	528	468	3	999
Porter.....	633	602	1	1,236
Wayne.....	229	277	...	576
Woodward.....	560	485	8	1,053
Total.....	9210	8376	137	17,723

CENSUS OF 1870.

Bald Eagle.....	950	Leidy.....	515
Beech Creek.....	887	Lock Haven City.....	6,986
Beech Creek borough.....	384	Logan.....	823
Chapman.....	1,301	Logansville borough.....	414
Colebrook.....	332	Mill Hall borough.....	452
Crawford.....	431	Mill Hall.....	970
Dunstable.....	515	Porter.....	1,101
Gallauber.....	252	Renovo borough.....	1,940
Greene.....	1,102	Wayne.....	701
Grugan.....	293	Woodward.....	1,061
Keating.....	439	Total.....	23,211
Lamar.....	1,301		

The census report for 1880 gives the following population of townships and towns in Clinton County, except the town of Flemington, which was returned with the township of Allison:

Allison township, including Flemington.....	930
Bald Eagle township.....	939
Beech Creek borough.....	400
Beech Creek township.....	400
Castaanea township.....	343
Chapman township.....	338
Colebrook township, including Farnandsville.....	431
Farnandsville village.....	273
Crawford township, including Ranchtown.....	463
Ranchtown village.....	182
Dunstable township, including New Liberty.....	576
New Liberty village.....	75
East Keating township, including Wistar.....	245
Wistar village.....	37
Gallauber township.....	385
Greene township.....	1,253
Grugan township.....	291
Lamar township, including Mackeyville.....	1,524
Mackeyville village.....	134
Leidy township.....	583
Lock Haven City.....	5,845
First Ward.....	1696
Second Ward.....	1417
Third Ward.....	1302
Fourth Ward.....	1430
Logan township, including Boonville and Tylersville villages.....	959
Boonville village.....	131
Tylersville village.....	108
Logansville borough.....	423
Mill Hall borough.....	396
Noyes township, including Westport.....	598
Westport village.....	248
Pine Creek township, including Charlton.....	1,078
Charlton village.....	134
Porter township, including Clintondale.....	1,056
Clintondale village.....	150
Renovo borough.....	3,708
First Ward.....	1959
Second Ward.....	1749
Wayne township, including two villages.....	742
Pine Station village.....	93
Wayne Station village.....	78
West Keating.....	273
Woodward township, including three villages.....	1,099
Dunnsdown village.....	214
Lockport village.....	242
Queen's Run village.....	109
Total.....	26,278



Survey of the neighborhood of Elk River

by J. F. Casey

Prior to 1839-

Fac-simile of original plat
Engraved Expressly for this Work.

Clinton County Agricultural Society.—This society was organized March 12, 1881, at which time a constitution was adopted for the government of the society, the first article of which reads as follows:

"The object of this society shall be the diffusion of a greater knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, and the domestic arts."

The officers of the society were to consist of a president and one vice-president from each city, borough, and township in the county; secretary, treasurer, and executive committee of nine members, who shall be elected by ballot, and hold office for one year, and the president of the society to be an advisory member of the executive committee.

The original members of the society were J. H. Herr, William H. Smith, Charles S. McCormick, Alva S. Grow, Barnard Rupert, R. D. Peck, James H. Porter, W. S. Clawater, Patrick Kane, W. H. Brown, J. N. Bitner, William Strunk, Seymour D. Ball, John Hoagland, J. J. Croter, A. B. Hanna, W. H. McCormick, W. H. Everhart, J. E. McDowall, L. A. Maibery, C. Kyle, John W. McClintock, J. L. Taylor, J. F. Frane, F. P. Ball, John Smith, L. W. Dornblazer, Hugh W. Brown, A. Allison, Jr., James David, and D. K. Heckman.

The officers for the first year were Joel A. Herr, president; W. S. Clawater, secretary; S. D. Ball, treasurer. The meeting was then adjourned to March 23d, when the constitution was read, and signed by the above-named persons, and the following vice-presidents elected:

Allison township, John N. Bitner; Beech Creek township, James David; Beech Creek borough, John Meghen; Bald Eagle township, C. R. Gearhart; Castanea township, John Ingram; Crawford township, Samuel Dunlop; Greene township, D. Stamm; Logan township, Isaac Freutz; Lamar township, James T. Taylor; Porter township, John W. McClintock; Mill Hall borough, Minor Hill; Leidy township, John Gortsa; Noyes township, John W. Robbins; Dunstable township, J. N. Getz, Jr.; Pine Creek township, John R. Gallaher; Wayne township, John Stamm; Woodward township, W. A. Hanna; Chapman township, James A. Williamson; Grugan township, W. C. Weaver; Renovo borough, R. M. Messinger; Logansville borough, Judge Frantz; Lock Haven City, W. C. Kress; Colebrook township, Henry S. Ewan; Gallaher township, Matthias Harber; East Keating township, J. W. Merry; West Keating township, John McGonigal.

The executive committee appointed at this meeting were A. Allison and Hugh Brown, of Porter; Hon. L. A. Mackey, Charles S. McCormick, and R. D. Peck, of Lock Haven; Isaac A. Packer, of Woodward; James H. Porter, of Lamar; and Hugh Shaw, of Pine Creek.

The officers for 1882 were: President, J. A. Herr; Vice-Presidents, James T. Taylor, W. H. Brown, and James David; Secretary, Alva S. Grow; Treasurer,

S. D. Ball; Executive Committee, C. S. McCormick, James H. Porter, Hugh W. Brown, R. D. Peck, and A. Allison, Jr.; delegates to annual meeting of Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, Hugh W. Brown, Hon. L. A. Mackey, and Joel A. Herr.

Post-Offices in Clinton County in 1882.—Beech Creek, Booneville, Caldwell, Carroll, Cedar Springs, Chatham Run, Clintondale, Cross Fork, Fearonville, Flemington, Glen Union, Greenburr, Hammersley's Fork, Haneyville, Hyner, Keating, Island, Lamar, Leidy, Lock Haven, Logan's Mills, McElhattan, Mackeyville, Mill Hall, Mountain Spring, North Bend, Pine Station, Rauch's Gap, Renovo, Rosecrans, Rote, Salona, Sugar Valley, Tylersville, Westport, Wistar.

CHAPTER CV.

CITY OF LOCK HAVEN.¹

THE city of Lock Haven is pleasantly situated upon an extensive undulating plain upon the south bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Bald Eagle Creek, and upon its north bank. It is also upon the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and is the eastern terminus of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.

The distance from Lock Haven to Erie is 222 miles; to Philadelphia, 223; to Harrisburg, 115; to New York, 313; to Chicago, 674; to Pittsburgh, 186; to Bellefonte, 26.8; and to Tyrone, 55 miles. The central point between Philadelphia and Erie is within the city limits. The elevation of Lock Haven above the level of the sea is 552 feet; above Harrisburg, 284 feet; above Sunbury, 129 feet; and above Williamsport, 46 feet. It is 1454 feet lower than Kane, the highest point on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 13 feet below the level of Lake Erie; 334 feet lower than Tyrone; 148 feet lower than Pittsburgh; and 309 feet lower than Elmira, N. Y.

The latitude of Lock Haven is 41° 5' 30" north, longitude west of Greenwich, 77° 30', and west of Washington, 0° 28' 12". The mean temperature in summer is 67½°; in winter, 47½°; for the year, 48°. The fall of rain, which includes the water in snowfalls, averages forty inches per year.

The location of the plain upon which Lock Haven is situated, at the confluence of the silvery waters of Bald Eagle Creek with those of the once Indian "Otzinachson," guarded on all sides by a chain of lofty old mountains, standing as so many verdure-capped sentinels, ever watchful of the movements of the busy occupants of the plain, might justly be termed the "Gem of the Valley."

There exists not a doubt of this plain being once

¹ By W. H. Shaw.

the site of an Indian village or town, though not from any elaborate earthworks as are often found in other places, but from Indian mounds that yet remained long after its occupancy by the "pale-face." These mounds were the burying-places of the Indians, and one of them was located on the bank of the river at the outlet of the canal, and was removed when that improvement was made. In these mounds were found layer upon layer of Indian bones, as the bodies had been buried from time to time.

It is no wonder that the Indians were very reluctant to leave this beautiful valley, for, though savages, they had become attached to their favorite hunting- and fishing-grounds, and upon their departure cast behind them looks of sorrow and regret, then sadly, silently took their course towards the setting sun, never more to return.

Pioneer Land Locators.—While the council fires of the departing red man were yet burning and mingling their vapory mists with the ethereal blue, the vanguard of the advancing hosts of civilization came marching in upon the plain like the skirmish line of a great army, looking carefully to the right and left, and selecting the most favorable spots upon which to lay claim as purchaser or otherwise; and most fortunate was Rev. Dr. Francis Allison in the selection of this plain, as one of the pioneer land locators. His grant or patent was bounded as follows, and called "Allison," though he never settled here himself: "Beginning at a marked hickory on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, a corner of the officers' survey; thence down along the north side of said creek, on the several courses thereof, 1333 perches to the mouth of said creek; thence up along the south side of the west branch of Susquehanna, on the several courses thereof, 700 perches to a post at the side of said branch, a corner of the land surveyed to the officers; thence by the same south 66° west 580 perches to a post, and south 116 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1620 acres, and the usual allowance of six acres for roads and highways."

The corner of the Allison tract, described as being at "a post at the side of the said branch," is within a few feet of Miss Snyder's lot on Water Street, and runs diagonally across her lot, across Water Street, and diagonally across the several lots to Main Street, and in a straight line up Clinton Avenue to a corner near the residence of S. Clark, on Bresler Street; thence to the point mentioned on Bald Eagle Creek, near the Flemington bridge; therefore all the land south or southeast of this line, upon which Lock Haven is situated, was in the Allison tract.

A few years after Allison located his grant or patent, he sold to John Fleming all his purchase, and in 1773 Fleming took possession, and located on the lower end of the tract, where he died in 1777. After his death, in accordance with his will, the estate was divided among his heirs.

That portion which forms the "Point," as it was

called, between the river and Bald Eagle Creek, was surveyed to Joseph Fleming; the next tract lying north of it, and extending from the river to the creek, to Rosanna, who was married to a Jamison, and afterwards to a Mr. Graham; the next tract to David Fleming; the next to Robert; the next to John; the next to Ezekiel; the next to Mary Lowrey; the next to Elizabeth McCormick. Joseph Fleming sold his share to John McCormick, who had married Fleming's sister. John and David Fleming sold their interests to Joseph Hunt, and Ezekiel sold his to Jacob Cook.

In 1800, Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon, married Margaret Jamison, and through her came into possession of the tract surveyed to Robert Fleming, containing two hundred acres, on which the town of Lock Haven was laid out by Willard and Jeremiah Church, all of which the latter soon became possessed.

A portion of the territory on the north side of Clinton Street, or Allison's tract, was included in what is known as the "officers' survey."

Feb. 3, 1769, a number of the officers of the First and Second Battalions of the Pennsylvania regiments applied for 2400 acres of land within the last Indian purchase, under which application a survey of 8380 acres, located on the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, on Bald Eagle Creek, was made by Charles Lukens, deputy surveyor, and at the same time made a separate survey of each officer's part, whereby a tract of 216 acres and allowances was laid out to Ensign William McMeen. This McMeen tract extended along the north side of the Allison tract from the river to the creek. In 1774, McMeen sold his tract to Ruth McCoskrey, widow of William McCoskrey, deceased. In 1806 the McCoskrey heirs sold to David Lusk.

April 4, 1769, William Glass applied for three hundred acres of land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, above the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, in pursuance of which, Nov. 9, 1769, his three hundred acres was surveyed next north of McMeen's, running from the river to what is now Highland Cemetery. These two tracts, after passing through various hands by actual purchase, came into the possession of the late Philip M. Price, who also purchased the John Boyd tract, lying west of and adjoining the Glass property. Highland Cemetery and the Normal School are located on the John Boyd tract.

Thus we have given a brief outline of the original locators of the land upon which the city of Lock Haven is situated.

Prominent among the surveyors in the earlier part of this century was David Carskaddon, notice of whose death is here given.

Pioneer Settlers.—The pioneer settler of what is now the city of Lock Haven was Clary Campbell, who came here just previous to 1769, and located on the William Glass tract. His log cabin was located about where the greenhouse of W. H. Coc now stands.

at the upper end of Main Street. His title, however, was not good, as the case was decided by the courts in favor of Glass, and Campbell remained but a short time.

John Fleming, son of John Fleming, one of the earliest settlers, came here in 1773. The following was said of him in the *Lycoming Gazette* of Dec. 4, 1867: "The Hon. John Fleming, one of the associate judges of Lycoming, was appointed in 1798 by Governor Mifflin. He was a native of Chester County, Pa., and born in 1760, near London Cross-Roads. His father, John Fleming, was a descendant of the 'Earl of Wigton,' of Scotland, and in the year 1770 purchased a tract of land of Dr. Francis Allison, containing sixteen hundred and fifty acres, situated between the Bald Eagle Creek and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, on which tract is the borough of Lock Haven and part of the town of Flemington, now in the county of Clinton. John, the father, built a house on the bank of the river close to the south abutment of the present dam, where he died in 1777, and it was said that in the excavation of the abutment were found several hearthstones of the old chimney."

John McCormick was born in Ireland in 1748. When he was twelve or fourteen years of age his parents emigrated to this country, leaving him in care of his grandparents, who intended to educate him; but after the departure of his parents, brothers, and sisters he became dissatisfied and uneasy, and resolved to follow them. To do this it was necessary for him to run away, which he did, and secreted himself on board a vessel which was to sail for America, and after many haps and mishaps managed to reach this country safe and sound, and landed in Philadelphia without a cent in his pocket. He obtained employment until he earned money enough to pay his expenses to where his parents had located in Chester County, Pa. On arriving at his parents' house, and when about to enter, he was met by his mother, who failed to recognize him, little thinking that her son was on this side the Atlantic. His request to stay overnight was met with the reply that they did not keep stragglers, and that he must go to the "tavern." He finally convinced her by a scar on his forehead that he was her son, when he was admitted to the house. He subsequently married a daughter of Robert Fleming, and purchased of Joseph Fleming the tract forming the "Point" between the river and Bald Eagle Creek.

William Reed was born in Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1730. When he was seven years old he was brought to this country by his widowed mother, who settled first at Wilmington, Del., and afterwards near the London Cross-Roads, Chester Co., Pa., where William grew to manhood, married Jane Mitchell, and in 1773 located on the present site of Lock Haven. His cabin, which was of hewn logs, was on or near the site of the present "Montour House," and was

connected with or surrounded by a strong stockade, and known as "Reed's Fort," commanded by Col. Cookson Long. This fort was the last of a chain of stockades extending along the West Branch from Sunbury, consequently was an important post. Being on the extreme border of civilization, it was the first to be attacked by invading Indians in their descent upon the infant settlements of the West Branch region. During the year 1778 the Indians became very troublesome, and killed a number of the settlers. From various indications it was evident that a general invasion of the white settlements was imminent, and preparations were made to repel any attack that might be made. A council of war was held, however, and it was decided to evacuate the fort, and with all the inhabitants go to Fort Augusta (now Sunbury) for protection. After an absence of five years the people returned, and went to work fitting up their homes for their future residence, where they remained till death called them away, leaving descendants whose succeeding generations are still residents of Lock Haven.

Immediately after the restoration of peace in 1783, a number of families, in addition to those who had been driven away by the Indians, came to the West Branch valley and settled, the lands between the river and the Bald Eagle Creek being especially desirable, owing to their fertility and favorable location, and by the beginning of 1800 quite an extensive and prosperous settlement had sprung up. At that time, and even down to 1825, a large part of what is now Lock Haven was covered with a heavy growth of pine and oak, and the now venerable surveyor, James David, Esq., has assisted in cutting large oak- and pine-trees along where the railroad is now located.

OLD TOWN.—Just how or why we have not been able to learn, but the territory embraced in the Allison tract was called "Old Town," probably from the fact of its being settled prior to the Revolutionary war; however, it went by this name for many years.

In 1804, Roger Devling came to Old Town, and located on the Henderson tract as tenant. He was a native of Ireland, and was the father of twelve sons. The first house occupied by the Devling family stood near the present residence of H. T. Beardsley, on the bank of the river. This was a log house, and was occupied by the family several years, when the brick house now owned and occupied by Hon. Seymour D. Ball was built, and in this house John Devling, son of Roger, kept a tavern. The house has been modernized, and is now a beautiful residence. Some of the descendants of Roger Devling remain in and around Lock Haven, and Hugh has been an alderman.

Joseph Hunt, one of the pioneers of what is now Lock Haven, came here in 1790, and located on lands purchased of Fleming, where he remained till his death, in 1804. The old homestead of the Hunt family stood near the present site of Augustus Jones'

furniture-store, on Vesper Street. Two of his sons, Jesse and Asher, kept possession of their shares of the Hunt property for several years, Jesse occupying the old Hunt house till 1831, when he died. Several of the descendants of Jesse and Asher Hunt are still living in Lock Haven. Dr. Joseph T. Hunt, son of Asher, was a successful physician in this town for several years, and died in 1862. Dr. Hunt was a public-spirited man, taking great interest in all progressive movements, and was a member of the "Thespian Society."

David Lusk came here in 1806, and purchased and located on the "Glass tract." His house stood on the site of the present residence of Mrs. R. W. Petrinkin. He was of Irish parentage, and born in Cumberland County in this State. Two of his sons, Isaac and John, occupied the property after their father's death, Isaac keeping the old farm-house, and John occupied the place subsequently owned by G. G. Irwin, deceased. Many of Mr. Lusk's descendants are still living in and near Lock Haven.

Andrew Irwin came from Northumberland County in 1810, and located on what is known as the Bloom dairy farm. He was the father of Robert and G. G. Irwin, both deceased.

Peter Grove, the Indian hunter, was in the pioneer days of Old Town bottoms an occupant of the Harman Starns residence for several years. This place is on the Flemington road.

James Carskaddon was an Irishman by birth and education, and came to Old Town before it was rechristened Lock Haven, and located on the Thomas Bridgens property on Main Street, just above the canal.

William Carskaddon was born Sept. 10, 1795, on the property where he spent his entire life, about two miles west of Lock Haven. His father, James Carskaddon, moved to the place in 1794 from near the present location of Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. His mother, who was a native of Ireland, came to this country at the age of fifteen with her father, whose name was John Murphy, who lived to be over a hundred years old. He was a tailor by trade, and it is said that he made a coat without the use of eye-glasses the year before he died.

The only school ever attended by the subject of this sketch was in the old log school-house near the Great Island cemetery. During his early life, when the country was new and thinly settled, he, with the rest of the inhabitants, endured many privations and hardships.

Mr. Carskaddon was twice married, first to Miss Annie Condon, by whom he had several children, all now dead. After her death he married Miss Jane Leech. During his whole life he was engaged in farming, and was always a hard-working man and much respected by his neighbors. His death occurred on the 11th of April, 1877, after a few months of failing health. As death approached he quietly and

peacefully sank into sleep, and soon breathed his last. His funeral took place on Saturday, the 14th of April, the sermon being preached by Rev. L. L. Haughwout, of Mill Hall, from 2 Cor. x. 15. The remains were deposited in the old Lock Haven cemetery, near the spot where three-quarters of a century ago he attended school.

Judge William Dunn, of Lock Haven, one of the oldest, most beloved, and popular citizens of that place, died suddenly on Friday, Sept. 7, 1877, from a stroke of paralysis. He was sitting in the Opera-House restaurant at the time, conversing with several gentlemen, having just partaken of a hearty supper, when he suddenly, without any warning, fell to the floor. Dr. Larimer was at once called in, but death was before the man of medicine, and the good old "Farmer's" life had fled.

Judge Dunn was born on the 1st of December, 1811, and was the son of Washington Dunn, one of the early settlers of the West Branch valley. He was an ardent Democrat in politics, and an eminently social and agreeable gentleman. Everybody liked him, and he was a great hand to amuse a crowd. The name of "Farmer" was given to him because of the interest he took in agriculture, and he had a very fine farm on Great Island just below Lock Haven. He was not an educated man exactly, but had great intelligence, and always kept himself read up on all the events of the day. He filled several important offices during his life, having been county auditor twice, member of the Legislature for two terms, and associate judge in 1871. Judge Dunn was nearly sixty-six years old.

Robert Stewart came from Chatham's Run in 1816, and settled on the Valentine Hanna property, near the Bald Eagle Creek. He had formerly lived at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek. He was of Scotch descent, and was the father of eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—all of whom possessed energy, and were very remarkable for their powers of endurance.

David Carskaddon, Esq., an old and much respected citizen of Lock Haven, died very suddenly on Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870, of heart-disease, while out in the woods running the lines of some of his lands, accompanied by his son Frank and a Mr. Shank. The sad occurrence took place on Wallace's Run, in the neighborhood of the Gum Stump, this county, immediately after Mr. Carskaddon had alighted from his carriage preparatory to entering the forest. The only words he said were "Call Frank," and at once expired. The remains were taken to Lock Haven on the Tyrone train, and there interred, being attended to the grave by one of the largest processions ever seen in Lock Haven.

Mr. Carskaddon was an active and prominent Democrat, and has been twice mentioned in Democratic State conventions, in connection with the surveyor-generalship. Had he lived, he would no doubt have

been placed in distinguished political position by his party. Mr. Carskaddon was a man of great moral worth, and was universally esteemed. His death leaves a great void in society, and his virtues will long be held in cherished remembrance.

Mr. Carskaddon was born near Flemington in 1817, and was, consequently, about fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three interesting children.

Pioneer Incidents.—JANE REED AND THE INDIANS.—Jane was a daughter of William Reed, proprietor of "Reed's Fort," and is remembered by some of the older inhabitants of Lock Haven. She lived to a good old age, and often delighted her visitors with incidents in her experience of frontier life. During times of comparative peace the Indians often visited the Reed family, by whom they were always kindly treated by gifts of food, such as bread, milk, butter, etc. Time after time Miss Jane (who seems to have been the baker not only of the family, but also for others) exhausted her entire supply of bread in feeding her visiting "red-skins." As it always gave offense to the Indians if they were not all treated alike, Jane was often puzzled to know how to make her bread "reach 'round," especially when her supply was scanty and her visitors numerous.

Miss Jane had not a very exalted opinion of her copper-colored visitors, at least as far as their stomachs were concerned. One morning she found a dead mouse in her cream-pot, and with a twinkle in her eye exclaimed that she would give the cream to the Indians, for "it was good enough for them." She accordingly made it into butter, and upon the next visit of the scamps she had the peculiar satisfaction of seeing them feast upon her mouse-seasoned butter and buttermilk to their hearts', or rather stomachs', content.

Upon another occasion, Jane was adjusting a new hat to her head, when suddenly a band of savages entered the cabin and gazed with astonishment at what they considered a "new-fangled" head-gear. At length one of them, more bold than the rest, deliberately walked up to Miss Jane and took the hat from her head, and after giving it a thorough examination handed to his companions, each of whom closely scrutinized it, and then replaced it upon the head of its owner, and then departed without seeming inclined to appropriate it to their own use, as she thought they probably would do.

PIONEER WEDDINGS.—Sept. 6, 1814, the two churches, Great Island, now Lock Haven, and Pine Creek, united in calling Rev. J. H. Grier, who continued to serve the two churches faithfully, though they were located fifteen miles apart, till 1827, when he resigned the pastoral charge of the former, but continued to serve the latter, in connection with the Nippenose Valley Church, until forced by ill health to retire from active duty, still officiating, however, at weddings. His services were in great demand on

such occasions, as his books show that he has united "for better or for worse" over six hundred couples, having received fees for the same ranging all the way from forty dollars down to the merest trifle. In many instances, when he thought the groom had offered more than his means would justify or the bride was worth, he would return a portion or all to the bride. On one occasion the reverend was called upon by a rather superannuated-looking party, who joined in asking to be made one flesh. As there seemed to be no good reason why their natural requests should not be granted, the knot was tied, when the happy groom, with an air of seeming satisfaction, presented a one-dollar bank-note, with the modest request for fifty cents in return. Of course the good old preacher gave him the fifty cents and a nice marriage certificate costing thirty-five cents, leaving only a margin of fifteen cents for the obliging old dominie.

MIKE SWARTZ AND THE BEAR.—A tame bear belonging to the family of Robert Stewart was missing one morning, when upon a man by the name of Mike Swartz and Mr. Stewart went in pursuit of him. After a while he was discovered in a tree a short distance from the house. One of the men, who had a gun, fired at the bear, and succeeded in bringing him to the ground, but slightly wounded. In order to prevent Bruin from escaping Mike ran up and caught hold of the bear, when in turn Bruin caught Mike by the hand with his mouth, at the same time giving him a hug such only as bears can give; at which Mike called out to his companion, who was at a safe distance, to come to his assistance, but Stewart, who no doubt thought "self-preservation the first law of nature," coolly replied, "Mike, if you were my own born dear brother I could do nothing for you under the circumstances."

A REVEREND PATRIOT.—One of the preachers who had charge of the Great Island Church (now Lock Haven) at the opening of the present century was the Rev. J. H. Grier, who was still living but a few years ago at Jersey Shore, in this State. He was born in Bucks County, Pa., on what was called the "cold Thursday," in 1788. During the war of 1812 he often mingled with the soldiery, administering to both their spiritual and temporal wants, often preaching in the vicinity of both friends and foes. On one occasion he preached in a certain church on Sunday, and the church was burned by the British troops on the next Wednesday. After peace was declared he mentioned the fact to a neighbor who sported the title of *colonel*, who said rather gruffly, "Well, what have we gained by the war?" and was met by the patriotic reply, which may be imagined was somewhat emphasized, "We have gained this much, *England can no longer boast that she is mistress of the seas.*"

LOST TREASURE FOUND.—During the five years' absence of the settlers, from 1778 to 1783, their buildings, though left to the tender mercies of the savages, were not molested, except in an isolated instance or

two, and while the men were engaged in repairing the floor of the house of William Reed they discovered what they pronounced "hidden treasures,"—a crock of silver. The result of the "find" was quite an excitement among the people for a time, till Jane Reed put in her appearance and claimed her "pewter sand," as it was called, which she had hidden under the floor five years previous.

That identical crock, now over one hundred years old, is in possession of Alexander Reed, grandson of William Reed, of Reed's Fort, and has been in constant use, and is still in a perfect state of preservation.

REED'S FORT.—In 1778, William Reed's log, or block-house, stood on or near the present site of the "Montour House," and from its position and peculiar build was dubbed "Reed's Fort," for as such it was of great service to the pioneer settlers. At that time it was garrisoned by a fearless few of the brave volunteers, made up almost entirely from the families living in the immediate vicinity. It is said that William Reed and his five sons made up one-third of the fighting strength of the fort, and that the Reeds and Flemings were a majority of the whole.

Be that as it may, it is well known that both families possessed sufficient pluck and determination to render themselves formidable Indian-fighters.

During the year 1778 the Indians became very troublesome, and killed a number of settlers. From various indications it was evident that a general invasion of the white settlements was imminent, and accordingly preparations were made to repel any attack that might be made. Considering the scarcity of fire-arms and military equipments generally, and the thinly settled condition of the country, it is a wonder that the inhabitants entertained the least hope of successfully opposing a horde of blood-thirsty savages; but, strange as it may appear, a number of the settlers, among them the Flemings, held out to the last against abandoning the fort. Early in 1778, a lone Indian appeared on the bank of the river, opposite Reed's Fort. He made various signs for some one to come with a canoe and take him over. The occupants of the fort being rather suspicious that his object was for the purpose of betraying them into the hands of confederates, who might be concealed near at hand, hesitated, still he insisted, and to show his good intentions waded out into the river.

Seeing that none of the men would venture, Mrs. Reed jumped into a canoe, crossed over alone, and brought him with safety to the fort.

On being taken into the fort the strange Indian proved to be friendly, and had come a great many miles to warn the settlers of the approach of a large and powerful band of warriors, who were preparing to make a descent upon the valley for the purpose of exterminating the settlements.

Being very much fatigued after his long journey, and feeling perfectly safe in the hands of those to

whom he had just rendered such important service, the Indian lay down to rest, and soon fell asleep.

A number of men about the fort were shooting at a mark, one of whom, named Dewitt, was slightly intoxicated. Loading his rifle, he observed to some of them standing by that he would make the bullet he was putting in kill an Indian. Little attention was paid to the remark at the time. He made good his word, however; instead of shooting at the mark he fired at the sleeping Indian, killing him instantly. A baser act of ingratitude, says Meginniss, in his narrative, cannot well be conceived. The murder was unprovoked and cowardly, and rendered doubly worse from the fact that the Indian had traveled many miles to inform them of their danger.

The garrison were so exasperated at this inhuman and ungrateful act that they threatened to lynch him on the spot, when becoming alarmed he fled, and was suffered to escape.

Pioneer Beginnings in Old Town.—The pioneer public-house or tavern was located on the bank of the river, just below the dam. This old hostelry was kept by John Myers, who also owned and operated a ferry at this place. Myers' hotel was a small affair, probably not much smaller than the St. Cloud of the present day, or many more of the same unsightly class. Although the accommodations for the traveling public were rather scanty, yet it served the purpose for which it was intended. The property is now owned and occupied by John Myers, a grandson of the original settler.

The next tavern was located on the corner of what is now Clinton Avenue and Jones Street, and was kept by Alexander Mahan. This was a much more extensive establishment than the Myers House, and served the twofold purpose of store and tavern. This was for some years the centre of attraction for hotel business, as well as that of merchandise.

The third tavern in Old Town was kept by John and Walter Devling, in the brick house now the residence of S. D. Ball, on Water Street below the canal. This tavern was kept for several years by one or both of the Devling brothers.

The next tavern was the old Clinton House, then standing on the site of the present court-house, and built by Caldwell in 1828 or 1829, and removed when the new court-house was built.

W. W. Barker was another of the pioneer landlords. His tavern was on the lot now owned by J. B. Quigley, below the Montour House on Water Street. In Barker's tavern the first courts of Clinton County were held, and the cellar was used as a jail. The first prisoner incarcerated in this novel jail was William A. Wyckoff. The Lock Haven Hotel, a large brick building, long known as the Stage House, was kept by Algernon S. Fleming.

Burnside & Morris kept a store in the early part of this century on Water Street below the canal.

This Burnside was a son of Hon. Thomas Burnside, and brother of Hon. James Burnside, who married a daughter of Simon Cameron.

There were also several small stores along Water Street in the vicinity of the canal.

The old road ran along the bank of the river from near the outlet of the canal, and in rear of the buildings on Water Street to rear of Fallon House, to a point on a line with what is now Clinton Avenue, thence up the avenue, which was then known and designated as "the great road." When the town was surveyed into streets and lots "the great road" was obliterated between Main Street and the river.

Public Improvements.—Early in the summer of 1833 the contractors under the State authorities commenced work on the dam at this place, which is a part of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, or rather a link between that and the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut, and in the latter part of the summer of 1834 the dam was completed and the water let into the canal. The length of the dam, including the width of the chute, is eight hundred and fifty feet, and the chute is six hundred feet long.

Upon the completion of the canal and dam an impetus was given to the town, and it began to put on a more life-like appearance, yet lacked the bold enterprise necessary to build up a thriving business place. During the construction of these works large numbers of speculative adventurers came here from various parts of the country, some, however, remaining, and in after-years took part in the affairs of the community. Several of the laborers on the canal and dam finally located here, and became honest, industrious, and honored citizens of Lock Haven. The Bald Eagle branch of the canal was extended to Bellefonte in 1848. After the construction of the canals they became the great thoroughfare not only for freight, but for passengers as well, who considered themselves highly favored when they had the privilege of riding in a packet-boat drawn by horses or mules at the rate of five or six miles per hour.

When the Sunbury and Erie Railroad (now Philadelphia and Erie) was completed to Lock Haven, in 1859, it gave another fresh impetus to the town, and was the beginning of a new era in the march of enterprise, and on the completion of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, in 1864, another fresh impetus was given the business of Lock Haven, which greatly enhanced the value of real estate. With all these improvements, and the rapid transit provided, Lock Haven was given a first place among the inland cities of the State, and made the dwellers of the plain feel something as Jerry Church did when perched upon his elevated country-seat.

Among the important improvements which brought business and population to Lock Haven was the building of the West Branch Boom in 1849,—a structure for the stoppage of saw-logs in their course down the river in freshets. In this way over one hundred

million feet of saw-logs are secured and manufactured into lumber and timber at Lock Haven, giving employment to several hundred men during the year.

A traveler passing through the West Branch valley Oct. 25, 1833, remarks, "I entered a short distance above Dunnstown, in the neighborhood of the big dam. The dam is at the head of canal navigation, and its height and location have made no small noise in the newspapers. Some say its location is judicious, others hold a contrary opinion. I cannot help believing there was wisdom in placing it where it is. The iron of Bald Eagle, the wheat of Nittany and Brush valleys, and the coal of Centre and Clearfield must supply the canal with business, and its termination will accommodate all those interests. If it had been higher up or farther down some of them could not have used the canal.

"Immediately above the dam, on the southern side, a town has just been laid out by the Messrs. Church, which must soon rise into importance. The whole trade, commencing at the dividing ridge of the Juniata and Susquehanna, must find an outlet at this new town, called Lock Haven. I rode along the base of the mountain up to the Boston Coal Company's works, where I saw some thousands of tons of the best quality of bituminous coal ready to take the canal as soon as completed. Going down the river in a canoe, the precise spot where the coal ceases is designated by the position of the rocks. On the western summit it exists in horizontal layers, on the east the rocks dip at a greater or less angle to the north, east, etc.

"November 30th. The completion of the feeder dam across the river above the Great Island was celebrated. People assembled from Centre, Lycoming, and Union Counties, and the party, consisting of sixty ladies and gentlemen, met at the house of John and W. Devling, and going on board of a boat under the direction of Maj. Colt, passed through the chute of the dam in perfect safety. The company returned to Messrs. Devling's house, where they had a sumptuous dinner."

Canal Riot.—The following account of this riot is extracted from a letter from James D. Harris, Esq., the engineer to John Mitchell, Esq., canal commissioner, dated Jersey Shore, Sept. 1, 1833: "We have had one or two riots among the hands about the dam. They originated in this way: On Friday, 23d, two Irish hands, working at the lockpit of McMurtree (outlet), were pulling some apples in Mrs. Hunt's orchard. Jesse, a son of the widow, shot one of them with some small shot and wounded him slightly. This exasperated the Irish generally in the pit, and they soon formed the idea that the boatmen who are boating stone to the dam took part with Hunt, and as the shanty of the boatmen is contiguous to that of the Irish, threats were very soon passed from the Irish. The boatmen took it up, and prepared themselves with some arms. The Irish commenced the attack with spades and picks. In the affray one Irish-

man was shot and stabbed. His wounds are not likely to prove mortal. One boatman had his chin split with a spade. He is on the recovery. On Saturday morning the Irish had returned to their work in the pit, when the boatmen collected and raised a flag, marched past the pit, and drove out the Irish laborers, then marched down to the dam with the view of driving the Irish out of the foundation of the abutment; they failed on seeing the contractors take a firm stand. All was quiet through the day until about dark in the evening, when the hands belonging to Miles & Packer's job collected near the shanty of the chute contractors, and whilst Colt, Shriver, and about ten or twelve men were at supper, an attack was made by about fifty Irish. They succeeded in tearing down the shanty and clearing it of its inhabitants. They severely beat Mr. Colt and one of the hands, and chased Shriver over the steep bank of rock into the canal, and finally into the river. After leaving the shanty they attacked indiscriminately all Americans they met. Notice having been sent to Capt. S. H. Wilson, he reached the dam on Sunday morning, with about forty men, just at the moment when the boatmen had commenced tearing down the Irish shanties, which he prevented, with the exception of a few. I was at Jersey Shore, and got a considerable force to go up on the evening of Saturday. We took before twelve P.M. twenty-five prisoners, after a tedious examination; on the next day they were committed. Two have been taken up since, and things are quiet now and the work going on as usual."

List of volunteers under my command at Dunns-town on the 24th and 25th of August in subduing a riot that took place among the canalmen.

SAMUEL H. WILSON.

Capt. Wilson's Troop.—Robert Beck, Samuel Brady, John Devling, John Emerick, N. F. Epig, James Hale, Joseph Harmand, Bartley Harvey, Samuel Harvey, William Hunter, Matthew Johnston, Jacob Minich, Thomas Mitchell, Daniel Richards, William Richards.

Capt. John Smith's Infantry.—Capt., John Smith; 1st Lieut., John Elder; 2d Lieut., Henry F. Shultz; Sergts., George Waters, John Elder; Privates, Simon Best, Joseph Brown, Ira D. Canfield, James Cunningham, Isaac Dittsworth, James Elder, James W. Gamble, John Gillespie, John S. Johnston, William Reed, John Robb, William Robb, William Robb, Jr., David Smyth, William Smyth, Jr., Robert C. Williamson.

Capt. Snyder's Riflemen.—Capt., George Snyder; 2d Lieut., Henry McEwen; Samuel Bartholomew, Charles Beck, Daniel Beck, John Beck, Simon Beck, Peter Fisher, Peter Foot, Matthias Green, David Hag, George Klepper, Henry Klepper, John Mitchell, John Rauch, Charles Snyder, Simon Snyder, Jacob Krider, John Swain, Abraham Swartz, John Swartz, David Swartz.

I certify the above to be a correct return.

SAMUEL H. WILSON.

DEAR SIR,—To encourage the above men to turn out again I wish your department to notice them in the papers, as they were all ordered in the night from their beds.

Addressed to James D. Harris, Williamsport, Pa.

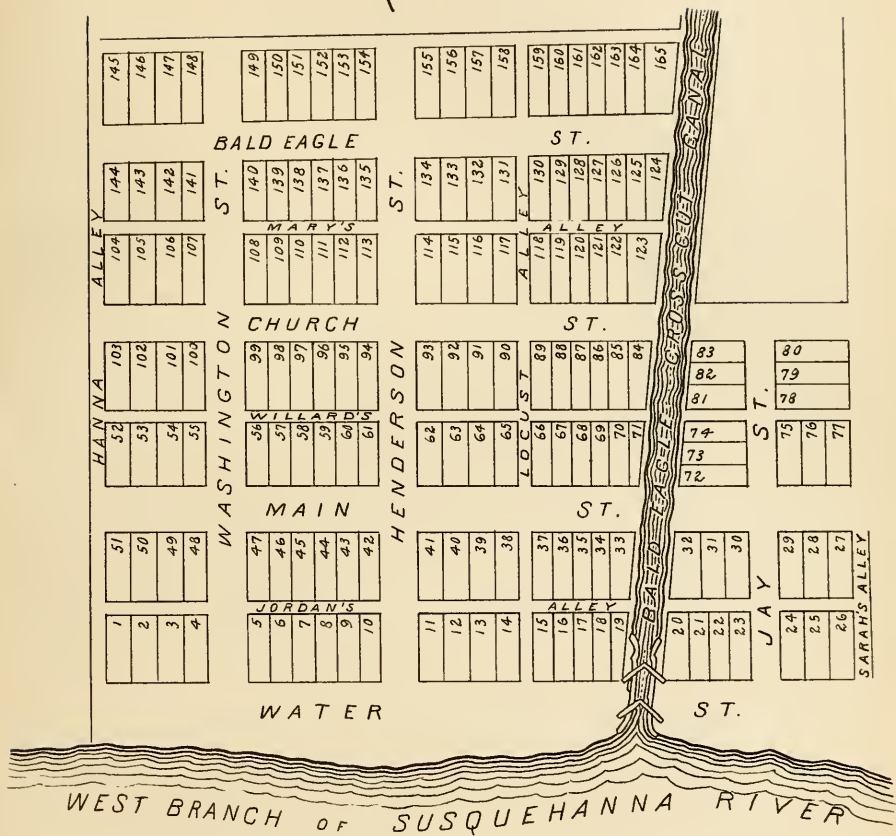
In a letter to William F. Packer, superintendent of West Branch Division, incloses a bill of expense of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for rations, sixty men and sixty horses, two days, saying, "I was called upon for a military force to subdue a riot at Great Island on Saturday evening, the 24th. I got out of my bed, and by Sunday morning about ten o'clock I had sixty volunteers upon the ground, and retained them two days, until we subdued the riot and apprehended some of the ringleaders."

Jerry Church's Purchase.—THE RISE AND GROWTH OF LOCK HAVEN.—We have thus far given a brief sketch of the land-locators of this city, the pioneer settlers, and the public improvement that led to the building up of the town, and as the name of Jerry Church is inseparably connected with the birth and development of Lock Haven, a brief sketch of his eccentricities, as far as they are connected with the early history of the place, would be appropriate just here. In 1845, Church published a little book entitled "Journal of Travels, Adventures, and Remarks of Jerry Church."

In this little volume he tells us that he was born in 1796, in the town of Jericho, now Bainbridge, N. Y., and that his parents were formerly from Vermont, and they sent him to school when he "thought proper to go" till he was twelve or thirteen years old. Passing over a large portion of his travels, we find that he purchased of Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon, two hundred acres of land lying mostly east of the canal, in what is now Lock Haven, for which he was to pay, and did pay, twenty thousand dollars, and took possession April 1, 1834. His "sleeping partner," who was to furnish the money, deserted him before the first payment became due, and his brother Willard, who was also to furnish some money, married and went to Missouri. He says, "I undertook to manage the town of Lock Haven myself. All my 'sleeping partners' had left me, and I had to be all the society there was in town. If there was any music to be played, I had to be a full band myself, having no person to assist me. I now undertook to divide the counties of Lycoming and Centre, and make a new county to be called Clinton. I had petitions printed to that effect, and sent them to Harrisburg to have them presented to the Legislature, and then went down myself to have the matter represented in good order. My friend John Gamble was our member from Lycoming at that time, and he reported a bill. The people of the town of Williamsport, the county-seat of Lycoming County, and Bellefonte, the county-seat of Centre County, then had to be up and doing something to prevent the division; and they commenced pouring in their remonstrances,

J. & W. CHURCH, PROPRIETORS.

LOCK HAVEN.



ORIGINAL PLAN

—OF—

LOCK HAVEN,

AS LAID OUT BY

JERRY AND WILLARD CHURCH,

OCTOBER, 1833.

and praying aloud to the Legislature not to have any part of either county taken off for the purpose of making a new one, for it was nothing more or less than some of Jerry Church's Yankee notions. However, I did not despair. I still kept asking every year for three successive years, and attended the Legislature myself every winter. I then had a gentleman who had become a citizen of the town of Lock Haven, by the name of John Moorhead, who harped in with me,—a very large, portly-looking man, and rather the best borer in town, and, by the by, a very clever man. We entered into the division together. We had to state a great number of facts to the members of the Legislature, and perhaps something more, in order to obtain full justice. We continued on for nearly three years longer knocking at the mercy-seat, and at last we received the law creating the county of Clinton. In the year 1839 the county was organized by the Hon. Judge Burnside.

"We had three commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat,—Col. Cresswell, Maj. Colt, and Joseph Brestel." These gentlemen met at Lock Haven, viewed the different places that were offered for the county-seat, but there was none to be compared to Lock Haven. So they made up their minds that Lock Haven should be the place, and selected the square now occupied by the old court-house, for the public buildings. My friend Moorhead was displeased with the location, and had a special law passed allowing the commissioners to alter the location, for his own interest and others, without my knowledge, and offered a bonus to the county to have it moved into another part of the town, where the Irvin House now stands. But it would not do; the people sustained me, and the square I had located in the first place was retained. We went on and built the court-house, as good a one, perhaps, as any in Northern Pennsylvania. The inhabitants numbered about seven hundred at this time,—viz., 1844. Ten years ago (1834) there was but one house, and probably about a dozen inhabitants, in the place, and now it is a beautiful village and a place of considerable business. It has seven retail stores and groceries, one drug- and two candy-shops, three preachers, two meeting-houses (and one 'Jerry Church'), six lawyers, two doctors, and two justices of the peace, and the balance of the inhabitants are what I call a fair community."

JERRY CHURCH'S FOLLY.—"In order to carry out my originality I built an office in the town, standing eight feet above the ground, on thirteen large posts or pillars, to represent our *thirteen* Continental States. In the first place, it is made by placing thirteen large pine-trees five feet in the ground and thirty feet long, in their natural state, with the exception of taking the bark off, and painting them in imitation of marble, with a fourteen-foot room formed inside of the posts so as to form a balustrade all around it, and the roof projecting over so as to protect the building. I con-

cluded when I was making it that it was an odd-looking office, and differing from any one I had seen in this country. And as I was no lawyer, and could not expect any notice or business in that way, I concluded that I would build my office so that clients might look at it without expense. If I am not very much mistaken, they would make as much at that as they would if I had been a lawyer myself.

"I had a summer-seat built, in the first place, at Lock Haven, so that if I got tired I could go up and take a rest. It was formed in a cluster of black-walnut trees. It was twenty-five feet from the ground, forty feet long, and seven feet wide, placed so as to be supported by the trees, banistered, and a seat running all around, and winding stairs up one of the trees. I must say that when I went up on to the upper seat I felt like a bird. I had it painted by a German painter, and I told him I would like to have it made like marble; but as he did not understand English very well, he made it what I call *Dutch marble*, all full of white and black spots. The natives of that county thought it was a wonderful thing that I should throw away my money so to make a nice seat to sit on, and asked me why I did so. I told them that I sat far more comfortable on that seat than I could on a bag of dollars. So they gave it up. It has ever since gone by the name of 'Church's Folly.' However, all were willing to take a seat with me now and then."

His reasons for making these odd structures is explained when he says he "had always concluded that there was no chance for me to have any kind of a monument erected in remembrance of me unless I should place some of my odd matters and things before the public myself, so that they could not pass by without observing that some person had been there before."

Many stories have been told regarding the eccentricities of Jerry Church, but what he says of himself in his "Travels" are eccentric enough without any exaggeration, as will be seen by the foregoing. In 1842 he had a little of the political fever on the brain, and ran for a member of the Legislature, and lacked only eighty-six votes of beating his highest competitor, George F. Boal. Logan township gave him *one* vote, and his eccentricity led him to offer the man that cast the vote a town lot in Lock Haven; but as the right man could not be identified, the lot was not decided to Jerry's best friend in Logan township.

Lock Haven, Origin of Name and Original Survey.—The circumstances attending the origin of Lock Haven were such as to render its inception almost an absolute necessity, and, after viewing the location and its surroundings, it did not take the eccentric and shrewd Jerry Church long to determine the matter. The influx of strangers to the neighborhood, in consequence of the building and opening the canal, at once created a demand for business places of various kinds. Hotels and stores became necessary to accommodate those connected with and having

charge of the works, and the natural attractions of the location, to say nothing of those acquired, all pointed to this place as soon to become a large business town.

The name was derived from the lock in the canal at this place and the excellent raft harbor or haven in the river, caused by building the dam, hence the name Lock Haven.

Most of the original town plot lay on the east side of the canal, as will be seen by the annexed map, and as laid out by Jerry and Millard Church, contained one hundred and sixty-five lots. The plot had a front of twenty-six lots on the river, aggregating about fifteen hundred feet, and extended back to where the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is now located.

It was bounded on the west by the alley between Jay and Grove Streets; on the east by what is now Hanna Street, then Hanna Alley. The first street running along the bank of the river was called Water Street; the next, running parallel with it, was Main; the next was named Church Street, in honor of Jerry Church, and the next was Bald Eagle, after the creek and mountain beyond. These streets were crossed at right angles by Washington, Henderson, and Jay. Immediately after the town was laid out lots were offered for sale. Nov. 4, 1833, quite a number of lots were sold at public auction to the "highest and best bidders" by Thomas McGhee, Esq., as auctioneer. The lot on which the Montour House now stands was the first one "knocked down," to Frank Smith, the lucky purchaser.

It was not long after Lock Haven was laid out before it assumed the proportions and characteristics of a thriving town. The impulse given to its growth, not only by the building of the public works, but by the enterprise of the eccentric Jerry, soon caused it to rank among the more enterprising and prosperous inland towns of the State.

Lock Haven in 1833.—Soon after Lock Haven had become a town a ferry was established across the river from the Washington House, now Montour, to Lockport on the opposite side. J. P. Huling, proprietor of the hotel, managed the Lock Haven end, while Judge Hanna managed the Lockport end of the ferry. The post-office at this time was kept in the Washington House by Mr. Huling.

For quite a number of years Water Street was the principal business street of the town. Upon it were located not only the first business places of the town, but some of the first residences. In 1838 we find the following buildings and business places: Beginning at the west, or upper end, or what was then the upper end of Water Street, we find the residence of Willard Church, brother of Jerry, on the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Shultz. Jared Irwin, since deceased, owned the next building below, which was occupied for offices. The store of Moorhead & Irwin was on the site now occupied by the court-house. Then came the Washington House, on the site of the pres-

ent Montour House, kept by J. P. Huling. Between that and the canal was the canal collector's office. East of the canal was a tenement-house occupied by Daniel Brown. The blacksmith-shop of Bartles Ely was next; then came the residence of Mrs. Devling, widow of John Devling, who had kept the old tavern just below (the Mrs. Devling property is now owned by Mrs. Hunt). A little farther down was the Dr. Henderson office, now owned by S. D. Ball. The next was a log building occupied by Roger Devling as the firm-house, on the Henderson tract, and stood on the site now occupied by the residence of H. T. Beardsly, Esq. Matthew Thompson's house was on the site now occupied by an ice-house. Mrs. Henry Silvas lives where she did. In 1838, J. & A. Grafius opened a store on Water Street, between the present residence of J. Grafius, Esq., and that of Hon. L. A. Mackey. — Caldwell had a store on the site now occupied by the residence of J. Grafius. It stood up from the ground on posts. D. Sanderson also had a store near Caldwell's.

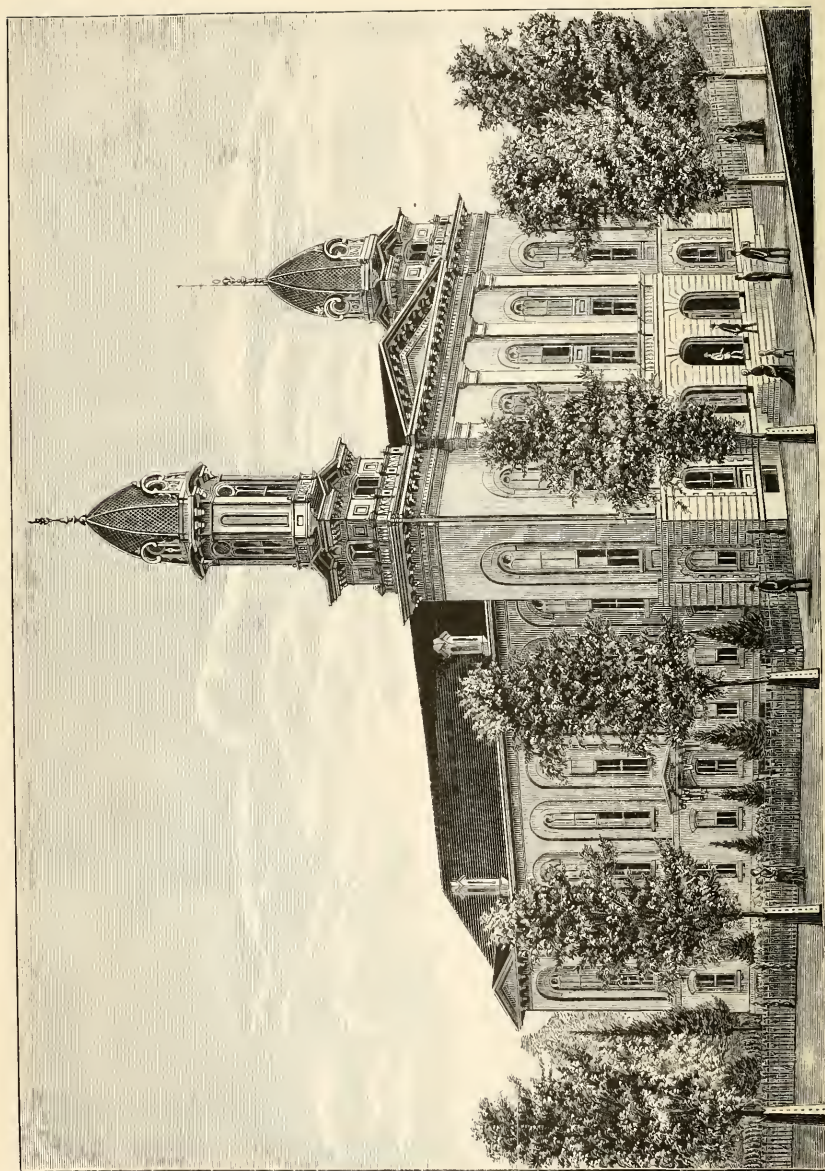
In addition to the places named, there were three or four on Main Street near the canal, which constituted the whole of the town proper, though there were a few families living in the suburbs, more or less distant from the business centre.

Of all the men then living on Water Street, but one is known to be living at present, and that is Mr. J. Grafius.

Business and Prices in 1844.—The principal business places in 1844 of which Jerry writes were those of Moorhead & Irwin, Grafius & Jelferis, and John Reed, dealers in dry-goods, groceries, etc.; Alexander Sloan, stoves and tinware; John F. Sloan and Adam Kemmerdiner, furniture; J. Bowers, boots and shoes; Gustavus Shultz, clocks and watches; A. J. Johnson, drugs and medicines; Thomas Walton, livery-stable; White & Knecht, blacksmithing. Among the lawyers were Hon. L. A. Mackey and H. T. Beardsley. J. W. Eldred, M.D., was one of the two doctors. The two justices of the peace were Robert Irwin and John Harlan. As will be seen by the following list of prices, there is a slight difference between living in 1844 and 1882: Flour per barrel, \$4; wheat per bushel, 80 cents; corn, 50 cents; oats, 31 cents; rye, 50 cents; potatoes, 31 cents; butter per pound, 12 cents; eggs per dozen, 12 cents.

Additions to the Original Lock Haven.—After the laying out of Lock Haven by Jerry Church, additions were made to the original plat from time to time as the demand for building sites required.

In February, 1841, a tract of land, a portion of the Hunt property, was divided into lots by J. & A. Hunt, and called the "WESTERN ADDITION" to the borough of Lock Haven. It was of triangular shape, and bounded on the east by the original plat, on the south by Church Street, on the north by the line of the Allison tract and the Susquehanna River. The residences of Hon. L. A. Mackey and J. Grafius, Esq.,



COURT-HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

with the buildings between them, occupy all that portion which fronted on the river.

NORTHWESTERN ADDITION.—The next addition was that made by E. Yardley, in July, 1841, and known as the Northwestern Addition, and was also a triangular plat; it was bounded on the southeast by the old Allison line, on the west by what is now Mill Street, on the north by the river. Nearly the whole river-front of this addition is now occupied by the property formerly owned by Shaw, Towns & Co.

Another addition was made in November, 1852, by **FEARON & MACKEY**. This tract extended from Church Street to the mill property owned by D. Blanchard & Co. That portion south of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, extending from the canal to Vesper Street, and the part lying on the north side of the railroad was bounded on the east by the Church tract, and extended north nearly to Liberty Street.

QUIGGLE'S ADDITION.—In June, 1853, J. W. Quiggle laid out all that part of Lock Haven lying directly west of the Northwestern Addition, and was bounded on the east by Mill Street, on the south by Jordan's Alley (between Water and Main Streets), on the west by Third Street and a line running in a northeasterly direction to the river, and on the north by the river. The water-front of this property is occupied by the mill properties of Simpson & Martin and of Pardee & Son.

EASTERN ADDITION.—In 1853 a tract of land adjoining the original plot on the east was laid out in lots by William Fearon, and known as the "Eastern Addition." It was a little more than a square in width, and extended from the river to the railroad.

PRICE'S ADDITION.—In July, 1859, an extensive addition to the territory of Lock Haven was made by the late Philip M. Price, which comprised nearly all that portion of the town lying north of Bellefonte Avenue, Clinton Avenue, and Mill Street.

IRWIN'S ADDITION was made in 1859 by Robert Irwin, and includes all that part of the town bounded on the north by Clinton Avenue, on the east by the Western and Southern Additions, on the south by Dudley Blanchard & Co.'s basins, on the west by a line running from the junction of Clinton Avenue and the railroad to a point on Clinton Street near the residence of S. Carroll.

GILL'S ADDITION was the next important accession to the town, laid out in 1860 by Alfred Gill. This addition is bounded on the east by Irwin's Addition, Blanchard & Co.'s basin, and East Park Street, on the west by High Street, on the north by Bellefonte Avenue, and on the south by Linden Street.

SHAW, BLANCHARD & Co. laid out into lots in 1863 a tract of land lying between their mill property and Myrtle Street, and bounded on the west by East Park Street, and on the north by the Bald Eagle Canal.

MYERS' ADDITION was made in April, 1866, by Proctor Myers, and bounded on the north by Gill's

Addition and lands of J. G. Brown, on the west by lands of Mrs. McCormick, on the south by the Bald Eagle Canal, on the east by East Park Street.

JAMES JEFFERIS' ADDITION was laid out in March, 1868, and contains that portion of Lock Haven lying south of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and east of the Bald Eagle Canal.

BALL'S ADDITION was laid out in 1869 by S. D. Ball, Esq., and bounded on the west by East Park Street, on the north by Fern Street, south by the canal, on the east by lands of W. L. Hawkins.

These are all the additions made to Lock Haven while it was a borough.

Court-Houses, Jails, Markets, and Public Buildings.—"**BARKER'S TAVERN**" COURT-HOUSE.—This county was organized in 1839, and the first court held in December of that year. That court and the courts for the years 1840 and 1841 were held in a part of a two-story building on Water Street known as "Barker's Tavern." This old tavern was destroyed by fire in 1855. It was a double front frame building,—that is, two rooms in front, with a hallway between. The east room was the court-room, and was in size twenty-eight by sixteen feet. Over this room, in the upper story, were the two county offices, each fourteen by sixteen feet. The front room was occupied by the county commissioner and treasurer as their office, and the room in rear, of the same size, by the prothonotary, register, recorder, and clerk of the courts, one man easily performing the duties required of all these officers. "Old Sheriff Miller" discharged the duties of sheriff in those years, and a more faithful servant of the people never held the position. His office was a portable concern, in the shape of an old-fashioned "bell crown" hat which he invariably carried upon his head. What few writs were issued in those days were deposited in an empty cigar-box in the prothonotary's office, and when the sheriff came to town they were transferred to his office, and it is said that some of the papers never found their way back to the court-house. The Barker tavern was on the site of the present residence of John Quigley.

THE JERRY CHURCH COURT-HOUSE.—Immediately after the county was organized the commissioner appointed for that purpose located the county-seat, and soon after the contract for building a new court-house was awarded to John Moorhead, Robert Irwin, and George Hoover. The building was built of brick in a most substantial manner, with massive columns in front, and on a lot donated by Jerry Church for that purpose on Church Street, between Washington and Henderson Streets. The old court-house was completed in 1842, at a cost of only twelve thousand dollars to the county. The building is still as good as when built, and is now owned by the city and occupied for school purposes.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—As the population, business, and wealth of the county increased, it was thought by some that the old court-house built in

1842 was inadequate to the wants of the community, therefore it was decided to build a new one. After due consultation the site corner of Water and Jay Streets was selected, and the present commodious and elegant court house built. The contract was awarded to Col. A. C. Noyes, J. F. Batcheller, and Dr. Samuel Adams, for the sum of ninety-three thousand dollars. The building was formally dedicated Monday, Feb. 8, 1869, Hon. C. A. Mayer and H. T. Beardsly, Esq., delivering the addresses on the occasion.

JAILS.—The pioneer prison for this county was the cellar of the building occupied as a court-house. By reference to "Pioneer Beginnings in Old Town" it will be found where the jail was and name of the pioneer prisoner.

LOG JAIL.—The first prison built by Clinton County was constructed of logs, and stood near the site of the present jail on Church Street. It was not very large, yet it had accommodations for the sheriff and his family, besides plenty of room for the comfort and convenience of transient boarders, who had, as a rule, no particular desire to escape from the hospitable shelter of mine host, James Chatham, the first sheriff that lived in the jail.

THE PRESENT JAIL.—Oct. 1, 1851, a contract was entered into with Anthony Kleckner for the building of a new jail, which was completed in 1852 at a cost of five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars. The front of the building was of brick, and contained apartments for the sheriff and family, while the rear was built of stone, with apartments for prisoners.

In 1871-72 the building was remodeled and enlarged by Brown, Blackburn & Curtin, contractors, for the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars. The edifice is a substantial building, and contains apartments for the sheriff and family, and twenty-three strong and well-ventilated cells for the prisoners. It is surrounded by a high stone wall extending back to the alley.

LOCK HAVEN HALL AND MARKET COMPANY.—This company was incorporated in 1868 with a cash capital of thirty thousand dollars. The building is located on Church Street, with a front of fifty feet, and extends along Grove Street to the alley. It is of Gothic architecture, built of brick, contains fifty stalls, and has accommodations for a large number of produce dealers.

The present owners of the building are Moore, Simpson & Co., one of the banking-houses of the city.

OPERA-HOUSE.—The Lock Haven Opera-House is a large brick building, located on the northeast corner of Main and Grove Streets, built by Farnsworth & Mussina in 1869. The first floor is occupied by stores and saloons. The second floor is occupied by the auditorium, stage, ticket office, and property-room, and is fifty feet wide, one hundred feet long, with a thirty-five-foot ceiling, and will seat twelve hundred persons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is one of the most imposing brick structures in the city, located on the northeast corner of Main and Vesper Streets, and was built by Great Island Lodge, No. 320, I. O. of O. F. It was formerly known as "Great Island Hall," and the name subsequently changed to Academy of Music. The first floor is occupied by stores, the second contains one of the most complete and unique opera auditoriums and stage to be found in Central Pennsylvania. The third floor is occupied by Great Island Lodge, No. 320, I. O. of O. F., by whom the building is owned.

Hotels of Lock Haven.—Under the head of "Pioneer Beginnings of Old Town" will be found some of the early taverns of this place. The following is a brief sketch of the hotels found in Lock Haven in 1882:

IRVIN HOUSE, a large brick building, located on the northwest corner of Main and Jay Streets, was built in 1838 by John Moorhead, with the view, it is said, of its becoming the county-seat or court-house, but Jerry Church's offer of a lot upon which to build a court-house seemed to have more influence with "the powers that be" than Moorhead's court-house already built. William Barker purchased of Moorhead, when it was known as the "Mansion House." Barker sold to Dr. Irvin, who changed the name to Irvin House. In December, 1870, he sold to Hon. S. Woods Caldwell, who took possession April 1, 1871, and is still its popular host.

THE FALLON HOUSE is a large brick structure, located on the north side of Water Street above Grove, and was built in 1855 by a stock company, and after passing through the hands of several owners was purchased in 1874 by Hon. J. W. Smith. The "Fallon" is now under the management of that other popular landlord, J. Schnyler, Jr.

There are several other hotels in the city, a few of which we give the name and date of building:

MONTOUR HOUSE is a large brick structure, located on the corner of Water and Jay Streets, opposite the court-house, and was originally built in 1834 by Frank Smith, and destroyed by fire in 1855, and the present building erected in the same or following year by Proctor Myers. It was again partially destroyed by fire in 1873, and immediately rebuilt by Mr. Myers.

THE GIRARD HOUSE is a frame building, corner of Church and Grove Streets, built in 1863 by Jacob Smith.

THE EAGLE HOTEL, a frame building, corner of Eagle and Vesper Streets, was built in 1859 by Jacob Smith, and sold to J. W. & K. Smith, and now owned by K. D. Smith.

NATIONAL HOTEL, a brick building on Clinton Avenue above the railroad, was built in 1869 or '70 by — Hartranft, and now kept by A. H. Strayer.

There are several other buildings within the city limits that are dignified by the title of "hotel," where no accommodations whatever are provided for the

traveling public, yet they are deemed necessary for the better working of political machinery.

Civil Organization.—Lock Haven was incorporated as a borough by act of Assembly approved May 25, 1840. This fact, coupled with its selection as the seat of justice of Clinton County, the building of the court-house in 1844, the extension of the Bald Eagle Branch of the West Branch Canal to Bellefonte in 1848, the building of the West Branch Boom in 1849, the advent of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad in 1859, the advent of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad in 1864, all conspired to give Lock Haven a prominence it would otherwise not have possessed. Add to this the increase of wealth and population, and one would not wonder that the small cords of a borough were not strong enough to hold the people, and nothing short of the strong high walls of a city charter would keep them within due bounds of propriety, therefore an act of the Assembly was passed and approved March 28, 1870, making Lock Haven a city.

On account of defective records we can only give a list of the mayors and present Council: 1870, Hon. L. A. Mackey; 1873, Hon. J. W. Smith; 1875 and 1877, R. R. Bridgeus; 1879, Samuel Christ; 1881, W. S. Clawwater, who resigned April 8, 1882, and Seymour D. Ball was appointed by the Council. His appointment will expire in April, 1883. Council for 1882: First Ward, W. C. Kress, Thomas Reed, S. B. Snook; Second Ward, W. H. Brown, E. C. Best, A. S. Grow; Third Ward, G. W. Hipple, Charles Kremer, W. H. Moore; Fourth Ward, J. H. Agar, E. L. Moore, M. Flaig; President of the Council, G. W. Hipple; City Clerk, S. M. McCormick; City Solicitor, H. T. Harvey.

EXTRACTS FROM ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the present and future inhabitants residing within the following territorial limits, to wit: All the territorial limits of the borough of Lock Haven and the borough of Flemington, and so much of the territory of Allison township as lies westward and northward of a line commencing at a point at low water mark on the south bank of the West Branch of the river Susquehanna, opposite the centre of the lane between the lands of Thomas Fleming and F. P. Myers; thence in the line of the course of said lane southward to the Bald Eagle Creek; thence westward to the nearest point in the centre of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut of the Pennsylvania Canal; thence westward along the centre of said canal to the bridge crossing said canal near the residence of Hugh Devling; thence southward to the nearest point on the Bald Eagle Creek; thence up Bald Eagle Creek to the western line of Allison township, in the county of Clinton, are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of the city of Lock Haven.

"SEC. 2. That the territory included within the boundaries of the city of Lock Haven, as described in the preceding section of this act, shall be divided into five wards in the following manner, to wit: All that part of Allison township and the east and middle wards of the borough of Lock Haven lying east and southeast of a line commencing at the West Branch River on Jay Street; thence along Jay Street to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; thence east along said railroad to the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal; thence up said canal to its intersection with East Park Street, to be one ward and called the First Ward. All that part of the Middle Ward and the West Ward of the borough of Lock Haven and Allison township lying east of a line commencing at the West Branch River on Mill Street; thence south along Mill Street and ally to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; thence along said railroad to

Liberty Street and East Park Street to the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal, and west to the west line of the First Ward, to be one ward and be called the Second Ward.

"All that part of the West Ward of the borough of Lock Haven and Allison township included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the West Branch River on Mill Street; thence along said Mill Street and ally to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; thence along said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to its intersection with Fourth Street; thence westwardly along Fourth Street to Highland Street; thence northwardly along Highland Street to Sugar Run, down Sugar Run to river, and down the river to the place of beginning, to be one ward, and be called the Third Ward. All that part of the West Ward of the borough of Lock Haven and Allison township lying west of the west line of the Second Ward aforesaid, and south of the south line of the Third Ward aforesaid, and east of a line running in a southwestwardly direction from the intersection of Fourth Street with Hampton Street, through Hampton Street to the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal to be one ward, and to be called the Fourth Ward. All that part of Allison township and the borough of Flemington lying west and north of the west and north lines of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards aforesaid shall be one ward, and called the Fifth Ward." . . .

Sec. 4 provides for the number and qualification of members of the Council.

Sec. 8 relates to the powers and duties of the Council in preserving the peace and good order of the city.

Sec. 10 relates to powers of Council in relation to regulating with and grading streets and sidewalks.

Sec. 11 relates to the sessions of the City Council.

Sec. 12 defines the time and manner of electing the mayor of the city and term of office.

Sec. 21 gives aldermen the same power as justices of the peace, and defines their jurisdiction.

Sec. 24 gives the Council power to elect one solicitor, engineer, surveyor, street commissioner, police, and other necessary officers.

Sec. 40 gives the mayor of the city power to appoint extra police when necessary for the preservation of peace, together with various other powers and duties belonging to his office.

Press of Lock Haven.¹—THE EAGLE was first issued by William A. Kinsloe, in August, 1838. It advocated the formation of a new county to be called "Eagle." When the county of Clinton was formed in 1839 the name of the paper was changed to *The Clintonian*, and at the close of the campaign of 1840 its publication was suspended. In a short time, however, it was resuscitated by Robert McCormick and J. B. G. Kinsloe, brother of the former, and the name changed to *Clinton County Whig*. Kinsloe soon retired, and was succeeded by I. B. Gara, who remained but a short time. In 1843, W. P. Coulter and John W. Ross became the publishers, and in the spring of 1845 Mr. Coulter retired. About May 1, 1845, I. B. Gara took the paper again, and continued it till November 6th, when H. E. Shoemaker became the publisher, and continued till Oct. 17, 1847, when the press and material were taken to Jersey Shore.

THE CLINTON TRIBUNE. — In December, 1849, Adam J. Greer purchased new press and material, and on the 26th of the same month issued the first number of *The Clinton Tribune*. He was assisted in its publication by H. E. Shoemaker. At the close of a year Greer sold his interest to R. W. Rothrock, who continued the publication of the paper till April 6, 1852, when Col. W. T. Wilson became a partner. September 1st following R. W. Rothrock retired, having sold his interest to his brother, W. P. Roth-

¹ By H. L. Dieffenbach and A. S. Grow.

rock. Col. Wilson conducted the paper till Feb. 15, 1853, when he sold his interest to Cather Flint and H. M. Flint, but the name of the former only appeared at the head of the paper. July 18, 1853, C. C. Flint retired, his brother, H. M. Flint, continuing the publication of the paper till Oct. 10, 1854, when he was succeeded by Daniel Bower, who continued the paper a short time, when Thomas Martin became the publisher of the paper, and changed the name to *The Watchman*. Mr. Martin was succeeded by D. S. Dunham, who continued the paper till March, 1861, when the publication of *The Watchman* was suspended.

LOCK HAVEN NEWS.—In June, 1861, Jesse H. Berry and W. C. Kress purchased the press and material of the defunct *Watchman*, to which they added new material, and issued the *Lock Haven News*, a Republican paper, the name of W. C. Kress appearing as editor. Dec. 4, 1862, the office, press, and material were destroyed by fire, and the publication of the paper suspended.

THE CLINTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT was established in 1839 or 1840 by Wilbur & Shriner, and continued a year or two. In 1843 it was revived by John R. Eck.

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT was published till the fall of 1844 by S. S. Seeley. In December of that year it passed into the hands of H. L. Dieffenbach, who, in June, 1845, united the two rival papers.

On the 1st of January, 1850, he sold out to George A. Crawford, who, at the end of one year, received Lyons Mussina as a partner. At the end of two years Crawford & Mussina were succeeded by Henry Fry-singer, who continued two years, and then gave way to Atwood & Wilson, who also continued two years, and were succeeded on the 1st of January, 1856, by James W. McEwen.

McEwen was succeeded by Dieffenbach & Martin. Soon after the firm changed to Dieffenbach & Wilson. On the withdrawal of Wilson, H. L. Dieffenbach became the sole proprietor. Dieffenbach was succeeded by John H. Orth, who was followed by J. W. & W. P. Furey in 1867; the former withdrawing, the business was conducted by the latter. In July, 1869, Whaley & Orth became the proprietors. Orth dying in 1870, J. C. C. Whaley became editor and publisher. Mr. Whaley died Dec. 30, 1880, leaving his widow proprietor, who is still publishing the paper, with H. B. Marshall as business manager. At the death of Mr. Whaley, H. L. Dieffenbach again became editor of the paper, and was succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. E. H. Thielecke, Feb. 9, 1882. The *Democrat* is politically what its name indicates, and is a thirty-two-column paper, ably edited, and devoted to local and general news.

THE CLINTON REPUBLICAN was established in March, 1863, by George D. Bowman, and in March, 1874, was sold to J. B. G. Kinsloe, the present proprietor and publisher. As the name indicates, it is

Republican in politics, and ranks with the leading weekly journals of the State. It is a thirty-six-column paper, the largest published in the county. The office is furnished with the latest improved presses, and a well-selected assortment of job and newspaper material.

INDEPENDENT.—In 1869, R. A. Kinsloe & Bro. started a daily paper called the *Independent*, and in a short time sold out to A. B. Henderson, who changed the name of the paper to *Quid Nunc*. This paper existed but a few months.

EVENING EXPRESS is a small twenty-column daily, published by Kinsloe Brothers, from the office of the *Weekly Republican*. The paper is issued every afternoon, except Sundays, and is Republican in politics. The first number was issued March 1, 1882.

THE ENTERPRISE was established Oct. 10, 1873, by H. Byxbe and D. S. Maynard. This was a twenty-eight-column paper, Republican in politics, and especially devoted to the advancement of the industrial and manufacturing interests of Clinton County and the development of her natural resources.

THE DAILY JOURNAL was first published Oct. 15, 1877, by "The Journal Association," composed of H. Byxbe, John Noble, Ira M. Harvey, and A. S. Grow. Mr. Byxbe some time previous had leased the defunct *Enterprise* material, and the *Journal* was issued from that office. Mr. Grow soon retired from the association, but remained in its employ as editor, and Mr. Byxbe became sole publisher. In the latter part of April, 1878, Mr. Grow's term as editor ceased, and he went to Bellefonte and became editor of the *Republican*. On the 28th day of July, 1879, Mr. Grow purchased the *Journal* office material, owned by a company, and assumed entire charge. Since that time he has enlarged the paper, purchased a Taylor newspaper printing-machine, and was the first to introduce printing by steam-power in Clinton County. The office is supplied with the other necessary presses, and is stocked with the latest styles of job-printing material.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL was established in January, 1879, by H. Byxbe, and with the *Daily Journal* passed into the hands of A. S. Grow on July 28, 1879. It was originally a four-column quarto, but has since been enlarged to a five-column quarto. Both editions of the *Journal* are independent in politics.

Lock Haven Fire Department.—The first fire company in Lock Haven was the old "Good Will" hand-engine and hose company, organized Sept. 18, 1857, composed of forty members. The first officers of the company were James Chatham, president; H. B. Amerling, vice-president; Jacob Bamberger, secretary; R. S. Barker, treasurer; William Shanks, foreman; Walter Chatham, assistant foreman.

This company was furnished with a crane-neck hand-engine, purchased by Solomon McCormick, as a committee from the borough council, for twelve hundred dollars, and remained in existence, doing

good service, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when most of the members resolved to shoulder the musket instead of fighting fire in Lock Haven. The company was disbanded, and the engine went to decay.

The town was then without any organized fire company for more than two years, when the town council appointed N. Shaw, Rufus Reed, and George Carts a committee to purchase a steam fire-engine, and in pursuance of their authority, in August, 1863, they bought from Button & Blake, of Waterford, N. Y., a second-class steam fire engine, two hose-carriages, and one thousand feet of hose for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars. The engine received the name of "Smut Mill," *alias* "Black Maria." Upon its arrival the citizens concluded to organize a fire company by the name of "Cataract Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 1," and a meeting was called at the office of N. Shaw on Oct. 1, 1863, which was presided over by Mr. Shaw, Thomas Yardley acting as secretary. An adjourned meeting was held Nov. 6, 1863, at N. Shaw's office, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, N. Shaw; Secretary, Thomas Yardley; Treasurer, William L. Hamilton; Foreman, John H. Frank; First Assistant, John W. Harris; Second Assistant, Orrin Shaw; Third Assistant, George S. Berry; Engineer, Andrew Gibbs; First Assistant, P. G. Knights; Second Assistant, John Seitz. This organization "did run well for a season," and finally expired.

The town was again at the mercy of the fiery elements for two years more, when another committee, Jacob Brown, R. H. Boggis, and Rufus Reed, were appointed a fire committee, and a meeting held at the court-house April 24, 1866, at which time forty-four members were enrolled. At an adjourned meeting, held three days after at the council-rooms, M. B. Herring was elected president, and John W. Harris secretary. At an adjourned meeting, held May 1, 1866, the name of "Cataract Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 1," of Lock Haven, Pa., was adopted, and at a meeting held May 8, 1866, the following officers were elected: M. B. Herring, president; W. C. Kress, secretary; R. H. Boggis, treasurer; Orrin Shaw, foreman; John H. Frank, first assistant; R. S. Barker, second assistant; Albert Frank, third assistant; Robert Easton, engineer; James Walters, first assistant engineer. The steam engine purchased by the council, and known as the "Smut Mill," was turned over to this company, and for a time rendered valuable service. June 10, 1869, the company was chartered by the State Legislature, which gave it more prominence, and receiving more encouragement from the Town Council, it became quite efficient, and Jan. 5, 1874, the old "Smut Mill" was exchanged with the Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for a new and elegant steamer, which arrived in May, 1874, and was tested to the satisfaction of all

concerned, and turned over to Cataract Company, No. 1, and is still in use by that company.

The present officers of Cataract, No. 1, are as follows: President, John Schuyler, Jr.; Vice-President, J. H. Agar; Treasurer, J. W. Bridgens; Secretary, L. R. McGill; Trustees, J. H. Hillier, J. N. Farnsworth, N. H. Sloan; Foreman, N. H. Sloan; First Assistant, A. L. Merrill; Second Assistant, Albert Brown; Engineer, Robert Agar; Teamster, Adam Kamp; Stoker and Superintendent of Engine- and Hose-House, R. H. McThee.

There have been several other organizations, members of the Lock Haven Fire Department, which have existed but a short time each, and are known only by the tombstones that mark their resting-places.

HOPE HOSE COMPANY was organized May 21, 1881, with thirty members. The present officers are: President, C. H. Shoemaker; Vice-President, John Hahn; Secretary, J. H. Williams; Financial Secretary, John T. Zimmerman; Treasurer, E. T. Seltzer; Foreman, Charles F. Keller; First Assistant, William Smith; Second Assistant, William Baden; Chief Engineer, A. L. Merrill; Trustees, John Hahn, F. W. Bitner, C. T. Quigley. Present membership, fifty-two.

Industries of Lock Haven.—SAW- AND PLANING-MILLS, TANNERIES, MACHINE-SHOPS, ETC.—Of the various industrial establishments now in successful operation, those for the manufacture and working of lumber are among the most important. In fact, the growth and prosperity of the town has heretofore depended, and still depends, more upon its lumber interests than upon any other branch of business, though there are others that contribute largely to the wealth and prosperity of the city.

It is estimated that the saw-mills in the vicinity of Lock Haven have an aggregate cutting capacity of one hundred million feet of lumber per year.

As Lock Haven is the centre of the lumbering interests of Clinton County, a large proportion of the mills are located in its vicinity. The following are all within the city limits:

THE SAW-MILL OF PARDEE & SON is located on the river-bank, a few squares above the bridge, and was established in 1852 by Wing & Getchell, who, it is said, were the first to run logs down the West Branch. After passing through the hands of several owners, O. D. Satterlee took possession in 1855. The property was purchased by Pardee, Cook & Co. in 1874, and in 1876 the firm became Pardee & Cook, and Jan. 1, 1882, Pardee & Son became the owners. Capacity of the mill, fifty thousand feet per day. Thirty-five men are employed in and around the mill.

BICKFORD & BLACKBURN'S SAW-MILL is located about a quarter of a mile east of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad depot, between the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and the Bald Eagle Valley Canal. The mill was built in 1866, by John C. Brown & Co. In 1869 it was sold to Brown, Blackburn & Curtin, and

in 1880 Messrs. Bickford & Blackburn became the owners and operators. The capacity of the mill is five million feet of lumber per year, which is shipped by railroad and canal. Thirty men are employed in the mill.

P. H. WHITE'S SAW-MILL is located near the foot of Jones Street, between the Bald Eagle Valley Canal and Railroad, and was built in 1868 by John L. Cranston, and passed into the hands of Mr. White in 1869. The capacity of the mill is three million feet of lumber per year.

D. BLANCHARD & CO.'S SAW-MILL is located on Walnut Street, two squares west of the canal. It was built in 1856 by Blanchard, Craig & Co., and in 1865 the firm became Shaw, Blanchard & Co. In 1875 the firm-name was again changed to D. Blanchard & Co., as at present. The sawing capacity of the mill is twelve million feet per year.

BALD EAGLE SAW- AND PLANING-MILL, located in the first ward of the city of Lock Haven, at junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal, was first built by Brawn, Phipper & Co. in 1862, and subsequently sold to J. W. Strong, Byers & Co., and enlarged by them in 1873, and sash-, door-, and blind-factory added, and after passing into the hands of Byers & Shaffer, it was destroyed by fire. After a few months the site was purchased by R. S. Brawn, who erected a two-story planing- and shingle-mill, with sash- and door-factory attached, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. The mill was again destroyed by fire Nov. 13, 1879, and rebuilt by Brawn & Ely, the present owners, in the fall of 1880. Steam is the motive-power, and the mill has a capacity for turning out twenty thousand shingles and forty-five thousand feet worked lumber per day, with a force of thirty men, the average number employed.

HIPPLE & WILSON PLANING-MILL is located on Bellefonte Avenue, near the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and was built in 1862 by White, Hipple & Co. In 1866 the firm changed to Hipple, Wilson & Hipple, and in 1874 to Hipple & Wilson, as at present. Capacity of planer, thirty thousand feet per day.

GOSSLER & CO.'S PLANING-MILL, sash-, door-, and blind-manufactory, located on Corning Street, near Clinton Avenue, was built in 1869. The building is of brick, sixty-five by one hundred feet, and the machinery driven by a forty horse-power engine. The capacity of the mill is about thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. J. Y. Gossler and T. B. Loveland, proprietors.

There are also several dealers in lumber who are extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of logs, timber, and manufactured lumber.

LOCK HAVEN TANNERY, located on the east side of the canal, between Main and Church Streets, and owned by Myers, Herring & Co., was built in 1853, and destroyed by fire in 1875, and immediately re-

built of brick, two stories high, and is seventy by one hundred and thirty feet, and the machinery operated by a fifteen horse-power engine. The leach-house is thirty-two by fifty-six feet. The capacity of the tannery is three hundred sides per week, and twelve men are given steady employment.

WEST BRANCH TANNERY, owned by Kestler Bros., is located on the south side of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, east of Clinton Avenue, and was built in 1870. The main building is forty by four hundred and sixty feet, and addition twenty by two hundred and eighty-eight feet; a beam-house fifty-six by one hundred and five feet; leach-house thirty-eight by one hundred and forty feet. The machinery is propelled by an engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power, and constant employment given to ninety men in and around the tannery. Capacity of tannery, sixty thousand hides per year.

NOVELTY IRON-WORKS, located on Clinton Avenue, was commenced in 1879 by Foust & Elliott. The building occupied is of brick, three stories high, seventy by one hundred and ten feet, with a foundry forty by sixty feet, and boiler-house thirty by forty feet, the machinery being driven by a twenty-five horse-power engine, and steady employment given to twenty skilled workmen. Castings of all kinds are made and fitted up for saw-mills, steam-engines, and in fact everything in the line of mill machinery and general machine-work.

THE LOCK HAVEN IRON-WORKS are located on Walnut Street, near the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Bald Eagle Canal. They were first erected in 1854, by a firm consisting of G. C. Harvey, A. H. Best, William Fearon, and L. A. Mackey. In 1868, J. H. Ricker became a member of the firm. In 1869, S. H. Fredericks purchased an interest, and in 1871, Charles Kreamer purchased the interest of G. C. Harvey, when the firm-name became Ricker, Fredericks & Co. In June, 1869, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire, when the present buildings were erected with as little delay as possible. The machine-shop is of brick, fifty by one hundred and fifteen feet, one story high, and contains some of the heaviest and most perfect machinery in Central Pennsylvania. All the machinery is driven by a seventy horse-power engine. The foundry is fifty by sixty-five feet, one story high, and is furnished with a cupola having a melting capacity of five tons of iron. The brass foundry adjoining contains two crucibles, with capacity to melt and pour five hundred pounds molten brass at one operation. The blacksmith-shop is of brick, forty by fifty feet, contains four fires, and a thirty-inch fan, that furnishes the blast.

The pattern-shop is also of brick, forty by fifty feet, and in rear of and connected with the works is the boiler-shop of Fisher & Allison, forty-five by eighty-one feet, built in 1871. The firm-name remained Ricker, Fredericks & Co. till 1878, when it became J. H. Ricker & Sons.

EAGLE IRON-WORKS.—In 1868 these extensive works were founded by P. G. Knights, John Agar, Robert Agar, and John Barnhart. These enterprising gentlemen make all kinds of steam-engines, mill-gearings and fittings, and all descriptions of castings. A large trade is done all over the adjoining counties and throughout the State. The foundry covers an area of one hundred and twenty by sixty feet. There is a blacksmith-shop, pattern-shop, and engine-house. The machinery is of the latest and best construction, and is propelled by a steam-engine of twenty-five horse-power, and constant employment given to ten hands. Every facility for shipping is possessed for the transportation of all the products of these works.

LOCK HAVEN POTTERY, located at the east end of Main Street, was built in 1847 by George Strayer, and soon sold to B. Hofford, and subsequently to Strayer again, and then it was purchased by Vandyke & Christ, who now own it. It is operated at present by B. Hofford.

THE SCROLL AND STAIR-WORK MANUFACTORY of J. P. Beck is located on Clinton Avenue, adjoining the Novelty Iron-Works, and was established in 1881. Steam-power is used for driving the machinery in Mr. Beck's factory. He gives steady employment to several hands in his manufactory.

There are several other small manufactories in the city, prominent among which that of J. Harder & Son, fire-arms, two or three marble-works, and several cigar manufacturers. There are also two or three carriage and sleigh-shops, and other shops of different kinds usually found in a city the size of Lock Haven.

Bar of Lock Haven.—Among the number of gentlemen residents of Lock Haven who have attained to the high honor of a prominent position among the legal fraternity at the Clinton County bar we find the names of F. W. Gwinner, who was one of the pioneer lawyers of the county, now deceased; John Hoffman and T. Friend, attorneys. William M. Patterson, another of the old guard, is now out of practice. George W. Carskaddon, now in Mercer County, this State. A. White, now a resident of Philadelphia. James W. Quiggle, deceased. H. T. Beardsley, also one of the pioneer lawyers, is still in practice in Lock Haven. Hon. L. A. Mackey is one of the two old lawyers left that were practicing here when the county was formed. Of the above we have been furnished brief sketches of only a few. James W. Quiggle was born Jan. 8, 1820, on the banks of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. His early education was obtained at what were then called subscription schools, and afterwards at an academy at Mifflinburg, Union Co. He commenced the study of law in 1838, under the tuition of James Gamble, of Jersey Shore. When Clinton County was organized in 1839 he was appointed first commissioners' clerk. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and immediately thereafter appointed counsel for the commissioners and the

sheriff, and in 1842 became associated in the practice of law with Allison White. Mr. Quiggle was appointed deputy attorney-general by O. F. Johnson, attorney-general under Governor Porter. He was elected district attorney when the law was changed, and in 1852 elected State senator. He also held other positions of honor and trust, which we have not space to recount. Mr. Quiggle died Nov. 28, 1878.

Hon. L. A. Mackey was born in White Deer township, Union Co., Pa., and when about ten years of age removed with his parents to Milton, Pa., where he was placed in a Lancasterian school, and soon became the principal "monitor." In 1835 he entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated in 1837, and 1838 commenced the study of law in Milton, Pa., with ex-Governor James Pollock, and, after passing through Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., was admitted to the bar at that place in 1840. In February, 1841, he came to Lock Haven, where he practiced law till 1855, when he was elected president of the Lock Haven Bank, subsequently the Lock Haven National Bank. He was elected the first mayor of the city of Lock Haven in 1870, and in 1874 was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and re-elected in 1876. He has also held other minor positions of trust, and is now practicing law in Lock Haven.

Charles E. Lyman, now deceased, was born near the town of Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1824. He received his education at the common district schools, with the exception of one term at the Owego Academy and two terms at Harford Seminary. He served two years at the blacksmith's trade in Binghamton, N. Y. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Capt. Patterson's cavalry company at Pittsburgh, Pa., and served in different capacities through the war. In October, 1864, he was commissioned as captain of Company H, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in several engagements during the war. After the war he located in Lock Haven, where he worked at his trade several years, and finally commenced the study of law with T. T. Abrams, and in September, 1875, was admitted to practice in the courts of Clinton County.

Gen. Jesse Merrill was born in New Berlin, Union Co., Pa., March 28, 1836. He attended school at New Berlin till he was sixteen years of age, when he was a year at Tuscarora, then taught school four or five years, and then began the study of law with his brother at New Berlin. The following year he entered the law-office of Lawson & Brown, Milton, Pa., where he remained till 1859, when he was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, Pa., and soon after located in Lock Haven. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Pennsylvania Reserves, and went to the front under Capt. C. A. Lyman as second lieutenant. He was on the staff of Gens. Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas, and served through

the war with honor. In April, 1871, he was appointed by Governor Geary major-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and had charge of the Eleventh Division.

Wilson C. Kress was born in Anthony township, Lycoming Co., Pa., June 14, 1836. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and by his savings from that source paid his way at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary until he graduated in 1859. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and elected first lieutenant. He was discharged with his regiment in June, 1863, and in July, 1863, he was elected captain of Company K, Thirty seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and joined the Army of the Cumberland Valley. After the discharge of that regiment he was appointed deputy provost-marshal of this district, in which position he served till the close of the war. While in the discharge of his duty in Keating township he was shot by Isaac Gaines, Jr.; the bullet, entering his body under the right arm, passed through both lungs. Mr. Kress, having nearly completed his preparation for the bar when he enlisted, finished his studies after the war, and was admitted to practice at May term, 1866.

Ira Canfield Mitchell was born at Howard, Centre Co., Pa. He is a son of Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell and Mrs. Sarah B. Mitchell, who was a sister of ex-Governor William F. Packer; educated at the public schools of his native township, and at Dickinson Seminary; admitted to the bar on motion of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, at Bellefonte, Centre Co., April 28, 1854; practiced successfully until 1862; went to the West and had a successful career until 1877, when he returned to Lock Haven, where he has since remained.

Among the legal gentlemen of this city we also find the following attorneys, who either have been or are at present practicing in Lock Haven:

Orrin T. Noble, at present one of the aldermen of the city; G. Omit Deise, deceased¹; Seymour D. Ball, Esq., present mayor of the city; S. Richard Peale, Cline G. Farst, James M. Deise, deceased; W. A. White, R. J. Armstrong, William Parsons, Jr., now in New Haven, Conn.; Edward P. McCormick, now in Ohio; George A. Brown, present district attorney;

¹ George Omit Deise, Esq., died at his residence in this city on the morning of Thanksgiving-day, Nov. 28, 1872, of consumption. Mr. Deise was at one time a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for two terms, and was generally considered one of the leading and most influential members on the Democratic side. As a speaker, he was eloquent, forcible, and amusing, and always in demand by an audience. He was a successful lawyer and a politician of very considerable ability. Personally, he was kind, cordial, unassuming, and affable. He was generous to a fault, and a friend who never deserted. Mr. Deise was on the State Central Committee during the Seymour campaign, and stamped the State effectively. As long as his health permitted he was a member of the Common Council of Lock Haven, and did much for the improvement and standing of his native city. He had many warm friends, to whom his loss is a sore affliction, and who will often recall his face and ways with tear-dimmed eyes.

Edward P. Geary, A. F. Ryan, present solicitor for school board; W. H. Clough, Paul S. Merrill, T. T. Abrams, J. R. Youngman, M. C. Lingle, B. F. Winters, W. Schroeder, A. S. Furst, T. C. Hipple, H. A. Childs, Charles S. McCormick, Charles Corss, S. Miller McCormick, present treasurer of school board, one of the trustees State Normal School, and holding other positions of honor and trust.

Henry T. Harvey was born at Salona, Oct. 22, 1842, and is the son of Dr. George C. Harvey, who practiced medicine in this vicinity for twenty years, and who was an associate judge from 1850 to 1856. Henry T. attended for three years Lock Haven Academy, under Professor Rogers, and graduated in 1862 at the State Agricultural College, near Bellefonte. He then began the study of law with Orvis & Corss, and completed his course with T. T. Abrams in 1864, and was admitted to practice, becoming Mr. Abrams' partner. He was soon after nominated by the Republicans for district attorney, and in a few months opened a law-office of his own in Lock Haven. In 1872 he declined the county nomination for Congress. In 1876 he received the nomination of Clinton County for Congress, but refused to allow his name to appear before the district nominating convention. In 1869 he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. In 1872 he married a daughter of ex-Governor James Pollock. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention for the Twentieth District. In 1877 he was the Republican nominee for mayor of Lock Haven against R. R. Bridges, who was a candidate for re-election, and ran largely ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by one hundred and twenty-four votes. He has been a member of the State Normal School Board of Trustees since its organization, and is also one of the trustees of the State Agricultural College.

William Parsons was born at Beech Creek, Aug. 19, 1844. In 1854 his father removed to Lock Haven, where William was educated, first in the Union graded school, and then under Professor Rogers at the academy. He prepared for college under W. F. Weyers, at the West Chester Academy, and in 1864 entered Yale College, graduating from that institution in 1868. He entered the law-school at Albany, N. Y., and received the degree of LL.B. in 1869. In May of that year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, and in the same year returned to Lock Haven, where he was admitted to the Clinton County bar. During 1870 and 1871 he acted as deputy mayor under Hon. L. A. Mackey. In 1872 he was selected as attorney for the county commissioners, serving till 1875, when he was appointed by the court district attorney to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James M. Deise. At the ensuing election he was chosen district attorney by the voters of the county for a term of three years. He delivered the centennial historical address at the Lock Haven celebration, July 4, 1876. He has served as president of

the Dauntless Hook-and-Ladder Fire Company, as a director of the Lock Haven Library Company, as a director and solicitor of the Lock Haven Building Association, and as superintendent of the Sunday-school of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of the vestry of which he was a member and also secretary of that body.

William Fearon was born in Beech Creek township, Dec. 15, 1816, in the old Fearon stone mansion-house. The Fearon farm has been in the possession of the family over eighty-five years. He received a good English education, including mathematics, and was for four years employed in civil engineering on the public works of the State. After resigning that position in 1840, he engaged in farming in Nittany valley, near Salona. In 1843 he was elected prothonotary, register, recorder, and clerk of the courts of this county. He married in 1846, and in the following spring, at the expiration of his office, removed to his farm. Here he resided till 1851, when he located in Lock Haven, engaged in the real estate business, and with Hon. L. A. Mackey laid out the Southern Addition to Lock Haven. Afterwards he laid out two more additions, one at the east end of the city and the other at the old passenger depot. He also engaged in the lumber business. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1858. In 1862 he was appointed assistant United States revenue assessor for this county, which office he held, with the exception of one year during Johnson's administration, until the office was abolished by law, in all about ten years. Originally a Whig, he became subsequently an active Republican. He has been a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church since its organization in 1855, and has served as its senior warden for over twenty years. He was appointed alderman for the Third Ward of Lock Haven on Dec. 21, 1875, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. W. Batcheler, Esq., and was elected to the same office till the following February to serve five years.

Hon. James Chatham died Dec. 27, 1881, from the effects of paralysis. He was born in what is now Wayne township, Clinton County, April 29, 1814. He remained with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed as shoemaker, at which trade he worked about two years, then worked as journeyman for five years, when he married Miss Henrietta C. De Haas. For nearly twenty years he acted as river pilot between Lock Haven and Marietta. In 1848 he was elected sheriff of Clinton County, serving one term, then for two years was a merchant at Beech Creek. At forty years of age he commenced reading law with Hon. Charles A. Mayer, and was admitted to practice two years later.

In 1861 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and twice afterwards received the nomination from the Republican party for State senator, and once for member of Congress. He was

emphatically a self-made man, and by his unaided efforts rose from an humble beginning to a prominent and honorable place among his fellow-men.

He was an active member of the Disciples' Church of Lock Haven, and one of its strongest supporters. He also honored the Masonic and Odd-Fellows organizations by his membership. In him the community lost an exemplary citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Societies and Corporations.¹—WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 161, P. O. S. OF A.—This camp was organized at Lock Haven, Pa., Jan. 18, 1872, with the following-named members: J. C. White, V. V. Aldrich, L. Leeds, T. H. Harmon, G. B. Armstrong, J. N. Farnsworth, T. W. Meckley, J. H. Fishburne, R. N. Culby, E. Lake, W. B. Drake, Samuel Tresher, T. S. Ryker, A. R. Sloan, Peter Filmlee, A. D. Smith, E. B. Howard, W. G. Shuman, E. Knights, P. J. Keller, J. O. Kinley, A. C. Roate, J. R. Kutz, J. W. Darrah, A. H. Darrah, J. N. Heath, C. V. Pelton, A. D. Mosher, C. A. Brown, D. L. Bisel, E. Artman, J. H. Williams, G. W. Harder, W. B. Willow, G. W. Shrote, William M. Carey.

The first officers of the camp were as follows: J. H. Fishburne, P. P.; J. N. Farnsworth, P.; C. H. Meckley, V. P.; L. Leeds, M. F. and C.; D. L. Bisel, R. S.; A. R. Sloan, Treas.; J. H. Heath, F. S.; T. H. Harmon, Con.; P. Shrote, I. G.; A. D. Smith, O. G.

The regular meetings of the camp are held on Monday evening of each week, in Sons of America Hall, Opera-House Block. Present membership, sixty-two.

The officers for 1882 are J. F. Seibold, P. P.; J. N. Farnsworth, P.; B. A. Fahringer, V. P.; J. H. Williams, R. S.; A. McClosky, M. F. and C.; J. D. McClintock, Treas.; J. T. Zimmerman, F. S.; I. Crozier, Con.; A. Sarba, I. G.; E. Seltzer, O. G.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 195, P. O. S. OF A.²—This camp was established in Lock Haven, Pa., July 25, 1873, with the following-named charter members: P. Krom, N. B. Dorey, John McClure, John A. Robb, M. C. Lingle, George H. Basner, John L. Klien, C. W. Lyman, L. M. Schuyler, A. D. Mellick, E. L. Abrams, P. P. Ritman, George W. Tucker, William Furl, N. H. Bennett, L. R. McGill, C. Bingham, M. Sundheim, A. S. Hubbard, J. J. Harman, A. M. Turner.

First officers were A. D. Melick, P. P.; L. R. McGill, P.; N. B. Dorey, V. P.; L. M. Schuyler, M. of F. and C.; D. Bogenrief, Treas.; M. C. Lingle, R. S.; A. M. Thomas, Con.; P. Schroat, I. G.; E. W. Passel, O. G.; G. H. Basner, Fin. Sec.

The following are the past presidents of Washington Camp: A. D. Melick, L. R. McGill, N. B. Dorey, G. W. Tucker, C. W. Lyman, C. E. Lyman, J. K. Orr, C. E. Withee, A. S. Grow, F. A. Rall, James Till, J. Grier, R. T. O'Neil, I. L. Yost, F. Fillmee, and L. H. Sweeley.

¹ By J. N. Farnsworth.

² By A. S. Grow.

The regular meetings of the camp are held on Wednesday evening of each week at their hall in Opera-House Block.

The officers for 1882 were I. L. Yost, P. P.; D. H. Sweeley, P.; R. T. O'Neil, V. P.; S. M. Venatta, M. of F. and C.; G. W. Mason, Treas.; J. H. Miller, Fin. Sec.; J. H. Clymer, R. S.; H. Venatta, Con.; George Fox, I. G.; S. M. Smith, O. G.; F. A. Rall, C. E. Withee, James Bird, Trustees.

PUTNAM COMMANDERY, P. O. S. OF A.¹—This commandery of Sons of America was organized in Lock Haven, Pa., Sept. 6, 1878, with the following-named charter members: J. N. Farnsworth, J. H. Williams, J. T. Zimmerman, H. S. McCloskey, Charles Sherer, B. A. Faringer, R. J. Henry, S. C. Staver, Eli Trine, E. S. Koble, R. C. Kennelly, A. M. Thomas, Joseph Grier, F. A. Rall, A. S. Grow, James K. Orr, A. D. Melick, S. S. Renner, Eli Confer, Jacob Tyson, John Herlacker, F. G. Berry, C. W. Conser, W. J. Henry.

The first officers of the commandery were J. N. Farnsworth, Commander; J. K. Orr, Lieutenant-Commander; Elias Confer, Purser; J. T. Zimmerman, Scribe; W. J. Henry, Rector; R. C. Kennelly, Inspector; S. S. Remer, Guard; James Huston, B. A. Fahringer, J. H. Williams, Financiers.

The regular meetings are held in Sons of America Hall, Opera-House Block, on the third Friday evening of each month. The present membership is thirty-four.

Past Commanders, J. N. Farnsworth, B. A. Fahringer, James H. Williams, J. T. Zimmerman.

The present officers are: Commander, A. S. Grow; Lieutenant-Commander, J. T. Farnsworth; Scribe, B. A. Fahringer; Purser, C. H. Shoemaker; Rector, J. T. Zimmerman; Inspector, J. H. Williams; Guard, R. T. O'Neal.

JOHN S. BITTNER POST, No. 122, G. A. R.—This post was organized at Lock Haven, Pa., May 27, 1879, by Commander H. E. Sprague, of Reno Post, No. 64, with the following-named charter members, viz.: O. S. Houtz, J. B. Leshar, George W. Cripps, C. M. O'Connor, George T. Michaels, Thomas Donachy, C. D. Brunage, D. P. Hanna, W. S. Chatham, Abron White, W. W. Ritchie, Charles Bowers, George W. Reeder, Montgomery Brush, John G. Harrison, L. B. Schuyler, T. J. Fox, R. J. Hutchinson, J. C. Richards, John Barnhart, Adam Zeigler, Samuel Lowrey, John Schuyler, Jr., Jesse Merrill, R. S. Barker, Josiah Candor, R. B. Watson, J. W. Dewling, R. W. Schell, W. C. Kress, and S. Woods Caldwell.

The first officers of this post were George T. Michaels, Commander; Thomas Donachy, Senior Vice-Commander; Reuben Schell, Junior Vice-Commander; John Schuyler, Jr., Quartermaster; Rev. L. G. Heck, Chaplain; and O. S. Houtz, Adjutant.

The regular meetings of this post are held in

"Grand Army Hall," Frederick Block, corner of Main and Grove Streets, on the first and third Monday evening of each month. Present membership, one hundred and thirty. Post Commander, C. M. O'Connor. The officers for 1882 were Elder C. S. Long, Commander; S. B. Jobson, Senior Vice-Commander; John Schuyler, Jr., Junior Vice-Commander; John Carter, Chaplain; J. Candor, Quartermaster; T. P. Meyer, Adjutant.

CLINTON LODGE, No. 98, I. O. OF O. F.²—This lodge was instituted in the Jerry Church courthouse, Nov. 12, 1844, by District Deputy Grand Master N. B. Leidy, with the following-named persons as charter members, viz.: James W. Quiggle, B. W. Morrison, James White, Alexander W. Hunkle, and Gideon Hunt.

The pioneer officers of the lodge were as follows: James White, N. G.; James W. Quiggle, V. G.; B. W. Morrison, Sec.; A. W. Hunkle, Asst. Sec.; Gideon Hunt, Treas.

The Past Grands of this lodge have been James White, J. W. Quiggle, B. W. Morrison, Daniel Bitner, George Hoover, Jr., Cephas Batcheler, E. H. Platt, William Allison, Jr., H. L. Dieffenbach, W. W. Morrison, James Fearon, John H. Chatham, John Jones, D. K. Jackman, L. A. Mackey, Thomas McGhee, Philip Krebs, Lyons Mussina, Robert Irwin, J. H. Batcheler, Thomas B. Bailey, George W. Curtis, T. W. Callar, A. O. Bruner, N. L. Atwood, William E. Curtis, M. S. Law, G. S. Berry, T. C. Page, Peter W. Keller, J. B. Hopkins, Isaac A. Parker, Miles Banes, Orrin T. Noble, John H. Orth, J. W. Chapman, J. B. Wagner, T. C. Carsons, William Dunn, C. Shurtleff, George A. Miller, Valentine Scheid, John G. Osner, J. Frederick Deitz, William E. Shultz, Samuel Adams, G. W. Batcheeler, J. S. Mader, Peter Beck, H. T. Harvey, J. R. Singly, H. R. Saul, John McNally, Daniel Frank, Julius Newman, Robert Barber, Sr., Henry Keller, M. Messinger, A. R. Shaw, Edward Fisher, J. H. Weaver, Philip Anthony, F. M. Welsh, J. C. C. Whaley, T. H. Ross, Robert Barber, Jacob Dubler, J. F. Bowers, G. L. Monlock, E. W. Anthony, W. H. Clough, W. J. McLees, J. K. Williams.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Tuesday evening of each week in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Main Street. The lodge is owner of the brick building in which its hall is located. The building is sixty feet in front, with the lower or main floor occupied by three stores. The present membership is sixty.

The present officers, June, 1882, are James McMurtree, N. G.; Louis H. Anthony, V. G.; George A. Miller, Sec.; John P. Anthony, Asst. Sec.; John McNally, Treas.

CLINTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 27, I. O. OF O. F.³—This encampment was instituted at Lock Haven, Pa., March 2, 1846, with the following charter members,

¹ By A. S. Grow.

² By John G. Anthony.

³ By G. P. Shaffer.

who were also the first officers of the encampment: James White, C. P.; J. W. Quiggle, H. P.; James Fearon, S. W.; E. H. Platt, J. W.; B. W. Morrison, S.; Allison White, Treas.; J. P. McElrath, I. S.; T. W. Callor, O. S.

Past Chief Patriarchs, S. Miller McCormick, George P. Shaffer, John McNally, John E. Craninger, Ed. Fisher, Joseph Paul, Miles Banes, and J. N. Farnsworth.

The regular meetings of the encampment are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month in their hall, Academy of Music building, corner of Main and Vesper Streets. Present membership, twenty-six.

The present officers of the encampment are W. J. McLees, C. P.; John McNally, S. W.; J. M. Hinksen, J. W.; George P. Shaffer, S.; S. Miller McCormick, Treas.

GREAT ISLAND LODGE, No. 320, I. O. of O. F.—The lodge was instituted at Lock Haven, Pa., June 19, 1848, with the following charter members, who were also the first officers of the lodge: Jared B. Huling, N. G.; C. J. Housel, V. G.; Joseph T. Hunt, Sec.; R. M. Hanna, Treas.; W. W. Rynder, Asst. Sec.

The present Past Grands are Joseph Paul, James F. King, I. A. Shaffer, William Galbraith, John E. Craninger, Samuel H. Goodhart, George P. Shaffer, H. S. Mitchell, John A. Robb, Rev. U. F. Swingle, W. H. Vanatta, George H. Barner, I. L. McCloskey, H. S. Baker, James Bryerton, J. M. Hinkson, S. Miller McCormick, Joseph H. Ricker, Thomas B. Meyer, J. C. Brown, and S. A. Newcomer.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Thursday evenings of each week, in Academy of Music building, corner of Main and Vesper Streets. Present membership, seventy-five.

The present officers, June, 1882, are as follows: Thomas J. Beck, N. G.; Daniel Bogueurief, V. G.; George P. Shaffer, Sec.; A. G. Bloom, Asst. Sec.; H. S. Baker, Treas.; I. A. Shaffer, S. M. McCormick, George P. Shaffer, Trustees; S. Miller McCormick, District Deputy Grand Master of Clinton County.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 199, F. AND A. M.¹—This lodge was instituted at Lock Haven, Pa., Nov. 20, 1845, with the following charter officers: Philip Krebs, W. M.; William Morrison, S. W.; John P. McElrath, J. W.; William Richards, Treas.; Henry L. Dieffenbach, Sec.

The following-named persons have served as Worshipful Masters of this lodge:

Harrison T. Beardsley, William Smith, Joseph Harrison, James W. Quiggle, William J. Henderson, William H. Smith, William Parsons, Michael B. Herring, James Hemphill, Warren Martin, Oliver Donaldson, Orrin T. Noble, William Reed, John L. Doty, R. Carlton Brown, William H. Brown, Robert Easton, John C. C. Whaley, Torrence C. Hipple,

Lucas B. Schuyler, Samuel W. Askey, John T. Beardsley, Harry O. Chapman, William K. Sedam, and George A. Brown.

The regular communications of the lodge are held Thursday evening on or before full moon, in Masonic Hall, Water Street, Lock Haven, Pa.

Present membership, one hundred and fifty.

The officers for 1882 were George A. Brown, W. M.; Thomas Reed, S. W.; Ellery C. Best, J. W.; William H. Brown, Treas.; William H. Smith, Sec.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 163, R. A. M.²—This chapter was organized Dec. 29, 1848, with the following-named charter members, viz.: Philip Krebs, Harrison T. Beardsley, William Smith, William Richards, Charles H. Bressler, and James Armor.

The first officers were Philip Krebs, H. P.; Harrison T. Beardsley, K.; William Smith, S.

The following are the names of the Past High Priests of the chapter: Philip Krebs, Harrison T. Beardsley, William Smith, James W. Quiggle, William J. Henderson, William H. Smith, Thomas McGhee, Constance Curtin, Michael B. Hering, Frank P. Green, James L. Barkley, William H. Brown, John F. Lindig, Felix I. Troxell, William Reed, Orrin T. Noble, Thomas Reed, Torrence C. Hipple, John C. Richards, John T. Beardsley, Harry O. Chapman.

The regular meetings of the chapter are held in Masonic Hall, on Water Street, on the Thursday after full moon in each month. Present membership, one hundred.

The officers for 1882 were Harry O. Chapman, M. E. H. P.; John Schuyler, Jr., K.; William K. Sedam, S.; Jacob Kamp, Treas.; William H. Smith, Sec.

HOSPITALLER COMMANDERY, No. 46, M. K. T.²—Hospitalier Commandery was instituted Nov. 28, 1872, with the following-named officers: Harrison T. Beardsley, E. C.; Torrence C. Hipple, G.; Thomas Reed, C. G.; George K. Tozer, Treas.; William H. Smith, Recorder.

The Past Eminent Commanders have been Torrence C. Hipple, Thomas Reed, Samuel W. Askey, William H. Brown, John C. C. Whaley, John T. Beardsley, and William K. Sedam.

The regular meetings of the commandery are held in Masonic Hall, Water Street, Lock Haven, on the first Tuesday evening in each month. Present membership, fifty.

The officers for 1882 were as follows: William K. Sedam, E. C.; Harry C. Trump, G.; Harry O. Chapman, C. G.; John Schuyler, Jr., Treas.; William H. Smith, Recorder.

Temperance.—We clip the following from the *Clinton County Democrat* of Jan. 4, 1842, which gives the names of temperance workers in the then small village of Lock Haven at that early date in its history:

¹ By William H. Smith.

² By William H. Smith.

"The 'LOCK HAVEN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY' (so called) was organized about the 1st of June, 1841, under the auspices of Mr. James Aikin, a distinguished lecturer, residing at Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. About thirty citizens came forward and signed the total abstinence pledge at the first meeting. So ready and uniform has been the increase at each one succeeding that the number now, as will be seen, amounts to a grand total of one hundred and twenty-eight members. Much good, it is believed, has already been done, and as our principles are the eternal principles of truth and morality, there is every reason to anticipate abundant future success. A moral and religious community have already too long tolerated in their midst the corruptive evil of intemperance, and it is only necessary that society be induced to look upon the use of ardent spirits as a drink in its true light to effectually and forever discard it. To effect this great end, therefore, we resort to the natural resource of forming local societies, which, if regularly and properly kept up, will exert such an influence as will bear down all opposition. Let us therefore carry on the war with renewed vigor, not as a confused mass in a wretched state of anarchy, but as an organized and well-disciplined body moving in concert. There is no stopping-place: We must either go forward in the work or go back. If we go back 'the last error is greater than the first,' and to go forward it is necessary that we do the cause 'some service.' We can all do great service, and that by attending the regular meetings of the society, and taking with us our family and friends.

"The next regular meeting of the Lock Haven Society will be held at the school-house on New Year's night. What a glorious occasion this to offer up a sacrifice for past errors, and to begin the new year a new, reformed, and moral man. Young men and women, you who are not yet victims of the monster Bacchus, behold your perilous situation, and by coming forward and signing the annexed pledge put yourselves effectually without the pale of temptation. We appeal to your reason, to every one's sense of propriety, to past experience, and above all to the offended majesty of heaven, to influence your conduct and point out the path of duty, and if these fail to alarm the 'still small voice' of conscience, or to sustain the cause of temperance, we at once yield.

"Forsaken by the gods,
By men despised.

"THE SECRETARY.

"Dec. 25, 1841."

"PLEDGE.

"We, whose names are hereunto annexed, do hereby PLEDGE OURSELVES not to make, sell, use, or traffic in any kind of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. We give this pledge because we believe that the use of intoxicating liquors as a drink is wholly unnecessary, and very injurious to the welfare of our country and mankind.

"In order to prevent misunderstanding, we distinctly declare that we make no objection to the sacramental use of wine, or to the strictly medicinal use of any other liquor, neither do we object to the use of alcoholic liquors in any form for chemical or manufacturing purposes.

"Thomas P. Simmons, C. D. Eldred, Thomas B. Bailey, Isaac Lewis, Isaac B. Gara, James D. Laird, D. R. McCoy, John Straley, William D. Hazlett, M. A. Henderson, Daniel N. Smith, R. B. Boyd, Robert Irwin, Proctor Myres, Louis Buckman, Abraham Kintzing, Charles V. Craven, Thomas H. Ayers, Joseph Barrett, J. G. Clawater, John Delaney, Peter Snyder, Samuel Hartman, James W. Hunt, James W. Quigle, Daniel Livingston, W. B. McCormick, Richard Martin, Alexander Ghore, John Lusk, Thomas Shen, S. W. Lohwig, J. C. Irwin, Robert F. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, Saul McCormick, William Snyder, J. F. Batheeler, John Clawater, C. H. Clawater, John W. Hoffman, Samuel Cline, Hugh Long, Washington White, William Lusk, James Barker, William White, Jr., John McCormick, William Clawater, M. H. Manck, John W. Ross, William S. Baird, James Pollock, William Mahan, Benjamin W. Morrison, James L. White, William Morrison, E. H. Platt, George R. Brown, James McIntosh, John T. Calvert, George J. Eldred, John F. Hunt, C. F. Little, M. Donlton, William P. Straub, William Nyhart, Samuel Brewer, Joseph Hoopes, Benjamin Myres, Thomas Cummings, Levi Livingston, James F. Morrison, Daniel Nyhart, Jonathan Mangan, Thomas Mahan, R. C. Ross, Adaline Buckman, Margaret Henderson, Amelia Krebs, Elizabeth McCormick, Margaret Long, Agnes Krebs, Matilda Wilson, Mary Wilson, Amanda Krebs, Rosanna Bridgens, E. P. Kintzing, Harriet H. Barrett, E. H. Ayres, Emeline Sloan, M. Snyder, Maria Smith, Elizabeth Bender, Harriet Snyder, Ann Porter, Mary Craven, James Eldred, Sarah Bailey, Sarah Clawater, Margaret Porter, Abigail Miller, Martha Miller, E. H. Simmons, Mary Bradford, M. A. Harlan, Cecy Simmons, Penelope Irwin, Jane Irwin, Jane Stewart, Elmira McDonnell, A. G. Sloan, Sarah Snyder, Esther Read, Phoebe Ann Hess, Alla Boyd, Elizabeth Lusk, Amanda Irwin, Eliza White, Maria Packer, Nancy Hanna, Susan Devling, Nancy Smith, Harriet Bailey, C. A. Brown, Eliza Miller, Theona Scader, Maria Scader, Rebecca Myres, Susanna Cummings."

"Agreeably to the constitution and pursuant to public notice a large and respectable meeting of the members of the 'Lock-Haven Temperance Society' and citizens convened at the Allison school-house on Saturday evening, the 1st of January inst., and was called to order by Thomas P. Simmons, Esq., president.

"After prayer by the Rev. Alexander Boyd, the constitution and pledge of the society was read by the secretary, C. D. Eldred.

"On motion, the meeting was severally addressed by Rev. Alexander Boyd, Dr. Joseph T. Hunt, John F. Wilbur, and William Morrison, Esqs., with much effect, after which new members were added to the total abstinence pledge, as follows: John F. Wilbur, George W. King, Thomas McGhee, B. J. Smith, Gilbert Laird, W. C. Hunt, John White, Jacob Pretzman, W. M. McCormick, George W. Grace, R. Welch, Rev. J. F. Jones, R. M. Craig, J. H. McGill, George Straub, G. G. Irwin, H. W. Hoffman, W. Attinger, James W. Boyd, D. M. Lusk, J. R. Idle, J. B. Hanna, John Jones, Joseph F. Hanna, W. W. Rynder, James Smith, Jacob Shaffer, Alexander Reed, James Baird, Francis H. Smith, John Thompson, S. S. Baird, S. Sylvester Seely, Francis Watrous, Eliza Sloan, Mary Sterling, Elizabeth Jones, Catharine Methoin, Nancy Huff, Mary Ann Straub, Elizabeth White, Elizabeth Straub, L. Cake, Fanny Johnson, M. Nyhart, Martha Martin.

"On motion of I. B. Gara, Esq.,

"Resolved, That T. P. Simmons, C. D. Eldred, John F. Wilbur, and William Morrison, Esqs, be and are hereby appointed delegates to the State Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday of the present month (January, 1842), and that they be and

are hereby instructed to take with them a report containing the pledge of this society, the space of time it has been in existence, and the number of members of good standing, and all other matters relative to the progress of the temperance cause in this place which may prove interesting.

"On motion,

"Resolved, That C. D. Eldred, William Morrison, and Francis H. Smith be a committee to wait upon the trustees of the "Lock Haven Academy" at the next meeting, to endeavor to procure the said building as the place of holding the future meetings of the said society.

"On motion,

"Resolved, That William Straub, Thomas McGhee, T. B. Bailey, John Delany, and Samuel Brewer be appointed as a General Committee of Vigilance, for the purpose of promoting the spread of the cause of temperance.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the papers of this borough."

Lock Haven Gas-Works.—Feb. 11, 1844, an act of the General Assembly was approved incorporating the Lock Haven Gas Company, composed of the following-named persons, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars: H. Q. Hawley, Allison White, Hon. L. A. Mackey, D. K. Jackman, William Fearon, Jr., J. W. Quiggle, B. W. Morrison, James Jefferis, H. E. Dieffenbach, J. H. Irwin, and David Carskaddon. The gas-works were built the same year, and located on Church Street, with a capacity of thirty thousand feet.

After passing through different hands the gas-works became the property of Samuel Christ, T. C. Kintzing, Daniel Rhoads, John W. Harris, and John A. Christ, with Samuel Christ as president and T. C. Kintzing as secretary and treasurer of the company.

The present capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars.

The Lock Haven Bridge Company.¹—The Lock Haven Bridge Company was organized in 1849, and a charter granted by the Legislature, and act approved by the Governor March 4, 1850. The capital stock of the company was fixed at twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, and the commissioners named in the charter were George W. Hallenbake, Jared P. Huling, George Schnavel, Jacob Grafius, Nathaniel Hanna, Joseph Hanna, Edward L. Schultze, Jared H. Irvin, Philips Krebs, and L. A. Mackey.

The books were opened for subscriptions to stock, when the following-named persons subscribed the number of shares following their names: G. W. Hallenbake, 25; Jacob Grafius, 40; Simon Scott, 40; L. A. Mackey, 40; W. C. Sanderson, 10; William White, 15; J. P. Hulings, 20; John Fleming, 10; Philip Krebs, 5; Edward L. Schultze, 8; Isaac A. Packer, 5; L. C. Packer, 5; George A. Crawford, 5; Edward Bowers, 5; John A. Brutzman, 8; J. W. Quiggle, 5; John Reed, 4; Thomas Bridgens, 10; Daniel Bittner, 5; J. W. Packer, 2; Joshua Bowers, 10; S. H. Fredericks, 5; N. W. Fredericks, 5; David Herrin, 25; Joseph Whitefield, 25; John McDonald,

25; John Smith, 5; Wharton Morris, 5; A. H. Best, 10; John S. Furst, 10; James Brown, 4; B. H. Fredericks, 5; J. G. Clawater, 5; Levi Livingston, 5; Jacob Bower, 4; Lewis Stone, 4; Jacob Baughman, 5; Benjamin Baird, 4; J. A. Crawford, 20; J. G. Brown & Bro., 5; John Bridgens, 4; John H. Chatham, 2; W. W. Barker, 5; Robert Stewart, Jr., 5; Arch. Johnson, 20; D. K. Jackman, 10; J. H. Irvin, 5; Adam Bigger, 4; Joseph H. Quay, 5; John King, 4; Joseph Hanna, 10.

At an election of the stockholders, held in the court-house July 12, 1850, the following managers and officers were elected:

Managers, John Fleming, Thomas Bridgens, James W. Quiggle, William White, Edward Shultze, and Jacob Grafius; President, George W. Hallenbake; Treasurer, L. A. Mackey; Secretary, Philip Krebs.

At a meeting held July 18, 1850, it was decided to build the bridge opposite Jay Street, across the pool of the Dunnstown dam; the spans of the bridge to be one hundred and ninety feet each, the whole length of the bridge being about eight hundred feet.

Sealed proposals were called for, for building the bridge according to plans and specifications prepared by Robert Fairris, civil engineer, and Aug. 8, 1850, they were opened, and bids found as follows: George Tomb and John Jones, \$23,089.49; Thomas Passel and J. A. Crawford, \$23,450; Jackman, Jeckel & Co., \$22,134.32; J. A. Crawford & Co., \$22,911.71; Samuel Brady & Co., \$21,475; E. Kirkbride, \$21,500; John Fleming, \$21,382; John S. Bitter & Co., \$27,000. The contract was awarded to John Fleming and E. Kirkbride at \$21,500.

Oct. 4, 1852, the bridge was declared by Robert Fairris, civil engineer, to be complete according to previous plans.

In 1865 the bridge was damaged by water, the north span being carried away, and was at once repaired.

The bridge in 1876 had become old, and thought to be unsafe; the piers were raised four feet by an addition to the top, and the whole superstructure rebuilt, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars.

The managers and officers for 1882 were as follows:

Managers, John S. Furst, A. H. Best, Simon Scott, John Brutzman, Samuel Christ, and Alexander Sloan; President, Hon. L. A. Mackey; Secretary and Treasurer, J. G. Harris; Collector, Christian Leher.

Banks of Lock Haven.—The First National Bank of Lock Haven was organized and chartered in 1864, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which has since been increased to \$180,000, and a surplus of \$40,000. The banking-house is located in Exchange Building, northwest corner of Main and Vesper Streets.

The present board of directors are T. C. Kintzing, Samuel Christ, F. S. Johnson, C. G. Deal Furst, W. A. White, John Williams, N. W. Fredericks, Wilson

¹ From records of company.

Kistler, and A. W. Ferguson. President, T. C. Kintzing; Cashier, G. Kintzing.

Moore, Simpson & Co.'s banking-house, located on Main Street between Grove and Vesper Streets, was established in 1867, with a capital of \$120,000. W. H. Moore is president, and E. C. McClure cashier.

We find in the *Clinton County Democrat* of Dec. 23, 1841, the following notice, which may be of interest to some one, and recall fond recollections of long ago :

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, at its next session, for a body corporate to be created, with banking and discounting privileges, to be called and styled the CLINTON BANK; to be located at Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, for the specific object of banking and discounting, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. (Signed) Jeremiah Church, Hugh Long, Robert McCormick, T. C. Kintzing, Edward Yardley, James Jeffers, and others.

"July 10, 1841."

The Lock Haven Library Company.—This company was chartered May 10, 1866, and fully organized in July, 1868, with the following officers: President, Rev. G. W. Shiun; Secretary, F. D. Squire; Librarian, Dr. J. H. Barton; Treasurer, John C. Zellers.

The organization owes its origin to that public benefactor, the late Philip M. Price, Esq., who provided in his will for the maintenance of a public library and reading-room. The object of the company is to provide choice reading at a trifling expense for all who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. The rooms of the library are in Mayer's Block, Water Street, and are open to the public every day (except Sundays) from seven o'clock to half-past ten o'clock P.M.

The officers for 1882 are Hon. L. A. Mackey, president; Paul S. Merrill, secretary and treasurer; Dr. J. H. Barton, librarian; Mrs. L. S. Carskaddon, assistant librarian. Number of volumes in library, twelve hundred.

Lock Haven Water-Works.—Lock Haven is supplied with water from works constructed and owned by the city. The water is obtained in the gap of the Bald Eagle Mountain, about one and a half miles south of the city, where the city constructed two reservoirs, having a capacity of twenty million two hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The stream from which the water is taken is fed by never-failing mountain-springs. The water is conveyed to the city through a ten-inch patent wrought-iron and cement pipe, laid in the ground below freezing-point, and passes under the bed of the Bald Eagle Creek. The distributing-pipes are eight-, six-, four-, and three-inch pipes, to which the service-pipes are attached. The larger reservoir, located a few rods above the smaller, has an average depth of fifteen feet over four acres of land, and its elevation above the city is one hundred and seventy-five feet, which gives a force sufficient to throw a stream from the fire-plugs over the highest buildings.

There are now laid in the city fifteen miles of pipe,

which supply seven hundred and twenty-five patrons of the water works, also sixty-four plugs, conveniently located throughout the city. Cost of the works, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; annual receipts, seven thousand dollars. Superintendent of water-works, E. A. McGill.

West Branch Boom Company.—This company was chartered in 1849, and the following-named persons were the first officers: President, O. Richards; Secretary and Treasurer, L. A. Mackey.

The West Branch Boom is a structure for the stoppage of saw-logs in their course down the river during freshets. It is composed of great piers of timbers, piled on and weighted down with tons of stones. These piers are forty by sixty feet at the base, twenty feet under water, and taper to sixteen by twenty feet at the top, and are placed at intervals of one hundred and fifty feet for about three miles along the middle of the river, and are connected by square timbers of large size, which are themselves shackled together with large iron yokes, rings, and cleaves. One-half of the river is left entirely open, so as not to interfere with navigation, whilst the other half is closed by other piers and other timbers, connecting the shore with the main line already mentioned. This connection forms an inclosure, into which the floating logs are sheared, and by force of the current are packed confusedly together. Upon the subsidence of the water the jam or pack is broken by workmen, who with hand-spikes, cant-hooks, and pike-poles pick out the logs one by one. Each log has upon it a distinct mark, and by means of which all confusion is avoided in assorting and rafting.

In alluding to the life and vigor infused into the town by the construction of the boom, H. L. Dieffenbach said, in an article published a few years ago, "From this period the rapid growth of Lock Haven commenced. Property doubled, trebled, and quadrupled in value, and soon the fields around the town were dotted with houses and the streets filled with an industrious, energetic, and prosperous people."

The officers for 1882 are Hon. L. A. Mackey, president, and Thomas Yardley, secretary and treasurer.

Great Island Presbyterian Church.—This was the first church organized in the vicinity of the Great Island, from which it derives its name. The following is an extract from the history of the church by Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, published in Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County:"

It appears from the statement of an old resident of the West Branch valley that the Rev. Mr. Kinkaid, a Presbyterian minister, preached in the bounds of the Great Island Presbyterian Church previous to 1778, and that at that date he was driven away by the Indians with the rest of the inhabitants and never returned. Mr. Nesbitt has in his possession a subscription-paper showing the provision that was made for the support of the gospel for a single year. This paper carries us back to the time that intervened be-

tween the publication and ratification of our civil constitution. The heading of the paper is as follows:

"We, the subscribers, do promise to deliver at the house of Robert Fleming or David Hannah the quantity of wheat, rye, and corn that is annexed to each of our names on or before the first day of February next. We do also constitute and appoint David Lusk, William Reed, Sr., and James Rogers to make sale of said grain in whatever manner they shall think proper, and appropriate the money that arises from the sale of said grain to the use of paying the Presbyterian ministers that come to preach the ensuing year. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this first day of December, A. D. 1787."⁹

Following this heading were forty-three names attached, some of which are still borne by the members and adherents of Great Island Church, and opposite the names the quantity of wheat, rye, or corn which they respectively contributed.

Some two months previous to the date of this paper Mrs. Hettie Reed (who died in 1869), then a girl of eleven years of age, came to this neighborhood with her father, David Lusk,—that is, near the spot where the house of Mrs. R. Petrikin now stands,—and about two weeks after her arrival heard a minister of the name of Johnston preach under a large tree in the neighborhood of her father's house.

In 1790, as appears from their minutes, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church appointed the Rev. Messrs. Nathan Kerr and Joshua Hart to labor as missionaries in this region.

April 9, 1794, Rev. Isaac Grier was ordained and installed as pastor of the three churches of Lycoming, Pine Creek, and Great Island. This pastorate lasted twelve years, at the end of which Mr. Grier removed to the village of Northumberland, where he employed his time chiefly in conducting an academy.

Sept. 6, 1814, a call of the church was extended to Rev. John H. Grier, who accepted, and remained till towards the close of 1827.

The first ruling elders of this church were John Fleming and James Rogers. The latter lived on a rented farm on the island. The former filled the position of associate judge, and was distinguished for his intelligence and usefulness. Shortly afterwards Matthew Allison, James Carskaddon, William White, John Innis, and Nathaniel Hanna were added.

In June, 1816, the number of communicants was thirty-two, and in September, 1817, they numbered sixty-eight.

John H. Grier was succeeded by Daniel M. Barber, who was in turn succeeded by Alexander Boyd in April, 1838, and remained till the summer of 1844. June 23d of this year he asked the congregation to unite with him in requesting the Presbytery to dissolve the relation. He died June 1, 1845.

The next pastor after Mr. Boyd was Slater C. Hepburn, brother of Mrs. L. A. Mackey and Mrs. E. C. McClure. He first came to Lock Haven in August, 1844, having engaged to supply the pulpit for two months. At the end of that time a call was made out for him. Having accepted the call, he returned in November of the same year, and was ordained and

installed in the church at Mill Hall, which had been built some time before, and which was then within the bounds of the Great Island congregation. He was ordained and installed Jan. 21, 1845. He remained till June 11, 1850, when he was called to Orange County, N. Y.

During the former part of Mr. Hepburn's ministry here the congregation worshipped in the upper room of the academy, corner of Main and Vesper Streets, and during the latter part in the old Methodist Church, which stood on the east side of the canal, on Church Street, which was rented for half of each Sabbath. The church on the hill towards Flemington was abandoned as a place of public worship before Mr. Hepburn came, and the church on Water Street, below the canal, was not completed till the eve of his leaving, and in it he preached his farewell sermon.

About this time Alexander McCormick, by his last will, bequeathed five hundred dollars to the Great Island Church for the use of the pastors of said church, to whom the interest should be paid annually. Since the Bald Eagle and Nittany Church, which worship at Mill Hall, was constituted into a separate charge, half the sum accruing from Mr. McCormick's bequest is given to the pastor of that church.

The next pastor of the church was S. A. Gayley, who was called in January, 1851, ordained in May, and installed on June 3d. On the same day Thomas Bridgens and J. A. Crawford were added to the session.

At this time the old church building was still standing in the graveyard on the hill, though for many years it had not been occupied except on funeral occasions. Its style of architecture was antique. Its high pulpit and sounding-board and preacher's desk and tall, straight-backed pews were no longer in harmony with the tastes of the people, and it was sold and torn down, which gave great offense to some of the older people, who were wedded to the old church. During the ministry of Mr. Gayley, Mill Hall and Lock Haven were divided, when the pulpit of Great Island Church was vacant for over a year. Feb. 11, 1857, James H. Baird was called, and installed May 6, 1857. May 17, 1857, Augustus Jones, S. H. Frederick, and M. J. Reynolds were ordained and installed as ruling elders. The relation between Mr. Baird and this church was dissolved by Presbytery Oct. 21, 1859, and announced from the pulpit on the following Sabbath by Rev. Dr. D. K. Junkin.

The present pastor, Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, was called in April, 1860, and installed May 2d, same year. At the installation Henry L. Doolittle presided, Dr. J. W. Yeomans, of Danville, preached the sermon, and Dr. J. C. Watson, of Milton, delivered the charge to the pastor and people.

In the early part of 1863 it was resolved to build a more spacious church edifice in a more convenient locality. With this view, the old church below the

canal was sold to the German Lutherans, agreeing to give them possession Dec. 1, 1863. In consequence of the continuance of the war and the high price of labor and material, the 1st of December came and the contemplated building was not commenced, which necessitated the renting of a hall, which was occupied for twenty months. In July, 1865, the present chapel was completed and dedicated. In the fore part of 1862, Samuel Hepburn, Seymour D. Ball, Mathew Barnum, Robert F. McCormick, and J. A. Crawford were added to the session.

In June, 1869, the congregation resolved to complete their church building on the plan already partially executed, and at the same time a committee of ways and means was appointed, consisting of Hon. C. A. Mayer, Hon. L. A. Mackey, David Carskaddon, and Charles Corss. A building committee of three was appointed, but subsequently the whole matter was placed in the hands of the trustees, consisting of David Carskaddon, R. H. Boggis, Charles Corss, J. G. Harris, J. A. Wilson, and C. S. McCormick. Subsequently Judge Mayer was elected to fill the place of D. Carskaddon, deceased, and S. H. Fredericks to fill the place of J. G. Harris, resigned.

At length the wished-for day arrived, and the building was occupied by the congregation Dec. 1, 1872, for the first time. The cost of chapel, church, and grounds was about forty-two thousand dollars. The Methodist Episcopal congregation, with their pastor, Rev. P. Krohn, met with the Presbyterian congregation on the occasion. Rev. Nathaniel W. Conklin, D.D., of New York, preached the sermon and offered the dedicatory prayer.

In September, 1872, Charles Corss and Dr. Richard Armstrong were added to the session, and Dec. 31, 1874, Thomas B. Loveland, J. S. Furst, B. G. Perkins, C. S. McCormick, and R. H. Boggis were added.

The ruling elders of the church in 1882 were Seymour D. Ball, Charles Corss, Charles S. McCormick, Thomas B. Loveland, John S. Furst, George B. Perkins, and Dr. Richard Armstrong.

Trustees, John S. Furst, T. B. Loveland, Dr. R. B. Watson, Joseph Grafius, Wilson Kestler, and S. Miller McCormick, who is secretary and treasurer of the board.

Charles S. McCormick is superintendent of the Sunday-school, with a membership of two hundred and fifty.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.—Early in the year 1790 it was found that west of the Broad Mountain and north of the Juniata valley there was no ministerial work of any kind by the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that year Richard Parriott, without asking or receiving any remuneration, explored the country towards the middle and north part of the State. May 6, 1791, the Conference held at the town of Baltimore formed a new circuit, called Northumberland, and Richard Parriott and Lewis Browning were appointed preachers. The circuit

extended from Wilkesbarre *via* Northumberland, Lycoming, and Bald Eagle to Potter's Fort, in Penn's valley, and returned through Buffalo valley. This circuit passed through a number of charges, and was connected with different districts and Conferences.

In 1801 the field was divided into regular and fixed districts, and embraced in the Philadelphia district. In 1806 the circuit was divided at Northumberland and called *lycoming*; in 1808-9 in Philadelphia Conference; from 1810 to 1819, Genesee Conference. In 1825 a new circuit was set off from the West Branch at the Great Island westward and called Bald Eagle; in 1826 the name was changed to Bellefonte.

Lock Haven was first occupied by the Methodists in 1833, when a local preacher and weaver by occupation came from about Mill Hall and preached in the house of Peter Poorman, who then lived in what was then and for many years known as the "Red House," standing on East Water Street, a little below the dam. The house is still standing, where services were kept up till 1839, when the regular circuit preachers occupied Lock Haven and held services in the school-house at lower end of Main Street. The circuit at this time embraced Bellefonte, Stormstown, Boalsburg, Millheim, Kettle Creek, Young Womanstown, and Lock Haven. The preachers for 1839 were Rev. T. Taneyhill and G. Berkstresser. The first society was formed by Rev. William Butler in 1840. S. V. Blake was his companion this year. For a time after the organization was effected the congregation continued to worship in the school-house on Main Street. Then services were held for a while in the old court-house, and afterwards in the old academy, corner of Main and Vesper Streets. This continued till 1843, when they completed a church of their own, on Church Street just below the canal, which was dedicated June 3d of that year by Rev. George D. Hildt, presiding elder of the district. Simmons, Bittner, and Gifford were the building committee.

After occupying the new church for a few years, there was manifested considerable dissatisfaction in regard to its location, and finally it was decided to sell the property, and build another edifice on a more eligible site.

For some time after the sale of their building the congregation again worshiped in the old academy and the old court-house.

During the year 1855 it was decided by the congregation that they would again build a church of their own; the growth and prosperity of the society justified such a step, and accordingly a lot was purchased on Main Street, just north of Clinton Avenue, and the work of building a house of worship was actively commenced, finished, and dedicated in May, 1856, by Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore, assisted by Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, now bishop, and the Revs. Downs and Britton. The cost of this church and lot was about seven thousand dollars.

At the session of Conference held in 1861, Lock Haven was made an independent station, and in 1863 the society built a parsonage on the lot adjoining the church, and is now occupied by the pastor.

After being made a separate station the Lock Haven Church rapidly increased in strength and importance, and soon became recognized as one of the leading denominations in the city. Large accessions were made to its membership every year, till finally it was found necessary to procure a larger house. Therefore a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Second Streets, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and the large and beautiful structure now occupied by the congregation was built. The entire cost of lot and building was forty thousand dollars, and was dedicated Feb. 18, 1872, by the Rev. Dr. Sims.

The following are the preachers and time of service of each since Revs. Butler and Black, in 1840:

In 1841, William Butler and Elisha Owens were the preachers; F. M. Mills and W. D. T. Clemm in 1842; T. M. Mills and Ephraim McCollum in 1843.

In 1844, Bellefonte Circuit was divided at a point in Nittany valley three miles below or east of Washington Furnace, and Bald Eagle valley at Beech Creek, and the new circuit called Lock Haven. This circuit extended up the West Branch to Cook's Run and Kettle Creek. This year W. R. Mills and John W. Elliott were the preachers in charge, and at the end of the Conference year reported two hundred and seventy-five members.

In 1845, Philip B. Reese was in charge, and John Stine reported three hundred and fifty members at the close of his ministry in 1846. He was followed by John W. Haughwaut, who served two years, 1847-48. In 1848, Irvin H. Torrence occupied the field, and in 1850 he had as his colleague A. T. Ewing. In 1851, Joseph G. McKeehan and H. W. Billman; 1852, J. G. McKeehan and A. G. Menlatt; 1853, John J. Pearce; 1854-55, Justus A. Melick; 1856, Aleni Brittain and Wesley M. Showalter. The church above the avenue was commenced by Rev. Brittain, and completed under the ministry of Wilbur Downs, who had charge of the circuit two years, 1857-58. Richard Hinkle, the presiding elder of the Juniata district, served the people of Lock Haven in 1859-60. L. M. Gardner was next assigned to this point, and it was during his ministry, 1861-62, that Lock Haven was made a station.

D. S. Monroe followed in 1863-64, with E. B. Hamlin as presiding elder, and reported two hundred and thirty-eight members his last year. Samuel Creighton took charge in 1865, and was returned two successive years. In 1868, M. K. Foster was appointed, and returned in 1869, reporting at the close of his work two hundred and seventy-four members.

Lock Haven was assigned to the Williamsport district in 1870, with J. W. Langley pastor, who served

two years; members, three hundred and forty-six. In 1872, Central Pennsylvania Conference met in Lock Haven, and P. Khron was made pastor, serving two years, and reported three hundred and ninety members. In 1874-75, S. L. Bowman; four hundred and seventy members reported. Samuel Creighton is returned in 1876, and served three years, 1876-78, and reports four hundred and sixty-four members. W. A. Houck, 1879, to March, 1882, reports four hundred and fourteen members for 1881. J. Max Lantz, present pastor. The officers for 1882 are: Stewards, George W. Hipple, Charles Creamer, J. G. B. Kinsloe, S. R. Compton, Thomas L. Frymire, Dana B. Clough, Joseph J. Everett, John G. Evans, Dr. E. J. Baird; Trustees, C. Creamer, G. W. Hipple, W. C. Andrews, J. G. B. Kinsloe, J. N. Welliver, James C. White, S. A. Newcomer, Alva S. Grow, and S. T. Stephenson.

Baptist Church.¹—The records of the early history of this church are very scant. The church was gathered under the labors of Rev. George Higgins, then pastor of the Baptist Church in Jersey Shore. It is probable during the year 1836, as the first item of church record states, that the first communion season of the church occurred December 15th of that year. The public recognition of the church does not appear to have taken place until June, 1838. The services were conducted in a private house by Revs. George Higgins, G. M. Spratt, and Charles Tucker. The record does not inform us how long, or with what success Mr. Higgins served the little church.

Dec. 1, 1841, the church extended a call to Rev. J. F. Jones, who accepted, and labored successfully for two years.

Rev. Charles Tucker having succeeded Mr. Higgins at Jersey Shore, began to supply this church Jan. 4, 1843, and continued to do so until 1844. Some thirty persons were added to the church as a result of a meeting held by him in the old court house during the winter and spring of 1843.

April 1, 1845, Rev. J. G. Miles became pastor of the church. He was young, eloquent, and "mighty in the Scriptures."

From 1851 to 1860 the church was without a pastor, and had only an occasional sermon from Rev. G. M. Spratt and others.

In the spring of 1860, Rev. A. J. Furman, then a student in the university at Lewisburg, commenced supplying the pulpit occasionally. In August following he, having completed his studies, was ordained pastor of the church. He remained two years, and was succeeded in October, 1862, by Rev. J. A. Kirkpatrick, who served the church till May 1, 1864. Under his pastorate the old lot on Jay Street was exchanged for a more suitable one, where the church building now stands, corner of Church and Vesper Streets. There were also added to the church one

¹ By John Barnhart.

hundred and thirty-four persons. Mr. Kirkpatrick was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Hubbard, whose pastorate was very brief.

From November, 1864, to December, 1865, the church was without any regular preaching. From December, 1865, to April 1, 1866, the church was supplied by the Missionary Committee of the Northumberland Association.

At the above date Rev. J. G. Miles was again induced to take charge of the church. The church made but little spiritual advance under his second ministry, which closed in the fall in 1868. The attendance of the church was chiefly given to the erection of the present house of worship, which was begun and so far completed during this time as to enable the church to worship in its basement. Up to this time the progress of the church had been hindered by the want of a house of worship, being compelled to meet in private houses, school-houses, the court-house, and public halls, as circumstances might dictate.

In December following the church called Rev. A. B. Runyon, who served from April 1, 1869, to Aug. 5, 1871. Rev. G. W. Snyder accepted a call from the church, Oct. 21, 1871, and served the church from Nov. 11, 1871, to October, 1873, and under his ministry the audience-room of the meeting-house was finished and dedicated.

Rev. C. E. Barto became pastor of this church Jan. 1, 1874, and remained till Jan. 1, 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. R. Dunlap from Oct. 17, 1875, to March 3, 1877. From that time till January, 1882, there appears to be no record. At this date Rev. J. M. Scott, of Jersey Shore, and Rev. George Cooper, of Williamsport, commenced alternating in the pulpit of this church, and during this time Rev. Frank H. Cooper was called, who commenced his ministry on the first Sunday in June, 1882.

The present officers of the church (1882) are as follows: Pastor, Frank H. Cooper; Deacons, John McNeal, Archibald Munroe, John Williams; Trustees, John W. Mader, John Williams, and John Hare; Clerk, John Barnhart.

Value of church property, seventeen thousand dollars.

First German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—We cannot ascertain when the first German preaching occurred in Lock Haven, but doubtless it was before 1850, and long before the organization of the church and settlement over it of a regular pastor.

The first regular ministrations in German were by Rev. Albert, of Salona, who in 1850 or 1851 instituted monthly services at Lock Haven. He was followed by Rev. Shultz, of Lycoming County.

About 1855, Rev. Ziegler supplied the Germans with preaching while he was stationed at Salona.

In 1859-60, Rev. Heidorn was ministering to a congregation of Germans in this place and died here. While he was here Rev. D. Sell, who was sent by the Lutheran Central Synod of Pennsylvania as a mis-

sionary, entered this field and organized a German-English Church in connection with that body. Mr. Sell preached and labored faithfully for both branches of his congregation, so that when he left, in 1862, there was sufficient material to build up two churches.

At this time begins the first recorded history of the "First German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lock Haven." It was then regularly organized, and Rev. Grothe took charge of it in July, 1862. The first trustees were Henry Frank, George Tressly, and Charles Heimer. The charter of the congregation was recorded Dec. 31, 1863. After three years the church was a self-sustaining charge.

Up to this time the Germans had worshiped in private houses, in the town hall, old court-house, and Odd-Fellows' Hall. But they wished and prayed for an "own sacred" place for their meetings, and soon found one.

In December, 1863, they bought the Presbyterian Church on Water Street, below the canal, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, where they now worship. The building has been enlarged and the basement rooms renovated, in which for some time they maintained a parochial school.

After a pastorate of seven and a half years, Mr. Grothe was succeeded by Rev. A. Linsz, who was elected March 7, 1870, and commenced his labors on the 20th of the same month. Mr. Linsz remained about ten years, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. T. Hennicke, the present pastor, in September, 1880.

The church council for 1882 were George Tressley, Henry Hille, John Solgen, John Heinemann, John Mossell, John Fox, Christian Fabel.

Present membership, one hundred. Rev. F. T. Hennicke is the present superintendent of the Sunday-school, with twenty teachers and an average attendance of one hundred and twenty scholars.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.—This parish was formed at a meeting held at the Clinton Hotel on the evening of Sept. 19, 1855. After prayer by the Rev. D. S. Miller, of Philadelphia, twelve vestrymen were elected, who extended a call to the Rev. R. C. Moore, of Williamsport, to give one-fourth of his time to the parish, which invitation was accepted until the election of a resident rector. The Rev. Mr. Moore entered upon his duties at Lock Haven on the 28th day of October, 1855, and continued to hold services every month thereafter until July, 1856. On the third Sunday of July in that year the Rev. Samuel B. Dalrymple, who had recently been ordained to the diaconate, was sent by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, bishop of the diocese, to take charge of the parish, the services at that time being held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

At a meeting of the vestry on Monday, July 21, 1856, the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Moore was presented and accepted, and the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple elected to the rectorship of the parish. Measures towards the erection of a church were immediately

thereafter taken, and in the following autumn the work was begun. A Sunday-school was organized August 3d of the same year, with the large number of one hundred and eighteen scholars and sixteen teachers; Mr. Joseph O. Tracy being appointed superintendent. The first official visit of the bishop was made to the parish on Sunday, Nov. 30, 1856, when sixteen persons received at his hands the apostolic rite of confirmation. On the third Sunday in July, 1857, precisely one year from the time of the first service of Rev. Mr. Dalrymple, services were held for the first time in the basement of the new church. At this time the number of communicants had increased from six to thirty-one, and the Sunday-school, including teachers and scholars, numbered nearly two hundred members.

Nov. 19, 1857, the second visitation of the bishop was made to the parish, when the rector was ordained to the priesthood, and nineteen persons were confirmed. On the second anniversary of the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple's rectorship services were held for the first time in the upper part of the new church, the building being very nearly finished. During this, the second year of Mr. Dalrymple's ministrations, forty communicants were added, the Sunday-school increased to the number of more than two hundred, and twenty persons were baptized. Jan. 24, 1859, the Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, assistant bishop of the diocese, visited the parish and confirmed twenty persons. In the spring of 1861 the Rev. Mr. Dalrymple resigned the parish and accepted a call to the charge of Grace Church, Honesdale, where his earthly life and a most active and useful Christian ministry were closed together on the 27th of October, 1863. On the hill which overlooks the church of his earliest charge and eminently successful ministry his mortal remains now repose, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, the place marked by a fitting memorial of the affection of his family and the congregation.

On the first Sunday in June, 1861, the Rev. J. Livingston Reese, having been elected rector of the parish, entered upon the duties of his ministry. On the 23d of June, 1863, the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter consecrated the church to the service of Almighty God. May 1, 1864, Rev. Mr. Reese, having accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Albany, N. Y., ceased to be a rector of this parish.

The Rev. C. W. Knauff, previous to his ordination, was sent by the Rt. Rev. W. B. Stevens, bishop of the diocese, to perform lay services in the parish, beginning June 19, 1864. On the 12th of November following he was ordained to the deaconate, when the vestry called him to the rectorship of the parish. He entered upon his duties as rector on the 13th of November, and Nov. 5, 1866, Mr. Knauff resigned the rectorship of this parish.

The Rev. George W. Shinn, having been elected to the rectorship of the church, entered upon his duties on the 24th of February, 1857. In the autumn of the

same year the erection of a rectory was begun on a lot donated by Mr. Philip M. Price, and the next spring the building was completed, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. In November, 1870, Mr. Shinn resigned the rectorship of the parish, and accepted a call to St. Luke's Church, Troy, N. Y.

After the resignation of Mr. Shinn the parish remained vacant until the following Easter, when Rev. George S. Teller entered upon his duties on the first Sunday after Easter, April 16, 1871. Owing to ill health Mr. Teller retired from the rectorship of the church Dec. 1, 1874. The parish was without a rector from Dec. 1, 1874, until the first Sunday after Easter in 1875, when Rev. Milton C. Lightner entered upon his duties as rector of the parish. Rev. Mr. Lightner was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Osbourne, who, after a vacancy of several months, was succeeded in April, 1881, by the present rector, Rev. C. R. Bonnell. The present wardens are Paul S. Merrill and T. C. Hilton.

Church of Christ (Disciples).¹—Church of Christ (Disciples) organized in December, 1858, with twenty-nine members, including the following officers: Elders, A. Sloan, James Chatham, and George C. Harvey; Deacons, Isaac Packer and Job W. Packer; John H. Orvis, church clerk. Elders Hyatt and Mitchell were the first preachers, and were followed by R. H. Johnson, J. G. Encell, John Darsie, and D. M. Kinter. The last named served the church near six years, and resigned in July, 1876. From this time until July, 1877, the church was without a preacher, when they secured the services of Charles S. Long, who has since labored with them in word and doctrine. The following members now constitute the official board: Elders, Miles Towns, Orrin T. Noble, and Charles S. Long; Deacons, Miles Banes, A. H. Best, Farley Street, George Calhoun, S. M. Brickford, John N. Bitner, Thomas Blackburn, and Thomas Venatta; Orrin T. Noble, clerk. Present membership, three hundred and three.

Building, brick, forty-two by sixty-five, erected in 1860, at a cost of six thousand dollars. Location, north side Church Street east of Clinton Avenue.

Sunday-school organized in 1859, with George C. Harvey as superintendent. Present superintendent, Charles S. Long. Average attendance, one hundred. Ellery C. Best, secretary.

First Church of the Evangelical Association.²—The first church of the Evangelical Association at Lock Haven, Pa., was organized in the month of March, 1867. The original members of the church were James W. Barber and wife, John Willow and wife, and S. G. Mingle and family. For five years this little band worshipped in a hall on the corner of Grove and Main Streets, their number gradually increasing until, in the early part of the year 1872, steps were taken towards securing a more suit-

¹ By O. T. Noble.

² By Rev. J. M. Ettinger.

able place of worship, culminating finally in the erection of the commodious and pleasant church, located on Main Street, between Clinton Avenue and First Street. Rev. S. W. Seibert was the first pastor of this congregation, serving it for two years, and was followed successively by the Revs. George Hunter, S. F. Buck, U. F. Swingle, P. H. Rishel, J. J. Lohr, J. Young, and the present incumbent, J. M. Ettinger. The membership of this church at present numbers one hundred and twenty-seven, with a church property valued at seven thousand dollars, free from all incumbrance in the shape of debts. A flourishing Sunday-school, organized in 1871, is connected with the church, of which John A. Robb is superintendent. The school at present numbers about one hundred pupils.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.¹—St. John's Lutheran Church (English) is located in the Third Ward, Lock Haven, corner of Church and First Streets. It is a handsome brick building, forty-five by sixty, two stories, with steeple, built in 1869. The basement was finished in September, 1870, in which the congregation worshiped four years. The church building was then finished, and dedicated to God July 5, 1874.

Lutheranism began to take form in Lock Haven Sept. 11, 1860, the date of the first organization. Previous to this there had been German preaching by Lutheran ministers, Rev. Albert (1850), Rev. Shultz and Dr. H. Ziegler (1855), Rev. Heidorn (1859-60), and a few others, but no organization.

At a meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Synod, May 9, 1860, it was proposed to establish a mission in Lock Haven, and an appropriation made toward the support of a minister.

Rev. D. Sell (1860-62) was chosen to commence the work, and took charge of the mission Sept. 11, 1860. There being no organization public service was held in the old court-house, and then in the Odd-Fellows' Hall. Late in the fall an organization was effected with one hundred and thirty members, nearly all of whom were Germans. Soon after a lot was bought in the lower part of the city and paid for with a view to putting up a church building. Rev. Sell preached in both English and German each Sabbath, but a kind of jealousy or dissatisfaction sprung up between the German and English portion of the membership which could not be subdued. Finally the pastor advised a separate English organization, which was indorsed by the Synod at its meeting in Selinsgrove in May, 1862, and promptly done by the people.

Rev. E. Grothe took charge of the German portion in July, 1862, and soon after succeeded in purchasing the old Presbyterian Church on Water Street, where they still worship. Being first to organize they received the entire appropriation made by the

Synod, and also the lot purchased for a building in the lower part of the city, thus leaving the English branch so weak and poor that they were scarcely able to offer any support to the pastor. However, this little band of twenty-three members secured the services of Rev. L. K. Secrist, who supplied them with preaching for a few months in the summer of 1862. He organized the first *English Lutheran Church of Lock Haven* in the old academy, which stood on the corner of Main and Vesper Streets. A Sabbath-school was established, consisting of about thirty-five scholars and a few faithful officers and teachers. After the leaving of Rev. Secrist the organization was broken up and the school went down. There was an interim then until April, 1864, one year and eight months, in which there is an unwritten history of trials and disappointments, hopes and fears.

May 22, 1864, Rev. R. B. Whitehill was called to become pastor of the flock. Worship was held in Bergers' Hall, on Main Street, between Grove and Vesper, the members furnishing the hall. The following were the members: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Nyhart, Mr. and Mrs. Swavelly, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. George Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hahne, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. Jared Klapp, Mr. John Gossler, Mrs. Kaufman, Mrs. Agnes Bennage, Mrs. Regalia Bowers, Mr. John Cryder, Mr. Anthony Wilthes,—twenty-three. Four months later, Sept. 1, 1864, Rev. Whitehill resigned, thinking the outlook too unpromising, and being greatly discouraged,—reason assigned by himself, the renting of the hall for political purposes against his protest.

The shepherdless flock then removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, where they maintained their association alone until they obtained the services of Rev. P. Gheen, who took charge Oct. 9, 1864. Under his administration the cause flourished, revival services were held, and a few added to the church. The increase, however, was small and the progress slow. Becoming discouraged he resigned April 1, 1866, after a service of one year and a half.

Then occurred the hardest struggle in the history of the church. They were without a pastor for one year, yet the faithful few sustained the Sunday-school and prayer-meeting, paid eighty dollars hall rent, and lived in hope and prayed for a pastor.

Their prayers were answered by the coming of Rev. R. H. Fletcher, April 16, 1867. He found some thirty members still. They continued worshipping in the hall, preaching every Sabbath. Revival services were held during the winter, resulting in the conversion of more than sixty souls, nearly all of whom united with the church. Much encouraged by the recent accessions, they resolved to organize anew, and proceeded to elect a full set of officers in the spring of 1868. A church home was then desired by the congregation, and steps were taken to secure it. With much faith

¹ By Rev. P. A. Heilmann.

in God and little money in the treasury, the first steps were taken. A committee was appointed to secure a lot, and finally purchased the yet vacant lot on the corner of Church and Corning Streets, just opposite Loveland & Gossler's planing-mill, for two thousand dollars, the owner subscribing one hundred dollars. Money was soon raised to pay for the lot, and steps taken towards building. Property then advancing, and the location being considered desirable for business, it was thought best to sell this lot at a profit and purchase another, which resulted in the sale of that one for four thousand five hundred dollars and the purchase of the present one for the same amount in March, 1869. An unusual spirit of liberality possessed the new church, the members subscribing liberally, one or two cases being remarkable. Much sympathy and material aid was given by the community, and the church was begun. On the 9th of August, 1869, the corner-stone was laid, and by fall the church was under roof. The enterprising building committee consisted of Messrs. I. A. Shaffer, John Furst, and William Kessler.

In the spring of 1870, Rev. Fletcher resigned, after a pastorate of three years. There was much opposition to this step, but it was thought best by the pastor, and his resignation was accepted.

Rev. J. W. Goodlin was invited to preach a trial sermon, and was unanimously elected. He assumed charge in July, 1870, at a salary of eight hundred dollars. The congregation was thus without a pastor scarcely three months. The first work of the new pastor was to press forward the completion of the basement, which was finished at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and dedicated in September, 1870. Soon after Rev. Goodlin was called by the Board of Home Missions to become its secretary, and, after a very successful year's work, resigned the pastorate. Though the congregation was very loth to give him up, the voice of the church must be obeyed. The membership had been increased by thirty-one, and the Sunday-school raised from eighty to one hundred and thirty.

On Jan. 1, 1872, Rev. Criley took charge after an interregnum of a few months. Feb. 5, 1872, it was decided to build a parsonage to cost one thousand dollars, which was carried out at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. July 1, 1872, it was decided to finish the church building; and a contract was entered into with Messrs. J. C. Brown and I. A. Shaffer to finish the church for eight thousand dollars, Oct. 29, 1872.

The church was completed, and dedicated to God on the 5th of July, 1874, Revs. Conrad, D.D., Criley, Fletcher, and Diven participating. It was then stated that the church cost twenty-four thousand dollars, fourteen thousand dollars of which had been paid, leaving ten thousand dollars yet to be raised. Eight thousand dollars was pledged on the day of dedication, leaving two thousand dollars unprovided for,

which was promised to be forthcoming when needed. Thus the house was dedicated to Almighty God for His service forever. It is needless to say that many of the pledges were unkept. The financial pressure coming just then made it impossible for many who had promised in good faith to redeem their promise. In less than a year afterwards,—March 28, 1875,—Rev. Criley resigned, at the conclusion of a spiritual awakening, thinking another might more successfully prosecute the work.

Rev. M. J. Fiery was immediately elected pastor, and the following Sabbath preached his introductory sermon, April 4, 1875. The financial condition of the congregation was now in its very worst condition. The claims soon began to fall due, and the treasury was unable to meet them. Interest had accrued, the principal had not been reduced, and Rev. Fiery, to his astonishment, found the indebtedness of the church fourteen thousand dollars (about). It was then thought prudent, to save the church from bankruptcy, that Rev. Fiery should travel through the church at large and solicit help. He did so, and accordingly started out May 28, 1877. After several months' canvassing through Pennsylvania and Ohio, during which time the pulpit was casually supplied by the surrounding ministers, Rev. Fiery returned, having secured five thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars, one thousand and twenty-five dollars being cash, the rest notes, nearly all of which have been paid. He also secured about five thousand dollars in home notes, some of which are yet unpaid. The church prospered greatly under Rev. Fiery, both financially and spiritually, and we would now and ever most gratefully remember his persistent toil and faithful service. The church would gladly have retained him longer, but feeling that he could accomplish more in a larger congregation, and having struggled hard to save this mission, receiving also a unanimous call from the Lutheran Church of Springfield, Ohio, he presented his resignation Jan. 22, 1878, to take place at once. After much deliberation by the council it was resolved to accept the resignation, and highly favorable resolutions and recommendations were passed concerning him. The whole indebtedness of the church at this time, March 5, 1878, was \$6594.17; assets (including home notes unpaid, subscriptions, etc.), \$5788.44, leaving a balance of \$805.73.

During Rev. Fiery's administration there were but few additional expenses, the principal ones being repairs on parsonage, damaged by fire, which were covered by insurance, and the substituting of iron posts for the wooden ones in the Sunday-school room at a cost of one hundred and sixty dollars. On the whole, the outlook of the church was entirely changed, and though embarrassed by the resignation of Brother Fiery, the people thanked God and took courage.

After a vacancy of three months, during which the pulpit was supplied occasionally, on Monday evening, May 13, 1878, Rev. J. A. Hackenberg was

elected pastor of the congregation. He served them one year and ten months, reducing the debt nearly fifteen hundred dollars, and adding quite a number to the church. Feb. 29, 1880, he preached his farewell sermon.

Two weeks later, Rev. P. A. Heilmann was chosen pastor by a unanimous vote, and preached his introductory sermon April 4, 1880. The indebtedness of the church at this time was nearly four thousand dollars. Special efforts were made to reduce the debt, both by systematic and spasmodic giving, until Feb. 15, 1882, when it was found the debt had been reduced to \$2057.89. A special effort was then made, which resulted in canceling the entire claim.

Up to this time the church had been receiving a small amount (\$100) each year from the "Home Mission Board" toward the support of its pastor. It was thought by the council that such help was no longer absolutely necessary, and on April 4, 1882, they declared themselves self-sustaining.

The present membership of the church is two hundred and twenty-one. Value of church property, including parsonage, twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the night of Dec. 21, 1881, the parsonage, which was a frame building, was burned to the ground, the fire being communicated from a burning stable across the alley. Loss, one thousand dollars; insurance, six hundred dollars. The church could ill afford this loss at this time, but with much material sympathy from the community they went to work. A new and elegant brick building was erected on the old foundation, and finished May 4, 1882, a little more than four months after the fire, at a cost of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars, all of which was paid when the building was finished.

The Sunday-school has kept pace with the church. When organized in 1862 it numbered but thirty-five members, George P. Shaffer being the first superintendent. Since then it has steadily grown until it numbers now three hundred and forty-five scholars and teachers, with an average attendance of three hundred and two, B. F. Marshall being superintendent. During the year of 1881 its contributions and collections amounted to \$791.51, and its disbursements \$709.51.

Immanuel's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Jan. 30, 1870, eight members of the Water Street German Lutheran Church withdrew from that organization, owing to differences of opinion in regard to doctrinal points, and assembled on the same day for the purpose of founding a new congregation under the name of "The Immanuel's German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Unaltered Augsburg Confession." A committee was appointed to frame a constitution, which was adopted by the congregation. A call was then extended to the Rev. E. Grothe, and in August of the same year the pastor and congregation united with the Missonri Synod. During the first six months after its organization the congrega-

tion held services in Marshall's Hall, on Grove Street, and removed from there to Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Main Street.

In the spring of 1871 it was decided to build a house of worship, which was accomplished, and on the fourth Sunday of July, 1873, a brick edifice, thirty-six by seventy-one feet, beautiful in design and finish, was dedicated. The building was planned, and plans executed, by Jacob Beerweiler, G. E. Culp, W. Schaadt, and J. L. Thiele. The cost of the property complete was seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars; less than two hundred dollars was contributed by persons not members, and there were only fourteen heads of families members of the church. Rev. Grothe resigned the pastorate in the fall of 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. H. Bruer. The church property was sold, and the congregation now worship in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Exchange Building. President of the congregation, Jacob Beerweiler; Secretary, G. E. Culp. Present membership, eight families.

St. Agnes' German Catholic Church.¹—The congregation now forming St. Agnes' Church were formerly united with the English congregation. The number of German Catholics having very much increased, in the year 1870 they got permission from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jeremiah Shanahan to build a church for their own use, in which all the German Catholics should worship. In order to get the necessary funds they started a society, under the title "St. Francis Society," and collected a considerable amount of money, to which a great many citizens of other denominations liberally contributed. Then they bought a lot on Liberty Street, and commenced building in the year 1872; a great part of the work was done by the members themselves. The structure is partly stone, partly frame; the basement, containing three rooms, was intended for a parochial school. The church was finished in 1873, and dedicated in March, 1873, by the right reverend bishop. The first pastor was Rev. Louis Grottemeyer, a native of Westphalia, Prussia. Under him the congregation flourished, and about sixty families belonged to it. Rev. Grottemeyer was very anxious to liquidate the church debt, which amounted to more than five thousand dollars. He succeeded in paying off the larger part inside of three years. He also established a parochial school under the care of a lay teacher. Father Grottemeyer remained in Lock Haven nearly three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Kelt, also a native of Westphalia, Prussia. Under him the panic broke out in Lock Haven, which forced many families to leave the city for want of work. Father Kelt struggled heroically against these adverse circumstances, kept up the school, and paid off nearly all the remaining debt and interest. In the beginning of the year 1881 he had to leave the place on account

¹ By Rev. Charles Koch.

of ill health, and the present pastor, Rev. Charles Koch, succeeded him. He brought the Sisters of St. Francis, who have their mother-house in Philadelphia, to take charge of the school. At present there are three sisters, two of whom teach the children. The school is supported by the contribution of the members. English and German is taught; also on Saturday afternoon there is instruction given in all kinds of needle-work. The church at present is in better state than before, as the times have improved. The number of families belonging to the church is about thirty; the number of children in school about sixty.

St. Luke's Reformed Church.¹—At the annual session of the Classis of West Susquehanna of the Reformed Church, held in May, 1874, a committee consisting of the Revs. H. King, D. G. Klein, and Jonathan Zellers was appointed to establish a mission at Lock Haven. The work of canvassing the city was undertaken by Rev. Jonathan Zellers, a resident of the place. After it was decided to organize a mission the first services were held on the 23d day of August, 1874, by the Rev. H. King, in the Second Presbyterian Church, the free use of which had been secured until other arrangements could be made. Occasionally services were subsequently held by Revs. King, J. F. DeLong, and H. D. Darbaker.

The organization of the mission took place Jan. 3, 1875, on which occasion the Rev. King preached from Lev. viii. 24. About thirty members were enrolled, and the organization effected by the election of Joseph Eilert and William Beck as elders, and A. Bittner and C. Hineman as deacons.

Jonathan Zellers, Jacob Swope, and John Dubler were elected a committee to draw up a constitution for the congregation. At the same meeting the Classis of West Susquehanna was asked to confirm the organization, and recognize it as a congregation in full connection, which request was granted at the session held May 5, 1875, in Mifflinsburg, Pa., where also the Rev. J. W. Pontius was appointed to take charge of the mission.

Rev. J. W. Pontius entered upon his labors June 20, 1875. He labored successfully until May 15, 1876, when, on account of ill health, he handed in his resignation to the Consistory, which was accepted, and West Susquehanna Classis dissolved the pastoral relations between him and the congregation. During the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Pontius the congregation flourished, new members were added, and the Sunday-school, which was organized soon after he became pastor, with Mr. T. P. Meyer as superintendent, continued to increase in numbers.

The congregation at first worshiped in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, but afterwards in the Second Presbyterian Church, formerly the old Methodist Church.

The Rev. J. W. Pontius was succeeded by the Rev. F. F. Christine, who entered upon his pastoral labors immediately after the resignation of Mr. Pontius went into effect. His pastorate promised well, and some progress was made at first, but soon difficulties arose, which continued to increase until the pastor handed in his resignation, about nine months after he commenced his labors. During the pastorate of Mr. Christine the congregation again rented the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, and the services were held there for some time.

After Mr. Christine resigned a vacancy of six months occurred, and this, in connection with the existing difficulties, had a very depressing effect upon the congregation. West Susquehanna Classis, however, at its annual meeting in May, 1877, formed a pastoral charge of Lock Haven Mission and the St. John's Church, near Charlton, Clinton Co., and the Mission Board commissioned the Rev. I. S. Stahr to take charge of this field of labor. He entered upon his duties Oct. 1, 1877, and has continued to serve the charge up to the present time. When Mr. Stahr entered upon his labors the congregation was in a most discouraging condition. The members were disheartened, the Sunday-school disbanded, and the difficulties which had disturbed the peace of the congregation were not yet forgotten, and in addition to this the financial crisis from which the country then suffered made matters still worse. Some of the most influential members left Lock Haven at this time, and but a handful remained. Regular services were, however, again held, the Sunday-school was reorganized under the former superintendent, and the work of building up the congregation was once more commenced. A few months after Mr. Stahr had entered upon his labors the congregation returned to the Second Presbyterian Church.

In the spring of 1878 steps were taken by the congregation to secure a house of worship of its own, and West Susquehanna Classis was petitioned for assistance in this enterprise. Classis responded favorably, and appointed a committee consisting of Rev. G. E. Addams and Elders Kramm and Miller to visit Lock Haven and confer with the congregation as to the most feasible plan of securing a house of worship, whether to erect one or to purchase the Second Presbyterian Church, in which the congregation was now worshipping. It was decided to purchase the church, provided it could be obtained at a suitable price. The purchase was finally effected at two thousand two hundred dollars, and on the 23d of August, 1878, the property was conveyed to the Rev. G. E. Addams, who held it for a few months until the congregation became a chartered body, when it was conveyed to the trustees elected by the congregation, according to the provisions of the charter.

The congregation was now placed on a better foundation, and since then it has slowly increased in numbers. It numbers now about eighty members, and

¹ By Rev. I. S. Stahr.

the Sunday-school about one hundred and thirty members, with an average attendance of about ninety. The property of the congregation is worth about three thousand five hundred dollars, on which a debt of seven hundred and thirty dollars remains. The interior of the church is at present undergoing repairs, which when completed will greatly improve its appearance. The officers of the congregation are as follows: Elders, William H. Beck, A. S. Bittner; Deacons, J. H. Swope, C. S. Messerly; Trustees, Rev. I. S. Stahr, William H. Beck, A. S. Bittner, J. H. Swope, C. S. Messerly, T. P. Meyer, Dr. F. W. Vandersloot.

The following persons were the original members of the congregation: Joseph Eilert and wife, William H. Beck and wife, A. S. Bittner and wife, D. L. Brown and wife, J. H. Swope and wife, John Dubler and wife, C. Heineman and wife, Henry Yearick and wife, Rev. Jonathan Zeller, R. W. Snook, T. P. Meyer, Sarah C. Eilert, Mrs. Weymouth, Mrs. Lerch, and Mrs. Singley.

The Roman Catholic Church is located on Water Street, and is under the care of Rev. Father Power, who neglected to furnish the proper data for a historical sketch of his parish. The church edifice is a substantial brick structure, with a seating capacity of about five hundred. The parish is one of the best in this part of the State.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Several years ago the colored people of Lock Haven organized a society, purchased a lot, built a house in which to worship. Regular services were held for some time, but owing to the small size of the congregation and society, most of the members being quite poor, it became necessary to give up their house and cease holding meetings.

Oct. 24, 1874, Rev. Mr. Bronson, of Pittsburgh Conference of the "African Methodist Episcopal Church," organized a society in Lock Haven. The first meeting was held in the old white school-house at the east or lower end of Church Street, and continued for a few weeks by Mr. Bronson. During his stay several officers were elected, and a Sabbath-school organized, with Franklin Brown as superintendent, and Joseph Davis, librarian. Mr. Bronson was succeeded by Revs. Green Watson, John Coleman, 1876; William Ross, 1877; Charles Hubbard, 1878; Robert Henderson, 1879; John M. Palmer, 1882, present pastor.

The old school-house was purchased by the society in 18—, and fitted up for church purposes, and is at present a neat and comfortable place in which to worship. The Sunday-school was reorganized in 1880, with B. F. Brown as superintendent, who still holds the same position, with an average attendance of forty scholars.

The trustees for 1882 were William Jackson, William Sage, Robert Butler, James Tyler, and B. Frank Brown.

Highland Cemetery.—The Highland Cemetery Association was incorporated May 1, 1861, with the following-named incorporators: Philip M. Price, S. Hepburn, L. A. Mackey, H. T. Beardsley, D. K. Jackman, George C. Harvey, N. Shaw, Jesse Merrill, C. A. Mayer, Allison White, Charles Blanchard, Thomas Yardley, J. Hogan Brown, Simon Scott, O. D. Satterlee, and C. W. Wingard.

The first meeting of the corporators was held Oct. 6, 1862, and at an adjourned meeting held on the 8th of the same month the first board of managers were elected, viz.: President, Philip M. Price; L. A. Mackey, R. H. Boggis, Dudley Blanchard, and S. D. Ball.

Soon after the organization was fully completed, Mr. Philip M. Price, by deed bearing date Dec. 1, 1862, donated to the organization twenty-three acres of land on "the fine eminence overlooking the town from the southwestward," as he described it in an address to the citizens of Lock Haven. The conditions of the grant were that the company should lay out the land for the purposes of a burial-ground, the proceeds arising from the sale of lots to be appropriated, one-half to the maintenance of the grounds in good order, the erection of necessary fences, buildings, etc., the other half to be paid over annually to such trustees or corporation as the board of managers may designate for the purpose of aiding in the establishment and maintenance of a public library and reading-room in the town of Lock Haven.

The organization was also required to "set apart a lot of ample dimensions and conspicuous position" for the interment, without charge, of deceased soldiers of the late war, and to allow to be erected on said lot a suitable monument, to be built by voluntary contributions of such as should desire to contribute." Other conditions were contained in the deed, all in the same spirit of broad philanthropy and benevolence which characterized the donor during his lifetime.

Mr. Price subsequently purchased two acres of land adjoining his first donation, and at a meeting of the association held July 21, 1866, presented the same to the organization, subject to the same trusts and conditions. A further addition of sixteen acres was purchased in 1874 by the following-named gentlemen, and by them placed under the control of the cemetery association until the proceeds of sales of lots in this addition shall have reimbursed the purchasers, when the land should become the property of the association: L. A. Mackey, S. D. Ball, J. H. Barton, Thomas Yardley, N. Shaw, P. S. Merrill, E. P. McCormick, R. H. Boggis, H. T. Beardsley, George G. Irwin, Jacob Brown, J. P. Melick, W. H. Brown, and G. Kintzing.

The cemetery contains at present forty acres of land. The first interment was that of a child of Joseph Quiggle, having been made Oct. 19, 1862. The officers for 1882 are: President, Thomas Yardley; Secretary and Treasurer, Paul S. Merrill; Superintendent, Elam

Eastwood; Directors, Thomas Yardley, Dr. J. H. Barton, Hon. L. A. Mackey, S. D. Ball, Esq., and Gen. Jesse Merrill.

The following are among the many inscriptions upon the monuments and tombstones in Highland Cemetery:

George W. Eaton, died Aug. 19, 1876, aged 75.
 Harriet N. Loughry, died March 19, 1874, aged 45.
 Ida Winnie, died March 8, 1880, aged 77.
 Sarah H. Packer, died Aug. 13, 1873, aged 58.
 John Packer, died Jan. 17, 1881, aged 71.
 Capt. I. L. Platt, 105th P. V.
 Hannah Young, died Oct. 5, 1862, aged 74.
 John Kern, born Jan. 29, 1819, died March 28, 1878.
 J. Kridler, 7th P. R. V. C.
 Richard Snyder, died Feb. 29, 1864, aged 43.
 William Hartman, died Jan. 8, 1867, aged 42.
 Philip Krels, born Dec. 7, 1789, died June 25, 1861.
 B. Rnsh Petrikini, born June 15, 1815, died March 18, 1866.
 Maggie H. Grafius Petrikini, died July 16, 1875, aged 30.
 M. Jennie Ratul, died Sept. 17, 1875, aged 36.
 Lieut. John P. Straw, killed in battle near Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864, aged 27.
 Ezekiel Fleming, died Jan. 6, 1871, aged 42.
 S. Drisher, 56th P. V.
 Christian A. Schroeder, died April 18, 1875, aged 57.
 Joseph Hunt, born Dec. 1, 1797, died Aug. 18, 1864.
 Dr. John W. Peale, born June 13, 1800, died July 14, 1868.
 John Orth, printer and publisher, born Sept. 20, 1827, died Dec. 21, 1870.
 Lieut. R. Colburn Winslow, U.S.A., died May 10, 1862, aged 40.
 Reuben Winslow, born June 28, 1796, died Aug. 26, 1871.
 James A. Canfield, died May 24, 1864, aged 32. "He gave his life for his country."
 Susannah Canfield, died Feb. 13, 1870, aged 63.
 Ira D. Canfield, died Sept. 3, 1867, aged 63.
 Ane Eliza Shaw, died June 17, 1868, aged 44.
 Catharine Lizette Lambert, born Nov. 19, 1829, died May 28, 1873.
 James Innis, died Sept. 20, 1869, aged 63.
 John Watson, died Feb. 20, 1870, aged 31.
 Elizabeth Watson, died May 15, 1873, aged 72.
 John C. Irvin, born Feb. 14, 1797, died June 23, 1863.
 Andrew W. Irwin, died Oct. 6, 1864, aged 50.
 Penelope Irwin, born Feb. 28, 1805, died Oct. 29, 1870.
 George G. Irwin, died Dec. 28, 1874, aged 63.
 Robert Irwin, died Oct. 24, 1874, aged 77.
 John Moorhead, died Dec. 21, 1853, aged 51.
 Robert Hanna, born Nov. 20, 1822, died Oct. 28, 1868.
 Joseph W. Hanna, died Nov. 4, 1875, aged 35.
 William Aveyard, died Oct. 7, 1865, aged 46.
 Judith Blanchard, died April 5, 1866, aged 74.
 John Blanchard, died Oct. 14, 1857, aged 67.
 Anthony Saltsman, born Sept. 15, 1799, died July 5, 1871.
 J. Montanye Greco, M.D., died Nov. 5, 1855, aged 52.
 James Snodgrass, died Aug. 16, 1879, aged 65.
 Sarah G. White, died Sept. 19, 1864, aged 42.
 Samuel McCormick, born April 12, 1796, died March 2, 1857.
 Algecon S. Fleming, died Dec. 12, 1869, aged 62.
 Rev. Jacob Mayer, born Sept. 15, 1798, died Oct. 29, 1872.
 David Carskaddon, born Nov. 6, 1817, died Nov. 10, 1870.
 Anne Kelley, died Oct. 18, 1879, aged 73.
 S. H. Fredericks, died Sept. 6, 1878, aged 69.
 Sarah K. Coers, born Oct. 8, 1837, died April 7, 1880.
 Emily Conkling McCalmont, born Dec. 5, 1856, died May 30, 1875.
 John McDonald, died Sept. 12, 1854, aged 48.
 Julius T. Holmes, born May 13, 1832, died April 13, 1880.
 Robert Crawford, died Sept. 29, 1878, aged 50.
 Elizabeth Jones, died Feb. 1, 1878, aged 53.
 Thomas Elott, died May 20, 1879, aged 70.
 Abraham Grafius, born Dec. 7, 1812, died Sept. 26, 1872.
 Rensselaer Hall, born Sept. 7, 1836, died June 14, 1880.
 Joseph Hanna, died May 8, 1879, aged 81.
 Rev. Samuel B. Dalrymple, born Oct. 21, 1833, died Oct. 27, 1863.
 Jane M. Burroughs, July 24, 1778, died Dec. 30, 1878.

Touch C. Kintzing, born May 8, 1794, died Jan. 27, 1848.
 James A. Hunt, died Oct. 29, 1871, aged 52.
 Nathan Haviland, died Nov. 4, 1853, aged 76.
 Abigail Haviland, died Nov. 4, 1853, aged 63.
 Thomas Welch, died April 14, 1854, aged 70.
 Priscilla Welch, died April 6, 1856, aged 62.
 David McCormick, born Sept. 20, 1787, died May 7, 1858.
 Ira Mason, died June 8, 1881, aged 76.
 Mary S. Bradford, died Oct. 5, 1875, aged 63.
 Susan J. Bradford, died April 26, 1879, aged 62.
 John P. Black, died Jan. 22, 1881, aged 70.
 James Eastwood, born Oct. 4, 1812, died Dec. 1, 1861.
 John Roaville, died Aug. 22, 1876, aged 71.
 Rev. Thomas D. Gotwalt, of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Dec. 3, 1863, aged 33.
 Edward L. Shulze, died May 7, 1864, aged 59.
 John Keller, born May 20, 1835, died June 22, 1867.
 John Myers, born March 22, 1822, died Jan. 26, 1873.
 Amella Poorman, died Nov. 29, 1877, aged 54.
 Maranda Reed, died March 14, 1877, aged 44.
 Frederica A. Kane, born May 19, 1829, died June 18, 1873.
 Atwood Burrows, died Dec. 28, 1874, aged 75.
 Joseph W. Bigony, died Aug. 19, 1867, aged 49.
 Christina Barbara Marshall, died April 15, 1877, aged 66.
 Sophia E. Frank, born Jan. 19, 1812, died July 27, 1867.
 Robert D. Noie, died Jan. 18, 1873, aged 23.
 C. F. Anthony, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Nicholas Anthony, born Sept. 1, 1792, died Dec. 31, 1865.
 Ann Clay Hepburn, born March 16, 1788, died Dec. 5, 1855.
 Lieut. J. Hogan Brown, U. S. Navy, died May 10, 1861, aged 40.
 Henry A. Lichtenhaler, died May 5, 1872, aged 41.
 Sally Ann Abrams, died Oct. 23, 1866, aged 30.
 Mary Eldred, died April 18, 1875, aged 60.
 John W. Eldred, M.D., died July 6, 1865, aged 55.
 Catharine Caldwell, born April 28, 1813, died June 26, 1872.
 Maria Welch, born March 6, 1804, died Oct. 8, 1863.
 Amos T. Bissel, died Dec. 13, 1871, aged 51.
 Morris Messinger, died Nov. 2, 1879, aged 52.
 Peter Luet, born May 1, 1796, died Sept. 2, 1871.
 Margaretha Luet, born Nov. 15, 1797, died Feb. 8, 1862.
 Rebecca Myers, died Dec. 25, 1869, aged 66.
 Margaret Snyder, died May 19, 1876, aged 98.
 Rhoda Baker, died Jan. 19, 1874, aged 98.
 (The two last named were sisters.)
 C. A. Minske, Co. E, 7th Penna. Cavalry.
 D. R. P. Chatham, Co. K, 1st Penn. Rifles.
 James Cridler, Co. D, 7th Penn. Reserve.
 Stephen Dresher, Co. F, 56th Penn. Infantry.
 Samuel Farrel, Co. E, 7th Penn. Cavalry.
 George Eisenwind, Co. F, 10th N. Y. Infantry.
 Levi Livingston, Co. I, 34th Penn. Infantry.
 John McGill, Co. E, 93d Penn. Infantry.
 John Fassell, Co. D, 1st Penn. Cavalry.
 F. A. Lias, sergt. Co. H, 110th Penn. Infantry.
 J. W. Hanna, sergt. Co. H, 137th Penn. Infantry.
 John Bentley, Co. I, 202d Penn. Infantry.
 Clement Walters, Co. C, 52d Penn. Infantry.

Educational.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The first school-house of which there can be any authentic information obtained was located on the bank of Bald Eagle Creek, near the north end of the present bridge. Like all other primitive buildings, it was made of logs.

As nearly as could be ascertained, it was built about the year 1800. Usually there were two terms of school each year of three months each, one in the winter and one in the summer. The principal, and it might be said the only, branches taught were reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. Grammar and geography were almost unthought of, to say nothing

of the many other studies now pursued in the common schools. The salaries then received by teachers were meagre as compared with those paid at the present time. Five or six dollars per month were considered good wages, and eight or ten dollars was deemed sufficient for a "first-class" pedagogue; but then it must be remembered that the teachers "boarded 'round," spending a week at a time with each family that sent children to school. Among those who taught in this house was a man by the name of Davis, and one named Dr. Harrison. The teachers were mostly "Yankees" from the State of New York. Female teachers were then unknown.

About the year 1812 this house was abandoned for school purposes, owing to its location, being too far from the centre of the community.

School was then "kept" in a part of a dwelling-house which stood near the new road leading from Lock Haven to Flemington, upon lands now owned by Mrs. McCormick. This building was used as an "institution of learning" a few years, when, in 1818, a new house was erected upon a lot adjoining the Great Island Church, near the old cemetery.

The new house was built in the primitive style of architecture, *i.e.*, log upon log. The most prominent teachers employed in this building were Livingston, Jones, Price, and Berkley.

About the year 1854 the first building for school purposes was erected. It is the building on Bald Eagle Street, known as the "*Old White School-house*." It is still used for public school purposes, and is now known as the Second Ward school building. July 16, 1855, school was opened in this house for a term of ten months. The pupils, numbering about one hundred and forty, were divided into three grades. A. K. Brown, O. T. Noble, and Miss Phoebe Hitchcock were elected teachers. During the term the number of pupils increased so largely that it was necessary to elect two more teachers. Miss Sarah McElrath (now Mrs. J. N. Welliver) and Hon. John H. Orvis were elected. Among the first school directors were Hon. H. L. Deifenbach, A. Sloan, Hon. A. White, T. T. Abrams, William Fearon, J. F. Batcheler, and Dr. Eldred. Messrs. Brown and Noble continued their connection with the schools until 1858, when both were admitted to the Clinton County bar. Among the most successful teachers up to the year 1867 were J. N. Welliver, afterwards county superintendent, and for some years a very efficient school director, also J. F. Clark, John L. Doty, W. A. Wilson, W. G. Lehman, J. G. Lineaweaver, and George Wilson, now principal of a grammar school in Philadelphia. Following these gentlemen in the management of the schools came A. H. Strayer, who, after some years of successful teaching, filled the office of county superintendent of Clinton County.

Prominent among the teachers at that time was B. F. Winters, afterwards alderman of the First Ward and secretary of the school board.

Among the most successful teachers up to 1867 were Miss Phebe Hitchcock, Mrs. J. N. Welliver, Miss Celia Elwood (now Mrs. J. F. Clark), Miss Kate Reed (now Mrs. Gucker), and Miss Addie Russell (now Mrs. L. B. Schuyler). During the spring and summer of 1868 the present high school building was erected. Jan. 4, 1869, four schools were opened under the principalship of Prof. A. N. Raub. The remaining three positions in this building were filled by A. D. Rowe, Miss Sarah A. Chandler, and Miss Amanda Watson. H. A. Foresman was principal in the old academy building, B. F. Winters in the Bald Eagle Street building, and J. T. Shearer in the Main Street building, First Ward.

At the opening in the term of 1869, Prof. Raub was promoted to the district superintendency, and A. D. Rowe made principal of the boys' high school. In January, Mr. Rowe was succeeded by Mr. Austin Leonard, who held the position to the close of the term, Mr. Rowe having resigned to attend the State Normal School at Millersville. Mr. Leonard was in turn succeeded by Mr. C. Lenker, a graduate of Millersville, as principal of the boys' high school, which position he held one year, being promoted to the district superintendency, Professor Raub in the mean time having consented to act as county superintendent during the unexpired term of A. D. Rowe, who resigned Sept. 1, 1871.

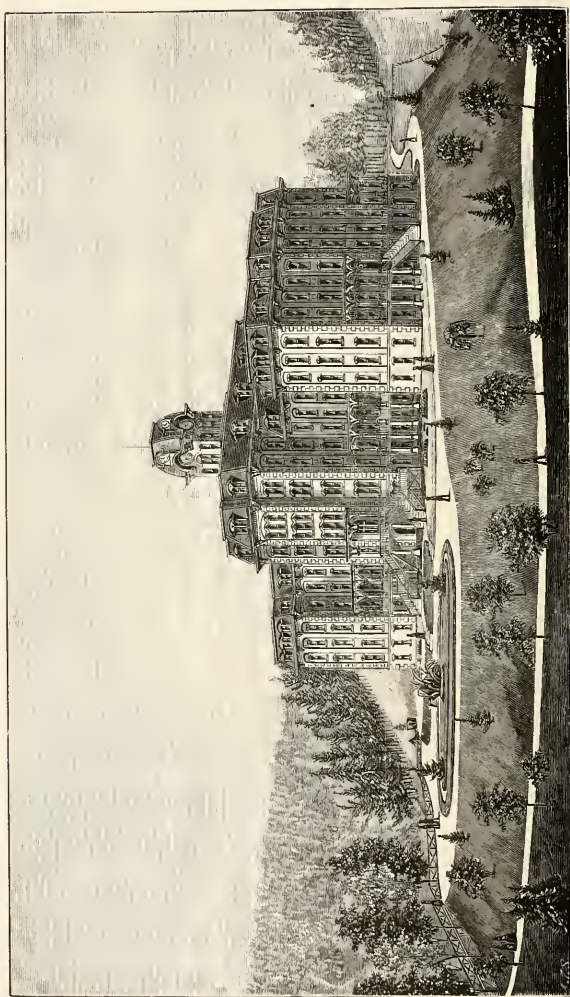
During Mr. Lenker's term as district superintendent, Mr. S. M. McCormick, of Salona, also a graduate of Millersville, held the principalship of the boys' high school, Miss Agnes Reiley, a graduate of Lewisburg Seminary, having been elected to the principalship of the girls' high school. Both Mr. McCormick and Miss Reiley held their position two years. Mr. Lenker, at the close of the year 1872, accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Northumberland, Pa.

In the spring of 1872, Professor Raub, who had been acting as county superintendent, was recalled to the city schools, and was made the first commissioned city superintendent of Lock Haven. After having filled the position one year, the board of directors combined the boys' and girls' high schools in one school.

John A. Robb was called from the principalship of the First Ward Grammar School and was made principal of the high school, with Miss Reiley as assistant.

The school having largely increased in number, in 1874 a second assistant was added to the corps of high school teachers, Miss Sallie E. Rhoades, a graduate of the normal school, at Kutztown, being selected to fill the position.

Immediately after the election of Professor Raub as city superintendent, he submitted a schedule of study, embracing primary, secondary, intermediate, grammar, and high school courses, which were adopted and are still in operation.



CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The schools of Lock Haven have grown rapidly since 1855, when they opened with three teachers and one hundred and forty pupils. In 1868 the number had increased to twelve teachers, and from no system the schools have improved to the most perfect system in the State.

LOCK HAVEN ACADEMY.—This institution of learning was founded in 1840, and received that year from the State two thousand dollars. For three years after it received four hundred dollars annually, and one year only two hundred dollars. After the State appropriation was withheld, it became involved in debt and was finally sold by the sheriff. It was bought by a number of citizens and continued as an academy for a number of years. In 1870 it was again sold, and the site is now occupied by the "Exchange" building.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—This school is located on Water Street, and is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. It is a German Catholic school of about one hundred and fifty scholars. The buildings are of brick, and of the most approved plan of architecture for school purposes.

Present officers of Lock Haven school district: President, George T. Michaels; Secretary, J. N. Weliver; Treasurer, S. M. McCormick; Solicitor, A. F. Ryon; Collector, Basil Reinach.

CENTRAL NORMAL SCHOOL.¹—Of all who a few years ago were interested in the educational question, no one gave more time and labor towards its solution than Rev. G. W. Shinn, who from 1866 to 1870 was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Lock Haven. He was a frequent visitor of the public and private schools of Lock Haven, encouraging and assisting teachers, lecturing to classes on various subjects, and in some instances voluntarily taking charge of special branches. Being a gentleman of very fine scholarship, his work in the schools was valuable to the pupils. His experience served to deepen his sense of the need of better schools. It was natural that he should discuss with all who were likely to be interested a matter which he had so much at heart, and it was in the course of such a discussion with Professor Raub that the latter suggested the idea of making Lock Haven the site of the school for the Eighth Normal School District.

Mr. Raub was at that time principal of the Lock Haven High School, and it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Shinn received the suggestion not merely with satisfaction, but with enthusiasm, and from that time he and Professor Raub worked together, and worked hard, to evolve a State Normal School for Lock Haven.

One of the requirements of the act of the Legislature regarding normal schools is, "An area of ground of not less than ten acres is one tract," and this naturally became one of the first matters for the consid-

eration of the two gentlemen who were sitting on this normal school egg, and it was not surprising, at least to those who knew Mr. Philip M. Price, that very early in the history of this institution the minds of Mr. Shinn and Professor Raub turned in this direction, not only in regard to the land question, but also in the whole matter.

The assurance was soon given by Mr. Price that any ten acres of land belonging to him were at the service of the State Normal School. Mr. Price's land was all in the city limits, and much of it at that time worth twelve hundred dollars per acre. The sixteen acres which were finally presented by him would have brought at least five hundred dollars per acre. The foundation of the scheme being thus laid, it was worked upon rapidly.

Money being the next consideration, a subscription was started, with Hon. L. A. Mackey at the head with one thousand dollars, and with this impulse it went forward with spirit, and in a short time the friends of the project found that organization was necessary, and a meeting of the subscribers was called, and the articles of association, under the corporate title of "The Central Normal School Association of the State of Pennsylvania," were adopted. These articles and application for incorporation were filed Dec. 22, 1869, in the prothonotary's office, and Feb. 14, 1870, it was declared and decreed by the court "that the persons so associated under said articles shall become and be a corporation or body politic in law." By the articles of association a board of trustees was named, to serve until an election should be held by the stockholders. At a meeting held Feb. 17, 1870, the subscription was found to amount to about twenty-nine thousand dollars, and it was decided that as soon as the sum should reach thirty-five thousand dollars, work on the building should be commenced. At this meeting also, Hon. L. A. Mackey was elected president of the board of trustees, and has held that position ever since. In the late autumn of 1871, the walls being sufficiently advanced to give a clear idea of the ground plan, it was thought advisable to invite the State superintendent, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, to visit Lock Haven and examine the location and plans of the new normal school. That gentleman came, and in the words of the secretary who reported at the meeting of the board Dec. 3, 1872, "Dr. Wickersham said that he highly approved of both plans and location, and cheerfully gave his certificate for the first installment of five thousand dollars of the appropriation from the State treasury."

The corner-stone of the school building was laid July 4, 1873, with the usual ceremonies, and were participated in by many of the friends of the institution. Of the original board of trustees two had died, viz., Mr. Price and Judge Parsons.

The location of the school building, the elevated position it occupies, the formation of the ground, the picturesqueness in scenery gives the place a peculiar

¹ Extracts from reports of Professor A. N. Raub.

charm and attractiveness seldom found in this or any other country. If it has not already, it will soon become the great educational institution of Central Pennsylvania, and the educational centre of a vast territory, not only for training teachers, but offering advanced education in all departments.

The board of trustees, as constituted at the time of organizing the school, consisted of Hon. L. A. Mackey, president; S. D. Ball, Esq., secretary; Professor A. N. Raub, A. H. Best, Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, Robert E. Cook, Samuel Christ, G. Kintzing, Col. A. C. Noyes, John S. Furst, Dr. J. H. Barton, Hon. J. W. Smith, Jacob Brown, W. W. Rankin, and Wilson Kistler, with Thomas Yardley as treasurer.

A successful preliminary term of the school was opened in the City High School building May 14, 1877, with the following faculty: Principal and Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, A. N. Raub, A.M.; Professor of Mathematics, John A. Robb, A.M.; Professor of Drawing, Penmanship, and Book-keeping, M. W. Herr; Professor of English Language and Literature, I. A. Harvey, A.B.; Teacher of Geography and History, Miss Agnes Reilly; Teacher of Reading and Elocution, Miss Dora E. Merrill, M.E.

The school was recognized as a State institution on the 14th of September, 1877, the following gentlemen constituting the committee of inspection: Hon. James P. Wickersham, State superintendent; Hon. William Bigler, Hon. C. R. Earley, C. B. Gould, Esq., Gen. James A. Beaver, and the following superintendents: George R. Dixon, superintendent of Elk County; Henry Meyer, superintendent of Centre County; N. H. Schenck, superintendent of Cameron County; J. A. Gregory, superintendent of Clearfield County; J. W. Allen, superintendent of Potter County; M. W. Herr, superintendent of Clinton County; and John A. Robb, superintendent of Lock Haven City, who unanimously recommended to the State superintendent of public instruction the recognition of the school as a State institution.

On the 17th of September the school was opened in the new building with a total of forty-eight pupils, in charge of the following-named persons as the faculty: Albert N. Raub, A.M., Principal and Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, Mental and Moral Science, and English Grammar; John M. Peoples, M.S., Professor of Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Penmanship; J. H. Barton, A.M., M.D., Professor of Natural Science and History; James W. Bright, A.B., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages; Miss Dora E. Merrill, M.E., Teacher of Elocution, Orthography, and Geography; Miss Rose Coggeshall, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Mrs. Emma Forsythe, Teacher of Painting and Drawing; and Miss Nancy Corss, Superintendent of the Model School. Professor Philip H. Bentz was added to the faculty, Jan. 1, 1878, as teacher of rhetoric and grammar. At the close of the first year the school

graduated a class of sixteen, consisting of three ladies and thirteen gentlemen. The second year of the school opened with Miss Nannie E. Hampton as teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and Miss Annie M. Snyder as teacher of painting and drawing, in place of Miss Coggeshall and Mrs. Forsythe, who resigned at the close of the first year. The school during this year made substantial progress, and at the annual commencement in July, 1879, graduated a class of twenty-eight, consisting of sixteen ladies and twelve gentlemen. At the close of this school year Professors Bentz and Bright retired from the faculty, and Miss Harriet B. Swineford, A.B., was elected to the chair of grammar, rhetoric, and English literature, while that of ancient and modern languages was assigned to Miss Nancy Corss. Miss Rose Morgan, a graduate of the class of 1879, was elected as superintendent of the model school.

The prosperity of the school in no way abated during this year, and at the annual commencement a class of forty-six was graduated, the largest class ever sent out from any of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania.

From the beginning of the third school year, July, 1879, but one change has been made in the faculty of the institution. Miss Dora E. Merrill resigned in the summer of 1882, and Miss Laura J. Harvey, a graduate of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia, was made her successor, and the department of geography, elocution, and drawing assigned to her.

The graduating class of 1881 numbered forty-two, of whom three were graduates in the scientific or higher course of the institution, but the school surpassed itself and surprised the State in presenting for graduation in the summer of 1882 not only the largest class ever known in the normal school history of Pennsylvania, but also one of the very largest ever known in the normal school history of the United States. This class, which was composed of exceptionally good material, consisted of seventy-eight members, two of whom were members of the scientific course. The progress and advancement of the school have been phenomenal. It began its work with but few students in prospect, and without a dollar in the treasury. Indeed, the indebtedness of the school at the time of opening was almost fifty thousand dollars. More than half this indebtedness has been paid during the first five years, and the school has risen to the first rank among the normal schools of the State.

The present board of trustees is as follows:

Stockholders' Trustees, A. H. Best, W. H. Brown, Esq., J. F. Clark, Professor A. N. Raub, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kintzing, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Hon. Samuel Christ, George W. Hipple, J. B. G. Kinsloe, Hon. W. W. Rankin; State Trustees, Hon. C. A. Mayer, Hon. L. A. Mackey, Gen. Jesse Merrill, Col. E. A. Irvin, Col. W. H. Moore, S. Millar McCormick, Esq.



Engr. by J. H. Smith

A. N. Raub

Officers, Gen. Jesse Merrill, president, Lock Haven, Pa.; Jacob Brown, vice-president, Lock Haven, Pa.; S. Millar McCormick, secretary, Lock Haven, Pa.; Thomas Yardley, treasurer, Lock Haven, Pa.

The buildings are constructed on the latest improved plans. Steam radiators are placed in every room, and in some of the halls. Water is supplied from a reservoir on the mountain back of the building, and the chapel, the dining-room, and the halls are lighted with gas. Much has been done to improve and beautify both the building and the grounds. The school is filled with earnest students, and it has before it a most brilliant and promising future.

ALBERT N. RAUB, A.M., Ph.D., was born in the county of Lancaster, Pa., March 28, 1840. His early educational advantages were such only as were afforded by the common country schools of the times. At the age of sixteen he became a student at the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., then a local normal school under the charge of Hon. J. P. Wickersham, the present efficient superintendent of public instruction of that State. The school became a State institution in 1859, and Professor Raub graduated in the scientific course in 1860, being one of the leading members of the first class which graduated from the institution as a State Normal School. Soon after graduating he was made principal of the Bedford Union School, from which position he was called a year later to act as principal of the public schools of Cressona, Schuylkill Co. He remained in this position three years, when he was called to the town of Ashland, in the same county, to reorganize the schools and act as town superintendent. Here he systematized the whole school machinery, and put the schools on an efficient working basis, which has produced excellent results. In addition to his school work while in Ashland, he wrote and published two spellers, which have had an extensive sale in Pennsylvania and neighboring States. He also acted as educational editor of a county paper, usually writing two editorials a week.

On the 1st of April, 1866, he was called to the chair of English literature, rhetoric, and English grammar in the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa., holding the position until the fall of 1868, when he accepted the principalship of the Lock Haven public schools, with the view of establishing a State Normal School at that point. In 1869 he reorganized the schools of the city, and was made city superintendent. In the summer of 1870 he was made president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, at whose sittings he presided in their meeting at Williamsport in July, 1871. In the summer of 1871 he was appointed county superintendent of Clinton County by the State superintendent, and in the spring of 1872 was recalled to act as city superintendent of Lock Haven for a term of three years.

Beginning with the year 1865, Professor Raub has been continuously a teacher of teachers. He has at-

tended county institutes as a lecturer and instructor for the past fifteen years, spending from six to eight weeks each year in that work. He has been a worker all his life. In the spring of 1869 he wrote and published a work entitled "Plain Educational Talks with Teachers and Parents." In 1865 he planned, and in 1878 published, a series of school readers. In 1877 he wrote and published a series of arithmetics, in two numbers, on the union plan, combining oral and written arithmetic in the same book, and in the spring of 1880 published two works on the English language, entitled "Lessons in English" and "Practical English Grammar." All of these books are practical, and they have met with the highest commendations from progressive teachers. Their sale and introduction has been rapid and extensive. For the past ten years Professor Raub has worked continuously with the object of establishing a State Normal School at Lock Haven. Success crowned his efforts in the summer of 1877. In September of that year the school was opened with Professor Raub as principal, and recognized officially by the State superintendent as a State institution. It has grown rapidly under Professor Raub's management, and now it ranks second to none in the State. Though but three years old, its number of graduates already reaches ninety. The last class, graduated July 1, 1880, numbered forty-six, and was pronounced by Mr. Wickersham one of the strongest he ever had helped to examine. It was also the largest class ever graduated by any State Normal School in Pennsylvania.

One who has been associated in work with Professor Raub says of him, "As a teacher in the class-room he has frequently and justly been compared with that teacher among teachers, Louis Agassiz." A prominent point of similarity, and one often commented upon, is his *want of egotism*. The great Agassiz desired that the word "*Teacher*" should be the only inscription upon his tomb. The modesty which prompted that request had been a leading principle in his life-work. This same spirit of humility is manifest in the daily intercourse of Professor Raub with his pupils, and so apparent is its influence that they not only delight to speak of it as an estimable quality, but they endeavor constantly to emulate his worthy example. Another equally prominent point of resemblance is Professor Raub's efficient work in the class-room. Professor Raub always descends to the level of his pupils' ability, and leads them step by step, round by round, up the educational ladder until they are able to discern for themselves the heights already scaled by him.

As a *disciplinarian*. It is difficult to put into words the peculiar power exerted by Professor Raub in the matter of discipline. It might be considered paradoxical to say that his discipline is the absence of all discipline. But for a solution of this apparent inconsistency we have but to add that he makes no display of governing, offers no threats, imposes no penalties;

his presence alone is sufficient to insure order and attention. Principles of manly self-respect are instilled, habits of order and industry are acquired, until the student unconsciously disciplines himself, which is the perfection of all discipline. Professor Raub's theories of discipline are based upon the gratifying results of daily experience. His colleagues as well as his students recognize this wonderful power of *government without control*, and to it they ascribe his remarkable success in school-work.

Professor Raub enjoys an enviable reputation as an institute lecturer. For fifteen years he has been engaged in this field of school-work, and his popularity has never abated. During the winter of 1872 he was employed as institute lecturer by the State superintendent, and served in that capacity as his deputy. His success is evident from the fact that year after year he is recalled to the same counties, that he is frequently employed a year previous to the fulfillment of an engagement, and that he has never been obliged to attach himself to any lecture bureau, having more engagements than he can fill. One of the highest school officials in the State has said of Professor Raub's institute-work, "He is one of the hardest and most efficient workers we have in the field; he works right along without any show or excitement, but gives the teachers just what they most need." Teachers say of him in the institute, "We like his instruction, for at the end of the week the teacher feels that he has something that he can carry away with him and apply in his own work."

As an author. In comparing the text-books written by Professor Raub with the majority of those of the present day, the harsh critic as well as the unbiased mind will acknowledge that in two respects at least these books defy competition: First, for their *systematic arrangement*; and, secondly, for the *clearness of rhetorical construction* and the *purity of grammatical expression* employed in their treatment of the various subjects.

In 1866, Professor Raub received the degree of A.M. from Princeton College, and Lafayette College conferred the degree of Ph.D. in 1879.

In the foregoing we have given a brief history of the educational work of Professor Raub. We feel, however, that we have given to our readers more than a mere statement of facts, for to every earnest young student these pages will be an inspiration, urging him on in his efforts, and encouraging him with the hope of attaining equal excellence.

Lock Haven, Past and Present.—Lock Haven was not settled, as many suppose, by Germans. The first inhabitants were what are called Scotch-Irish. The native American portion of the people were drawn from various parts of the country, many from contiguous counties, many more from distant parts of the State, some from New England, and some from the State of New York. Centre County contributed quite largely to the population, most of whom were

Germans, speaking the dialect of the Pennsylvania Germans. The improvements that have been made and are continually going on within the limits of the city prove that want of energy and public spirit cannot be charged against its citizens.

The flourishing public schools and the State Normal School in the city show that intellectual culture is not neglected, while the large number of church organizations speak well for the moral and spiritual status of the city. The scientific, literary, and professional men of the city, as a class, rank high in their several branches.

Taking into consideration the location, surroundings, natural and acquired advantages, and the public spirit evinced by many of its citizens, there is no doubt that its future prosperity will be commensurate with its past growth.

In 1840 the population of the township of Allison, from which Lock Haven was taken, was 643. In 1850 the population of the borough of Lock Haven had reached 839, and in 1860 it had gone up to 3349, and in 1870 up to 6986, and in 1880 to the pleasing figure of 5847, after taking off Flemington and Castanea.

While looking with pride as the citizens of the "Gem of the West Branch" well may upon their beautiful city, with its creditable record of the past and its bright prospects for the future, may they not forget the eccentric but noble-hearted Jerry Church, its founder, and may his memory be honored as one who, through the long years of an active life, ever had a heart to feel for the woes of others, though he often had cause to regret "man's inhumanity to man."

There are at present more than three hundred business and manufacturing establishments within the city limits, besides various corporations and secret societies. There are about seventy different streets, having an aggregate length of over thirty miles, besides about fifty-five alleys. In the early history of the town, Water Street was the principal business thoroughfare, while at present the business, or stores, banks, opera-houses, etc., are located on Main Street. The present postmaster is Jesse Merrill.

Police Department.—The police department of the city government, under the management of Mayor Ball, is no doubt one of the most effective police forces of its size in the State. Chief of police, W. J. Westbrook; sergeants, A. M. Fowler, John Shafer, Miller Gibson, and Jacob Strunk, on extra duty.

Medical Profession.—Clinton County having no medical society from whose records we might extract interesting sketches of the profession, we are therefore enabled to give only the names of physicians now in practice in Lock Haven:

R. Armstrong, A. G. Walls, J. H. Hays, R. B. Watson, J. F. Larimer, F. S. Smith, C. W. Munsgrrove, A. Prieson, F. P. Ball, H. C. Lichtenhaler, J. Harry Fishburn, and Buel S. Derby.



C. A. Mayer.



Wm. G. Carpenter

Judge William Dunn

For much of the material for the history of Lock Haven we are indebted to D. S. Maynard, from whose "Historical Views of Clinton County" we have made heavy drafts; also to H. L. Diefenbach, A. S. Grow, S. Miller McCormick, J. G. B. Kinslow, Hon. S. Woods Caldwell, and many other gentlemen of Lock Haven, who have very kindly furnished material, and especially to the press and clergy of the city we make our humble acknowledgment.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. CHARLES A. MAYER.

Judge Mayer was born in York County, Pa., on the 15th day of December, 1830. While yet a small child his parents removed to Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., where he received his early education, taking an academical course in the academy of that town, then an educational institution of considerable repute in charge of Professor W. V. Davis. After a thorough course young Mayer entered Franklin and Marshall College, then located at Mercersburg, in Franklin County, where he graduated in 1848, after which he entered upon the study of medicine, which he pursued for about two years, when he determined to change his profession to that of the law. He came to Lock Haven in January, 1852, and entered the office of White & Quiggle as a student at law. Pursuing his studies with great diligence, he was admitted to the bar of Clinton County in 1854, and at once entered upon a lucrative practice as the successor of his preceptors. He was soon afterwards elected district attorney of the county, and served two full terms in that position with credit to himself, and to the full satisfaction of the public.

In 1868, Mr. Mayer became a candidate for president judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton. His competitors were the present additional law judge, Hon. J. H. Orvis, presented by Centre County, and ex-Judge George R. Barrett, presented by Clearfield County. After a tedious struggle, in which he was sustained by friends and supporters in all the counties, Judge Mayer was nominated and elected by a large majority over Hon. J. B. McNally, then the president judge of the district by appointment. In 1878 he was renominated by the concurrence of his party conventions in all three of the counties, and was re-elected over Charles S. McCormick, Esq., a member of the bar of Clinton County, who announced himself as an independent candidate.

Judge Mayer is now in the discharge of his official duties for a second term. With a natural adaptation to the law, a close student, an extraordinarily retentive memory, with intellectual qualities of a high grade, his strict impartiality is remarkable, and his integrity of purpose and devotion to duty properly

place him in the front rank of the president judges of the State. His name has frequently been suggested as a candidate for a seat on the supreme bench of the State; but, strongly attached to his family and the friends of his youth, he has heretofore steadily declined the honor of a nomination.

Judge Mayer is pleasantly and comfortably situated, so far as sublunary affairs are concerned, and being naturally of a cheerful disposition, his "ways are ways of pleasantness, and all" his "paths are peace."

HON. WILLIAM DUNN.

William Dunn was born on Great Island, about one mile below the present city of Lock Haven, on the first day of December, 1811, and died very suddenly in that city on Sept. 7, 1877. His grandfather, William Dunn, was one of the earliest settlers in that portion of the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. He purchased the Great Island first from the Indians and then from the State, and passed it by will to his son, Washington Dunn, Esq., who was for many years one of the leading and most intelligent and reputable citizens of his locality, and father of the subject of this sketch, to whom he transmitted a portion of his homestead, including his residence.

On the day of his death Judge Dunn, as he frequently did, came to Lock Haven to transact some business and greet some of his many friends and associates. Just after partaking of a social supper with several of his friends, Judge Dunn remarked to them that he felt chilly, and at once drew his chair nearer to the stove. In a moment or two he fell from the chair in a helpless state. Dr. Larimer quickly responded to the call for medical aid, and other physicians soon came to his assistance. The attack proved to be a severe form of paralysis, and all efforts to produce a reaction of the system failed. In less than an hour all hope of restoring life was given up, as death had evidently occurred. His son, an only child, engaged in building railroads in the Western Territories, was at once telegraphed for, and returned in time to attend the funeral on the following Saturday, at the family burying-place at Dunnsburg, on the northern side of the river from Great Island. From the time he was able to read, Judge Dunn had the advantage of his father's extensive and well-selected library, and not being at any time under the necessity of or much disposed to manual labor, he devoted a great part of his time to reading, and in history, philosophy, and poetry he had scarcely a peer in the county. When yet quite a young man he was unanimously presented by the Democracy of Clinton County for Congress, but failed to obtain the nomination. Always an active politician, he was in a few years thereafter twice nominated and elected to the State Legislature from the district, then composed of the counties of Clinton and Lycoming, each time largely leading his party ticket in the popular vote. He was an industrious

and faithful representative, and besides discharging his general duties to the entire satisfaction of his district, also accomplished all the local legislation desired at the time. In 1862 he was again presented by the Democracy of Clinton County for Congress, but again failed to obtain the district nomination. In 1871, Mr. Dunn was nominated by his party for the office of associate judge, and was elected by a creditable majority. After the expiration of his term he devoted himself mainly to his farm. He had had an attack of paralysis a few years before his death, but it was thought had fully recovered from it. His worthy and respected father died of the same disease.

In his religious views Judge Dunn may be described as a theoretical moralist. He was a kind man, and his temper was rarely if ever seriously disturbed. He was very charitable in sentiment and with his means, and none more sincerely regretted his death than his poor neighbors. He was fond of social enjoyment and of the company of the intelligent, and we are no doubt safe in saying that he died without an enemy. His character for integrity and honor stands, as it always stood, unimpeached. He was public-spirited and always gave a helping hand to all enterprises that promised to benefit the public. His acquaintance was very extensive, and there were few in his county who did not know him. He was of a quiet, unassuming, and unobtrusive disposition, and never crowded himself into prominence. Few there are who will be more kindly and generally remembered after death. †

JUSTIN J. PIE.

Justin J. Pie was born in Courfaiver, Switzerland, Feb. 2, 1832. Up to 1815 the place belonged to France, but treaties of that time changed the border line so that it was brought within the boundaries of Switzerland.

Mr. Pie was the fourth in a family of six children of Joseph and Mary (Citherlet) Pie.

On the paternal side the family are of Italian origin, coming from Italy, and settling in France in the fourteenth century, during the reign of Charles VIII.; on the maternal side the family are French, the "Citherlet" being among the most prominent families of France. His mother died in France in 1838. In 1844 his father came from France, and settled in Crawford County, Pa., on a farm near Meadville, where he died Aug. 1, 1852.

The brothers and sisters are all married and have families, and, with the exception of Justin J., live in Crawford County.

At the age of sixteen Justin J. was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade with Henry Rush, of Meadville, with whom he remained four years. In 1852, through the solicitation of Francis Barthot, he came to Frenchville, Clearfield Co., Pa., with whom he remained one winter, at the end of which time, through the aid of August Le Conte, he put up a

blacksmith-shop of his own, where he carried on his trade till 1861. Prior to this, in 1857 he had purchased a farm near Meadville, upon which he built a saw-mill, which he ran for two years. This was Mr. Pie's first operation in the lumber business. In 1860 he bought a saw-mill on Sandy Creek, Clearfield Co., where he continued in the manufacture of lumber till 1874.

In the fall of 1870 he was elected sheriff of Clearfield County, and after the expiration of his term of office (three years), he built a foundry and machine-shop at Osceola Mills, Centre Co., which business he is still carrying on. In 1880 he built a saw-mill in McKean County, which he operated for two years, and then sold.

Mr. Pie has operated quite extensively in timber lands. In 1881 he moved his family to Lock Haven, with the object principally of affording his children a better opportunity for school privileges.

Mr. Pie has been twice married. His first wife was Rosalie, daughter of John and Catherine Risser, who was born in France, Sept. 6, 1836, and whom he married September, 1853. Eight children were the issue of this marriage, viz.: Joseph F., Justin, George, Rosalie, Ida, Mary, Emma, and Ernest, the two latter twins, all living except Joseph F.

Mrs. Pie died Oct. 28, 1869.

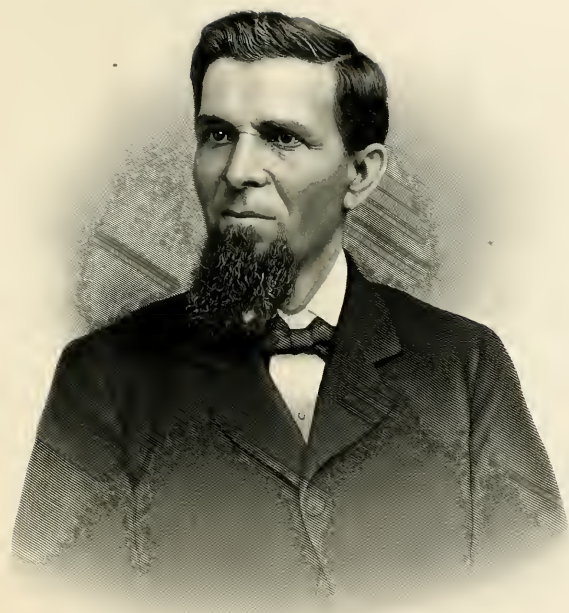
Sept. 29, 1872, he married Mary M., daughter of Landon and Catharine (McCoy) Reeve. She was born in Blair County, Pa., Sept. 16, 1843.

The children by the latter union are Blair, Dean, Regina, Reeve, Catharine, and Paul.

T. C. HIPPLE, ESQ.

Torrence C. Hipple was born near Jersey Shore, in Lycoming County, Pa., on Dec. 13, 1846. After attending the common schools of that locality during his early boyhood, he entered Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, and graduated in 1865, with first honors in a large class. Immediately after graduating he entered the office of Mayer & Ball, in Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa., as a law student. After reading law with this firm for several years, he entered the Law Department of the University at Albany, N. Y., where he graduated most creditably in a class of over one hundred of high standing. After a subsequent examination (of which Mr. Hipple availed himself), those who chose were permitted to practice in the various courts of the State of New York; but he returned to Clinton County, Pa., where his family resided, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Though yet young, he stands in the front rank of the bar of that county.

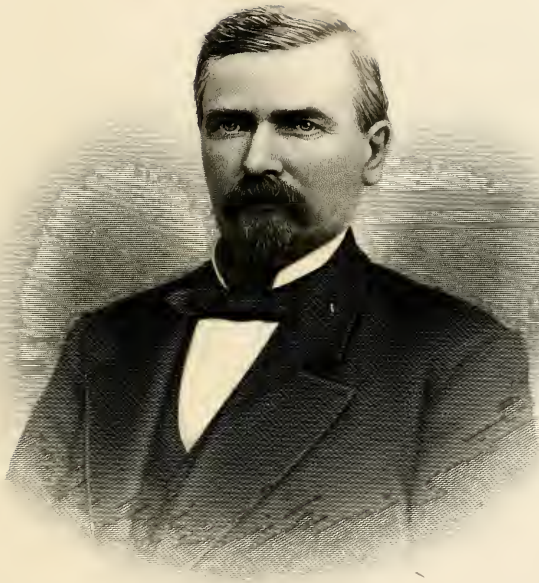
In June, 1863, against the protests of his family, when only half-way between sixteen and seventeen years of age, young Hipple volunteered for "the emergency," and was attached to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, which was sworn into the United States



Justin P. Pe



D. C. Hipple



C. S. Mborrnick



Robert M. Lemmick

service, and was discharged with his regiment during the same year. This regiment fired the first shot at the great battle of Gettysburg. Returning to the law, Mr. Hipple soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He is a forcible speaker, and argues his cases with much legal acumen.

An active, energetic, and aggressive politician, Mr. Hipple has so far declined public office, but is frequently called to the forum and the stump by his party, and in that range gives more than common satisfaction.

THE MCCORMICK FAMILY.

The Scotch-Irish race are numerous represented in the United States, and have contributed largely to its stability and prosperity. To this intelligent, enterprising, honorable race belong the McCormicks of Clinton County. The great-grandfather of the present generation emigrated to this country about the year 1761, leaving one of his sons behind him to be educated by his grandparents. John, the one left behind, was then about thirteen years of age, having been born in 1748. Being of an enterprising disposition and having a natural longing to see again his parents and brothers and sisters, he resolved to follow them.

After much anxiety, toil, and hardship, he reached at length the home of his parents in Chester County, Pa. Arriving in the evening, he thought he would play a joke upon his mother. Pretending to be a stranger, he asked her to give him a night's lodging. Not believing all strangers to be angels in disguise she refused, telling him he must go to the tavern. After he had had his fun he made himself known as the balance of the family which had been left in the Green Isle, and then the fatted calf was killed, and there was a season of general rejoicing.

In 1772, the year in which Northumberland County was organized, he removed to Loyalsock, Lycoming Co., and in the following spring to Great Island, where he built the house familiarly known as the "Sassafras Cabin."

Prominent among the early settlers of the West Branch valley was John Fleming. He was a descendant of the Earl of Wigton, a Scottish nobleman. The families descended from him still prize and use the earl's coat of arms, an engraving of which is here given. This very year (the year that John McCormick came to the neighborhood) he entered on the possession of the large tract of land lying between the Susquehanna River and the Bald Eagle Creek, on which the city of Lock Haven now stands and part of the borough of Flemington, which he had purchased of the Rev. Dr. Francis Allison. After his demise, which occurred in 1777, his land, containing over sixteen hundred acres, was divided among his five sons and three daughters. John McCormick, who had married his daughter Elizabeth, subsequently purchased the part that fell to

her brother Joseph. This was the part commonly known as the "Point," lying immediately west of the junction of the Susquehanna with the Bald Eagle. Here he lived the rest of his earthly life, and here, too, he died at the good old age of ninety-six years.



Among the eventful scenes in which he participated was the "Big Runaway," which occurred in June, 1778. In due time the fugitives returned, and Mr. McCormick returned with them. From this to its close his life was smooth and tranquil, and adorned with uprightness and usefulness. A family of five sons and two daughters grew up around him.

The Great Island Presbyterian Church of Lock Haven, of which he was a member, has still in its possession a subscription paper, showing the provision that was made for the support of the gospel in the year 1788. The heading of it is as follows:

"We, the subscribers, do promise to deliver at the house of Robert Fleming, or David Hannah, the quantity of wheat, rye, and corn that is annexed to each of our names on or before the 1st day of February next. We do also constitute and appoint David Lusk, William Reid, Sr., and James Rodgers to make sale of said grain in whatever manner they shall think proper, and appropriate the money that arises from the sale of said grain to the use of paying the Presbyterian ministers that come to preach the ensuing year. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 1st day of December, A.D. 1787."

Following this heading is a list of names, thirty-three in all, and opposite them the quantities of wheat, rye, or corn which the subscribers agreed respectively to give. In this honorable list, along with the names already mentioned, is that of John McCormick, with his full share of contribution. The names of Mr. McCormick's children were Alexander, Benjamin, John Fleming, Joseph, David, Mollie, Elizabeth,

Robert, and Saul. They are all deceased. Elizabeth, the last survivor, died in 1868. Benjamin was drowned in early life in the river at the head of the Island. David and Saul were both ruling elders in the Presbyterian Church of Lock Haven. Alexander bequeathed to the same church the sum of five hundred dollars, and the interest of it has been paid annually since April, 1850, as a small but welcome addition to the pastor's salary.

His children are all deceased, but numerous grand- and great-grandchildren perpetuate his name and cherish his memory, one of whom, William D., now occupies a prominent place in the construction of the railroad system which is now rapidly connecting our Southern frontiers with the interior of Mexico. One of Saul McCormick's daughters still resides in Lock Haven, the estimable wife of the Hon. C. A. Mayer, president judge of this judicial district; the other surviving one is the wife of D. M. Rech, Esq., of Williamsport. His son Edward is practicing law in Philadelphia.

One of Joseph McCormick's sons, J. Fleming, is a resident of Nittany valley, and one of Alexander's grandsons, S. Miller, is a member of the Clinton County bar.

The farm purchased by John McCormick from Joseph Fleming was called the "Point," or the "Sycamore Point," from a large sycamore-tree that grew upon it, and was devised by will to three of his sons, Robert, Saul, and David. The tract of land thus devised contained about two hundred acres. In 1831 he deeded one hundred acres of this tract to his son Robert, with whom he made his home, and afterwards Robert, at different times, purchased the shares of Saul and David. In 1849, Robert still further enlarged his farm by the purchase of one hundred acres on the west end of the Great Island.

The manner of Robert McCormick's death was very mournful. As he was returning from taking a load of wheat to a mill a few miles distant, his wagon was struck by an engine on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and he was thrown violently to the ground, fracturing his skull and one of his thigh-bones. He was carried to the residence of his son Charles S. at Lock Haven, and physicians were called, but it was of no avail; he died the following Sabbath morning, Oct. 20, 1867.

The community felt the shock and gave free vent to the expression of its sympathy. A valuable citizen, and one extensively connected and universally respected, had been stricken down with fearful suddenness, and the consequence was that the stoutest hearts were touched, and eyes unused to weeping wept. For a great number of years he had been a consistent member and liberal supporter of the Great Island Presbyterian Church of Lock Haven. His character was bright and beautiful. While unswervingly upright, he was in an unusual degree kind and courteous, and while his moral perception was clear and

keen, he was remarkable for his equanimity and suavity. His was an eminently successful life, a continuous growth in all that tends to complete manhood. Unambitious of applause or the honors of official position, he never sought either, but rather, as a citizen faithful in the discharge of every duty and liberal towards every public charity, as a friend sincere, as a man charitable towards his fellows, and as a neighbor hospitable and kind, generous towards those in want, he preferred to live out in the fear of God, quietly and peacefully, the life that was given him.

In February, 1821, Robert McCormick was happily married to Miss Mary White, the daughter of Col. John White, of Pine Creek township, a lady who possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of wifehood and motherhood, and who survived her husband several years. She died in Lock Haven, at the residence of her son, W. Henry McCormick, on Main Street, Nov. 12, 1878.

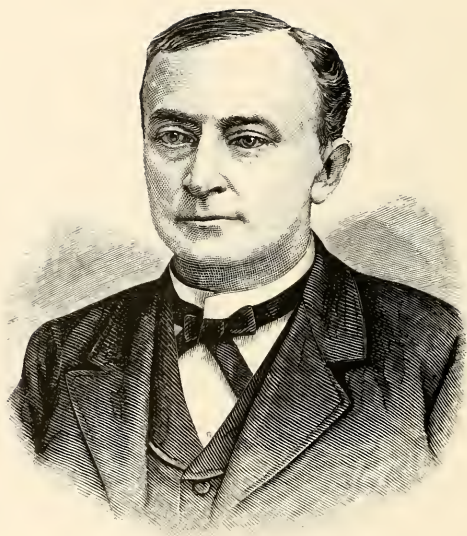
They had nine children,—one daughter and eight sons. The daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Robert McGowan, of Jersey Shore, but died a good many years ago. Of the sons, James, George, and Alfred are deceased; John became a physician, and for the last twenty years has been practicing medicine successfully in Leavenworth City, Kan.; Saul is in Winona, Minn. The other three—Robert W., W. Henry, and Charles S.—reside in Lock Haven. Each of them has a farm, but Robert W. is a lumberman, and Charles S. a lawyer.

Of the last mentioned an engraving is here given. He was born in 1835. In 1854 he entered Lafayette College, and was graduated in 1858. After this he studied law in the office of C. G. Furst, Esq., of Lock Haven, and was admitted to the Clinton County bar in 1860. In 1862 he married Sue C., daughter of Algernon S. Fleming, who for twelve years was deputy, and for the last three years of his life high sheriff of Clinton County. He was one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Lock Haven, and consequently one of its building committee during the erection of its present church edifice, which was completed in 1872. In 1874 he was elected one of its ruling elders, and for several years past he has been superintendent of its Sabbath-school. In the fall of 1878 he was an independent candidate for the bench in this judicial district, and, considering all the circumstances of the case, received a highly respectable vote.

Of all his father's children, he possesses most eminently his father's distinguishing characteristics. He has his father's equable temperament and affable manner, and quiet humor and solid sense, and industrious habits and moral worth, along with his own superior training and wider range. He is becoming well known. Those who know him trust him, and those who both know and trust him predict in no hesitating tones that he is in the direct road to all the success which is worthy of the name.



WILLIAM B. BATES, NEW YORK, N. Y.



S. Woods Caldwell

CHARLES KREAMER.

Charles Kreamer was born near Whitehall, Columbia Co., Pa., May 26, 1830. His father, Coonrod Kreamer, emigrated from Germany and settled in Philadelphia, where for fifteen years he carried on his trade as a baker. He married Catharine Rumwell, who was also a native of Germany. Four children—viz., Coonrod, Catharine, Margaret, and John—were born in Philadelphia. About the year 1829 he moved from Philadelphia and settled in Columbia County, where he purchased and carried on a farm to the time of his death, which occurred in 1850. His wife survived him many years. She died in Jerseytown, Columbia Co., in 1879, at the residence of her son, Coonrod Kreamer. Six of their children—viz., Charles, Joseph, William, Christiana, Frederick, and Jacob—were born in Columbia County. All the children were married and raised families except William. All are living (1882) except Christiana and Margaret.

Charles Kreamer spent his boyhood on the home farm. His opportunities for education were extremely limited. When seventeen years of age he left home and worked for two years at a neighbor's at eight dollars per month. In 1849 he was employed by Bennett, Vanderbilt & Parsons in the construction of a dam across the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Towanda. He was thus employed about three years. Returning home, he commenced his first operations in the lumber business. From 1853 to 1857 he was in the employ of O. P. Wilder and Fredericks, Mackey & Co. in their lumber operations. In 1857 he purchased the interest of Edward Mackey in the latter firm, and was connected with the firm until 1861, when he sold his interest to Simon Scott, of Lock Haven. For the next eight years he managed the lumber interests of George Hopson & Co. at Farrandville. In 1869, in company with Newton Fredericks and his brother, Frederick Kreamer, under the firm-name of Fredericks, Kreamer & Brother, he purchased the lumber interests of George Hopson & Co., including their two mills and extensive timber lands. This partnership continued to May, 1881, when he sold his interest to his brother and Mr. Fredericks. He moved from Farrandville to Lock Haven in 1874. In 1877 he formed a partnership with R. R. Bridgens and A. H. Mann, under the firm-name of Kreamer, Bridgens & Mann. The mills of the firm were in Flemington. After about two years the firm changed to Kreamer, Mann & Fleming, afterwards and at the present time (1882) to Kreamer, Mann & Co., the company consisting of William and Gravenstine Kinsing. For the last two years (1881-82) the operations of the latter firm have been very extensive, cutting the former year twenty-five and the latter year thirty-two million feet of lumber. About one-eighth of the entire run of logs in the river belonged to the firm.

Mr. Kreamer married, April 20, 1857, Vesta L.,

daughter of George W. and Susan Eaton, of Woolwich, Me. Their children are Clara, Adda, Hattie, Frederick, and George.

HON. S. WOODS CALDWELL.

Mr. Caldwell was born in Limestone township, Montour Co. (then Columbia County), Pa., on May 18, 1845. His father was of Irish and his mother of German descent. His father was a large and prosperous farmer, and reared his sons to that business. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of the locality in his boyhood, and finished his school education at the Limestone Academy, of the vicinage. In 1865, in connection with his brother, of Titusville, Pa., he engaged in the oil business in Western Pennsylvania, and encountered its ups and downs for three years. In 1868 he came to Lock Haven, and for about three years was engaged in clerking in large dry-goods establishments, when, in 1871, in conjunction with J. R. Schmucker, he purchased the Irvin House, one of the principal hotels in Lock Haven. Mr. Schmucker sold his interest in the hotel a few months afterwards, since which time the business has been solely conducted by Mr. Caldwell. The hotel is one of the best and most popular in the city.

In 1878, Mr. Caldwell entered political life very actively, and became an irregular candidate for State senator in the district composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, against Hon. C. T. Alexander, the Democratic nominee. The earnestness of the political contest of that year centred upon candidates for other offices, and though Mr. Caldwell was defeated, he reduced the majority of Mr. Alexander fully one-half below his party's strength. In the winter of 1880, Mr. Caldwell was nominated for the Legislature by the Democrats of Clinton County by a large majority over Judge Rankin, after an active and exciting contest, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. C. C. Whaley. At the ensuing election he was elected over Gen. Jesse Merrill, the Republican nominee, by seven hundred and fifty-one majority. In 1882, Mr. Caldwell was presented by the Democracy of Clinton County, with rare unanimity, for State senator. The other counties of the district (Centre and Clearfield) also each presented a candidate. After protracted ballots and several adjournments from place to place, Mr. Caldwell withdrew from the conference because of attempts to corrupt his conferees, and the exposure of this circumstance put an end to that conference. The county committees of the several counties then appointed a new conference, which set aside all candidates and nominated Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, who had several times represented his district in the State Senate (part of the time including the same counties), and served one term with great distinction in the Senate of the United States. Mr.

Wallace was subsequently elected by over three thousand majority.

In person, Mr. Caldwell is rather above the medium height, well formed, muscular, of light complexion, smooth face, and of active temperament. As indicated by his successes, he stands well with the people of his adopted county, and is energetic in furthering all schemes of public improvement.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated from Eppingen, in Baden, Germany, about 1850, and settled in Montgomery County, Pa., pursuing the occupation of a farmer. There he reared a large family, and with them removed to Derry township, Columbia Co. (now Montour), Pa., where he continued to reside until his death, at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, James Lewars, was born in the city of London, of Dutch parents, and immigrated to Berks County, Pa., in 1779.

Henry Lewars Dieffenbach was born in Derry township (above referred to) on March 2, 1821. He was the sixth child of Conrad Dieffenbacher, the youngest son of the foregoing, and was educated in the "day schools" of fifty years ago (taught by Yankee and Irish schoolmasters, a race of pedagogues for whom this subject has no particular reverence), at the Danville, Pa., academy, and in sundry printing-offices in Central Pennsylvania. Commencing his editorial career at eighteen years of age, he has all his life since then been an editor, publisher, or writer for newspapers, though occasionally following other occupations for brief periods. While one of the editors and proprietors of the Harrisburg *Keystone* in 1852, at Governor Bigler's solicitation, he took charge of the Common School Department of the State, and was the framer of the most successful common school law this State ever had. This was the act of May 8, 1854, and was the origin of the county superintendency in this State. Retiring from office in 1855 with Governor Bigler, who had been defeated for re-election, the subject of this notice was appointed superintendent of common schools for Clinton County, without solicitation, by Governor Curtin, then *ex-officio* State superintendent. He held this appointment for about fifteen months, until a competent teacher could be induced to take it, and then resigned. In 1858 he accepted the position of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Packer, and held it to the close of that administration. In 1880 he was elected alderman of the Second (central and business) Ward of Lock Haven by a unanimous vote, and he is at present engaged in the discharge of the duties of that position. Death has dealt heavily with his family, depriving him of two partners of his joys and sorrows and of six children.

Of the eight members of his father's family who attained maturity all are still living, the youngest being over fifty years of age. The subject of this sketch is the sixth of these in the order of age.

COL. PHAON JARRETT.

Col. Jarrett was born on the 9th day of February, 1809, at Lower Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pa., and died at Lock Haven on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1876. He was one of the most honored, useful, and widely known of the citizens of Lock Haven, and the announcement of his sudden death was a surprise and shock to all. For several months past he had suffered some inconvenience from rheumatic pains in the knees, which seemed to have no other material effect than to circumscribe his usual activity, and for some days immediately preceding his death he had been confined to bed with a low form of malarial fever. No apprehensions of a serious turn of his disease were felt, however, until Friday morning, when congestion of the brain occurred. Every effort to relieve this difficulty proved abortive, and at the end of about twenty-four hours he breathed his last. Born of intelligent and well-to-do parents, youth was passed in acquiring the rudiments of a good education at a Moravian school in Bethlehem, Pa. At an age as early as the law would permit, he was appointed a cadet at the National Military Academy at West Point, where he stood high in all his classes, but was compelled to resign at the end of about three years, and, of course, before graduating, to take charge of his father's estate. His father died of the same disease, but yet more suddenly, that carried him off. Young Jarrett shortly after read law in the office of Hon. John S. Gibbons, a man of great ability and considerable note in political affairs, and was in due time admitted to the bar of Lehigh County. Soon after, however, he turned his attention to civil engineering and surveying, and in very brief time won distinction in both lines. As a mathematician he had few equals, and his clear and thorough knowledge of the various branches of that science was very comprehensive and complete. His recollection was extraordinary, and his keen perceptions brought great profit to him from all he read. He was not stilted of his acquirements, and imparted his extensive knowledge with freedom and intelligence to his friends, acquaintances, and the public. But he devoted himself mainly to civil engineering, and in that branch of science won most particular distinction. Never ambitious of personal honors, and quite unselfish, he, perhaps too freely, permitted others to carry off encomiums due to himself; but many railroads and other triumphs of professional skill in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England remain as lasting testimonials of his great ability in the line of his principal profession, and his intelligence and integrity as a director of public works. The public is more in-



H. L. Dieffenbach



W. L. Garrison

debted to his scientific skill for the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad than to any other man, living or dead, and many of the structures on its line command the admiration of all the engineers and master-mechanics who see them.

Col. Jarret was as ardent in his patriotism as he was thorough in his scientific knowledge. As a politician, he was an earnest and sincere Democrat through all his life, and therefore had little sympathy for either side of the political phase which induced the war between the States in 1861, but the moment the integrity of the Union was attacked he proceeded to organize a company of three months' men, under the call of the President limiting the service to that period, and promptly marched his company to Harrisburg. He was unanimously elected colonel of the regiment then forming, the distinguished Eleventh, and was at once detailed to instruct the camps at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and West Chester in military tactics, which duty he performed with much success and honor to himself. His regiment was one of the first ordered to the field where active operations were expected to commence. The skill with which he handled and posted his men soon attracted the attention of the commanding general, and he was thereafter constantly kept in the post of apprehension and danger. When Gen. Patterson took up his line of march into Maryland, Col. Jarrett was placed in command of the advance, and at Falling Waters was the first to meet the afterwards celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson in battle array. The wily Confederate, however, soon discovered that although the troops before him were raw recruits taken from the peaceful avocations of life, they were handled with great skill and military precision, and he therefore declined serious battle. As immediate danger of attack still threatened at the time of the expiration of the enlistment of his regiment, Col. Jarrett induced his force to remain in the field until all apprehension had subsided. He then returned with his regiment to Harrisburg. Here he found the streets filled with mobs of discharged soldiers clamoring for their pay, which was being withheld from them by corrupt paymasters who were present with abundant funds, but which they were slow about paying out, hoping to buy the claims of soldiers through confères at ruinous rates. Col. Jarrett, however, knew how to manage rascally paymasters as well as the more manly enemy in the open field. He therefore declined to permit his regiment to be disarmed until paid, and the result was their prompt payment in full and honorable discharge. In consequence of his pronounced and unwavering political opinions and attachments, no future appointment to military position was conferred upon Col. Jarrett, though he was several times approached with insidious offers of preferment involving change of political action.

Decided in his political convictions, Col. Jarrett was yet not a politician, and usually contented him-

self with simply casting his vote and giving his personal friends the benefit of his counsels. He was, however, years ago twice a Democratic candidate for Assembly in Lehigh and Carbon Counties, but was defeated because of differences arising out of the formation of the latter county.

Of late years Col. Jarrett devoted himself mainly to his personal and domestic affairs, though occasionally doing some work in the line of his profession. He was one of the kindest and most affectionate of husbands and fathers, a most pleasant and companionable friend and associate, earnest, sincere, truthful, upright, and frank; a public-spirited citizen, who would have been a loss to any community, a man of the highest and most exalted patriotic aspirations, a lover of his country and of his kind, active, generous, and always brave, singularly without malice, readily overlooking wrongs or injury to himself; unselfish, a lover of justice, a true friend. In his death the city of Lock Haven lost one of its very best and most respected and honorable citizens, and few there are among us who have not shed an affectionate tear to his memory. At his own request his remains were taken to Allentown for interment, "to be buried by the side of his mother." He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter (Mrs. Howard Otto, of Williamsport), a whole community where he resided, and thousands of scattered friends to mourn his departure from earth. That he rests in the eternal peace which is the just reward of all who act well their part we doubt not is the hope, the belief, and the earnest prayer of every soul that enjoyed his acquaintance.

CHAPTER CVI.

ALLISON TOWNSHIP.

ALLISON was one of the twelve original townships of Clinton County on its erection in 1839. It received its name in honor of Rev. Francis Allison, D.D. The township as first erected was bounded on the north by Woodward and Dunstable, on the east by Wayne, on the south by Lamar and Bald Eagle, and on the west by Bald Eagle township. March 28, 1870, the Legislature incorporated Lock Haven as a city by an act consolidating the borough limits of Lock Haven and Flemington and so much of the territory of Allison township "as lies westward and northward of a line commencing at a point at low-water mark on the south bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite the centre of the lane between lands of Thomas Fleming and F. P. Myers, thence in the line of the course of said lane southward to the Bald Eagle Creek, thence westward to the nearest point in the centre of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut of the Pennsylvania Canal, thence westward along the centre of

said canal to the bridge crossing said canal near the residence of Hugh Devling, thence southward to the nearest point on Bald Eagle Creek, thence up Bald Eagle Creek to the western line of Allison township."

Section 3 of said act put "the remaining portion of Allison township not included in the boundaries of said city of Lock Haven" into Lamar township, and thus was blotted from the county map the township of Allison. In 1872 an act was passed repealing the third section of the act of 1870, annexing the "remaining portion" to Lamar, and this part, which formed a neck between Lock Haven and Lamar township, was in 1873 added to Dunstable township, where it remained until 1877, when it and other parts of Dunstable were erected into Castanea township.

July 15, 1878, the court re-erected Allison township, and gave it political life and a place on the county map, to be composed of all that part of the original Allison township and the borough of Flemington lying west and north of the west and north lines of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards of Lock Haven,—that is, the new Allison township to comprise what was the Fifth Ward of Lock Haven. Thus Allison township lives, but is sadly shorn of the original territory that marked its limits when first erected in 1839.

It is now bounded on the north by Woodward, West Branch, and Lock Haven City, on the east by Castanea, on the west by Bald Eagle, and on the south by Bald Eagle and Lamar townships.

Early Settlers.—Among the early settlers were the Carskaddons and Patrick Moore, who came from Ireland before the Revolution, and Squire Devlin, who settled on the Hunt farm. John Mader, who was born at Paxton, Dauphin Co., came before 1800, and married here Sarah Logue, whose father's family were early settlers in this region. John Council married a Miss Rhoda David, whose family came originally from Berkshire County, Mass., to Wilkesbarre, from whence they removed to Beech Creek, then to Oil City, then to French Creek, and finally came back to this region. Accounts of the other early settlers are in the chapters on Lock Haven and Bald Eagle township.

Flemington.—This village is situated one mile and a half west of Lock Haven, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. It is located partly on the Allison survey, and partly on the tract of two hundred and eighty-two acres patented to Lieut. Daniel Hunsicker, as per survey made for him in March, 1769. The village was first laid out by Mr. Houston, and called Flemington in honor of Hon. John Fleming, whose father purchased the Allison tract, and who was appointed one of the associate judges of Lycoming County in 1798. He died in 1817. Afterwards Gen. E. W. Sturdivant and Mr. Bressler, sons-in-law of Mr. Houston, laid out additional lots. The last addition to the village was made by W. S. Woods at its eastern end. The oldest house here is that of Israel Osman,

a frame structure. The next two houses erected were those now occupied by John Berry and Ira C. Stone. The next built was the Carskaddon brick residence. In 1848 there were but six dwellings in the place. Charles Else had the first shoe-shop, which he sold to Charles S. Buckley, who in 1848 was succeeded by James C. Council in the same building. Of late years, however, Mr. Council and his son have followed extensively the manufacture of axe-handles.

The first tavern was kept by John Stover, where Frank Waitman has his hotel, but the building has been remodeled.

The first store was kept by Henry Essick, who was succeeded prior to 1848 by John Chatham & Bro.

Dr. A. W. Heilman was the first resident physician. In 1858, Hyatt, Jenkins & Stover established and built the foundry now operated by O. A. Harvey & Bro.

The old hotel-stand was built by William B. Carskaddon.

The first settlers in the village were James Moore, Abraham Slinker, John Larkins, Charles S. Burkley, John McGregor, William Laverty, C. S. Porter, John Stover, James Chatham, and Harmon Starn.

The village was incorporated as a borough in 1864, and continued so till March 28, 1870, when by legislative act the borough was annexed to Lock Haven City. Among its chief burgesses during its living municipality were John Jones, James Moore, and John S. Logue.

July 15, 1878, by order of court, Allison township was recreated, and Flemington detached from Lock Haven and put back into the township. But it has never been incorporated again as a borough.

Reformed Cemetery.—About 1840 members of the Reformed Church living in this section began the erection of a church, and went so far as to put it under roof, when owing to a fatal accident of one of the workmen the house was abandoned, and afterwards its materials removed. The lot remained, and has been since used as a cemetery. Among the interments in it are those of Mary B. Jodon, died Feb. 14, 1874, aged sixty-two; Jane, daughter of W. and S. Bartholomew, died Dec. 4, 1868, aged forty-two; Sarah K., wife of David Jodon, died April, 1869, aged forty. Also the following soldiers: N. B. Trude, 57th Pa. Vols.; John A. Calvin, 137th Pa. Vols.; James Bonnell, 52d Pa. Vols.; Isaiah Gray, 1st Pa. Cavalry; G. W. Crow, 93d Pa. Vols.; and Balser Freidel, 52d Pa. Vols. The grounds are still held by an organization of Reformed families,—the Bartholomews, Aarons, etc. On this was the first school-house built in this region, but even its foundation has long ago disappeared.

Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—The Flemington Methodist Church was organized in 1867, during the ministrations in the Salona district, to which it be-

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "History of Clinton County."

longed, of Rev. Mr. Hartman. Among the most active and influential members at the time of organization were David Leitzel, B. F. Troxell, and J. Chatham. For some time the congregation struggled along, without owning a place in which to worship, and though the membership was very small, it was found very inconvenient and unsatisfactory to have no place of their own in which to meet, therefore it was resolved to make an effort to build a structure for that purpose. A building committee consisting of B. F. Troxell, David Leitzel, and J. Chatham, who secured a lot on the corner of High and Sturdevant Streets. The work on the building began in 1870, and the basement was completed and dedicated in 1871. The audience-room, owing to the financial depressions that soon swept over the land, remained unfinished. The membership being small, and the church in debt, the edifice was finally sold by order of court, and passed into the hands of the Disciples' denomination. Mr. Hartman's successors up to 1876 were Revs. Stine, Crossthaite, Cuddy, and Taylor, of the Salona Circuit. David Leitzel was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school. Services are now held in the store-room of John S. Furst.

Disciples' Church Congregation worship in the old Methodist Church edifice, which it purchased. Before buying this building it had had occasional preaching in the school-house for twelve or fifteen years. Its preacher is Rev. C. S. Long, pastor of Lock Haven Disciples' Church.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted in 1876, and has maintained its organization intact to the present time. Its membership is large.

Business Industries.—The chief exports are lumber, flour, and feed. Besides its railroad communication it has a daily stage to Lock Haven.

A. J. Moore is postmaster. O. A. Harvey & Bro. run the foundry. Hiram Mason, Alfred Mann, Charles Kreamer, and T. C. Kintzing & Co. each operate a saw-mill. Frank Hayes & Co. conduct the flouring-mill. The only stores are those of G. W. Fredericks and J. H. Long.

The carpenters are John P. Bressler, James E. Moore, William and B. F. Fidlow, Joel and P. J. Keller.

The blacksmiths are E. H. Palmer, B. F. Hursh, and David Flaus.

The shoemakers are James D. Counsil and James H. Moore.

A. J. Moore is a dealer in tobacco.

The wagon-makers are Isaac Abler and Joseph Romig.

Frank Waits keeps the hotel and drug-store. Dr. Frederick Vandersloot is the resident physician.

JAMES WELSH was the son of Jared Welsh, and the youngest of twelve children. He was born March 8, 1802, on what was then known as "Monseystown Bottom," about a mile above Lock Haven, on the op-

posite side of the river. His early and only education was obtained at Dunnstown, with the exception of a few terms at the old log school-house that stood near the old Lock Haven burying-ground. Up to 1841 he was engaged in lumbering on the West Branch. At that date he located on what was called the Reichard farm, across the Bald Eagle Creek from Flemington. Still, in connection with farming, he carried on the lumbering business to a certain extent. In 1837 he was married to a daughter of Nathan McCloskey, by whom he had eleven children. After her death he married the widow of Nathan Shank, of Howard, by which union two children were born. Mr. Welsh was for many years a pilot on the Susquehanna, and was thoroughly acquainted with every part of the stream from Lock Haven to tide-water. He served nine years as county commissioner, and held almost all the township offices.

WILLIAM CARSKADDON was born Sept. 10, 1795, on the property where he spent his entire life, two miles west of Lock Haven. His father, James Carskaddon, moved to the place in 1794, from near the present location of Lewisburg, Union Co. His mother, who was a native of Ireland, came to this country at the age of fifteen with her father, whose name was John Murphy. The only school Mr. Carskaddon ever attended was the one near the Great Island Cemetery. He was twice married,—first to Miss Annie Condon, by whom he had several children, all deceased. After her death he married Miss Jane Leech. During all his life he was engaged in farming. He died April 11, 1877, and was buried in the old Lock Haven Cemetery, near the spot where three-quarters of a century before he had attended school.

ADAM GAST.—Christian, grandfather of Adam Gast, was a native of Odowalt, Germany, where he married, and immediately set sail for this country, and located in the interior of Pennsylvania. He had two sons and one daughter, and John N., the eldest of the former, married Catherine Nipe, of Penn's valley, and had four sons and six daughters, of whom two were Mrs. ex-Sheriff Tate and Mrs. Crotzer, of Centre County. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Wolf, was the mother of the late Hon. S. S. Wolf, of Centre County. Adam Gast was born in 1791 in the east end of Penn's valley, but soon afterwards his father removed to Brush valley. In 1819 he married Catharine, daughter of Paul Wolf, who had emigrated from Lebanon County and located in Brush valley, where he first met his wife. She was then but eleven years old, and he only eighteen, but he agreed to wait for her, which he did until she was twenty, when they were married. He raised a very large family. During the summer of 1876 he cleared, when eighty-five years old, seven acres of timber land with his own hands, his sole object being to have exercise. When a young man, and on returning home from a visit to his intended, he broke off a small willow twig

to touch up his horse with. On arriving at home he stuck the sprout in the ground, and it is now a tree ten feet in diameter. It stands on the old homestead in Brush valley, now owned by his nephew, John Wolf. The last few years of his life he lived with his son Joseph and his daughter, Mrs. Sarah S. Allen, in Bald Eagle valley.

Great Island Cemetery.—Although this ancient landmark of the Bald Eagle valley lies in the limits of Lock Haven City, being on Clifton Avenue, and on the original general thoroughfare up the Bald Eagle valley to Bellefonte, on the hill going to Flemington, still, it being the oldest burial-ground of this valley, it is given a place in Allison township, in which it was originally located on the organization of the county. But few remain of the burials in its limits, most of those buried having been removed to "Highland Cemetery." But of those remaining may be mentioned the Flemings, Reeds, McCormicks, and Carskaddons, the very earliest settlers in this region. Of the old and prominent persons whose dust yet remains in this old Presbyterian churchyard we give the following:

Judge John Fleming, died Feb. 17, 1817, aged 56; his wife Susanna died Nov. 26, 1824, aged 61.

John McCormick, died May 22, 1844, aged 96; his wife Elizabeth died Oct. 10, 1804.

Robert McCormick, died Oct. 20, 1867, aged 71.

Elizabeth McCormick, died July 8, 1849, aged 27.

Alfred McCormick, died Feb. 1, 1855, aged 16.

James H. McCormick, died July 14, 1868, aged 44.

Alexander McCormick, died June 16, 1816, aged 69; his wife, Eleanor McCormick, died Jan. 4, 1848, aged 66.

John McCormick, died Jan. 28, 1857, aged 46.

Jane H. McCormick, died May 29, 1849, aged 28.

John F. McCormick, died Oct. 14, 1850, aged 68; his wife, Agnes McCormick, died Dec. 10, 1861, aged 77.

Alfred, youngest son of Robert and M. McCormick, died Feb. 1, 1853, aged 15.

Thomas Reed, died Sept. 5, 1851, aged 83; his wife Jane died May 16, 1851, aged 93.

Susanna Reed, died Aug. 20, 1863, aged 66.

Elizabeth A., wife of Rufus Reed, died Sept. 7, 1853, aged 33.

Mary E., wife of Daniel Nyhart, died Jan. 8, 1842, aged 54.

John Maddier, died March 1, 1851, aged 54; his wife Sarah died Sept. 28, 1855, aged 57.

Francis H. Smith, died Nov. 28, 1844, aged 55.

Rev. Alexander Boyd, died June 1, 1845, aged 65; pastor of Bedford Presbyterian Church eight years, of Newtown 21, and of Great Island 7.

George Hastings, died Nov. 29, 1856, aged 21.

Catharine, wife of Caspar Richards, died March 27, 1825, aged 61.

Nancy, wife of Alexander Mahem, died April 18, 1833, aged 39.

William Richards, died July 26, 1850, aged 62.

William Hudson, died March 25, 1844, aged 35.

William H. Hood, died May 26, 1849, aged 37.

Sarah, wife of William Cluwater, died Sept. 13, 1844, aged 55.

John Scheid, born April 24, 1777, died July 13, 1854.

Martina, wife of Rev. D. B. Carrier, died July 23, 1850, aged 23.

Barbara A., wife of John Delaney, died Dec. 11, 1850, aged 37.

Mary, wife of Absalom Shade, died Aug. 20, 1791 (first interment in the cemetery).

John Harleman, died Jan. 23, 1860, aged 57; his wife Margaret died Aug. 31, 1851, aged 44.

James Carskaddon, a Revolutionary soldier, died Aug. 15, 1830, aged 73. Mary, wife of William Cluwater, died Aug. 16, 1831, aged 31.

Alexander McNaull, died July 5, 1860, aged 63.

Robert Quay, died Jan. 29, 1856, aged 65; his wife Sarah died Feb. 5, 1844, aged 76.

Sarah, wife of John Fearon, died Oct. 30, 1861, aged 82.

Rebecca, wife of John Reeder, Sr., died May 28, 1854, aged 58.

John Fredericks, Sr., died April 26, 1843, aged 73; his wife Elizabeth died Feb. 10, 1850, aged 73.

John Fredericks, Jr., died May 15, 1842, aged 32.

Abraham Slenker, died Feb. 21, 1852, aged 54; his wife, Mary C., died Sept. 19, 1878, aged 79.

Joseph Harrison, died Oct. 4, 1838, aged 56.

Sarah A., wife of Michael Roach, died March 16, 1879, aged 48.

David Johnson, died May 15, 1862, aged 52.

George W. Cummings, died Feb. 1, 1856, aged 25.

Joshua Bowers, died Feb. 3, 1856, aged 42.

Daniel E. Shaw, died May 29, 1857, aged 40.

James White, died March 5, 1855, aged 36.

Arista R. White, died Jan. 20, 1849, aged 28.

Samuel Welsh, died Nov. 28, 1866, aged 73.

Andrew, son of A. and M. A. Brown, killed at Gaines' Mills, July 27, 1862, aged 21.

Rosina, wife of Thomas Bridgens, died March 2, 1858, aged 71.

Capt. Jacob Schied, died Sept. 21, 1869, aged 59.

Catharine, wife of William Hutter, died July 10, 1860, aged 41.

Emeline, wife of John Jones, died Dec. 1, 1861, aged 52.

John B. McGregor, died Aug. 30, 1854, aged 35.

Catharine, wife of Adam Gast, died Sept. 12, 1854, aged 54.

Dr. Charles Taylor, died Aug. 14, 1855, aged 40.

Nathan Welsh, died Aug. 11, 1830, aged 37.

Nancy, wife of James Welsh, died July 2, 1855, aged 46.

Frederick Heydan, died Dec. 27, 1863, aged 59.

Nancy Crawford, wife of Hugh White, died Dec. 17, 1871, aged 74.

Elizabeth, wife of George Crawford, died March 19, 1861, aged 62.

Katharina Margaret Kabel (born Weighand), wife of John Martin Kabel, born June 24, 1792, died June 24, 1857.

Jane Johnston, died Sept. 7, 1855, aged 78.

Mary, wife of Samuel Reed, died Jan. 3, 1871, aged 62.

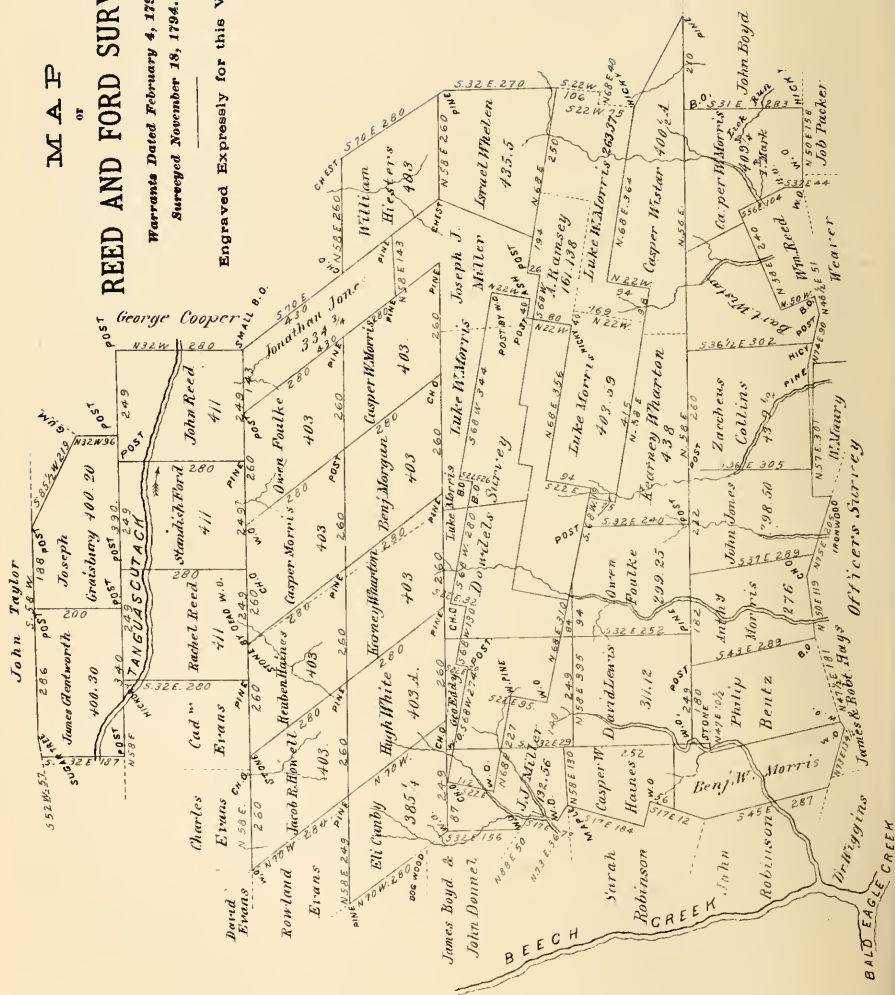
LEWIS and CONLY were two notorious desperate characters who infested this region of country at an early day. Lewis was a native of Centre County; Conly was an Irishman of powerful stature. Their deeds of daring lawlessness were numerous, and to such an extent had their robberies been carried on, that the government offered a reward of six hundred dollars for their bodies, dead or alive.

During their excursions down Bald Eagle valley they robbed a peddler at some lonely place, and brought the spoils down the creek in a canoe, and landed near where Flemington is situated, and, loading themselves with their ill-gotten booty, they carried it to a place just above the old cemetery, not far from where the toll-gate now stands, which was then in a wilderness; there, finding that they had more than they could conveniently carry, or fearing that it might lead to their detection, they built a fire and burned some portion of it. Some of the citizens then living in Lock Haven, seeing the smoke, and knowing that Lewis and Conly were in the neighborhood, surmised its origin and made an effort to capture the robbers. The effort was ineffectual, and, thinking the locality a little too warm for them, the desperadoes left for new fields of operation, and were soon after heard from on the waters of the Sinnemahoning.

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Warrants Dated February 4, 1794.

Engraved Expressly for this Work.



CHAPTER CVII.

BALD EAGLE TOWNSHIP—MILL HALL BOROUGH.¹

IN the forming of Lycoming from Northumberland in 1795, and Centre (in part) from Lycoming in 1800, and Clinton (in part) from Centre in 1839, and the subsequent establishment of other counties, the township of Bald Eagle was allowed to retain its identity.

When Clinton County was erected Bald Eagle township was one of the twelve townships into which it was divided. Since that time, by the organization of additional townships in the county, its limits have been reduced until as at present it contains but a very small proportion of its original territory. It is now bounded on the south by Lamar and Beech Creek, on the west by Beech Creek, on the north by Grugan and Colebrook, on the east by Allison and Lamar townships.

The surface of this township is diversified by mountains, hills, and streams, and to the casual observer a large portion of it presents an appearance of wild ruggedness, but closer examination shows that much of the land that *appears* to be utterly worthless for agricultural purposes may really be converted into productive farms. This is especially the case with the broad scope that lies between the Allegheny ridge and the western boundary of the township.

The highest lands in the township are the Bald Eagle Mountain, a portion of which lies across the south end, and a spur of the Allegheny which crosses the township from west to east near the centre. The only "bottom" lands or flats lie along the Bald Eagle Creek. They are of a rich sandy loam, very fertile, and adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, and vegetables, and might be profitably used for gardening purposes. Extending along the north side of the creek the whole width of the township there is a strip of undulating land inclining slightly towards the stream. This tract is about a mile in width, and is all very fine farming land, the soil being a light shale combined with loam and sand intermixed with gravel, and especially favorable for growing cereals. This land is comprised on what is known as the "officers' survey." Lying between this tract and the Allegheny range is a region locally known as "the Ridges." This section is two or three miles in width, and also extends the entire distance across, and, like the tract just described, continues beyond the limits of the township up the Bald Eagle valley. "The Ridges" are hills of different sizes and shapes, varying in height from one hundred to three or four hundred feet. They are separated from each other by valleys or passes, through most of which small streams are flowing. Very few of these hills have abrupt or precipitous sides; many of them are tilled, and most of them tillable to their summits. The individual hills

constituting "the Ridges" really form a general ridge or range, the centre or highest line of which is about midway between the Bald Eagle Creek and the Allegheny. As the elevations on the south side of this range diminish in height as they recede from its centre, so also do those on the north side, thereby forming between the so-called Bald Eagle "Ridges" and the Allegheny Mountain a trough or valley, the general appearance of which indicates its adaptation to agricultural purposes. Protected as it is from the northern winds by the mountain at whose base it lies, and being abundantly supplied with the best of water from living springs, it is certainly highly favored, and the soil is all that could be desired for the growth of corn, potatoes, wheat, clover, etc., it being a red shale and sandy loam.

The Allegheny ridge itself may be cultivated some distance up its southern slope, as it now is in many instances; but as the summit is approached the conglomerate rock appears, cropping from the sides and lying in loose fragments on the surface, though when the top is reached there are many places where the surface is comparatively free from rock or stones of any kind, and good farms might be made and profitably cultivated on the dividing line between the Bald Eagle and Tangascootac valleys. There is even now a farm in good state of cultivation in Beech Creek township, near the Bald Eagle line, which lies on the very summit of the range. Another farm is also being successfully cultivated by Mr. John Reaville, on the northern slope of this mountain, at an elevation of over eight hundred feet above Lock Haven.

Lying on the north side of the Allegheny ridge is the Tangascootac region, a scope of several thousand acres, extending to another spur of the Allegheny, which forms the western boundary of the township. This region is drained by the Tangascootac Creek and its tributaries, which flow into the West Branch above Farrandsville. This part of the township may literally be termed a "howling wilderness," it being almost entirely covered with timber, consisting of pine, oak, and other indigenous varieties. Originally the pine greatly predominated, but the operations of lumbermen have nearly exhausted the supply. This tract, which lies generally several hundred feet above the river, occupies about one-half of the area of the township. The soil of this region, as a general thing, is susceptible of cultivation; in some places it is quite sandy and gravelly, as the result of the disintegration of the sandstone and conglomerate which abound more or less abundantly throughout the tract. The water-courses of the township are the Bald Eagle Creek, crossing it near the east end; Fishing Creek, which empties into the former near Mill Hall; Lusk's Run and Sugar Run, both of which rise among the "Ridges" and flow into the Susquehanna a short distance above Lock Haven; the Tangascootac, east and west branches, in the western part of the township; and Plunket's Run, which empties into Bald Eagle

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

Creek near the farm of Andrew White. At one time the entire surface was covered with a dense growth of trees, consisting of pine, oak, chestnut, walnut, etc., the best quality of which has long since been manufactured into lumber. At present there is but little done in the lumbering business in the township.

Pioneer Settlement.—The first regular authorized settlement made in Bald Eagle township under an actual government grant was soon after the survey of the officers' tract along the Bald Eagle Creek in 1769, though previous to that date squatters had taken possession of different tracts in the Bald Eagle valley, and perhaps elsewhere. The first survey on the west side of the Allegheny ridge was made in 1769 or 1770 to George Cooper. The land, however, was never settled upon.

In 1782 a tract containing several hundred acres, lying on the south side of Bald Eagle Creek, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, was granted to Samuel Atlee. This tract, with a considerable more land, was purchased in 1796 by George Bressler, who came from Lancaster County. Bressler's purchase included nearly all the land now occupied by the village of Mill Hall, and the flats extending to the bridge across the Bald Eagle near the residence of Col. Bossert. At the time Bressler took possession of his purchase there was a small mill upon it, situated upon the ground now occupied by Sanderson's mill. This was the only mill within a scope of many miles around, and was built by a man named Frederick Richards in 1787, who at that time had possession of the property. In 1800, Mr. Bressler erected near the original one a more extensive mill, which continued in operation till 1815, when George Bressler, Jr., who had come into possession of the property by the death of his father, built another mill much larger than either of the others, connected with which it was located. About the time this mill was completed, in fact, before the finishing blow was struck, it was destroyed by fire. It seems that the mill had been set in motion, and the grinding of grain had commenced, when the regularly-employed miller made arrangements one evening with one of the millwrights by the name of Lenhart to attend the mill until midnight, as he wished to sleep until that time, the mill then being run day and night. But Lenhart fell asleep, and the hoppers becoming empty the friction of the machinery caused it to heat to such a degree that the wooden portion of the structure ignited, and the whole was consumed in a short time, poor Lenhart perishing in the flames. Immediately after the destruction of the mill Mr. Bressler erected another on the same foundation, which still remains, and is now owned by Mr. William Sanderson.

In 1840, Mr. John Snodgrass, who now lives a short distance below Mill Hall, while cutting down a large oak-tree, found imbedded in the wood a leaden bullet having eighty layers or growths over it, which would prove that the ball had been shot into the tree

about the year 1760. Whether it was done by a white man or an Indian it is impossible to say. It is evident, however, that at that date fire-arms were used in the Bald Eagle valley. A man by the name of Richards, probably the same one, or one of the same family, who built the first mill on the Bald Eagle, built the house across the Bald Eagle bridge opposite Flemington. Previous to 1800, Samuel Patterson (colored), living in Lock Haven in 1876, was held by Richard as a slave. Patterson was born on the property about the year 1800, his mother being at that time also in the possession of Richard as a slave.

In 1795, James Carskaddon came from Washington township, Northumberland Co., and settled upon a tract of land just west of Flemington, and now occupied by his son, the worthy and venerable William Carskaddon, Joseph Bridgens, and others. This tract lies partly within the limits of Allison township, and partly in Bald Eagle township. It was purchased by Mr. Carskaddon from the Rev. John Hoge, assignee of Lieut. Daniel Hunsicker, to whom the tract was granted as his portion of the officers' survey.

When Centre County was struck off from Lycoming, in 1800, the dividing line ran through the house of Mr. James Carskaddon, but he was allowed the privilege of choosing in which county he would hold citizenship, and selected Lycoming, as it was more convenient for him to attend to his business at Williamsport, the county-seat of Lycoming, than at Bellefonte.

John Murphy, James Carskaddon's father-in-law, came to Bald Eagle at the same time, and lived with him many years, being over a hundred years old at the time of his death. He was a tailor by trade, and not long before he died made a coat for his grandson, John Carskaddon.

During the "Indian war" the Bald Eagle valley was the scene of many thrilling encounters between the whites and their savage foes. At one time a party of scouts were surprised by Indians in a cabin which stood near where the house of J. H. Berry now is, and one of their number killed, supposed to have been a Mr. Culbertson. Afterwards another party of twenty-five or thirty men were attacked near the same place by eighty-five Indians, and nine of their number killed and the remainder taken off as prisoners. Mary, a sister of James Carskaddon, and for some time a member of his household, previous to which, while living in Buffalo valley, not far from where Milton is located, was caught, with her sister Letitia, by the Indians and taken into captivity. During one night when in camp she managed to release herself and escape. She proceeded through the forest a short distance, and secreted herself beneath a log. In a short time she was missed by her captors, who immediately began search for her. One of the Indians, going in the precise direction she had taken, mounted the log under which she was lying, and,

thinking to make it appear that he knew where she was hidden, called out to her to come back and they would not hurt her; that he knew where she was, at the same time looking off in the depths of the forest. Mary, being aware that he was only "making believe," remained quiet till the savage went back to camp, when she continued her flight till she reached her home. Her sister afterwards escaped also.

Many instances have been related of the cruel treatment received by the early settlers of the Bald Eagle valley at the hands of the Indians. Often they were surprised at night, their houses plundered, and their cattle and other live-stock driven off. The lives of the settlers were endangered, and in some instances were taken. John Murdock, who settled at an early day on the farm now owned, partly by David Allen and in part by L. Mosher, became a victim to the bloodthirstiness of the savages, being killed by them near his own home.¹

The principal object of the Indians, however, was plunder. This they would obtain it mattered little how, having no scruples about taking innocent life if by so doing they could the more easily accomplish their purposes and gratify their thieving propensities. This was the case except during hostilities between the two races, when murder and destruction of property was their aim and object.

In early days wild animals of various kinds were abundant, and at times very impudent. On one occasion, on Sunday, while the Carskaddon family, except the younger children, were attending church at the original "Great Island Church," an animal of some kind deliberately and coolly entered the yard surrounding the house and seized a chicken and unceremoniously walked off with it before the eyes of the children, the oldest of whom, a mere lad, not liking the appearance and audacity of the thief, determined that he should pay for his impudence with his life, and accordingly ran into the house and got the gun, which he fired at the unwelcome visitor, whereupon he dropped his "game" and ran howling to the woods. The report of the gun having been heard by the boy's parents while on their way home, they were prepared on arriving to give the boy a reprimand for shooting on Sunday. On investigating the matter the father was convinced that the animal at which his son had shot was no insignificant fox or "small game," but something the shooting of which was a justifiable act even on Sunday. Search being made, a trace of blood was found, which on being followed a short distance into the forest led to the object of pursuit, which proved to be a huge panther.

On one occasion, as John Carskaddon was on his way to a neighbor's, a distance of a mile or two, he was attacked by a pack of wolves. Their appearance

was so sudden, and they assailed him so furiously, that he barely had time to take his position against a tree, when he killed several of them with his gun, which he happened to have with him, before he succeeded in escaping to the house.

The first settlers of Bald Eagle township were mostly from the southeastern part of the State, several families coming from Lancaster County and a number from Chester. Among the pioneers was William Reed, who settled on Plunket's Run, several miles back from the "flats," because the latter were too heavily timbered. He was known as "Hickory" Reed, on account of his physical "toughness." He located about the year 1776. He was grandfather of Commissioner James David.

Others of the original settlers along the Bald Eagle were David Wilson and Job Packer, who located on the farm now owned by his grandson, William Packer; Peter Spangler, who lived on the farm now owned by J. D. L. Smith, and built the stone house occupied by Mr. Smith in 1805; John Fredericks, George and John Brown, Edward Ritchie, John Huff, Hugh and William White, and J. T. McCormick. The farms belonging to these persons were in a continuous line along the north side of the Bald Eagle.

During the primitive days of the Bald Eagle settlement a case occurred which not only shows how neighbors may act the parts of "Kilkenny cats," but illustrates the saying that "the less you have to do with the law the better." It seems that one of the settlers was accused of picking the goose of another, which led to a suit at law that continued till each party was obliged to sell his farm and expend the proceeds in feeling lawyers and paying costs. It is said that the lawyers had the most profitable geese to pick of any connected with the case.

The pioneers of Bald Eagle township, like those of other localities, encountered many hardships, and were subject to many privations. Economy, in some cases the most rigid, had to be practiced; privileges now so common in every-day life in the country were then unthought of; luxuries such as are now enjoyed by the masses were out of the question. In fact, the ingenuity of the parents was often severely taxed to provide food and clothing for their children. It has been said that the matrons of the Bald Eagle valley in early times employed themselves during the winter in spinning and weaving linen and "tow" cloth for summer use, and in the summer in manufacturing woolen fabrics for winter wear.

At the first election held in Bald Eagle township after the organization of Clinton County the following officers were elected: J. M. Miller, justice of the peace; William Fisher, constable; George Soder and William Huff, supervisors; Levi Packer and George Williams, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Fredericks and David Logan, auditors; A. Harleman, assessor; William Fearon and John Smith, assistant assessors; Saul McCormick, Asher Packer, and

¹ Casper Reichart died Aug. 17, 1832, aged eighty-three years. He was one of the first settlers upon the Bald Eagle, and took part in the Revolutionary struggle.

George Bressler, school directors; Thomas A. Smith, judge of elections; William C. Sanderson and Samuel Hayes, inspectors; George W. Fredericks and William Clark, fence-viewers; William L. Hoover, township clerk. At this time, March 20, 1840, the population was estimated to be 1178, which included the present territory of Beech Creek, that township having been taken from Bald Eagle in May, 1850. The boundary between the two townships now runs along the east line of the farm of John Welsh, about three and a half miles below the mouth of Beech Creek.

The settlement of the "Ridges" and the country along the base of the Allegheny ridge occurred several years after the part of the township along the Bald Eagle valley was settled. Previous to 1840 that region was thinly populated. At that date Mr. John Salmon located on Plunket's Run, four or five miles above the river, after which others settled at different points, till all the land along the run was "taken up" and converted into farms. The Yosts had settled lower down the stream before Mr. Salmon came to the place.

The valley of Sugar Run is now thickly settled along nearly its entire length, and affords many desirable farms. The prosperity of the farmers and citizens generally of the township has been and is sufficient to justify the assertion that they have been equally favored with their neighbors of adjoining townships, nothing more, nothing less. No great calamities have befallen them, neither have they been superabundantly blessed with Providential favors. One instance, however, did occur in the history of the township that partook very much of the nature of a phenomenon. In 1845, J. D. L. Smith sowed a field of oats on that part of his farm which lies next to the canal. After they had nearly reached full height they were attacked on the edge along the canal by legions of army worms, which proceeded to devour every blade of grain with a greediness and voracity that knew no bounds. After marching in "solid phalanx" through the entire field, destroying everything in their advance that could be eaten, they besieged a corn-field which lay next in their course, and would have destroyed the entire crop as they did the oats had not Mr. Smith stopped their progress by digging a ditch, into which, as they were pushing forward in their mad career, they plunged in wriggling, crawling masses. They were then killed by filling the ditch with straw and setting it on fire. It is said that millions and millions of them were thus destroyed, no further damage being done. Strange as it may appear, no other farm in the vicinity was visited by the army worm that season.

The mineral wealth of Bald Eagle township is confined almost entirely to the Tangascootac basin. Coal was discovered there in 1826 by James David, then a boy, subsequently one of the county commissioners. When he first found the coal he was not

aware of its nature, but supposed it to be "black lead" (plumbago), and submitted it to older and wiser persons for examination, when its character was readily determined. Further explorations proved the existence in that locality of three workable veins, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to three feet; one of them, however, was found to contain so much sulphur that it was not marketable. Many tons of it were taken out and shipped to distant points, but it was so liable to ignite when exposed to the sun in bulk that the mining of it was abandoned as hazardous and unprofitable.

Not long after the discovery of coal on the Tangascootac slope a company was formed and commenced mining operations. It was called the "Jersey Shore Company," and was composed of the following gentlemen, citizens of Lycoming County: J. S. Wilson, William Morrison, Mark Slonaker, and Boyd Smith. The operations of this company did not long continue. Other companies were afterwards organized and operated at different points to a greater or less extent, — the Eagleton Company, at Eagleton, the Rock Cabin, at the mines of that name, then the Tangascootac Company, made up of gentlemen from New York. Two railroads were built from the mines to the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) Railroad, one by the Eagleton Company, the other by the Rock Cabin Company. The Tangascootac Company made a road two miles in length from their mines to connect with the Eagleton Branch. The Rock Cabin Company sold out to the Farrandsville Company, and that company sold to the McHenry Company, of which it is said Sir Morton Peto is a member. The property is still held by that company.

The Tangascootac Company merged into the Black Heath Company, which operated the original Tangascootac mines, and also leased a part of the Jersey Shore Company's mine, in the edge of Beech Creek township, now held by the Peacock Coal Company. Notwithstanding the large amount of capital that has been expended in mining operations in the Tangascootac region, the efforts to make the business profitable have thus far been unsuccessful, and to-day the mines and extensive works connected with them are in a neglected and dilapidated condition. Whatever may have been the cause of failure on the part of the different companies to make their operations profitable, it certainly was not because of the quality of the coal, for that, two veins at least, was all that could be desired; neither was it owing to an insufficient quantity or any great difficulty in mining it, for the supply is inexhaustible and easily worked. It is claimed by those who are supposed to possess the means of knowing that the operations failed through mismanagement; others say that the exorbitant rates charged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for shipping their coal over the Philadelphia and Erie road compelled the different companies to suspend mining operations. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that

coal may be profitably mined in the Tangascootac region.

Iron ore of a good quality exists in various parts of the township, but to a greater extent in the Tangascootac region than anywhere else. In 1857 the Tangascootac Coal Company erected a furnace and manufactured iron from the hematite and "white" ores found on its lands, but a suspension of operations ensued soon after, as was the case with coal mining, yet sufficient was done to demonstrate the fact that an abundance of ore existed from which could be made a good quality of iron.

Timber is found in various parts of the township, especially in the region just described.

The principal public improvements of the township are the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and the Bald Eagle Canal, both of which run along the Bald Eagle Creek. The population of the township was five hundred and fifty in 1870.

Mill Hall Borough.—The only village in Bald Eagle township is Mill Hall borough, which is situated near the end of the township, on Fishing Creek, about one mile above its confluence with the Bald Eagle. It was started in 1806 by Nathan Harvey, who came from the vicinity of Philadelphia and erected a stone grist-mill, which is still standing at the upper end of the village, and a saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, store, hotel, and a dwelling. The name of Mill Hall is derived from the name of the original survey.

In 1831, George Bressler, in company with Messrs. Harvey, Wilson, and Kinney, erected a furnace at the place, the ruins of which still remain on the elevation just north of the village. The ore was procured from the Bald Eagle Mountain near at hand. The undertaking proved unsuccessful financially, and the property was sold by the sheriff. In 1837 the iron-works were revived by Tammany & Mitchell, but operated by them only a short time before they were compelled by adverse circumstances to abandon the enterprise. In 1844, Messrs. Reynolds & Morris took possession of the furnace and commenced operations. Reynolds soon sold his interest to David McCormick, and again the works failing to be profitable were abandoned, but subsequently revived by a Philadelphia firm and successfully operated for a time, and finally permanently abandoned. The property is now owned by Furst, Long & Co., of Flemington. At an early day a forge was built on the creek just above the village, and was operated for a time in connection with the furnace, and sold with it by the sheriff. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Mann and converted into an axe-factory, which proved successful, and is now operated by R. Mann & Co.

Mill Hall was decidedly a manufacturing town in its earlier days, and was considered an important point. About the time the furnace was built Saul McCormick erected a saw-mill near the forge, on the opposite side of the creek. About the same time he

built a starch-factory on the hill back of where the house of S. R. Stover now stands. In 1852 it was converted into a tannery. A woolen-factory was established at an early period on the creek, just above the stone mill. It was burned down and another built in its place, which was also burned and replaced by another, which still remains.

A saw-mill was built by George Bressler about the year 1815, near the present residence of Mr. John Snodgrass. Afterwards a clover-mill was built near it by Saul McCormick, and then a foundry was erected on the same property. The site is now occupied by works of the Diamond Cement Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of cement from stone brought from Nittany valley.

The first school-house in the vicinity of Mill Hall was built about the year 1815. It was located between where the railroad depot now stands and the turnpike. The next school-house was built in 1837 or 1838. The present school building was erected in 1871. The first public school in the place was taught by Jacob Hollowush, in 1837, in a little log building which still stands just south of Mr. Gearheart's residence.

The first Sabbath-school established in Mill Hall, and said to have been the first in the county, was organized by Joseph Bartles in a building which stood just above where Mann's axe-factory now stands.

The first physician was Dr. Noah F. Essig, who came to the place in 1815. The first saddler's shop was started in 1825, by Armstrong Smith, with whom the present saddler, Mr. Clark, learned his trade in 1828. The first tailor-shop was opened by J. P. McElrath, in 1822.

Other Pioneer Industries of Mill Hall.—Robert Mann, the youngest of the family and only survivor of them all, settled in Mill Hall in 1848. The first factory was erected by Saul McCormick, who in connection with Mr. Mann conducted the business until the former's death in 1857. After Mr. McCormick's death the property was purchased by Mr. Mann, and enlarged in 1863 and 1876 (it had been in 1854), until from the small beginning of twenty axes per day the trade and reputation were increased to over four hundred axes per day in 1877. From the start the business never stopped, with the exception of a few weeks at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was worked to its full capacity until Sept. 11, 1877, when the entire works were destroyed by fire, throwing out of employment a large number of hands and causing the first suspension of operation since its establishment. Mr. Mann immediately perfected plans for rebuilding his factory, and by April of 1878 the new factory was in full operation, with a greater capacity than before. The new building was a frame structure with slate roof, and had a total length of one hundred and fifty-five feet. The forging-shop was built eighty-five by fifty feet, and contains six large hammers, one set of immense rolls, thirteen fires, a tempering furnace, a

pressure blower for the fires, and a large furnace for heating the iron in the first process. In the polishing-room are eight stones, and in the grinding-room are ten immense grindstones, operated by an equal number of men. Since that time further additions have been made, and in 1880 a complete new factory was erected below Mill Hall. This factory makes exclusively "double bit axes," and is the only one in America making this kind of an axe solely. It employs twenty-five men, and turns out one hundred and twenty-five axes per day. The upper and main factory of R. Mann & Sons (A. C., J. R., and T. R.) makes "single bit axes" only, employs one hundred men, and has a capacity for the production of eight hundred axes daily. The power is furnished by six Bellefonte turbine-wheels, manufactured by William P. Duncan & Co. The Mann family are now the most extensive manufacturers of axes in the world, making at their various factories two thousand eight hundred axes per day, or eight hundred and forty thousand per year, and their trade and reputation extends around the globe. The success of the Mann axe is due to close attention to one business and constant care to keep their goods up to the highest point of excellence. The process of the axe's manufacture is very much the same it was fifty years ago, excepting in the formation of the poll.

Many improvements in the tools and machinery have, of course, been made from time to time, but it cannot be said that the axe is made by machinery. Attempts have been made at various times to construct machinery to perform the work in some of the departments, but the successful genius has not, and in the opinion of those best able to judge never will appear on the arena. Machines have been made for hammering the head, and others to take the place of the grindstone, but every effort has been a comparative failure, and served only to illustrate, or rather to confirm, the opinion that the skilled hand of the mechanic is inimitable.

Articles of regular formation can be made more cheaply, rapidly, and uniformly by mechanical process, but the manufacture of axes requires so many distinct movements and so much care in the treatment of the steel, and are of so many sizes and patterns that nothing but the skill and intelligence of the mechanic can produce them successfully.

The iron is received by the manufacturer in bars about fifteen feet long, and an average width and thickness of three by seven-eighths inches. It is then cut in pieces or patterns from five to eight inches long (according to the size of the axe to be made) by means of an immense pair of shears constructed for this purpose. These patterns (about two hundred at a time) are cast into a furnace and heated to a white heat, when they are taken out, one at a time, and passed through the rolls. This process converts the patterns into a poll, and constitutes one of the most important and interesting departments of the factory.

Under the old process, which is still adhered to by some of the smaller factories, the poll was formed under a hammer. The rolls are a comparatively new and very valuable invention. After leaving the rolls the poll is reheated and finished, or welded under a hammer. It is now ready for the steel, which is now got ready for the poll. The steel used is of two kinds in formation, the "old" and the "new," or, in words more descriptive of their difference, "inserted" and "overlaid." The latter is the invention of Harvey Mann, and is used extensively by most of the factories in the United States. The steel, like the iron, comes to the manufacturer in bars, and is cut in suitable pieces, and goes through a process of heating preparatory to its union with the poll. The steel and poll are brought together, heated carefully, fluxed with borax, skillfully manipulated under a powerful trip-hammer, and the twain are one. After careful inspection the bits are passed in the head department, where after being heated the poll is hammered, and the result is an axe in forged condition. After another critical inspection the axe is passed in the hands of an edger, who by friction with an immense grindstone perfects the outline. The axe then goes through the grinding process. The operator is mounted on a horse over the grindstone, the axe is held under the "horseshod" by the rider, and when brought in contact with the revolving stone the sparks of fire which are thrown in all directions are indicative more of the spirit of the rider than of the animal. It is here that the axe begins to assume a finished appearance. The dull oxide of iron is removed and the bright metal exposed to view. After another careful inspection the axe is taken to the tempering department, where in the hands of intelligent and experienced workmen, by a very interesting process, the steel is properly hardened. The treatment of steel is full of wonders, and every change of temperature is a change in the construction of its particles, and its successful treatment requires great experience and constant care. The axe is now ready for the finishing stone. The edger is here perfected, and the entire surface made ready for the polishing process. This is done on small wheels dressed with leather and emory, and consists of four distinct processes. The axe is now subjected to a final examination, and if satisfactory is stamped according to its quality, painted, and packed in boxes containing one dozen, ready for shipment. If it is not satisfactory it becomes, in the words of the workmen, a "soldier," and is drafted back into the service as a reserve. The axe is now finished, and wherever it finds its way, among the mountains of this State, or in the forests of the far West, or across the wide ocean to another land, it bears the name of Robert Mann, and reflects credit on the skill and enterprise of the American people.

THE WOOLEN-MILL.—The first one was built in 1833, and burned down in 1845, when owned by S. McCormick, and by him leased to William Lee and

David McCormick. The latter two gentlemen rebuilt it and leased it to Hudson Williams, who operated it ten years, when W. C. Sanderson and R. G. Hutchinson became proprietors, F. M. Welsh taking the latter's place a year or two afterwards. H. P. Cadwalder became the third partner in 1863. In this year S. R. Stover and Robert Harvey purchased Hutchinson's interest, W. C. Sanderson having bought McCormick's interest some years before. The building erected in 1845 burned in December, 1863, and was rebuilt by the owners above named in 1864, and leased to Cadwalader, Welsh & Co., the former going out in 1870, since which F. M. Welsh has been the lessee, with whom R. R. Wilt was for a time partner. It burned down on the morning of June 24, 1882, having been found on fire at 1 A.M., supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The entire machinery was lost. The building and lot was owned by R. Mann. Mr. Welsh was working some fifteen hands up to the time of its destruction.

THE GRIST-MILL, a large stone structure, is the property of the Manns, but is operated by Mr. Weaver.

Borough Officers.—The town was incorporated as a borough by the court Feb. 16, 1849, and the first municipal election held on April 28th following. The officers for 1849 were: Chief Burgess, William Smith; Council, John C. King, H. R. Williams, S. H. Hunter, Jonathan Bennison, Robert Hurd; Assessor, David McCormick; Assistant Assessors, George Ferree, John Leatherman; High Constable, Isaac Dittsworth; Borough Constable, David Logan; Overseers of Poor, James Coffee, Samuel Calderwood; Treasurer, David Clark; Clerk, John Weaver.

Since then the chief burgesses and clerks have been:

- 1850.—Burgess, John Snodgrass; Clerk, F. Platt.
- 1851.—Burgess, David Clark; Clerk, G. M. Hills.
- 1852.—Burgess, Wharton Morris; Clerk, G. M. Hills.
- 1853.—Burgess, Abraham Shuff; Clerk, G. M. Hills.
- 1854.—Burgess, Wendel Bartholomew; Clerk, W. H. Smith.
- 1855.—Burgess, W. H. Hurd; Clerk, F. Platt.
- 1856.—Burgess, John H. Wilson; Clerk, J. H. Berry.
- 1857.—Burgess, Wharton Morris; Clerk, J. L. Rogers.
- 1858.—Burgess, S. H. Hunter; Clerk, J. H. Berry.
- 1859.—Burgess, Samuel Calderwood; Clerk, J. H. Berry.
- 1860.—Burgess, Abraham Shuff; Clerk, J. W. Walker.
- 1861.—Burgess, Peter Heller; Clerk, J. W. Walker.
- 1862.—Burgess, John Snodgrass; Clerk, J. W. Walker.
- 1863.—Burgess, Daniel Wolf; Clerk, J. E. Calderwood.
- 1864.—Burgess, David Clark; Clerk, J. E. Calderwood.
- 1865.—Burgess, Freeman Brady; Clerk, R. Hurd.
- 1866.—Burgess, Samuel Calderwood; Clerk, E. Bartholomew.
- 1867.—Burgess, Andrew White; Clerk, E. Bartholomew.
- 1868.—Burgess, Dr. J. McMicken; Clerk, J. E. Calderwood.
- 1869.—Burgess, W. T. Crispen; Clerk, J. E. Calderwood.
- 1870.—Burgess, Charles Stuart; Clerk, J. E. Calderwood.
- 1871.—Burgess, George W. Winner; Clerk, F. M. Welsh.
- 1872.—Burgess, George W. Winner; Clerk, F. M. Welsh.
- 1873.—Burgess, Philip Berry; Clerk, F. M. Welsh.
- 1874.—Burgess, George Switzer; Clerk, F. M. Welsh.
- 1875.—Burgess, George Switzer; Clerk, F. M. Welsh.
- 1876.—Burgess, George W. Winner; Clerk, W. H. Rosser.
- 1877.—Burgess, S. R. Stover; Clerk, George Bressler.
- 1878.—Burgess, James Hickoff; Clerk, F. M. Welsh.

- 1879.—Burgess, W. S. Beck; Clerk, George Bressler.
- 1880.—Burgess, George Switzer; Clerk, George Bressler.
- 1881.—Burgess, F. Platt; Clerk, J. I. Shreffler.

Officers for 1882.—Chief Burgess, E. Bartholomew; Council, S. G. Clark, J. I. Shreffler, D. H. Stover, J. Eckley, Elmer Flanigan; Clerk, J. I. Shreffler; Street Commissioner; William Harleman; High Constable, J. W. Crispin.

Business Industries, 1882.—General stores, R. Mann & Sons, Freeman Brady; postmaster, C. L. Calderwood; furniture manufacturer, E. H. Bartholomew; foundry, Berry & Bro.; harness-makers, Clark Brothers; wagon-maker, G. S. Garth; tinner, A. C. Kaufman; physician, Dr. J. B. McCloskey; wagon manufacturers, G. O. Stiver & Bro.; grocers, J. W. Stover & Co.; coal, S. R. Stover.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first religious denomination organized here, and its congregation erected its church in 1831, on the hill south of the borough. Its second edifice, built of frame and stone, was erected in 1854, and is located on Fishing Creek. It was connected with and part of Salona Circuit until 1871, and a list of its pastors will be found in the history of Salona. In 1881 it and Beech Creek became a separate circuit, and this circuit's first pastor was Rev. Faws, and the present one is Rev. Crosswaite.

Its trustees are John Snodgrass, George W. Winner, S. D. Hunter, J. I. Shreffler, W. H. Clark, Elmer Flanigan, and Marcellus P. Stiver, and the Sabbath-school superintendent is J. I. Shreffler.

Mr. John Snodgrass is one of the pioneers of Methodism in this place. He was born in West Hanover township, Dauphin Co., and removed to Mill Hall in 1833, when it had but a few straggling houses. He was a wagon-maker by trade, which he followed until 1873, when he settled on his farm adjoining the borough. His wife was Harriet Platt, who died in 1873, and his second and present wife was Isabella Stoner, of the Stoner family, so early settled in this region.

Bald Eagle and Nittany Presbyterian Church is a brick structure erected in 1840. Until 1856, when it was organized as a separate congregation on May 7th of that year, it was a part of "Great Island Church" at Lock Haven.

Its pastors have been: 1840 to 1844, Alexander Boyd; Jan. 21, 1845, to June 11, 1850, Slater C. Hepburn; June 3, 1851, to April 15, 1856, Samuel A. Gayley; January, 1857, to May 23, 1860, Henry L. Doolittle; October, 1862, to Oct. 2, 1872, William G. E. Agnew; Sept. 2, 1873, to Oct. 23, 1874, George Warrington; June 7, 1875, to date, L. L. Hanghaout, the present pastor. He was born in Juniata County; was educated at Jefferson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and entered upon the ministry in 1867.

In 1882 its ruling elders were Andrew White, Archibald Allison, William Hays, Charles Kyle, and C. R. Gearhart; trustees, James T. Taylor, William

Allison, A. V. Garth, Robert K. White, and C. R. Gearhart, the latter being also Sabbath-school superintendent.

The Christian Church (Disciples) organized its congregation here in 1878, and has as yet erected no edifice, but worships in the public hall (Brady's).

Societies and Postmasters.—THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS lodge was instituted in 1862, and has never surrendered its charter, and maintains a flourishing membership.

A camp of the PATRIOTIC ORDER OF SONS OF AMERICA was instituted here a few years ago, but is not now in existence.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR have an organization here.

The post-office was established in 1810, and the first postmaster was Nathan Harvey, the founder of the town. Since 1845 the postmasters have been: 1845-49, James Stuart; 1849-53, Samuel Calderwood; 1853-61, David Clark; 1861-63, A. C. Kauffman; 1863-68, Freeman Brady. Since 1868 the post-office has been in the Calderwood family, held by Samuel, then in 1873 by his daughter, Miss C. L. Calderwood, and now by J. E. Calderwood. It is one of the oldest offices in all this region, and was a great centre for mail a quarter of a century before Lock Haven was founded.

CHAPTER CVIII.

BEECH CREEK TOWNSHIP—BEECH CREEK BOROUGH.¹

BEECH CREEK TOWNSHIP was separated from Bald Eagle in May, 1850. It has an average width of about six and a half miles, and is more than twenty miles long, the northwestern corner extending to the Susquehanna River, which it reaches at a point opposite the mouth of the Sinnemahoning Creek.

Geographical.—The geographical features of the township correspond in a marked degree with those of Bald Eagle, the general topographical appearance of the two townships being very much alike, particularly in their eastern portions. Each is flanked in its southern border by the Bald Eagle range; each is crossed by the Bald Eagle Creek; and the Bald Eagle "bottoms" and "ridges" and the Allegheny range are common to both, and need not again be described in detail, as the view of them presented in the sketch of Bald Eagle township will appropriately apply to this township, save only that the Allegheny ridge is broken at the south side of the township, forming a pass through which Beech Creek flows. Then along this creek are flats more or less extensive, whereas Bald Eagle has no bottom-land except along its principal stream.

The entire western portion of the township, constituting nearly four-fifths of its territory and containing thousands of acres, is a vast unbroken forest, where to-day the wild deer browses undisturbed, save by an occasional hunter, and brui revels in undisputed freedom. This wild region, which is elevated several hundred feet above the river, is traversed in various directions by streams, and rendered uneven by depressions and elevations of various heights. Along the streams the timber is mostly hemlock, intermixed with white-pine. On the tops of the highest lands yellow- and white-pine exist. From that portion of the tract which lies nearest Beech Creek large quantities of timber have been taken down during the past twenty-five or thirty years; but a great part of the original forest remains undisturbed. The following is a description of the central part of the township, as given in 1804 by Henry Donnel and John Rees, deputy State surveyors:

"We are acquainted with and have surveyed the annexed fifty tracts of land, and do certify that they are well watered and timbered, and more than one-half can be rendered fit for cultivation, and would produce good wheat and rye. They are about seven miles from Richard's mill, on Fishing Creek, and sixteen miles from Patten's (near Bellefonte). It is generally hilly, but of a kindly soil."

Soil, Creeks.—Besides Bald Eagle and Beech Creeks, already mentioned, the latter has several tributaries which originate in or flow through Beech Creek township. "Big Run," so called because of its being one of the largest branches of Beech Creek, enters that stream about nine miles from its mouth. "Monument Run," which takes its name from a large rock somewhat resembling a monument which stands in the stream, empties into Beech Creek about two miles below the mouth of Big Run. About one mile farther down, "Twin Run" enters that stream at two different points, it being divided a short distance above. Beech Creek itself takes its rise in Centre County, and flows along the line of the township for about ten miles. It derived its name from the beechwood which at one time grew along its course. The soil of the township compares favorably with that of Bald Eagle. The "bottoms" are exceedingly fertile. The land among the "Ridges" is of good quality and quite easily cultivated, considering its unevenness. The soil of the unimproved portion of the township, as has been attested by the surveyors, Donnel and Rees, is well adapted to the production of grain.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of the township remains almost undeveloped; sufficient explorations have been made, however, to determine the existence of not only limestone, which has been opened in several places, but iron ore and coal, the latter having been mined to some extent at the Peacock mines, which were alluded to in the description of the Taugascoteac mining operations. Indications favor the supposition that both iron ore and coal will be dis-

¹ From D. L. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

covered in paying quantities along Beech Creek and its feeders. Fine specimens of each have been found cropping out on the slopes of the highest elevations, as well as along the streams. A good quality of clay for the manufacture of brick has been found in several localities and thoroughly tested; it is probable, also, that fire-clay exists in extensive beds in different portions of the township.

Settlements.—Before the encroachment of civilization upon the region drained by Beech Creek, that territory must have been a veritable hunter's paradise, its wild glens and dark recesses of its forests affording shelter and retreats for deer, bears, panthers, wolves, etc., which, with the streams abounding with fish, rendered the country all that any sportsman could desire.

Along Beech Creek at different places there exist unmistakable evidences that the Indians used to frequent this region, and probably made the valley of that stream their general thoroughfare in crossing over from the Bald Eagle to the upper waters of the West Branch. A few years ago a singular specimen of Indian pottery was found on one of the tributaries of Beech Creek by W. P. Mitchell, Esq. It was a vessel nearly complete, and had the appearance of being composed of ordinary potter's clay, intermixed with small pieces of silica or flint, and was ornamented with figures of different kinds. Other relics have been found at different times along the stream, which strengthen the opinion advanced that along the course of Beech Creek was a favorite Indian route of travel.

It cannot, of course, be definitely ascertained when the upper Beech Creek country was first explored by whites, but it is certain that at quite an early day that region was penetrated for some purpose by civilized beings, for in 1873 Mr. Mitchell, mentioned above, found plainly cut on the wood of a hemlock-tree on Big Run the letters "W. P." and "F. M.," over which had formed eighty-six growths of wood, from which it appears that the spot was visited by explorers or hunters previous to 1788. That portion of the present township bordering on the Bald Eagle Creek was probably first examined with a view to its settlement at the same time the "officers" made their selections, for their survey extends along the west side of the Bald Eagle, entirely across the township as it now exists.

The largest tract included in the officers' survey, and lying within the present limits of the township, was granted to Maj. John P. DeHaas; it contained eight hundred acres, and was located near what is now the east side of the township. Maj. DeHaas came from Philadelphia previous to or about the year 1800 and settled upon the tract, but it was not improved to any great extent till 1843, when the estate was divided into two-hundred-acre tracts and sold to G. W. Hollenback, David Herron, Joseph Whitefield, and John McDonald. The original tract is now owned by P. B. Cryder, Nelson Devling, and others.

The next tract adjoining the DeHaas property on the west was surveyed by Capt. Piper, by whom it was transferred to William and John Fearon, who settled upon it not far from 1800. The tract is now owned by William H. Fearon and John T. Fearon and George G. Haagen's heirs.

The next tract was surveyed to Lieut. James Hayes. It was located in the angle formed by the junction of Beech Creek with the Bald Eagle. The house originally built and occupied by Lieut. Hayes is still standing on the north side of the Bald Eagle Creek, opposite Beech Creek station. It was constructed of hewn logs, and was lathed and plastered both outside and in. The Hayes tract is now owned and occupied by John S. Fearon, J. D. Engle, and Benjamin Clark.

It is not known when, where, or by whom the first permanent settlement was made on Beech Creek, but it is certain that in 1793 Matthew Smith lived on the creek about three miles above its mouth; probably he was one of the first settlers in that neighborhood.

About the year 1800, John Quay, Isaac David, James David, and Daniel David located above the present borough, upon the flats along Beech Creek, which had been previously surveyed to other individuals, but as the squatters were allowed to remain in peaceable possession twenty-one years they received valid titles. The titles thus obtained included all the tillable land lying along Beech Creek between the borough and the mouth of Monument Run, none of which is owned at present by the heirs of the squatters, except a small lot in the possession of James Quay, son of John, who first settled upon it.

About the same time, or soon after Quay and the Davids took possession of the Beech Creek flats, William Huff settled upon a three-hundred-acre tract adjoining the Davids' lands on the north, and also gained a title by right of possession. This property, too, passed into the hands of strangers.

The remaining improved part of the township lying north of the "officers' survey," and east of the squatters' tract, was purchased at an early day by two Germans, natives of Leipsic, who divided that tract into farms and sold them off, between the years 1788 and 1795, to different individuals, through their agent, Joseph F. Quay, Esq.

The pioneers of this township had hardships and privations to encounter in common with the first settlers of other localities. In fact, pioneer life is about the same the world over. "First settlers," those who prepare the way, lay the foundation for a more advanced civilization, always have to endure toils, undergo trials, and submit to perplexing inconveniences from which their more favored successors would scornfully shrink.

Incidents of pioneer life are generally, if not always, read with interest by those who have never had pioneer experiences. The early history of Beech Creek affords many instances of personal courage and hairbreadth escapes, and many, indeed, are the thrilling

tales the first settlers could tell were they living to-day. Among the notable events that have happened in the township, the following created much excitement at the time of their occurrence:

Murder of Reuben Giles.—About the year 1816, a man by the name of James Munks, who was employed at one of the mills on Beech Creek, made a trip to Clearfield County, and returned with a horse, saddle and bridle, and a new suit of clothes. Soon after it was discovered that a man by the name of Reuben Giles had been murdered, and suspicion rested upon Munks as being the perpetrator of the deed, whereupon he was arrested and taken to jail, tried, convicted, and sentenced; after his sentence he made a full confession, saying that he met Giles riding along in the woods, and when he got a short distance past he leveled his gun and shot him through his back. Giles fell from his horse, and when Munks came up to him he said, "My friend, you have killed me."

The Hollands Mystery.—In 1820 a family by the name of Hollands lived on the run about two miles above where John B. Welsh lives. One afternoon Mrs. Hollands went to a neighbor's house, about a mile down the run, and was seen in the evening on her way home; but she did not arrive, and search was made for her all through the woods for weeks, but she was never found. Her fate remains a mystery to this day.

The great "Ring Hunt."—Probably no event ever occurred in Beech Creek township that caused greater excitement than did the great "Ring Hunt" that took place in the fall of 1849. It was well known that the woods abounded with game of various kinds, and extensive preparations were made to capture it by wholesale. Accordingly a force of three hundred men from all parts of the surrounding country assembled at Beech Creek village. The eager hunters were armed with various implements of warfare and husbandry; some had pitchforks, others had hickory poles with bayonets attached, some had pike-poles, and some even, it is said, were armed with fishing-spears. All things in readiness, the "hunt" was organized, and the party divided into two columns, James McGhee taking charge of one and James Linn the other. None of the men were to carry guns except six of the most expert marksmen. The place selected for the hunt was what was known as the "David improvement," in Tangascootac valley, about five miles northwest of Beech Creek. According to the programme, the two divisions were to keep together till they reached a point about a mile from "the improvement," when they were to separate and encircle or surround the "clearing," which consisted of ten acres. Thus a circle of hunters, armed as described, was formed, inclosing an area of two miles in diameter. At the sound of a bugle, as the flanks of the two divisions met, all advanced towards the cleared field in the centre, where the deer, bears, panthers, wolves, etc., were to be driven and shot by the "six expert marksmen."

As the line "closed in" the men yelled and shouted and flourished their pitchforks and pike-poles enough to frighten every wild animal in Tangascootac valley. Many deer and other kinds of game were in the circle, but in consequence of a want of system in approaching the centre, breaches were made in the line, through which the game fled in terror and dismay. Seven deer were seen to escape from a single opening, and by the time the clearing was reached by the hunters not a wild animal was in the circle, and none having been captured, the whole party returned to their homes fully convinced that they did not understand "ring hunting."

Other Hunting Scenes.—Hunting in the region of Beech Creek is still practiced to a considerable extent, but, of course, no one is willing to admit that he ever killed deer out of season. Sometimes, however, hunters say they find them sick and "bleed them," and that the deer get frightened, start to run, and fall down and break their necks, and, of course, it would be a sin to let the meat spoil, so they dress it and take it home.

Hunting has not only its pleasures, but it also has its pains, as many an unfortunate Nimrod can testify. Accidents often occur even to those who are experienced in the chase. About the year 1860, William Council and James Clark went together on a hunting excursion, and when on their way home, as they were walking along, each carrying his gun-muzzle foremost, Clark's musket, which was loaded with buck-shot, was discharged by the lock striking the limb of a tree, and shooting off one of his fingers, the charge struck Council in the back, he being a few feet ahead; a frightful wound was made, of which he died the next day, leaving a large family. During 1874, John Liggett, having the same gun with which Council was killed, was hunting in the woods, when a shower came on, and in crawling under a hastily constructed shelter his gun was accidentally discharged, the shot taking effect in one of his knees, which disabled him for many months, and permanently crippled his leg.

In hunting bears large iron traps with grapple-hooks attached are frequently used. These traps are placed in bruin's favorite haunts, and it occasionally happens that when a bear has been caught in one of them, if the grapple-hook breaks, he will seek a rock, upon which he beats the trap till it is broken in pieces and comes off.

One of the largest bears ever seen in the township was caught in the spring of 1875, by Mr. James McGhee, on Monument Run. He had set a large trap a few days previous, and sent his two boys to see if it had been disturbed. When within about fifty yards of the place they discovered a bear in the trap, with the grapple-hook fast to a tree, in such a shape that he could not get the trap to the ground. The boys each having a gun, fired at the bear, killing it instantly; they then rolled it down the hill upon which they found it. In so doing they got it into the creek, but could not get it out until it was skinned and quar-

tered. They then procured a wagon and took the carcass home, and found that it weighed over four hundred pounds, and was very fat.

Some time during the year 1871, George Hastings and James David, while hunting on Big Run, discovered signs of some wild animal, and setting their dogs on the trail, soon found themselves face to face with two large panthers upon a tree; being armed with good guns, the game was soon killed, and their scalps taken off, for which the county paid twelve dollars each.

Pioneer Schools, Pioneer Election, Pioneer and later Mills, etc.—The first school-house in the township was built of logs, as was the case with nearly all the buildings at that time, and stood back of the Fearon property. It was erected about the year 1810. At one time a school was taught in it by "Buck" Clafin, the father of Victoria Woodhull.

The next was built in 1820. It stood on Beech Creek, about one mile above the present borough limits. The next was built under the public school law in 1838 or 1840, on land then owned by Robert Fearon. The next was built about the same time, and stood just above the village of Beech Creek.

There are now seven public school buildings in the township, all good structures, well painted, and in good condition.

The first officers elected in Beech Creek township were as follows: Justices of the Peace, John T. Packer and Andrew White; Constable, Thomas Crispen; Supervisors, Thomas Crispen and Joseph Linn; Overseers of the Poor, Robert Irwin and Cline Quigley; Auditors, J. McGhee, J. M. Smith, and G. W. Hallenback; Assessor, Thomas Crispen; School Directors, C. Bolinger, A. Leonard, A. Bitner, T. Crispen, William Reed, and William Massden.

The population of the township in 1870 was nine hundred and fifty; in 1880, eight hundred.

For many years during the early history of the county the principal, and it might be said the only, business engaged in by the people living in the vicinity of Beech Creek was lumbering. After the lands along the Bald Eagle began to be settled it was soon ascertained that Beech Creek afforded facilities possessed by few streams in the country for conducting extensive lumbering operations, it having sufficient volume and fall to afford water-power for driving the heaviest machinery, and its banks and the region lying adjacent for its entire length being covered with a heavy growth of pine.

The first mill on the creek was built by Henry James in 1818. It was located about a mile above where Beech Creek borough now is. The mill continued in operation many years, and finally passed into the hands of Cline Quigley, Esq. It was burned a few years ago and not rebuilt.

Soon after the James mill was built, Christian Nestlerode constructed one a short distance below, on the Centre County side of the creek. This mill remained

until it was torn down by John Nestlerode, grandson of Christian, who, in 1865, erected on its site a gang water-mill, which is now in successful operation.

A few years after the construction of the mill just mentioned, George Carr built one about five miles above the mouth of the creek. In 1845, Carr died, and the mill was allowed to go to ruin.

In 1832, Joseph M. Smith built a mill on the creek, at the mouth of Monument Run, about seven miles from the Bald Eagle. About the time this mill was built, Beech Creek was cleared so that sawed lumber could be rafted out of it. One of the first bills sawed by Smith was timber for the Harrisburg bridge. This timber was three by twelve inches, thirty-two, thirty-four, and thirty-six feet long, and was rafted at the mill, and after being taken to its destination was sold for about one-fourth what the same quality would bring now. Smith's mill was burned, and afterwards rebuilt, but finally allowed to "run down."

The four mills just described were the pioneer lumbering establishments of Beech Creek township. They were all of the kind known as the English gate-mill, single saw, and of course run by water-power; their average capacity was probably about one thousand feet per day. They were the only mills in that part of Bald Eagle valley for many years, and furnished all the building material that was used for miles up and down the valley.

In 1842, Daniel Crouse built a mill about three miles up Beech Creek. This mill, which did a good business for many years, is now owned by Brown, Hastings & Co. It is out of repair and idle. In 1845, George Furst and L. G. Andrews erected a good substantial mill on the creek just above the present borough line. In 1863 this mill was abandoned.

In 1850, Samuel A. Cook built a mill on the Bald Eagle Creek, immediately below the mouth of Beech Creek. He purchased his water-power from the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company. About the same time another mill was built on Beech Creek, about one-half mile from its mouth, by Housel & Miller. This mill and Cook's were decided improvements on the ones formerly built in the vicinity, having circular saws and edger and much greater capacity.

In 1852, Housel & Miller failed, and the mill property was sold to B. Clapp. In 1854, Clapp sold to the firm of Shouse, Saylor & Co., said firm being composed of the following gentlemen, residents of Lehigh and Northampton Counties: Jacob A. Shouse, Samuel Saylor, Israel L. Day, and Lewis A. Buckley. In 1855 or 1856 this firm built, in addition to the one purchased, a large gang water-mill, having a capacity of four millions per year. In a few years they added a planing-mill, to which they attached steam-power. These mills were operated till March, 1864, when they were destroyed by fire. The work of rebuilding on the same ground immediately commenced,

and though it was necessary to hew and haul most of the timber for the structure from some distance up the creek, the mill was in operation in ninety days after the conflagration with three gangs of saws, a muley saw, one edger, and lath- and planing-mill, all complete, the whole driven by an eighty horse-power engine. About two years after the mill was rebuilt two planers were attached. During the season of 1868, 11,000,000 feet of lumber was manufactured by this mill, besides lath, paling, etc.

It is estimated that not less than 150,000,000 feet of lumber have been manufactured in the Beech Creek region, two-thirds of which was sawed by the above firm. This mill is still in operation, with a sawing capacity of 2,500,000 per month, but owing to the dullness of the lumber trade it is not run to the fullest extent. The name of the firm as now constituted is Saylor, Day & Morey. A mill was built at the mouth of Beech Creek in 1843, by William Parsons. It was afterwards sold to Valentine & Milligan, who ran it successfully till about the year 1859, when they sold out to Saylor, Day & Morey.

Of all the thirteen different mills that have been built on Beech Creek only two are in operation, the one owned by Saylor, Day & Morey and that of John Nestlerode.

During the year 1853, Cline Quigley and Andrew White erected a saw-mill near the present site of the grist-mill now owned by Quigley & Nestlerode. It was allowed to get out of order a few years ago, and was not repaired.

The next mill was built by Samuel and Johnson Hall about 1853. It was located on the creek about three miles above its mouth. It is now in ruins.

The next was built the following year by Joseph Hall, on the Centre County side of the creek, near the latter. In 1856, Hall died, and the mill passed into the hands of P. Shaffer & Co., of Pottsville, by whom it is still owned, but it has ceased to be operated.

Much of the lumber manufactured on Beech Creek was obtained on lands lying on the tributaries of that stream in Centre County. Of the amount actually cut in Beech Creek township, fifty million feet would be a fair estimate, and it is also estimated that, including white- and yellow-pine, hemlock, etc., there is not less than fifty million feet remaining on the land.

Beech Creek Borough.—Nearly all the land now occupied by the borough of Beech Creek belongs to what was known as the "Lient, Wiggins tract," a part of the "officers' survey." It is located on the right bank of Beech Creek, about one mile above its mouth. The ground is gently sloping towards the south, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of the best quality of oak, interspersed with pine, hickory, and poplar.

The credit of starting the village belongs to Michael Quigley, who about the year 1812 bought thirty acres of land off the "Wiggins" tract, and constructed a grist-mill, which is still in operation and now owned

by Cline Quigley (son of Michael) and John Nestlerode. At or about the same time Quigley built a dwelling for himself a short distance south of the mill, one room of which was used as a store. The first person using it for that purpose was "Buck" Clafin. Afterwards it was occupied for some time by George Furst and Henry Gast. The latter finally sold his interest to Cline Quigley and Andrew White. After continuing in business together a short time the firm was dissolved, and Furst purchased a lot of Michael Quigley on the corner of Main and Harrison Streets, upon which he built a store, which he has occupied ever since. Quigley & White remained in partnership for a while, doing business in a building erected by Quigley, a few rods west of the grist-mill. Then they dissolved, and White built and occupied a store a few rods west of the one built by Quigley. Thus each one of the former partners was engaged in business for himself.

In 1835, Michael Quigley sold five acres off the north end of his tract to Matthew Leitch, who sold dwelling lots for twenty-five dollars each, that being the price in 1848. Leitch's tract was soon sold out and built upon. About the time of Leitch's purchase Quigley sold lots to Asher Packer, Hayes Packer, John Baker, and others, which, with the five acres sold to Leitch, included all that part of the borough on Water Street.

About the year 1840, John T. Packer purchased a lot of M. Quigley, on the southwest corner of Main and Harrison Streets, upon which he erected a dwelling, and then built a shoe-shop on the opposite side of the street.

About the year 1856, Andrew White quit the mercantile business, and Silas Hess occupied the room he vacated till about 1868, when the building was sold to Thomas & Mason, who finally sold it to R. Berryhill, by whom it was converted into a wagon-shop, for which purpose it is now used.

In 1866, Silas Hess and S. Mobley bought out Cline Quigley, and remained in business together till 1871, when they sold to Henry Berry, Charles Cade, and Daniel Bitner, who conducted the business till the spring of 1875, when they were succeeded by Cline Quigley, who filled up with a stock of groceries, and is now conducting that trade in connection with the flour and grain business.

In 1830, John Kirk built a dwelling on what was called "the Island," a part of the original tract bought by Quigley.

In 1852 "the Island" was divided by Michael Quigley between his son, Cline, and his daughter, Eliza White, wife of Andrew White. Afterwards White sold his portion to Hugh, his brother. In 1871 the house built by Kirk, which was on this part of the property, burned down, but was immediately replaced by another. In 1872, John McGhee purchased ten acres from White, which he now holds. Cline Quigley still owns his portion.

About the year 1810, a small log house was built by William Clark, on Main Street, on a lot now owned by John McGhee, Esq. That building was occupied by different persons, among them "Buck" Claffin, and is said to have been the birthplace of Claffin's daughter, the present Mrs. Victoria Woodhull.

In 1814, Michael Quigley built a carding- and fulling-mill a short distance south of the grist-mill. It was run by water-power, as also was the grist-mill before mentioned. These mills were the only manufacturing establishments in the place for a long time.

What now comprises the eastern portion of the territory of the borough was owned by Solomon Strong, and remained uncleared till about 1844, when the principal part of the most valuable oak was taken off by William Parsons and others, and after being properly sawed, was sold to the government to be used in the construction of artillery-wagons, etc. The land was then laid out into streets and lots and sold to different persons.

About the year 1852, Solomon Strong laid out the western portion of his farm into town lots. The first one on the north side of Main Street below the grist-mill was purchased by John McGhee. The same year, on this lot, McGhee erected three dwellings, store-house, shoe-shop, wagon-shop, and an office.

In 1869, B. & J. Liggett purchased the lot adjoining the McGhee property on the east, and built a large store, in which they conducted the mercantile business till 1873, when they dissolved, B. Liggett retiring, and Edward K. Parsons and S. Mobley each taking an interest, the firm-name becoming J. Liggett & Co., under which the business is at present conducted.

A short distance east of the Liggett property the Presbyterians purchased a lot in 1865, and in a few years completed an elegant brick church. In 1826, J. Rockwell started the first shoe-shop, and made the first pegged shoes worn by the inhabitants. In 1830, Simon Lingle started another in an old building which stood on ground now occupied by John McGhee's store building. About six years later John Baker established a blacksmith-shop near the site of W. C. Bullock's residence. Two years later a tannery was built at the east end of the Beech Creek bridge, by Asher Packer. It long since went to ruin. The land on which it was located is now cultivated. About the same time Solomon Strong came from the State of New York and established a fanning-mill manufactory; it was located nearly opposite where the Presbyterian Church stands. Strong conducted the business quite extensively for many years, and finally sold out to Stillman Keyes, also from New York, who still carries on the business. In 1846, George Furst and L. G. Andrews commenced the manufacture of fanning-mills in a building on the north end of the lot occupied by Furst's store; they continued the business for many years, finally dissolving partnership. Andrews retired to a farm, and the business was abandoned.

In 1838, John Orner started the first tailor-shop in the place. The building in which he worked is located on the bank of the creek on Water Street, and is now owned by Gottlieb Keller. That same year Dr. Roberts, the first physician, located in the village; he remained till 1845, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. P. Rothrock, who was the only practicing physician in the place for many years. He was succeeded in 1875 by Dr. Tibbins, who is now there.

The first permanent dentist in the place was W. C. Van Valin, who came in 1865 and still remains. In 1868, M. L. McKean came from Zion, Centre Co., and established an extensive steam tannery in the borough; it is located on Main Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. It is now in successful operation, and consumes about five hundred cords of bark per year.

Berry & Cade erected a building in the east end of the borough in the spring of 1875 for their dry-goods and grocery-store.

In 1874, J. S. Hale & Co. started their mercantile establishment.

In 1875, Bickel & Lose established a planing-mill, located east of McKean's tannery on Main Street.

Borough Officers.—The town was incorporated as a borough and called "Quiggleton" at the February term of court, 1869, but at the following term of August its corporate name was changed to "Beech Creek." The first election was held on the fourth Friday of August, 1869.

The officers for 1869 were: Chief Burgess, James Clark; Council, Asher Packer, George Furst, A. H. Knecht, John Liggett, C. R. Keyes; Secretary, A. H. Knecht; Judge of Election, Asher Packer; Inspectors of Election, J. W. Crays, George Wensel; Constable, Hugh White; Auditors, George Furst, George Williams, H. Miller; Overseers of the Poor, John McGhee, John S. Mason; Assessor, Asher Packer; Assistants, George Furst, S. Strong; Justices of the Peace, John McGhee, James Clark.

The chief burgesses since have been: 1870-71, James Clark; 1872, S. H. Brown; 1873, John McGhee; 1874, George Furst; 1875, James McGhee; 1876, John Liggett; 1877, Dr. H. H. Mothersbaugh; 1878, Daniel Lose; 1879, John McGhee; 1880, Geo. Furst; 1881, James Clark.

The officers in 1882 are: Chief Burgess, E. H. Hastings; Secretary, Samuel W. Gardner; Council, Samuel A. Hall, Samuel W. Gardner, G. W. Lingle, D. M. Longshore, A. K. White, W. D. W. Dunkle; Street Commissioner, George Wensel; Treasurer, George Williams; Constable, Hugh White; Assessor, John Liggett; Assistants, John G. Wale, James I. Gardner; Judge of Election, L. Hall.

Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1833, and the church—the first erected in the township—was built in 1834. It was located just beyond the limits of the borough, at the west end. Services were held in it regularly by the Methodists and oc-

casionaly by Presbyterians until 1868, when it was sold, and afterwards burned down. Its site is now occupied by the dwelling of Frank Wallace. Of the early Methodist circuit riders who preached in it were Revs. Timothy Lee, Fern Brown, James Hunter, James Sanks, Switzer Paulsgrove, John Anderson, Gutwald, Maclay, Craig, Abraham Britten, J. S. McMurray, and Ball.

In 1868 the congregation purchased for one hundred and fifty dollars the second lot south of the school-house, and built a very fine two-story brick edifice, at a total cost of some nine thousand dollars, which was completed in 1873.

Since then the pastors have been: 1868-70, Thomas F. McClure; 1870-73, J. W. Buckley; 1873-75, J. Foster Bell; 1875-76, John Z. Lloyd; 1876-78, Elisha Butler; 1878, Bruno Graham, Charles Buck; 1879-82, T. S. Faws; 1882, M. P. Crosthwaite.

The trustees are John Liggett, Samuel Hall, William Trexler, Daniel Lose, J. D. Ingler, Abraham McCloskey, G. W. Wensel; Sunday-school superintendent, G. W. Wensel. This place, with Mill Hall, forms one circuit.

The Presbyterian Church held services at various times in the old Methodist Church until 1868. In 1865 the congregation purchased a lot east of the Liggett property, and in a few years completed its elegant brick edifice.

Since then its pastors have been Revs. Agnew, Warington, Van Sickle, Bunsteen, and Hawthorn. The latter left in 1881, and at present it has no pastor.

The church officials in 1882 are: Elders, James A. Quigley, George Furst, Hugh White; Trustees, George B. Hess, S. Mobley, Dr. H. H. Mothersbaugh, B. Rupard, Samuel Glostner.

Cemeteries.—In its cemetery are buried:

Michael Quigley, died June 13, 1858, aged 81; his wife, Mary, born July 22, 1792, died Sept. 10, 1864.

Margaret C., wife of T. L. C. Shearer, died Oct. 15, 1862, aged 29.

Elizabeth R., wife of Albert O. Evans, died May 12, 1877, aged 21.

Lizzie Morris, died April 29, 1879, aged 24.

Harriet, wife of J. W. Hubbard, died Dec. 10, 1881, aged 52; her daughter, Eliza L., died Dec. 15, 1877, aged 19.

Margaret Hays, died Feb. 8, 1856, aged 64.

William Clark, died April 13, 1851, aged 65; his wife, Sarah, died Sept. 20, 1853, aged 66.

THE OLD HAYS CEMETERY is situated between the borough and the railroad station, three-fourths of a mile from the former. It was originally the Hays family burying-ground, to which an addition was made by John T. Fearon. Among its interments are those of:

James Hays, born Feb. 29, 1740, died Feb. 14, 1817; his wife, Sarah, born Feb. 15, 1745, died May 5, 1823.

Samuel Hays, died Aug. 7, 1872, aged 80; his wife, Susan S., died Jan. 18, 1848, aged 54.

George Brown, born Oct. 3, 1794, died March 2, 1861; his wife, Eleanor, born July 4, 1785, died Jan. 31, 1869.

Elizabeth, first wife of George Brown, died March 12, 1823, aged 32.

Gideon Smith, died March 31, 1841, aged 88; his wife, Elizabeth, died May 22, 1836, aged 78.

Andrew McGhee, died Aug. 31, 1847, aged 21.

Margaret N., wife of Jacob Cooke, and daughter of Dr. W. P. and J. L. Rothrock, died March 15, 1872, aged 25.

Robert Stewart, died March 31, 1861, aged 17.

Nathaniel Johnson, died May 2, 1847, aged 56; his wife, Sarah, died May 27, 1873, aged 76.

William F., son of William and C. Holden, died May 10, 1850.

David Leggett, died Feb. 22, 1843, aged 72.

Martha P., wife of Andrew Linn, died March 9, 1857, aged 86.

Johnson Hall, died March 5, 1859, aged 37.

Betty, wife of Jesse Hall, died Aug. 27, 1854, aged 65.

Joseph Hall, died March 5, 1857, aged 34.

James Wright, died May 6, 1834, aged 25.

Chara B., wife of Fleming Trexler, died Dec. 26, 1867, aged 20.

Quigley Hess, died Sept. 13, 1875, aged 20.

Silas Hess, died May 29, 1874, aged 40.

Sarah P., wife of Benjamin Leggett, and daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Adams, died Jan. 4, 1873, aged 41.

C. W. Hallenlake, died March 27, 1865, aged 59.

Maria J., daughter of J. W. and M. E. Johnson, died Oct. 7, 1864, aged 21.

William Fearon, born Aug. 26, 1775, died March 23, 1850; his wife, Anna, daughter of William and Beulah Templeton, born Jan. 20, 1782, died Nov. 4, 1870; their daughter, Sarah, born Dec. 7, 1813, died Aug. 16, 1850.

Schools.—The first school-house erected in the town was built in 1856, on a lot on Main Street purchased from Austin Leonard. In 1867 a two-story frame school-house was erected, containing four rooms, two on each floor. Three of these are used for school purposes, and the other is occasionally occupied by the school board.

In 1869 the borough became a separate school district, with the following directors: John McGhee, John J. Shaffer, George A. Hess, George Q. Williams, William W. Clark, H. Miller.

In 1882 the directors were Samuel Hall, Andrew White, Dr. H. H. Mothersbaugh, H. H. Berry, James McGhee, George W. Wensel. The teachers for term ending May, 1882, were: Principal, James Wensel; Secondary, James Stoughton; Primary, Miss Amanda Mothersbaugh.

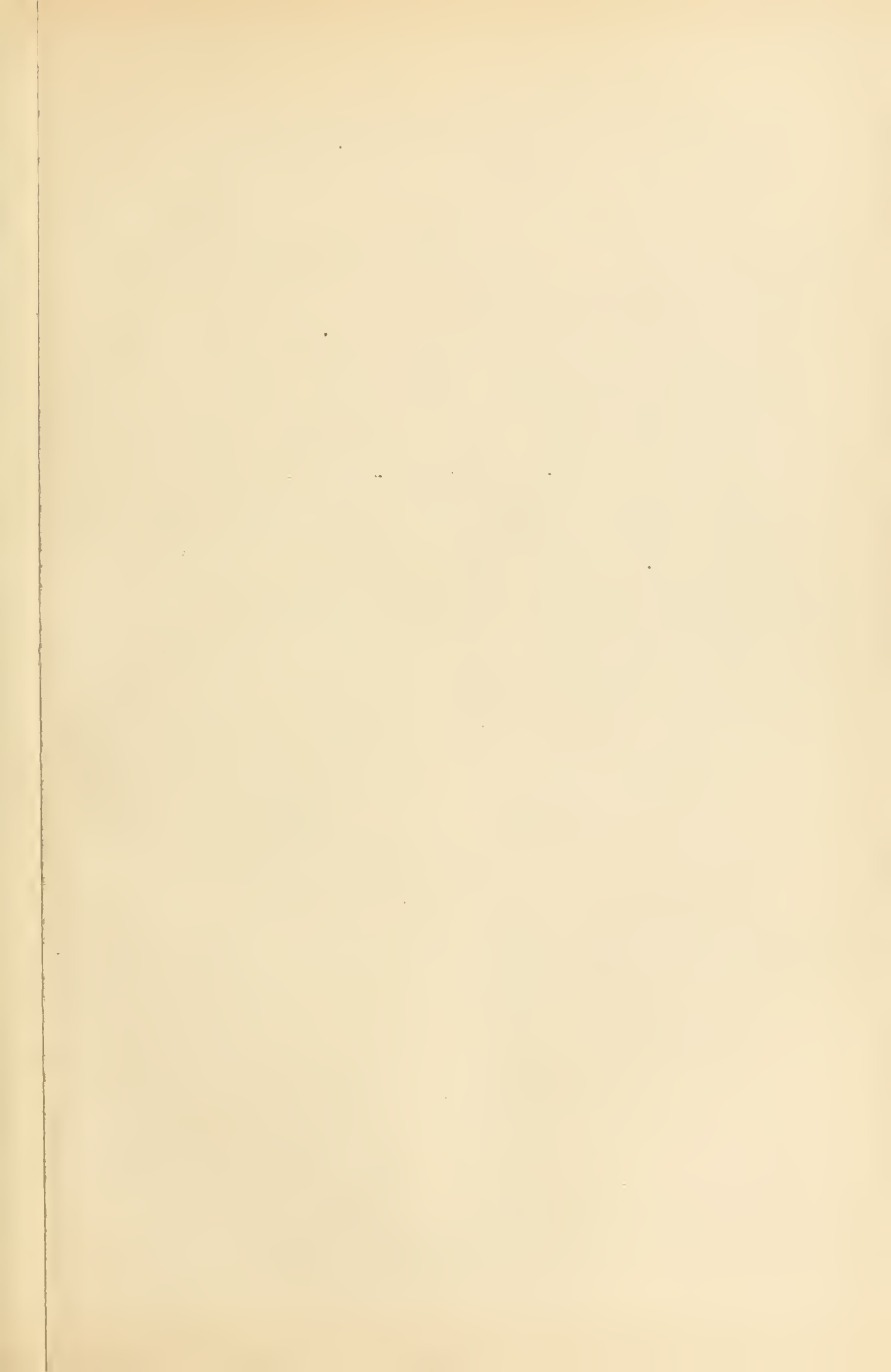
Orders.—In 1850 a lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was organized in a building erected for the purpose by Cline Quigley, near the site of grocery. It burned down March 5, 1855, and the lodge was soon after disbanded.

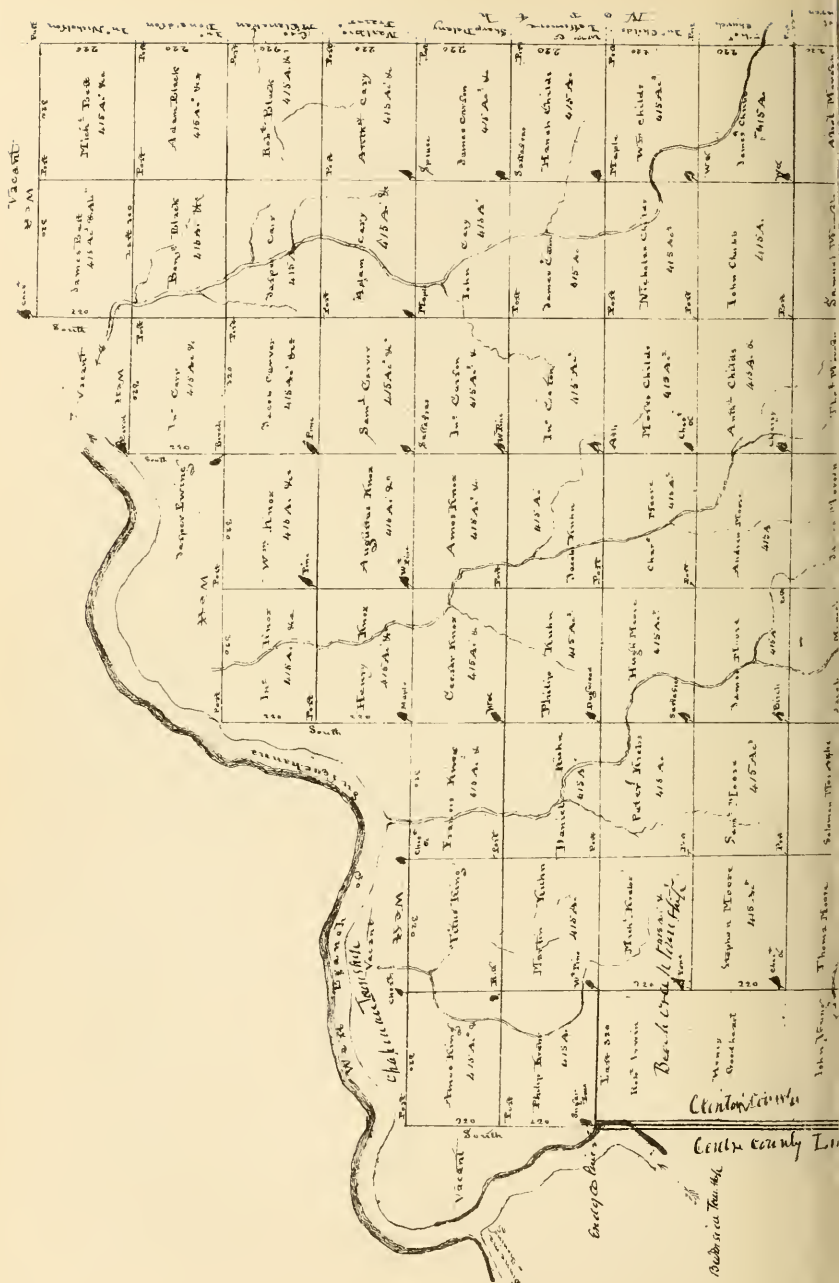
The Good Templars organized a lodge in 1854, and held their meetings in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, but when that was destroyed they ceased to meet.

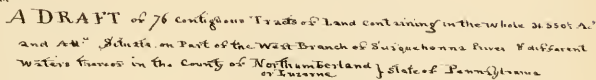
The grange of Patrons of Husbandry, instituted in 1874, and a camp of Patriotic Order of Sons of America, organized soon afterwards, have both disbanded.

For many years the Washingtonians kept up an organization in the place, and made strong opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Except during the exciting times of the late civil war, no alcoholic liquors have ever been illegally sold within the limits of Beech Creek township, which has a thrifty, intelligent population hardly surpassed in the State for their energy and steady habits.

Professions and Business Industries in 1882.—Physicians, Drs. Joseph Tibbens, H. H. Mothersbaugh; merchants, George Furst & Son, S. Mobley,







Taken from the Field notes of Joseph J. Wallis Esq.
by Dan^l Smith D^r Surg^t

Map of the Survey, in Chapman and
Beck's Great Townships of the County

Engraved Expressly for this Work.

George Williams, Jr.; surveyor, A. K. White; justices of the peace, James Clark, John McGhee; flour-mills, Cline Quigley, George Furst & Son; tinner and confectioner, C. R. Keyes; fanning-mill and straw-cutter manufacturers, S. C. Keys & Son; saw-mills, John Nestlerode, John Bickle; wagon-makers, Richard Berryhill, W. P. Bullock, William Rupert; lumber, John Leggett, A. Clark; axe-handle manufacturer, Joseph Liun; cigar manufacturer, George McGhee; shoemakers, Frank Berry, H. H. Berry, Nelson Caldwell, William McKane, William Trexler; carpenters, John Bickle, Samuel Dunkle, John Kunes, James McGhee, Wilson Williams; milliner, Mrs. C. R. Keyes; foundry, Daniel Lose; railroad and express agent, O. Rothwick; postmaster, C. R. Keyes; blacksmiths, John I. Shearer, Lemuel Shearer; harness-maker, John Watts; barbers, James A. Williams, William McKane; carpet-weaver, John Yondas.

CHAPTER CIX.

CASTANEA TOWNSHIP.

At the February term of the Clinton County Common Pleas Court a petition was presented by a number of the inhabitants of Dunstable township, praying for the erection of a new township by the division of Dunstable, which, on account of its great length and ill-shaped size, was inconvenient to a large number of its inhabitants. The petitioners asked for a division of said township by a line commencing at a point on the northern bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River where the southern end of the division line between Woodward and Dunstable townships came to the river; thence in a southern direction through Great Island to low-water mark on the southern side of Great Island; thence down the river to the northwestern corner of Wayne township. March 1, 1877, the court appointed George J. Eldrech, Jacob Quiggle, and John Earon to inquire into the propriety of granting the said prayer. May 19, 1877, the commissioners made their report recommending the division by the following line: "Commencing at the point of rocks on the northern bank of the Susquehanna River (West Branch) where the southern end of the division line between Woodward and Dunstable townships comes to the river; thence across said river south 62½ degrees west to low-water mark; thence up southern bank of river at low-water mark, north 71½ degrees west 22 perches to division line of lands of Robert McCormick and Richard Dery; thence along said line between Dery and McCormick to public road leading from bridge through Great Island, south 71½ degrees east 102 perches; thence up centre of said road, south 75½ degrees west 3 perches, to division line of lands belonging to Henry McCormick

and estate of the late John Myers; thence along the above-named division line of McCormick and Myers' heirs south 90 degrees, east to the northern bank of the Susquehanna River at low-water mark, 81½ perches; thence down said river by its various courses 82 perches; thence across the river to the northwestern corner of Wayne township, south 16½ degrees east."

The voters of Dunstable township, on Dec. 1, 1877, by a majority vote, consented to said division, and on Dec. 10, 1877, court approved the division, and gave to the western part—the new township—the name of *Castanea*.

It is bounded on the north by Woodward township and Lock Haven, on the east by Wayne township, on the south by Lamar township, and on the west by Allison township. It derived its name from the village of Castanea, within its limits, signifying chestnut in Latin, there being trees of that variety in abundance near the village.

In 1871, Jacob Brown and P. W. Keller purchased the farm of Joseph Hamberger, near Harvey's Gap, on the south side of Bald Eagle Creek, and laid out the town of Castanea. Soon after their purchase they began selling lots, which were improved upon, and now the place presents quite a town-like appearance. It has a good school-house, some forty dwellings, several groceries, shops, stores, etc. It is within a mile of Lock Haven, and offers pleasant and cheap homes for mechanics and others who prefer to live outside of the city limits.

Charles P. Framble operates an extensive brewery in a two-story frame building erected in 1868.

The Lock Haven Wood and Pulp Manufactory is in this township, and is conducted by Dickson & Armstrong.

CHAPTER CX.

CHAPMAN TOWNSHIP.¹

CHAPMAN TOWNSHIP was formed while the territory now contained in Clinton belonged to Lycoming County, since which time its area has been greatly diminished by the successive organization of other townships. A portion was taken off in the formation of Grugan in 1855, and in 1875 the remainder was divided, and the western portion formed into the township of Noyes.

Notwithstanding the diminution that has taken place in its area, Chapman is still a large township, being eight miles wide and about twelve long. Its surface partakes of the uneven character of the other portions of the county, and is covered with a heavy growth of timber,—pine, oak, hemlock, etc.

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

Young Woman's Creek.—The West Branch flows through the southern part of the township, and in its course receives the waters of several streams, the largest and most important being Young Woman's Creek, which, with its branches, drains nearly the whole township, reaching the river at North Point (Young Womanstown). Various opinions have been expressed in regard to the origin of the name of this creek. In relation to the matter, H. L. Diefenbach, Esq., long a resident of Clinton County, and lately editor of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, says,—

"This creek is said to have received its name from the fact that the dead body of a young woman was found in it near the point where it enters the river. Others say the Indians scalped and then murdered a young woman there and then threw her body into the creek, hoping it would float off into the river and their act would thus be concealed. A legendary tale is that the Indians there killed a young woman prisoner who could walk no farther, that it was a famous and most desirable camping-ground, but that ever after this murder, if Indians encamped there at night, her ghost would appear, gliding over the surface of the stream and about the camp, and that they were sure to be fired upon by unseen faces if they remained a second night. There are also numerous other legends, but all begin with the statement that the dead body of a young woman was found in the creek. The Indian town at that point, of which many remains were formerly found, and some still are, was called Young Womanstown; but whether it derived its name from the creek or the creek from the town is doubtful, and both sides have had champions. It was once a great rallying-point for Indians from all points, and perhaps the Indian belles gathered there in large numbers to charm and entrap the young hunters and warriors whose paths led that way, and hence that name. If this answer is not satisfactory to inquirers, they are at liberty to get up a better one."

A. J. Quigley, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Young Womanstown, published an article in the *Renovo Record* in 1875, in which he says,—

"It is said that a young Indian squaw of rare beauty, the hand of whom had been sought by a young chief of another tribe, and whose advances had been forbidden by the father of the young girl, and after all efforts on her part to soften his feelings towards the young chief had proved ineffectual, she deliberately cast herself into the turbid current near the mouth of the stream, and was never more heard of. The stream was ever after called Young Woman's Creek, from which the town has taken its name."

Whatever may have been the real origin of the name, it is certain that it was conferred by the Indians, for when the region was first visited by the whites, the appellations "Young Woman's Creek" and "Young Womanstown," as applied to the stream and the vicinity of its mouth, were familiar

terms among the natives. The only other streams in the township worthy of mention are Hyner's Run, said to have been called after a hunter by that name; and Paddy's Run, so called because of an Irish settler near its mouth. The former empties into the river about three miles below the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, and the latter about two miles above, both flowing from the north. Drury's Run empties into the river just above Renovo, and for a short distance forms the boundary between Chapman and Noyes townships. Many of the mountain peaks of this township are grand and lofty, especially those bordering on the river, some of which reach a height of twelve or fourteen hundred feet; the one opposite the mouth of Young Woman's Creek towering fourteen hundred and twenty feet. In shaping the hills and mountains along the West Branch of the Susquehanna, nature seems to have modeled after the most symmetrical and pleasing designs, but in no place has she displayed her creative powers in grander attractiveness than in the picturesquely beautiful verdure-covered hills of this region.

With the exception of the river bottoms, Chapman has very little level land; back from the river the country lies high, and though considerably broken is susceptible of improvement and cultivation.

Though a vast amount of timber has been taken from the lands of this township, a large quantity still exists. As is the case generally in lumber regions, the best quality along and near the streams was taken first, while extensive tracts in the interior remained untouched by the woodman's axe.

The most extensive lumbering operations in the township have been conducted on Young Woman's Creek, Hyner's Run, and Paddy's Run; large quantities of timber, however, have been cut all along the river and upon the smaller runs. The operations at present are confined almost entirely to the three streams mentioned.

Though coal, iron ore, fire-clay, etc., are known to exist in this township, they remain entirely undeveloped, except on Drury's Run, near Renovo, where coal has been mined to some extent.

A thorough geological survey of the township has never been made, therefore it is impossible to say definitely what may be the character and extent of its mineral resources. Indications, however, seem to justify the conclusion that coal will yet be found within the township in workable quantities. The rocks of the region are principally sandstone, with occasional fragments of conglomerate scattered over the surface of the higher lands.

Precisely when the first settlement in what is now Chapman township was made is uncertain. From the most authentic information that can be obtained it appears that a clearing of a few acres was made at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek previous to 1780, and occupied by a man by the name of William Reed, who had no title. Reed sold his improvements to

Samuel Campbell; he conveyed the same to Thomas Robinson, who obtained a pre-emption warrant, dated Oct. 1, 1785, for "three hundred and seven acres and allowances," described as follows: Situated "on the north side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, known by the names 'Young Womanstown' and 'William Reed's Improvement,' beginning at the upper end of the narrows in the lower ends or sides, and extending up the said river to the head wing of a fish-dam, and adjoining John Fleming's improvement." The entire tract, which included nearly all the flat land adjacent to the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, was conveyed by Robinson to Andrew Eppe, of Philadelphia, by deed dated Jan. 10, 1787.

On April 12, 1787, Eppe obtained a patent for the whole tract from the Commonwealth, said patent having the signature of Benjamin Franklin as president of the Supreme Executive Council.

Andrew Eppe, by deed dated Aug. 20, 1799, conveyed the same to Andrew Eppe, Jr., who sold to Joseph Reed; the deed of conveyance dated March 9, 1802. On June 3, 1805, Andrew Eppe, Jr., conveyed the tract to John Philip De Haas. In May, 1810, De Haas sold the entire tract to John Quigley, by whom it was divided and conveyed to different persons, his son, Michael Quigley, coming in possession of the larger portion, which he now holds, the balance of the original tract being principally owned at present by Robert Bridgens, Esq., and Hawley, Matthews & Quigley.

While the "Young Womanstown farm" was in the possession of Andrew Eppe, it was rented for a time by William Bennett, who paid for the use thereof five pounds a year. It appears from a letter written in 1798 by Bennett to the owner of the land that even at that early day there were from thirty to forty acres of the farm under cultivation. The following is a correct copy of the letter:

"YOUNG WOMANSTOWN, Jan 19th 1798

"Sir I take this opportunity to let you know that I am agoing to Move of your Place in the spring: my sons has been out at French Creek and they have a Mind to Move out their in the spring And I would be glade you would take this place of my hands and send some Man to it a Cording to your one Mind that you could be shoure of paying the rent I can get men a-nauf here that would take it But I would rather you would satisfy you Self I have a very good fall crop in the ground this is 20 acres of Wheat and 11 of Ry and land fit for a prime Crop corn oats or flax all fit for the plough and they can have all the grane if them and we can agree there is men roof ber that would Be glad of it but I would be glad you would Send Some Man to it that would pay you the Rent and give me no more trouble a Bout it Sir please to Send me an aucey by Mr. Frances Fargy for I would be glad to know as quick as possabl and so I Remain your Hum Ser't.

"WILLIAM BENNETT.

"To Andrew Eppe."

Soon after Young Womanstown was settled, other settlements were made at the mouth of Hyner's Run, at Paddy's Run, and at other points on each side of the river, and it was but a few years before all of the flat lands along the river were converted into farms.

The pioneers of Chapman had their full share of adventures and narrow escapes.

Pioneer Hunting Scenes.—The following incidents are taken from the article previously referred to, written by A. J. Quigley, Esq.:

"We knew of an instance in which two of our citizens engaged in subduing the forest wounded a large bear, but not mortally; they were afterwards pursued so closely as to only escape by the miraculous intervention of a fallen tree, the roots of which enabled them to jump behind and elude pursuit, the bear passing on, being blinded by rage and pain.

"On another occasion, a citizen who once owned the lands on which Renovo now stands was attacked by a large buck, and would have been killed by the thrusts of the buck's horns but for their being so wide between the beams as to admit his body between the prongs, he holding himself fast to the beams so as to not allow the prongs to enter his body, until he was relieved by the timely arrival of another hunter, who dispatched the buck and rescued him from certain death.

"Another incident of a similar character occurred not far above where the North Point depot now stands. The dogs had closed in upon a buck, but not being able to master him, a workman on the farm undertook to assist the dogs, when he received such a thrust from the buck as to produce a wound in his hand that disabled him for work for several weeks.

"On another occasion, that can be proven by one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of this county, a bear of almost fabulous size was seen to attack and kill a very large cow, and when the citizen attempted to drive the monster away, he also made an attempt to attack him, and would have succeeded only for his athletic agility on foot.

"On one occasion, in the early settlement of this country, a large bear came in the night and took a fat hog from the pen and carried it for a considerable distance, and only let it down when pursued by the owner with his dogs so closely as to be compelled to do so, after which this citizen continued the pursuit for several miles until the bear was safely treed on a large oak. The above incident, the father of our mighty Nimrod, Jacob Hammersley, if he were yet living, could testify to, and that it occurred on a cold, frosty morning in November.

"On another occasion the writer knew of an ox having been killed and devoured by a panther, and recently, in constructing the present State road from this place to Germania, the bones of a man were found who no doubt had been killed and devoured by these wild inhabitants of the forest.

"In 1857 a man by the name of Samuel Snyder, in the employ of Joseph Beidler, while hunting deer one day on what is usually termed by hunters a good tracking snow, came across what he judged to be the track of a large panther, and having long desired to capture one of those formidable inhabitants of the forest, with two trusty dogs that he had with him took the trail. After following the track about two

miles, which seemed to be very fresh, he espied a fox lying dead in his trail, and upon examination found that the fox had been following in the walk of the panther, instinctively expecting to participate in whatever booty the panther might obtain. But the panther, no doubt, thinking his proximity might jeopardize his success, and, like the calculating McDonald, allowed his shadow to approach near enough to dispatch him with one backhanded stroke of his paw.

"Snyder, continuing the pursuit, had not gone very far until he came upon the remains of a deer that had just been killed by the panther; the distance from where the last tracks of the panther were to be seen in the snow to where the deer was lying was just twenty-three feet.

"Just at this instant he heard fierce barking a little over the declivity, and evident indications that a contest was raging. Arriving at the brow of the hill he perceived some distance down from him a very large animal that he presumed to be a panther; the dogs had closed in upon him, and to escape their annoyance he had sprung upon the trunk of a leaning tree. Approaching as near as he thought it practicable under the circumstances, he leveled his trusty rifle at his head, but the shot, on account of the distance, fell below the mark and wounded him in the neck. He then leaped to the ground and the dogs closed upon him, when one of them received such a severe blow from the panther as to disable him from renewing the attack; in the meanwhile Snyder reloaded, the other dog keeping up the attack, when he discharged another load with like effect. By this time he was within about twenty-five feet of the monster, and getting a favorable opportunity took deadly aim at the animal's head which brought him to the ground. The writer has often heard Snyder say that had he not dispatched him at the last shot the panther would have attacked him, and dogs and all would have been compelled to succumb to his immense power. The length of the panther from tip of nose to end of tail was nine feet and two inches. This measurement was made by your correspondent, and had any one told him that so formidable an animal inhabited our woods he would not have believed it.

"Snyder was a man of great physical endurance and knew nothing of fear, but he said that after this huge monster lay prostrate at his feet, he could not help but tremble at the thought of his imminent peril, and thank God for his deliverance."

Pioneer Settlers, how they lived and how they built.—The primitive settlers of a community have experiences which never fall to the lot of succeeding generations, and it is difficult for those living in long-established communities to realize just how their ancestors *did* live. It is generally supposed that "first settlers" are of necessity scantily supplied with the "necessaries of life;" such is not the case as far as eating is concerned, for as a rule they have an abundance of substantial and wholesome though plain food.

At all seasons of the year wild game and fish form a large share of the table supplies. With this kind of fare the pioneers of Chapman were especially favored, as there was no region of country that afforded a greater abundance of all kinds of game. As to the products of the soil, a mere "patch" of a few acres, which was frequently all that the settlers had cleared, was capable of producing sufficient wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, etc., for the support of a large family, and the land first settled upon along the West Branch was especially adapted to the growth of those crops. In a new country the raising of live-stock is attended with less trouble and expense than might be supposed; for a great part of the year, like the deer, cattle maintain themselves by "browsing" upon the wild herbage of the forest, and swine have been known to live and thrive the year round on "mast," which is generally abundant among beech, oak, and chestnut timber. So, really, actual and absolute *want* is not necessarily attendant upon pioneer life. People living in newly-settled districts remote from stores experience considerable inconvenience in obtaining supplies of groceries, dry-goods, etc., but generally trips are made to the nearest town or "place of business" at certain seasons, when sufficient merchandise is procured to last till the next trip. In case the tea, coffee, or any other luxury should run out, the family managed to get along without it till an opportunity was offered to lay in a stock. In converting his grain into flour, the hardy pioneer was generally equal to the emergency, and if at too great a distance from a mill he constructed one for himself and his neighbors. Fifty or seventy-five years ago it was no unusual thing to see what was called a "tub-mill" in nearly every neighborhood in the West Branch region. The mill was of very simple construction, having but a single run of stone and very little machinery, and was driven by water-power. During the time William Bennett occupied the "Young Womanstown farm" he built a tub-mill at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, for which, with other improvements he had made on the property, he was allowed *thirty-three pounds*, which amount was deducted from his rent-bill. A few years later a mill of the same kind was built at the mouth of Hyner's Run, on the site of the mill now owned by Lenuel Farwell, and also one at the mouth of Paddy's Run. These, with a mill of similar construction at the mouth of Tangascootac Creek, were the first, and for a long time the only, "manufacturing establishments" on the West Branch above the "Big Island."

About sixty years ago a man by the name of Boggs bored a salt well on the south side of the river above the mouth of Boggs' Run, which flows into the river near Paddy's Island. He sank it to the depth of ninety feet, when water strongly impregnated with salt was found, but for some reason nothing was done in the way of manufacturing salt.

The first buildings of the settlers were of course



WEBSTER CHURCH,
NORTH BEND, CLINTON CO., PA.



RESIDENCE OF H. M. WEBSTER,
NORTH BEND, CLINTON CO., PA.

constructed of logs, and were long since in ruins; in many instances not a vestige remains to mark their locations. As improvements advanced and the settlers became more prosperous, they very naturally desired to "put on style" and live in frame houses, which necessitated the building of mills for sawing their lumber. The first ones used in Chapman township, like the "tub-mills," were small affairs, but admirably served the purpose for which they were intended. In the course of time, however, they gave way to larger and more substantial structures, which, though run by water-power, were supplied with many improvements. As the demand for lumber increased, these in turn yielded to the steam-mills now in use.

About the year 1830 a modern water-power saw-mill was built on Hyner's Run, about two miles above the mouth, by Leonard and Michael Bradney, and after passing through the ownership of several different parties was finally purchased in 1852 by T. B. Loveland and Isaac Shaffer, who operated it till 1855, when they sold out to Hansel & Brother. In 1862 the Hansels built another mill about one-half mile farther down the run, and soon after sold their property to Kolter, Hoshour & Co., of York County, the present proprietors, who now own in all about five thousand acres of timber land lying upon Hyner's Run. In 1872 this firm built a steam-mill in connection with the original or upper mill, since which time the lower one has stood idle. The sawing capacity of the mill now operated is about five million per year. The supply of logs is brought down the run from a distance of four or five miles.

In 1854, R. K. Hawley & Co. erected a saw-mill on Young Woman's Creek, about one-fourth of a mile from its mouth. At present it is owned in part and operated by A. J. Quigley.

About three-fourths of a mile farther up the creek Messrs. Mensch & Lowenstein, of Wilkesbarre, built a large steam saw-mill in 1872. In 1875, Mensch retired from the firm, and the business at present is conducted solely by Mr. Lowenstein. This mill has a capacity of six million feet per year, the logs being brought to the mill from the tract on which they are cut, a distance of four or five miles, on a narrow-gauge railroad constructed for the purpose. The property connected with this mill consists of six thousand six hundred acres of land, a large portion of it well timbered, and eight or ten houses for employés.

In 1863, Joseph and George Parsons and Henry Clark constructed a large steam saw-mill at the mouth of Paddy's Run. This firm sold out to William Parsons and James Clark, by whom the mill was operated till 1868 or '69, when Clark sold his interest to Lawshe. Then Parsons & Lawshe sold to Gamble, White & Co., the owners in 1876.

The history of North Point, the pleasant little village at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, is identical with that of "Young Womanstown farm," upon which it is built. Facts in relation to the first settle-

ment of the locality having already been given, it is now in place to speak of its more recent history and present condition.

Villages.—The nucleus of a village or town is generally formed by the establishment of a post-office, the erection of a school-house, store, etc. In 1827, a building which served the twofold purpose of church and school-house was built at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, under the supervision of the Rev. Daniel Barber, who at that time was stationed at the place by the Northumberland Presbytery.

Though the name "Young Womanstown" was applied to the place at a very early day, even before it was occupied by the whites, and letters, legal and other papers were dated "Young Womanstown" from the period of its first settlement, it is believed that no regularly authorized post-office was established there till about the year 1830, when John Quigley was commissioned postmaster. About the same time or soon after his son Michael, a young man twenty years of age, was appointed justice of the peace, which office he has held ever since, with the exception of one year. He was the first commissioned "Squire" on the West Branch west of Lock Haven. During this long term of service he has married one hundred and twenty-five couples, and always made it a point to *kiss the bride*.

He also, in 1844, started the first store in the place, there being no other at the time nearer than Lock Haven. In 1859 a new Presbyterian Church was built, in which religious services are now held every alternate week by the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. This is the only church at present in the place.

The following episode in the history of North Point was furnished by A. J. Quigley, Esq., of that place:

"In 1837, at the gubernatorial election, every effort was made to re-elect Joseph Ritner. Thaddeus Stevens had designed the Gettysburg *tape-worm*, and put in course of construction the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The workmen on the canal were anxious to have the work continue, and nothing but his re-election would in any event continue the work. The Democratic party, headed by David R. Porter, was opposed to internal improvements by the State, believing that all such enterprises could be managed safer by private corporations. Many believed that the construction of a canal to Erie was a stake of rather questionable policy. But the country being in the midst of a financial crash and hard times, the workmen were looking to their own interest, and Thaddeus Stevens, a wily politician, seized the opportunity to take advantage of the manifest will of the laborers on the canal, and came up to Young Womanstown and devised a plan with the workmen to 'vote early and often.' The election board was manipulated to make the oath easy and bear lightly, and Young Womanstown, hitherto unknown in his-

tory, only for its Indian tradition, became the notorious birthplace of ballot-box stuffing, carried on to the present day in Philadelphia and other cities of the Union.

"Chapman township, which at that time had about fifty legal voters, polled over seven hundred votes for Joseph Ritner. The return judge, who is still living and almost a centenarian, in carrying the returns to Williamsport (this being then Lycoming County), and who also was an untiring friend of Ritner, showed the open returns so often that they became sadly defaced, after which, to satisfy his many inquiring friends, he opened the sealed report, which act forfeited the legality of the report, and the board of return judges rejected it, and so saved Young Womans-town the first and last illegal returns ever sent from that stronghold of Democracy.

"We have heard it said that it was dangerous to get to the window unless you could exhibit a ticket with the name of Joseph Ritner. Patrick O'Flaherty would vote and then go away and take a drink, and return to the window with other tickets and vote the name of John Dougherty without a question from the board, except a significant nod from the 'boss,' who stood at the window indicating that all was right, and so they continued repeating all day."

In 1866 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the construction of a State road from North Point up Young Woman's Creek to Germania, in Potter County, a distance of twenty-six and a half miles. By a supplement to the act passed in 1867, Joseph Schwartzenbach, Joseph H. Bailey, John White, and A. J. Quigley were appointed commissioners to lay out and open the road, which was accomplished in 1874, and the road is now in good condition.

In 1868 an act was passed incorporating the Clinton and Potter County Navigation Company, the object of which corporation was to improve and clear Young Woman's Creek for running down logs.

The post-office at North Point still retains the name of "Young Womanstown," owing to the fact that there is another "North Point" in the State. The railroad company adopted the name the village now bears when they located a station there. It was suggested by Messrs. A. J. Quigley and W. T. Leshner, as it is the most northerly point on the West Branch.

This place is the centre of a community of some fifty families, and is the point where the township elections are held. It has three stores, kept by Gleason & Irvine, Warren Summerson, and H. C. Stoner.

It has a good hotel, built in 1872. It was once owned by Mrs. T. J. Black, and leased by H. C. Stover, but is now kept by A. M. Marshall. There is a shoeshop and blacksmith-shop in the village. The railroad company has a good passenger and freight depot and telegraph-office. Robert Bridgens, one of the first three commissioners of the county, resides near the place. Among the fine residences erected here within the past few years are those of Hon. A. J.

Quigley, Squire Quigley, Robert Bridgens, J. W. Crawford, and J. H. Bailey & Co.

HYNER.—This village, at the mouth of Hyner's Run, dates its origin back to quite an early period, having been first settled about 1800. A school-house was built at an early day, and the Methodist Church in 1845. It contains some forty families, including those living within a mile or so of the post-office. The only store here is kept by Hon. Coleman Grugan, one of the associate judges of the county from 1871 to 1876, who also has charge of the post-office. The flouring-mill of Lemuel Farwell occupies the site of the original "tub-mill" of the neighborhood. Among the fine residences of the place are those of Judge Grugan, Theo. Johnson, Michael Bradney, Lemuel Farwell, Cline Farwell, and James A. McCloskey. Religious services are held every Sunday in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the village is noted for its quiet and good order.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. AMOS C. NOYES.

Among the names of the men who have been prominent in the State of Pennsylvania, who have held positions of great responsibility and honor, we find the name of Hon. Amos C. Noyes. Born in Grafton County, N. H., Sept. 18, 1817, he grew to man's estate therein, developing into a manhood as firm in its integrity, as grand in its conceptions of nobleness and generosity as the granite rocks of his native State. His ancestors, as set forth in the biography of his brother Charles, were of Scotch-Irish descent, and resided in New Hampshire from its earliest settlement. Until he had attained his majority he was occupied in agricultural pursuits connected with his father's farm, acquiring meanwhile the rudiments of a useful and practical education. He was then actively engaged for a few years in general mercantile pursuits, meeting with varying success. Removing to Emporium, Cameron Co., Pa., in 1847, he occupied himself in the lumbering trade. In this business he continued until his death, which occurred Sept. 3, 1880. In 1849 he moved from Cameron County to Westport, in Clinton County, Pa., where he continued to reside until his death. In the lumbering business he met with great and merited success. He was at the head of the firm of Noyes, Bridgens & Co., who were at that time the largest square-lumber dealers on the West Branch, and for many years his time was engrossed by the cares incident to so large and extensive a business, also by a growing interest in the momentous public and political questions then agitating the country, and which culminated ultimately in the civil conflict. During the Rebellion he was an active and warmly-interested Unionist, and exerted



A. C. Noyes



Charles R. Noyes

himself to the utmost in aiding to uphold the rights and honor of his State and country. In politics, Col. Noyes (taking that title from a militia colonelcy which he held some years before) was a Democrat, and during the civil war a war Democrat. In 1862 his legislative district, then composed of Clinton and Lycoming Counties, nominated him as the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives. Hon. James Chatham was the Republican nominee for re-election. The previous year Mr. Chatham had carried the district by four hundred majority. This Col. Noyes not only reversed, but added twelve hundred to it, making a change of sixteen hundred votes. His term, for which he had made such a gallant fight, was filled with such honest fidelity to his section and State that he was again put forward by his friends for the same position and was again elected. In 1864, observing the two consecutive term rule, he was not a candidate. In 1868 he was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket.

In 1870 his legislative district, which had been by the apportionment changed to embrace Clinton, Cameron, and McKean Counties, again nominated him for the Legislature. Cameron was a Republican County, and gave Schofield, the Republican candidate for Congress, forty-five majority, while it gave Col. Noyes three hundred and fifty-eight Democratic majority, and he was for the third time elected. In 1871 his district was again changed to comprise Clinton, Lycoming, and Sullivan Counties, and was entitled to two members, and Col. Noyes was one of those elected to represent this district. In 1872 he was for the fifth time elected to the Legislature. While acting in this capacity he served on several prominent committees, viz., the Committee on Ways and Means, on Corporation and Education, besides others of less magnitude and importance. While engaged in these responsible positions he evidenced at all times and under all circumstances the possession of many needed and admirable qualities. When the internecine struggle was at its fullest and most menacing development he was bold and fearless in speech and action, while he labored incessantly to increase the means and resources of the government, and effectively denounced the trickery of faithless partisans and officials. Although devoted to the interests of his party, and an energetic and able ally and leader, he always sternly refused to use his talents in serving it when conscientiously opposed to its measures and operations. In 1875, at the Democratic State Convention held at Erie, Col. Noyes was one of the most prominent candidates for the office of Governor. After a warm contest of many ballotings between his friends, Bigler and Barr, a compromise was finally made by nominating Judge Pershing. In 1877 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as its candidate for State treasurer, to which office he was elected, and which he filled with credit to himself and his State. He was also a member of the Board of Public Charities,

and was tireless in his efforts to make that organization prompt and effectual in its workings. Generously interested in all matters of progress, improvement, and philanthropy, he did much to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes in the section of Pennsylvania where he resided, and was always ready to co-operate vigorously in all charitable enterprises. As an orator, Col. Noyes was curt, incisive, logical, and convincing, while his plain and unlabored delivery was forcible and impressive. He died in the prime of life, honored and esteemed by all who knew him, and still missed by his friends and neighbors as few men are. He was married July 30, 1854, to Miss Rebecca J., daughter of Charles and Hannah (Saltman) Stewart. She was born Sept. 10, 1833, in Westport, Pa., and came of an old and honorable Scotch family. The funeral of Col. Noyes took place Sept. 7, 1880. Rev. J. J. Pearce, an old and esteemed friend, preached the sermon, paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased, and attesting to his moral worth and stainless character. After the sermon John S. Bailey, Esq., read a biographical sketch of his life from boyhood to the time of his death. The body was then taken in charge by the Masonic order, and proceeded to the place of burial, which had been selected a few days before by the deceased. The hearse was preceded by Renovo Lodge, No. 495, of which he was a member. A number of other lodges were in the procession, as were many of the most prominent men in the State, and hundreds of the hardy lumbermen, who came many miles to attend the burial of their deceased friend. It was the largest funeral ever held in Northern Pennsylvania, and well attested the love and respect felt for him by all classes.

CHARLES R. NOYES.

Prominent among the representative families of Clinton County we find the name of Noyes. Their ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and came, it is supposed, from the north of Ireland, and settled prior to the Revolutionary war in the southern part of the State of New Hampshire, where Nathaniel Noyes (the first of the family of whom definite knowledge is had) was born. Soon after the war for independence he, with his family, moved to Grafton County, N. H., where he bought a farm, on which he remained until his death. His wife was Miss Mary Harriman, and to them were born six sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to man and woman's estate. The seventh of these was Rufus, who was born in 1789. He grew to manhood in his native county, and, like his father, turned his attention to farming. He married Miss Hannah Clark, who was of English extraction. Their children were Amos C., James C., Hannah M., Rufus H., Charles R., and Jennie, all of whom are still living, except Amos C. and Rufus H. Mrs. Noyes died in 1846, at the age of fifty-three, and in August, 1862, Mr. Noyes was thrown from a load of hay and

killed. Charles R. Noyes, our subject, was born in Grafton, Jan. 5, 1829. He grew to manhood on the home farm, going to the district school winters and two terms at the Newbury, Vt., Methodist Seminary. Arrived at maturity, he started out in life for himself, his first work being on a farm at twelve dollars per month. In 1850, Mr. Noyes joined his brother Amos, who was keeping a general store in what is now Westport, Clinton Co., Pa. He clerked for his brother until 1854, when he became a partner. In 1859 they partly closed out the mercantile business, and we next find the brothers grading and building the mason-work for the bridges of nine miles of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Their contract was completed in two years. The brothers then devoted their energies mainly to lumbering, which has been Mr. Noyes' principal calling ever since. He has an interest in many thousand acres of pine lands. In Cameron County the firm is known as the "Hunt's Run Lumbering Company." In Clearfield and Clinton Counties he is one of the firm of Carskaddon & Co. at Three Run. He is also owner, or nearly so, of the Noyes' mill near Westport, a water-mill which he runs about nine months in the year. Mr. Noyes handles principally square timber, round logs, and sawed lumber, and in a skilled way as his success attests. He has always been a Democrat in politics, but never an office-holder, save in his township, where he has been school director for nine successive years, and has also been Westport's postmaster since 1854. By his neighbors and associates he is spoken of as a business man of sound judgment and sterling integrity, and whose word is as good as his bond. July 4, 1865, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Michael and Christina Herman. She was born June 6, 1842. Their children are Hattie, Martha, Edward, Nellie, Harry, Bessie, Hannah V., and Daisy.

ROBERT BRIDGENS, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch, Robert Bridgens, Esq., was born at Young Womanstown, Clinton (then Lycoming) Co., Pa., on June 14, 1796, where he died on the morning of the 31st day of May, 1882, having resided all his life at the place of his birth. Young Womanstown is a beautiful plat of level land situate on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, about twenty-five miles west of Lock Haven, immediately above the point where Young Woman's Creek empties into the river. The name of the locality is of Indian origin, and was once the seat of an Indian village, at which frequent gatherings of the aborigines occurred, the traditions of which are, however, clouded in more or less obscurity and doubt.

Mr. Bridgens belonged to a family of old settlers, nearly all of whom lived to reach an age far beyond the usual number of years accorded to man. He was by occupation a farmer during all his life, but was sometimes also largely engaged in the business of

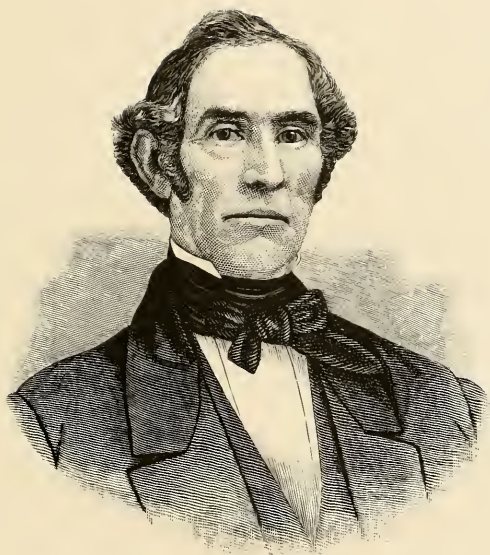
manufacturing, buying, and selling square timber. In 1838, when Muncy was the head of canal navigation, he, with others, had a steamboat built for the purpose of towing arks, etc., from that point to localities "up the river," and of this propeller he accepted the captaincy. The enterprise, however, did not prove a practical or remunerative one, and after a thorough trial was abandoned.

When Clinton County was formed in 1839, Mr. Bridgens was elected one of its first county commissioners. By the act of Assembly erecting the county it was provided that the person having the highest vote for commissioner should serve for three years, the second highest for two years, and the third highest for one year. The vote stood: for Hugh White, 560; for Robert Bridgens, 555; and for Anthony Kleckner, 540. The record declares these to have been the three highest in the vote, but does not give the vote cast for other candidates. In 1841, Mr. Bridgens was re-elected for a full term of three years by a vote of 725 to 640 for Robert McCormick, a worthy man, whose family connection in the new county was very large. This result clearly shows the public confidence in Mr. Bridgens at the time, for in addition to the fair personal standing and large family connection of his opponent in nearly every part of the county, Mr. Bridgens was forced to contend with the questions of the plans, location, cost, and building of the new court-house and jail, as well as other annoying issues that naturally accompany the organization of a new county. This was the last public office Mr. Bridgens filled, or was a candidate for, though he ever retained his personal influence, and it is believed never missed an election.

In 1846, Mr. Bridgens joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained an active, consistent, and leading member until death severed his connection with it. All his life he was distinguished for acts of benevolence, good will, and hospitality, and friends, acquaintances, and even strangers were always cordially received or kindly treated when they called upon visits or for food and shelter. Mr. Bridgens ever retained the friendship and respect of all who knew him, and he died without an enemy. He was a successful business man, a kind parent, a benevolent neighbor, an ardent friend, upright, truthful, generous, and an honest man. A widow and seven children survive him, the latter being J. Warren Bridgens, a prominent merchant of Lock Haven; John, Thomas, and Robert Bridgens, who follow the occupation of their father; Nancy, wife of John Quigley, of Young Womanstown; Melissa, wife of D. M. May, Esq., of Renovo; and Miss Sade Bridgens.

JOHN SCOTT BAILEY.

John Scott Bailey is by birth a Pennsylvanian, and of Scotch-Irish and English descent. His grandparents on the paternal side came from England and



Robert Bridges



J. S. Bailey.

Scotland (the grandfather from England, the grandmother from Scotland), and settled near Kennet Square, in Chester County, Pa., prior to the Revolution. Their families participated in the war for independence on the side of the colonies. The grandparents, Elisha Bailey and Elizabeth Scott, were married in Chester County in 1794. The result of this union was three sons and one daughter, viz.: Thomas, James, Elisha H., and Ellen. Thomas, the eldest, and the father of our subject, was born in Chester County July 20, 1795. Elisha, Sr., was a shoemaker by trade,—poor, but honest and industrious. In 1800 he moved to Mifflin County, where he died in 1808, leaving a widow and four small children. Although in limited circumstances, Mrs. Bailey kept her family together until they reached the years of maturity, raising them up to ways of industry and economy. During this time they had removed to Kishacoquillas, where the eldest boys struggled to keep the family together. The widow kept her children in the subscription schools all the time they could be spared from their work on the farm. They thus helped earn their living, and at the same time acquired a liberal education in the common branches.

The farm on which the widow and her children struggled and toiled was finally bought by James, the second son, who became one of the wealthy farmers of the valley. Elisha H. learned the trade of carding wool and fulling cloth, and removed to the western part of the State, on the Allegheny River, where the city of Parker now stands. He married a lady of good family, and raised a large family of children. He served as justice of the peace for many years, and in the oil excitement of 1869 had several good paying wells developed on his property. Ellen, the daughter, was married to Maj. William Wilson, a well-to-do farmer of Kishacoquillas valley. He was elected as a Democratic member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1853. Violet Hunter, the mother of our subject, was born in County Tyrone, nine miles from Londonderry, Ireland, March 3, 1802. When sixteen years old she sailed from Londonderry, and after a long and stormy passage of six weeks landed in New York, where she remained some two months, then came to Philadelphia by steamboat, thence to her uncle Houston's, in Shaffertown, Lebanon Co., by stage, where she arrived Oct. 31, 1818. She remained with her uncle nine months, then came to Lewistown, Mifflin Co., where she resided a short time, doing work in a hotel. From there she went to the Kishacoquillas valley, where she met with Thomas Bailey, to whom she was married on the 31st day of August, 1824.

John Scott, their third child and eldest of six sons,—the two first born being daughters,—first saw the light of day March 3, 1830, at a place called Brown's Mills, now Reedsville, Mifflin Co., situated on the Kishacoquillas Creek, five miles from Lewistown, also near the famous Logan Spring, near the banks of Tea

Creek, where Logan, the historical Mingo chief, once lived. While still in infancy his parents crossed over the Seven Mountains into Penn's valley, Centre Co., and located on a farm belonging to John Irvine, near the head-waters of Spring Creek. Here his father for years followed the occupation of husbandman, and here John Scott's first recollections of life are centred. His earliest recollections are associated with this beautiful valley.

Between the ages of four and five he was sent to school, and was taught to read at so early an age that he can scarce remember when he could not read. In the spring of 1835 the family moved to Richland township, in Venango County, near the east bank of the Allegheny River, and located on a farm, where they remained two years, making some substantial improvements in the way of buildings, etc. They then ascertained that the party of whom they bought could not give a good title, so they rented an adjoining farm, which was beautifully located on a bluff overlooking the Allegheny River. This was in the spring of 1837. This farm, on which the father and sons labored and struggled for many years, was finally bought and paid for. In the start it was almost a wilderness, but the toil of strong and willing arms made it blossom like the rose. There Mr. Bailey passed his youth in the healthful employment of farming, going to the common schools during the winter months. Arrived at man's estate, and being of a somewhat roving turn of mind, he bid adieu to home and friends and started out on foot for the pineries of Warren County. His guiding star led him to Tidionte, where he arrived Aug. 31, 1850, and resided most of the time for four years, engaged in lumbering,—cutting logs, making square timber, rafting boards and timber, and running rafts to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The trip to the last-named place was made in three weeks, a distance of seven hundred miles being traversed, and was accompanied with hardships and dangers, both by day and night, on account of high winds. The most of the distance on the Ohio River had to be made at night. Wages were low and employment scarce, and he found it a poor field for making money, but a good one for sowing wild oats.

On the 10th day of June, 1855, he, with a friend, started on foot for the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The first day they reached Warren, the next went by stage to Mountmorencie. The next day on foot they passed through Ridgway and Centreville to Caledonia. At that date there were no railroads constructed between Erie and Harrisburg, and various were the modes of travel; the cheapest and most popular was by foot. The next day footed it down Bennet's Branch to Driftwood; thence to Keating; thence on a raft to Lock Haven, where they arrived June 14th. They found labor in about the same condition here as in Warren County. Mr. Bailey's friend, James Stewart, became homesick and dis-

gusted with the turn matters had taken and returned to the western part of the State, and tried hard to induce his friend to do likewise. They never met afterwards. Mr. Bailey then applied to the county superintendent of schools, Mr. Alfred Taylor, for a certificate to teach school. He was successful and obtained a provisional, which bore date of June 15, 1855, good for one year. Armed with this *resame* and with but five dollars in his pocket, he started on foot up the West Branch with a light heart, if he was a stranger in a strange land. The morning was hot and sultry, still he heeded it not, but tramped along.

During the forenoon he was overtaken by a couple of lumbermen, one of whom proved to be a school director of one of the up-river districts, the other was a relative of the president of the school board of an adjoining district, twenty-five miles above Lock Haven. He succeeded in getting a school at sixteen dollars per month and board around, and opened the school June 19, 1855. The school-house is standing yet in the upper end of Renovo. Finished the school successfully and went to Leidy township, where lived the director whom he met on his way up the river. He engaged to teach four months and board around at twenty dollars per month. In 1856 he attended the State Normal School at Millersville, and again taught where he first taught. In the winter of 1857 he taught near the old homestead in Venango County, the following summer in Leidy. Spring and summer again taught his first school. In August, 1858, he entered Dickinson's Seminary at Williamsport, where he remained until the close of the year. The following year again took his old school, but was compelled by disease to leave it, and he then hired to Stephen Werts, at Westport, as clerk in his hotel and store. He remained with Mr. Werts until the spring of 1864, when he engaged with A. C. Noyes & Bro. as clerk and acting agent for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

During the war he was drafted twice. The first time put in a substitute, and the second time was not wanted, as the war had ended. In the fall of 1865 we find Mr. Bailey acting as ticket, freight, and express agent in the new depot at Westport; also acting postmaster and selling merchandise, using the depot as a store, all of which he conducted until spring of 1870.

In May following he resigned his position at Westport, and during the summer traveled in the South. In the fall he returned and purchased the Stephen Werts property, opposite the depot. The same fall was appointed by the court one of the commissioners of the Kettle State road, Hon. A. C. Noyes resigning. He was elected treasurer of the commission, and served as such until 1882, handling many thousands of dollars, and at the expiration of the committee was honorably discharged by the court. He was united in marriage at Jersey Shore, Oct. 25, 1870, to Miss Beulah G. Blackwell, and in the following Nov-

ember commenced the mercantile business in his new building, opposite the depot at Westport, and in connection with his store again took charge of the railroad offices, and continued to have charge of them down to 1873. His wife died Feb. 19, 1872, seventeen days after the birth of their son, Willie B., and at Jersey Shore, July 7th following, of cholera infantum, Willie followed his mother. These were severe afflictions, but, aided by a philosophical mind and true heroism, he bore up under them. Soon after the death of his wife he was called to the death-bed of his venerable father, who departed this life June 2, 1872, after a short illness, at the advanced age of nearly seventy-nine years. The predominant traits of his life were honesty and industry. He loved physical labor, and before it he never quailed. He was a man of modest and retiring habits, and though well qualified to fill many public positions he declined all positions and honors. He was for more than half a century a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Richland. His wife, now past eighty years of age, is still living with her son Thomas, who owns the old homestead, for which he was offered a large sum during the oil excitement, as two or three paying wells were struck on it. James M., the third son, who married Jennie Stout, of Renovo, is a well-to-do farmer near Minneapolis, Kan. Samuel H., the fourth son, after making and losing thousands in the oil regions, became disgusted and went to California in 1875, and has never returned. David, the fifth son, died in the army at Frederick City, Md., Dec. 18, 1862. He was a non-commissioned officer in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was in the seven days' fighting in front of Richmond and at Antietam, which was his last battle. He was buried in the old family burying-ground at Richland. William H., the sixth son, died at the old homestead in April, 1870. Ellen, the oldest daughter, died July 21, 1825, and Jennie E., who married James Rickey, died Oct. 1, 1862. In July, 1875, John S. sold out his store to James Ryan and O. M. Montgomery, and retired from the business.

During the fall and winter of 1875-76 he wrote up the history of Noyes township for D. S. Maynard's "History of Clinton County." When Noyes township was cut off from Chapman township, he was by Judge C. A. Mayer appointed the first judge of the election board, and at the first election held in the township was elected a justice of the peace for five years.

Ryan & Edgcomb having closed out their store at Westport, Mr. Bailey in December, 1877, occupied the same room he formerly did, and again embarked in the mercantile business, which he still follows.

In 1880 he was again elected justice of the peace, which office he fills to the satisfaction of the people, and is and has been acting postmaster for more than twelve years.



W. J. McCloskey,

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He has been Sunday-school superintendent for many years.

During the troubles in the school board in 1877, when the treasurer could not get a bondsman, Mr. Bailey was by the board elected a director and made treasurer, Hon. A. C. Noyes going on his bond, thereby saving the State appropriation, which the township came near losing. He has twice since been elected director, and is still serving as one, and since 1877 has served as treasurer and collector of school taxes most of the time. He also served as one of the overseers of the poor for 1880, and collected the poor taxes.

Mr. Bailey is a hard student, and spends all his spare time reading history and scientific works. He is thus qualified to discuss intelligently and well nearly any subject that may come up. He has written for the papers under an assumed name, and at the funeral of the Hon. A. C. Noyes he read a sketch or eulogy on the life and character of his lamented friend and neighbor.

Mr. Bailey is not what might be called a politician, but is and has been a consistent Democrat. There being no Presbyterian Church in Westport, he has co-operated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is broad and liberal in his religious views, and believes there is good in all the churches, and that an honest man is the noblest work of God, and that religion without this is a sham and a fraud.

W. T. McCLOSKEY.

W. T. McCloskey, one of the enterprising young business men of Clinton County, was born on the 8th day of April, A.D. 1840, at Bakerstown, in said county. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his great-grandfather on the paternal side having been born in the Emerald Isle. His grandfather, James McCloskey, was drafted during the war of 1812, but the ending of the war prevented him from taking any part therein. He became a resident of Bakerstown, and married a Miss Susan Fergundus, by whom he had ten children. Abner, the eldest of the family and the father of our subject, married, in 1838, Nancy, daughter of John and Mary Beard, whose family was among the first settlers of this part of the county. For a number of years Mr. McCloskey farmed and lumbered, then for several years kept a hotel below Westport. His children were William T., Susan E. and Mary E. (twins), John B., Helen S., Kate I., Frank P., James E., Sola M., and David B. and Nan- nie B., also twins. All of these children grew to manhood and womanhood. William T. grew up at Cook's Run, attending the schools of his district during his childhood, and graduating in the commercial course at Dickinson's Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., in the spring of 1860. On the 9th day of

June, 1864, he was joined in marriage to Sallie A., daughter of Rhoda and Ellen (Patterson) Logan, whose ancestors were from Ireland, and were among the first settlers of Howard, in Centre County, Pa., and were iron-workers. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey has been blessed with five children, viz.: Lorena M., born April 21, 1865; Annie B., Feb. 7, 1867, died June 17, 1868; Herbert N., born April 8, 1870; Edward L., born Sept. 24, 1875; Debbie N., born Nov. 12, 1878. Mr. McCloskey's first work for himself was school-teaching, but two months of it satisfied him, and he never tried it again. His marriage found him poor in purse, but endowed with health, strength, and an energetic industrious disposition. He has worked at carpenter-work, blacksmithing, and farming, but his principal business has been milling and lumbering. In 1868 he built on the water-power known as the old Caldwell power, and now owned by C. R. Noyes; a shingle-mill followed, in 1879 by a grist-mill in which he placed two run of stone, and the most improved machinery for making flour. The capacity of his mill is one bushel of corn per minute. In politics a Democrat, though not a politician. He has been school director six years, and during that time secretary of the school board, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the board. He is also district school superintendent. Mr. McCloskey is liberal in all his views, and a believer in and supporter of any policy which means progress and advancement, especially to the laboring classes; in fact, a man whose motto is "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

CHAPTER CXI.

RENOVO BOROUGH.

THIS pretty railroad town is emphatically in the mountains, and all who visit it are charmed with its picturesque surroundings. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River runs through a narrow valley, and there are tall mountain on both sides, north and south. The mountain on the south rises almost perpendicular from the water's edge to a height of eight hundred feet. As it is heavily wooded from base to summit, and the foliage full and luxuriant, the appearance is decidedly beautiful. The hills on the north side are more broken, which give them a still wilder appearance. Renovo is the creation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as the great shops of the Philadelphia and Erie Division are located here. The little valley or pocket in the side of the mountain in which it is built is entirely occupied with the town and the machine-shops of the railroad; and as lots for building purposes are scarce, a new town has been laid out on the south side of the river on a level plot of land formerly cultivated as a farm.

The ground has been surveyed by the "Improvement Company," and on the completion of the bridge across the river the building will commence. The population of the town is over four thousand, and is rapidly increasing. It is supplied with pure water brought from the mountain on the south side in pipes laid in the bed of the river. The reservoir is so high up in the mountain that the pressure from the head is sufficient to send the water over the highest buildings in the town; no steam-engines being therefore needed, hose and ladders are only used.

In 1825 that part of the Allegheny Mountains lying west of Lock Haven along the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries was sparsely settled, only here and there at the mouths of the streams was erected a small log tenement, as the humble home of the hardy woodsman. Deer and elk were daily seen pasturing in the swamps and lowlands along the river, while the howl of the wolf, the scream of the panther, wild-cat, and catamount were nightly heard from every mountain-top.

About this time one William Baird left Jersey Shore, and, with canoe loaded with provisions and some household goods, pushed his way twenty-eight miles west of Lock Haven, and settled on the banks of the Susquehanna River in a small cabin that had been built in 1806 by a squatter named Price, with the intention of clearing up a farm. This land, upon which Renovo is built, was sold in 1825 by Thomas and Augustus Price, sons of the first settler and squatter, to Baird, who moved upon the tract of one hundred and six acres from his birthplace, just below the "Big Island." A few years afterwards he married Miss Margaret Stout, and the fruits of their marriage were several sons and daughters. By their untiring industry on reaching manhood they made the spot selected by their father a beautiful and fertile farm, and, despite the want of educational advantages, by study became quite a family of scholars. They continued to cultivate and beautify the farm, nothing occurring of note to change the monotony of farm life until the lumbering interests of the region became a source of profit. This business the young men engaged in heartily, and every year were well rewarded for their hard labor. By a subsequent purchase Mr. Baird acquired possession of several hundred acres of mountain land adjoining his river farm. During 1821 and 1822, John Stout, whose daughter Baird afterwards married, lived upon his farm as a tenant.

The Railroad.—As the valuable resources of this region became known to men of capital, they conceived the idea of constructing a railroad through this valley. The preliminary surveys were made about 1847, and some ten years thereafter the projected road from Sunbury to Erie was put under contract, the work commenced in the east and gradually pushed westward. In 1862 the first whistle of the locomotive was heard entering what is now Renovo, engineered by John Tomlinson. This brought the

construction train with material for the road and supplies for the workmen. The old inhabitants of the place hailed this new element with joy and gladness as a harbinger of prosperity and comfort, inasmuch as it would enable them to obtain not only the necessities but also the luxuries of life, while heretofore only the former could be procured by the slow wagon by land or the primitive canoe on the Susquehanna, requiring days of patient toil to visit the nearest market town and return. The railroad now being a fixed fact and a grand success, the laying of the track was pushed on towards Erie, the western terminus of the road; and though this enterprise was yet in its infancy, it required no hoary prophet to foretell its rapid strides to wealth and power. As trade and travel sought the convenience of this thoroughfare east and west, the people in this region were greatly exercised with the pleasing thought that future developments would exhibit sources of untold wealth, much of which has been realized, indeed, far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Laying out the Town.—The Philadelphia and Erie (old Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company, after a thorough canvass of this portion of the line of the road, concluded to locate their machine-shops, etc., on this plateau, on which was the farm of William Baird. Several influential men at this juncture organized the "Philadelphia and Erie Land Company," and purchased Mr. Baird's flats and his twelve hundred acres of mountain land in October, 1862. This company transferred to the railroad company all that part of its purchase lying north of the railroad track for the erection of car-shops and other necessary railroad buildings.

The land company laid out the balance of the Baird farm into streets and lots. The latter, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, were rapidly sold off at prices ranging from one hundred to fifteen hundred dollars, and it was not long before a town of over two thousand inhabitants sprang into existence. The "Renovo House" and depot stand on ground set apart for the purpose by the land company when the town was laid out. They are located at the west end, south of the railroad, and the inclosure contains several acres, including the ground on which the old Baird mansion stood.

The streets are broad, straight, and level; those running parallel with the river are, beginning at the railroad, Erie, Huron, and Ontario Avenues. These are crossed at right angles by seventeen others, which are numbered in regular order from west to east, the course which the river flows in passing the town. The land upon which Renovo is built is nearly level, and lies mostly above high-water mark.

Renovo borough lies on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and the Philadelphia and Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, distant fifty-three miles from Williamsport, twenty-eight from Lock Haven, and is one hundred and ninety-five

east of Erie. The scenery of the grand hills and river here is of a sublime and picturesque character, the town lying in the valley, surrounded by the hills, with the most majestic of all American rivers flowing at their base. It has an elevation of twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and its lovely position and most healthful location have made it a popular summer resort.

On the laying out of the town in 1862, the railroad company at once set to work in erecting their shops for the accommodation of the growing interests of the road. The round-house was the first building commenced, and its corner-stone laid in August, 1863. This work was carried on under the supervision of H. R. Campbell. At this time skillful and energetic mechanics and laborers were in demand. They came from all parts of the country, and thus the work went on until the machine-shops, store-house, offices, and wood department were completed. These buildings are built of brick, almost all of which were made on the ground near the works.

About the time the railroad was completed to Erie, the site on which Renovo stands was made the eastern terminus of the Middle Division, and J. J. Lawrence was made superintendent, who resigned in 1865. A. M. Cleveland was the first train-master here; William H. Ginter the first dispatcher, and F. Petrikin the first express and station agent. Harry Alford, as engineer, brought the first passenger train from the east, and W. L. Forster from the west. The latter also ran the first engine into the round-house, and was subsequently general foreman of all the railroad shops here.

The depot was finished in the latter part of 1865, is one hundred and twelve by seventy-five feet, and is built of brick. In 1869 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began the erection of the Renovo House, a large brick hotel seventy-two by one hundred and eighty feet, attached to the depot, and three stories high. The interior is finished and furnished in the most modern style. The grounds around it are adorned with choice trees and shrubbery and three attractive trout-pools, all gotten up with rare taste and skill. It was first kept by Capt. W. H. May, who had kept the Otzinachson, the first hotel and boarding-house in town. Early in 1864, Maj. G. J. Ball, a member of the land company, was made its agent, and under his able management the lots were quickly sold.

Travelers passing through the township by rail are surprised at the magnitude of the railroad shops which suddenly loom up as the train dashes around a curve and quickly halts in front of an attractive station and inviting hotel. The rattle and the roar of the machinery are sufficient to awaken the echoes of this mountain region, whilst a tall and graceful chimney sends forth clouds of black smoke of sufficient density to darken the sky. The extent of these shops is shown by the subjoined table:

	Employés.
Blacksmith-shop.....	203
Boiler-shop.....	69
Pattern-shop.....	4
Moulding-shop.....	46
Machine-shop.....	171
Car-builders.....	179
Painters.....	31
Total.....	703

In this number are included laborers, helpers, and apprentices. The total number of men employed on the Middle Division,—including the shop-hands,—which runs to Kane, one hundred miles, is nine hundred and thirty.

E. B. Westfall, a practical railroad man of long experience, is the superintendent of the division. His position is a very onerous one, but he manages the trust confided to him most successfully. The payments to his employés amount to about forty thousand dollars monthly. This money is forwarded to him from the main office of the railroad company in Philadelphia, and each man is paid the amount due him by check. W. L. Holman is the master-mechanic of these shops, which rank next in size to those of the company at Altoona, and are supplied with all the requisite machinery and modern mechanical appliances for the rapid execution of work. Locomotives and cars of all kinds, including Pullmans, can be built here. Two engines are used to produce thirty electric lights when working the shops at night. These lights have proved a success, and although it cost the Pennsylvania Railroad Company some ten thousand dollars to put them in, they cost less than oil and give greater satisfaction to the workmen, as they are able to work to a better advantage. There are fourteen electric lights in the machine-shop, four in the boiler-shop, two in the moulding-room, and ten in the car-shops. More will be put in as they are required. The lights make the shops as brilliant as day, and as ground-glass globes are used the light is soft and not injurious to the eyes. The great round-house describes half a circle, and has stalls for twenty-two locomotives. These finely-equipped shops in this mountain region surprise strangers, and it is safe to say that not less than one million dollars is invested there.

Renovo is two hundred and fifty-two miles northwest of Philadelphia, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; two hundred and twenty-eight from Baltimore, fifty west of Williamsport, one hundred and ten east of Kane, and one hundred and ninety-six east of Erie.

Early Stores and Industries.—Almost every house in town was a boarding-house as late as 1865, when Jacob von Ulrich built the United States Hotel, where many of the mechanics and roadmen were accommodated with board and lodging. In 1865 the railroad company erected a row of double dwelling-houses on Sixth Street, and as late as the close of that year there were less than a dozen houses east of that street. The following year they put up, princi-

pally for the officers and foremen of the shops and road, a number of fine and commodious dwellings in that romantic glen north of the railroad, at the base of the mountain, beside the still waters of "Swamp-poodle."

The first merchants were Lowe & Munday, who commenced business in 1863, and soon afterwards sold out to Newton Wells and Z. M. P. Baird. The latter gentleman erected in 1863 a store-house on the bank of the river, and subsequently removed it to Erie Street. In 1864 the firm changed to Wells, Murphy & Co., and afterwards to James Murphy & Co.

J. B. Givin & Son began business in 1865. In 1867 a co-operative store was started in the name of G. W. Sapp & Co., who in 1872 occupied the room under the I. O. O. F. Hall.

The first drug-store was established in 1865 by E. T. Swain, who built the first brick store-room and residence. The first and only bank was organized in 1871 by R. B. Caldwell & Co., and continued business until February, 1876.

Z. M. P. Baird was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by William Dwyer, and he in 1870 by Newton Wells, the present incumbent. The office is now a Presidential appointment.

Borough Incorporation—Officials.—The borough of Renovo was incorporated in 1866, and on May 26th of that year the first election was held, when the following officers were chosen: Chief Burgess, J. S. Hall; Council, Jacob Givler, Patrick Shelly, J. Y. Rothrock, W. H. May, Peter Quinn; Constables, William Hartig, D. M. May; Justices, W. P. Baird, John Reilly; Overseers of Poor, Dr. S. Reynolds, R. Walthall; School Directors, P. C. Moyer, James Murphy, J. S. Hall, W. P. Baird, Joseph Whitby, M. Forbes; Election Judge, Joseph Whitby; Election Inspectors, J. D. Glenn, A. S. Shenefelt, J. B. Kendig.

Since then the burgesses and Council have been:

- 1867.—Chief Burgess, Owen Raysor; Council, John B. Given, George H. Hockworth, E. T. Swain, Charles T. Moore, R. G. Hanna; Clerks, W. B. Quigley, J. B. Kendig.
- 1868.—Chief Burgess, William Barkla; Council, N. L. Irvin, Jesse Shindler, James D. Glenn, William T. Hall, John Duffy; Clerk, P. C. Moyer.
- 1869.—Chief Burgess, Thomas L. Chapman; Council, James S. Hall, James Murphy, Patrick Kane, Edward McCarthy, B. J. Smith; Clerk, G. H. Hockworth.
- 1870.—Chief Burgess, Dennis W. May; Council, William E. Hall, James Murphy, E. A. Beck, J. Y. Rothrock, J. M. Bailey; Clerk, George H. Hockworth.
- 871.—Chief Burgess, A. S. Crawford; Council, John Smith, John A. Travis, George Fesler, Anthony Dwyer, W. B. Jordan; Clerk, J. H. Craig.
- 872.—Chief Burgess, A. S. Crawford; Council, Matthew Dean, H. R. Jacobs, Joseph Whitby, Stephen Rider, R. M. Messiner, N. S. Given; Clerk, J. U. Shaffer (and in office from that to present time).
- 1873.—Chief Burgess, A. S. Crawford; Council, Matthew Dean, J. S. Hall, R. M. Messiner, Stephen Rider, E. T. Swain, Joseph Whitby.
- 1874.—Chief Burgess, Frank Harvey; Council, J. S. Hall, Joseph Whitby, P. H. Sullivan, S. S. Elliott, James O'Hagan, E. T. Swain.
- 1875.—Chief Burgess, Frank Harvey; Council, J. S. Hall, E. T. Swain, Andrew Rooney, S. M. Elliott, P. H. Sullivan, George Pierce, James O'Hagan, *vice Pierce*, resigned.

1876.—Chief Burgess, Frank Harvey; Council, E. T. Swain, P. H. Sullivan, S. M. Elliott, A. J. Rooney, William C. Holohan, William D. Thomas.

1877.—Chief Burgess, George W. Fesler; Council, E. T. Swain, W. C. Holohan, W. H. Thomas, A. J. Rooney, William E. Hall, B. J. Smyth.

1878.—Chief Burgess, George W. Fesler; Council, W. H. Thomas, A. J. Rooney, B. J. Smyth, W. E. Hall, James Murphy, A. N. Stevenson.

1879.—Chief Burgess, George W. Fesler; Council, W. E. Hall, A. N. Stevenson, B. J. Smyth, James Murphy, Malcolm McCallum, E. P. Darling.

1880.—Chief Burgess, Henry K. Stont; Council, A. N. Stevenson, E. P. Darling, Malcolm McCallum, James Murphy, John Ward, A. M. Hursh.

1881.—Chief Burgess, Henry K. Stont; Council, M. McCallum, E. P. Darling, John Ward, A. M. Hursh, George R. McCrea, George W. Fesler.

1882.—Chief Burgess, Benjamin F. Rumberger; Council, John Ward (president), George R. McCrea, A. M. Hursh, George W. Fesler, Daniel F. Spangler, Lewis Putt; Clerk, John U. Shaffer; Treasurer, John Smyth; Street Commissioner, William Nixon; Collector Water Rents, James H. Ferguson; Board of Health, Dr. W. C. Weymouth (president), Dr. W. E. Hall, and John Duffy; Fire Wardens, William M. Kniver (chairman), J. R. Deckard, John Reiley; Constable, Godfrey Beerwiler.

For the year ending March 31, 1882, the bonded debt for water-works was \$55,400; the liabilities of borough in full, \$58,300; the assets of borough, \$62,684; the expenditures, \$11,071.09.

Presbyterian Church.—The earliest settlers who made permanent lodgment in this region along the river were for the most part of English and Scotch-Irish descent, who brought with them the customs and manners of their ancestors. The first regularly-ordained minister that ever preached in this county was Rev. Mr. Thompson, sent as a missionary by the Presbytery, who went as far up as Pine Street, on the Bennett's Branch of Sinnemahoning, where, according to a poetical description printed in the *Miltonian* in 1828, and supposed to have been written by Rev. Daniel M. Barber,—

"There's a place called Sinnemahone,
Of which but little good is known,
For sin and ill must be its name,
Since *Sin* begins its very name.

Mr. Thompson was bid see them
To the conversion of the heathen,
And his black coat's unusual hue
Caused an old hunter to pursue
And creak his gun to blow him through,
Believing, as I've heard him swear,
The missionary was a bear."

Mr. Thompson also preached in 1818 at or near the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, under the branches of a walnut-tree which is still standing, and near which the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs.

In 1828, Rev. Daniel M. Barber was sent here, and remained as a missionary among the people three or four years, two of which he resided here with his family in a log house which stood at the mouth of Young Woman's Creek, and which was swept away by the terrible ice jam of Feb. 12, 1881, which also took the Presbyterian Church off its foundation. The first school-house and churches were erected by him out of hewn logs and boxed in at the ends or corners, chinked and

daubed with clay between the logs to fill up the interstices and keep out the cold. The interior was arranged so as to answer for both church and school-house, with high pulpit and place in front for the chorister or clerk, after the fashion of the old Scottish kirk. He was the means of erecting a number of these, even as high up as Mason's, on Driftwood. During or shortly after Mr. Barber was here, Phineas B. Marr, a licentiate of Presbytery, and at a later day pastor of the church at Lewisburg, also visited this region and preached. The next preacher who came was Rev. John H. Grier, who visited several years. In 1858, through the instrumentality of A. J. Quigley, Presbytery was induced to send supplies again into this section, and in 1859 a new Presbyterian Church was built just alongside of the old one erected by Mr. Barber at Young Womanstown. Some dozen persons were added to the church, and Rev. James D. Reardon was sent, half his time to minister in this field. He preached also at Hyner and Drury's Run. In the mean time the railroad was completed to this point, and Presbytery secured the services of Rev. Isaac N. Rendal in place of Mr. Reardon, called to Buffalo valley. He took measures to erect an improvised church at Renovo, to be used preparatory to the erection of a better building. He remained a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. S. S. Sturges, and his successor was Rev. William Life. Then followed Revs. A. C. Campbell, Thaddeus McRea (the first regularly installed pastor), S. H. Reed, and J. Cook, the present pastor, who was installed in 1879. A Sabbath-school was organized in the improvised church, and carried on at first under the supervision of Rev. I. N. Randall, and finally by W. R. Forsyth. The church was organized Dec. 19, 1865. The new church edifice was dedicated April 3, 1869.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church is a handsome and commodious two-story brick structure, erected in 1868. Mass and services had, however, been had from the very start of the town, in 1863 and 1864, and were conducted in temporary buildings. The present pastor, Father Igo, came in 1878. The residence is attached on one side of the church, while on the other is the "Convent of Mercy," a neat two-story frame building. This church has double the membership of all the churches here, and has in connection with it a flourishing parochial school.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1831 preachers came from the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to expound the gospel as missionaries in these parts, among whom were Rev. John Denmings and Lorenzo Whipple. This whole region was called the Sinnemahoning Circuit. In 1838, Rev. William Gaire came to this region to see if these settlements could not be better reached for religious purposes by being attached to the Baltimore Conference. In March, 1857, "North Lock Haven Circuit of East Baltimore Conference" was formed, and ex-

tended from Quinn's Run to Cook's Run, including Kettle Creek. The preaching appointments of this large circuit were Hyner's Run, Quinn's Run, Far-landsville, Young Womanstown, Drury's Run, West Centre school-house on Kettle Creek, and Beaver Dam on Kettle Creek.

The first class-leaders were: Hyner's Run, T. B. Loveland, Frederick Shaffer; Quinn's Run, Samuel Knepley; Farlandsville, Charles Kitchen; Drury's Run, Samuel Kelly; Centre school-house, Jedediah Page; Beaver Dam, David Walters.

The preachers on this circuit were: 1857, C. B. Tippet (P. E.), A. Hartman, J. H. McCord; 1858, James Sanks (P. E.), A. Hartman, S. McWilliams; 1859, James Sanks (P. E.), A. R. Reiley, J. P. Cole; 1860, James Sanks (P. E.), B. P. King, H. M. Ash; 1861, James Sanks (P. E.), B. P. King, George Leidy; 1862-64, J. Y. Rothrock; 1864, J. B. Mann.

In 1865, Rev. J. B. Mann conceived the idea of building a chapel in Renovo, and through his instrumentality a frame edifice, twenty-four by thirty feet, was erected on Seventh Street. The same year this congregation was organized. In 1868 the present brick church was built on Seventh Street. The church here now is a station under the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The pastors have been here: 1865, Rev. J. B. Mann; 1866-68, Rev. G. W. Fanfossen; 1868, Rev. Martin L. Drum; 1869-71, Rev. A. M. Kester; 1871-74, Rev. A. M. Creighton; 1874-76, Rev. George Warren; 1876-79, Rev. James Hunter; 1879-82, Rev. B. P. King; 1882, Rev. W. A. Stephens.

Before this congregation was formed the Methodists here worshipped at Drury's Run. The church officials in 1882 are: Sunday-school Superintendent, J. A. Kerlin; Trustees, Abram Kupp, Abraham Brickard, M. C. Lafferty, R. M. Glenn, E. W. Edmunds, E. M. Beck, P. C. Moyer, J. C. Statler, J. A. Kerlin. It has a membership of two hundred and thirty, and a very prosperous Sunday-school. The present pastor, Rev. Stephens, was born in Huntingdon County, and has been thirteen years in the ministry.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.—Just after the laying out of the town, and when A. J. Cassatt was superintendent of the railroad here, Episcopal religious services were introduced and held in the depot. These were on Mr. Cassatt's retirement and removal elsewhere discontinued. On May 22, 1875, Rev. J. H. Black, of Williamsport, preached and organized a congregation with five members,—R. W. Flower, Mr. Petrikin, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. McGill, and Mrs. Clair. Services were first held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, and after it burned down in Selly's Hall (the remaining part of the winter), then in I. O. R. M. Hall, and then in Sullivan's Opera-House on the river. The present neat and tasteful frame edifice on Third Street (opposite the "Renovo House") was completed Jan. 11, 1881, and consecrated in October of that year by Bishop Howe. At its con-

secration many distinguished clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church were present, and the celebrated choir of St. James' Church, Philadelphia. It is a mission of the Central Pennsylvania Division. It has fifty communicants and eighty-six Sunday-school scholars. Its property is valued at four thousand dollars. Rev. J. H. Black has preached every month since 1875. The confirmations in its first year numbered twelve.

The English Lutheran Church organized a congregation in 1881, which holds its services in the G. A. R. Hall. Rev. C. S. Semmes is pastor. It is now arranging to erect a substantial church edifice.

Societies.—**RENOVO LODGE, No. 595, I. O. O. F.**—In the summer of 1866, Dr. J. P. Ashcom, Charles T. Moore, and P. C. Moyer met together in Joseph Whitby's boarding-house to take steps for the organization of a lodge of Odd-Fellows.

On Dec. 24, 1866, Renovo Lodge, No. 595, was instituted, with the following charter members: A. S. Crawford, N. L. Sterner, William J. Parsons, Thomas Dawson, J. Cottell, A. Weigart, Peter Weaver, Dr. J. P. Ashcom, P. C. Moyer, C. T. Moore, and L. D. Campbell. The first meetings were held in a building on the rear of the lot upon which the new hall is built, known as the Democratic Club Rooms. Its membership increased rapidly. In the spring of 1869, Charles T. Moore and Robert M. Messimer conceived the idea of purchasing a lot and building a hall. The lot was purchased of a Mr. Pennypacker for four hundred and fifty dollars, and the Odd-Fellows' Building Association was chartered, which issued three hundred and twelve shares of stock, at twenty dollars per share, to erect the hall. The encampment and lodge of the order took two hundred and twenty shares, and the balance was subscribed for by business men and citizens not members. In 1870 a contract was made with James H. Baird and N. L. Irwin to erect a three-story frame hall for about seven thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid in October, 1870, the building completed May 4, 1871, and dedicated on August 22d following. On the night of Dec. 8, 1876, the building was burned. There was three thousand dollars insurance on the property. The lodge and encampment first leased the P. O. S. of A. Hall, on Fourth Street, as a meeting-room, where they met until the completion of the present hall in February, 1882. The building committee under whose auspices it was erected were R. M. Messimer (chairman), P. C. Moyer (secretary), C. T. Moore, W. K. Chessnutt, C. J. Bower, and Samuel Bennett. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1881, and the hall dedicated March 31, 1882. It is a three-story brick structure, substantially built and of imposing appearance. Its cost was six thousand dollars.

The first officers of the lodge were: N. G., Thomas Dawson; V. G., P. C. Moyer; Sec., C. T. Moore; A. S., Nathan Sterner; Treas., Dr. J. P. Ashcom, who were installed at the institution of the lodge by

District Deputy Grand Master Platt Hitchcock, of Lock Haven.

The Past Grands yet in good standing in the lodge are C. T. Moore, Dr. J. P. Ashcom, P. C. Moyer, W. J. Parsons, B. F. Rumberger, J. R. Shuster, R. M. Messimer, F. A. D. Hawksworth, M. D. Fishel, J. D. Hasson, H. R. Jacobs, John Dance, D. T. Spangler, C. J. Bower, Josiah McManigal, J. T. Messimer, William H. Habgood, Godfrey Beerweiler, E. A. Beck, Abraham Kupp, Samuel Bennett, J. H. Vanetta, J. H. Fox, W. H. Clayberger, J. J. Boyer, Gust. Mellquist, J. R. Deckard, Henry Rouch, Asher Davenport.

The officers in 1882 are (first term): N. G., W. O. Adams; V. G., Philip Stout; Sec., P. C. Moyer; A. S., W. T. Kupp; Treas., E. W. Edmunds; Trustees, R. M. Messimer, C. J. Bower, Abraham Kupp; Representative to Grand Lodge, P. C. Moyer.

The District Deputy Grand Master of this county is S. M. McCormick, of Lock Haven.

DEXTER ENCAMPMENT, No. 163, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 10, 1868. Its charter members were C. T. Moore, P. C. Moyer, William Barkla, Dr. J. P. Ashcom, Nathan Sterner, B. F. Rumberger, D. J. Reese, James R. Shuster, Asher Davenport, F. A. D. Hawksworth, A. H. Firoved, George W. Given.

The first officers were: C. P., P. C. Moyer; H. P., William Barkla; S. W., Nathan Sterner; J. W., B. F. Rumberger; Scribe, C. T. Moore; Treas., Dr. J. P. Ashcom; Trustees, William Barkla, Nathan Sterner, B. F. Rumberger. The encampment was instituted, and officers installed by District Deputy Grand Patriarch J. W. Chapman, of Lock Haven.

The Past Chief Patriarchs in good standing are C. T. Moore, P. C. Moyer, A. H. Firoved, J. B. Shuster, R. M. Messimer, A. Davenport, John Dance, G. Beerweiler, C. J. Bower, J. McManigal, J. J. Boyer, Abraham Kupp, J. H. Fox, W. H. Clayberger, George R. McCrea, Gust. Mellquist.

The following have been District Deputy Grand Patriarchs for the county: C. T. Moore, P. C. Moyer, J. R. Shuster, R. M. Messimer, C. J. Bower.

The officers for 1882 are: C. P., George R. McCrea; H. P., Gust. Mellquist; S. W., J. H. Fox; J. W., P. W. Carlson; Scribe, P. C. Moyer; Treas., R. M. Messimer; Trustees, A. Kupp, C. J. Bower, John McManigal.

District Deputy Grand Patriarch for Clinton County, P. C. Moyer.

RENOVO LODGE, A. Y. M., No. 493, was chartered July 25, 1871, with the following charter members: James S. Hall, Willie F. Beardsley, William B. Jordan, Malcolm McCallum, Henry C. Alford, Samuel M. Elliott, Thomas I. Chapman, John B. Givin, William H. Thomas, Daniel W. Peirce, George R. McCrea, Amos C. Noyes.

The first officers were: W. M., J. S. Hall; S. W., Thomas I. Chapman; J. W., Willie F. Beardsley; Treas., John B. Givin; Sec., William B. Jordan.

The Worshipful Masters of the lodge have been: 1871, James S. Hall; 1872, Thomas L. Chapman; 1873, Willie F. Beardsley; 1874, Samuel M. Elliott; 1875, Malcom McCallum; 1876, William Irvin; 1877, Samuel F. Dedier; 1878, William H. Haggood; 1879, Robert M. Messimer; 1880, Edward W. Edmunds; 1881, Neal McCallum; 1882, W. K. Chessnutt.

The officers in 1882 are: W. M., W. K. Chessnutt; S. W., William Ginter; J. W., John A. Williams; Treas., Malcom McCallum; Sec., Samuel F. Dedier. The lodge meets the first Tuesday in each month at its hall on Fourth Street and Huron Avenue, and has fifty-three members.

BUCKTAIL POST, No. 142, G. A. R., was organized Sept. 24, 1879. The charter members were J. F. Simpson, A. N. Stevenson, U. S. N. Crouse, Philip Stout, Joseph Spencer, W. H. Messinger, H. C. Long, Samuel F. Dedier, R. W. Flowers, J. J. Billow, J. R. Class, R. N. Martin, J. C. Brown, W. K. Chessnutt, Francis M. Elliott, G. W. Reiner, C. Linderman, W. J. McCrea, E. P. Dowling, J. W. Stringfellow, J. J. Koch, W. J. Wickerman, Z. M. P. Baird, Samuel McCaigue, John Allen, Samuel M. Elliott, C. W. Gibbs, Charles F. Ankle, R. M. Messimer. The officers have been:

1879, P. C., F. M. Elliott; S. V. C., Z. M. P. Baird; J. V. C., J. F. Simpson; Q. M., A. N. Stevenson; Surgeon, R. W. Flower; Chap., Philip Stout; O. D., John C. Brown; O. G., H. C. Long; Adj., U. S. N. Crouse; Q.M.-Sergt., S. F. Dedier; Sergt.-Maj., J. J. Billow.

1880, Acting P. C., R. N. Martin; S. V. C., J. F. Simpson; J. V. C., R. N. Martin; Chap., Philip Stout; Q.M., A. N. Stevenson; Surgeon, R. W. Flower; Adj., U. S. N. Crouse; O. D., John C. Brown; O. G., H. C. Long; Q.M.-Sergt., S. F. Dedier; Sergt.-Maj., J. J. Billow.

1881, P. C., R. N. Martin; S. V. C., U. S. N. Crouse; J. V. C., John C. Brown; Q.M., A. N. Stevenson; O. D., S. F. Dedier; O. G., G. W. Reiner; Chap., Philip Stout; Surgeon, Samuel Barr; Adjts., C. F. Unkle, F. M. Elliott; Sergt.-Maj., Joseph Spencer; Q.M.-Sergt., J. J. Billow.

1882, P. C., R. N. Martin; S. V. C., W. H. Messinger; J. V. C., F. M. Elliott; O. D., S. F. Dedier; O. G., Edward McCarty; Q.M., A. N. Stevenson; Surgeon, J. J. Billow; Chap., Philip Stout; Adj., C. F. Unkle; Q.M.-Sergt., U. S. N. Crouse; Sergt.-Maj., R. W. Flower.

The post musters every Wednesday evening in the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, second floor of Odd-Fellows' Building, on Sixth Street. Total number of comrades mustered to date, eighty-eight.

P. O. S. OF A., WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 88, was instituted Feb. 21, 1868. The charter members were George H. Hawksworth, F. A. D. Hawksworth, George R. McCrea, Thomas L. Chapman, U. S. N. Crouse, S. O. Malin, D. L. McClure, Asher Dravenstadt, William J. McCrea, J. Frank Davis, Luther Seidell, John S.

Kupp, Joseph R. Kendig, Wilbert Irvin, R. M. Messimer, John B. Young, D. M. May, W. H. Thomas, W. F. Beardsley, James H. Craig, Conrad Peters, George W. Given, John M. Daugherty, Charles B. Ashcom.

The order was established in Philadelphia in 1847, and has for its objects the preservation of the Bible in the public schools and opposition to a union of Church and State, also opposition to the use of the public moneys for sectarian purposes. It was first called "The Patriotic Order Junior Sons of America." It was incorporated in 1866, and in 1868, at the annual convention at Altoona, the name was changed to "Patriotic Order Sons of America." The Legislature, at its session of 1868-69, sanctioned the change, which was approved by Governor John W. Geary, a member of the order. It has a National Camp, and State Camps in Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, and a large number of camps in New Jersey, New York, Indiana, Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, and Oregon. It is divided into three degrees, the Red, White, and Blue, and none but persons born on the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States are eligible to membership. It looks after the sick and needy, and pays sick and death benefits. There are in Pennsylvania two hundred and sixty-two camps, with a membership of fifteen thousand. The Past Presidents of this camp have been:

1868, G. H. Hawksworth, William H. Thomas; 1869, John B. Young, Thomas L. Chapman; 1870, J. Frank Davis; John S. Kupp; 1871, Joseph R. Kendig, U. S. N. Crouse; 1872, G. C. Wright, C. M. Wells; 1873, T. A. Ashcom, R. D. Simpson; 1874, Wilbert Irvin, G. W. Huber; 1875, H. A. Oster, J. F. Simpson; 1876, John O. Crites, James M. Young; 1877, S. S. Heller, A. C. Braden; 1878, F. A. D. Hawksworth, James P. Beckley; 1879, C. H. Welch, Edgar H. Hall; 1880, James A. Elliott, F. A. Given; 1881, S. S. Heller, James MacGill.

Each camp is called "Washington Camp," and is distinguished by its number and location. The officers for 1882 are: P. P., James MacGill; Prest., Clark H. Miller; V. P., Theodore Shultz; M. of F. and C., Thomas M. Murray; Sec., U. S. N. Crouse; Treas., R. D. Simpson; Fin. Sec., C. J. Andrus; I. G., L. E. Chapman; O. G., C. H. Bowker; Chap., V. E. Cross; R. S., Arthur Givens; L. S., Jared Fabel; Conductor, Theodore Nicholas; Trustees, G. R. McCrea, C. H. Miller, U. S. N. Crouse.

Of this camp G. H. Hawksworth was county president in 1868-69; R. M. Messimer, district deputy in 1870-71, Dr. Charles Reese in 1872, Dr. Fisburn in 1873, J. H. Ryan in 1874, J. F. Simpson in 1875, M. J. B. Books in 1876-77, U. S. N. Crouse in 1878, R. D. Simpson in 1879, F. A. D. Hawksworth in 1880, and U. S. N. Crouse in 1881. U. S. N. Crouse was State member of F. and C. in 1873-74, also member of State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, which had the chartering power for all camps.

CLINTON LODGE, No. 114, K. of P., was instituted in December, 1869, but after its lodge-room was burned out in 1876 it never revived.

RENOVO JEWELL LODGE, No. 249, I. O. G. T., was instituted Jan. 23, 1867. W. K. Crites was its first Chief Templar, and U. S. N. Crouse its first secretary. It is still in active and successful operation.

ST. JOSEPH'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY is a charitable organization made up of members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and has a large membership.

OTZINACHSON COUNCIL, No. 256, O. U. A. M., was several years a flourishing order here, but is no longer in existence.

NORTH STAR CIRCLE, No. 76, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., after an existence of some years, was finally abandoned.

TANGASCOOTAC TRIBE, No. 25, I. O. of R. M., was instituted several years ago, but is no longer in operation.

RENOVO BUILDING ASSOCIATION, of which William H. Habgood is secretary, is a flourishing organization on the popular savings plan.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, instituted several years ago, has at present no rooms, but holds its meetings in the churches.

THE WATER-WORKS were constructed in 1873 for supplying the town with water, which is brought from the opposite side of the river. These works cost over sixty thousand dollars.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Two efficient fire companies—the Renovo Hose Company, No. 1, and West Branch Hose Company, No. 2—were organized in the spring of 1874; they are both fully equipped, and each has a good hose-carriage and house.

SOLDIERS OF THE UNION RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH.

Col. M. B. Gist, lieutenant-col., 4th Del. V.
 James S. Hall, capt., U. S. Signal Corps.
 Edward T. Swain, capt., Co. H, 49th P. V.
 John H. Dowling, capt., Co. B, 4th Del.
 R. M. Messimer, sergt., Signal Corps, U. S. A.
 W. H. Messenger, 1st sergt., Co. D, 23d N. Y.
 P. H. Hoffman, 3d sergt., Co. G, 131st P. V.
 Fred. Slifer, private, Co. E, 93d P. V.
 B. F. Rumberger, private, Co. E, 84th P. V.
 P. Wagner, private, Co. G, 55th P. V.
 T. O'Loughlin, private, Co. F, 128th N. Y.
 James Hoffman, private, Co. A, 102d P. V.
 O. S. Garming, private, Co. B, 101st P. V.
 A. J. Smith, private, Co. B, 11th P. V.
 Philip Stout, private, Co. A, 45th P. V.
 William Louden-slager.
 R. W. Flower, 1st sergt., Co. E, 79th N. Y.
 W. P. Mack, private, Co. E, 50th P. V.
 Joseph Middleton, private, Co. E, 74th P. V.
 John M. Morris.
 C. Linderman, private, Co. K, 11th Ind.
 Jacob Simcox, private, Co. A, 8th P. V.
 George W. Rainer, sergt., Co. F, 149th P. V.
 George Ullery, 1st sergt., Co. I, 137th P. V.
 James P. Green, private, Co. D, 128th P. V.
 H. K. Stout, private, 14th Pa. Cav.
 William Kenney, private, Co. G, 3d Pa. Art.
 D. P. Scott, 2d lieutenant, Co. I, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Will am Kipp Chesnott, private, Co. A, 1st Pa. Cav.
 Samuel Gordon, private, Co. E, 1st Ohio Art.

W. C. Welty, private, Co. B, 7th P. V.
 William Rutledge, 1st sergt., Co. C, 5th U. S. Cav.
 C. F. Unkle, private, Co. F, 9th Pa. Cav.
 B. M. Bietly, private, Co. H, 137th P. V.
 A. N. Stevenson, chief bugler, Co. G, 47th Pa. Cav.
 Samuel E. Dedier, U. S. gunboat "Louisiana," second-class fireman.
 George C. Bazzel, private, Co. B, 17th West Va.
 Frank M. Elliott, 1st lieutenant, Co. H, 183d P. V.
 J. Forest Simpson, private, Co. F, 1st Pa. Light Art.
 H. A. Wentzell, private, Co. B, 193th P. V.
 F. A. D. Hawksworth, private, Co. D, 46th P. V.
 P. Minilian, 1st corp., Co. E, 93d P. V.
 Frederick Hoffman, private, Co. H, 14th U. S. I.
 Franklin Gittner, private, Co. F, 112th P. V.
 Edward McConnell, musician, Co. A, 84th P. V.
 J. T. Espenbade, musician, Co. G, 131st P. V.
 Samuel M. Elliott, 1st sergt., Co. B, 101st P. V.
 Charles W. Gibbs, private, Co. E, 61st P. V.
 James R. Shuster, private, Co. D, 130th P. V.
 Frederick Hittner, fireman U. S. gunboat "Wyoming."
 U. S. N. Crouse, Sr., steward.
 James Alder, U. S. N.
 Samuel McChugue, 1st corp., Co. H, 181d P. V.
 D. H. Long, private, Co. C, 213th P. V.
 T. M. P. Baird, private, Co. D, 1st Pa. Cav.
 Michael Hevner, private, Co. F, 35th P. V.
 J. S. Neely, private, Co. M, 23d Pa. Cav.
 J. R. Allen, col. sergt., Co. C, 143d P. V.
 Emanuel Myers, private, Co. C, 113d P. V.
 William Edmondson, 2d Army Corps, Co. D, 49th P. V.
 D. C. Brown, private, Co. H, 202d P. V.
 F. J. B. How, 3d sergt., Co. G, 208th P. V.
 S. C. Barr, private, Co. A, 84th P. V.
 James C. Stout, teamster.
 William Marshall, private, Co. D, 36th P. V.
 R. N. Martin, 1st lieutenant, Co. M, 62d P. V.
 J. W. Stringfellow, corp., Co. F, 148th P. V.
 Charles Foye, 4th sergt., Co. H, 47th P. V.
 William Kohler, corp., Co. H, 34th P. V.
 Joseph Spencer, private, Co. A, 70th N. Y.
 W. J. Parsons, private, Co. E, 173d P. V.
 Jacob Steiner, private, Co. G, 55th P. V.
 H. R. Jacobs, private, Co. D, 7th P. V.
 W. D. McGill, musician, Co. B, 17th West Va.
 Milton Randels, private, Co. D, 87th P. V.
 Harry Albright, Gunboat "Chilton," U. S. N.
 J. J. Koch, private, Co. E, 33d P. V.
 Thomas Tyson, 1st class fireman gunboat "Richmond," U. S. N.
 E. P. Relfsnyder, private, Co. B, 107th P. V.
 Joseph R. Kenig, Co. H, 107th P. V.
 John S. Snodgrass, 2d lieutenant, Co. E, 93d P. V.
 W. A. Weighman, drum-major, 110th P. V.
 Joseph Ruple, private, Co. D, N. Y. Vets.
 Christ Long, private, Co. B, 192d P. V.

These all participated in the grand parade on the celebration of Independence day, July, 1879. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, Renovo was not laid out and sent no soldiers, but the above list gives the names of the Union soldiers now or lately residing here, only a few of whom have removed, including Col. Gist.

The "Renovo Record."—On Dec. 21, 1871, John U. Shaffer issued the first number of the *Renovo Record*, a weekly sheet of twenty-eight columns, and in April, 1882, enlarged it to thirty-two columns. A superior job-printing office is attached, and the business office and press-rooms are the best evidence of the success and systematic order by which the paper and business is conducted, the area of the office being twenty-five by twenty-five feet. The *Record* is the only independent paper in the county, has a circula-



John A. Shaffer

tion of nearly a thousand, and is an ably-conducted and able literary journal, and a first-class advertising medium. It is specially devoted to local news and the interests of Renovo. It is published Thursdays at its establishment in Erie Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets. Its editor, John U. Shaffer, was born in McConnellsburg, March 27, 1843. After obtaining a common-school education he was apprenticed to the printing business under Col. W. W. Sellers, of the *Fulton Republican*. In the winter of 1860 he became its local editor and business manager until December, 1861, when he became connected with the *Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle* and Johnson's job-printing establishment. In January, 1862, he returned to McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., and in the following month formed a partnership with Henry G. Smith in the publication of the *Fulton Democrat*. In December, 1863, he married Miss Salinda, daughter of William B. Shaffer, of Huntingdon County. In August, 1864, the firm of Smith & Shaffer sold out their paper, Mr. Smith removing to Lancaster to take charge of the *Intelligencer*, while Mr. Shaffer resumed the printing business at Pittsburgh. In 1865 he was on the *Trenton Republican*, and from March to August, 1865, on the *New York World*. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and with William Hetsel began the publication in Hanover, York Co., of two newspapers, in German and English, called *The Citizen*. After a few months he sold out his interest, and accepted a position on the *Baltimore Gazette*, which he held until 1869. On returning to Pennsylvania he became local editor and business manager of the *Clinton Republican*, then owned and published by George D. Bowman. After two years on this journal he resigned and came to Renovo, where, Dec. 21, 1871, he established the *Record*, which he has so successfully conducted for eleven years to the best interests of the borough, whose citizens and business men have ever given it a warm and liberal support.

CHAPTER CXII.

COLEBROOK TOWNSHIP.¹

COLEBROOK TOWNSHIP is one of the twelve into which the county was first divided, and when formed covered a much greater area than at present, its territory having since been encroached upon in the organization of other townships, till it is now but a fragment, or rather two fragments, of the original township. In forming the townships of Gallauher and Grugan, Colebrook was divided into two parts, each retaining the name. The township proper, or that portion in which the elections are held, lies upon the West Branch, a few miles west of Lock Haven.

It is about four and a half by five or six miles in extent, and bounded on the east by Woodward, on the south by Bald Eagle, on the west by Grugan, and on the north by Grugan and Gallauher.

Colebrook township is mountainous and hilly, and almost entirely unimproved, except that portion lying along the river, which crosses it near its southern boundary. Several streams flow through this township and empty into the river. Lick Run rises among the hills in the northern portion of the county, and unites with the river at Farrandville. Ferney's Run forms the boundary between Colebrook and Grugan townships, and reaches the river at a point about five miles farther west. The Tangascootac Creek takes its rise in Beech Creek township, flows through Bald Eagle, and empties into the river about two miles west of Farrandville. About a mile west of the Tangascootac a small stream called Holland's Run flows into the river. These constitute all the streams in the township worthy of note. Ferney's and Holland's Runs received their names from individuals. Lick Run was so called because of the existence of "deer licks" in its vicinity. The name "Tangascootac" is of Indian origin.

The mineral resources of this township, as far as developed, consist of bituminous coal and fire-clay, both of which have been found in more or less abundance along and near the river on the north side, where thus far the mining operations of the township have been entirely confined, though coal, iron ore, and fire-clay are known to exist elsewhere within its limits. Professor Rogers, in his "Fourth Annual Geological Report" of Pennsylvania, gives the following in relation to the mining of coal and the manufacture of fire-brick and iron, then going on at Farrandville. In alluding to the lowest coal-bed of the basin, he says,—

"It is this seam which has been principally mined by the Farrandville Company for their furnace and other works. About fifty cubic yards are mined daily, costing fifty-seven cents per yard for the mining, the small coal not being counted. The coal is coked at the mouth of the mine, being transferred immediately from the cars to large heaps, where it undergoes the coking process without the aid of ovens. It is then sent by an inclined plane and a railroad to the furnace at the base of the mountain. The second coal seam in the ascending order is not worked, the coal being impure; but the third, where the ground is sufficiently elevated to embrace it, has been wrought to some extent, yielding a better coal than either of the other two. It is now, however, nearly exhausted. This upper coal seam, lying usually near the surface of the highest ground, has generally an unsound roof, which unfits it to be mined. It measures commonly six feet in thickness. It is now removed to expose the fire-clay which lies immediately beneath it, found to be of superior quality for the manufacture of fire-brick. This fire-clay, from six to seven feet thick, is

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County," 1876.

destitute of grit, and furnishes an admirable fire-brick. They are manufactured at Farrandsville on an extensive scale, about six thousand nine-inch brick being made every week, commanding about forty-five dollars per hundred. These are at present principally used on the spot for the furnace and other works. The furnace now in operation is built of stone, lined with the fire-brick; it is fifty-four feet high. The diameter of the bashes was originally seventeen feet, but was lately reduced to thirteen. A powerful steam-engine, having ten boilers, and estimated at one hundred and seventy horse-power when all are in action, propels the blast. From the description given of the coal measures of Farrandsville, it would appear that they furnish neither iron ore or limestone. The ore used in the large and ably-constructed furnace is brought from Montour's Ridge, in Columbia County, being the fossiliferous ore. An inferior species is also procured on Larry's Creek, Lycoming Co.; the former is transported about one hundred miles, the latter twenty-three miles. The limestone is from Nittany valley."

Pioneer Settlers.—As nearly as can be ascertained, the first permanent settler of this township was George Saltzman, whose brother Anthony was killed by the Indians near the mouth of Quinn's Run in the fall of 1777. Saltzman located on a tract of land lying on the north bank of the river, about two and a half miles west of Lick Run. The property is still in possession of the Saltzman heirs.

The first school-house in the township was erected upon this property at a very early day. About the time Saltzman settled upon his tract a small mill was built at the mouth of the Tangascootac. The same year that Saltzman was killed, a man by the name of Daniel Jones, while engaged working about the mill, was also killed by the Indians.

Other settlers subsequently located along the river, wherever the flats were of sufficient extent to allow it, till all the "bottom lands" in the township were "taken up."

About the year 1825, Christian Earon, a native of Germany, purchased and settled upon a tract of land situated about a mile above the mouth of Quinn's Run, on the opposite side of the river. When Earon took possession of the land it was occupied by a squatter, to whom he paid twenty-five dollars for his "improvements," which it is reasonable to suppose were not very extensive. The tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Edward Burd, dated June 13, 1774, but there is no evidence that Burd ever settled upon it. It was known as "Black Walnut Bottom," and described as "lying about five or six miles above the Great Island." The property is now owned and occupied by Henry S. Earon, son of Christian, and is the largest cultivated farm in the township.

The present agricultural resources of the township are exceedingly limited, there being probably less than

six hundred acres of land under cultivation within its borders. The township was formerly well supplied with timber, the best quality of which has been removed many years.

As may be inferred, the township is still a comparatively wild region, it being no unusual occurrence for the inhabitants to kill deer and even bears on or near their own premises. On June 19, 1875, two hunters, C. C. Pfouts and William Saltzman, captured a very large and fat bear near the Saltzman homestead. A few years ago a bear was caught in a trap and escaped with the loss of two of his toes, which were found in the trap. The bear killed by Pfouts and Saltzman is supposed to have been the same one that was caught in the trap, for he had been deprived of two of his toes corresponding with the ones "left behind."

Manufactures.—Forty years ago the principal manufacturing enterprise, not only of Colebrook township but of Clinton County, was located at Farrandsville, which at that time had acquired considerable importance. The following sketch of the "rise and fall" of that place is from Sherman Day's "Historical Collections:"

"Farrandsville is, or was, a busy manufacturing village, nestled among the mountains at the mouth of Lick Run, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, seven miles above Lock Haven. It had its origin in the speculative fever of 1830-36, and is but one of many similar monuments in Pennsylvania of the misdirected enterprise of those times. It was started in the winter of 1831-32 by Mr. William P. Farrand, a gentleman from Philadelphia of high scientific attainments, acting as agent for a company of heavy capitalists in Boston. At that time the spot was only accessible by a horse-path at low water. Mr. Farrand broke a path into the mountains through snow three feet in depth, returning every night nearly three miles to a cabin for his food and lodging. On one occasion he was shut in by ice, and provisions were sent to him; he passed many nights in the hills in snow and rain without shelter, and was more than once roused by the screams of a panther. The object of Mr. Farrand was to discover and open the bituminous coal-beds at this point, with a view to the extensive shipment of the article to the lower markets, and to carry on the various manufactures of iron, lumber, etc., appropriate to the location. The iron ore and limestone, however, had to be transported from points in the lower valley of the Susquehanna. A little steam-boat was constructed for towing the coal up and down the river, and for some time she went puffing along the valley. Mr. Farrand, however, having other engagements near Williamsport, left the establishment, and other agents were from time to time employed. A visitor to the place in 1835 thus describes it:

"The Lycoming Coal Company, the proprietors of Farrandsville, have a good farm of two hundred acres a short distance above the village, and progressing up

the river the bottoms are more extensive and settlements closer.

"Lick Run is a strong, steady stream. On it is erected a large nail establishment, capable of manufacturing from the pig metal *ten tons of nails* per day; an air and cupola furnace, which in the last six months have turned out nearly three hundred tons of castings; mills for sawing different descriptions of lumber, shingles, lath, etc.; an establishment for manufacturing railroad cars on a large scale. There are now three veins of coal opening and the shutes in, fifty coal-cars finished, and in the best manner, and two miles of railroad, communicating with the different mines and the basin, finished. One track of the road leads to the nail-works, which are calculated to consume five thousand tons of coal per year. An extensive rolling-mill is in progress, and a furnace for smelting iron ore with coke will be erected in a short time immediately below the nail-works. Farrandsville proper is situated on the Susquehanna. On the mountain where the coal-mines have been opened there are a number of buildings, where the miners and their families reside, with a street running between them, and at the foot of the mountain, at Lick Run, there are also large boarding-houses and habitations for artisans and their families. These three separate towns, however, all belong to the community of Farrandsville, which contains a large hotel, far advanced in the erection, two reputable taverns, three large boarding-houses, and upwards of ninety tenements, each calculated to render a family entirely comfortable. Here are inexhaustible mines of iron, with the bituminous coal for smelting it, and all the elements for building up a manufacturing establishment capable of supplying iron in all its forms to our widely-extended and populous country."

"Operations were driven forward with great rapidity, something like seven hundred thousand dollars having been expended by the company; and to those who regard only the surface of things, there was something surprising and gratifying in seeing a large manufacturing village spring up thus in the wilderness. But whether all this could be done *with profit* to the owners does not seem to have been considered. The proprietors in Boston at length turned the key on their money-box and sent out a keen Yankee iron-master, whose science was ballasted with practical experience and strong common sense, to take charge of the works. He looked over the grounds, examined everything carefully, took his slate and pencil and commenced ciphering. He soon reported to the proprietors that there was no money to be made, and that their best course was to quit at once and pocket the loss. They took his advice."

The failure of the works at Farrandsville has been attributed to various circumstances, but probably the *real* causes which led to their abandonment were these: Lavish and injudicious expenditure in the outset; inferior transportation facilities; the great distance

whence a supply of ore was obtained; and, finally, disagreement among the members of the company in regard to the manner of conducting operations.

Soon after suspending operations the Lyeomcing Coal Company sold the property to John O. Stearns, who, in 1845 or 1846, sold an interest to George Hopson; the firm then sold the furnace property and part of the lands to D. K. Jackman and others, who sold to C. & J. Fallon. The Fallons sold to James McHenry, who sold a portion of the lands, including Minersville and the property where the rolling-mill stood, to Fredericks, Munro & Co. McHenry still retains the balance of his purchase.

In November, 1873, Fredericks, Munro & Co. commenced the erection of extensive fire-brick works, which were completed in the spring of 1874, and were in successful operation in 1880.

The main building of the works, which is constructed of wood, is eighty feet long by fifty wide, with a wing twenty by twenty feet; the kilns, three in number, are each twenty-five feet long, twelve feet wide, and twelve feet high inside, and capable of containing forty thousand bricks.

The clay used at these works is of two kinds, hard and soft, and obtained on the mountain about one mile northwest of the works. The soft clay exists in an extensive vein several feet below the surface, is without grit, and easily reduced to powder; it is used in the manufacture of large bricks for the lining of blast furnaces, for walks, and other surfaces exposed to the action of the weather. The hard clay is found in a vein of eight feet thickness about ninety feet below the soft, is obtained by blasting, it being too hard to remove from the bed by any other process. It is used in making all kinds of brick employed in rolling-mills, etc., where there is exposure to intense heat. Overlying the bed of hard clay is a four-foot vein of bituminous coal, which is used at the works for fuel. After the clay is taken from the bed it is hauled to the works by teams, and after being broken to a convenient size is placed in a large circular, revolving cast-iron pan and crushed to powder by two huge cast-iron rollers, each weighing three thousand five hundred pounds. The frame in which the rollers and pan are set is massive, and made of solid cast iron by Ricker, Fredericks & Co., machinists, of Lock Haven, and is one of the best specimens of workmanship ever turned out of any machine-shop in the West Branch valley. The crushing-machine is driven by the water of Lick Run, the force being equal to thirty-seven horse-power. When ground the clay is of the consistency of thick mortar and is ready for moulding, which is done by placing it in wooden moulds of the proper size, which are emptied on a fire-brick floor, which is kept heated to the proper temperature by means of flues running underneath the entire length of the building. When partially dried the bricks are each subjected to a pressure of about forty tons, after which they are again placed in their former position

on the floor and remain till thoroughly dried, when they are removed to the kiln and arranged in rows upon each other, with spaces between for the circulation of heat, to which they are exposed for six days and nights; during the last forty-eight hours an intense heat is kept up, which gives to the bricks the proper hardness and color, as they appear when ready for use.

In 1870, Stearns & Hopson sold the balance of their purchase to Fredericks, Kreamer & Bro., who constructed a large saw-mill, having a sawing capacity of twenty-five thousand feet per day, and employing thirty men. The mill is located on Lick Run, about one-fourth of a mile above the fire-brick works, and is furnished with logs from up the run.

In 1853 or 1854, C. & J. Fallon built a bridge across the river, a short distance above Farrandville, to connect the Rock Cabin Coal Company's Railroad with the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie). The bridge was completed ready for the track, when the Rock Cabin Company ceased operations, and the bridge was abandoned. The piers are still remaining, though badly damaged by floods.

In 1866 the Alumina Fire-Brick Company commenced operations on quite an extensive scale at the mouth of Ferney's Run. The manufacture of fire-brick was conducted for some time, after which the works were destroyed by fire and have not been rebuilt.

In 1864, Ira Mason built a large saw-mill on the Tangascootac Creek, just above the mouth, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber from logs to be brought down the creek. This mill employs twenty-five men, and has a sawing capacity of thirty-five thousand feet per day. In 1867 the two sons of Mr. Mason became partners with him, since which time the firm has been known as Ira Mason & Sons. The entire amount of lumber manufactured at this mill since it was started is not less than twenty-seven million feet. A water-power shingle-mill has been constructed in connection with the saw-mill, and annually manufactures a large number of shingles. The company has constructed upon the creek, within ten miles of the mill, six extensive dams, at a cost of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. The mill and improvements connected with it have cost in the aggregate nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hiram Mason, one of the firm, who is a practical and thorough lumberman and a first-class mechanic, has the general supervision of the mill. It is estimated that there are from ten million to thirteen million feet of timber yet to be brought down the creek and sawed at the mill.

The name of this township was originally spelled Coalbrook, and was derived from the discovery of coal on one of the streams.

There are in all about sixty-five families in the township, about half of which live at Farrandville. There is one school-house and a store at that place, the latter owned by Messrs. Fredericks, Munro & Co.

A public school is kept open a good part of the year, and religious services held occasionally on Sunday by the minister located at Hyner's Run. There is but one hotel in Colebrook township, the Mountain House. It is located on the river-bank a short distance above Farrandville, and at present is under the proprietorship of Mr. T. J. Herbert.

CHAPTER CXIII.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.¹

PREVIOUS to the formation of Clinton County, what is now Crawford township was included in Limestone township, Lycoming Co., after which it was comprised in Wayne township till it was separately organized in 1841. As it is now bounded, about one-third of Nippenose valley lies within its limits, the other portion being in Lycoming County.

As the history of the township under consideration is inseparably connected with the history of that beautiful valley, a general view of it will be in place. The following is the description given by Meginness in 1857:

"A few miles south of Jersey Shore is a very peculiar valley called Nippenose. It is an oval basin surrounded by a chain of high mountains, containing about thirteen thousand acres. The land is good, and produces heavy crops of wheat. Limestone abounds in great quantities, and the valley underneath is evidently filled with fissures and caverns to a great extent. The name is corrupted from an old Indian called Nippenucy, who had his wigwam there, and in the bottom of the same name, where he lived and hunted alternately. This is the true origin of the present title.

"The first improvement was made in 1776 by John Clark, on the farm now owned by David Shaw. He was driven off with his family during the war, but returned in 1784.

"John and William Winlin lived in the valley in 1790. They commenced to sink a well, and after digging some distance came to a flat rock that resisted all further progress. One of the workmen commenced striking upon it with a sledge, when a hole was broken through, and there appeared to be a large cavern underneath. A plummet thirty feet in length was let down without finding bottom. They became alarmed and filled it up again.

"The valley is very thickly populated, and contains several villages and hamlets, with stores, hotels, churches, mills, etc.

"Most of the streams running down from the mountains sink and disappear under the valley.

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County," 1876.

There appears to be only one place of outlet, called Antis Creek, through the gap of the same name. It is a small stream, abundantly filled with trout; notwithstanding they are constantly fished for, and great numbers caught, yet the supply seems inexhaustible. It is supposed they multiply in great numbers under the valley, and come forth in the creek. The theory, it must be admitted, looks plausible."

About one-third of the territory of the northern part of Crawford township is included in Nippenose valley; the remaining portion of the township is mostly unimproved and unsettled. However, there are several families living upon well-cultivated farms in the southeastern corner, where the land, though lying high, is well adapted to agricultural purposes.

There are public roads leading out of the valley to Jersey Shore through Antis Gap, to Pine Station through Love's Gap, and to Sugar Valley.

The principal timber of the mountain portion of the township is pine, oak, chestnut, etc. The valley is almost entirely cleared, except an occasional small tract that has been reserved for ordinary home uses.

The entire Nippenose valley appears to be underlaid with limestone, as mentioned by Meginness. What is pronounced by competent judges to be a fine quality of black marble has been found in large quantities on the farm of Daniel Shadle. Indications of coal exist in various places along the base of the mountain which surrounds the valley.

Very few authentic records relating to the early history of this township are obtainable, but it is well known that among the first settlers were a number of individuals who figured conspicuously as great Indian hunters. One of them, Peter Pence, settled upon the farm now owned by Thomas Gheen, who is a grandson of Pence. Of this once noted character Meginness says,—

"There was another remarkable hunter and Indian killer in this valley, named Peter Pence, of whom many wonderful stories are related. He is described by those who remember him as being a savage-looking customer, and always went armed with his rifle, tomahawk, and knife, years after peace was made.

"The accounts of his adventures with the Indians being in such a vague and unsatisfactory form, I have concluded to omit them altogether rather than detail them incorrectly. I much regret this, since I made some effort to get a correct sketch of them. It is said that an account of his life was published some thirty years ago, and is remembered by some, but the most careful research has failed to develop it."

Nathan Gheen, who came from Chester County, was also one of the early settlers. He occupied a farm now owned by Mr. Leonard, of Williamsport. About the year 1815, Charles McElhaney settled on lands now owned by Daniel Shadle; William Shaw

located on the tract now owned by George and Jesse Gheen. The farm on which George Gheen lives was first settled by a man named Fullerton. The William McKeague farm was settled by John Stine, and Christian Showers first occupied the land now owned by Jesse Showers, his son. Michael Shadle came from Dauphin at quite an early day, and settled on land now owned by his son, Daniel Shadle. At one time Michael Shadle was collector for the township of Wayne, previous to the organization of Crawford, and for his services in traveling over the mountains and through the valleys to gather the taxes his commission amounted to about seven dollars at the end of the year, having worn out ten dollars' worth of shoe-leather, as he claimed, in the discharge of his official duties.

Crawford township was erected by act of Assembly, Jan. 14, 1841, and named in honor of the Hon. George Crawford, one of the first two associate judges of the county, and member of the Legislature from the district of which Clinton formed a part. The first constable for the township was Jacob Stein.

Crawford is bounded on the south by Green, on the west and north by Wayne, and on the east by Lycoming County.

According to the census of 1870, the township had a population of four hundred.

There is but one church in the township. It is located near the property owned by Mr. John Getgen. It was built by the Evangelical denomination. At present there are four school-houses in the township, and they are not in the best condition.

The only village in Crawford township is Rauchtown, located near Rauch's Gap. This place was started about the year 1850, by Peter Rauch, who previously came from Union County, and purchased a tract of over two hundred acres, including a mill property, the building being of logs. Afterwards the mill became the property of his son, Tillman Rauch, who built a new mill on the site of the old one. It afterwards passed into the hands of D. H. Shale & Co.

Although the name of the village is Rauchtown, the post-office is called Rauch's Gap. The name, as is evident, was given in honor of the founder of the place. The first store was started about 1860, by George Rauch; the next was started in 1870, by Gheer & Burrows; it is now owned by Jesse Bowers.

There are now two wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one hotel, and about thirty dwellings in the place. The hotel was first opened to the public in 1873, by John Metzger. Peter Irwin is at present justice of the peace, and George Rauch postmaster. There is one school-house at Rauchtown, in which religious services are occasionally held by various denominations.

CHAPTER CXIV.

DUNSTABLE TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township derived its name from William Dunn, one of its first settlers. It was taken from Bald Eagle township, and organized while its territory was a part of Lycoming County. Since its formation its geographical limits have been somewhat changed by the organization of other townships and the accession to its territory of a portion of Allison township, which forms a neck between Lock Haven City boundary and Lamar township.

Dunstable is about three and a half by four miles in extent, and bounded on the west by Woodward, on the south by Wayne and the West Branch of the Susquehanna, on the east by the West Branch and Pine Creek township, and on the north by Gallauher. The surface of this township is diversified by mountain, hill, and plain, a portion of the Bald Eagle Mountain being just within its southern limits, and its northern portion is broken into hills, while that part lying along the Susquehanna is spread out into a broad and beautiful plain.

The township is well supplied with water, not only from the river but by numerous smaller streams, the most important of which is the Big Plum Run, which rises in Woodward and flows through the township in a southeasterly direction and empties into Chatham's Run a short distance above the river.

There is very little, if any, unseated land in Dunstable township, nearly the whole of its area being divided into farms varying in size from a few acres to two or three hundred, the "wild" land of the township being less in proportion to the cleared than is the case, probably, in any other township in the county. The price of land is about the same as in adjoining townships, ranging from twenty-five dollars to two hundred dollars per acre, according to location, soil, etc.

The hilly portion of the township is especially favorable for stock-raising, it having an abundance of pure water, and the soil is well adapted to grass, it being composed of light shale intermixed with clay. The river bottoms, to the extent of three or four square miles, including the "Big Island," are probably as productive as any lands in Clinton County. The soil, as a general thing, is deep and very strong, it being a clayey loam slightly mixed with sand, and containing a large proportion of decomposed vegetable matter deposited by the overflowing water of the river. This combination renders the land susceptible of the highest cultivation, and adapts it to the growth of corn, wheat, vegetables, and especially tobacco. The cultivation of the latter has become, during the past few years, an important and profitable branch of agriculture, and already the product

of these plains has gained the reputation in eastern markets of being of a superior quality, generally commanding the highest market price.

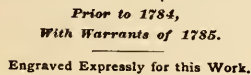
No particular attention has been given to the development of the minerals of this township, though iron ore is known to exist in various places, and there are also evidences of the existence of coal, slate being found at several different points. Recently extensive beds of potter's clay have been discovered, and pronounced by competent judges as affording inexhaustible supplies of very fine materials for stoneware, etc. On the east end of David Baird's farm the clay-bed has been opened, also on the adjoining farm of Mr. McCloskey.

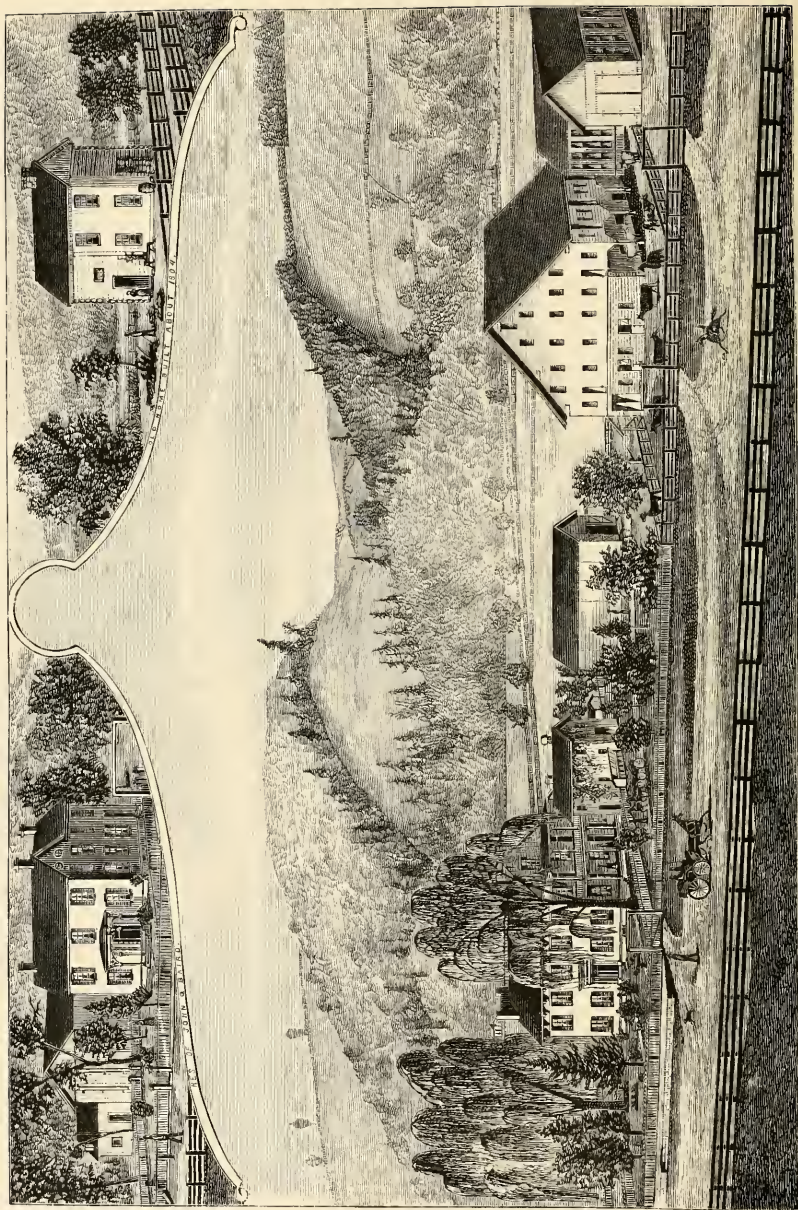
The "Great Island," containing about two hundred and eighty acres, is located within the limits of Dunstable township. A hundred years ago this island was an important point, serving as a general "landmark" during the early military operations on the West Branch. Nearly all the valuable and interesting records relating to the early history of the Island were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years ago, therefore it is difficult to give anything like an accurate and complete sketch of its settlement. It is known, however, that previous to its occupation by the whites it was a rallying-point and council-ground for the Indians. History records a meeting of representatives of several different tribes on the island in October, 1755. This meeting was held, it seems, to consider the propositions that had just been made to some of the tribes by the French.

In May, 1778, Col. Hunter wrote to the president of the Executive Council of the province that he had "ordered some people that live nigh the Great Island to preserve shad and barrel them up for the use of the militia that will be stationed there this summer."

About the year 1768 a party of surveyors visited the upper portion of the West Branch valley for the purpose of running off the Allison tract, and probably other tracts in the vicinity. They were accompanied by William Dunn, a native of York County, Pa., who acted in the capacity of hunter for the party, it being his business to furnish the company with wild game for food. Dunn carried a splendid rifle and other equipments to correspond, which attracted the especial attention and admiration of an Indian chief, the owner of the Great Island. The chief's admiration for Dunn's accoutrements grew into a determination to possess them, but the owner declined to part with them till the chief, being naturally more inclined to follow the war-path than the plow, offered to give his Island for Dunn's rifle and trappings and a keg of whiskey which the surveyors had with them. Dunn having an eye to business accepted the offer, and took possession of the Big Island, as it was generally called at that time. After having drank the whiskey the Indian, boy-like, wished to "trade back," but Dunn held fast to his purchase.

¹From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."





RESIDENCE OF DAVID BAIRD,
DUNSTABLE TOWNSHIP, CLINTON CO., PA.

It is no wonder the Indian regretted his bargain, and wished to again get possession of his island home, for it was one of the most delightful spots in the West Branch valley, and had long been a favorite resort for the red men. There they had met in solemn council in times of war, and there they had rested beneath the tall elms when peace prevailed. No wonder the Indians were loth to give up and depart forever from a place which had been held sacred by them from childhood, a place where their fathers had trod long years before, and where their children had sported in their innocent glee. Indeed, home, with its surroundings and associations, has its attractions for even a savage humanity.

The Island was owned by Mr. Dunn for many years, and at his death was divided among his heirs. The eastern end is still in the family, being now owned by the Hon. William Dunn, grandson of the original settler. The remainder is owned by Henry and Robert McCormick, John Myer's heirs and Richard Dorey. It is all under cultivation and highly productive.

William Dunn, the elder, took an active part in the war of the Revolution, being one of the Committee of Safety for Northumberland County, of which the Island was then a part. At the time of the "Big Runaway," in July, 1778, he was forced, like his neighbors, to leave his house and fly to a place of safety. He found his way to York, which place he had left a few years before, and enlisted in the army. He participated in several battles, among others those of Germantown and Trenton. After the latter the government pressed all teams into the service that were available. Mr. Dunn was surprised one day to see his own horses and wagon brought into camp, and immediately asked permission to take charge of them, which was granted, so he had the satisfaction of driving his own team if he was a soldier.

Besides William Dunn, among the early settlers and landholders of Dunstable were Thomas Proctor and William Baird. Thomas Proctor was captain of the first Continental company of artillery raised in Philadelphia. He was afterwards promoted to the position of general and his brother Francis, who was lieutenant of the same company, became captain. The Proctors had at one time possession of several hundred acres of land on the flats, just below the Island, but for some reason or other they failed to hold it, probably for want of means with which to make their payments, and it finally passed into the hands of others. About 1800, William Baird received a patent for a tract of two hundred and eighteen acres east of the Proctor tract. This is now owned by his grandsons, David, who has about three-fourths of the original tract, and Benjamin, one-fourth. Others settled upon the lands in the neighborhood, and it was not long before the vicinity of Big Island was thickly settled. The hills in the northern part of the township were cleared of their pine and oak forests

and converted into profitable farms, and now produce large crops of corn, oats, potatoes, etc., and usually furnish Lock Haven market with supplies of vegetables and fruit.

Village of Liberty.—This village, located just east of the Island on the mainland, was started at quite an early day, and at one time was an important point from which the up-river people obtained their supplies of merchandise. Its name is the offspring of patriotism and love of freedom that prevailed among the settlers at the time it was commenced. In 1812, William Tweed had a store where Hays Stewart and A. W. Ferguson live, and George Quiggle kept the only tavern in the place. Afterwards D. Maran kept a store where the east abutment of the river bridge now stands. The only place of business now in Liberty is the store of R. H. Quigley, at which the township elections are held. A good public road crosses the Island by means of two substantial bridges, and connects the village with Lock Haven, the distance being four miles. In 1855 the post-office at Lockport was removed to Dunnsburg and called the Dunnsburg office, with Jacob Myers, postmaster; was afterwards removed to Liberty, then back to Dunnsburg, and finally back to Liberty again, and the name changed to Island post-office.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church, a brick structure, was built in 1825, and the present brick edifice was erected in 1870, but years before building the former circuit riders, among whom was Rev. Peter Owens, came and preached the gospel at the houses of Zebulon and Benjamin Baird. The first school-house, a rude log structure, stood on the farm of Mrs. Mary Ann Stewart, widow of Alexander Stewart, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. John H. Grier. In this school Walter S. Chatham was an early teacher.

George Quigley, at Liberty, made the first plows manufactured in all this region between Williamsport and Bellefonte, and people came from afar to get them, as well as his cradles and harrows.

A half-mile east of Liberty, in the hollow near David Baird's, was the site where horse-races were run over a century ago, at one of which those assembled were surprised by the Indians, and two whites were killed by the savages.

THE QUIGLEY FAMILY.—John Quigley and his wife Margaret (Baird) were born in Cumberland County, but first located in Northumberland, from whence they came in 1813 to this neighborhood. They settled on the farm where Edwin Bartholomew now lives. Mr. Quigley died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His children were James P., Hugh, Mariah, John and William (twins), Ann, Robert, Reese H., and Margaret.

The last two have been keeping store at Liberty some thirty years. Reese H. Quigley has served a long time as township clerk and postmaster. William Quigley formerly kept a hotel.

John Innis came from Northumberland County in 1813, and settled on a farm between Liberty and David Baird's place, on the farm now owned by A. W. Ferguson. His only descendant living herabouts is a granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Fleming, of Lock Haven.

THE BAIRD FAMILY.—Oct. 24, 1785, William Baird, of New Jersey, laid a warrant on two hundred and eighteen acres and forty-two perches of land just east of Liberty. This tract was called "Partnership," and was east of the Proctor tract. He came out and settled on it prior to 1797. On May 9, 1809, a patent for this tract was issued to his four sons,—William, Zebulon, Benjamin, and Joseph,—to whom by his will of Aug. 1, 1789, he had divided it equally. Besides these four sons, William Baird and his wife Tabitha had four daughters—Lydia (married to William Dunn), Mrs. Arthur Dillon, Mrs. McGill, and one whose name is not remembered. The Bairds were Scotch-Irish, who came from North Ireland to New Jersey in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Of the four sons, Zebulon married Martha, daughter of William Brown, an early settler, who came from South Carolina. Zebulon and his wife both died in 1847. Their children were William, Benjamin, Joseph, David, Zebulon, Annie (married to Jacob Miller), Mary (to Andrew White), Jane (to Jacob Pepperman), Sarah (to Joseph Pepperman), and Eliza (never married).

Of these children, David Baird was born in 1806, and married in 1837 Tabitha, daughter of John and Tabitha (Baird) Quigley. Their children are Arvilla (married to Samuel Hartzel), Virginia (married to Richard Dorey), John Quigley, Martha Jane (married to A. Farewell), Mollie (married to K. J. Farewell), Anna Blanche (single, and living at home).

At the seventy-fifth natal anniversary of David Baird, June 26, 1881, there were present his six children and twenty-one grandchildren. He owns three-fourths of the original Baird patent tract, the remaining fourth being owned by his cousin, Benjamin Baird, who married Miss Frances M. Hartman, of Salona.

David Baird, in 1838, was the first man in this valley to introduce the culture of tobacco, which has now become one of the main productions in all this region.

His farm and residence are among the finest in the West Branch valley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DAVID BAIRD.

In the year 1785, William Baird, with his wife and children and all their worldly possessions, emigrated from New Jersey into Central Pennsylvania, and in what is now the township of Dunstable bought by

warrant from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania two hundred and eighteen acres of wild land. Born of Scotch-Irish parents, Mr. Baird was just the man for a pioneer. Among the trees on the banks of the river he built a log house of the most primitive kind, and at once commenced the work of making for himself and his posterity a home. The country was still occupied by the Indians, who at times became very warlike. To David Baird, grandson of William, named above, it was related that once when the four sons of Mr. Baird (William, Zebulon, Benjamin, and Joseph) were following through the woods one of the paths which were then the only road, they were fired upon by the Indians, and one of them shot through the arm. David's father often spoke of the fear they then had of the Indians, and that while plowing near the woods they were ever on the alert, and when following after the plow as they went from the woods, they expected every moment to hear the crack of the red man's rifle. But their lives were spared, and Mr. Baird lived to see the wilderness blossom like the rose. Mr. Baird died at his home, thus made by him and his sons, 18. Before his death he

willed to his four sons, hereinbefore named, each an equal share of his land, and they, on the 15th day of May, 1789, procured a patent therefor. Zebulon, the second son, was born Feb. 19, 1762, in New Jersey. Arrived at maturity, he married on the 1st day of January, 1789, Miss Martha Brown. To them were born ten children, viz.: Annie, born Oct. 12, 1790; William, Feb. 11, 1792; Benjamin, Nov. 26, 1793; Polly, Aug. 24, 1795; Jeanny, Nov. 21, 1797; Sally, June 25, 1800; Rebecca, March 24, 1802; Joseph, Feb. 7, 1804; David, June 24, 1806; Elizabeth, April 12, 1809; and Zebulon, April 17, 1811. After his marriage he built a house on the bank of the river on his part of the homestead, which was the finest in all the country around, and which still stands near the residence of John Q. Baird. In the home then built he lived, and here he reared his large family of children. In 1795 the Methodist Church sent into this part of Pennsylvania the pioneer preachers, who did so much towards spreading the religious sentiment, the effects of which is still seen and felt. Under their teachings Mr. and Mrs. Baird became converted, and from thenceforth their house became the home of the itinerant preachers of the times. In 1847, Mr. Baird and his wife both passed away, and were laid at rest in the Dunn cemetery. David Baird, the seventh son of Zebulon, was born in the log shanty first occupied by his parents on the 26th day of June, 1806. His early life was passed in the home of his father, and, like the boys of the pioneers of those days, was taught that one of God's laws was to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. His education was obtained at the first school-house of that period, which was built of round logs, and stood near where Mrs. Alexander Stewart now resides, and his school days were days when there was no work to do. Such as his



David Bird

chances were he made the most of them, and acquired an education which fitted him for any ordinary business.

On the 31st day of January, 1837, he married Miss Tabitha Quigley, who was born at what is now known as North Bend, in Clinton County, Sept. 11, 1818. Her father, John Quigley, was of German origin, and was born March 14, 1775. Her mother, Miss Tabitha Baird, was born Nov. 5, 1787. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Baird has been blessed with seven children, namely, Arvilla E., born Sept. 5, 1838; Verginia C., Aug. 7, 1840; John Q., Dec. 18, 1842; Martha J., Nov. 24, 1844; Robert S. Q., May 4, 1847, died April 10, 1859; Mollie F., born July 21, 1853; and Annie B., Sept. 29, 1860. Mr. Baird's first business venture was getting out lumber near where Renovo now stands. We next find him lumbering on Chess Creek, in Clearfield County, shipping his lumber to Marietta and other points. For two years he ran a saw-mill near Larris Creek, and was very successful. In 1833 he ran stone on flat-boats for the canal which was being built near his home. After the completion of the canal, he boated stone to Farrandsville and coal back to Williamsport, and with success beyond his expectations. In 1831 he bought the farm his father inherited, and later the ones owned by William and Joseph, which he still owns, and to which he has since added until he owns over two hundred acres as fine land as the sun shines upon, and which he has farmed in a model manner. In 1838 he raised the first tobacco raised in the county as a business. His neighbors predicted the ruin of his farm, and for several years he was virtually alone in the business, but has lived to see it one of the principal products of this section. His orchards have over sixty varieties, and for years his fruit took the premium at the county fairs. In politics, Mr. Baird was formerly a Whig, then a Republican, to which party he still loyally belongs. In 1854, when his county gave a Democratic majority of three hundred, he was against his wishes nominated for county commissioner, and was elected by six hundred majority, and filled the office for three years, bringing to it the business experience of a successful business man. He has held different township offices; was also vice-president of the agricultural society, and once elected president, but resigned. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty years, and he was for years a class-leader.

The farm, which is one of the best in the county, he has ceased to work, and has turned it over to his son John, who manages it in an able manner. Along the southern line of the farm rolls the river; on the north it is bounded by the mountain, which stretches away in a grand panorama of cleared fields and forests, while between the river and the mountains lie the broad acres of level fields which would be the pride of a king, all under the highest state of cultivation, and with buildings that are models of conven-

ience and elegance. On another page of this work appears a landscape view of the farm, showing the present home of Mr. Baird in the main view, in the upper right-hand corner a view of the residence of his son John, and opposite a view of the old home, where he and his brothers and sisters grew to men's and women's estate. John Q. Baird, from the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, was anxious to shoulder his musket and go forth to fight for the principles he deemed to be right, but was kept back from a sense of duty to his parents until Feb. 24, 1865, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served therein until the close of the war. He joined Gen. Sherman at Newberne, N. C., and participated in the capture of Johnson and the march to Washington, which ended in the grand review in that city May 23 and 24, 1865. He was discharged with his regiment July 18, 1865.

CHAPTER CXV.

GALLAUHER TOWNSHIP.¹

GALLAUHER TOWNSHIP was erected Sept. 18, 1849. It is bounded on the south by Pine Creek, Dunstable, and Woodward; on the west by Woodward, Colebrook, and Grugan; on the north by Grugan; and on the east by Lycoming County. It is about twelve miles long from northwest to southeast, by four wide.

The surface of this township is quite uneven, being broken by hills and water-courses. As there are no large streams within its limits, of course it has no "bottom land," though there is much that is level or nearly so.

Gallauher township is well supplied with water, having within its territory the tributaries of Rattlesnake, Lick, Quinn's, Plum, and Chatham's Runs. Although the township is generally considered too hilly and mountainous for agricultural purposes, such is not the case. The soil upon the highlands is well adapted to the cultivation of not only grass, oats, and potatoes, but corn, wheat, and rye may be profitably cultivated.

Originally there was considerable white-pine in the township, but it has nearly all been taken off, especially along the streams. The timber now remaining is principally hemlock, oak, and chestnut.

Gallauher township undoubtedly possesses much mineral wealth, though examinations have not been carried sufficiently far to determine its extent. Recently, however, an extensive deposit of fire-clay has been discovered on the farm of John Nolan, which lies on a tributary of Chatham's Run. Iron ore has been found in various places, and coal is also known to exist.

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

But a small proportion of the land of this township is improved, though there are hundreds of acres that are most desirable for farms awaiting the pioneer's axe.

Probably the first actual settler in what is now Gallauher township was John Gotschalk, who located on the turnpike leading from Jersey Shore to Coudersport, about the year 1835. The region at that time was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild animals, but, with the energy and perseverance that characterizes the pioneer, Mr. Gotschalk cleared a patch and built a log house. Not long after he took possession of his forest home, probably the ensuing winter, there was a heavy fall of snow, which covered the ground to such a depth that it was impossible for him to get out to obtain supplies, and he with his family would certainly have perished had it not been that James McKinney, Esq., of Pine Creek, suspected his condition, and with his team attached to a sled broke a road a distance of nine miles to his dwelling, and assisted him in getting food for his family and livestock.

After the completion of the West Branch Canal to Lock Haven, many of the laborers employed in its construction settled in Clinton County. Among them were John Lovett, George Lovett, Andrew Nolan, John Hennessey, and Michael Welsh, who selected farms in that portion of the present Gallauher township lying between Quinn's and Plum Runs, forming a community which is known as "The Irish Settlement," the persons named all being of that nationality.

At the time this settlement was formed there was not a road within five miles, and the forest was unbroken for a great distance in each direction. Not even a tree had previously been cut on their possessions. The region was indeed wild, and might truthfully have been termed a "howling wilderness," for the howls of the wolf, the screech of the panther, and the cry of the wild-cat were heard on every hand, but the sturdy settlers braved all dangers, and, persevering in their efforts to procure homes for their families, succeeded in "clearing up" farms that compare favorably with those in more favored regions. In a few years other settlers followed the pioneers, and now the "Irish Settlement" is a flourishing community.

As may be supposed, the first settlers of Gallauher township had many adventures with wild animals, which were quite numerous. As late as 1867, Mr. Patrick Douling, who lives near Mr. Lovett's, drove a bear out of his hog-pen. Bruin had gone there to select the finest shoat, but was forced to leave without it. Bears were quite common, and are occasionally seen even at this day. It frequently happened that half a dozen deer were seen at one time. Only a few years ago Mr. James Hennessey was attacked by a wild-cat. It seems that with a companion he was passing along the road through the woods, when without any premonition he was nearly thrown to the ground by the animal springing from a tree and

alighting upon his neck and shoulders. With some difficulty they succeeded in frightening him off, and he escaped in the woods. During the fall of 1875 a man by the name of Lovett, a grandson of John Lovett, the pioneer, was chased by a wild-cat. At the present time the most troublesome animals in the region are foxes, which often make sad havoc with the poultry.

Many were the hardships endured by the pioneers of Gallauher. Such, of course, is always the case in newly-settled regions, but, owing to the fact that the first settlers of this township located a considerable distance from the river or any line of travel, they necessarily had more difficulty in procuring supplies than was experienced by those who settled in places more easy of access. For quite a number of years after the first settlement was made in the township the people were compelled to carry their grain to mill on their backs. This was done not only by the men, but in many instances by women. The nearest point where they could get their corn and wheat ground was Chatham's Run, a distance of four or five miles.

In 1845, Mr. William Cryder moved from Pine Creek and settled near the Irish Settlement, not far from one of the branches of Quinn's Run. He is still living there, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, having raised to manhood and womanhood a large family of children. Among them is P. B. Cryder, Esq., of Lock Haven. Though having lived some years beyond the time allotted man, Mr. Cryder is still in quite good health, with faculties unimpaired, and takes pleasure in talking of his pioneer experience in Gallauher township. As was the case with most of the early settlers, he was a good marksman, and delighted in the chase. The first year he lived in the township he killed five bears, and the next year six, to say nothing of the deer and other smaller game. Among the early settlers of the Irish Settlement was one Thomas McCann, a bachelor, who lived by himself, and cleared and cultivated a little farm, apparently taking considerable comfort, but one morning he was found dead in his bed, from what cause is not known.

The settlers of Gallauher township certainly deserve great credit for the energy and perseverance they displayed in plunging into the wilderness, where, surrounded by wild animals, they have cleared farms and established homes for themselves and their posterity. Many of the farms in the township are in a good state of cultivation, and show evidence of thrift and agricultural skill on the part of their owners. One of the largest and best cultivated farms in the township is owned by John Nolan. This farm contains nearly two hundred acres, and, like most of the others in the vicinity, is especially adapted to stock-raising, being well supplied with the purest water and capable of producing abundant pasturage. Although most of this land is elevated several hundred feet above the West Branch, it has been demonstrated

that fruit-trees, especially apple, flourish there to perfection, and produce abundantly in protected or sheltered locations. Even the grapevine thrives and yields largely.

Of the original settlers of the township there are now but very few living, probably less than half a dozen, among them John Lovett and wife, now more than seventy-five years old. This couple, perhaps, in their pioneer life endured greater privations and hardships than usually fall to the lot of first settlers. When they first took possession of their forest home they had six children, some of them quite small. With wild animals to contend with on one hand and the labor of clearing land to perform on the other, it may be supposed they had their hands full; but they persevered, and now as a result have the satisfaction of knowing that their declining years will be spent, if not in luxury, in comfortable circumstances.

Among the other early settlers of the township not already mentioned were the Glovers and J. Focht, who located on or near the Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike. Focht had been a soldier under Napoleon, and was in the battle of Waterloo. It is said that he was required to work two years to pay his passage to this country.

The Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike forms the boundary between this township and Lycoming County, and, as its name indicates, connects Jersey Shore, in Lycoming County, with Coudersport, the county-seat of Potter County. This is the principal thoroughfare from the West Branch to the State of New York, and affords a very desirable outlet for the people living in the northern and eastern portions of the township. At present there are four school-houses in the township; the first one was built about the year 1850; it was located near John Lovett's.

The manufacture of lumber is still carried on to some extent, there being half a dozen or more mills now in operation in different parts of the township.

The township derived its name from Judge Gal-lauher, of Pine Creek township, who was instrumental in its organization.

There is no church in the township, but religious services are occasionally held in the different school-houses. Nearly all the dwellings are the original log structures.

CHAPTER CXVI.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.¹

This township was organized in February, 1840. It is located in the southeast corner of the county, and bounded as follows: On the east by Lycoming County, on the north by Crawford and Lamar townships, on the west by Lamar and Logan, and on the

south by Centre County, and averages about four and a half miles in width by ten or twelve in length.

About one-half of this township lies in Sugar valley, one of the most beautiful and attractive vales in Central Pennsylvania. This valley is about twenty miles in length, and has an average width of about two miles. It is bordered on each side by verdure-covered mountains, and chequered throughout its entire length with well-cultivated fields and groves of original forest-trees, presenting a grand and beautiful view. Fishing Creek, which takes its rise in the extreme eastern end, at what is called the "Tea Spring," flows its entire length, and breaks through the mountain range and emerges into Nittany valley at Washington Furnace.

That portion of Greene township lying in Sugar valley is about eight hundred feet higher than the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lock Haven. The remainder of the township is several hundred feet higher still, occupying the highlands which lie south of the Nittany and Bald Eagle mountains.

The timber of the entire township originally consisted of heavy growths of pine, oak, chestnut, maple, etc.; the elevated portions still afford a large amount of choice varieties, which each season is being reduced by the operations of lumbermen.

The soil of the region compares favorably with that of other portions of the county. In certain localities it is composed of loam intermixed with sand and gravel; this is the case in the valley. In other places red shale predominates. The principal stream is Fishing Creek, already mentioned. Other smaller ones take their rise in the elevated parts of the township and flow in various directions, affording sufficient water for the use of live-stock, etc.

Fishing Creek is a remarkable stream. It originates in the gap between Sugar and White Deer valleys, near the head-waters of a tributary of White Deer Creek. The spring by which it is mainly fed has been called for many years the "Tea Spring," because of the existence in its vicinity of the plant called golden-rod, the leaves of which have valuable medicinal properties, and were used by the first settlers as a substitute for the herb of China; even at this day it takes the place, with many, of the imported article. In its action on the system it is said to be diaphoretic and carminative.

Near the spring there has lived for many years an old German by the name of Zimmerman. He is one of the oldest citizens in that region. He keeps a public-house for the accommodation of people passing through the gap between Sugar and White Deer valleys. His place is quite a resort for hunters.

About five miles from its source Fishing Creek sinks into the ground, and flows underneath the surface for a distance of four or five miles, when it again appears in the form of springs, and continues in its channel to Nittany valley. The average fall per mile in this stream is about thirty-three feet, which would

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

make the "Tea Spring" something over eleven hundred feet higher than Lock Haven, or about sixteen hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. Logansville is about seven hundred feet higher than Lock Haven, and more than twelve hundred feet above the sea.

Greene township contains considerable mineral wealth. It remains undeveloped as yet, however, with the exception of iron ore, which was mined and smelted to some extent many years ago, a furnace having been erected for that purpose on land now owned by Philip Cromley. This ore was taken from the ground at a depth of seventy-five or eighty feet, and is of a superior quality of hematite, yielding over sixty per cent. of metal through the furnace. Fine specimens of marble, suitable for statuary and like purposes, have been found at various places throughout Sugar valley, but thus far no extensive deposits have been discovered, though it is believed immense beds exist. Quite recently the attention of the public has been directed to what is pronounced zinc ore of good quality, found on the Price farm, about two miles east of Logansville. Clay from which "red-ware" is made is extensively found and manufactured into ware at Logansville.

At several points in Sugar valley there are indications of coal. None has yet been actually found in Greene township. Probably no other portion of Clinton County is as liable to periodical attacks of mineral fever as this valley. During the past eight or ten years numerous "companies" have prospected through the valley and leased land for a term of years, but have failed to find anything of value. There is no doubt, however, that systematic and thorough explorations would reveal extensive deposits of mineral wealth. Underlying the valley its entire length are inexhaustible beds of limestone, which afford to the farmers of the surrounding country an ample supply of lime for agricultural and other purposes.

The first settlement in Greene township was made about the year 1800 by Rudolph Karstetter. During the following twenty years quite a number of the citizens of Brush and Penn's valleys moved into Sugar valley. Among them were John Schrack, grandfather of the present Schrack's, living south of Logansville, and Martin Brumgard, Sr.; John and Jacob Kahl came from Sunbury, and John Kleckner from Union County. The other early settlers in the east end of the valley were John Brown, father of Samuel Brown, Jacob Franck, Henry Price, Daniel Cromley, Jacob Snyder, Maj. Philip Wohlfart, Philip Cromley, John Brumgard, Francis Cromley, David Stamm, and a family by the name of Beaver.

Previous to 1830, a man by the name of Frederick Friedley purchased a large tract of land in the extreme eastern end of the valley of Joseph Simms, a Philadelphia Quaker, and cleared quite a number of acres on what is now Samuel Brown's farm. During

the season of 1829, being convinced that there was ore of a good quality on his farm, Friedley commenced the construction of a furnace on the right bank of Fishing Creek, and had it ready for blast the following season. Friedley himself not being a practical iron manufacturer, of course had to depend upon others to superintend his operations; as a consequence it proved almost impossible to obtain experienced and trustworthy men who would manage the business to his entire satisfaction; this was all the more difficult owing to Friedley's irritable and petulant disposition. After employing and discharging a number of different managers, he finally decided to take charge of the furnace himself, as he claimed he had sufficient experience to enable him to do so. Accordingly, with the assistance of Jacob Franck, who was then in his employ, he proceeded to charge the furnace, but before the metal could be drawn out it had chilled, which, of course, was no trifling affair, as its removal was a very difficult matter, and could not be accomplished except by a person of skill and experience. At this stage of affairs John Pluff (then living at Hyner) came along and gave Friedley to understand that he could clear the furnace and again get it in blast, whereupon he was employed to take it in charge, and soon had it in working order. Under Pluff's supervision considerable iron of the very best quality was manufactured, but through general mismanagement Friedley became heavily involved in debt, and abandoned his property, which was afterwards sold by the sheriff. The ruins of "Deborah Furnace" (such it was called) may be seen at the present time, a portion of the stack still standing.

About the year 1800, John Kleckner, father of Col. Anthony Kleckner, built the first grist-mill in what is now Greene township. It stood on the site of the mill at Logansville, now owned by Henry Wirth. The present mill was built by Col. Kleckner. About the same time the grist-mill was built John Kleckner also erected a saw-mill about three miles farther down the valley.

The first school-house was built in 1824, a short distance south of where John Schrack now lives. At present it is used as a Union Church. The next was built a few years after and occupied the site of Stamm's store; it was made of logs.

The first justice of the peace in the valley was Samuel McKesson, who dispensed justice for some years, quite to the satisfaction of the settlers.

About the year 1820, Henry Barner, grandfather of the present generation of Barners, came from Perry County and settled on the mountain about a mile north of where Logansville now is; he preferred locating there because he thought the soil was much better than that of the valley; he afterwards discovered his mistake.

Mr. Jacob Karstetter, son of the first settler of the township, Rudolph Karstetter, was a peculiar case; he was born in the valley and continued to live there till

his death, which occurred when he was about seventy years old. The following from the *Clinton Democrat* of Jan. 2, 1873, gives an interesting sketch of his life:

"In the cool, sequestered vale called Sugar valley, in Clinton County, resides an old man with his family named Jacob Karstetter. He is now sixty-seven years of age, stout and rugged yet for a man of his age, and for one who has roughed it as he has. In the earlier days of Clinton's history, and even before she had a history, "Jake" Karstetter was one of the strongest among the strong, a splendid shot,—so good, indeed, that he was ruled out of the shooting-matches because he was dead sure for the 'bull's eye,'—and he was never willing to stand back if a little scrimmage was going on, but ready and willing to take a hand. But few cared to tackle Jake Karstetter; those who did generally came off second best, and it was seldom, if ever, that any one cared to try it over again. We are not advised that he was a quarrelsome or meddlesome man,—on the contrary, we are led to suspect he was not,—but the above were some of his physical qualities, and from what follows it will be seen that he had in him the ring of the true metal.

"He lived among and shared up to the beginning of the war, and does now, the life of the sturdy yeomanry of Sugar valley. At this time he was fifty-four years of age and 'eager for the fray,' but he was too old to get mustered in. To overcome this he reported his age as forty-four, entered Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Harvey, afterwards Col. Bolinger, and served two years. In the Seven Days' fight he was injured by being trodden upon on the breast by a horse of one of Gen. Meade's aides. While lying wounded, to escape capture he rolled into a muddy ditch, and there lay twenty-six hours in the hope of escaping detection; but he was nabbed and sent to Libby. After confinement for a week or so he was offered a parole, but refused to take the oath obligating him not to take up arms till regularly exchanged. He told his captors, he says, he'd 'be (cussed) if he'd take any such oath. When he got out of there he was going to fight them; he wasn't going to be lying round doing nothing, and if he couldn't do that if he went then, he'd stay there till he could!' Having served two years, he returned home and resumed his peaceful avocations, intending to remain home, at the earnest request of his family. But before long something offended him, and off he put to enter the army again. Persuasions were in vain; go he would. He went to Harrisburg and called on Governor Curtin, with whom he was acquainted, and told him he was going again to fight for the Union. The Governor told him that was right, and directed him by a messenger where to go, and he went and was examined by the surgeon, who refused him on account of age. Go he swore he would. He was told on the sly that if he insisted, he could be put through for two hundred and sixty dollars. He did pay two hundred dollars to get in.

"Instead of paying to get in, tradition says that some paid more than this to stay out. But the hero of our story wasn't of these. He would go, and if he couldn't go any other way, he would pay to go. He served till the battle of Cedar Creek, or Fisher's Hill, the occasion when Sheridan made his famous ride, rallied the army, and turned defeat into victory. Some time afterwards he was discharged for disability. Altogether he was in twenty or more fights.

"From the peculiarities of our subject it will be readily believed that he was somewhat erratic and a little hard to keep to company duty. He yearned for sharpshooting duty, and was disposed to and did go off now and then to have a few shots all to himself. On picket duty he lost two fingers, taken off by a shot from one of Mosby's men. Such is a brief sketch of what was related to us about Jake Karstetter."

The mountain portion of the township was not settled till quite a number of years after the valley. Among the first to penetrate the highland wilds and make permanent improvements was Jacob Frantz, who constructed a saw-mill upon the head-waters of McElhattan Run about 1830 or 1835. After the death of Frantz the property passed through the hands of several different owners, among others J. R. Fredericks, now of Pine Station, and A. T. Nichols, of Williamsport. At present the entire tract owned by Frantz, which contained seven or eight hundred acres, and about a thousand acres additional is owned by Jamison & Co., and is under the management of Mr. Andrew Jamison, one of the firm. The original mill, which, of course, was run by water, has been replaced by a good substantial structure, with steam-power attached.

A mile or so below Jamison's mill, on the same stream, J. Herman has a saw-mill, and on Long Run, near the northwest corner of the township, is what is called the "Philadelphia mill." It was built by Thomas Furst about the year 1845. A post-office, called "Rosecrans," has been established at this mill, it being located on the stage-route from Lock Haven to Logansville.

Hoffa's mill is located near the northeast corner of the township, on a tributary of Fishing Creek. It is now in operation. The other principal mills are Murray's, at Carroll, and Kemerer's, located about one mile and a half northwest of Logansville.

After the first settlement was made upon the mountain lands of Greene township, it was not long before they were "taken up" by hardy and industrious Germans from the neighboring counties, and the result is to-day there are many as finely cultivated and highly productive farms on what is called Sugar Valley Mountain as there are in any other part of the county, and more; the general improvements, such as roads, fences, buildings, etc., compare favorably with those of localities that have been settled much longer. Upon the "mountain" there are al-

ready several school-houses and three churches; the latter are called, respectively, "Mount Pleasant Church," "Mount Zion Church," and "Green Grove Chapel." The following are the names of some of the prominent settlers of the mountain lands: J. Schitze, M. G. Wismer, P. Wert, J. Herman, on the western end, and F. Stark, lamp-black manufacturer, J. Henninger, J. Bickster, and J. Aubig, on the east end.

The township has ten school-houses, in which school is kept open five months each year, the teachers receiving the meagre salary of from twenty-seven to thirty dollars per month, and pay their own board.

Near the east end of Sugar valley is the little village of Carroll. It contains one store, owned by D. A. Clark, but now in charge of G. C. Righter; one blacksmith-shop, owned by Mr. Knauff; I. D. Barner's carpenter-shop, and a saw-mill owned by Hiram Murray and J. P. Barner, and a post-office kept by I. D. Barner. In all the place contains a dozen or so dwellings, most of which have been recently built. In time Carroll will be a prominent business point for the people of the east end of the valley.

About a mile west of Carroll is Eastville, a collection of twelve or fourteen dwellings, two or three saw-mills, a blacksmith-shop, and a church (United Brethren) in course of construction.

Extending the entire length of Sugar valley, on the north side of Fishing Creek, is the "Sugar Valley and White Deer turnpike." This road is the main thoroughfare leading from White Deer valley to the Bald Eagle Creek. Owing to its position on the south slope of the mountain, it is exposed nearly the whole length of the valley to the rays of the sun, which in winter cause the snow to melt more readily than it does in more shaded places, rendering the sleighing poor oftentimes when it is good in other localities; in consequence of the fact the road is called the "summer-side road," being used more in the summer and less in the winter than a parallel road running along the shady side of the valley, which is known as the "winter-side road." These two roads run about one mile apart nearly the whole length of the valley, and are connected every mile or so by cross-roads.

John L. Eckel, Esq., the present county surveyor (having previously served four terms), resides in this township, a short distance east of Logansville, and is a prominent and substantial citizen.

The principal village in the township is

Logansville Borough, located on the north side of the valley, about half-way between the eastern and western ends.

The land on which Logansville is situated was originally surveyed to Dr. Casper Wistar, the first Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. The tract contained several thousand acres, and was bounded on the east by the David Stamm farm, a portion of the Anthony tract; on the south

by lands surveyed to Nicholson, McPherson & Co.; on the west by the Morgan, Sergeant & Ash tract; and on the north by the mountain survey of William Steadman. The farm of William Strohecker occupies the extreme western end of the Wistar purchase. Dr. Wistar had an agent to look after his interests in Sugar valley, but occasionally visited the region himself. As there were no railroads at that time, he usually made the journey in his own conveyance, accompanied by his colored servant. Just previous to one of his visits, Henry Barner, who has been mentioned as having settled on the mountain, was startled one day by hearing his pigs squeal. On going to the door he saw a huge panther trying to get one out of the pen through a hole in the fence. On being discovered the panther skulked under some laurel bushes near by. Barner followed with his gun in hand and shot the beast just as it was about to spring upon him. It was found to measure more than eleven feet from tip to tip; it was the largest animal of the kind ever seen in that part of the country. Upon reaching the neighborhood the doctor soon learned that an unusually large panther had been killed by Mr. Barner, and immediately proceeded to the house of the settler to ascertain the particulars of the capture. As he approached the dwelling he saw lying in the yard the grinning head of the panther in an advanced stage of decomposition, but, being prompted by an *extreme* devotion to the cause of science, he desired to procure it for dissection regardless of its condition. Accordingly he ordered his servant to place the head in his carriage that he might take it to Philadelphia. This the negro did, but said to himself, "Bad smell! bad smell!"

The Wistar lands were eventually sold to different individuals, the portion on which Logansville stands being purchased by John Kleckner, father of Col. Anthony Kleckner, into whose hands it finally passed.

Col. Kleckner was born Jan. 5, 1793, died Sept. 1, 1860. He was a remarkable man in many respects, and did very much toward the improvement of the locality in which he lived. Logansville owes much to his energy and public-spiritedness. Though plain and oftentimes blunt in expression, no one will say that he was not kind-hearted and mindful of the interests of others, especially the poor and afflicted. It is said that when Capt. Anthony became so burdened with debt that a sheriff's sale of his lands was inevitable, certain capitalists of Bellefonte questioned Col. Kleckner (who was at that time a commissioner for Centre County, of which Clinton then formed a part) as to the value of those lands; but he invariably answered evasively, or at least gave no definite information on the subject, being aware that the object of his Bellefonte friends was to purchase the tract if it proved valuable, and dispossess the few squatters who had already settled upon it, or make them pay whatever price should be demanded. This was just what Col. Kleckner wished to prevent. Therefore he gave

the would-be land speculators no satisfaction, and saved the settlers their homes. Running through his matter-of-fact nature there was a manifest vein of humor which occasionally cropped out. After the organization of Clinton County he was elected one of its first commissioners. Soon after his election, it is said, he rode to Lock Haven, the place at that time being very small, and halting his horse on the bank of the river said to a bystander that "he had been elected county commissioner, and had been directed to go to Lock Haven, the county-seat, and would be very much obliged if some one would tell him where Lock Haven was located." Col. Kleckner served the public honestly and faithfully during his term of service as commissioner, and was subsequently elected associate judge, which position he filled with honor till the time of his death.

Of the prominent citizens of Logansville, the Hon. George A. Achenbach has occupied a conspicuous position, not only in Clinton County, but before the citizens of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869. He served a second term of the Legislature in 1874-76. He was also a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1873, and had the honor of voting first on all measures as they were presented for consideration, his name being first on the list of delegates. In giving sketches of the members of the convention, the *Philadelphia Press* says of Mr. Achenbach,—

"A man of square mould and frame, with a well-balanced head and good-natured face, is the Hon. George A. Achenbach, of Clinton County. He is not over five and a half feet in height, but is compactly put up, and weighs high unto one hundred and ninety. He was born in Columbia County, Oct. 22, 1815, before the birth of the common school system, consequently was educated at the subscription schools in vogue in his early days. At the age of twelve or thirteen he found himself a clerk in a store, and in 1830 moved to Sugar valley, then Centre, but now Clinton County, and was engaged to manage the mercantile interests of a furnace company. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature from Clinton and Lycoming Counties, and he served his people with such pronounced intelligence and integrity that they sent him as their delegate to this convention, where he faithfully serves them on the two important committees of legislature and industrial interests and labor. He never assumes to be anything but just plain, honest George, and his compeers always know exactly where to find him,—at the post of duty. He has a large head, gray hair, face cleanly shaven, and he sits on the opposite extreme from Mr. Lamberton. Socially he is every inch a man, and although he takes no talking part, he is morally and mentally a match for the mightiest in voting for measures of substantial reform."

The village of Logansville was laid out in 1840. It derived its name from Logan township, which for-

merly included what is now Greene. It was incorporated as a borough in 1864. At present it has two churches, a German Reformed and Lutheran combined and an Evangelical, a good, substantial school building with graded school, one hotel (the Logan House), which at one time was a popular resort for health- and pleasure-seekers. Within a short distance there is a mineral spring possessing valuable medicinal properties.

There were in 1876 three general merchandise establishments in the place, owned respectively by I. C. Smith, Levi Conser, and Samuel Stamm, and one hardware-store, owned by Daniel Morris. The usual supply of shoe-shops and blacksmith-shops are found in the village.

Borough Officers.—The village was incorporated as a borough by an act of the grand jury Sept. 17, 1869, which was confirmed by the court Jan. 18, 1870. The first election was held Feb. 12, 1870.

1870.—Chief Burgess, Dr. Jonathan Moyer; Council, J. L. Cole, Daniel Karstetter, Adam Huber, Samuel Stamm, J. F. Berry; Clerk, George A. Achenbach; Justices of the Peace, D. M. Morris, T. J. Berry; Constable, Robert Karstetter; High Constable, George W. Shively; Assessor, Cornelius Karstetter; Auditors, George A. Achenbach, Emanuel Heller, C. W. Conser; Judge of Election, George C. Breon; Inspectors of Election, Jacob Kister, Henry Wren.

1871.—Chief Burgess, J. Kleckner; Clerk, G. A. Achenbach; Council, Samuel Stamm, Jonathan Snyder, J. L. Cole, Adam Huber, Robert Karstetter.

1872.—Council, George C. Breon, Robert Karstetter, Adam Huber, Jonathan Snyder, Samuel Stamm.

1873.—Council, R. Kleckner, Jonathan Snyder, George C. Breon, Robert Karstetter, Samuel Stamm; Clerk, George A. Achenbach.

1874.—Chief Burgess, J. Kleckner; Council, Emanuel Heller, J. F. Berry, R. Kleckner, Robert Karstetter, George C. Breon, John Morris, vice Breon; Clerk, D. M. Morris, who has held this position to the present time.

1875.—Chief Burgess, J. Kemmerer; Council, George C. Breon, J. F. Berry, John Morris, R. Kleckner, Samuel Stamm.

1876.—Chief Burgess, Samuel Stamm; Council, R. Kleckner, George C. Breon, John Morris, Emanuel Heller, D. M. Morris.

1877.—Chief Burgess, Isaac C. Smith; Council, George C. Breon, W. F. Moyer, Emanuel Heller, R. Kleckner, John Morris.

1878.—Chief Burgess, H. L. Murray; Council, George C. Breon, Emanuel Heller, W. F. Moyer, John Morris, R. H. Karstetter.

1879.—Chief Burgess, H. L. Murray; Council, R. H. Karstetter, George C. Breon, W. F. Moyer, Emanuel Heller, John Morris.

1880.—Chief Burgess, Dr. J. A. Hunts; Council, Elias Zellers, W. F. Moyer, George C. Breon, R. H. Karstetter, John Morris.

1881.—Chief Burgess, Joel Kleckner; Council, J. Karstetter, Elias Zellers, George C. Breon, W. F. Moyer, R. H. Karstetter.

1882.—Chief Burgess, George A. Achenbach; Clerk, D. M. Morris; Council, Joel Karstetter, Jonathan Gramly, Levi Conser, W. F. Moyer, Elias Zellers.

Sugar Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

—The first preliminary meeting looking to the organization of this company was held March 18, 1861, at Logansville, at which John B. Schrack presided, and J. E. Roush was secretary. A charter was soon obtained, and Joseph Snook appointed temporary treasurer. At first its operations were confined to Greene and Logan townships, but in 1862 were extended to Porter and Lamar, shortly afterwards to Wayne, Crawford, and Dunstable townships, and in 1872 to Lycoming, Union, Snyder, and Centre Counties.

Its presidents have been: 1861, Philip Wohlfart;

St. Paul's Church, Lutheran and Reformed.—This brick edifice was erected in 1851, but before that time the Lutheran and Reformed congregations had worshiped for many years in an old log weather-board house a mile and a half west of town, which was



G. A. ACHENBACH.

originally a school-house. The Reformed pastors since 1851 have been Revs. Jacob Zehring, Daniel Tobias, J. F. Hoffmyer, W. H. Eugle, and W. M. Landers.

Since 1864 the Lutheran pastors have been: 1864-68, Peter Gheen; 1868-70, J. H. Davidson; 1870-77, W. H. Gutwald; 1877-80, J. K. Bricker; 1880, J. K. Miller.

The Lutheran officials in 1882 are: Elders, C. W. Conser, Henry Wirth; Deacons, D. K. Heckman, George Brown; Sunday-school Superintendent, C. W. Conser.

In the cemetery of this church the following old citizens are buried:

Anthony Kleckner, born in Union County, July 5, 1793, died Sept. 1, 1869; his wife, Sarah, died July 1, 1865.
 Martin Brumgard, died March 3, 1859, aged 80.
 Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Stuck, died Oct. 30, 1856, aged 71.
 George N. Moore, died March 3, 1865, aged 63; his wife, Phebe, died Nov. 8, 1859, aged 54.
 Elizabeth Overpeck, died Feb. 3, 1870, aged 68.
 William W., son of Henry and S. Wirth, of Co. G, 210th Pa. Vols., died Nov. 2, 1864, aged 20.
 George Troutner, died June 10, 1868, aged 72.
 John Brown, died Dec. 27, 1866, aged 80; his wife, Regina, died June 24, 1870, aged 85.
 Henry Johnson, died June 6, 1869, aged 69.
 Sarah Jane, wife of W. H. Stover, and daughter of W. and N. Kleckner, born June 18, 1845, died Jan. 30, 1868.
 John Frankberger, died Aug. 13, 1897, aged 74; his wife, Elizabeth, died Feb. 28, 1862, aged 76; his wife, Rebecca, died May 7, 1873, aged 66.
 Daniel Reighard, born March 29, 1811, died May 3, 1871.
 Catharine, wife of John Heckman, died Dec. 24, 1873, aged 75.
 Isway, son of Michael and Mary A. Karstetter, died March 26, 1881, aged 33.
 Robert Kleckner, died Aug. 12, 1878, aged 63.
 Christiana, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Kleckner, and wife of Joseph Kleckner, born May 25, 1828, died Jan. 29, 1852.
 Barbara Conser, died Feb. 1, 1860, aged 44.
 Curtis W. Cabe, died May 1, 1862, aged 53.
 Sarah, wife of Joel Karstetter, died April 5, 1875, aged 46.
 Eliza, wife of George C. Breon, died March 13, 1879, aged 55.
 Eve Trantoe, born Nov. 2, 1790, died April 11, 1875.
 Jacob Karstetter, born Oct. 22, 1805, died Aug. 22, 1874.
 Samuel Lapold, died April 6, 1874, aged 50.
 Matthiae Schneck, born Aug. 16, 1775, died Oct. 2, 1852; his wife, Mary, died June 23, 1863, aged 66.
 Elizabeth Huber, died July 23, 1863, aged 41.
 Philip Wohlfart, died Feb. 20, 1864, aged 59.
 Michael Stover, born Aug. 2, 1785, died June 15, 1854.
 Catherine, wife of Daniel Ettinger, died Jan. 22, 1855, aged 52.
 Jacob Frantz, died Oct. 27, 1855, aged 54.
 Maria H., wife of D. P. Thomas, died Oct. 29, 1855, aged 43.

Salem Evangelical Association Church.—Its frame edifice was built in 1852, before which time preaching was held at Francis Cramly's residence, at the old shingle-mill, and in the old school-house. An addition was made to it in 1874. For the following years the pastors have been, since the organization of the congregation on March 4, 1844, viz.: 1844-46, John M. Sindlinger; 1846-48, Daniel Kehr; 1848, Rev. Lindemann; 1863, M. Zuloup; 1864-66, Philip Wagner; 1866-68, Philip Graham; 1868-70, J. Hornberger; 1870, John Heller; 1871-73, A. Langsdorf; 1873, E. Stambach; 1874, D. P. Rumberger; 1875-78, R. Young; 1878-81, D. P. Kline; 1881, J. G. M. Swengle, present incumbent.

The trustees in 1882 are W. F. Moyer, John Wise, Emanuel Heller, Samuel Stamm, of whom the last is Sunday-school superintendent. The pastor also preaches at Price's chapel, Mount Pleasant, Tylersville, Booneville, Mount Zion, Mount Union, and below Greenville.

In its cemetery are buried the following old citizens:

Mary Mark, died Aug. 27, 1869, aged 57.
 Mary M., wife of Henry Wise, died Feb. 13, 1870, aged 65.
 William H. Berry, died June 2, 1863, aged 40.
 George Cramly, died March 14, 1870, aged 53; his wife, Mary, died Feb. 18, 1869, aged 62.
 David Stamm, died Oct. 14, 1862, aged 60; his wife, Elizabeth, died July 11, 1880, aged 70.
 Francis Cramly, died Aug. 21, 1855, aged 60; his wife, Mary, died May 29, 1861, aged 63.
 George Neff, died June 20, 1875, aged 65; his wife, Margaret, died March 7, 1858, aged 47; his wife, Sarah, died Nov. 8, 1876, aged 46.
 Elizabeth, wife of Johannes Brumgard, born June 27, 1803, died Jan. 31, 1860.
 William Neff, of 7th Pa. Cavalry, died Feb. 8, 1864, aged 29.
 John Brumgard, born Aug. 21, 1794, died Feb. 11, 1873.
 Henry Price, born Sept. 27, 1798, died Aug. 1, 1876; his wife, Barbara, born May 8, 1805, died Jan. 14, 1878.
 John Esterline, died Dec. 1, 1857, aged 44.
 David R. Morris, died Feb. 1, 1850, aged 47; his wife, Appolena, died July 14, 1867, aged 67.
 Daniel R. Reber, born Aug. 14, 1812, died Feb. 28, 1874.
 Lydia Mark, died March 10, 1881, aged 74.
 John Womeldorf, born March 26, 1813, died Oct. 26, 1879.
 Rosanna, wife of William F. Frank, born Sept. 13, 1818, died Dec. 27, 1876.
 Hannah, wife of Jacob Frank, died May 23, 1876, aged 77.
 John Angentine, died July 14, 1862, aged 78.

The pioneer physician of Logansville was Dr. Jonathan Moyer, who died in 1880, having also served as prothonotary of the county from 1855 to 1858.

The present physicians of Logansville are Dr. J. A. Hontz, who located here in 1871, and is now a partner of Dr. W. A. Goodman, who is a native of this vicinity, and commenced the practice of medicine here in 1880. Dr. J. C. Thomas also located here in 1880.

The Logansville flouring-mills were erected in 1824 by John and Anthony Kleckner, and are now operated by John Morris.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. GEORGE A. ACHENBACH.

Mr. Achenbach was born in Fishing Creek valley, Columbia Co., Pa., on Oct. 22, 1815, and, as his name indicates, is of German blood, though his ancestry came to America at a very early period. He was educated in the "subscription schools" in vogue in his early days, the State then having no school system as now. At the age of twelve or thirteen years he became a clerk in a country store, and in 1836 moved to Sugar valley, then Centre, but now Clinton County, where he was engaged in the management of the mercantile interest of a furnace company. When the iron company discontinued

business Mr. Achenbach took up the commercial business for himself, and continued in it for many years. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature, and served his constituents with ability and no little distinction, though not a "talking" member. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention that assembled in the following year. In that body he won new honors, gaining the confidence and respect of all its members, numbering among them many of the brightest intellects of the State. In 1875 he was again elected to the Legislature, and served two sessions, reinspiring the public and his associates with his ability, integrity, and unerring accuracy of judgment. During both his terms in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention his initials made it necessary that his name should be called first. Always at his post of duty, and always responding promptly to the call of his name, he never cast a vote that he afterwards changed, withdrew, or regretted. His accuracy was proverbial, and became the object of many a friendly jest. He was an exceedingly serviceable man on committees and in rallying his fellow-members to the support of particular measures of public utility.

Mr. Achenbach is of medium height, firmly built, robust in health, affable, pleasant, unassuming, and strongly disposed to good will and happy cheer. He enjoys the confidence, respect, and friendship of his fellow-citizens to an extent that few men ever attain. But for the office-hunting fever of the age and his own modesty and unassuming disposition, Mr. Achenbach would no doubt have been kept in public life from the time he entered it to the present, but as he would neither stoop to solicit support nor "bend the pliant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning," nor yet resort to the popular arts of the politician and beg for votes, nor do aught else that should not characterize a proper man, he has been left in the quiet enjoyment of a happy domestic life, honored and respected by all. In politics he is a Democrat that never wavers, and he is a patriot and citizen without reproach. Locally, Mr. Achenbach is a most useful citizen to the people of the valley in which he resides, taking a prominent part in all enterprises of value to the public, filling township offices as required, conducting a fire insurance company that is limited in its operations to six townships, and costs its members but little, and in gratuitously attending to much of his neighbors' private business as called upon.

LEVI CONSER.

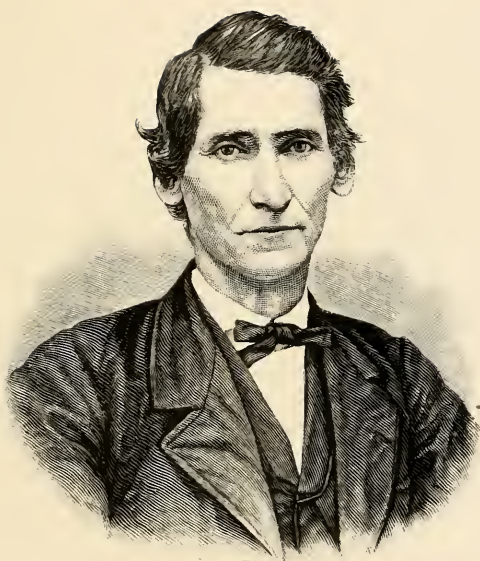
Levi Conser, born in Washington township, Lycoming Co., Pa., July 28, 1819, spent the days of his childhood and youth in Rebersburg, Centre Co., to which place his father, John G. Conser, removed in 1822. Here he received such an education as the times, place, and his father's limited means afforded.

Attending school one winter under what is now called the common school system, then called free school, because all who desired might attend, even those above the age of twenty-one years.

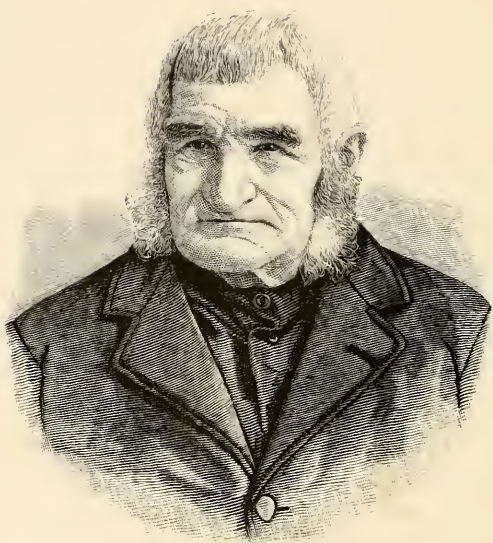
At the early age of nineteen he left home to engage in business for himself,—as he expressed it, "to paddle his own canoe." He accordingly established himself in Logansville, then of Centre, now Clinton County, as a tailor. Being quite successful here, he, after a number of years, found himself possessed of some surplus capital, which he thought might be profitably invested in the mercantile trade. An apparently promising opportunity having arisen, he bought a half-interest in two country stores, one at Logansville, the other at Logan Mills, five miles distant. Two years' experience, however, was sufficient to convince him that the high hopes of success he had pictured to himself on entering the business were not to be fulfilled under the then customary system of credit. To sell goods on a year's time, after which to await the customer's decision as to whether the bill should be paid or not, was the system of credit at the time; certainly not well calculated to enrich the merchant nor make his vocation pleasant. Disgusted with the business he thought on entering to be profitable and pleasant, no longer warranted in his hopes of amassing money readily by its continuance, L. Conser gladly sold his interest in the store business, soon thereafter embarking in another business, which, too, proved no stepping-stone to wealth, the departure being in the lumber trade.

Having bought from his brother, Rev. S. L. M. Conser, a third-interest in a steam saw-mill located at Dunnburg and all the timber on two thousand four hundred acres of land at Furney's Run, he, in the fall of 1853, with high hopes and bright expectations, entered upon his new duties. But, like many others entering upon a business without any previous knowledge concerning it, he found himself unable to successfully master the situation. Inexperience and a poor mill constantly needing repairs, thereby causing much detention, were two impediments in the way of success, and the firm of Conser & Brother was obliged to sell lumber at less than the cost of manufacture in order to compete with contemporaries in the trade. These evils were being gradually surmounted when a mid-winter ice-flood carried with it about three thousand dollars' worth of saw-logs belonging to the firm, of which loss it never recovered a dollar. Soon thereafter followed the financial crisis of 1857, an especially distressing panic to lumbermen.

Conser & Bro., seeing themselves drifting towards bankruptcy, determined to retire from the business honorably, and at once did so, leaving all to meet the demands of their creditors, all of which claims were thereby fully satisfied. Thus L. Conser retired from his second unsuccessful business, wiser and more prudent for the instruction he had received in the expensive school of experience.



Levi Conser



JOSEPH SNOOK.

Financially poor, health shattered, and discouraged, he removed to Logansville, and armed with the integrity of character he had always preserved he determined again to battle adversity. Here he began as a farmer, working some of the lands of his father-in-law, Hon. Anthony Kleckner. While thus employed one year rapidly passed, and another dark cloud gathered on the horizon of our subject's life. On Feb. 3, 1860, his wife was taken sick with gastralgia, or cramp in the stomach, and suddenly died, leaving to his care a family of nine children. This trying time was soon followed by the death of Hon. Anthony Kleckner, which at once ended L. Conser's life as a tiller of the soil. He was now confronted with the question, "What shall I do?" No time dared he lost in the decision, and he at once contracted for the mail route from Salona to Sugar valley, the surplus income of which he soon invested in a confectionery, which, proving quite profitable, was continued until 1863, when, with his stock fully paid, he had six hundred and fifty dollars in money, with which he visited Philadelphia with the purpose of investing in something certain to yield a fair profit. Looking up his friends he found a hearty welcome, friends who were willing and anxious to sell him goods. Returning home, he found the bills of his purchased general merchandise to exceed three thousand dollars, but placing the goods on sale he was able to meet the payment of his bills promptly, and has continued as a dealer in general merchandise ever since.

It has often been a question with the successful merchant as to why, with so little money and no special recommendation, he became intrusted to such an amount, much of which was from strangers. But his business-like principles had, when in the mercantile trade before, won for him many friends who at this time, without his knowledge, extended his reputation among the business firms from whom he bought. In business as in social affairs he has ever kept as a rule, strictly observed, that no old and tried friend shall be sacrificed for a new one, still buying from many of the same firms he dealt with in 1848.

Politically, Levi Conser was not radical, rather liberal; though for fourteen years a Democrat, he never agreed with his party on the subject of tariff. He continued a protective tariff Democrat until slavery became a political question, when, failing in this to agree with the party, he joined the Republican ranks. He never aspired to office. Seeing the corruptions in strictly party lines, he often remarked that the political stream was too dirty for a clean man to bathe in.

Though always an arduous temperance worker, he did not consider the establishing of a prohibition political party the best for the cause at the time. He aided materially to the furtherance of temperance principles, believing the cause worthy of support.

Having made an open profession of religion at the

age of twenty, he ever after maintained his Christian character and integrity, being well known as an especial friend of the Sunday-school cause, establishing in May, 1840, the first Sunday-school of Sugar valley in Logansville, over which he presided as superintendent for many years, of which school he is yet a member in active service as teacher, manifesting great love for children, and taking a deep interest in their moral training. With delight he looks upon the school of his youth, to which he points his friends, saying, "See what the Lord hath done for us."

He was justice of the peace for a number of terms in his younger days, being elected to the office before twenty-five years of age. While acting in this capacity he acquired a wide-spread reputation for his magnanimity of disposition. As a mark of the justice he exhibited, it may be here cited that never was a case of his decision appealed to court for higher authority. These marks of character continue with him as a citizen. His counsel, especially in legal matters, is in constant demand, and always kindly given. Honored and respected, he aids, according to his ability, every benevolent cause. Of late years he has paid special attention to matters of education pertaining to his family, a boon to his children which the income of former years did not permit. He is successful in business, having acquired by the varied experience in business relations of former years a far-seeing tact which greatly aids in furthering the success of his business as a merchant.

JOSEPH SNOOK.

Joseph Snook was born in West Buffalo township, Union Co., Pa., Nov. 30, 1805, the eldest in a family of eleven children of Matthias and Christina (Kleckner) Snook. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany, and settled in the State of New Jersey. His grandfather, William Snook, moved from New Jersey and settled in Union County, Pa., in the latter part of the last century. His family consisted of three sons, John, Henry, and Matthias, and one daughter. John and Henry married and moved to Ohio. The daughter married a Mr. Gast, and settled near Middleburg, Pa. Matthias married Christina Kleckner, and lived at West Buffalo, Union Co., Pa. Here were born their three eldest children, viz., Joseph, Levi, and Sophia.

In 1811 he moved to Sugar valley, where he settled on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, just west of the present village of Logansville. On this farm he lived about fifty years, and here the following children were born, viz.: George, John, Barbara, Elizabeth, Delia, Sarah, Amelia, and Christina. All the children were married and raised families.

William Snook, his grandfather, died at the residence of his son Matthias in 1812.

Matthias Snook, born Aug. 16, 1775, was by trade a blacksmith, and for a short time after settling in the

valley followed his trade, but afterwards made farming his chief calling, and became one of the most successful farmers in Sugar valley. At the time of his death he was the owner of four farms situated near Logansville. About four years prior to his death he moved into the village of Logansville, where he died Dec. 2, 1852. His wife, Christina, died some six years before him, and he subsequently married the Widow Sellers, who survived him. She died June 16, 1863.

Joseph Snook was six years old when the family moved to Sugar valley, and has been a resident there ever since; education limited to attendance upon the common school of his neighborhood; lived on the home-farm until twenty-four years of age; married, March 26, 1829, Mary Nichel, who was born in Union County Sept. 18, 1809. After marriage settled on the farm where he has ever, since resided, situated one mile south of the village of Logansville. To the original farm of one hundred and fifty acres purchased of his father he has added other lands adjacent, until at the present time he owns four hundred and thirty-six acres in a body.

Mr. Snook has been a member of the German Lutheran Church at Logansville for fifty-three years. In politics, a lifelong Democrat. Has been called to fill various town offices, as overseer of the poor, supervisor, etc., and was in the first traverse jury summoned in the county.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Snook are as follows:

William Alexander, born Feb. 19, 1830; married Anna Hoffman. Farmer in Stephenson County, Ill. Three children.

Samuel Benjamin, born March 8, 1832; married Sarah, daughter of the Hon. George A. Achenbach. Two children living. For twelve years recorder of Clinton County, and at the present time deputy sheriff.

Caroline, born Nov. 28, 1833.

Joseph W., born Feb. 7, 1836; married Louisa Gabe. Eleven children living.

Rebecca, born March 27, 1838; wife of David Stamm. Eight children living.

Sarah Maria, born July 5, 1840; wife of Michael Fetterhoff. Three children living.

John, born Dec. 13, 1842, died Sept. 27, 1850.

Delilah M., born May 2, 1845; wife of Frederick Womeldorf.

David Shaffer, born Feb. 1, 1848, died Sept. 8, 1850.

CHAPTER CXVII.

GRUGAN TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township was formed in 1851 from Colebrook and Chapman, and named in honor of one of its most prominent families. It is situated on the West Branch, by which it is divided into two nearly equal

parts, and occupies the geographical centre of the county. It is bounded on the east by Colebrook and Gallauher, on the north by Gallauher, Colebrook, and Chapman, on the west by Noyes, and on the south by Bald Eagle and Beech Creek. It is about six by eight miles in area. In general features the surface of Grugan corresponds very nearly with Colebrook and Chapman townships. With the exception of a few hundred acres of "bottoms" along the river, the entire township is composed of lands elevated several hundred feet above the West Branch.

Originally the timber consisted largely of pine, but the operations of lumbermen have nearly exhausted the best quality; oak, however, of the choicest kind still exists throughout the township in great quantities.

Besides having the waters of the West Branch flowing through its territory, the township is supplied with several other water-courses, the principal ones being Rattlesnake Run, which flows from the northeast and empties into the river at Whetham, and Baker's Run and Baker's Mill Run, both of which flow from the southwest and empty into the river at Glen Union.

The mineral wealth of Grugan township consists of coal, iron ore, and fire-clay; as yet, however, very little has been done towards its development. In 1864 a corporation called the West Branch Coal, Iron Ore, and Lumber Company purchased over fifteen thousand acres of land, all, or nearly all, within Grugan township, upon the waters of Baker's Run, for which seventy-five thousand dollars was paid. According to the articles of association of that company,—

"The purposes for which the said corporation shall be established shall be the mining of coal and iron and other ores and the manufacturing of lumber upon certain tracts of land situate in the county of Clinton, State of Pennsylvania, described in a certain indenture bearing date the 31st day of March, A.D. 1864, recorded in the recorder's office of said county in Deed Book N, page 443, etc., from William D. Lewis and wife, Thomas Kimber and Thomas Kimber, Jr., to C. P. Bayard and J. Hillborn Jones, and of selling and shipping to a market the said coal, ores, and lumber mined or manufactured on said lands."

According to a report on the above lands made by J. Peter Lesley, Professor of Mining in the University of Pennsylvania, there are extensive deposits of each, iron ore, coal, and fire-clay, underlying nearly the entire tract.

William F. Roberts, a practical geologist, who has thoroughly explored the tract, says,—

"The principal portion of this body of land contains a large amount of bituminous coal and several strata of iron ore. They are in the eastern part of the Snow Shoe coal basin, on the waters of Baker's Run, and near the Susquehanna River.

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

"The basin contains three principal veins of coal. The bottom vein has not yet been worked in this part of the coal-field, and the second or middle vein, although it is a coal of superior quality, has not been so extensively mined as the upper one. This is the nearest bituminous coal basin to the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and it has railroads and canals built and in operation, connecting it with the best markets.

"A recent discovery was made of a vein of iron ore which underlies a very large proportion of this property, four and a half feet in thickness. This has been fairly opened and proved, and its outcroppings may be traced for long distances. It yielded by analysis more than fifty per cent. metallic iron. Another vein of iron ore has also been found occupying a position in the red sandstone formation, some distance below the one just described. Another vein of iron ore also proved in this coal-field immediately underlies the conglomerate,—the bed-rock of the coal formation. This is locally known as the 'white iron ore.'

"Thus the lands contain a large amount of coal and an abundance of iron ore of several varieties, and they contain also large seams of fire-clay and sandstone for manufacturing glass."

George Armstrong, Esq., of Lock Haven, also a practical geologist, and well known in Clinton County, reports over eleven feet of good quality of coal underlying a large portion of the tract; also immense quantities of iron ore, fire-clay, and sand suitable for the manufacture of glass.

It was the intention of the West Branch Coal, Iron Ore, and Lumber Company to commence the mining of coal and ore ere this when they purchased the property, but the late financial depression rendered extensive operations in that line inexpedient, therefore the manufacture of lumber has been the only branch of business conducted thus far on the property.

Other portions of the township, no doubt, are as bountifully supplied with minerals as the Baker's Run region; but as thorough and complete explorations have not elsewhere been made, it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy where it exists, except by outcroppings and surface indications, which in many places are too manifest to admit of any doubt, which is the case on Rattlesnake Run, where it is said a good vein of coal of workable thickness crops out of the mountain-side on the south side of the run at a height of one thousand and forty-two feet, and about three-eighths of a mile up the run; outcroppings of iron ore and fire-clay are also found at various points on the property owned by the Price heirs.

The following facts in relation to the history of Grugan were furnished by the Hon. Coleman Grugan, associate judge of Clinton County, who was born in the township, and has ever since lived in the neighborhood:

"Grugan township, in point of wealth, is among the poorest in the county, owing to its unimproved

condition. Naturally, however, it possesses many advantages, it having water-power sufficient to run a vast amount of machinery at least six months of the year. Originally the whole surface of the township was covered with a great variety of timber, the river bottoms having splendid oak, sugar-maple, black-walnut, locust, etc., while the mountains and ravines were clothed with white-pine, oak, chestnut, etc.; but all of this wealth has been swept away by the hand of the lumberman, and no man in the township is perhaps any the richer.

"At one time the streams abounded with trout, but, alas! since the government has been so unwise as to put dams across the river, and allow the floating of logs down the streams, nearly all fish have disappeared; but it is said the State is making an effort to stock the streams with bass. It might as well attempt to stock the mountains with archangels after the deer are all killed off.

"By whom or precisely at what date the first settlement was made in Grugan there seems to be no definite information. The earliest obtainable record seems to be of a tract of land called Indian Coffin, surveyed to John Baker Atkins, Oct. 8, 1785. This tract included the lands lying about the mouth of Baker's Run.

Incidents of Pioneer Settlers.—"The following incident was related to me by George Saltzman, son of the Saltzman who was killed by the Indians, and father of Anthony and Robert Saltzman, now living in this vicinity: About the time of the Revolutionary war this man Atkins, or Baker, as he was called, lived on this tract, which was previous to the date of his survey. When the war broke out, the inhabitants along the river all forsook their homes and went down to where Lock Haven now stands, for protection in the fort that had been built at that point. Saltzman, the man who was killed, lived on the property now owned by William Bridgens, Esq.; when winter came on, for safety he took his family to the fort, but left his cattle on the farm, where he went once every day to feed them. On the day he was killed he was accompanied to the farm by two companions, named Armstrong and Dewitt. At that time, as at present, there was a road running from the river up past where Dr. Barton now lives. This road they followed till they came to the river, then they walked upon the ice. When they reached the lower end of the flats, now owned by Mr. Bridgens, they were surprised at seeing something very bright ahead of them, which on closer inspection proved to be the reflection of the sun shining upon polished gun-barrels, which a party of Indians were aiming at them through the fence. Saltzman and his comrades immediately wheeled to run, at which the Indians fired upon them, but without effect. The ice was smooth and clear; Saltzman had on shoes, but Armstrong and Dewitt wore moccasins, which enabled them to outstrip him in their flight. The

Indians pursued in hot haste, and soon overtook and killed Saltzman and cut him in small pieces on the ice, after which they continued in pursuit of Armstrong and Dewitt; the former jumped into an air-hole in the ice and escaped, though several shots were fired at him by his pursuers. Dewitt continued to run with all his might in the direction of the fort, still retaining his musket, which he turned and attempted to discharge at a big tall Indian who was close behind him, but the piece missed fire, and the Indian steadily gained upon him till they reached the land. As Dewitt attempted to run up the bank the Indian was so close to him that he was forced to turn, with the intention, no doubt, of clubbing his musket and closing in with his pursuer in a hand-to-hand conflict; but ere he did this he thought he would snap his gun once more at the Indian; luckily for him it went off, the ball taking effect in the Indian's knee. This gave Dewitt the advantage over his antagonist, but as he saw the other Indians near at hand, it is reasonable to suppose that he did not remain long to sympathize with his fallen foe, or inquire about his ancestors, or the number and age of his children, but made for the fort as fast as possible, leaving the Indians to take charge of their wounded companion. Fearing Dewitt might return from the fort with reinforcements, the savages hastily took up their wounded friend and carried him up the river to where Baker had his cabin, which was constructed, as was the custom in those days, with no entrance to the attic except through a window in the gable-end, which was reached by means of a ladder outside. This ladder the Indians took possession of and converted it into a bier, on which they dragged their dying, or perhaps dead, comrade still farther up the river to Young Woman's Creek, where they had a burying-ground.

"When times became more peaceful, Baker, as I shall now call him, returned to his clearing and took out a warrant. This, as before stated, was in the year 1785. Baker was a German, and seems to have been very industrious, and while he lived upon his land is said to have prospered so well that he received from his neighbors the title of 'King of the Narrows,' as the valley west of Lock Haven was called, but was a man of violent temper. On one occasion he had a cow that had become injured so as to be unable to get up without assistance. Baker got tired of helping the cow up every morning, and one morning in the spring of the year, when the river was high, he found his cow lying on the bank near the water's edge. He declared he would lift her no more, but rolled her into the foaming river; the cow, struggling to keep afloat, was borne by the current some distance down the stream and crawled ashore, after which she could get up without assistance as well as any cow.

"It was from this man that Baker's Run derived its name, although at an early day the lower stream was not so called, the upper or smaller one being the

original Baker's Run, upon which he constructed a mill of simple though rather ingenious mechanism. His dam was thrown across the stream in the ordinary manner, the forebay was hewn out of a pine-tree, some portion of which remained on the site of the mill in 1830. The machinery consisted of an upright shaft, having flanges upon the lower end, which was inclosed in a curb; the water in flowing through this curb ran against the flanges, causing the shaft to revolve and turn the stone attached to the top. This mill, doubtless, never made any merchant flour, but was probably the first grist-mill west of Sunbury, and certainly was a great improvement on the hand-mills of antiquity driven by woman-power.

"Baker finally sold out and moved to the flat now called Bakerstown in his honor. It is said that here he got into the hands of sharpers, and that disappointment and poverty came upon him in his old age, but at precisely what time he died I am not able to say, but I do know that the cold sands of Bakerstown contain all that was mortal of John Baker Atkins. The place where he first lived has changed hands probably oftener than any other farm in the county, but of this I shall speak hereafter.

"The next settler in order seems to have been James Burney, who located upon the upper end of the farm where John Grugan now lives. This tract was called 'Settlers' Lick,' on account of the great deer-lick upon it. This lick was in a kind of cove with large trees growing in front of it. In later times all the cattle in the neighborhood would go there to drink the salt water; but the floating of logs down the river has destroyed the lick and much of the land along the banks. It is difficult to tell at what time Burney settled upon his land. It must have been not far from 1770, as his warrant was taken out while what is now Clinton was included in Berks County. He was of Scotch parentage. As far as I know he had three sons, Alexander, James, and William. William was the father of Mrs. William Bridgens, Mrs. John Reed, Mrs. Winchester, and Mrs. David Shaffer. He had one son, James, who still lives above Lock Haven. James, the son of the original James, owned the farm now in possession of John Q. Welch, just above North Point. Mrs. Welch is the only surviving daughter of this James Burney. Three of his sons are still living. Alexander, the youngest, was killed while a young man by a stone rolling upon him while making road.

"It is related of one of Burney's daughters that, when about fourteen years old, one evening she was sent after the cows. After having gone about two miles up the river a heavy rain set in, night came on, and being unable to proceed farther, she took refuge under a projecting rock, where, surrounded by wolves, panthers, and wild-cats, she passed the night.

Grugan Family.—"I now come to mention our own family, from which the township takes its name. About the time the Grugans came to this neighborhood other families also settled here, but of them I

know but little. One man, however, by the name of Jackson lived on the Burney farm. He was a great hunter, but had no gun of his own. Jackson borrowed an old flint-lock from Mr. Burney, and one beautiful Sabbath morning fired at a large buck that he saw on the side of the mountain. The buck fell, but said Jackson afterward, 'I thought the gun would never cease roaring.' Burney, being a strict observer of the Sabbath, would never lend him his gun again.

"To speak of self is not an agreeable task, but I shall tell the 'whole truth,' and hope I shall not be accused of vanity. Of my ancestors on the Grugan side I know but little, except that my grandfather, Charles Grugan, together with his brother John, came from somewhere in the north of Ireland; probably it was about the year 1770 that they landed at New York and parted company. John went north towards Canada, and my grandfather came to Pennsylvania. They were what is called Scotch-Irish. My grandfather seems at least to have been a good penman, and signed his name Grogan. He died while his children were small, and the school-teacher spelled the name as it is now written. Charles Grugan married the sister of James Burney, already mentioned, and lived in Buffalo valley, this State, and it is said was doing well till one cold winter night, in returning home from a wood-chopping with a yoke of oxen (having probably, after the manner of his countrymen, imbibed too freely), the drifting snows of the valley became his winding-sheet. This happened about five months before his son James was born, consequently he was one at least who had never seen his father. After some years the widow of Charles married Henry Van Gundy. By her first husband she had two sons—Alexander and James—and two daughters. One of them died while yet a young woman; the other married Joseph Mason, known as Squire Mason. He lived and died on the Driftwood Branch of the Sinnemahoning; he was a man of considerable ability, and had a character without reproach. He raised a large family; one of his daughters was married to John Brooks, or 'Philosopher Brooks,' as he is called.

"The family of Henry Van Gundy came up from Buffalo valley, and bought of Mrs. Van Gundy's brother, James Burney, one-half his farm, the portion on which John Grugan now lives. Mrs. Van Gundy's two sons by her first husband, James and Alexander, became the heads of quite large families. James was married to an English lady by the name of Johnson, whose children, those now living, reside in the neighborhood.

"My mother's maiden name was Coleman; she was a daughter of Hugh Coleman, and was raised in Black Hole valley, opposite Muncy dam. The Colemans came from England about one hundred years ago. They seem to have spelled their name different at different periods,—Colman, then Coalman, and finally Coleman. The family seems to have figured somewhat conspicuously in the old country, some as

generals, priests, bishops, merchants, musicians, orators, writers, etc., but doubtless there were some vagabonds among them of which we have no account. James and Alexander Grugan were great hunters; this caused them to neglect their other business, as is often the case; hence they never obtained a surplus of this world's goods. My father killed one full fifteen bears at sixteen shots. Though this region in early days was a great place for wild game, the chances for getting an education were very poor. I heard the father of Squire Quigley, of North Point, say that it did not matter where a man was born, that a wolf would kill a sheep even if it had never seen one before. This is true of the wolf, but had Napoleon been born in Grugan township, I doubt if he would ever have ever have seen the throne of France. It might also be said that there was neither 'holy dell or pastoral bleat' within the vale; yet Mr. Grier, a Presbyterian minister, did come up about once every two or three years and preach a sermon and baptize the children. An account of one of these meetings and baptisms may be interesting, especially to those baptized at marble fonts. My own experience on such an occasion will serve for all. The recollection of the event rises up before me to this day more vividly than any other experience of my life. At the time of which I speak, Mr. John White, who had moved up from Dunnstown to Rattlesnake Run, had there erected a saw- and grist-mill combined. In that mill the Rev. Mr. Grier appointed his meeting; there my parents took my younger brother, a mere infant, and myself to have us baptized. The mill was surrounded by woods. It was a beautiful day in June, the low murmuring of the water as it passed through the mill and the singing of the birds mingled in soft cadence with the louder anthems of human praise. After service I was led up before the man of God, and received at his hand a sprinkling of water upon my head and face. Being unused to strangers, and supposing I was to be badly dealt with, I screamed like a wild-cat, and refused to be comforted till a young lady who was present took me in her arms and hushed me to silence. It seems but a short time since the above event occurred, yet few who stood there that day are living, perhaps not ten, but *sic itur ad astra*. My brother John and myself are perhaps the only living men who received baptism in a saw-mill. My father remained on the old homestead, and James Grugan purchased the Baker survey. Thus they lived all their days, one on each side of the river, opposite each other.

"The Baker tract, as stated before, passed through the hands of many different owners. As near as I can recollect, from Baker it was transferred to Elihu Chadwick, from Chadwick to Brooks, from Brooks to Miller, from Miller to Thomas Bridgens, from Bridgens to William Holden, from Holden to Buckman Claflin, from B. Claflin to Robert Claflin, from him to Jacob Coleman, from Colemau to Alexander Grugan, from

him to Thew Grugan, the present owner. On this land the first school-house in the township was built, under the supervision of the Rev. Daniel Barber, who furnished the nails and glass.

Schools.—"The first school was opened in 1830, John Taylor, an Englishman, being teacher, at the same time working at his trade, shoemaking, the pupils merely going up to him to recite their lessons, or receive his shoe-strap over their backs in case of bad behavior. When Farrandsville was in its glory, the Episcopalians came up from there and started a Sabbath-school in the school-house; but the ice flood of 1837 swept the building away. At the same time the dwelling of Alexander Grugan was also carried away with all its contents, the family barely escaping with their lives.

Clafin Family.—"The Clafin family, of which mention has already been made, consisted of Buckman, commonly called 'Buck' Clafin, his wife and children, among the latter the present Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, his father and mother, and several brothers and sisters. The members of this family were not, as a general thing, given to manual labor, but what little work they did perform was usually done on Sunday. They claimed to be Connecticut Yankees, having moved from that State to Bradford County, where they owned a small farm on Sugar Creek. They evidently had lived a considerable time in Bradford, judging from their 'peculiarities.' 'Buck' Clafin was the mainstay of the family; having a great deal of energy and a liberal education, backed by a full stock of genuine Yankee shrewdness, he was qualified to do his part in almost any position. With all his other qualifications he was an expert marksman, being considered the best shot in the country. In boyhood, while gratifying his propensity for shooting at a mark with a cross-bow, he had the misfortune to loose his right eye by the rebound of an arrow. Such was the father of the woman who aspired to be President of the United States.

"It was in this township, it is said, that the last elk in Clinton County lost his life, and it will probably be here that the last deer of this region will gaze upon the setting sun. What locality could be better suited for the last hiding place of such noble animals."

Settlements and Improvements.—The improvements of Grugan township are confined almost entirely to the river flats, there being very little cleared land except in the immediate vicinity of the stream.

The most extensive settlement in the township is Glen Union, so named by Mr. J. C. Past, formerly superintendent of the W. B. C. I. & L. Company, because of the close proximity of the two glens or valleys through which Baker's Run and Baker's Mill Run flow. The village proper is located on the west side of the river, where there is a store, church, blacksmith-shop, saw-mill, and a dozen or more dwellings belonging to the W. B. C. I. & L. Company. The railroad

station, with ten or twelve dwellings near it, is on the east side of the river. The post-office is kept at the depot, which is in charge of Mr. J. M. David.

Ritchie Station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, five miles north of Glen Union, is the centre of a pleasant and flourishing community. The station derives its name from E. H. Ritchie, Esq., who owns and cultivates one of the finest, if not the best-improved, farms in the township. Mr. Ritchie also has charge of the station and post-office. Until recently there was a post-office at Whetham, three miles south of Ritchie.

In 1850, Mr. James D. Whetham purchased of William McFadden a tract of land on Rattlesnake Run, containing six thousand acres, Philip M. Price, Esq., having an interest in the purchase, though the title was vested in Whetham.

In 1855, John De France, an agent for Whetham & Price, constructed a water-power saw-mill a short distance up the run. At that time the locality received the name of "De Franceville," in honor of the agent, previous to which it was called "Rattlesnake." In a few years De France was succeeded by Thomas Yardley, Esq., under whose supervision an improved steam-mill took the place of the one built by De France. Mr. Yardley was succeeded by other agents, one after another, till 1860, when Mr. William E. Hill took charge of the property; about that time Mr. Price purchased the entire tract. During Mr. Hill's management the firm furnished the government with large quantities of yellow-pine for ship-building, the quality found on Rattlesnake Run being nearly as good for the purpose as that of South Carolina. Mr. Hill was succeeded by Col. Wilcox as lessee of the property, who operated in lumber a few years, which closed the business on that tract.

It was during Mr. Yardley's superintendency of the property that the six-foot vein of coal mentioned elsewhere was opened. At that time the coal was used on the premises, and proved to be a good quality for blacksmithing purposes, as it contains very little sulphur. Other veins equally good are known to exist on the property.

In 1865 three brothers, David, Charles, and James Carrier, constructed a tannery about two miles up the run, intending to get their supply of bark upon the run and its tributaries, as a vast amount of hemlock timber exists in that region; but through an injudicious expenditure of money and general mismanagement the project failed.

Of the Price tract there are probably one thousand acres of good farming lands lying upon the tops of the hills. The soil is pronounced of a good quality, and, as is the case with much of the wild land of the county, easily made available for agricultural purposes, especially stock-raising.

After the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a station was established near the mouth of the run, and given the name of Whetham, in honor

of James D. Whetham, Esq., one of the owners of the property.

At present there is a station, telegraph-office, and hotel for the accommodation of the public at the mouth of the run, all in charge of Mr. J. J. Cummings. Rattlesnake Run has long been noted as a fine trout-fishing stream, and is visited every season by many anglers from Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The property is still in possession of the Philip M. Price heirs, and at present consists of the original purchase, a saw-mill, hotel, and ten or twelve dwellings.

CHAPTER CXVIII.

KEATING TOWNSHIPS (EAST AND WEST).¹

KEATING TOWNSHIP occupies the extreme southwestern portion of the county. It was erected Dec. 21, 1844, and its territory enlarged in 1860 by the addition of a part of Grove township. In 1875 it was divided into East and West Keating. East Keating is bounded on the south by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, which forms the boundary between Clinton and Centre Counties, on the east by Noyes township, on the north by Cameron County, and on the west by Cameron County and West Keating, which is bounded on the south by the West Branch, on the west by Clearfield and Cameron Counties, and on the north by Cameron. Before the division the township had an area of about six by eleven miles, and a population of nearly five hundred.

Almost the whole surface of the two townships lies several hundred feet higher than the river, and is rendered uneven by numerous elevations and depressions, and traversed by various streams, which find their way to either the Sinnemahoning Creek or the West Branch, between which, in the angle formed by their union, most of the territory of the townships is situated. The principal streams flowing into the Sinnemahoning are Round Island Run, Grass Flat Run, and Moccasin Fall Run. Those emptying into the West Branch are Three Run, Loop Run, Baker's Run, Leaning Pine Run, Sugar Camp Run, Birch Island Run, and Grove Run. Thus it is seen that this region is well supplied with water-power for driving machinery, etc.

The township of Keating was originally bountifully supplied with choice pine and oak timber, but its forests, like those of the West Branch country generally, have been made to yield to the lumberman's axe, and farms and farm-houses have taken the places of lumbermen's camps. Though there are many fine, well-cultivated, and highly productive farms in both East and West Keating townships, the real wealth of the region consists of its vast deposits of coal, iron ore,

and fire-clay, there being six workable veins of fine quality bituminous coal, aggregating a thickness of nearly twenty-seven feet, in addition to which there are seams of iron ore in the township aggregating twenty feet thick, and an extensive bed of valuable fire-clay.

The following historical sketch was written by J. W. Merrey, Esq., of Keating Station (Nasby post-office):

Original Surveys and Pioneer Settlers.—"The first survey made in this township was on Aug. 13, 1785, and was made by John Houston, in pursuance of a warrant, No. 557, dated at Philadelphia, the 17th day of May, 1785, for John Strawbridge, and contained two hundred and eighty-five acres and allowances, and is situated on both sides of Sinnemahoning Creek, at and near its mouth. John Strawbridge soon after sold it to Patrick Lusk. At this time this was in the county of Northumberland. After the purchase he sent his son and daughter, Robert and Martha Lusk, to live on the place, and they became the first settlers. The same parties afterwards became the owners, the daughter taking the north and the son the south side of the creek. This occurred in the year 1819. The property on the north side is now owned by Allison Kryder, a grandson of Patrick Lusk, and Wallace Gakle, both of whom live on it. The south side is now owned by J. W. Merrey, who also resides on it.

"The next settler appears to have been John Hildebrand, who settled on the place now owned by James Moore, on the banks of the West Branch, about two miles above the mouth of Sinnemahoning Creek, about the year 1805. Hildebrand sold the farm to Thomas Burges, who, in the year 1830, sold it to James Moore, the present owner, and who is now the oldest living settler. About this time John Conway settled on a piece of land in the upper part of the township (now West Keating), commonly called Hickory Hill. John Rohn, Sr., from Penn's valley, also bought and settled in the same neighborhood. His sons, George and John Rohn, at the present time own most of the cleared farms in that section. In the year 1819 or 1820, John Kryder, a native of the village of Dunnstown, near Lock Haven, also settled here. This old settler died last year, leaving quite a number of grand descendants. The following obituary was published in the *Clinton Democrat* of May 6, 1875:

"On Sunday morning, April 23th, there died in this township (East Keating) one of the oldest settlers and pioneers of the West Branch. John Kryder was born at or near Chatham's Run in the year 1800, and consequently was seventy-five years of age when he was gathered to his fathers. He came to this township (then Grove township, Northumberland Co.) when he was scarcely nineteen years old, and being somewhat of a genius as a carpenter and worker in wood and a millwright, soon became well known and

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

respected. He lived for a few years at Cook's Run, on the farm of old Johnny Baird (now owned by Squire McCloskey), but finally settled down on the old homestead owned by Mattie Lusk (sister of Mrs. McBride, who was murdered by Wade), on the north side of the mouth of Sinnemahoning Creek, whom he afterwards took "for better or for worse," and lived with her for many years after. In 1848 his house was swept away by the flood, and nearly everything that he owned was also claimed by the raging waters; but, nothing daunted, he soon set to work, and built himself another home, which still stands on the banks at the mouth of the creek as a monument of his industry and handiwork. Indeed, there is scarcely an old house or mill between Lock Haven and Keating but that was partly built by his hands.

"In his younger days he was noted as a great hunter and canoe man, and many are the times that the writer of this has listened to his stories of life on the Susquehanna and in the woods, and heard him discourse of the good old times of mush and venison, when white bread was a luxury, and boots of the modern style a curiosity.

"As he grew up in years he became famous as a river pilot, and was counted one of the best on the river. During the last few years of his life he devoted most of his spare time to fishing, and was never so happy as when paddling his canoe on the river. Who of the old settlers on the river did not know and respect old Uncle John Kryder, as he was familiarly called? Many of them will drop a tear from their weather-beaten cheeks when they learn of the death of this their old comrade, who hath gone to his long home. But few are left, and one by one they are quietly "passing away."

"He was a man of rather eccentric habits, poor, yet proud in his way, and as independent as a millionaire, scorning to eat the bread of charity or to be beholden to any one so long as he could earn his living by his own industry, which he continued to do up to within four months of his death. A man whom I verily believe never told a willful lie in his life, straightforward and honest in all his dealings, he was noted for his probity and honesty. He would have made a good member of any anti-tobacco society, for he never used the weed in his life in any shape, and his fine teeth till within the last five years were as sound and as white as the finest ivory.

"He was the father of quite a family, all of whom he has gone to meet but three,—two sons and one daughter. Durell and Allison Kryder are well known to many of your readers, while his only daughter is the wife of our late commissioner, Wallace Gakle."

Pioneer Schools.—"The first school-house was built about the year 1830, and is now standing. It was built of logs, and stands within a few yards of the present school-house, opposite Keating Station. John Rohn, Sr., was president; John Kryder, secretary; and James Moore, treasurer of the first board of directors. Robert

Lusk was the first justice of the peace, being appointed and commissioned by the Governor. The first election for justice took place at the first fork of the Sinnemahoning (now in Cameron County), about twelve miles above Keating Station. The contest was between John Floyd and the incumbent, Robert Lusk, and was a very lively one. James Moore informs me that the election created great excitement, and that he himself canvassed the county from Lock Haven to Sinnemahoning in the interest of Robert Lusk. The result was very close, as Mr. Floyd was elected by only one majority. About this time Peter Vincent, who was the proprietor of the farm opposite Renovo, now owned by James Colwell, was drowned in the river near the farm of James Moore. His horse was found about three miles from the body.

Pioneer Taverns—Flood.—"The first tavern was kept by Jacob Berge, in the house now owned by Caleb Cannon, situated about one mile from the mouth of the Sinnemahoning Creek, and bore the very queer name of 'Mad House,' by which name the building is known at the present day. Robert Lusk also had a distillery (on a small scale), in which he made apple-jack from the large orchard on his farm. In the year 1847 the great flood swept away nearly every improvement in the shape of buildings in the township. At this time Mr. Peter Laringer was keeping tavern on the farm of Robert Lusk, in a house near the junction of the Sinnemahoning and West Branch. The river and creek both raised so rapidly that none of the family had time to escape before the house was surrounded with water. The family all crowded to the garret and shouted lustily for assistance, but the waters raged so furiously that no one seemed willing to attempt a rescue. On the opposite side of the river, at a distance of about three hundred yards from the tavern, John and William Clawwater and James Wadsworth were making timber, and were in full sight of the distressed family, but were unable to render any assistance for want of a boat. At last a canoe came dashing along, bottom upwards, and struck on the shore, and was quickly secured and righted. Into this frail vessel James Wadsworth and John Clawwater entered with the determination to save the now entirely helpless family. With sticks for paddles they succeeded in reaching the house, which was now only held from the fury of the flood by the large stone chimney, and rescued the entire family, carrying them to the mountain. Five minutes afterwards the house was carried away by the raging waters. Several of the rescued are now alive, and one of them is the wife of her noble rescuer, James Wadsworth.

"A few miles farther up the river the angry waters had driven James Moore and his family to the mountains, where they formed a sort of shelter of hemlock boughs and saplings. Mr. Benjamin Morrison (now deceased), a surveyor, resident of Lock Haven, was forced to seek shelter in this rude shanty. The waters rose so fast that scarcely anything but a little bed

linen was saved. In a few minutes after they gained the mountain a woman brought the news that a whole family had been swept adrift, and that some of them were now clinging to a small island two miles farther up the river. Mr. James Moore and a settler named Samuel Huling quickly gathered together some dry pine and chestnut poles, with which they made a light raft, which they pulled up to the island. On their arrival they found that one of the women (Mrs. Susan Smoke) had reached the mountain by floating on a mattress, which she had propelled vigorously with a stick for a paddle. The rest of the party, by means of the small raft, were soon saved and brought from their perilous position by Messrs. Moore and Huling. The house on the point at the mouth of the creek, belonging to Mr. Kryder, was also swept away, and everything that belonged to him. A small log house, in which Mr. Robert Lusk 'kept bachelor's hall,' was also swept away, and in which he had concealed in one of the logs a large sum of money in gold. He followed the house for miles and miles down the river, searching in vain for the log which contained his wealth, and which he declared he could tell among a thousand.

"A good deal of suffering from actual want of food was the fruit of this flood, as the settlers had lost everything in the shape of eatables. The few settlers on the mountains kindly shared with the sufferers what little they had, and in the mean time canoes were dispatched to Dunnstown and the Long Reach (below Lock Haven) for flour and other provisions, which in due time arrived and relieved their sufferings.

Pioneer Business Experiences.—"At this early period very little business of any kind except hunting and some little farming was carried on. The streams were full of fish, and the woods full of game. The skins of animals furnished shoes and the greater part of their clothing, and they really required nothing but a few luxuries in the shape of groceries.

"Each settler would cut and make a small raft of timber near to the water, which he would raft, and with a hickory balyard for a rope, start on his journey down the river. First-class pine timber in those days sold for three to five cents per cubic foot in Marietta, and even less. The settler having disposed of his raft, would quickly start homeward, and with the proceeds lay in a supply of necessaries for the coming year. These supplies were generally pushed up in large canoes, and it very often happened that a good part of the cargo would be rye whiskey of excellent quality.

"An old resident in this township informs me that if by any means the supply of goods would fail, or be likely to do so before the ensuing spring, then he would take his rifle, traps, and canoe, and probably be gone six or seven days, when he would return loaded with saddles of venison, the carcasses of bears, and the skins and furs of various animals. The meat would be dried

and salted and packed away for winter use, but the skins would be taken to Dunnstown or Jersey Shore, there to be disposed of for other goods. The flood of 1861 created still more damage, and, like its predecessor, came very suddenly. At six o'clock in the evening John Perry forded the creek on horseback. A log drive was 'hung up' about a mile below the creek, it being expected that the previous rain would raise the stream sufficiently for driving purposes. At eight o'clock P.M. it commenced to rain very fast, by half-past it was pouring down in torrents, by half-past nine the Sinnemahoning began to rise, at ten o'clock the banks were full and overflowing; after that hour the flood of water increased very rapidly. Rafts of timber, immense quantities of logs, buildings of all descriptions were swept continually by in the rushing waters. At last, about three o'clock in the morning, a great amount of rafts and logs jammed against the railroad bridge and swept it from its abutments. The force of the flood was such that the graveyard at the first fork (now Sinnemahoning) was forced to give up its dead, and its tenants, clad in their last garments and pine coffins, swept swiftly by. At this place the store of C. C. McClelland, the house of Michael Bush, a blacksmith shop, a slaughter-house and a stable, the house of Richard Reed and the entire contents, all succumbed to the terrific waters and were carried away. During that eventful night Mr. John Delaney, who then kept hotel at Keating, made a raft of boards with the intention of escaping to the mountain (his boat and canoe had been swept away), and succeeded in getting his wife, family, and servants on it, but the force of the current took the raft down in the orchard and down-stream instead of to the other side. In this extremity the frail raft struck against an apple-tree, and Mr. Delaney was thrown into the water. To his great joy he found that the water was not yet too high for him to ford, and he succeeded in pulling the raft back again to the hotel. In the morning they were all taken in a canoe to the mountain.

Flood of 1865—Relics, Mining, etc.—"In the year 1865 the country was again visited by a flood. This time part of the railroad bed was swept away, but the damage done was not near so much as by the flood of 1861. This time the flood was mostly in the West Branch, and while very few houses were carried away, the quantity of timber-rafts and logs taken off was enormous. In the immediate vicinity the loss of timber was very heavy. John Rohn lost eight rafts, J. A. Moore two rafts, C. C. McClelland lost a large quantity of both timber and logs, Eldridge & Satterlee lost five rafts, and Farwell & McCloskey five rafts; in fact, every one that lumbered that year were sufferers, as the flood came in the spring, on the 17th day of March (St. Patrick's Day), just as everybody was getting ready for rafting.

"In the year 1853 an engineer employed on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad found a very curious

stone, on which was cut some very singular characters. The stone was flat, and was found under the ledge of rocks nearly opposite the Keating Hotel. On it were many images of various birds and animals, but the most conspicuous carving was a rough draft of the Sinnemahoning Creek and the West Branch River. The head of the creek was embellished with the likeness of an elk, and the source of the river with the figure of a deer, seeming to point out that on the creek the elk was to be found, but that the deer most abounded on the river. The gentleman who found it valued it very highly, and had it carefully packed and forwarded to his home.

"About eight years ago a man named Grove, accompanied by his son, paid a mysterious visit from one of the Western States to this township, and explored the country for over two weeks. Before going away he related the following story :

"Some forty years ago he was a resident of this township, and that while sojourning at the house of Thomas Burns (on the place now owned by James Moore), a party of Indians with knapsacks and other bags passed by, and went on up the river, and in a day or so they returned with their bags heavily laden, and they put up for the night at the same house. While they were at supper he (Grove), from curiosity, examined one of the bags, and found it was filled with silver ore of a very superior quality. The next day he took their old tracks up the river as far as Birch Island Run, where at that place the tracks led into the river. He searched long and faithfully for the coveted mine, but was unsuccessful. A few years after he emigrated to the West, but the more he thought of the silver-mine the more anxious he was to again visit the neighborhood. At length, accompanied by his son, he made the visit and thoroughly searched from Birch Island to Spruce Run, but without discovering the mine. The first store in this township was built by C. C. McClelland, on the banks of the Sinnemahoning, near the mouth. He afterwards removed to Round Island, where he carried on an extensive lumbering and mercantile business for many years. At present there are two stores in this township. One of them is at Wistar, and is owned by Eldridge & Averill, the proprietors of the coal-mines and coke-works. The other is situated near the depot at Keating, and is owned by J. W. Merrey.

Business of Keating.—"The Keating Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. It is built near the depot, and is four stories high, including the basement. It was built by J. W. Merrey, who is its present owner and proprietor. The hotel is capable of entertaining fifty guests, and is a great resort for trout fishermen and hunters, for the streams near this point are well stocked with the beautiful members of the finny tribe, and is not far distant from the best hunting-grounds in this county.

"The first blacksmith-shop was kept by Matthias Flaig, now of Lock Haven, and was built about the

year 1859. Mr. Allison Kryder has now the only regular blacksmith-shop in the township, which is situated on his farm, about half a mile from the mouth of the creek.

"On Jan. 19, 1875, an election was held on the question of dividing the township, and was unanimous in favor of a division; thereupon the court, on petition of a number of citizens, appointed C. C. Cannon judge of election, Seth J. Nelson and James Thomas inspectors for the eastern part of the old township, and ordered it to be named 'East Keating,' and the western part 'West Keating.'

"At the regular February elections the following officers were elected to fill the various offices in East Keating :

"Supervisors, James A. Moore, William H. Delaney; School Directors, J. W. Merrey, Wallace Gakle, Allison Kryder, Seth Nelson, Peter Chillson, Charles Miller; Overseers of the Poor, C. C. Cannon, G. Reed; Assessor, Seth I. Nelson; Justice of the Peace, C. C. McClelland.

"In West Keating the officers are as follows :

"Justices of the Peace, M. P. Aton, James Ganoe; Supervisors, George Rhon, Henry Delaney; School Directors, John Rohn, Henry Delaney, David Jones, John Coffare, George Rohn; Assessor, John W. Chatham.

"There is a good saw-mill in West Keating, owned by Noyes, Bridgens & Co., and the principal business is lumbering and farming.

"John Rohn is the most prominent citizen in West Keating, both as a business man and a politician, and has the handsomest house in that section of country.

"West Keating is conspicuously Democratic, there being only three Republican votes polled at the last election. It has three schools, which are generally well conducted. The following are the officers of the board : President, J. W. Cole; Secretary, Henry Delaney; Treasurer, John Rohn."

It has no post-office, but the mail is carried from Round Island and distributed by a route agent. East Keating has three railroad depots and three post-offices, Round Island, Wistar, and Nasby. The first two are named after their respective villages, but the last, Nasby, is at Keating Station. There being a Keating post-office in McKean County, some other name had to be selected for this on its establishment. Some were in favor of one name and some another, but Col. A. C. Noyes happening to be present during the discussion, solicited the honor of naming the post-office, which was immediately granted and the papers handed him. The next day they were returned with the name "Nasby" written in the proper place on the forms. This was considered a capital burlesque, as the place is intensely Democratic, scarcely a Republican receiving mail-matter at this office. The three saw-mills are, one owned by Durrell Kryder, on Moccasin Fall Run; one by Eldridge & Averill, Wister; and the other by John W. Clark, near Round Island.

The projected Keating and Karthaus Railroad will start from Keating Station and open the vast coal-fields of the township.

CHAPTER CXXIX.

LAMAR TOWNSHIP.¹

BEFORE the formation of Clinton County, Lamar township belonged to Centre, and then included the present territory of Porter township, which was stricken off in May, 1840. Lamar lies between the Bald Eagle and Sugar Valley Mountains, and is bounded on the south by Greene, Logan, and Porter townships; on the west by Porter; on the north by Beech Creek, Bald Eagle, Castanea, and Wayne; on the east by Crawford and Greene.

The name Lamar was given the township by Judge Walker, of Bellefonte, in honor of Maj. Lamar, a gallant Revolutionary officer, who was killed at the battle of Paoli.

A large portion, probably one-half, of the area of this township lies in Nittany valley, one of the most beautiful and productive regions in Central Pennsylvania. In fact, this valley has been called the "Garden of Clinton County," and well it deserves the name, for certainly there is no spot of the same extent within the county limits that is so fertile and highly cultivated.

The surface of Nittany valley is undulating, and, like Sugar and Nippenose valleys, is underlaid with limestone, and also like those valleys, many of its streams sink and disappear beneath the soil, and after flowing along subterranean channels and through rocky caverns, again appear elsewhere, to continue their course to the sea. It is said that the limestone of this valley is not surpassed by that of any other region in the State for the production of lime, large quantities of which are made every year and shipped to various parts of the country, and furthermore the supply is inexhaustible. The soil of Nittany valley, as is generally the case with limestone districts, is well adapted to the culture of wheat and corn, extensive crops of each being produced every season. The wheat raised in the valley is pronounced first-class by dealers, and always finds ready market at the highest prices.

Water, Minerals, etc.—The township is abundantly supplied with water for all ordinary purposes. Fishing Creek flows for a distance of about four miles in a northerly direction across the western portion, receiving in its course the waters of several smaller streams,—Cedar Run, at Cedar Springs post-office, and Long Run, about a mile farther north. The latter stream rises in Sugar Valley Mountain,

and flows into the valley near the east end, through what is called Lamar Gap, and is one of the water-courses, before mentioned, which loses itself in the rock-bed and afterwards comes to the surface and flows on, none the worse for its subterranean meanderings. There are a large number of beautiful springs in the valley, some of which also discharge their sparkling waters into underground passages. One especially deserving mention is on the farm of Austin Brumgard, near the line of George Furst's farm. Its waters, by the way, are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, and are said to contain valuable medicinal properties. The stream from this spring, after flowing a few hundred yards, suddenly plunges down into the gloomy depths of a yawning abyss.

As far as known Nittany valley possesses more valuable mineral deposits than any other first-class farming district in the county. Thus far no coal has been discovered within the limits of the township, though evidences of the existence of that mineral are said to appear in different localities, particularly along the base of the Bald Eagle Mountain. Many years ago Samuel Wilson and Dr. Essig attempted to find coal at the east end of the valley, but the project was abandoned before a sufficient depth was reached.

Iron ore of a good quality abounds in the valley. Many years ago the furnace at Mill Hall was supplied from a "bank" just east of where Salona is now located.

Within a few years an extensive deposit of marble has been opened on the farm of Mr. Wallace Brown. The bed consists of ten or twelve distinct strata, each of a different quality and shade of color, white, black, pink, mottled black and white, and various other hues. This marble is pronounced superior, by competent judges, for many purposes. It is susceptible of a very high polish, and several of the seams are very beautiful. The corner-stone of the Central Normal School building at Lock Haven was taken from this quarry.

Pioneer Settlers, Early Schools, etc.—Among the very first settlers in what is now Lamar township were Darius Cowden and a man by the name of Birchfield. They both located in the east end of Nittany valley. As they seem to have acquired no valid title to the land on which they squatted, it is presumed they did not remain long. The time they came to the valley is not definitely known, but it was previous to 1800, about which time John George Furst came from near Sunbury, Northumberland Co., and obtained a patent for about five hundred acres, also near the east end of the valley. This purchase was subsequently divided among his heirs, five in number, one of whom, Cline G. Furst, Esq., of Lock Haven, now owns the original homestead. The farm now owned by John Snyder was settled by his grandfather, who purchased two hundred acres. The farm now owned and occupied by Austin Brumgard was

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

first owned by a man named Hazlett, and the George Brumgard estate was formerly owned and probably first settled by a man by the name of Miller. Between the years 1800 and 1820 quite a large number of families came to Nittany valley from various parts of the country. Though the early settlers of the township were generally of German descent, there were some among them of other nationalities. Besides those already mentioned there were the Wilsons, Herrs, Leidys, Hartmans, McNauls, Rishels, Heards, McGhees, Kleckners, McKinneys, Browns, Spanglers, and Porters, all of whom were permanent and substantial citizens.

The first school-house in Lamar was built about the year 1810. It stood near the present line between the farms of Austin Brumgard and George Furst. It was constructed of logs, as may be supposed, and at one stage of its existence was heated by a large stove which projected through one side of the building and received its supply of fuel, in the shape of logs of wood four feet long, from the outside. It is said the first, or one of the first, teachers in this house was a man named Davidson.

In early times Nittany valley and its bordering mountains was a veritable hunter's paradise. Deer, bears, wolves, wild-cats, and foxes were numerous. Panthers occasionally made their appearance, and wild turkeys were plenty; the hunting and trapping of them afforded amusement for the hunters and food for their families, which in those days often was very acceptable. Bears, and probably other wild animals were frequently caught in traps constructed of logs, with a trap-door at the top, which would fall when stepped upon by the animal in his efforts to obtain the bait of meat placed within. In the year 1812 a man by the name of La Rue, who lived on the Furst farm as tenant, had fifteen hogs killed by bears, which it is well known have a special fondness for pork.

In the fall of 1819 the inhabitants of Lamar and adjoining townships, having been very much annoyed by the depredations of wolves, determined to rally the entire fighting force of the community and exterminate their enemies. Accordingly, a day was appointed for a general hunt. When the time arrived the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; every man for miles around who was able to bear arms (clubs and pitchforks) was promptly on hand, with his weapon on his shoulder and vengeance in his heart. All the assembled bone and sinew, under efficient and determined leaders, were formed into a huge circle of several miles in diameter, with its centre at the farm of Samuel Brown, towards which at a given signal all steadily and bravely approached, driving the game before them to certain destruction. As the centre or point of attack was neared, every man in line prepared his weapon, whether it was a flint-lock musket or pitchfork, for the deadly onslaught. The game, frightened at the near approach of such an

array of fearless warriors, crouched in abject fear, till Alexander Mahan, well known to the older citizens of Lock Haven, put an end to its misery and existence with a charge of buckshot or a pitchfork thrust. On examination it proved to be a rabbit, the sole result of that "ring hunt."

Industries, Villages, etc.—In 1833 or 1834 a furnace was erected just within Lamar Gap by Messrs. Kurtz and Hepburn. It was thought that sufficient ore of a good quality could be obtained in the vicinity, but when the furnace was in blast the supply of material at hand proved to be unsuitable for profitable manufacture, and it was found necessary to haul all the ore used from some distance up the valley, which made operations so expensive that the enterprise was soon abandoned.

About the year 1824, Samuel Hepburn & Co. started a store at what is called Cedar Springs. In 1833 they were succeeded by John S. Furst, Esq., who still owns the property, and continues the mercantile business, which is conducted by his sons, Mr. Furst himself residing in Lock Haven. At quite an early day Samuel Brown kept a tavern at or near the place now occupied by Furst's store. It was probably the first public-house in the township. Brown also had the first tan-yard in the vicinity.

In early days Nittany valley was well supplied with distilleries, five or six having been in operation at different periods within Lamar township, and it is said they were all well patronized; whiskey was then a common beverage, and probably drank more freely than tea or coffee. Social gatherings and frolics of various kinds were much in vogue with the early settlers, and on all festive occasions whiskey was dispensed with the greatest liberality. It was customary with the people in those days of freedom and friendliness to feast on the "fat of the land" whenever attending a corn-husking or log-rolling. In one instance such a feast resulted in the sickness of a large number, and death of one or two of the participants. The affair caused great consternation in the community, some attributing the disorder to poison contained in the tea or coffee, as the complaint seemed to be confined principally to persons who partook of those beverages. On investigation, however, it was found that the poisoning was caused by verdigris that had formed in the copper tea-kettle, which had been used on that occasion for the first in a long time.

About the same time the above poisoning occurred, an event transpired which proves the saying that "truth is often stranger than fiction." It seems that one of the Porters, who was a very tall man, over six feet, was in his barn throwing down hay from the mow, when he espied a rat and immediately gave chase. In his evolutions on the hay he lost sight of the stairway, and in making a plunge for the rat, pitched head foremost down the passage, striking his head upon the ground in such a manner as to turn it to one side, in which position it remained till just one

year from that day, when he was again taking hay from the same mow, and again chased a rat and fell down the stairway in the same manner as before, the second time striking the *other* side of his head upon the ground, by which it was again made straight. The above story is vouched for by A. H. Best and J. S. Furst, Esqs., of this city.

Lamar township, which is generally thickly settled, has three villages,—Salona, Hamburg (Lamar Mills), and Flat Rock. Salona, the largest and most important, is thus sketched by G. L. Morlock, Esq.:

SALONA.—“In 1769 a Mary Austin—whether Miss or Mrs. we have been unable to ascertain—received a grant of the land lying on the north side of the village, known as the ‘Deep Spring’ farm, so called on account of the beautiful spring of clear cold water on the premises. This farm was sold to Joel Ferree in 1794, who erected the house now occupied by Samuel Wilson. About 1819, Jacob Hartman, Sr., purchased the place, and at once began to lay out lots on the north side of the street. About the same time James Thompson, Sr., commenced laying out lots on the south side.

“Previous to this, about 1800, Joel Herr, Sr., purchased land and erected a grist- and saw-mill, and a carding- and fulling-mill, the grist-mill standing where the old plaster-mill now stands. He also erected the house long occupied by John P. Heard. Some nineteen years after this John McGhee, Sr., came to the place and built the stone mill now owned and run by John P. Heard and George Herr, and opened a store in the house of Joel Herr, above mentioned. Next, in 1822, comes George Leidy, better known as Judge Leidy, who built a house and opened a cabinet-shop. This was afterwards changed to a grain-cradle factory, where was made the celebrated Leidy cradles. About the same time George Smith started a shoe- and Samuel Sigmund, Sr., a tailor-shop.

“In 1826, John C. Skinner and Nathaniel Holcomb purchased property, and built a foundry on the site of the one now owned by Wilson & Wilt. About three years later John Thomson erected a tannery, and commenced operations. Houses now began to go up in all directions, and the prospects were favorable for the building up of a large town, and a name for the new place was necessary. It was known as Mechanicsburg for some time, but at a meeting of the citizens, held for the purpose of selecting a name, it was called Salona. The origin of this name is as follows:

“In the first issue of the *Christian Advocate* was an article on foreign missions, in which the name of Salonica, a city in Turkey, occurred. This was seen by Mrs. Samuel Wilson on the day preceding the meetings spoken of, and she suggested the propriety of giving the town this name. Mr. Wilson proposed the name at the meeting, and it was unanimously adopted, with a slight modification. We cannot give the exact date

of this meeting, but think it occurred some time about 1835 or 1840.

“In 1832, A. H. Best built a house and opened a store, where he continued doing business for over thirty years, when he was succeeded by George Bressler, Jr., who was again succeeded by Andrew and E. C. Best. This firm did business for several years, when E. C. Best sold out to his partner and moved to Lock Haven.”

HAMBURG.—The village of Hamburg is located on the west side of Fishing Creek, about two miles south of Salona. It was started in 1831 or 1832, by John Reesman, who at that time there erected a grist- and saw-mill. Soon after he commenced selling lots to the men in his employ, and it was not long before several dwellings were constructed. It is said the material used was principally slabs, which gave rise to the name of “Slab-town,” by which the place was known for some time. The present name was given by Judge Quay, who had reason to believe some of the natives stole his hams on various occasions. The present population of the place is about one hundred and fifty. It has thirty dwellings, two churches, three school-rooms, one store, one machine-shop, and several other shops common to all villages, and the mills first mentioned, which are now owned by Joseph F. Hayes & Co. The only store in the village is owned by T. J. Smull, Esq., who is also postmaster.

FLAT ROCK.—Flat Rock settlement is located at the entrance to Lamar Gap, and owes its origin to the erection at that point of the furnace, previously mentioned, a number of houses for employes of the works being the first dwellings there constructed. A few years previous to the building of the furnace a saw-mill had been built by William Robinson a short distance farther up the run, which, as well as the furnace, has long since disappeared.

After the decline of the furnace there was nothing to give employment to laborers at that place, and nothing to induce people to locate there, consequently the settlement remained comparatively dead for a number of years; but in the spring of 1873 a new life was infused into the community by the erection of a steam saw-mill just below where the old furnace stood. The proprietors of the mill, Messrs. Herr, Ricker & Co., displayed much enterprise in its construction, and soon furnished labor for a considerable number of men. New houses began to spring up in the vicinity, and various evidences of prosperity were seen all round.

On the 9th day of September, 1874, the saw-mill was burned to the ground, by which the owners sustained a loss of from two thousand to three thousand dollars. Another mill, however, was immediately built on the same site at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. This mill has a sawing capacity of five million feet per year. The firm own fourteen hundred acres of land lying southeast of the mill.

The name of Flat Rock was conferred upon the

place by sportsmen from Lock Haven, who used to conceal their whiskey and other refreshments, while fishing, beneath a flat rock situated a short distance up the run. This rock was humorously called by them "the hotel," then it became Flat Rock Hotel. The name thus given to the rock was eventually applied to the locality, and finally the appellation Flat Rock, by general consent, was bestowed upon the whole settlement. The place contains at present about fifty dwellings, one store, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one cooper-shop, and a school-house.

Prominent Men of Lamar.—Lamar has probably produced more public men than any other township in the county. One of the most prominent and worthy citizens is the Hon. Joseph F. Quay, who served as State senator from 1843 to 1846, and so faithfully and acceptably represented his district that, at a Democrat-Whig meeting held at Lock Haven, Sept. 17, 1844, it was "*Resolved*, That Joseph F. Quay, senator from this district, by his strict attention to the wants of his constituents and untiring efforts to promote the public good, has afforded evidence that the confidence reposed in him has not been misplaced." He also served one term as associate judge of Clinton County, one term as county commissioner, and one term as county auditor. James Gilliland, Esq., says of Joseph F. Quay, he was a native of Lycoming County, and married a daughter of Judge Fleming. He had a high reputation as a surveyor, and was well qualified by education and physically for that business. He possessed a clear mind, good common sense, and acquired an accurate knowledge of the land laws of Pennsylvania. He surveyed and ascertained for the owners the location of large bodies of unseated lands in Centre, Lycoming, Clinton, and Clearfield Counties, and was often called on in court to testify in land trials. He gave his testimony from notes so carefully and accurately taken and so clear that counsel never succeeded in confusing him on cross-examination.

He was a jovial and pleasant companion, a warm and reliable friend, upright and honest in all of his dealings and intercourse with his fellow-men. He was a prominent politician of the Whig and Republican parties, and constant attendant of the Presbyterian Church. He lived and died on his farm in Lamar township.

John Miller, the first sheriff of Clinton County, was also a resident of this township; so also was George Leidy, who represented the county two terms in the Legislature, and served one term as associate judge. George C. Harvey, now of Lock Haven, but for many years a resident of Lamar, served one term as associate judge.

Thomas McGhee, who was for a long time a citizen of that township but now of Lock Haven, served one term as sheriff and two terms as prothonotary. Geo. J. Eldred, living near the west end of the township, represented the county one term in the Legislature.

Of the clergymen who were born and raised in the township the most prominent is the Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D.D., who is now a presiding elder and one of the leading ministers of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Revs. James T. and Henry Wilson, Revs. Jacob, Albert, and Leonard Hartman, now preaching the gospel in various parts of the United States; Rev. B. B. Else, who for a number of years held the position of Professor of Mathematics in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.; Rev. Ilgen Burrell, now a prominent minister in the Evangelical Lutheran Church; and Rev. W. F. Hamlin.

The present justice of the peace, J. C. Sigmond, was elected to that office when but twenty-one years of age, and has served in that capacity ever since, a period of over twenty years.

This township has also furnished a greater number of teachers than any other in the county.

Among these are Professor M. W. Herr, former county superintendent; S. M. McCormick, Esq., of Lock Haven; Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, who has gained quite a reputation on the lecture platform, and possesses marked ability as a writer; Professor Daniel Herr, who held the position of professor in the preparatory department in Dickinson Seminary for several years; Joel Herr, D. H. Herr, Miles Courter (now dead), I. C. Stoner, and many others who have since left the profession and engaged in other business.

Samuel Porter was born in England in 1748, and in October, 1776, was a resident of Buffalo valley (now Union County), when he enlisted in Capt. Hawkins Boone's company of Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. William Cooke. In June, 1777, he was detached with Capt. Boone and selected riflemen to Col. Daniel Morgan's rifle command, and was in the several engagements preceding Burgoyne's capture, and at his surrender. In 1778 the Twelfth was merged in the Third, Col. Craig's regiment, and other regiments, but Porter, continuing with the rifle command, participated under Maj. James Parr in Sullivan's campaign in 1779. After taking part in twenty-two engagements, escaping without a wound, he was discharged after the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line from service, with the following certificate:

"This is to certify that the bearer, Samuel Porter, soldier, having served in the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania during the term of his enlistment, is now discharged the service of the United States of America. Given at TRENTON this 21st of January, A.D. 1781.

"ANTHONY WAYNE, B.-G."

Samuel Porter resided in Lamar township, and died Jan. 10, 1825, aged seventy-nine years, and was buried the next day in the old graveyard on the hill at Lock Haven. He left four children. Mrs. Martha Bridgens, wife of Samuel Bridgens, is his granddaughter.

Benjamin Perry died on his farm in Lamar town-

ship, Clinton Co., June 1, 1870, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Shropshire, England; was apprenticed while young to the shoemaker business, which he mastered, but could not find in it sufficient scope for the exercise of the gigantic energies nature had implanted in him. He resorted to the iron business, and soon became a marked man in that field of enterprise. In 1835, Mr. John Salmon, who now resides on a farm in this neighborhood, came to this country from England, and was employed in the construction of the iron-works at Farrandsville. The object of those works was to employ bituminous coal in the manufacture of iron, and upon the failure of the first experiment to that end, Mr. Salmon, at the request of the proprietors of the works, sent to England for Mr. Perry to come over and superintend them. In a short time Mr. Perry responded to the call and assumed control of the furnace. He immediately succeeded in the use of coal, and was the first man in the United States who brought our mineral coal—both anthracite and bituminous—into use for that purpose. He subsequently went to Allentown, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Johnstown, Chester County, and Danville, erecting iron-works in each of these places, and residing for eight or ten years in the last-named place in general superintendence of the large establishments there. He was generally known among the iron men of the country, and was respected for his superior intelligence and skill in the construction and management of furnaces.

The Lutheran Church is an elegant two-story brick edifice, erected in 1857. The Lutheran and Reformed congregations, in 1830, built a log church on the hill north of the town, which was used until the erection of the present building.

The pastors have been: 1830–40, H. Eggers; 1840–50, Jacob Albert; 1850–56, Henry Ziegler, D.D.; 1856–60, L. K. Seehrist; 1860–62, I. C. Burkhalter; 1866–70, W. L. Heisler; 1870–83, W. H. Diven, the present incumbent, who was born in Juniata County, graduated at Gettysburg College in 1858, and has been twenty-four years in the ministry. The church officials in 1882 are: Elders, George W. Krape, S. E. Walker; Deacons, H. J. Brumgard, Samuel Brumgard; Trustees, D. B. Krape, William J. Burrell, S. M. Bartges; Sunday-school Superintendent, D. B. Krape.

The Reformed Church occupy and own a neat little edifice in the west end of the village, built by the Disciples in 1835. Its present pastor is Rev. Shoemaker, who came to this charge in June, 1882. Its members all live in the country, among whom are the Kreider, Reisch, and other old families.

The Methodist Episcopal Church organized its congregation here in 1826. Among the first preachers were Revs. John Bowen, James Sanks, and — Bryson. Its first church was a frame edifice, built in 1828, half a mile east of the town proper, where its cemetery is. The present building was erected in

1860, and is a large frame structure. The present pastor is Rev. David B. McCloskey, and the Sunday-school superintendent Josiah Miller.

In its cemetery the following old citizens are buried:

George Bressler Herr, died May 28, 1871, aged 62.
John Carvoso, died Feb. 7, 1873, aged 33.
James Hanley, born Dec. 29, 1793, died March 27, 1874.
Elizabeth Schook, died Dec. 1, 1863, aged 26.
Rachel, wife of John Lord, died Dec. 6, 1864, aged 33.
George Hastings, died Sept. 20, 1861, aged 77; his wife, Eleanor, died Sept. 17, 1873, aged 83.
Rev. John Thompson.
Sarah Hastings, died Oct. 10, 1864, aged 20.
Anne Eckert, died April 6, 1852, aged 68.
John Wilson, died Feb. 4, 1877, aged 77; his wife, Mary, died Oct. 24, 1875, aged 70.
John E. Wilson, died April 18, 1870, aged 38; his wife, Sarah, died Dec. 1, 1862, aged 28.
Ananda Wilson died Feb. 22, 1854, aged 24.
Edmund F. Wilson, died June 25, 1847, aged 20.
Hon. George Ledy, died Sept. 23, 1850, aged 65; his wife, Jane, died Nov. 28, 1862, aged 77; their daughter, Rebecca, died May 18, 1856, aged 38.
Eleanor, daughter of Peter and Sarah Hull, died July 6, 1842, aged 22.
Martha, wife of Robert Ross, died June 8, 1865, aged 51.
Anna M., wife of John Brumgard, died March 14, 1865, aged 26.
Caroline, wife of John Snodgrass, died Dec. 16, 1856, aged 25.
John E. Thompson, died Sept. 3, 1838, aged 24.
John Elder, Sr., died Jan. 9, 1835, aged 72.
Rev. Martin Herr, died Nov. 24, 1843, aged 39.
Jane Haslet, died Nov. 28, 1865, aged 74.
Margaret, daughter of Robert and Ann Heard, died Sept. 3, 1843, aged 20.
Robert Heard, died Feb. 28, 1843, aged 54; his wife, Ann, died Dec. 6, 1841, aged 53.
John Haslet, died Aug. 26, 1830, aged 78.
John McGhee, died March 11, 1831, aged 50; his wife, Mary (Templeton), died Sept. 20, 1879, aged 72.
Elizabeth, wife of D. B. Garrier, died April 29, 1853, aged 61.
George Hartman, born March 20, 1797, died Sept. 30, 1868; his wife, Sarah, died Dec. 2, 1877, aged 75.
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas McGhee, died June 19, 1859, aged 41.
Catharine, wife of G. Leder, died Nov. 11, 1850, aged 60.
Frances A., wife of J. W. Ferree, died Aug. 13, 1855, aged 33.
Catharine Herr, died Aug. 21, 1845, aged 28.
Joel Herr, died Feb. 3, 1852, aged 77; his wife, Fanny, died Feb. 10, 1866, aged 54.
Sarah, wife of John C. Skinner, died Nov. 28, 1845, aged 29.
James Caldwell, died Jan. 6, 1853, aged 64.
Caroline S. Smith, died Nov. 23, 1855, aged 25.
Jacob H. Luke, died May 9, 1848, aged 26.
Elizabeth T., wife of John Harvey, died July 23, 1838, aged 32.
Barbara Williamson, died May 12, 1843, aged 75.
James Porter, died Nov. 15, 1852, aged 68; his wife, Margaret, died March 16, 1861, aged 73.
Nancy W. Porter, died June 7, 1856, aged 25.
Margaret Williamson, born 1792, died March 16, 1866.
Margaret, wife of M. Garmon, died Feb. 18, 1869, aged 66; Foster, son of M. and M. Garmon, died Oct. 17, 1857, aged 24.
John Garmon, died Dec. 26, 1861, aged 19.
William, son of George and G. Worrick, died March 8, 1863, aged 27.
Amelia, wife of David M. Tour, died Oct. 23, 1867, aged 28.
Priscilla, wife of John Weaver, died March 14, 1855, aged 25.
Hettie, wife of John Courtier, died April 27, 1870, aged 54.
Caroline, wife of Charles Gearch, died Dec. 26, 1850, aged 25.

Business Industries.—Merchants, J. F. Frain, Sarah Quigley; justices of the peace, J. P. Heard, J. C. Signmund; postmaster, S. W. Signmund; physician, Dr. L. M. Holloway; flour-mill, Heard & Herr; foundry, Samuel Wilson; furrier, S. W. Signmund; blacksmiths, H. L. Bricker, Simon Bramgard; car-

riage manufactory, D. B. Krape; wagon-maker, B. F. Krape; shoemaker, S. F. Sigmond; harness-maker, John A. Shearer.

Cedar Hill Cemetery is located about one mile south of Salona on a beautiful eminence, from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had. The cemetery association was incorporated and the grounds laid out in 1870, since which time great improvements have been made. The walks have been graded, and the whole inclosed with a good fence. Hugh Conley was very active in the work of organization of the association and laying plans for its future operations, but died before the realization of his hopes, and was the second person buried in the grounds he was so actively engaged in preparing.

The first interment was that of H. C. Allison's little child. Many of the interments here are of remains transferred from other burial-places, quite a number being from Lock Haven and neighboring cemeteries.

John Miller, elected the first sheriff of the new county of Clinton in 1839, finds a resting-place in its tastefully laid out and attractive grounds.

Among the old settlers and prominent persons herein buried are:

John Welch, died June 4, 1858, aged 76; his wife, Rosanna, died Feb. 14, 1862, aged 67.

George Bressler, died March 15, 1864, aged 76; his wife, Eliza, died Jan. 31, 1853, aged 61.

Sarah J. Harter, died Dec. 2, 1880, aged 38.

Lydia, wife of Samuel Barrell, died Oct. 23, 1862, aged 52.

Jacob Strunk, died Aug. 9, 1876, aged 67.

William Strunk, died May 25, 1873, aged 83; his wife, Barbara (Rich), died Feb. 24, 1862, aged 73.

George Suavely, died July 31, 1853, aged 49.

Samuel Brown, died May 24, 1842, aged 72.

Sarah F. Jackson, died June 18, 1861, aged 61.

William Hays, died Jan. 30, 1838, aged 50; his wife, Mary, died Sept. 10, 1827, aged 39.

Elizabeth Hays, died Nov. 27, 1857, aged 81.

Solomon Palmer, died Feb. 1, 1875, aged 29.

William Power, died Feb. 9, 1842, aged 21.

F. Eutler, died May 2, 1864, aged 32.

John R. McGuire, died Jan. 5, 1853, aged 20.

Harriet, wife of Joseph Powers, died Jan. 23, 1872, aged 37.

Isaac Lourer, died Dec. 3, 1856, aged 49.

Susanna, wife of John Wagner, died June 5, 1854, aged 26.

John Furst, born Aug. 18, 1785, died April 14, 1859; his wife, Barbara, born July 6, 1791, died Sept. 9, 1878.

Lewis S. Farst, died Jan. 15, 1846, aged 22.

Samuel Foster, born April 29, 1793, died Nov. 7, 1872.

Mary, wife of Joseph F. Quay, died July 21, 1862, aged 65.

Thomas J. Rote, died Sept. 6, 1878, aged 42.

John A. Shearer, died March 2, 1863, aged 34; his wife, Mary J., died Sept. 5, 1872, aged 41.

James Jackson, died July 8, 1871, aged 80.

Ellen, wife of George I. Ferree, died June 5, 1873, aged 28.

James Brown, died Aug. 13, 1854, aged 70; his wife, Sarah, died May 25, 1868, aged 83.

Elizabeth Brown, died Oct. 31, 1848, aged 34.

Lyon Brady, died Aug. 11, 1853, aged 32.

Elizabeth, wife of John S. Furst, died March 6, 1848, aged 36.

Matthew Brown, died Feb. 6, 1876, aged 70; his wife, Rebecca, died April 2, 1870, aged 64.

Elizabeth R. Kyle, wife of George McDowell, died June 26, 1872, aged 49.

Nancy W., wife of Robert W. Brown, died Oct. 2, 1872, aged 56.

Susanna Ramsey, died April 17, 1871, aged 55.

Paul Frantz, died Jan. 2, 1871, aged 68.

John H. Wilson, died March 30, 1878, aged 72; his wife, Hanna, died Dec. 24, 1880, aged 74.

Hugh Conley, died Feb. 24, 1870, aged 66.

George M. Wasson, died Feb. 22, 1875, aged 82; his wife, Elizabeth, died Jan. 11, 1874, aged 72.

Martha V., wife of Thomas J. Toner, died July 21, 1863, aged 58.

Jonas Grotzer, died April 22, 1876, aged 76.

George Flanigan, died April 9, 1874, aged 76.

Elizabeth Welper, died March 8, 1874, aged 94.

Michael Blint, died Sept. 2, 1875, aged 73.

Peter Best, died Sept. 20, 1857, aged 79; his wife, Mary M., died March 10, 1865, aged 80.

David Logan, Sr., died April 4, 1869, aged 80; his wife, Charlotte, died May 8, 1851, aged 62.

John Snodgrass, died Dec. 2, 1862, aged 80; his wife, Jane, died Sept. 18, 1867, aged 83.

Harriet, wife of John Snodgrass, Jr., died Dec. 14, 1873, aged 69.

Rev. W. M. Showalter, died Nov. 27, 1863, aged 34.

Mary C., wife of Rev. J. W. Showalter, died April 18, 1877, aged 47.

Amanda, wife of Joseph Brown, died Dec. 7, 1874, aged 26.

Mary A., wife of Joseph Edmiston, died May 10, 1872, aged 48.

Rebecca, wife of Joseph Edmiston, died Dec. 15, 1874, aged 38.

John D. McCormick, died March 22, 1848, aged 33.

Susanna McCormick, died July 8, 1870, aged 63.

William P. Brady, died April 4, 1864, aged 69; his wife, Rachel, died Dec. 8, 1849, aged 60.

Henry Bidgens, died Aug. 30, 1855, aged 40; his wife, Jane, died Oct. 6, 1854, aged 31.

Samuel Brady, died Nov. 8, 1863, aged 48.

Thomas Furst, died Aug. 6, 1856, aged 68; his wife, Ann M., died May 16, 1864, aged 72.

Agnes L. Furst, died July 3, 1876, aged 48.

Mary C., wife of Thomas J. Fox, died March 11, 1878, aged 55.

Salome Wilt, died Sept. 20, 1879, aged 71.

John Lord, died July 15, 1876, aged 84; his wife, Jane, died Jan. 18, 1865, aged 70.

George Platt, died June 1, 1860, aged 78; his wife, Martha, died Feb. 22, 1853, aged 70.

Charles Fellman, died May 21, 1858, aged 60; his wife, Elizabeth, died May 2, 1860, aged 61.

Maria B., wife of Col. John Smyth, died Jan. 26, 1875, aged 60.

Charles Elise, died April 5, 1870, aged 60; his wife, Frances, died Aug. 29, 1844, aged 33.

John Miller, died May 31, 1856, aged 71; his wife, Catharine C., died Feb. 28, 1866, aged 77.

Robert C. Miller, died April 6, 1865, aged 54.

Ann Hunt, died Sept. 21, 1847, aged 61.

Sarah A. Hunt, died Dec. 21, 1846, aged 35.

James J. Hunt, died Oct. 3, 1850, aged 37.

Sarah, wife of Jacob Myers, died Aug. 11, 1866, aged 63.

Timothy McFadden, died Sept. 6, 1874, aged 42.

John Brumgard, died July 11, 1850, aged 41.

Jacob Krape, died Aug. 31, 1863, aged 82; his wife, Susanna, daughter of John Brann, born Oct. 1785, died Aug. 30, 1834.

Samuel Allison, died May 5, 1866, aged 76.

Ann, wife of John Cuplin, died Sept. 1, 1855, aged 61.

Susanna, wife of William Allison, died Jan. 9, 1877, aged 63.

William Mantle, died May 23, 1857, aged 71; his wife, Elizabeth Ann, died Nov. 20, 1866, aged 68.

Catharine, wife of Henry Snyder, died May 22, 1867, aged 63.

David Brown, died Jan. 24, 1878, aged 45.

John Rosser, died Aug. 1, 1874, aged 62.

Alexander Chatham, died March 16, 1866, aged 53; his wife, Elizabeth, died Aug. 25, 1876, aged 60.

G. S. Porter, died Dec. 29, 1875, aged 66; his wife, Jane E., died Jan. 29, 1850, aged 42.

William W. Chisholm, born Dec. 6, 1830; shot in Kemper County, Miss., April 29, 1877, died May 13, 1877; his daughter, Cornelia, born Feb. 11, 1858, shot April 29, 1877, while defending her father, died May 15, 1877; his son, Johnnie M., born Oct. 5, 1862, shot and killed April 29, 1877, while defending his father.

The soldiers' monument is an elegant one, erected in 1878 by the citizens through the especial labors of John C. Sigmund, Esq., of Salona, and is in a separate lot, encircled by a beautiful iron fence. This

monument commemorates the following dead heroes of the Union army, who went from this vicinity and gave their lives in defense of the Union :

Lieut. Jacob Sigmund.
Thomas Hastings.
John Brown.
C. D. Eldred.
Solomon Brown.
William H. Fearon.
Frederick Deulz.
R. Mann.
Lieut. H. H. Best.
Jacob Inhoof.
Benjamin Seyler.
John G. Knights.
Perry M. Clutick.
Nathan E. Harvey.
Henry Paul.
Edmond Shaffer.
James King.

G. W. Smith.
Esley F. Brown.
John Hall.
Oliver Mantle.
Alexander Chatham.
Samuel Foster.
Henry Obit.
S. M. Quiggle.
George Caldwell.
Adam Winklebleck.
Harvey Bishel.
John E. Brumgard.
William Allen.
Lewis Koterman.
George Paul.
William E. Else.
W. H. Walker.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. JOSEPH F. QUAY.

Judge Quay was born in Nittany valley, Centre Co. (now Clinton County), Pa., where he resided all his life. His parents were descendants of the oldest settlers of Central Pennsylvania, and were of the Scotch-Irish race. He died at Salona, Nittany valley, on the 23d day of September, 1877, aged eighty-two years, eleven months, and nine days, after a lingering illness, literally worn out, though retaining his full senses in vigorous strength to the last moment.

Judge Quay was a farmer and surveyor, and followed both occupations all his mature life. He possessed a strong mind, a retentive memory, and a will that seldom yielded to persuasion or opposition. He read much, and was one of the most intelligent of his community. A lifelong Whig and Republican, he was constantly in a political minority in the county and districts of his residence, yet such was his personal strength and such the public confidence in his integrity that he was frequently elected to office over candidates of the majority party. In 1843 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Lycoming. In 1846 he was elected a county commissioner of Clinton County, and in 1861 an associate judge. He filled all these offices with ability, credit to himself, and to the advantage of the public. When not holding higher incompatible offices he held that of justice of the peace in his township for most of his life. He also almost constantly held various local offices, and frequently several at a time, and was a predecessor of ex-Governor Curtin in the colonelcy of a militia regiment in Nittany valley, and their services in that direction were about equally distinguished.

Judge Quay was tall and rugged in form, was distinguished for frankness and directness of expression,

and was ever ready to extend the hand of kindness and charity to those in need of such offices, and at all times enjoyed the confidence and respect of those who knew him. Though not given to attention to religious duties during the greater part of his life, towards the end he followed the bent of his ancestry and became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the full faith of which he died, full of honors as he was of years.

CHAPTER CXX.

LEIDY TOWNSHIP.¹

THE following very interesting and reliable history of Leidy was furnished by G. W. Botsford, Esq., a citizen of that township:

"Leidy was stricken off from Chapman township in the year 1847, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Stewardson township, Potter Co., on the east by Chapman township, on the south by Noyes township, and on the west by Grove township, Cameron Co., and extends north from Noyes a distance of about twelve miles, and eastward from Cameron County about fifteen miles, crossing on the east some of the upper branches of the Shingle Fork of Young Woman's Creek. The township is of very uneven surface, the many tributary streams of Kettle Creek, which wing out east and west, forming deep hollows and narrow ridges, with here and there on the summits of the mountains an isolated tract of land suitable for farming purposes. Upon the table-lands around the Tamarack Swamp and the upper and western branches of Paddy's Run is a section of country, a part of which is well watered, which will at some future day be settled and improved. There are at the present time nine families residing in the vicinity of the swamp, with a school-house of respectable appearance, and a school five months in the year. This land is very fertile and productive, but in consequence of its high elevation is subject to late and early frosts. The Tamarack Swamp is situated about four miles east of Kettle Creek, at the base and western side of Boone Mountain, and contains about three hundred acres. At one time it was surrounded by a dense forest of pine timber, encircling a beautiful and thick grove of spruce of large size, tall and straight, and tamarack and balsam, and the interior, comprising about one hundred and fifty acres, is covered with a green carpet of grass, with "balsam of fir" bushes standing at respectful distances, like lone sentinels watching the blooming flowers as they give beauty to a landscape but seldom seen by the eye of man. This swamp is fed by small springs. At some period far back in the past, in all probability, the beavers conceived the plan of enlarging their play-

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

grounds by constructing a dam and flowing the water back, forming a little lake in the wilderness. Drury's Run flows from this swamp, running in a southwest direction a distance of seven and a half miles, reaching the river one-half mile above Renovo. The water is of a lye color, and abounds with trout.

"In 1826 or 1827, or about that time, a Mr. Kelley, formerly from Ireland, came and constructed a rude dwelling-house, and afterwards cleared and improved quite a fine farm on the western side of the swamp, and reared a family of children. The oldest one, Samuel, is still living, far advanced in years, and is a respectable citizen of Renovo. Mr. Kelley was the first settler between the river and Kettle Creek, and experienced all of the hardships and deprivations attending a pioneer life. He received a patent for four hundred acres of land on a settler's claim in the gloomy solitude of the mountain forests. Often would the still hours of night be broken by the fierce howling of wolves and the panther's loud and terrific yells. Protected by the darkness of night, they occasionally came prowling around the house, passing over the door-steps, and making night hideous with their loud, piercing screams. Mrs. Kelley died some years since. She was ninety years of age. Kettle Creek, the principal stream that passes through Leidy township, takes its rise north of Germania, Potter Co., and flows in a southwesterly direction, passing through Abbott and Stewardson townships of Potter County, and Leidy of Clinton, emptying its waters into the Susquehanna at Westport. The distance from its source to its mouth is about forty-seven miles.

"Hemmed in by lofty mountains, which generally leave a flat on one side of the creek of sufficient width for a farm, large or small, until within a few miles of Noyes township, where the flats are completely crowded out and the mountains come down to the water's edge on each side, the stream is navigable for arks and rafts a distance of twenty-five miles. The average fall of the stream is about thirty feet to the mile through Leidy township, which gives its waters a rapid current. Its main branches are Little Kettle Creek, Cross Forks (these are in Potter County), and Hammersley's Fork, which empties its waters into the main creek about four miles below the Cross Forks. It is a stream of good size for miles, with three large branches, and about twelve miles in length, running nine and a half of that distance in Potter County. It derived its name from Jacob Hammersley, who settled at its mouth in 1827, or near that time. This stream, for one of its length, in all probability would excel any other creek in the State for trout. The average number annually taken from this branch during the last fifteen years is about sixteen thousand. The writer, many years since, often left home in the morning and traveled some distance up the stream, and caught from two to three hundred trout, and returned the same evening. At the pres-

ent time trout are not so plenty as formerly, but more fishing is done by people from various parts of the country.

"This is a lumber stream, the business being carried on principally in Potter County. The next stream below of note is Heyner's Run. It is said that it derived its name from a man by the name of Heyner, who was lost on the mountains, and in the night made his way down this creek to the mouth; it is about four miles in length, and abounds with trout. Opposite the mouth is what is called the "Ox-Bow Bend," a bend in the creek formed like an ox-bow, three miles in the circle and eighty rods across. Then the creek takes another turn, forming the figure of another ox-bow not quite so perfect as the first. Into this second bow Trout Run empties its waters. This has been the most important stream for trout in the township.

"It is about five miles in length, and has four branches. It derived its name from the great quantity of trout found in its waters. About fifteen years ago it was said by Dr. Green, who for two or three years was engaged in manufacturing shingles on the stream, that sixteen thousand trout were caught out of that brook in one season, and the principal part were caught by his own men. This stream takes its rise in Potter County, and the course of the main run is southeast, and in all probability has furnished as much lumber for market, in the form of shingles, square timber, and logs, as any stream of the same length in the State. Three or four men have been killed while engaged in lumbering on this stream. For twenty-eight years the heavy blows of the woodsman's axe and the ringing of saws has told of the work of destruction going on amid that dense forest of lofty pines. Amos P. Roberts, that prince of Eastern jobbers, with a large crew of Maine Yankees, did a considerable business lumbering on this stream. Jacob Lock was another champion of the woods. His operations in lumbering on this stream were quite extensive for several years. One fall he could beat the morning *réveille* on the side of his shanty, when one hundred men would arise to answer roll-call. Munson & Co. have lumbered on this stream for twenty years. E. M. Fish and Clement & Mills took their lessons in lumbering on that run. Hamilton Fish has made his mark in those woods. Various other parties have operated in the region.

"Some years twenty, and one year twenty-five, rafts of square timber were hauled down this run, and seven million feet in logs were floated out of the stream.

"The land on this run was surveyed in the names of Baughman, Butlers, and Wilhelm Willink & Co., two tracts in the name of Alva Clement, while others were warranted in the names of Perry, Sansom, and others. The next stream of consequence, two and a half miles below, is 'Beaver Dam Run,' deriving its name from a small beaver dam constructed at the

mouth. This creek is about five miles in length, and contains many speckled beauties. It was well timbered, but the principal part has been taken off. The lands on this run were surveyed in the names of Baughman, Butlers, Charles Lloyd, and D. K. Jackman.

"Near the lower end of the township are many rocks of large size in the creek, many of them well known to the raftsmen by their names, nearly all being named after the pilots who stove the first raft against one of them. Many of them have ducked their heads under water, through the powder and drill; but the most formidable and dangerous rock in the stream to raftsmen is called the 'Gray Rock.' Nature in some of its wild freaks of fancy loosened a huge rock from its moorings away upon the precipitous slope of a lofty mountain; it tumbled with lightning velocity down the mountain-side into the creek at a short turn, where the stream was very narrow, where it has stood for ages, defying alike the action of the elements, the hand of man, and the tooth of time.

"For nearly a half-century the pilots of Kettle Creek have kept up a sort of hunting fight with this rock monster; broken platforms of boards and detached sticks of timber floating upon the swift current would give evidence of a brush with old Gray, which would remain firm and immovable, awaiting another victim.

"Four miles east of Kettle Creek the western branches of Paddy's Run take their rise, flowing in a southwestern direction six miles to Chapman township. This was formerly a great trout stream; large sums of money have been expended in constructing dams, clearing out driftwood, and cribbing its banks, and it is in all probability in as good condition for log-floating as any stream of its size in the lumbering districts. The right-hand branch of Paddy's Run takes its rise in Pfout's valley. This branch is about eight miles in length, winding its way around through the gaps of the mountains, and its waters are of a lye color. Pfout's valley contains about seventeen hundred acres, hemmed in on all sides by mountains. The larger portion of this valley is studded with the tallest and heaviest growth of pine timber. The axe of the lumberman has not yet made its marks in that dense wilderness. Only surveyors, land speculators, stray or lost hunters have made their footprints upon the mossy carpet of the valley. This valley was discovered by Simeon Pfouts while on a hunting expedition, hence the name. This valley, with the exception of a part of a large tract at the upper end owned by Lentz & White, is owned by the Paddy's Run Lumbering Company.

"Chatham, Devling & Co. carried on lumbering operations near the head-waters of this run, getting out spars and square timber, for several years, and constructed a road along the mountain-side to the distance of nine or ten miles, and cleared a small

farm and erected a large and commodious house. By different transfers the lands fell into the hands of Gamble Williamson, Crawford & Co. A German land company was organized in Germany, Henry Drinker being one of the company, whose agents explored these mountain wilds, and in 1792, or about that time, made extensive surveys in this country, locating and receiving patents for many thousand acres in Leidy township, including the best farming and timber land on the waters of Kettle Creek. Wilhelm Willink's surveys were made soon after, and the Nicklin and Griffith surveys were made in 1805. The official drafts received from the surveyor-general's office imply that all of the lands situated north of the West Branch of the Susquehanna are included in the last purchase. The first surveys are well known as the Henry Drinker lands, and nearly all of the land improved and cultivated in Leidy township are on these surveys. A Mr. Valentine, of Bellefonte, a gentleman of wealth and popularity, was appointed a general agent of the Henry Drinker lands, with full authority to make sales of the same. After some years had passed, and the lands not being very ready sale, Mr. Valentine resigned the agency, and Mr. Simeon Pfouts, a man of fair talents and some education, succeeded him, and in order to make the business profitable as possible, took his axe and cut down the corner trees, tracing out the lines, cutting down the line-trees that gave evidences of landmarks, committing all to the flames. When this work was accomplished to his satisfaction, he presumed that every evidence of the boundaries and location of the Drinker lands had been completely annihilated. He then claimed the ownership of the lands, and ordered some of the settlers to clear out and leave the improvements they had been making, but they had little confidence in his titles. The company learning the shrewd game which was being played by their cunning and unfaithful agent, brought suit against him, sending on their surveyors to hunt for lost corners. Some one of the settlers put them on track of a buttonwood corner standing at the mouth of Tront Run which had escaped the eye of Pfouts. This corner was a starting-point, which gave a clue to all of the rest. In course of time their trial came off, and the company was victorious.

"Mark Slonaker was then appointed their agent. He divided the large tracts into small lots to suit the wishes and convenience of purchasers, and retained his agency until he sold all of their lands. These lands were sold at from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

"The highest mountain in Leidy township (as it has no name) we will call 'Dyke's Peak.' The altitude of its summit is fourteen hundred and forty-eight feet above the creek, and is two thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the ocean. This peak is situated three-fourths of a mile east of Hammersley's Fork, on the east side of Kettle Creek. The climate

of this section of the country is very delightful in summer. The warmest day known here was during the month of July, 1863, when the thermometer went up to 106° in the shade. Last winter, which was one of the coldest known, the mercury only went down 23° below zero.

"Of the mineral productions of the township but little is known; there has been no geological survey made in this township. Some specimens of coal have been found in the lower end, but no regular working veins have as yet been discovered. It has been found in small quantities in Stewartson township, Potter Co. Geologists say that coal lies above the red sand-rock (this is the salt-rock, and is found in great quantities here) and above the conglomerate rock, which is frequently found scattered over the summits of these mountains. There is no limestone, only as rare specimens are discovered mixed with the gray shale. Iron ore is found upon the surface in nearly all parts of the township. Enough of this ore has been discovered in certain localities to give the assurance that it does exist in large quantities upon these mountains.

"Simeon Pfouts was the first white man that settled upon the waters of Kettle Creek. He was a man who possessed a strong physical constitution, reckless of danger, with a predilection for wild adventure, having previously traveled extensively amid the wilds of Southern States. In the year 1813 he made his way up the West Branch as far as the mouth of Kettle Creek, which is said to have derived its name from the finding of a kettle in it near its confluence with the Susquehanna by some one of the white settlers residing within the vicinity of its mouth. Ascending that stream a distance of about eight miles, he came to a bend in its course, and on the eastern side was a flat of rich land of sufficient length and breadth for a handsome farm, bounded on the east by a lofty mountain, and on the western side of the creek the rock-crowned summit of Savage Mountain shoots up in the skies to the height of twelve hundred feet. There, amid the wildest scenery, the huge trees of the forest soon began to fall before the steady blows of his axe. The game in the woods and the fish in the creek furnished the largest share of his provision stock. Passing the summer engaged in clearing land and constructing a rude dwelling, in the fall he stepped into his canoe, and was soon moving upon the rapid current of Kettle Creek in the direction of his home in Perry County.

"In the spring of 1814, bidding adieu to friends and home and the scenes of earlier days, in company with his wife and little boy, then two years old, and a man by the name of Paul Shade, made their way to the Susquehanna River, and packing a few household goods and a stock of provisions into a keel-boat, they started up the river for their new home. Arriving at the mouth of Kettle Creek, they reshipped their goods into a large canoe, which they pushed up the creek to the place selected the year previous by Pfouts. The

two men then commenced enlarging their improvement, and the cultivation of the land already cleared; but they were compelled to realize the many disadvantages attending a pioneer life. Situated many miles beyond the confines of civilization, where the voice of a white man was seldom heard, not a road or foot-path gave evidence of the advance of civilization between the waters of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny,—that is, in a northern and western direction.

"The streams of the township were teeming with trout, deer were very plenty in the woods, wolves roamed through the forests in droves, and panthers were numerous. Mr. Pfouts was an expert hunter, and often would the nimble-footed deer fall before the aim of his rifle. On one occasion at least his life was in great peril. He was traveling down the creek, hunting for his cows. At the foot of Spice-wood Island, which is located about a mile below his residence, he found three young panthers lying in their nest of leaves, underneath the shelter of an old root. He quickly gathered them up in his arms, and started for home. When he had arrived within about one-fourth of a mile of his residence the sound of panther yells fell upon his ears. Then commenced a race for life, and Pfouts fully developed the strength of his muscles. Nearer and louder were the terrible screams of that huge monster. Pfouts gained the race by a few feet, and, rushing into the house, he dropped his young panthers, and seizing his rifle shot the panther, which fell dead near his door. At another time, in company with Paul Shade, pushing a canoe up from the river laden with provisions, when within a mile or two of his home, at a point where the channel of the stream is narrow, suddenly an enormous panther leaped from his concealed position among the rocks at the form of Pfouts, and alighted in the water close to the stern of the canoe, the rapid current carrying it some distance down stream before it reached shore. One day, while out hunting with his well-trained dog, he killed four panthers, and the following day he killed another. Near the mouth of Beaver Dam Run he caught one in a trap which measured eleven feet and six inches in length. In 1816 a young female stranger made her appearance, and from that time on constituted one of the family circle, the first white child born on Kettle Creek, still living and occupying the position of wife of Isaac Summerson, being in comfortable and prosperous circumstances, with children and grandchildren in sufficient numbers to form quite a colony. They were the first couple married on Kettle Creek. Mr. Pfouts erected the first saw-mill and grist-mill that was constructed on Kettle Creek. He reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. He died on the 26th of August, 1856, from the bite of a rattlesnake which he held in his hands in a playful manner, demonstrating to a young friend the harmless nature of those venomous reptiles.

"During the years 1817–19 several men came up the

creek with a view of settling upon the rich bottom lands. A man by the name of Williamson with his wife and family located a short distance below the Gray Rock upon a small flat, and made some improvements. Some years afterwards he sold his lands and moved about twelve miles farther up the creek. The place he at first selected for a home is at present owned and occupied by Halsey Arnold, a noble-hearted Yankee from the Empire State. For several years past Mr. Arnold has kept a hotel.

"Hoover and McElwee settled upon a large flat near a point known as Hoover's Turn, a short bend in the creek. After making some improvements during the few years of their stay, the realization of their former dreams of life in the wilderness did not meet their expectations, and they left for other parts. That flat is now owned by David R. Summerson, M. D. Summerson, and Michael Sullivan, each cultivating a fine farm. A man by the name of Drake, another named David Summerson, and a Mr. Bearfield selected 'Big Bottom,' on the northeastern side of Beaver Dam Run, for their homes. Bearfield remained but three or four years. Through sales the whole of this large and beautiful flat passed into other hands. Joseph Summerson and John Moore made the principal improvements, passing from the prime of life to old age, each one raising a large family. This large and well-cultivated flat is now divided into two farms, and owned by George Moore, John Summerson, and Mrs. Repetto.

"On the eastern side of the creek, at Calhoun's Eddy, is located a handsome farm, with quite an elegant residence, owned by three brothers, David, John, and William Calhoun. Their father located there in the year 1823. He was a blacksmith by trade. In 1824 he erected the first blacksmith-shop that made its appearance on the waters of Kettle Creek.

"An Englishman by the name of Summerson settled on the northeastern side of the Ox-Bow Bend. He had previously occupied a farm on the river, where the upper part of the town of Renovo is now located. Mr. Summerson, following the example of those who came before him, shipped his household goods up the creek in canoes, bringing with him also a span of horses, the first team of horses that was used for farming purposes on Kettle Creek. Mr. Summerson reared a family of ten children, all but two of whom, Isaac and Franklin, are dead. Franklin's home is upon a prairie in the distant West, while Isaac is the owner of the old homestead, and now, at the age of threescore and ten, his eyes will brighten and his countenance become radiant with the smiles of pleasure while relating his hunting excursions of earlier days. During the same year (1824) Jacob Hammersley and Archie Stewart came on the creek and settled at the mouth of the first fork of Kettle Creek, each one making an improvement, Hammersley locating on the eastern and Stewart on the western side of the fork. After a residence of a

few years on the creek they erected a small log grist-mill on the western side of the fork. Previous to this time Mr. Hammersley had carried many loads of flour on his back from the river to his home, traveling the old Boone road over the mountains, a distance of sixteen miles. The groceries and dry-goods so essential to the comfort of the earliest settlers in this wild country were purchased in the vicinity of the Great Island and shipped to their place of destination in canoes, a distance of forty and fifty miles. Mr. Hammersley possessed a strong and vigorous constitution, adequate to the accomplishment of any enterprise where physical strength and bold and reckless daring were requisite. Mr. Hammersley was a great hunter; he frequently shouldered his rifle in the morning, and, starting for the woods, in a three hours' hunt would often kill from two to three deer. He caught a great many bears and wolves, and killed five elks in one day a short distance up the Cross Fork. He also killed five panthers. He reared a family of nine children, of whom Jacob Hammersley, of North Point, the champion hunter of Clinton County, is the oldest. Henry, his second son, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Uriah, his third son, runs a hotel at the mouth of Hammersley's Fork; and Richard, his youngest son, was crushed to death in the lumber woods by a falling limb in 1873. Mr. Hammersley had attained the age of ninety years when he died, in the month of February, 1873, two weeks prior to the death of his son Richard. For years his friends and neighbors, who were the first settlers upon the creek, lay in silent repose in their dusty beds, while 'Old Jake,' as he was familiarly called, remained, a monument of pioneer life. Traveling over life's checkered path, but little scathed by the storms and tempests which so often shorten the period of man's existence, a witness of passing events, he had beheld the rising and setting of the sun for nearly a century, and during that period what changes had taken place in the world's history! Empires had risen and fallen, and the eagles of liberty had built their nests upon the ruins of imperial thrones. Mr. Hammersley's widow is still living, the oldest citizen in Leidy township. She has been sailing upon the ocean of time for more than three-fourths of a century, smart, active, and industrious, and the short space of time required for her to travel on foot the distance of five miles might cause the cheeks of many of the fashionable ladies of the present age to mantle with a blush of shame.

"In 1825, Peter Walters and two other men with their families settled upon the creek, Walters locating on the eastern bank, opposite Brooks' Rifles. The farm is now owned by Thomas Brooks. Mrs. Walters at one time, while standing at her door, counted one hundred deer in the creek during one day. A hunting excursion by torchlight occurred during the summer of 1826. Peter Walters, Isaac and Duke Summerson started out late in the evening, each

armed with an old flint-lock rifle and a brilliant torch. They soon made their way to the southeastern side of the Ox-Bow Bend, where, emerging from a thick growth of timber that skirted the banks of the stream, their wild and youthful dreams of hunting deer by torchlight were fairly realized. The bright, flashing light from their torches displayed to their wondering gaze the glittering eyes of from two to three hundred deer, filling the creek from bank to bank in one solid mass as far as the rays of light extended up and down the stream. Summerson and Walters commenced a brisk firing upon the deer. Mr. Walters fancied that his gun was bewitched, as his balls did not seem to take effect. The rapid firing had continued about fifteen minutes, when Summerson got a ball fast in his gun. About this time all the dogs in the neighborhood, as far as the reports of their guns were heard, took the hint, and on they came with loud yells, leaping into the crowd. The deer up to this time stood the deadly fire without flinching, but on being attacked by the dogs broke ranks and fled. Isaac Summerson informed the writer that when the dogs plunged into that mass of wild animals the scene of confusion surpassed everything seen or realized in a hunter's life,—the yell of hounds, the snorting and bleating of deer, the splashing of water, the racing up and down the creek and through the thick woods, which continued for nearly half an hour before the dark hours of night resumed their usual stillness. In the rifle, a short distance below, they found two deer that had fallen victims to the fire of the hunters. That point has ever since passed by the name of the 'Canonading.'

"Leidy has no towns or villages. At the mouth of Trout Run we have the evidences of the commencement of a village in the erection of a hotel, a handsome store-house, erected by Clement Mills & Co., and a wagon- and blacksmith-shop, a church, a shoe-shop, and a number of private dwellings. One mile above Trout Run, on the eastern side of the creek, is a saw-mill with its gang of saws, which is fast giving out, the only saw-mill in the township, a blacksmith-shop, parsonage, store, and two handsome residences, built by O. Goodman, with a number of dwelling-houses, all owned by Edgar Munson. There is but one grist-mill in the township; it was constructed many years since by Jacob Baughman, and is at the present time owned by his heirs. It is also fast going to ruin. Twenty five years since, Munson & Co. built a saw-mill, which they afterwards enlarged and converted into a gang-mill. It did a good business for a number of years, and finally burned down. This mill was located about one mile below the Potter County line. The same company owned a gang-mill, which was located a short distance below Trout Run, in which Rumsey and Corbit owned an interest. Jacob Baughman and John L. Proctor, during the year 1848 or 1849, had constructed a saw-mill, which did a very good business for several years. They sold it,

with several tracts of valuable timber land, to Munson, Corbit & Co. In 1842, James Brooks constructed a saw-mill on a small scale, a short distance below the mouth of Bearfield Run. Some time between 1840 and 1850, Michael Stout and his son Franklin and Franklin Summerson purchased several tracts of timber land on Hevner's Run, and built a log grist-mill and a saw-mill about fifty rods above the mouth of the stream. In 1851 they sold their lands and mills to G. W. Botsford, and in 1852 he sold to a company from the northern part of New York, and they sold to Edgar Munson & Brother. Munson, who resided in Williamsport, formerly from Steuben County, N. Y., has been extensively engaged in lumbering on Kettle Creek for thirty years, and has acquired a large fortune by his operations.

"The best residences in Leidy are the two mentioned, owned by Munson, and one owned by the heirs of Jacob Baughman, one by Arthur Clement, next Hamilton Fish and Edward Fish, Scott Dickinson, Joseph Repetto; William Calhoun and brothers occupy one, and last, D. R. Summerson.

"The first school-house erected in Leidy township was built on the eastern bank of the creek, on the farm now occupied by David Walters. This was about thirty-eight years ago. A man by the name of Grimes taught the first school. The next school-house (a log one, of course) was located on the western bank of the creek, opposite the point where the Boone road reaches the stream. At present there are five school-houses (not one of which is elegant or stylish, but commodious and comfortable), the township being divided into five school districts. Twenty-five years ago literature in Leidy was at a low ebb. Many of the inhabitants are from Yankee-land, and the principal part of the native citizens joined with them in the advancement of a higher and more refined civilization. The Leidy schools are kept open about five months during the summer season of each year. The central and lower district has furnished eight female teachers.

"At the present time there are but two mercantile establishments in the township. One is owned by Edgar Munson, and the other by Hamilton Fish. The first store where goods were offered for sale was erected on the farm now occupied by David Walters, owned by Theodore Leonard. This was in 1858. After conducting the store about two years, he discontinued the business and left the creek. In 1860, or about that time, Hamilton Fish engaged in the mercantile business. In 1862, Edgar Munson and Truxton Goodman became the proprietors of a store, which they managed in a very profitable way for eight or nine years; then Munson sold out to Goodman & Brother. Clement & Mills established themselves in the mercantile business at the mouth of Trout Run. After continuing the business about five years, in January, 1874, they failed, and their store was closed up.

"Leidy post-office is located on the eastern bank of Beaver Dam Run, on the State road, and was in care of John Moore in 1876.

"There are four hotels in the township,—Uriah Hammersley's, John Gartsee's, Andrew Kimball's, and Halsey Arnold's. Isaac Summerson kept a hotel for the term of fifteen years. His bar was the first from which whiskey was sold under legal authority in the township.

"John J. Walton served one or two terms in the capacity of justice of the peace in the township. His literary qualifications were quite limited. He could read some, and write a very little, but he aimed to be honest in his official acts. Benjamin Wheaton served two terms, Michael Campbell one term, Arthur Clement one term, and Nicholas Watt three terms, and at present is the only acting justice in the township.

"The Paddy's Run road, extending from the river to the Cross Fork, in Potter County, was first constructed by Devlin, Chatham & Co., about twenty-two years since. On the 21st of March, 1865, the Legislature granted a charter for a State road from the river up Paddy's Run, to be constructed at the expense of Chapman and Leidy townships. This road follows the track of the first road, diverging from it in a few places. The high and even grade of the road are good evidences of skillful engineering. The first road, extending from the river to Kettle Creek, was constructed by a man named Boon, who was chief engineer. This road was continued on up the creek to the Cross Fork, and up that branch to its head-waters; then ascending to the summit of the Alleghenies, it was continued on over the mountains to the waters of the Allegheny, and down that river to its terminus, near the place where Smethport is now located. This is called the Boone road, and was constructed many years before civilization made its appearance on Kettle Creek. This road was designed for the accommodation of a large number of families residing in the eastern part of this State, who contemplated moving on the road and settling upon the flat of the Allegheny.

"In the fall of 1850 a road was constructed from the mouth of Sugar Camp Run to the river, the distance being about twelve miles. This is called the Butler road, and passes over the highest summit of Savage Mountain, called the 'Stony Pinnacle.' At this point the mountain attains an altitude of about fourteen hundred feet above the creek, and is about two miles west of the same. From this lofty point may be obtained a view of grand and beautiful mountain scenery in the distance. For a number of years this was the main road leading from the river to Leidy township. Finally there was a road constructed up the main creek, without any bridges at the different fordings, excepting those that were formed by a cold winter's atmosphere, which would float away early in the spring. March 24, 1869, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a road from Westport to the Potter County line. Following the

various windings of the creek, graded in many places high up on the hillsides, where the mountains are very precipitous, heavy slides frequently occur, sweeping away the road in some places and filling it up in others. A. C. Noyes, Hamilton Fish, and Nicholas Watt were appointed commissioners to superintend the construction of this important road. That portion which was to be constructed through Chapman township progressed rapidly under the superintendence of John W. Robbins. During the same time Hamilton Fish was making the road with success in Leidy. Some dissatisfaction having arisen, Fish resigned, which resulted in the appointment of Truxton Goodman to take his place. For two years the road progressed slowly, and Mr. Goodman was finally removed. He published a statement showing that nearly thirteen thousand dollars had been expended, and the road is not yet completed, several miles still awaiting the introduction of the pick and shovel. About four years since, on the 28th day of March, Amos P. Roberts drove from Westport to the Cross Forks, a distance of twenty-eight miles, on the ice.

"The township was named after Judge Leidy, of Salona. The first elections in the township were held at the private house of Alexander Kelly, near the mouth of Hammersley's Fork. For the last thirty-five years they have been held at the house of Isaac Summerson. The number of votes in the township is about one hundred and forty. The greatest vote polled at an election in the township was in 1864, when the vote numbered one hundred and sixty-one. At that time lumbering was carried on extensively, and the population of the township was greater than at present. The political atmosphere is and has been decidedly Republican.

"In 1864, when the oil fever ran high upon the Allegheny River, several companies came here with oily tongues, leasing a large quantity of land, and left without again making their appearance. One company from the city of New York came prepared for business; they put down a well about one hundred rods east of the Central school-house to the depth of eight hundred and eighty-eight feet. At the depth of ten feet the primitive or bed-rock was struck; at two hundred and sixty feet they found salt water; four hundred and sixty-five feet below the surface their drill struck a conglomerate rock, the first oil-bearing rock reached in that well. As their drills worked their way down they passed through a great depth of red sand-rock, which is the salt-rock; at six hundred and thirty feet the water was very strongly impregnated with salt. When the drilling was discontinued they had passed through all the different species of stone that are found on the mountains and in the valleys, including twenty-eight feet of the conglomerate rock, several feet more than is generally found on Oil Creek. Three months after the drills had performed their part of the work the materials were brought and an effort made to test the well, but such a strong volume of oil-

gas issued from it that the test was but partial, and the well was pronounced a failure.

"High up on the summit of the mountains, in the western part of the township, large quantities of white sand-rock are found, of an excellent quality for the manufacture of glass. On the mountain south of Hammersley's Fork are several large red sand-rocks that have upon their surface perforations somewhat resembling a honey-comb, from two to four feet in depth, presenting the appearance of having at one time been washed by the ocean waves. Fire-clay is found in these hills, and quite recently coal, said to be of an excellent quality, has been discovered on Paddy's Run, in this township.

"The streams in Leidy abound with water privileges, affording every facility for the erection of manufacturing establishments. The extensive forests of hemlock, the bark of which can be made available at several points on the main creek, may at some time be made a sufficient inducement for the erection of tanneries in this township. In the fall of 1851 the writer was shown a large hemlock-tree that had been cut down by Jackson Mayers, on land now owned by John S. Clark, bearing the mark of a blow from a tomahawk which cut into the heart of the tree, with two hundred and twenty years' growth of timber over it. Fireplaces built of stone have been found at a depth of twenty inches, and in some places two feet below the surface of the ground; and pieces of stoneware, pipes, and arrow-heads, which are frequently found, all tell the story that these hills and valleys were once the home of the American Indian."

Hammersley's Fork Post-Office is a little hamlet at the confluence of Trout Run with Kettle Creek. Here John Gartsee, a native of Chenango County, N. Y., keeps hotel and the post-office. Hamilton Fish and Edgar Munson have general stores. It is pleasantly located in sight of "Ox-Bow Bend." The Methodist Church is a neat frame structure built some fifteen years ago. In its cemetery are buried the following:

George W. Botzford, died Jan. 14, 1878, aged 63.
 Mary, wife of Sidney B. Weed, born Dec. 18, 1852, died July 23, 1879.
 Elizabeth, wife of Hamilton Fish, died Sept. 17, 1876, aged 35.
 Maraville K. Nelson, died Jan. 3, 1880, aged 40.
 Allen Queen, died Jan. 28, 1880, aged 48.
 James Wilson, died July 31, 1889, aged 72.
 Margaret, wife of John S. Clark, died Oct. 13, 1876, aged 49; his son, Hiram, died Jan. 28, 1877, aged 23.
 Susan, wife of Halsey Arnold, died Oct. 24, 1881, aged 43.
 Mary A., wife of Joseph Herman, born Aug. 8, 1843, died June 15, 1880.

CHAPTER CXXI.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.¹

WHAT is now Logan township was originally included in Miles township, Centre Co., and was organized previous to the formation of Clinton, in 1839.

At that time it contained the territory now comprised in Greene township.

The township is bounded on the south and west by Centre County, on the north by Porter and Lamar townships, and on the east by Greene. It is nearly nine miles in length, and has an average breadth of two and a half miles. Nearly the entire township lies between what are called Sugar Valley and Brush Valley Mountains, those two ranges really forming its northern and southern boundaries, therefore it includes a large portion (nearly one-half) of Sugar valley. (See Greene township.) This valley was so called because of the very large number of sugar-maple trees that formerly existed within its limits, and the township was named in honor of that noble Indian chief, Logan, who, according to tradition, had a path across the valley, which, with his dusky followers, he used to tread in passing to and from the hunting-grounds of his brother chieftain, the noted Bald Eagle. The place where he crossed Nittany Mountain is still called "Logan's Gap." As having been conspicuous in the Indian history of Central Pennsylvania, as well as giving the name to an important township, Logan is certainly entitled to especial notice in this sketch. He was the son of the Cayuga chief, Shikellimy, who dwelt at Shamokin (now Sunbury) in 1742, and was then converted to Christianity by the Moravian missionaries, by whom he had his son baptized, giving him the name by which he was ever afterwards known, in honor of James Logan, at that time secretary of the province of Pennsylvania.

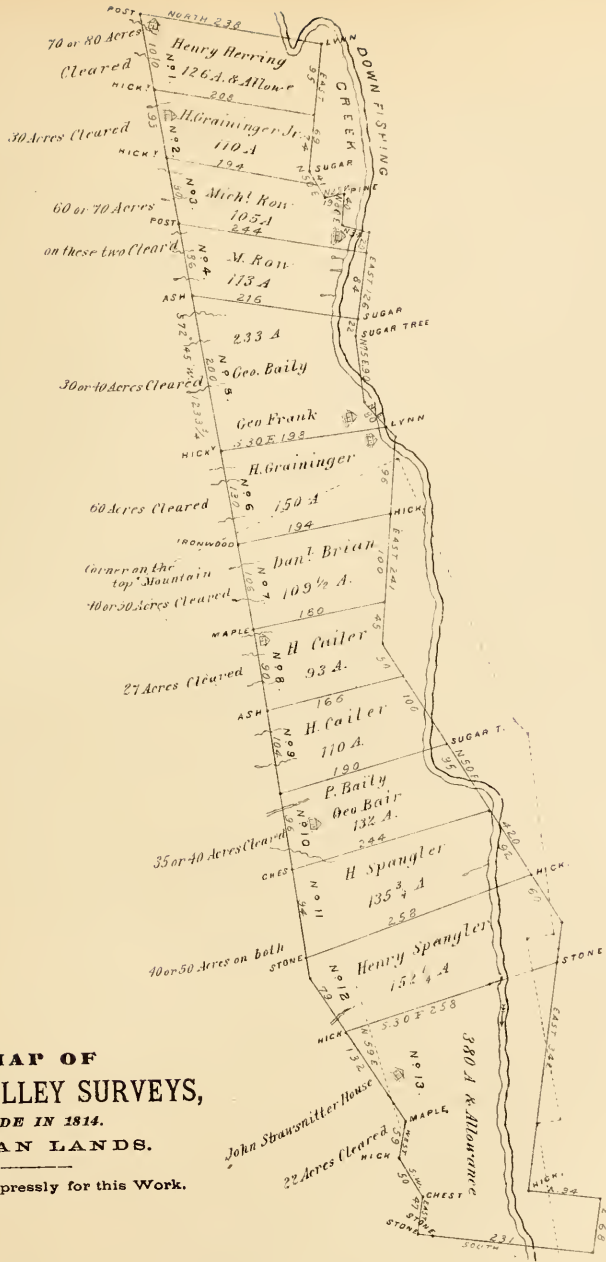
The only stream of any importance in Logan township is Fishing Creek, which flows through nearly its entire length. It was described in the sketch of Greene township.

The original timber of the township, consisting of pine, oak, maple, hickory, chestnut, etc., was very fine, but the principal part has been taken off by lumbermen, yet there is still much remaining of a good quality. Lumbering, however, as a prominent branch of business, has nearly ceased in this region.

The soil of this township is of the same character as that of Greene, a mixture of sandy loam and clay. When Sugar valley was first cleared the surface of a large portion of the land was almost literally covered with water-worn sandstone, but these have nearly all been gathered into immense heaps, which may be seen here and there throughout the entire length of the valley.

Limestone abounds in large quantities beneath the soil, and fragments of white marble have been found lying upon the surface of the ground in many places. Efforts are now (1876) being made to discover coal, which is supposed to exist on the farm of Peter Karstetter. It is certain there are evidences of coal in the vicinity, but as to the precise location, the quantity, quality, and depth, further examination is necessary to determine.

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."



MAP OF
SUGAR VALLEY SURVEYS,

MADE IN 1814.

MORGAN LANDS.

Engraved Expressly for this Work.

The surface of Sugar valley is not level, but undulating, and in many places depressed by what are known as sink-holes.

In 1769 a warrant was issued to Morgan, Sergeant & Ash for a large tract of land, which extended from just west of the present village of Booneville to a point about one mile west of Tylersville. This tract included the central and most valuable portion of what is now known as Logan township. In 1787 a man by the name of John Friend obtained a warrant for a tract of several thousand acres, including the Morgan, Sergeant & Ash survey. Of course, upon examination of the records it was ascertained that Friend could not obtain a valid title to that part of his survey which had been previously warranted.

Pioneer Settlers.—The first actual permanent settlement in Sugar valley was made soon after the Revolution by John Christopher Culby, who had been a Hessian soldier, but deserted from the British and joined the American cause. His name is said to have been Miller previous to his desertion. He located on the farm now owned by Mr. Joel Herb, at Logan Mills. Soon after Culby settled others joined him, among them Samuel Jones, a Revolutionary soldier, and the Groningers, whose descendants now live at Tylersville, Philip Schreckengast, John Philips, Henry Spangler, and John Strawcutter. Later, others moved over from Brush valley. Of these the most prominent were Frederick Womeldorf, Philip Glantz, Michael Bressler, Michael Kettner, and Barnet Rockey. The latter located in 1826, about one-half mile east of where Tylersville now stands. He died some years ago, but his widow is still living, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years. Her home at present is in Stephenson County, Ill.

About the time Mr. Rockey settled upon his farm, the State road, running from Milton to Bellefonte, was opened, and his son, then a young man, now Squire Rockey, was appointed mail-carrier from Jersey Shore to Aaronsburg. The route was a long one, and at that time it certainly must have been very lonely, as there were but few settlers between the two places. Only one school-house, a log one, then existed in the township. It stood on the farm of Francis Cromley. In his younger days the Squire was a great runner. On one occasion while carrying the mail, in order to make time, he ran with his mail-bag on his back from Tylersville to Kleckner's tavern, a distance of eight miles, in one hour.

About the year 1840, or soon after, Col. Anthony Kleckner built a grist-mill at what is now known as Logan Mills. The mill is owned at present by J. Ilgen & Son. Thomas Ilgen keeps a store and is postmaster. About the same time Michael Kettner also built a grist-mill about three miles west of Tylersville. The property on which it was located is now owned by John Ruhl. The original mill has been out of use for some time, but near its site there have been more recently erected a saw- and shingle-mill, both

of which are in running order. A short distance below Ruhl's mill, on Fishing Creek, Daniel Moyer has a shingle-mill. There is also a shingle- and saw-mill combined on the farm of the late Jacob Spangler. Another shingle- and saw-mill just north of Tylersville is owned and operated by Isaac Frantz. Peter Emig has a saw-mill at Logansville, and Jonathan Stover has one at Booneville. David and William Wolf have a shingle-mill in Wolf's Gap. The above constitute the manufacturing establishments of Logan township.

The mountain lands of the township have been but little improved, there being but one settlement on those lying on the north side of the valley. That was made in 1829 by John Lamy. It has been known for many years as the "John Currin Improvement." It is about one and a half miles north of Logan Mills. The mountain on the south side of the valley was settled probably about 1820, or earlier, by John Kitchen. The property is now owned by Michael Snyder. The position of Sugar valley is such that the west winds have a fair sweep its whole length, and occasionally overturn trees and do other damage. On one occasion, Samuel Kahl, while plowing in the field, had both his horses killed by having a tree blown upon them, Mr. Kahl himself having a narrow escape.

Of all the early settlers of Sugar valley, Philip Schreckengast was probably the greatest and most successful hunter. It is said that during his life he killed four hundred deer, ninety-three wolves, seventy-four bears, and a large number of dogs. It may seem strange that a hunter should intentionally kill what are generally considered his best friends, but Schreckengast did not believe in chasing and worrying game with dogs. He preferred what is called "still hunting," and therefore every dog found chasing deer he considered "game." On one occasion, having shot a bear, he was reloading his gun to shoot another, which was being hard pressed by dogs, when the animal, in his endeavors to escape from his tormentors, made a blundering plunge directly towards the hunter and attempted to pass between his knees, whereupon the man "closed in" upon him, and drawing his knife stabbed him to the heart. At another time, while hunting, he came to a hollow tree, in which he thought there might be a bear; on examining the tree he discovered a hole in the trunk, into which he thrust his hand, which was instantly seized by the jaws of the invisible bruin. As the animal loosened his grip, probably for the purpose of getting a better hold, the hand was quickly withdrawn, and Schreckengast went a short distance from the spot, with gun ready, to await the result. Soon the bear made his appearance at an opening high up in the tree, and was immediately shot.

Villages and their Churches.—**TYLERSVILLE** is located about four miles west of Booneville, near the mountain pass through which the road runs to Brush

valley. Its founder, M. D. Rockey, Esq., was a son of Barnet Rockey, who moved with his family into Logan township April 2, 1826, from what is now Gregg township, Centre Co. M. D. Rockey was twenty-five years a justice of the township, who built the first residence here in 1842, now occupied by A. T. Greninger. About this time a Union Church was erected. There had been a school-house erected on the site of the village in 1828. The name "Tylersville" was conferred by Squire Rockey and his brother in honor of John Tyler, at that time President of the United States. M. D. Rockey bought an acre of land of Paul Frantz, upon which he built his dwelling. The latter was the father of Judge Isaac Frantz, of this village, and came from Bucks County in 1833. He died in 1864, and his wife in 1857. He owned a large tract of land upon which the village now stands. The first store here was kept by Barnet Raff, who was followed by Jacob Spangler, Jonathan Shaffer, and William Harter, the present store-keeper, who located in business here in 1870.

The post-office was established in 1849, with Barnet Raff as postmaster, whose successors were the store-keepers succeeding him. The first tavern was kept by Samuel E. Spangler, and the present one by David Gingerich, a one-armed soldier, wounded in front of Petersburg in the Rebellion.

E. M. Grimes, who keeps a tailoring establishment and confectionery-shop, was born in Berks County, raised in Centre, and came here about 1852. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary C. Bierly. His assistant, Mr. Mechtley, is the son of the late Isaac Bierly, who married Sophia, daughter of John Bierly, and died in 1859.

J. E. Bierly carries on the largest cigar manufactory in the valley, and employs quite a number of hands, men and boys.

Dr. J. D. Hubler, the resident dentist, married a daughter of Michael D. Rockey, Esq. Judge Isaac Frantz was elected in 1881 for a term of five years one of the associate judges of the Common Pleas Court.

In 1811 the only saw-mill in the valley was that of Henry Spangler, adjoining what is now this village. The second oldest house is that occupied by John M. Bierly.

Reformed and Lutheran Church.—This neat frame edifice was erected in 1841-42, on a lot given by Paul Frantz, on which the burying lot and old school-house stood. Its pastors (Reformed) have been Revs. Yarrick, Jacob Vehringer, Daniel Tobias, J. F. Hoffmyer, W. H. Engle, and W. M. Landers, the latter since 1872. The Reformed Church officials in 1882 are: Sunday-school Superintendent, Judge Isaac Frantz; Deacons, J. S. Bierly, William Wolf, Lewis Garret; Elders, John Greninger, Judge Isaac Frantz, William Caris. The Lutheran pastors have been the same who officiated at Logansville, Rev. J. K. Miller being the present incumbent.

In the cemetery surrounding the church are buried the following old settlers:

- Barnet Rockey, born April 20, 1773, died Jan. 26, 1847.
 Joseph Condy, born Dec. 27, 1802, died Sept. 29, 1867.
 Barbara, wife of John Berry (B. S.), born May 7, 1815, died July 17, 1881.
 Susanna White, died June 21, 1875, aged 71.
 George Henry, son of Christopher and Susanna White, born Feb. 27, 1843, died May 27, 1858; Samuel Houston, son of same, born Sept. 3, 1836, died July 23, 1855; Frances H., daughter of same, born Feb. 19, 1841, died July 2, 1860.
 Susanna, wife of Christian Shafer, died Aug. 3, 1865, aged 24.
 Christopher White, died Jan. 5, 1867, aged 73.
 Elizabeth, wife of John Fietz, died Jan. 10, 1863, aged 58.
 Catherine, daughter of Christian and Emeline Apple, died May 15, 1870, aged 24.
 Anna, wife of Francis Granly, died Sept. 3, 1862, aged 34.
 Anna W., wife of John Greninger, died Jan. 29, 1869, aged 64; her husband, born June 26, 1797, died Nov. 30, 1878.
 Harvey B., son of John and Mary Heckman, died Oct. 14, 1868, aged 18.
 James Degarmo, died March 9, 1866, aged 21.
 Aaron Grieb, born Sept. 1, 1826, died Dec. 15, 1875.
 William Barges, died March 5, 1877, aged 72.
 Mary A., wife of Michael Schreckengast, died Jan. 11, 1866, aged 36.
 John Culvey (Culby), died March 13, 1845, aged 100; his wife, Anna, died July 15, 1844, aged 163.
 Jacob Culby, born Feb. 2, 1799, died Aug. 24, 1867; his wife, Mary, died May 23, 1868, aged 67; their daughter, Elizabeth, died April 29, 1858, aged 28; their son, Jacob, died May 21, 1858, aged 21; their son, Andrew James, died June 26, 1864, aged 18; their daughter, Caroline, died Jan. 23, 1866, aged 36.
 John Bierly, died Aug. 27, 1870, aged 92; his wife, Mary C., died Sept. 18, 1861, aged 80.
 John Jacob Bierly, died July 3, 1882, aged 50.
 Michael Kettner, born Jan. 18, 1786, died March 26, 1846; his wife, Susanna, died July 7, 1871, aged 78.
 Paul Frantz, born April 5, 1789, died March 12, 1861; his wife Nancy, born March 10, 1798, died July 9, 1857.
 Peter Fries, born May 1, 1803, died Jan. 1, 1858.
 Leonard Schreckengast, died June 13, 1877, aged 33.
 Susanna, wife of Jacob Hess, born Dec. 30, 1795, died April 6, 1847.
 Elizabeth, wife of John Caris, died May 15, 1867.
 Henry Weber, died July 4, 1850, aged 59.
 Isaac Mechtley, died July 6, 1859, aged 30.
 Elizabeth, wife of Peter Schreckengast, and formerly wife of J. L. Paul, died Aug. 14, 1854, aged 44.
 Elizabeth, wife of Johannes Greninger, born July 6, 1812, died Oct. 10, 1841.
 Jacob Moyer, died Oct. 14, 1860, aged 50; his wife, Elizabeth, died Feb. 1, 1856, aged 44.
 Philip Schreckengast, born Jan. 2, 1779, died March 3, 1861.
 Rebecca, wife of William Caris, died Jan. 24, 1866, aged 29.
 Peter Krenniger, born March 20, 1786, died April 20, 1848.
 Christian Grieb, born June 10, 1793, died March 29, 1867; his wife, Catharine, died July 30, 1878, aged 75.
 Jacob Grieb, died March 20, 1860, aged 31; his wife, Lovina B., died Jan. 12, 1868, aged 37.
 Susanna Margaret, wife of Eli Ocker, born Aug. 12, 1818, died March 31, 1859.
 William, son of Michael Leidy, died April 14, 1850, aged 18.
 John Michael Spangler, born Nov. 4, 1792, died June 25, 1855.
 Johannes Bailey, born Oct. 17, 1797, died Sept. 8, 1850.
 Aaron, son of Michael and Lydia Ocker, died March 18, 1850, aged 20.
 Samuel, son of Michael and Lydia Ocker, died March 18, 1850, aged 20.
 Michael Ocker, died July 3, 1863, aged 69; his wife, Lydia, died March 6, 1877, aged 76.
 Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Christina Ocker, died May 22, 1879, aged 17.
 Jacob Spangler, died Dec. 21, 1863, aged 55; his daughter, Mary J., died Nov. 4, 1880, aged 37.
 Anna D., wife of Samuel E. Spangler, died April 4, 1866, aged 29.

Evangelical Association Church.—This one-story frame structure was raised June 16, 1871, the corner-



Isaac Frantz

stone laid July 16, 1871, by Rev. E. Stambach, and the edifice dedicated May 19, 1872. Before this the preaching was held in the school-house. The building stands on a lot purchased of Philip Wolf. The pastors have been: 1863, M. Tuloup; 1864-66, Philip Wagner; 1866-68, Philip Graham; 1868-70, J. Hornberger; 1870, John Heller; 1871-73, A. Longsdorf; 1873, E. Stambach; 1874, D. P. Rumberger; 1875-78, Reuben Young; 1878-81, D. P. Kline; 1881-83, J. G. M. Swengle.

The church officials in 1882 are: Trustees, Isaac Miller, president; Michael D. Rockey, secretary; William Nicholas, treasurer; Samuel Wolf, F. K. Miller, class-leaders; Samuel Wolf, Jonathan Lutz.

In its cemetery, recently laid out, the only adult person buried is Susanna, wife of Adam Miller, born Aug. 2, 1830, died Sept. 25, 1881.

BOONEVILLE is situated on the main or "Summer-side" road leading through the valley, about two and a half miles west of Logansville, on the north side of Fishing Creek.

The land on which it is located originally belonged to the Wistar tract, and was purchased in 1834 by Dr. Samuel Strohecker, of Rebersburg, Centre Co.

Subsequently it was divided and sold to different individuals, that portion on which the village stands passing into the hands of John and Ralph Boone, by whom lots were first laid out and sold in 1866. Hence the name "Booneville."

The place now contains about thirty dwellings, some of them fine structures, among which are those of Reuben Moyer, Samuel Kahl, John B. Schrack, D. L. Bartges, J. L. Boone, William Strohecker, and B. F. Klepper. The only store is kept by Henry Wolf, who is the postmaster.

The Grangers, in 1875, erected a fine hall opposite Wolf's store, the first floor of which was used as a store-room. The grange is not now in operation. A shoe- and blacksmith-shop comprise the shops of the place. Surrounded as the village is by rich farming lands and pure air and water and a healthful climate, it affords a most desirable place of residence, where many of the neighboring farmers have settled on retiring from their farms, and erected fine houses in which to spend their days.

The Lutheran Church is a neat, one-story frame edifice built in 1854. Its pastors are the same who officiate at Logansville. In the cemetery attached the following are buried:

Anna Maria, wife of Samuel Wolf, born Aug. 15, 1811, died Feb. 28, 1881.

David Shrack, died Nov. 13, 1876, aged 62.

Harvey Shrack, died April 12, 1881, aged 22.

Mattin, wife of P. T. Karstetter, died Dec. 8, 1875, aged 19.

Lydia E., wife of Daniel Long, died Dec. 15, 1871, aged 29.

J. M. Courter, died Jan. 26, 1873, aged 31.

Sophia, wife of Benawell Bame, died Jan. 8, 1872, aged 58.

Harriet, wife of Daniel Wolf, died Jan. 23, 1871, aged 34.

Mary A., wife of B. F. Klepper, died Dec. 28, 1877, aged 36.

Era P. Bechtel, died April 2, 1881, aged 28.

John Shively, died Dec. 11, 1863, aged 68.

John Sheats, born July 12, 1788, died Oct. 15, 1865; his wife, Elizabeth, died Nov. 24, 1863, aged 78.

This church was originally built by the United Brethren congregation, who used it a few years and then sold to the Lutherans.

Evangelical Association Church is a one-story frame structure built in 1862. Its pastors are the same as at Logansville Church.

In its cemetery are buried the following:

Harriet, wife of Michael Stover, died Sept. 14, 1873, aged 186.

M. J. L. Weaver, died June 26, 1870, aged 42.

Amelia B. H., wife of John Solver, died June 1, 1871, aged 27.

David Mark, died June 28, 1874, aged 77; his wife, Catherine, born July 27, 1803, died April 8, 1864.

Catherine A., wife of William H. Beck, died Jan. 14, 1876, aged 31.

GREENVILLE is prettily located on the south side of Sugar valley, nearly opposite Booneville, and owes its name to the fact that its houses are built among the green trees. It has about fifteen dwellings, a Reformed Church, and a school-house. It is the residence of J. B. Rowe, many years justice of the peace, and father of Rev. A. D. Rowe, formerly superintendent of Clinton County schools, and later a missionary to India.

The Lutheran and Reformed Church is a one-story frame edifice, erected in 1867, under the auspices of Rev. W. H. Engle, who was succeeded as the Reformed pastor in 1872 by the present incumbent, Rev. W. M. Landers. In its cemetery are buried:

Maria, wife of Jacob Bonver, died Nov. 3, 1880, aged 65; her husband, born Aug. 6, 1816, died Nov. 22, 1876.

Leonard Heggenstaller, born Dec. 14, 1819; died Jan. 13, 1876.

William Tyson, born May 10, 1836; died Nov. 2, 1873.

Emma, wife of Samuel W. Shaffer, died May 13, 1881, aged 25.

The Evangelical Association Church is situated one and a fourth miles west, on the "Winter-side road," and was built in 1877. It is supplied by the Logansville pastors. It is the second church, the first one having been a log structure and the second meeting-house built in the valley.

The Post-Office was established here in May, 1882, with J. B. Rowe as postmaster, and is kept in the store of George Warts, who is assistant postmaster. The Kale family were among the earliest settlers in this region, of which Zwingle Kale is superintendent of the Reformed Sunday-school.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JUDGE ISAAC FRANTZ.

Judge Isaac Frantz was born in Hill Town, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 21, 1823, the third in a family of fourteen children of Paul and Nancy (Kline) Frantz. His grandfather, George Frantz, married Mary Artmah. Two sons and six daughters were the fruit of this union, Paul Frantz, his father, being the eldest of the family. He was born April 6, 1789. His wife,

Nancy Kline, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., March 10, 1798. Their children born in Hill Town, Bucks Co., Pa., were as follows: Catharine, wife of Henry Beek, living at Logan's Mills, Clinton Co., Pa.; George, born Aug. 13, 1820, a farmer living in Dakota, Stephenson Co., Ill.; Isaac, subject of this sketch; Tobias, born Jan. 25, 1825, farmer, living in Sugar valley, Clinton Co., Pa.; Samuel, died at the age of two years in Bucks County; Anna, born Nov. 29, 1827, wife of Francis Gramley; Magdalena, born Jan. 22, 1829, wife of Eli Ocker, farmer, living in Clayton County, Iowa (Mrs. Ocker died there in 1881); Paul, born Oct. 3, 1830, drowned in Fishing Creek, April, 1834; Daniel, born Aug. 3, 1832, farmer, living in Stephenson County, Ill. The following were born in Sugar valley, Clinton Co., Pa.: Mary, born Jan. 1, 1834, wife of William Greninger, a farmer in Greene township, Clinton Co.; Sabilla, born March 19, 1836, wife of Thomas Bierly, a stonemason living in Centre County, Pa.; Elizabeth, born July 26, 1838, wife of Jacob Greninger, a cabinet-maker, also of Centre County; John A., born Feb. 16, 1840, a farmer in Logan township, Clinton Co.; Amanda J., born Aug. 6, 1842, wife of William Templeton, a farmer living in Stephenson County, Ill.

The father, Paul Frantz, moved from Bucks County and settled in the east end of Sugar valley in the spring of 1833. His farm of four hundred acres embraced the site of the present village of Tylersville, and, with the exception of the village plat, is still owned by the judge and his brother Tobias. The father died at Tylersville in 1864, his wife at the same place in 1854. They are buried in the Tylersville burying-ground. The judge was ten years old when the family moved to Clinton (then Centre) County.

His education was limited to attendance at the common school. With the exception of one year in Stephenson County, Ill., the judge has passed all his life since coming to the county on the homestead farm in Logan township. At the age of twenty-two he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and has followed this occupation, besides carrying on the farm, up to 1881. A saw-mill, built by his father, and a grist-mill, built by himself, are still carried on by him.

The judge has been a member of the Tylersville German Reformed Church since twenty years of age, and an elder for the last eighteen years. In politics he is a Democrat; has filled the office of justice of the peace seven years, which position he resigned when, in 1881, he was elected one of the associate judges of Clinton County.

He married, Aug. 21, 1849, Fanny, daughter of Michael and Susanna (Kern) Kettner. Mrs. Frantz was born in Logan township, Centre Co. (now Clinton), Jan. 18, 1829. Her grandparents on her mother's side emigrated from Holland. Her father was twice married; by his first wife, Eve Bierly, he had five children, viz.: John, Michael, Sarah, Margaret, and

Eve. By his second wife, Susan Kern, he had seven children, viz.: Catharine, Susanna, Andrew, Daniel, Fanny, Elizabeth, and Christina.

The children of Judge and Mrs. Frantz are as follows: Isabella J., wife of Philip T. Schreckengast, a farmer living in Greene township. Four children are living and two deceased, viz.: Kline R. (deceased), Victor A., Eda D. (deceased), Irvin W., Maggie F., and Anna P. Myra K., widow of Harvey Schrack (children,—Cordy M., Mary V., and Eda F.); William E., married Harriet Schrack (one child, May A.); Pruella S., Israel R., and Mary A.

CHAPTER CXXII.

NOYES TOWNSHIP.¹

THE following sketch of Noyes township was written by John S. Bailey, Esq.:

Descriptive—Minerals and Industries.—"This township was cut off from Chapman in 1875, and named in honor of the late Hon. A. C. Noyes, the most prominent citizen residing within its limits. It is about eight by ten miles in extent, and is bounded on the east by Chapman and Grugan, on the south by Beech Creek, on the west by East Keating, and on the north by Leidy. Its surface presents the same general appearance and characteristics as that of the adjoining township of Chapman, being rendered exceedingly uneven by hills and mountains. It is traversed its entire length, from southwest to northeast, by the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which receives the waters of Kettle Creek, one of its principal tributaries, at Westport, which place is about equidistant from the eastern and western boundaries of the township. The other streams of the township flowing into the West Branch are Cook's, Milligan's, Dry, Shintown, and Drury's Runs from the north, and Smith's, Fish Dam, McSherry's, and Hall's from the south, and the Two-mile Run, which flows into Kettle Creek from the east. This stream empties into the latter stream two miles from its junction with the river, hence its name. It has three principal branches, the Main, Middle, and Huling's, all of which are heavily timbered. Short Bend, Duck, and Saw-Mill Runs are small streams flowing into the creek from the west, the two former are heavily timbered.

"Bituminous coal abounds in the mountains in quantities of more or less extent. Beds or seams have recently been opened on the A. C. Noyes', Karthaus Co.'s, and Munson & Merriman's lands, from three to four feet thick. Munson & Merriman have tested their coal lands, which lie in the vicinity of Westport, and found a seam of four feet in thickness and of good quality, also a seam of three feet.

¹ From Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

"The principal industry of the people is lumbering. Farming is beginning to receive, however, considerable attention, as the price of lumber has been so low and sales so unreliable that its manufacture is a very uncertain business to depend upon. The flats along the river are well adapted to growing all kinds of grain, and back from the river and smaller streams we have some fine plateaus of land, none better in the county, thousands of acres in extent. Col. Noyes cleared up several farms on one of these plateaus, equal to some of the best land on the river flats. He has quite a corps of men employed in this commendable business. Farming is a more safe, reliable, and independent business than lumbering; more peace and happiness flows from planting and sowing, particularly to men of small means and families, than any other pursuit. Many of our citizens are beginning to see this, and have acted accordingly within the last two or three years. There is, however, one prominent difficulty in the way of obtaining some of these tillable lands. The parties owning them, who generally live at a remote distance, will not allow them to be improved, will not sell, or even lease them, and this to the great detriment of the people who reside in the township. They should be willing at least to have these lands improved, or pay a good round tax for holding them.

Pioneer Settlers, where they lived, and Mills Built.—"The first settlement in the territory now embraced in Noyes township was made about the time of the Revolution, or shortly afterwards, on the lower or north side of Kettle Creek, and near its mouth, by Richard Gilmore. The pre-emption warrant is dated July 21, 1785, in Pine Creek township, Northumberland Co., for three hundred acres, more or less. R. Gilmore deeded the same to William McCombe, Oct. 12, 1793, in Pine Creek township, Northumberland Co., for the consideration of fifty pounds in gold, and William McCombe deeded the same to William Andrews, dated May 3, 1794, for the consideration of two hundred and sixty pounds in gold and silver; and William Andrews deeded the same to James Caldwell, dated Jan. 23, 1796, in consideration of one yoke of three years' old oxen, one milch cow, and ninety-five pounds of gold and silver, Pine Creek township, Northumberland Co., Pa. James Caldwell was a Revolutionary soldier, who remained in active service till peace was proclaimed throughout the land. He moved up to the mouth of Kettle Creek about the year 1807, having purchased the above tract of land of Mr. Andrews. The land is now owned by the estate of Hon. A. C. Noyes, C. R. Noyes, and others. Mr. Caldwell was born in Lancaster County, near the slate quarry, and removed from thence to Warrior's Run, near Watsonstown, in Northumberland County, and from thence to Young Womanstown. After remaining at the latter place two years, finally removed to Kettle Creek, now Westport.

"Mr. Caldwell had ten children,—four sons and six

daughters,—viz.: William, James, John, Andrew, Polly, Jane, Nancy, Betsy, Sarah, and Hetty. He died about the year 1819, and the children are all dead but James, who will be ninety years old in March.

"James Caldwell stated,—'We moved up the Kettle Creek in 1807, on the land which had been abandoned by Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore had cleared some eight or ten acres, which was now mostly grown up and over-run by elder-bushes. The land on both sides of the creek stood thick with pine timber of a thrifty growth; all was a dense wilderness, not one settlement up on Kettle Creek, now Leidy township. Isaac Herrington had cleared some five acres on the south side of the creek, near the upper end of the flat on which Mrs. A. C. Noyes now lives. The first house or shanty we built was of round logs, and was designed rather for a boarding-house for the hands than a dwelling-house. It stood near the bank of the creek, on the ground now occupied by the house of W. T. McCloskey. We boarded the hands in this while building the saw-mill and grist-mill, which stood where the shingle-mill of Noyes & McCloskey now stands.

"The stones in the grist-mill were taken out of the Kettle Creek Narrows on the river below. They are now in possession of C. R. Noyes, and are in active service, same as three-quarters of a century ago. People came with their grists to grind from a great distance, from Sinnemahoning, Driftwood, etc.

"The origin of the name of Kettle Creek is legendary. A party of Indians were coming out of the creek in a birch-bark canoe near the square rock, opposite where the shingle-mill now stands, when the canoe upset and tipped out their kettles and implements. Hence the name.

"After we had built the mill, we built a good hewed-log house below, near the bank of the creek, located near where the end of the railroad bridge now is, and also where the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs on the lower side of the creek. The size of the house was thirty by twenty-five feet, two stories high, a good porch and kitchen attached. Here we lived for many years, and devoted ourselves to clearing the land and lumbering. We grew more corn and potatoes than we could use, made or manufactured all our clothing out of flax and wool which we raised; both boys and girls were brought up to toil, in and out of doors; the spinning-wheel was the musical companion of the girls. Mother and I planted the orchard in 1807, many of the trees of which are now standing. We kept a nursery of small trees, from which we supplied many of our neighbors in after-years. Deer and fish were very plenty, and I presume, John, you would hardly believe me if I would tell you that in our fish-basket at the foot of the tail-race under the mill, in the fall of the year, we caught barrels and canoe-loads of fish and eels. At one time my brother William came up on a visit with his canoe. We blew the horn for the dogs,—we kept

eight or ten. We started them and had four deer killed in a short time, loaded his canoe down with venison, fish, and eels, and he returned the same day. We generally had venison hanging up in the house all the time. Deer were almost as numerous as the trees of the forest.

"Shortly after we came to the creek I called on Levi Hicks to go with me to kill some deer. As he had not time then, he directed me where to go. I went up the creek to the island where Noyes & Bros. saw-mill now stands. The grass on the island and banks of the creek was nearly as high as my head. Before I got to the island I saw the deer in the creek. I shot and wounded a buck,—I was not much of a marksman at that time. I continued up the creek some farther, and one of the grandest sights burst upon me I ever saw. I think I saw from, well, I should say from five hundred to one thousand deer feeding on this island and on the banks of the creek. I brought down a large buck, which satisfied me for that time.

Pioneer Schools, Meetings, etc.—"We had no smith-shop at this time nearer than the Big Island, or Dunnstown, where we got our smithing done. Our nearest school-house was Drury's Run, five miles below. The first organized school was up the river above the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, nearly opposite where James Moore now lives, which was eight miles distant. An English scholar by the name of James Hill taught sometimes in the former and sometimes in the latter house. Our family went to these schools, and generally took their provisions and bed-clothing with them and remained to the end of the term, the distance making it necessary for them to do this. The teachers were all paid by subscription, and usually taught three months at a time.

"We had no meeting-house or preaching anywhere along the river at this time; had no doctors nearer than Dunnstown. When any of the family needed one we sent to that place. I never had one come to see me but twice in my life, and then he was of no use to me. The first road made along the river from below through to the Allegheny River was by a man by the name of Elicot, about the year 1805 or 1806. It was a poor excuse for a road; the brush was cut out through the bottoms, but in the narrows it ran along the edge of the water, and was impassable in ice and high water. We carried our freight principally in canoes. I have pushed in one day from Dunnstown to Kettle Creek.

"William Caldwell and Jack Lawson made the first two square-timber rafts on Sinnemahoning, on the Driftwood branch, and ran them to Baltimore. In those days we had no ropes, but used hickory halyards instead. These rafts were one hundred feet long by twenty wide. I made the third raft of timber the next spring and ran it to Baltimore. I made staves at the mouth of Fish Dam Run, which I sold for ten dollars per thousand, and for pine boards we got six

dollars per thousand. We had no looms in those days nearer than Mill Hall and Rich's, where we got our weaving done. I was up on Sinnemahoning one time in company with Robert Barr. One Jerry Gaines who lived there had misused a sister of Barr's; he met Gaines; an altercation took place, and resulted in Barr shooting Gaines in the leg. By advice of Barr's friends he gave himself up, was taken to jail, and when the day of trial came Barr had hosts of friends; he was cleared without any trouble and came home rejoicing.

"We had to go to the Big Island, or Dunnstown, to vote. My father was a strong Democrat. I have rode horseback to Muncy in one day, seventy-seven miles; would take our horse-feed and lunch along, and eat whenever we got hungry. At an early day, when we lived at Warrior's Run, near Watsontown, a Revolutionary soldier by the name of Nathaniel Coulter, a drunken, dissolute character, came up to Kettle Creek and made the acquaintance of an Indian who had a very fine horse. They were traveling together one day, sociably, when Coulter murdered the Indian for his horse, which he came riding home, and told of his adventure. A man by the name of McKinley, who claimed to be a wood-ranger and an officer having authority, arrested Coulter for murder, and was taking him to jail, when Coulter escaped, as he no doubt intended he should, for McKinley kept his horse and watch, and Coulter ran away and was never again heard of.

"Both James Caldwell's parents are buried in the family burying-ground at Westport.

"James Caldwell stated,—At the time of our settlement at the mouth of Kettle Creek I was about twenty-one years old. The country was nearly one dense wilderness, save a few small farms ten and fifteen miles apart, occupied by settlers. In 1815, I married Sheriff McKissen's daughter, Rachel, by whom two children were born. In 1820 she died, and eight years afterwards I married my present wife, Sarah Ann Stout.

Hunting Panthers.—"During my residence on Kettle Creek I often passed my spare time in hunting and fishing. On one occasion I set a large wolf-trap for "varmints." After visiting it on three or four occasions and finding the bait had been taken away each time, I concluded to make a tour of inspection through the forest and, if possible, discover the cause. I had not proceeded far until I saw a panther. As I was not prepared to meet so formidable a foe, I turned my steps homeward for my gun and dogs and the assistance of those residing in the neighborhood. As soon as I could get the dogs together I started with them to the place where I had first discovered the animal, leaving the men to bring the gun. The dogs took his track at once, and soon came upon him. A terrible battle ensued between them, in which the dogs were nearly worsted. I then advanced to their relief, armed only with a large knife, but when I arrived within a few

feet of the monster it ran some distance away; this gave much courage to the dogs, they pursued it hotly, when to free itself the panther took refuge up a tree. I remained near by until I was joined by the men. I was handed a rifle and fired, wounding him in the shoulder, but not fatally, when soon another ball was sped into his body with fatal effect. After this shot he lapped his tail around a limb of the tree and remained in this position until life was extinct. The monster measured eleven feet three inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.

"On another occasion I killed a young panther, which I skinned and dressed. The hind quarters I carried home for food, and never tasted better meat."

Shintown Settlement.—"The first settlement at Shintown was made by a Mr. Long about the year 1790, and after he abandoned it a man by the name of George Hunter succeeded him. Hunter lived here in 1806 or 1807 at the earliest; he had two sons and two daughters; lived in an old log house with the chimney built on the outside. Mr. Caldwell told me when they were on their way up to Kettle Creek some of the family stopped at Hunter's overnight. The night being cold they piled so much wood on the fireplace that they set the chimney on fire, which came near proving disastrous to the house. Hunter subsequently moved West. He was succeeded by David Drake and David Summerson. Drake also moved West in course of time. The property at this time was owned by John Caldwell. It was sold by him to David Summerson, and was afterwards sold out by the sheriff and again purchased by John Caldwell, and finally by sold him to Jacob Kepler about 1831, who moved on it from Drury's Run. Samuel Kepler, Jacob's father, was of German origin, and was a miller by occupation and lived near Philadelphia, and moved from thence on the opposite side of the river below Dunns-town, remained two years, and moved from thence up the river near the mouth of Drury's Run, about the year 1801. He had three children,—sons,—Jacob, Samuel, and one who was burned to death when a child by accidentally running into the fire. Samuel is still living, residing at Shintown. Samuel Kepler, Sr., built a saw- and grist-mill at the mouth of Drury's Run, and improved the land along the river from the Renovo freight depot to the upper end of the borough limits. One of the first organized schools was at the mouth of this run, and was taught by an English gentleman and scholar by the name of James Hill. Subsequently a man by the name of Austen taught the school. He is spoken of as being an excellent mathematician, understood surveying and navigation; his penmanship was very fine.

"Jacob Kepler raised a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. His children and grandchildren who now reside in Noyes township number some sixty or seventy. Jacob lived to a ripe old age; he died about three years ago, and was buried at Shintown.

Pioneer Land Warrants.—"The warrant for the land is in the name of Shene, and dated 1785. The land on the south side of the river now owned by E. Hall and others was improved by Joseph Corns and John Perry about the years 1806 or 1807. Corns had built a house and made a small improvement on the flat below, now owned by William Stout. He abandoned this and moved up to the lower end of the flat above, built a house, and cleared some ten or fifteen acres of land. The house stood near where the house of David Stout now stands. John Perry improved on the upper end of the flat. A man by the name of Jesse Hall manufactured a lot of staves and cut a lot of walnut logs, which Corns refused to let him haul in and raft. It seemed the land belonged to a party in Philadelphia, which fact Mr. Corns was apprised of by Samuel Kepler, who lived on the opposite side of the river, and was urged by him to go to the city and buy the land. Hall being offended at him for refusing to let him haul and raft his lumber, got the start of Mr. Corns by purchasing the land from the owner in Philadelphia. Corns had to leave the property, and removed back to his house below, where he lived many years, and eventually sold his purchase to John Bridgens, who also lived here many years, and afterwards sold the property to William Stout, who lives on it at the present time. John Perry did not persist in his part of the claim, but after the purchase by Hall abandoned the property. Mr. Jesse Hall is still living in the West, over a hundred years old.

"The land on the south side of the river at the mouth of McSherry's Run was settled and improved by Barney McSherry about 1810 to 1815. Mr. McSherry came from Maryland, and married a sister of James Caldwell, Jr. Mr. Caldwell informed the writer that he assisted McSherry to buy the land, for which fifty dollars was paid. He also assisted him to clear the land, taking his oxen over the river to help him haul the logs off. The land is now owned by Samuel Werts, and part of it by George Armstrong, who is married to a daughter of Mr. McSherry.

"A. C. Caldwell, some five years ago, related the following incident to the writer: 'All the family were absent from home but myself and mother, when the Indians very suddenly and stealthily presented themselves at the door and demanded something to eat. Mother was much frightened, and after hiding me in the closet admitted them and got them something to eat; she then slipped me out of the closet, and ordered me to ride to John Baird's with all speed. The grass did not grow under the horse's feet. I soon gave the alarm, and returned and found mother safe and alone, the Indians having gone. They proved to be friendly, and of the Seneca tribe.'

Cook's Run Settlement.—"Cook's Run was settled at an early day by a man by the name of James McGinley, perhaps about the time of the Revolution or shortly after. It was known for many years as Mc-

Ginley's Bottom. This was then Pine Creek township, Northumberland Co. This land was claimed by pre-emption right, and the warrant dated Aug. 2, 1785, and patent issued in the name of William Cook, under Governor Mifflin, dated May 26, 1795. The land was purchased by William Cook of the McGinley heirs.

"William Cook subsequently sold this property to one Samuel Hains, of Loyalsock township, Northumberland Co., and in time he sold to John Carskaddon, May 6, 1795, and Carskaddon sold to John Baird, May 7, 1810, both of Lycoming County, Pa. John Baird came from New Jersey, and found this almost a wilderness, only a few acres cleared, with a small log hut on it. He was a remarkable man, a man of energy, of strong physique, distinguished for his endurance, perseverance, and firmness. Intellectually he was a strong man, of iron will, full of courage. By his industry he made this wilderness blossom like the rose. He lived here for a period of over forty years, and raised a family of six children, all daughters. Shortly after Mr. Baird moved here he built a saw-mill, and subsequently a hewed-log house, which was located on the upper side of the run, in front of where Abner McCloskey's house now stands. Afterwards he built a frame addition to this, having the big stone chimney in the middle of the house. Here was meted out hospitality to all friends and neighbors without cost or price. All were welcome under his roof, and none sent away hungry.

"All the early settlers were, as a general rule, noted for their hospitality. As there were no hotels at that day, they fed and lodged each other free of charge, and with no begrudging hand. Mr. Baird was also a fisherman. A man by the name of Tom Burns had a fish-dam and basket in the river above, which Mr. Baird purchased the property right of by giving him a dog and gun. Some nights he would catch such quantities of eels and fish in this basket that when he loaded up his canoe it would be running over with them, more than it would carry.

"During the first years of Mr. Baird's life at Cook's Run he had a hard struggle to pay for the property, maintain his family, and make the necessary improvements. He had on one occasion, in one week's time, cut and hauled one hundred saw-logs to the mill, and was sawing them into broad fencing-rails, when he became gloomy, the 'blues' took possession of him, he sat down on a log in the mill and pondered over his debts, looked on the dark side of things, and became almost discouraged. When in this reflective mood, what should step into the mill and hop upon the carriage of the mill but his big rooster, flopping his wings and crowing several times, and stepped near Baird; he interpreted this as a good omen and went to work. He went down to Kettle Creek, saw McKissen, the millwright, whom he owed for labor, and made an arrangement with him and his other creditors to take fencing-rails for what he owed them.

"Mr. Baird had the first post-office established at Cook's Run, and he also got the mail-route through from Dunnstown to Coudersport. He was appointed postmaster at Cook's Run, and also had the mail-route. This was the only post-office for many years in what is now Noyes township. The office and the route were established in 1830. The Cook's Run post-office was abolished by the department in 1863. Mr. John Baird closed his earthly career in the year 1851. His property at Cook's Run was divided between two of his daughters,—Nancy, who is married to Abner McCloskey, and Emily, married to John McCloskey. Each of these have raised large families. A. O. Caldwell, late of Westport, was married to Mary, and Mr. Thomas Loveland, now of Lock Haven, was married to Sarah.

"A man by the name of Conaway made the first improvement on the flat below Cook's Run on what is known as the Millegan place, and subsequently John Barr came in possession of the property, and planted an orchard and made most of the improvements. This was in an early day, and contemporaneous with the settlements at Kettle Creek and Cook's Run. Mr. Barr had three sons,—William, Robert, and James. This property was eventually purchased by Hugh Millegan, with the assistance of the Caldwells at Kettle Creek. Hugh Millegan had four children,—two sons and two daughters,—James, Hugh, Margaret, and Jane. Margaret was married to Jacob Smith, and Jane to Michael Stout. All the children are dead. The property is now owned by James Smith.

"The first school-house in this (now Noyes) township was built about the year 1825, on the lower end of the Millegan place.

"The property of Mr. Caldwell at Kettle Creek on his decease fell into the possession of two of his sons, John and Andrew. John owned the portion on the south or upper side of the creek, and Andrew that on the opposite side. In 1848, John sold out to Norman Butler, of Montgomery County, and moved West, and in 1854, Mr. Butler sold to Col. A. C. Noyes, of New Hampshire, who came to the State in 1847, resided at Emporium, now Cameron County, two years, came to Westport in 1849, following the lumber and mercantile business. He rented a room from Mr. Butler, and started a store. C. R. Noyes came to Westport and joined his brother in 1850.

Post-Offices and Stores.—"The first post-office was established at Kettle Creek about 1847 or 1848. A. O. Caldwell was appointed postmaster. The name of the office was 'Kettle Creek.' This office was eventually discontinued, leaving the place without any for over a year or more, the nearest office being Cook's Run, over three miles distant.

"Mr. Butler had the Westport office established Oct. 22, 1850. The name was suggested by him, as there could not be two offices of the same name in the State, and 'Kettle Creek' was the name of the

office at the head of the creek. The name was confirmed by the department, and Mr. Butler was appointed postmaster. Hence the origin of the name of the village of Westport. The first mail-route established, from Westport up Kettle Creek, to connect with the Jersey Shore and Coudersport pike, was in 1851, by the influence of A. O. Caldwell, who had the contract for carrying it. When Mr. Butler sold out to Col. Noyes, C. R. Noyes received the appointment of postmaster, April 1, 1855, which appointment he has held for over twenty years, and still holds it.

"A. O. Caldwell rented his property to John Werts, of Lewisburg, Union Co., in 1836, for a period of five years. Mr. Caldwell then lived in the old hewed-log house built by his father. John Werts moved into this with his family, worked the farm, lumbered, and sold goods, which was the first regular store kept in the place. John Caldwell also about this time kept a kind of store, and in 1838 to 1840, Reber & Musser, of Lewisburg, kept a store.

Pioneer Taverns.—"After Mr. Caldwell had rented to Mr. Werts, he built on the lower end of his place a hotel, or rather a dwelling-house in the first place, but subsequently turned it into a hotel. This was in the years 1836 and 1837. Mr. Caldwell rented this hotel to Edward Shults, who did business here when Governor Ritner was digging the old canal ditch. John Green, now of Lock Haven, kept it at one time; and Abner McCloskey, Esq., from the year 1841 to 1844, when finally Stephen Werts purchased the property from Mr. Caldwell, and kept one of the best hotels on the river from Lock Haven to Emporium for a period of twenty years. Mr. Werts' wife was known as a good cook and a model landlady by all river-men and travelers. Nelson George, of Lock Haven, had his stage-office here for several years; and when the railroad was built to Westport, in the fall of 1862, the revolution which followed in travel rendered it necessary to abandon this point as a hotel-stand, which Mr. Werts did in the fall of 1864. The old hotel was laid in ashes in February, 1870. In 1857 and 1858, John L. Proctor built a hotel in Westport on the bank of Kettle Creek, which he kept for two or three years. He rented the house to John J. Walton, Esq., who kept it for two or three years. When Stephen Werts left the old hotel at the foot of the flat, he rented this hotel of Mr. Proctor, and kept it over two years. In 1866, J. W. Robbins bought the property of Mr. Proctor, and moved into it in February, 1867, and kept it till the time it was fired and burned by an incendiary, the latter part of September, 1873. This was a great calamity to Mr. Robbins, as he was just completing a large addition to his hotel. W. C. Werts' store was burned at the same time; the building, however, belonged to Mr. Robbins. He has since built a large hotel a few feet back from where the former one stood, which is the largest in the place, and one of the largest on the West Branch. It is well kept, and is called the 'Westport House.'

"In 1866, Mr. Stephen Werts built a commodious house opposite the railroad depot, to be used as a hotel, store-room, and dwelling-house. Mr. Werts' wife died in this house in September, 1867. In 1870, Mr. Werts rented the property to H. Whitcomb as a hotel and moved to Charlestown, W. Va. In the fall of 1870 he sold the property to John S. Bailey. Mr. Bailey kept store in it for over three years, and in July, 1875, sold the property to J. H. Ryan and O. M. Montgomery, known as the firm of O. M. Montgomery & Co., who are now doing a large mercantile business. These parties rented the hotel part of the house to Mr. Samuel Kimbal, who has it well furnished and keeps a good house. It is called the 'United States Hotel.'

"G. W. Drake kept the 'Alpine House' for about fifteen years, but at the present time does not keep hotel.

"In 1865, L. G. Huling & Son built a store-house, and were engaged in the lumbering and mercantile business until the spring of 1869, when they sold to Kepler & Brooks. These parties carried on the mercantile business for two or three years; then J. D. L. Smith conducted it a year or more, and at present John B. Saltsman is doing a very good and safe business.

"Mr. A. O. Caldwell, in 1860, had a portion of his farm laid out in lots,—that part adjoining the creek and west of the railroad. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company commenced negotiating about that time for the purchase of the property, for the building of their machine-shops. The company and Mr. Caldwell failed to come to terms, and no sale was effected. It is alleged that they offered Mr. Caldwell a good round price. They subsequently purchased William Baird's property, where Renovo now stands. In 1863, Mr. Caldwell sold his Westport property, at a less figure than the company had offered him, to C. R. Noyes, who owns the most of it at the present time. The population of the village at the present time is two hundred and twenty-six. It contains one church, Methodist, which was built in 1866. The first preacher who preached in the new church was J. L. Chandler. The first school-house was built in 1853; the first teacher was a Mr. Shoemaker. The first shoe-shop was started by A. McDonald, about 1860, and one of the first blacksmiths was old Harry Bowman. Norman Butler had a smith-shop in his time, and Charles Crepps did the smithing, and old Tom Getter the tinkering. Samuel Kneply at the present time has a first-class shop, and is considered one of the best workmen in the county. A. B. Caldwell has a smith-shop and does quite a business. Mr. Caldwell is a good workman in wood, and has a carpenter and wagon-maker shop connected with his business.

"In 1868, Noyes & McCloskey built a shingle-mill on the site of the old saw- and grist-mill of James Caldwell. W. T. McCloskey has charge of this mill,

and manufactures about five hundred thousand shingles annually.

Westport.—"This village is situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which river, bursting forth from the mountain gorges from the southward, thence following in a due north course for a distance of two miles, wheels around at almost a right angle to the east and loses itself again among the mountains. The location of Westport is in a valley from a half to a quarter of a mile in breadth. The mountains on the east tower to an altitude of almost one thousand feet, presenting an almost impassable barrier to its approach. The mountains on the west are of a gentle slope and moderate height. Kettle Creek, the famous trout and lumber stream, flows into the river at this point, dividing the village into two equal parts.

"Westport is easy of access. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad traverses the village at right angles with Kettle Creek. The company has a good depot, one of the best on the road. The distance to Philadelphia is 264 miles; to Harrisburg, 152; to Williamsport, 58; to Lock Haven, 33; to Erie, 198; to Emporium, 40; to Renovo, 6; and New York, 354. The creek is spanned by two fine bridges,—one railroad and the other a county bridge.

"The election to divide the township of Chapman was held Jan. 19, 1875, and the result of the vote at Westport was unanimous for a division; also a vote taken for the name Noyes.

"At the first election held the following officers were elected:

"John S. Bailey, justice of the peace (W. C. Kepler is also justice of the peace, who holds over from Chapman township); John Romey, constable; J. W. Robbins, judge of election; E. Hoyer and Samuel Werts, inspectors; George W. McDowell, Seymour Goodnoe, Daniel Smith, A. P. Stewart, W. C. Werts, and M. McCloskey, school directors; A. Kepler, W. C. Kepler, and J. F. Stewart, auditors; James Smith and E. Hoyer, supervisors; James Grace, township clerk; E. Hall and H. Denison, overseers of the poor. The present school board, G. W. McDowell, president; Daniel Smith, treasurer; and W. C. Werts, secretary.

"There are three school-houses in the township,—Cook's Run, Westport, and Shintown.

"The first regular smith-shop which was built to do custom-work was about 1820, by John Baird, of Cook's Run, and the Caldwells, of Kettle Creek, located near the river below Cook's Run, and near the old Milligan place. Samuel Conaway was about the first to work in the shop; Jacob Smith also did work in it. It was afterwards used by James Barr for a dwelling-house, and lastly for a school-house, which was really the first in the township, and was over two miles above the mouth of Kettle Creek, being at that time near the centre of the settlement. The first school-house at Cook's Run was built by Newton

Wells, about 1854, and the first teacher a Miss Rynder. The present school-house at the same place was built by W. T. McCloskey, 1873. In 1867 the first school-house was built at Shintown, and the first teacher, Miss S. E. McCloskey, under the auspices of the Rev. Sturges, of Renovo, a Presbyterian in creed. The first church was built at Shintown, in 1866 or 1867. It is now under the control of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

"The first bridge that spanned the creek at Westport was erected by the county in 1852, and the first railroad bridge, within a few feet of the former, was built in 1859. The two bridges were swept away, simultaneously almost, March 17, 1865, by the great flood, which did immense damage to the people of this township in taking timber adrift. Parties lost whole rafts, all their winter's labor swept away in a few moments by the besom of destruction. From this calamity they were never able to recover. The people were grateful, however, to get off with themselves.

"The above bridges were replaced in a short time with new ones."

CHAPTER CXXIII.

PINE CREEK TOWNSHIP.¹

PINE CREEK is one of the twelve townships into which the county was first divided, and is so called from the creek of that name which flows along its eastern border. It is bounded on the south by the West Branch, on the west by Dunstable, on the north by Gallauher and Lycoming County, and on the east by Lycoming. Its surface is uneven, except the portions lying along the river and Pine Creek, which spread out into quite extensive flats. Lying as it does in the angle formed by the junction of those streams, the township is essentially well supplied with water. At one time the region through which Pine Creek flows was bountifully supplied with the choicest pine timber, hence the name, which was given by the first settlers. The Indian name for the stream was "Tia-daghton." It is the largest tributary of the West Branch.

The following sketch of the township is from the pen of John Hamilton, Esq.:

Description, Warrants, Bridges, Roads, etc.—"Most of the thickly settled and best cultivated townships of this county were not settled until after their territory was purchased from the Indians in 1768. It was not so with Pine Creek. Its beautiful and rich bottom lands were tempting, and few of them were not entered upon by settlers and claims marked out in violation of law and treaties with the

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

Indians. Generally some trifling contract was made with the Indians. The 'fair play' system was one of rigid natural justice, though the settlers who enforced it were in a sense outlaws.

"Our township has an extent of five miles on the river, north side, from Pine Creek to Chatham's Run. This whole extent, as far as I am able to ascertain, was settled upon, under claims of three and four hundred acres, before it was purchased from the Indians, previous to the Revolution and the Big Runaway in 1778. It was purchased at the treaty of peace Oct. 23, 1784, and most of the warrants were laid in 1785, under the claim of the first settlers, the State honoring and securing their claims, on account of the noble stand made by them in defense of the country against Great Britain and her allies, the Indians.

"The first settlers who got back after the war settled on their improvements and took out warrants. I have no evidence that Donaldson got back, who settled on what has gone by the name of the Duncan farm, now owned in part by R. Smith and Crawford.

"Kincaid did not get back. Alexander Hamilton did not return,—he was killed by the Indians near Northumberland. His family returned, however, and took out a warrant for his improvement. An eagerness to get possession of land showed itself in strong colors. Not only were the best bottom lands secured, but surveys were made of the greater portion of the hill lands in 1785. Some hill land was taken up and surveyed in 1792 and 1794.

"The first warrants along the river were laid in the names as follows, beginning at Chatham's Run and down the river: John Chatham, on Chatham's Run; next below, Col. William Cook, now Condon; then Jane Richard, now Huling and Betts; then McFadden, now McGuire and Brown; then John Jackson, now Ferguson and McKinney; then Hamilton's heirs, now Hamiltons and Shaw; next the Duncan farm, settled on before the war by Alexander Donaldson, now owned chiefly by Crawford and Smith. This was warranted by Benjamin Walker, deeded to Stephen Duncan. Next the Love improvement, owned now by Cook; then the McMasters improvement on the Point,—the Gallauher farm; then up the creek farther, William Plunkett, now Simmons and Crist; next John Scott, now McKinney; then Barnabas Parsons, three hundred and forty-six acres and allowance. Phelps' mills are on this tract. Next above is Thomas Proctor. These tracts all seem to have been surveyed in 1785.

"Though Pine Creek has only five miles' front on the river, it must have had at one time a stretch quite a distance back, perhaps to the York State line. It was rich in unseated land tax, and built four large and high bridges, level with the road, frame. These were built a short time before the flood of 1810, which swept them away, since which time our bridges are nothing to brag of. The first laid out road through the township was a bridle-path. It was laid out in

1775, beginning at the mouth of Bald Eagle and ending opposite Sunbury. In 1797, soon after Lycoming County was organized, a view from Pine Creek to and through the Great Island laid out a wagon-road on the same ground.

"The first settlement on the north side of the river, in Pine Creek township, commenced, as near as I can make out, in 1772.

Pioneer Settlers, Schools, Preachers, etc.—"The first settlers were not the only ones at that time who were eager to possess themselves of good lands, or, as I was going to say, eager to 'gobble up' the good lands. A company, consisting of John Reed, of Philadelphia, and John Bull, Esq., and Thomas Proctor, Esq., purchased a large tract, containing four thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres and allowances.

"The first settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, not only those of Pine Creek, but of the West Branch generally. They did not think of making settlements without sustaining the gospel and schools among them. The first school-house for the purpose was made of oak logs, opposite Sour's ferry. I have seen scholars attend there from Chatham's Run and from Pine Creek. There was an old house near where the brick school-house now stands, within half a mile of Pine Creek, on the main road. The early teachers were Irish. They used the rod. They were generally old men, and notwithstanding the rod, they had mischievous scholars. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were the branches taught. Surveying was as thoroughly taught then as now. Surveyors were in demand. Grammar was not thought of until the 'Yankees' began to come among us as teachers. They professed to teach it, whether they knew much about it or not. The Assembly's Shorter Catechism was taught to every scholar. The children would meet at least once a year to recite it to their minister. Besides, examinations were held for old and young.

"Preachers visited this place and preached before churches were built or congregations organized. They were sent as missionaries. Preachers from congregations which might then be called neighboring occasionally visited the place. Kincaid taught school and preached occasionally. The first church, a frame structure, was built on the west bank of Pine Creek, two miles west of Jersey Shore and sixty-five feet due west of Pine Creek bridge. John Knox was the carpenter who took the contract. There was a dispute as to where it should be located. Those living below the creek wanted it there, those above wanted it there. The timber was hewed and placed above. The people from below came at night and hauled it over on their side. Those above hauled it back, and there it was built. It was a church of good size, with two aisles and two front-doors and a gallery. It remained unfinished for a number of years, and was preached in during the winter without fire for nearly twenty years,

then two hearths were made and fires of charcoal used, next two wood-stoves were put in.¹

"The Rev. Isaac Grier was the first installed pastor of this congregation. He was the father of Robert Grier, judge of the Supreme Court.

"Several years passed while the congregation remained without a regular pastor. In September, 1814, the Rev. John H. Grier was installed in this and the Great Island congregation. He officiated at the latter place eleven years, and at the former and at Jersey Shore thirty-seven years. Rev. D. M. Barber was a co-laborer with him nine years at Jersey Shore for the same congregation. They both were succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Joseph Stevens.

"Soon after, Rev. J. H. Grier came to the place. He purchased a small farm in Pine Creek township, a mile from the river, upon which he moved and lived the greater part of his pastoral life, cultivating it with more care and judgment than was common among his neighboring farmers.²

"In a few years, less than twenty, the chief part of each farm was cleared; some good log buildings, covered with shingles, were built. The first bank barn, built of stone from bottom to top, was the Duncan barn, built in 1810. It was one hundred feet long, forty or fifty wide.

Big Runaway, Indian Massacre, Hamilton's and others' Escape.—"The 'Big Runaway' of July, 1778, and the great sickness of 1804 were two extraordinary occurrences, and were remembered and talked of for a long time in the homely language of the times. For two years the settlers had struggled with the peculiar and dreaded warfare of the Indians. They knew they were surrounded by the enemy, without a possibility of knowing their hiding-places, or at what moment they might send the fatal bullet. Just above the mouth of Pine Creek was the scene of a fearful tragedy. Upon the alarming news of the massacre of Wyoming, the settlers prepared at once to abandon the settlement, not without a hope of returning, for they buried some articles that could be kept in that way. They made preparations for starting, gathering at the small forts. A number of men were sent from above down to Antes Fort (at Antes Creek) for canoes and a flat; among those sent were Robin Donaldson, Robert Fleming, James Jackson, and McCracken. Four of the company had pushed their four canoes through Pine Creek riffles, and were about to rest and wait for the flat which was behind, when a body of Indians ran up from behind a little bluff near the bank of the river and fired on them. John Hamilton, the only one of the four escaping,

saw the Indians rise. Donaldson jumped out of his canoe with his gun and fired, hallooing, 'Come on, boys!' the blood spurting out of his back. He gave his canoe a shove from the shore, and threw himself flat into it, the bullets flying around him; he gave himself a quick whirl over the side of the canoe, and kept it between him and the Indians, and paddled across, landing on the point above the mouth of the creek. He had woolen clothes on and they were heavy with water, so he stripped to his shirt and ran. The woods were open, with low bushes, and perhaps a path. He told afterwards that every flutter of a pheasant he thought was an Indian, and he could clear the bushes every spring. He ran to the 'Point,' three miles above the mouth of the creek, when he met the refugees, who had made a start from Horn's Fort on such crafts as they could gather up. Robin Donaldson, Joseph Fleming, and James McMichael were killed. The men in the flat, Jackson, McCracken, and others, crossed over from the mountain-side and escaped. Johnson went around and crossed the creek some distance up, where he expected to find a horse, on what is now the Simmons farm. He found one and met the company on their way. Hamilton's story was no doubt incoherent. Mrs. Fleming, whose husband was killed, sat quiet. Mrs. McCracken, whose husband was in the flat and escaped, raised the cry and went on extravagantly.

"The sad occurrence delayed the fugitives for a while, but they went on, the men on each shore with their guns, the women on the rafts with such supplies as could be taken, and when their rafts grounded the women would jump out and push them off. They gathered up the bodies of the men that were killed and took them as far as Antes' Fort and buried them.

"It seems they got to Northumberland without any further attack from the Indians, when they were met by ten or fifteen men from the town, who with Col. Hunter made the most urgent appeals for their help, urging them to stop and make a stand for the defense of the town, which most of them did. The men were enrolled and organized by the orders of Cols. Hunter and Hartley, under Alexander Hamilton, who was afterwards killed by the Indians near Northumberland in 1781 or 1782.

Declaration of Pine Creek Independence.—"The territory of Pine Creek was the theatre of another remarkable event. Independence was thought of and talked of long before the Fourth of July, 1776; it was debated in Congress, and the people were full of it, and no doubt the 'fair-play men' that were intruding on Indian lands were as full of it as anybody else, and, it may be, more so. This is a well-authenticated story: On the Fourth of July, 1776, a number of the men of Pine Creek and its vicinity assembled on the plains of Pine Creek, before spoken of, and formally declared the independence of the colonies. No doubt they passed written resolutions, but they have not been preserved. Many of the

¹ The church was dedicated Oct. 14, 1798, by Rev. John Bryson. It burned down in 1842, and was never rebuilt. The land was originally donated by Thomas Grant, of Sunbury, and reverted to his heirs. Henry Christ, father-in-law of A. H. McHenry, bought the farm adjoining. John Knox, the architect, was a native of Ireland, and built the mill at the mouth of Gamble's Run in 1793.

² Rev. John H. Grier died in 1880, aged ninety-two years.

names have been perpetuated, handed down orally, among them Robert Love, Thomas Nicols, John Jackson, Thomas Francis, Alexander Donaldson, Alexander Hamilton, John Clark, William Campbell, Adam Carson, Henry McCracken, and Adam Dewitt.

"The mode of ingress to this settlement was by canoes, pack-horses, and sleds made of saplings, the ends fastened to horses' harness, the butts framed together and dragging on the ground.

Pioneer Farming.—"It is said a few apple-trees were standing in 1815 or 1820 that I suppose were planted before the war. After the war orchards were planted on every farm, many of them of the best grafted fruit, got from a nursery near Lock Haven, raised by — Hunt. Plums and grapes were plenty. *Scraping turnips* was a fashionable way of passing the evening when friendly calls were made among neighbors. These calls were more common, and perhaps more friendly, than at the present day. Tea and 'short-cake' were the entertainment among visiting old ladies. There was scarcely a child raised that could not read and write. Children were sent to school young.

"Farming was carried on as it is in most new countries,—plowing, sowing, and reaping, without much extra labor, not even hauling out manure, until the Germans and others from the lower or eastern counties began to come among us, whose example began to be followed. John Brown, from Northampton County, was the first. He came in 1809. He had bought out the McFaddens,—James, Samuel, Edward, and Hugh,—who moved West. However, they were not the first of the early settlers that left to seek a better country. James Jackson and his elder sister, who married a Fleming, were the first. They went to Central New York. Some of the Hamiltons left next. They went to French Creek before the beginning of the present century. The Ramseys moved from James McKinney's place, on Pine Creek, to the West in 1805 or 1806. Maj. George Williams sold out to Henry Crist in 1813, and moved to Ohio.

"About this time the Yankee wagons were seen stringing past for Ohio, some of them with 'Ohio' written on their covers. Soon after companies of Mormons could be seen passing, rather illy clad, and begging milk, drinking it through a hollow stick. If I remember rightly, they were dirty in their appearance, with towels or aprons hanging down their backs.

"Pine Creek contains some of the finest flat or bottom land on the Susquehanna. Some of it had a depth and richness of soil that bore a succession of crops for forty years without manure; other parts were supposed to be worked or worn out in twenty years. This latter kind of soil is much better now than it was then.

"John Cook was one of the first to lime his land. He and Samuel Simons were considered the best farmers in the township, and Pine Creek at that time, if not now, was the best farmed district in the county.

"Water is obtained by digging to a depth of twenty-five and thirty feet, usually a few feet after entering the gravel.

"The rock underlying the southern part of this valley must be trough-like, and I imagine that, boring a short distance into the rock, water could be reached that would be forced to the surface.

Pioneer Mills, Wells, etc.—"Chatham's mill, a log building on Chatham's Run, built by Col. Chatham before the Revolution, and a mill built on Pine Creek, the building of which was superintended by the celebrated Judge Walker, were the only mills we had for a long time. Mills built near the same localities are the only ones we have now. There has been a saw-mill at the mouth of Chatham's Run doing sawing as far back as my memory goes.

"Big walnut logs were sawed in the neighborhood before the Big Runaway, perhaps at Henry Antes' mill. As evidence there is in the possession of Misses Hamilton, of this township, a large walnut meal-chest, made of inch and a quarter boards, handsomely dove-tailed, with lid and turned feet, which oral history says was put upon two canoes, and filled with flour made from forty bushels of wheat, and taken as far as Northumberland with the flying inhabitants. Their old split bottomed arm-chair went along with the crowd and returned.

"The wells in this township are from twenty-five to thirty feet deep. One of the first in the township was dug by John Jackson, one of the first settlers. Digging wells was not well understood at that time. A man by the name of Diah (Obadiah) Huff was employed to dig the well, having men to draw out for him, with a rope and windlass and a large bucket. He had got down to a depth which he supposed was not far from water. He went down in the morning with the expression that he would have water before he came up, if he had to dig through the world for it. Before he came to water the sand began to give way, sliding in at the bottom. He sprang and caught hold of the rope with his hands, but in the fright forgot to unhook the rope from the bucket, which was soon filled and held fast. He was seen lifting his feet, trying to tramp above the sand as it flowed in. The men pulled till they straightened the hook, but too late. He was held by the sand and soon covered. All hands went to work to dig him out, and dug some distance below him before they found him, having dug at one side of him.

"The well was filled up and no attempt made to dig another, either in John Jackson's time or his son William's. There was a spring at the river shore at low water, and an excellent one flowing out of the opposite bank across the river, at which they often got water.

"Another well near Pine Creek, on the Morrison farm, the wall of which fell in on a man who went down to clean it out. The stones arched above him, and he was but little hurt. They had given him up

for lost. However, they had not worked long at removing the stone until they heard something like distant hallooing. They listened, and believed it was their 'subearthed' man. They worked with a will, and when they had got his head clear (it was no trifling job) they gave him something warm and invigorating to drink (no doubt a little whiskey, which was plenty in those days, and would be good in such a case), and soon got him out all right. The first wall of my father's well fell in one spring (or summer). He cleaned out nine feet of sand without suspecting the sand had left a hollow behind the wall. One very dark night while sitting in the house they thought they heard thunder. After some time my mother went to get some water; she thought it looked unusually dark about the well, and could see no sign of curb or windlass; a little nearer and she saw the dark gulf, and suspected what was the matter. My father took out the stone, and found a great vacancy behind the wall, almost big enough to drive a wagon around. He rebuilt the wall and filled in behind it with clay, stamped in."

Villages.—**CHARLTON.**—The only collection of houses in Pine Creek township entitled to the name of village is Charlton, situated about five miles east of Lock Haven, on the left bank of the Susquehanna.

The village proper is built on a tract of land for which Andrew Kinkaid, of Philadelphia, obtained a warrant. This tract was bought by Thomas Proctor, Sr., in 1785, and in 1792, Thomas Proctor, Sr., "in consideration of the love and affection for his sister, Jane Charlton, widow, and the sum of five shillings lawful money," deeded a small tract of land, upon which, in 1839, the first house of the town was built, being the one now occupied by Squire Kissell.

From 1839 to 1843 some five or six houses were built, and it was agreed to name the town "Charlton," in honor of the widow, Jane Charlton.

There was, however, a house built a little north and west of Charlton, on the Cook tract, as early as 1785 by Robert Crawford, a tanner, and the following year he erected a tannery, which is owned and operated at this time by Squire Kissell. The house was torn down by Mr. Condon about fifteen years ago. In May, 1844, John F. Ramm, of Philadelphia, opened a store, and the following year, with a few other energetic persons, succeeded in getting a post-office established. Mr. Henry Myer was made postmaster. The name of the office was "West Branch" till 1850, when it was removed to Quiggle & Co.'s store at the run, about a mile west of Charlton, and the name was changed to "Chatham's Run," which name it still retains.

The business men of the place are as follows: Ramm & Co., store; E. Cramer, grocery; J. Lander, blacksmith; P. Zahn, blacksmith and wagon-maker; G. S. Farley and P. Marks, shoemakers; Fred. Strasser, undertaker and cabinet-maker; E. Herman, carpenter; T. G. Shurr, tailor; G. M. Betts, postmaster;

A. C. Kissell, justice peace; Louis Schneider, M.D.; D. B. McCloskey, minister Methodist Episcopal Church. There are a few fine dwellings and a substantial two-story frame school-house, in which a graded school is maintained four months in the year. The people are intelligent and enterprising, but the place has not improved much of late, owing to the general prostration of business.

RICHVILLE.—The village of Richville is in the western part of Pine Creek township, and is built on a tract of land which was obtained by warrant in 1786 to Felix Christman. By him it was conveyed by deed dated Sept. 2, 1816, to C. D. Hepburn; by deed of Hepburn and wife, dated June 18, 1834, to John Rich; by deed of Rich and wife, dated March 25, 1854, to J. F. and C. B. Rich, and is now in the possession of J. F. Rich.

The first dwelling-house built in Richville was destroyed by fire several years ago, but its site is yet honored as being the birthplace of Rev. James Curns, an earnest and respected minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The largest building in the village is a woolen-factory, which was erected in 1843, by John Rich, and is now operated by J. F. Rich. The next building of importance is the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the third is the public school-house. Seventy-one pupils are at present in attendance at this school. There are eight dwelling-houses in Richville and thirty-eight inhabitants, who, with two exceptions, neither drink liquor nor chew tobacco.

Chatham's Run, which flows through Richville, is a clear mountain stream, and reaches its confluence with the West Branch of the Susquehanna two miles distant from the village.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, one of the first settlers of Pine Creek township, learned his trade in Harrisburg, and established the *American Patriot* at Bellefonte, Feb. 15, 1814. He also had a contract for carrying the mails on horseback through some of the western counties. He broke up and returned to his home. He was the eldest of a family of ten children, five boys and five girls, in the old homestead still occupied by part of the family.

The family were Scotch Presbyterian, and the youngest was the first to make a profession of religion and to join the church. He has been a missionary among the Indians for thirty-five years. Alexander was the last to join the church, and pretty well up in years. He was a politician, active in political meetings. He taught school from necessity, not choice. At a later period he began the publication of an anti-Masonic paper at Jersey Shore, but not succeeding financially he fell back on school-teaching as a means of supporting his family. He was always hopeful, believing that there was something better in store for him; and perhaps there was, but it was beyond the borders of this life. He died at the age of sixty, of inflammation of the brain. He was an intelligent, observing,

and reflecting man. He remarked to me some years before his death that he could see that it was a good thing for him to have been kept poor all his life; that if he had had his wish, and been wealthy to a moderate extent, he could not tell where he would have been led to.¹

Phelps' Mills.—These mills are on Pine Creek, two miles from Jersey Shore. Jonathan Walker built the original grist-mill in 1798. It was a large structure, had four runs of stone, and stood sixty-five rods above the present Phelps mill. Walker was succeeded by Michael Wolf, who sold to Conrad Cook. Cook gave it to his daughter Catharine, who married Henry Crist, father of Mrs. A. H. McHenry. The Crists sold it and the land thereto attached to Anson G. Phelps, of New York, in 1847, who that and the following year erected a large saw-mill, began operations on an extensive scale, and a village sprang up wearing a business aspect. In 1856, Phelps & Co. put in operation a large steam saw-mill for manufacturing boards, shingles, laths, palings, etc.

These two mills numbered in the aggregate sixty-four gang- and English saws, with eight circulars. They were capable of making eight million feet of lumber per year. The company erected a large flouring-mill just above the old grist-mill, and two miles farther up the creek it had another. It had a neat store in the village, and a substantial church built. A substantial bridge was built across the creek at an expense of five thousand dollars, which was borne exclusively by the company for their own and the accommodation of the surrounding country, free of toll. All the buildings erected were beautiful frame edifices. This was the most extensive lumber establishment on Pine Creek, and its site one of the best in the country. They had excellent facilities for harboring their logs in extensive booms, and in fact every natural and artificial advantage to be desired. A railroad was built to the canal, a distance of two miles, where their lumber was transported and deposited upon the wharf ready for shipping. Their sawing department was under the supervision of J. C. Howard, and the general agent of this immense establishment was E. B. Campbell. The village was named after the late Anson G. Phelps, of New York, well known throughout the country for his many acts of public and private benevolence, and while living was the head of the firm, and after his death was succeeded by William E. Dodge, the distinguished philanthropist of New York. The present owner of the mills is Mr. Wentz, who came here from McElhattan's Run mill, but was originally from Lebanon County. Henry Crist, the fourth owner of the original mill, came from Dry valley, Union county, in 1814; and Conrad Cook, its third owner, was a native of Hesse-Cassel, and was a Hessian soldier in the Revolution.

A mile below the Phelps' mills property was an-

other large mill owned by McEldey, Trump & Co., of Baltimore. It ran thirty-eight saws, and had a capacity of four million feet per annum. Crist was the second father-in-law of A. H. McHenry, whose first father-in-law was William Tackerberry, who was born twenty miles from Dublin, Ireland, and came to America in 1807. He moved to Larry's Creek, where he purchased two hundred and nine acres of land. Of his large family, one daughter, Mary Ann, was the first wife of A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore.

The Coudersport Road.—About 1803, Francis King, who was a member of the Society of Friends, located on the Oswao Creek, within a few perches of the northern line of Pennsylvania, the present site of Cerestowu, twelve miles southeast of Olean Point, N. Y., ninety-seven miles northwest of Jersey Shore. He reached there by the Pine Creek route. The ostensible object was to take charge of the lands of John Caten, of Philadelphia. It became evident that a communication must be opened with the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Finally the available route was settled upon: after leaving the waters of the Allegheny at the present site of Lymansville, to follow the summit ridges to the southwest of Pine Creek. This was finally succeeded in except the crossing of Kettle Creek valley, thirty-one miles from the West Branch. Accordingly, the exploration was begun in 1806, by Francis King, with two assistants. After approaching Kettle Creek he called to his aid Jacob Tomb, who had settled on Pine Creek, twenty-nine miles from its mouth, at Slate Creek. He, Jacob Tomb, was the father of the venerable Henry Tomb, now residing on Pine Creek, six and a half miles from Jersey Shore.

The whole of the year 1806 was occupied in settling upon the route. In 1807 the road was opened through from Joseph Burnett's, west and opposite (now) Safe Harbor mill. It was opened for a pack-horse road, then called a bridle-road, until it intersected Ellicott's road at the Allegheny River, eight miles south of Olean, which was constructed in 1806 and 1807, from the Great Island, West Branch, to Olean Point, thus making what was known as "King's road," ninety-seven miles in length. As the necessities required they made some alteration in location in 1811, in which year and in 1812 opened a "wagon road." Joseph Williams opened a part of this road, but Joseph Whitacre, an eminent surveyor, was the chief superintendent. He made two clearings, and built a house at each one; also one hundred acres was donated or set apart for the settler or occupant. The first location was thirty-three miles from Jersey Shore, now known as the Herod place. The other was sixteen miles farther, at the present site of New Bergen. The former was generally kept up as a half-way house. This road seemed to answer until 1827, when the location was improved, and a contract was entered into with Purviance Baldwin, of Troy, Bradford Co., for making some forty-four miles of turnpike road. At

¹ John Hamilton, "Early Times on the West Branch," April 17, 1875.

the close of 1828 the turnpike was completed to Indian River, a distance of forty-two and a half miles. In 1832 it was resumed by several contractors, among whom were John L. Carter (father-in-law of the late Judge Ross), Ezra Hitchcock, and Jonathan Edgecomb. It was finished to Coudersport in 1833, a distance of sixty-five miles of turnpike. The whole cost of construction was \$49,400, of which the State appropriated \$8000. Considerable stock was taken in and about Jersey Shore, some in McKean and Potter Counties, and what was remaining was made up by Philadelphians owning lands, such as James Vause, Thomas Stewardson, John Caton, and others. This continued to be the outlet of McKean and Potter Counties subsequent to the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad. It was eventually abandoned as a turnpike, and in 1860 was located as a township road. From 1820 to 1824, John Murphy carried the mail by horse from Jersey Shore to Olean, a distance of one hundred and nine miles, and from 1824 to 1828, James Collins carried it. The now venerable Samuel S. Moss carried it part of that contract. He was succeeded by Moses Hatsey, from 1828 to 1832, when Bernard Duffey contracted by horse again for two terms, extending to 1840. Four years of this a two-horse stage ran twice a week, and four years a two-horse stage ran once a week. Others followed more irregularly for the past few years. The settlements along the road are not supplied by mail facilities, except by Kettle Creek post-office at Oleana. The mail is now carried from Westport to Oleana, from thence by Germania to West Branch, Pine Creek.

THE WHITE FAMILY.—Hugh White resided after the Revolutionary war a mile below the mouth of Chatham Run. He was a captain in Col. Hunter's battalion, the First Battalion of Associates, commissioned April 19, 1776, before he moved up the river. He was one of the first elders in the Pine Creek congregation. He was six feet high, straight as an arrow, and dignified in his deportment. He rode to church in his gig, a carriage of two wheels very fashionable in those days. He reared a large and highly respectable family. The sons were fond of running their horses, and one was killed in the race. He struck against a tree. Col. White was injured by being thrown from a horse, and died in 1822, aged eighty-two years.

Col. White was twice married: *First*, to Margaret Allison, daughter of John and Ann Allison, of Lancaster County; *second*, to Charlotte Weitzel.

By his first marriage he had:

i. Col. Hugh, who m. Nancy Crawford, d. Robert and Eliza (Quigley) Crawford, and gr. dau. of Major James Crawford of John, of the Penn'a Line. She was his second wife.

ii. James W.

iii. Allison.

Charlotte Weitzel White had issue by her first husband, James White.

i. James, d. s. p.

12. ii. Elizabeth Weitzel, m. James White.

iii. Mary, m. Robert McCormick. He died in 1866. She died in 1878.

13. iv. Robert Gray.

14. v. Tabitha, m. James A. Crawford.

By her second husband, Colonel Hugh White, she had:

vii. Isabella.

viii. George, lawyer, of Williamsport, who died in December, 1876.

ix. John, residing at Williamsport; a lumber merchant.

x. Henry, d. March 7, 1880, at Williamsport.

She died in November, 1854.

Elizabeth Weitzel White, daughter of Charlotte Weitzel and James White, married James White, son of Col. Hugh and Nancy (Crawford) White. He died and she married secondly George Crawford, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Quigley) Crawford, who was the son of Major James Crawford, of the Penn'a Line, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776. She died in 1862. He died in 1876.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THOMAS BROWN, Sr.

Among the names of the successful business men of Clinton County we find that of Thomas Brown, Sr. His paternal ancestor, Christian Brown, came from Germany prior to the Revolutionary war, and near Nazareth, in Northampton Co., Pa., bought a farm, on which he resided until his death. John Brown, son of Christian, was born and grew to manhood on the home farm in Northampton County. Arrived at maturity he married, and in 1810 came with his family to what was then Lycoming County, and in what is now Pine Creek township, Clinton Co., bought two hundred and thirty acres of land, and where Mrs. Thomas Brown now resides built the home in which he died in 1843. He had eleven children,—seven sons and four daughters,—of whom all are dead but Isaac and John. Thomas, the subject of our sketch, was born in Northampton County, May 22, 1797, and came with his father to the new home in Pine Creek township, where he grew to manhood. On the 25th day of June, 1825, he married Miss Priscilla Ferguson, daughter of Andrew and Esther (Graham) Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson came from Dauphin County, Pa., in 1818, and settled in Lycoming County. By this union there were born to Mr. Brown four children, as follows: Barbara S., May 9, 1826; Andrew C., April 24, 1828; John L., Nov. 4, 1831; and Priscilla F., Feb. 23, 1834. Mrs. Brown died Feb. 26, 1834. After his first marriage his father located him on a farm near Pine Creek, now owned by John Brown. On this farm Mr. Brown got the start in life



Engr. by A. D. Smith

Thomas Brown Sr

which resulted in so successful a business career. For five years, besides managing his farm, he was general manager of Dixon & Co.'s furnace, which he carried on successfully. On the 4th day of March, 1835, he was again married, his choice being his first wife's sister, Miss Eleanor G. Ferguson, who was born in Northumberland County, Pa., July 4, 1807. Their union was blessed with five children, viz.: Esther G., born Aug. 25, 1838, died June 15, 1875; Thomas, born Jan. 21, 1841, died Sept. 8, 1875; Mary Ann, born Aug. 4, 1843, died June 4, 1856; Jane E., born Aug. 28, 1845, died April 6, 1875; Susan Emma, born Dec. 26, 1847. In 1857, Mr. Brown moved on to the farm which remained his home until his death, which occurred Sept. 12, 1875. After moving on to the home farm he continued to increase his business. Farm after farm was bought and added to his estate. He owned two farms on Pine Creek, one near Williamsport, and the home farm, which is one of the finest in Clinton County. All of these farms he successfully managed, and eventually became one of the most wealthy men of the county. In politics Mr. Brown was a Democrat, and before his township became a part of the new county of Clinton he was elected county commissioner, which office he held one term. At its close he was elected county auditor, which he held one term. He was not a seeker after political offices, and had no time to spare to them, as his large business interests needed his constant attention. Still he at different times held minor offices in his township, though they came to him unsought.

Both Mr. Brown and his wife were for many years members of the Presbyterian Church. By his neighbors and those who knew him best, Mr. Brown is spoken of as a large-hearted, generous man, one whose loss was keenly felt and whose place was hard to fill. To the writer of this sketch a neighbor said, "Mr. Brown was one of our best citizens, a man of sterling integrity and of splendid business attainments." His widow, Mrs. Eleanor G. Brown, still survives him, and resides on the homestead farm, as does his oldest daughter, Barbara. On another page of this volume they have caused to be inserted a fine steel portrait of Mr. Brown as a slight token of their respect and love for him.

The following, written by a comrade, we feel is justly entitled to become a part of this biography: "Quartermaster-Sergeant Andrew C. Brown, Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was wounded at Deep Bottom, Henrico Co., Va., Aug. 15, 1864, and died Oct. 24, 1864, at Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., from a wound received by a conical ball in the leg, shattering the bone, causing amputation below the knee. After the Southern Rebellion had become fully developed, and the necessity became apparent that more men were wanted to replenish the army in the field, he at once laid aside a lucrative business, left a home of plenty for the privation of the field, and, without any ap-

parent thought of remuneration for service, enrolled himself as a volunteer in the company which he subsequently served in. The evening he presented himself to be enrolled, the writer (being a recruiting officer at that time) commenced explaining to him the terms of enlistment, when he mildly interrupted by saying, 'He wished to go to serve his country in its time of need.' After about two years' service together in the field, we found him to possess the requisite which but few men possess,—ever at his post at the right time and place, whether in the camp, in the performance of his official duties, or at the post of danger in the face of the enemy. In the performance of the former we never heard of a complaint; as to the latter, the animated countenance and tall form of Sergt. Brown is vivid before us when enveloped in the smoke of battle and under the iron hail in some of the severe conflicts on Virginia soil. We never heard him during our two years' association in the field indulge in one profane word or use one drink of intoxicating liquor, an evil prevalent both in military and civil life, but honorably served his country, died honorably, and left an honorable record."

CHAPTER CXXIV.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township was cut off from Lamar in 1841, and named in honor of Governor Porter. It is about four by six miles in extent, and is bounded on the north by Beech Creek, on the east by Lamar, on the south by Logan, and on the west by Centre County. By reference to the following affidavit of Mr. McKibben it will be seen where it lies. Mr. McKibben is believed to have been the first settler in the township:

"Centre County, ss.

"Before William Petrikin, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Centre aforesaid, personally came Joseph McKibben who saith on his solemn oath, that in the fall of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy he came up with his Father James McKibben from Lurgan Township Cumberland near Shippensburg where he then resided, to Nittany valley within about ten miles of the great Island to make an improvement on lands then owned and located by the said James McKibben—that they built a house, roofed it, clauked and daubed it, and lived in it seven weeks and cleared eight acres of land on the tract called the big spring tract located in the name of the said James McKibben, to wit, James McKibben—That they continued working on it until the snow fell when they returned back to their place of Residence in Lurgan Township aforesaid intending to have returned again in the spring with a view to resume and continue on the cultivation and improvement of the said land—That for this purpose they left all their farming utensils and such household furniture as they had taken along with them, behind them on the said place—But were deterred as deponent believes from returning through doubts and fears of the Indians—That the said James McKibben died in the beginning of the year 1785 and that said tract of land fell to his sons William & David who were then minors and who settled the land before they were of age.

"JOSEPH McKIBBEN.

"Sworn to and subscribed the 23d day of June 1899 before

"WM. PETRIKIN."

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County," written by W. M. Allison, Esq.

The McKibbens are of Scotch-Irish descent.

The Bald Eagle Mountains are on the northern end and the Nittany Mountains on the southern end. Fishing Creek flows in from Logan township, and runs through to the eastern part of the township, on the south side of Nittany valley. Cedar Run is on the north side of the valley; one branch rises in Marion township, Centre Co., about one-half mile west of the county line, and flows east. The south branch rises on the farm of David Allison, and flows east; they unite at Cedar Spring Mills. There are a number of splendid springs of cold sparkling limestone water on these streams.

Pioneers and Schools.—That part of the township in Nittany valley is as good farming land as there is in Pennsylvania, though at an early day the land along the turnpike, or what is termed the ridge, was not considered worth anything. I was talking to old Mr. Thomas Stephenson, and he told me that John Watson, the father of Mrs. William Reed, cleared the first field on the Custard farm; when he was a boy he was by there when they were cutting the first crop, and it was poor. Mr. Stephenson's father came to the township in April, 1795, when he (Thomas) was eight years old (he was eighty-nine years old the 3d day of last March). They bought the land and settled where H. C. Allison now lives. He is a pensioner of the war of 1812. The warrants for the farms of D. Allison, John Best, William Strunk, and S. B. and R. Thompson were taken out in the name of Mary Pollock and William Campbell, May 5, 1769. Mr. Stephenson says the first winter they spent here was a very hard one. Some of the settlers near Jacksonville had to go to Penn's valley for a little straw to feed their cows; he also said that one winter Mr. McKibben had some turnips that he did not get taken in. The deer found them, and would come and paw the snow away and eat them. Old Mr. McKibben used to keep pet deer that would go out into the woods, and the wild deer would follow them close to the house, where he would often be watching and shoot them.

The first settlers were pretty much all Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and they went to church at Jacksonville. They thought it no trouble to ride on horseback from near Hamburg to Jacksonville, where was the only church in this part of the country for a long time. Rev. Mr. Wilson was the first stationed preacher at that place. Then came James Linn, the father of Judge Linn, who used to preach in this neighborhood, sometimes at the houses of James McKibben, David Allison, and others.

According to Mr. Stephenson's recollection, the first school-house of which he has any knowledge was situated on the farm now occupied by W. M. Allison, a few rods south of the spring on the line between Allison's and McKibben's. A man by the name of Lindsey was the first teacher he recollects.

They (the Stephensons) moved in there when they

first came here, and remained about two months. He further says that when they came here the McKibbens were here,—Joseph, William, and David,—living on the farms spoken of above, and the Watsons,—John, David, and William. David settled where the residence of David Kaufman is, William where H. W. Dornblazer now lives, and John where Clinton-dale is now situated; Joseph Brownlee, on Fishing Creek, where Peter Transue now lives; Matthew Allison where A. J. McClintock; Archibald Steward where James Hays, on Cedar Run; Archibald Johnson where John Best; James McCloskey where James Stephenson and John Yearick now live. McCloskey afterwards sold those farms for five shillings per acre and went to Kentucky. John Shield came shortly after and settled on the property on which Robert Heard, William Harris, and James Nixon now live. There was a man by the name of Furey settled in there somewhere; a William Lamb, spoken of in Mr. Eagan's sketch. The Williamsons about that time lived where L. W. Shuler now lives.

There was a school-house at an early day near where David Emrick's stable now stands at Clintondale, and one was afterwards built on the south end of John Heckman's farm, and one on the farm of J. S. Furst, about forty rods west of D. Allison's house. The next was one near where the present house on Cedar Run is standing; one about sixty rods west of J. Bennison's; one which is still standing, between the residence of Samuel Allison and Richard Krape, on the turnpike, and one near Washington Iron-Works, since converted into a dwelling-house for the hands to live in. The next were put up under the common school system. The first two were built in 1839. The house at Cedar Springs is still used; it was repaired in 1873. The next two were built in 1849. The one at Yanketown is still in use, and the other near J. Dornblazer's, a new one, was built in its place soon after. The next one was built in 1849, where the poor-house now stands, but was burned down in 1861. The present house at Washington Furnace was built in 1859. The next one, on the farm of A. Allison's heirs, was built in 1860. The next, at Clintondale, in 1862. The next, at Cedar Run, near Cedar Spring mills, in 1871, and the last one on the farm of Peter Dornblazer, on the Fishing Creek road, in 1875. The board of directors for 1875 were L. W. Shuler, president; W. M. Allison, secretary; Charles Beck, G. M. Ohl, James G. Hays, and John Yearick. W. A. White is treasurer. Mr. White has been collector and treasurer of the school tax nearly ever since the township has been divided. The rest of the officers in 1875 were as follows: Overseers of the Poor, Robert B. Brown and J. Cyrus Kryder; Supervisors, John Yearick and Philip Walker; Assessors, Solomon Maurer; Assistant Assessors, John Dornblazer and Henry Ziegler; Auditors, Jacob Voneida, Joel A. Herr, and Lewis Dornblazer; Judge of Election, John Heckman; Inspectors, John Dorman and Ira Ohl; Con-

stable, James Eakins (Mr. Eakins has been constable for a number of years); Justices of the Peace, Joseph Milliken and W. M. Allison; Mr. Milliken is serving his sixth term as justice. George Ohl (father of the present G. M. Ohl) and George M. Watson were the first two justices of the peace when the township was organized. Matthew Allison, the father of Mrs. George Rishel, was the first justice in this part of the country. The first board of school directors consisted of the following persons: John Dornblazer, Sr., president; Joseph Milliken, secretary; William C. Wilson, Israel Muffy, David Allison, and Valentine Meyer.

I will here give the minutes of their first meeting in 1841:

"At a meeting of the school directors, held at the house of Israel Muffy on the 5th day of April, 1841, after organizing, the following officers were elected: John Dornblazer, president; Joseph Milliken, secretary. On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the president and secretary be authorized to levy a tax on the taxable inhabitants of Porter township not exceeding three hundred and ninety-five dollars.

(Signed) "JOSEPH MILLIKEN, Sec."

Porter in the Rebellion.—The following soldiers of the late Rebellion are credited to Porter township: James Allison, promoted to lieutenant, had to resign on account of ill health after serving eighteen months; Joseph M. Allison, A. J. Best, Peter Best, S. F. Best, Thomas Dornblazer, William Hays, promoted to lieutenant, taken prisoner at ———; Nathan E. Harvey, fatally wounded and died; George Krape, Antes Krape, William Keister, Jacob Kling, Wilber F. Loveland; Perry McClintock, contracted disease in the army and died shortly after his return; S. L. Maurer, died in the hospital at ———; Robert Maurer, fatally wounded and died; Edwin F. Nixon, promoted to lieutenant, taken prisoner; Henry Ohl, died; Harvey Rishel, died; Williamson Rishel, William J. Sheaffer, Benjamin Saylor (died), Henry W. Wasson, Cyrus Walker, Thomas Watson. The above were members of Capt. J. P. Sheaffer's Company E, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Since writing the above I have obtained the following names of members of the company: Samuel Kinney (contracted disease and died after discharge), Jerry Logan, John H. Gladfelter, Samuel Ferrel, James J. Smith, George Wolf, Henry Yearick, John Berry, Samuel Helman, William Clark, John Jacoby, John Wolf, H. D. Loveland. In the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, J. P. Straw, promoted to lieutenant (killed); Robert Clair, Frank Walker (died), Charles Eldred (died), John Moore. First Pennsylvania Cavalry, Philip Walker, promoted to first lieutenant; Benjamin F. Straw, Jonathan Wallizer. Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, S. H. Benison, promoted to captain; H. P. Blair, Thomas Hutchinson, William Letterman (died), William Gladfelter (killed). Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as G. B. Shearer's company from Washington Iron-Works, William Tate, promoted to captain; John Deter, William Deter, William Billet, George Bowman,

Steward Bowman (killed), John Bowman, Samuel Bowman (killed), George Ammerman, Thomas Crawford, Henry Fissel (killed), Tobias Green (wounded), George Grey, Levi Grubb, Solomon Grubb, Isaac Grubb, William Dusenberry. John Costella, William Kreps, Adam Kreps, John Lockhard, contracted disease and since died; James Lockard, George McMullen, James Robb, contracted disease and died since; James Reeder, Adam Smith (killed), Robert Tate, John Tate, John Wertz, contracted disease and since died; Jonathan Walker, Andrew Green, Jacob Grubb, John Smith, David Hampton, James Brown, Thomas Bathurst. Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, William Watson (died). I cannot ascertain in what regiments the following were enlisted: Robert Krape, Henry Krape, Jr., Jacob Emert, Joseph Seyler, Gabriel Betz, Henry Helman, Samuel Shilling, and Andrew Shilling. The following were nine months' men: William Losh, John J. Sheaffer, Edward Moore, M. A. Rishel, Joel A. Herr, John W. Gladfelter, Henry Kling, Nathan Hauch.

Owners of the McKibben Tract.—The tract of land referred to in the affidavit of Mr. McKibben comprises the farms of William L. McKibben and W. M. Allison. The farm of W. L. McKibben has been in the McKibben family all the while, except four years that John Wagner and thirteen years that W. W. Brown and brothers owned it. The farm of W. M. Allison was purchased of David McKibben in 1805, by Archibald Allison, grandfather of the said W. M. Allison, who is also a grandson of William McKibben. The warrant was located May 5, 1769. The farms of Henry Zigler and Joseph McKibben's, Jr., heirs (the latter occupied at present by the widow of Joseph McKibben, who is seventy-two years of age, and her son, William S.) were all taken in the same warrant; the farms of William Irwin, P. W. McDowell, and D. Moyer's heirs, in Centre County, were also taken in the same warrant by James McKibben.

The farm of Joseph McKibben has never passed out of the family. Joseph McKibben, Jr., was born, raised, and died (at the age of sixty-five) on this place. His son, William S., now fifty-one years of age, was born, raised, and has lived in the same house all his life. It is said his grandfather brought the orchard to the farm in his shot-pouch, and it is still in good bearing condition. It is also claimed that Joseph McKibben, Sr., opened the first wagon-road through the Mill Hall Gap, from Nittany to Bald Eagle valleys. The houses that W. L. McKibben and W. S. McKibben and his mother now live in are the oldest dwellings now standing in the township. The barn of William L. McKibben was the first frame barn known to be built in this part of the country. It was erected about the year 1823.

Industries—Churches—Mining.—The improvements on Fishing Creek are the Washington Iron-Works (furnace, forge, and saw-mill), Loveland's axe-

factory, Clintondale grist-mill; and on Cedar Run are D. Allison's saw-mill (on the North Branch), Cedar Spring's grist mill, James Snodgrass' saw-mill, and the Diamond Cement-Works on Mr. Snodgrass' farm.

The township of Porter contains four churches, seven school-houses, two grist-mills, one tannery, four stores, a number of lime- and cement-kilns, and a sufficient number of shops to meet the wants of the community. There are about nine paupers supported by the township. The tannery spoken of was built by William Watson, and is now owned by Joseph Milliken & Son.

Iron ore has been taken out on the farms now owned by Rev. J. B. Polsgrove (the old Devling farm), R. B. Brown, J. S. Furst (where Shilling now lives), and David Allison (occupied by J. W. McClintick), and there are good indications of iron ore in several other portions of the township. It is claimed that cement-clay exists in many places. A vein of flint runs along the ridge, which was much sought after by the Indians when they had possession of the country.

In early days families living within two miles of one another were considered near neighbors. They would go that distance at any time to a house-raising, wood-chopping, stone-hauling, or log-rolling, and the women to quilting- and spinning-bees. The young folks would work all day and dance all night without flagging. It is said of one young lady, that on a certain occasion she walked from Salona to within one mile of Jacksonville, with her wheel on her back, spun all day, danced all night, and carried her wheel home the next morning. What young lady would undertake such a feat at the present day?

Lemuel Watson still has part of the farm on which his father first settled when he came to this valley; it has never passed out of the Watson name, although Lemuel did not live there all his life. Their nearest grist-mill was at Milesburg.

From 1800 to 1820.—From the year 1800 to 1820 the following-named persons came to this township: Andrew Eakins, father of the present James Eakins; Philip Walker, father of the present Philip and John Walker; Joseph Gamble, who married the widow of John Watson; Alex. Robertson, the Moores, Peter Smith, George Ohl, Esq., the Millers, Bechtols, William and Thomas Brown, James Nixon, and a number of others whose names I cannot now recall. Between 1820 and 1830 came William C. Wilson, David Allison, Peter Seyler (who had a large family of boys and girls), William Devling, Valentine Meyer, Solomon Crotzer, J. P. McElrath (who was afterwards sheriff of the county), Martin Long, Robert Tate, John Best, Jacob Krape, Sr., John Solt, John Dornblazer (father of the present John and Peter Dornblazer). I believe the latter came in 1831.

Octogenarians.—There were in 1875 living in the township the following named persons between the ages of eighty and ninety years: Thomas Stephenson

(pensioner), James Hays, — Slutterback (an old pensioner), Mrs. Susan Soldt, John Best, David Allison, Mrs. D. Royer, and Mrs. Sarah Wilson, sister of Thomas Stephenson. Old Mr. Stephenson said that Joseph McKibben was the first militia captain in this section. It took all this part of Nittany and Bald Eagle valleys to form a company. He was captain of the company for several years, and was very popular among the men, as there was not a man fined while he had command. His brother William was afterwards promoted to colonel. A man named Snyder was also captain of the militia for several years. When he took them out to drill his first command was, "Them that have no guns need not shoot, but just go through the m-o-t-i-o-n!"

It was stated to the author by William McKibben that a part of the barn now standing on the old farm was built by his grandfather, Joseph McKibben, who died Feb. 20, 1847, aged ninety years, leaving two sons, four daughters, and a large number of grandchildren, among them ex-Sheriff McGhee, J. C. McGhee, Mrs. I. P. Heard, Mrs. Thomas Pollock, William S. McKibben, Mrs. Mary Manigal, Mrs. Amanda Hughes, Mrs. Emily Holmes, Mrs. Sarah Brady, and Mrs. Nancy Jenkins.

Incidents.—Among the professional men who received their early education in this township were J. M. Whitman, attorney-at-law, Rev. Thomas Dornblazer, deceased, and Rev. Hiram Bower.

The following-named persons, then residents of this township, have served as county commissioners: John Dornblazer, Gideon Dornblazer, John Rishel, William A. White, and William Moyer.

During the great flood of 1833 on Cedar Run, a small fulling-mill then standing on the north side of Mr. Snodgrass' saw-mill dam was destroyed.

James Eakin, who was born about the year 1800, related to the author the following facts:

Among the pioneer settlers of Porter township were William Lamb, an old Revolutionary soldier, David, John, and William Watson, Andrew Eakins, John Shields, and Henry McCormany. Washington Iron-Works were built in 1809 by William Beattie and John Dunlop. The latter was killed in the ore-bank. Beattie carried on the works for some time and failed, and left the country, after which Mr. Valentine Showers took the works and used up the stock. The works were then out of use for fifteen years, during which time they became the property of Mrs. Henderson, mother of Mrs. Calvert and Mrs. Basler, of Lock Haven. About 1825, Irvin & Huston took possession and operated the furnace successfully for about ten years, when Whitaker & Co. became operators. After the death of Benjamin Pyle, one of the firm, the works were operated by McCormick & Morris and James Irvin, and finally sold to Messrs. Fallon, and operated by them during the war, and since then by Samuel Watson, Barlow & Day, and later by Jacob Yearick.

The Cedar Springs mill was built about 1827 by Nathan Harvey, of Mill Hall, and has passed through several hands, and is now owned and operated by W. S. Kuecht.

Villages.—CLINTONDALE is a pretty village of nearly two hundred population, pleasantly located on Fishing Creek, near the centre of the township. It contains one church, a school-house, post-office, grist-mill, tannery, store, a variety of mechanical shops, and some twenty-five dwellings. A short distance from the village, in a pleasant grove on the banks of the creek, are the camp-meeting grounds of the Evangelical Association, where religious encampments are held every year.

The Clintondale flouring-mill was built in 1827 by John McGhee, father of ex-Sheriff Thomas McGhee, and was sold to Andrew Hepburn, of Williamsport, in 1833. It was again sold in 1855 to Smyth & Steele, and in 1860 to W. A. White, by whom it has been since operated.

The tannery was built by William Watson, and is now owned by Joseph Milliken & Son.

YANKEETOWN (Lamar post-office) is located on the turnpike, near the Washington Iron-Works, and contains Loveland's axe-factory, two stores, a school-house, about twenty dwellings, and has a population of nearly a hundred.

The township has four churches, seven school-houses, and several lime- and cement-kilns, besides the other industrial establishments before mentioned. It has a new poor-house, with a few acres of land attached, which is cultivated by the inmates.

It has no hotels or liquor saloons, and its citizens are enterprising, industrious, and intelligent.

CHAPTER CXXV.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.¹

WAYNE TOWNSHIP is one of the twelve original townships of Clinton County; it was taken from Nippenose township, Northumberland County, in 1795, when Lycoming County was organized. It was named in honor of Gen. Wayne,—“Mad Anthony,” the great Indian-fighter, among whom it was said that he was “a leader that never slept.” William Williams was the first supervisor, and John Stein the first tax-collector.

Description.—This township is located in the eastern part of the county, on the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and is bounded on the south by Lamar township, on the west by Castanea, on the north by Pine Creek and Dunstable, east by Lycoming County and Crawford township. Its shape is very irregular, the northern border conforming to

the windings of the river, which flows in a north-westerly course through its entire length.

About two-thirds of the surface of the township is elevated several hundred feet above the river. The Bald Eagle range, running parallel with the stream across the township, forms the northern boundary of the elevated portion. The township is well supplied with small streams, the most important of which is McElhattan Run, named in honor of William McElhattan, the pioneer. It rises on the mountain in the northern part of Greene township, at what is called the “Big Pond,” and flowing about eight miles in a northerly direction, empties into the West Branch a short distance west of Wayne Station.

The soil of the highlands of the township is generally sandy, and in some places contains shale. It is, as a general thing, susceptible of cultivation. The bottom land lying along the river is composed of sand, loam, and the deposits common to surfaces overflowed by streams, and is very fertile. Wayne township possesses much mineral wealth, consisting of iron ore, limestone, fire-clay, potters' clay, mineral paint, building stone, etc., all awaiting development.

Pioneer Settlers.—The first white man that settled in the township was William McElhattan, who came to Lancaster from Ireland in 1760, but hearing of the fine land near the “Big Island,” came up the Susquehanna and located about one mile west of where the run bearing his name enters the river. He was only a “squatter,” as he never obtained a warrant for his land.

In the “History of the West Branch” he is accredited with having built the first mill in the township, but this is clearly a mistake, as it is known to have been built by a widow lady named Smith, in 1778, at the mouth of McElhattan Run, where Joseph McKague's saw-mill now stands. The second was Richard McCafferty, who settled on the bank of the river, about a mile east of the run. He made some few improvements, and on his land was buried, in 1770, the first white settler of the township. This graveyard contains about fifty-two or fifty-three graves.

The third settler was Robert Love, who located on a small run, now Love's, a little below where Pine Station now is. He built a mill, which, with Smith's, was kept in operation till within the remembrance of some of the present inhabitants. These mills were very rudely constructed, one story high, and contained but one run of stone.

Robert Love was among the “fair play” men who passed the “Pine Creek Declaration of Independence” on the Fourth of July, 1776. Some time during the summer of 1776 intelligence was received that Congress contemplated declaring the independence of the colonies.

The hearts of the settlers beat with gladness on hearing this, and to give the intended movement their approval they met near Pine Creek, and after some discussion passed resolutions “absolving them-

¹ From D. S. Maynard's “Historical View of Clinton County,” written by George W. Twitmyer, Esq.

selves from all allegiance to Great Britain, and henceforth declaring themselves free and independent." These resolutions were passed without any knowledge of what Congress was doing. How remarkable the coincidence! It is to be regretted that these resolutions were not preserved.

The land along the river from Kurtz's Run to about a mile west of McElhattan was taken up by three different persons. The warrant for the western part, known as the "Monmouth" tract, containing four hundred acres, was taken out in 1769 by William Noland. It embraces the McKague, Throne, and Strayer farms. The warrant for the central part was taken out by Isaac Webster in 1770, and embraces the Stabley, Montgomery, and Gallauher farms. The eastern tract, by warrant of John L. Webster in 1769, and embraces the Sieck, Quiggle (now Stamm), and Winchester farms. On this tract was built Horn's Fort, in 1774-75. It was located on a high bluff a little west of Kurtz's Run, at which place there is a short curve in the river, giving a view of both banks, east and west, for over a mile. No doubt it was built there so that the approach of the wily Indian could be more easily seen, and give the settlers, in time of danger, time to flee to the fort for safety.

About the time of the "Big Runaway," in 1778, Elizabeth Carson, on coming out of the fort, was fired upon by an Indian lying in ambush; the bullet, passing through the folds of her dress, cut fourteen holes in it, and left her uninjured. About the same time Jane Annesley, while at milking, had several shots fired at her; one bullet passed through her clothes, grazing her person so closely that she felt the stinging sensation so severely that she thought she was shot.

Horn's Fort was only a stockade fort, and was not supplied with any arms but the muskets and rifles of the settlers; it was the most advanced on the frontier, save Reed's Fort, near where Lock Haven now is. The remains of Horn's Fort could be seen till 1856-58, when, by the building of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the last vestiges of it were destroyed. The land east of Kurtz's Run was taken up by three warrants,—that of Robert Love in 1769, containing the lands of Jamison, the Quiggles, and the land on which Pine Station is built; that of Samuel Wallis, 1770, embracing the lands of Maj. G. W. Sour and Jacob Stamm; and that of Elizabeth Jarvis, 1769, embracing the land of Thomas Quiggle, Peter Miller, Joseph Percy, Louis Miller, Chatham heirs, T. J. Toner, etc. This tract was first called "Fairview," afterwards known as the "Hollingsworth Tract."

The mountain tract of one hundred and fifty-six acres west of Noland's was settled upon after the Revolution by Patrick McElhanev, who sold to Jacob Whiteman. The next spring Whiteman went to Middletown, and sold to George Fry, upon the representation of his land being good for farming and well adapted to grazing, and that he had a large number

of cattle on it, which he would sell with the land for six hundred dollars, one-half to be paid down, balance in the fall, at which time Fry was to come up and see the land. Fry bought the land without seeing it, and paid three hundred down. He came up in the fall, and while walking over the land, apparently everything satisfactory, asked Whiteman to see the cattle. Presently they came upon a herd of deer, when Whiteman said, "There are the cattle." Fry was no little surprised, and turning to Whiteman rather fiercely, said, "Take your land and go to the d—l, and I'll go to Middletown!" Fry went home and never returned to see his "farm and pasture lands." Whiteman went West, and was never heard from afterwards. Thus was the land along the river taken up and settled; the mountain land was not much looked after till about 1804 or 1805. Among the permanent settlers who bought land and improved it were the Quiggles, who came from Lancaster in 1788, and the Montgomeries in 1790. The original Montgomery farm is now owned by Wilson, James, and Andrew Montgomery. The Quiggle farm was owned by S. N. Quiggle till within a few years, when it was bought by Charles S. Gallauher. The last payment on this farm by the Quiggles is acknowledged by the following queer receipt, now in the hands of S. N. Quiggle:

"June the 27th, 1807.—Receipt by the Hand of George Quickle the Sum of Sixty-Two Pounds for John Quickle to the Yuso of Adam and George Wilt, 1 Say Receipt by

"HENRY SHEARMAN."

There were two Indian towns of considerable note within the limits of the township. On the Montgomery farm, about a half-mile northeast of Wayne Station, was a town called "Patterson," over which a chief of that name of the Shawanee tribe ruled. In this town lived the famous Chinklacamoose, prior to going to "Chinklacamoose's old town," now Clearfield. The other was called "Tucquamingy," and was on the farm now owned by Maj. Sour.

Pioneer Schools and Teachers.—The first school in the township was taught by Walter S. Chatham, father of ex-Sheriff Chatham, in an old, abandoned dwelling-house near Kurtz's Run, which was prepared for school purposes. This school was opened in 1807-8, and soon gained such a reputation that it was attended by students from Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Nippenose, among whom were Robert G. White, afterwards judge, John and Isaac Brown, men of character and distinction. Though Chatham made no pretensions to teach anything but reading, writing, arithmetic, and a little grammar, he was for many years considered the best teacher in this section. He continued to teach in this old house till 1813, at which time a new house was built on the Quiggle (now Gallauher) farm. This house was burned in 1827, on account of a man having in a state of mental derangement committed suicide within it. This man was a monomaniac on the subject of relig-

ion, and entertained the belief that there could be no remission of sins or hope of salvation without the shedding of blood.

In 1830 a school-house was built on the road leading to Sugar valley, within a few rods of the river, and was used for school purposes till 1861, and as a church up to the building of the Union Church in 1853. Hon. James Chatham, Hon. G. O. Deise, Hon. J. W. Quiggle, and James M. Deise, Esq., received their early education in this house. In 1861 there were two new houses built, and the old one vacated and converted into a blacksmith-shop by Samuel Snyder, who still uses it as such.

The progress of educational affairs has been truly wonderful. From one school in 1807-8 of twenty pupils in an old, dilapidated dwelling-house, and teacher's salary ten dollars per month, to four schools in 1876 of fifty each, first-class houses, and teachers' salary forty dollars per month, is certainly evidence of substantial progress.

Wayne is noted for her good farmers, skilled mechanics, excellent tradesmen, and particularly for those who have played an important part in public affairs. From this township many young men have started as teachers, clerks, lawyers, and ministers, and to-day are an honor to their native place; but we would specially note the course of those who have held public offices, and performed their duties with fidelity and trust.

Hon. G. O. Deise, deceased, began his public career as a school-teacher. He taught three months in 1853 and one month in 1854, at the expiration of which he commenced reading law with C. A. Mayer, Esq., of Lock Haven. He applied himself diligently to the acquirement of a knowledge of legal matters, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He was successful in practice, and in 1859 was elected district attorney, and continued to hold this office till 1865. In 1866 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1867 by a large majority. Mr. Deise was an uncompromising Democrat, and was noted for his inflexible honesty. He was a fluent and energetic speaker, but had not a very melodious voice, nor graceful manner. He was rather tall in person, and always wore a look of dignity and conscious power. He died in 1873, at the age of thirty-six years, lamented by all who knew him.

James M. Deise, Esq., deceased, brother of G. O. Deise, was a lawyer of considerable ability. He was elected district attorney in 1868, re-elected in 1871 and 1874. He died in 1875, at the age of thirty-nine years.

Hon. James W. Quiggle was noted as a citizen, attorney, and politician. He commenced the study of law in 1838, under the tuition of James Gamble, of Jersey Shore, now judge of Lycoming District at Williamsport. When Clinton County was organized in 1839, he was appointed clerk to the commissioners; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and immediately

became the counselor of the commissioners and sheriff. In 1842 he became associated with Allison White in the legal profession. These gentlemen were among the foremost of the bar, and for many years had a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Quiggle was appointed deputy attorney-general by Ovid F. Johnson, then attorney-general, and successively by Kane, Reed, and Champney, until 1850, when the office, under the title of district attorney, was made elective. He was then nominated by the Democratic party for this office, and was elected by the largest majority of any on the ticket. In 1852 he was elected State senator for the district composed of Clinton, Centre, Lycoming, and Sullivan Counties. Previous to this Charles A. Mayer, now president judge of this district, became a student at law with him, and on his admission to the bar became a partner, under the firm-name of Quiggle & Mayer. In 1856 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the banking and real estate business, in which he continued till 1859, when President Buchanan appointed him United States consul at Antwerp, Belgium, where he resided in the discharge of his duties for nearly three years, and prior to his return traveled over the principal parts of the continent.

Religious.—The people of this township are proverbially a religious people; the two large camp-meetings and the four well-sustained churches fully attest the truth of this statement, and are an excellent commentary on the morals of the people.

The Union Church, built in 1853 at a cost of eight hundred dollars, was the first and the *only* church in the township for many years. This church is open to all denominations.

The Wayne Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1873 at a cost of two thousand eight hundred dollars, is a substantial frame building, handsomely finished, and will comfortably seat five hundred people.

The Pine Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1874, at a cost of two thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars. It is a very neat little church, and much resembles the Wayne Church.

The Ebenezer Church of the Evangelical Association was built in 1875, and will, when completed, cost about two thousand eight hundred dollars. This is the largest and most commodious church in the township.

In connection with the churches there is sustained a Young Men's Christian Association, which was organized Oct. 11, 1875, with twenty-two members. The officers elected were Thomas McNarney, president; S. N. Quiggle, vice-president; Nathan Simcox, secretary; Jacob Stabley, treasurer. At a meeting held April 1, 1876, the officers were re-elected for one year. The meetings of the association have been the means of much good. By them denominational barriers have been broken down, differences of opinion harmonized, and the various branches of the church unified in sentiment and feeling. There are at present eighty-six members in good standing.

The special objects of attraction in this place are the West Branch Camp-Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Pine Station Camp-Meeting of the Evangelical Association, and the McElhattan Springs on McElhattan Run.

West Branch Camp-Meeting Association.—The following complete and reliable history of the West Branch Camp-Meeting Association was written by J. N. Welliver, Esq.:

"A very general desire had been expressed by the Methodists of the West Branch valley, soon after the close of the war, to locate a camp-meeting at some eligible point along the Susquehanna. Dr. W. Lee Spotswood, then presiding elder of what is known as the Williamsport district, called the attention of his preachers and people to this subject, and quite a number of the stations and circuits appointed delegates to meet on a certain day in the month of June on the banks of the beautiful McElhattan, and selected the spot on which the present encampment is located.

"It was then decided to hold a meeting in August, 1868, and a committee, composed of Rev. M. K. Foster, J. N. Welliver, and S. M. Quiggle, now deceased, was appointed to carry out a plan there suggested, and erect a sufficient number of buildings to meet the public demand. Mr. Quiggle, not feeling like assuming so much responsibility, retired from the active duties of the committee before the work began. Many of the good people of Wayne met and assisted in clearing the grounds. The committee erected about ninety temporary board tents, eighteen by sixteen feet, with board roofs, and they were all occupied. The meeting was well attended, and considerable interest manifested. Heavy rains occurred at different times during this series of meetings, and the board roofs, not proving themselves 'waterproof,' demonstrated the fact that the times demanded better accommodations and a superior class of buildings. The question of making this a permanent encampment was being agitated. At this juncture the Hon. J. W. Quiggle came forward, and generously offered to donate nine acres of ground, upon which the temporary encampment was built, as a nucleus for a new and permanent association. Soon after the close of the meeting a survey was made, and a deed executed to Hon. C. A. Mayer, J. N. Welliver, Rev. I. H. Torrence, Hon. G. O. Deise, S. N. Quiggle, and Thomas Waddle, trustees for the above land. The deed contained several provisions or conditions, one of which provided for the transfer of this land whenever an association for the purpose of holding camp-meetings should be incorporated.

"Early in the spring of 1869 an association was formed, and a charter obtained from the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County, incorporating the West Branch Camp-Meeting Association, and a few individuals, principally from Lock Haven, undertook the difficult task of providing ways and means

in order to carry out and make the institution a success. A board of nine directors was elected, and organized by electing J. N. Welliver, president; Rev. M. K. Foster, treasurer; and Hon. G. O. Deise, secretary. Then began the history proper of the present association, the pioneer in this new order of camp-meetings, and which has been patterned after and largely imitated by others. Like every institution which was new and untied, it blazed its way, solving difficult problems as they presented themselves, until its founders had the proud satisfaction of seeing it established on a permanent foundation. It is situated about three-fourths of a mile from Wayne Station, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and is very easy of access from all points. Over four hundred comfortable board tents with shingle roofs have been erected, generally sixteen tents in a block, eight on the first floor and eight on the second, each tent being nine by sixteen feet. Besides the tents there are quite a number of other buildings erected on the grounds well adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. Among the most prominent is the Tabernacle, a building sufficiently large to seat two thousand five hundred persons, and is used principally during rainy weather, when services cannot be held in the main auditorium. Two large boarding-houses are situated, one in the upper and the other on the lower part of the ground, that will seat nearly five hundred people at one time. A restaurant building, with boarding-house attached, conducted somewhat on the European plan, stands on the right of the main avenue as you enter the grounds. Near the Tabernacle stands the 'Preachers' Home,' a building erected for the occupancy of the preachers during 'camping-time.' The office of the association is a neat building near the opening of the main auditorium, and is used by the officers as their place of business during the sessions of the encampment. One room of this building is usually used as a book-store. Directly across from the office is a building erected for storing and assorting baggage. In addition to those already named are the commissary buildings, buildings for prayer-meetings, etc. An annual insurance is kept up on the property, amounting to about twelve thousand dollars.

"The capital stock of the association was originally ten thousand dollars, but increased by various amendments of the charter to fifty thousand dollars. Of this amount, however, only about twenty thousand dollars have been issued. The par value of the stock is twenty-five dollars per share. It is held principally by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, there being about one hundred and twenty-five stockholders. The charter originally provided that the board of directors, elected yearly, should consist of nine persons; two-thirds of the number must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This provision was also amended by increasing the number to fifteen. The meetings are in the charge and under

the control of the presiding elder of the Williamsport district. They have always been of a very high character. The best of order has prevailed, and the general good behavior has been a subject of favorable comment by many who are professedly not in harmony with the doings of the Methodist people.

"The auditorium, which seats nearly five thousand people, is thickly studded with young, thrifty timber, making a beautiful grove. It is lighted with gas, manufactured on the ground, which adds largely to the comfort of the tent-holders and those worshipping there. One of the finest mountain streams on this continent washes its margin. All things considered, it is one of the most desirable places for camp-meeting purposes. We cannot, in this brief history, refer individually to those who have contributed to the success of this association. The following list of gentlemen have served, or are now serving, on the board of directors, beside those heretofore named, and have labored faithfully and efficiently in building up the institution: Hon. L. A. Mackey, W. C. Kress, J. F. Batcheler, S. N. Quiggle, J. J. Everett, G. J. F. Ramm, G. S. Snyder, Charles Kreamer, George Slate, O. S. Houtz, W. W. Rankin, Rev. James Curns, Joseph Bird, Rev. B. F. Stevens, David Baird, John Ransom, Rev. D. S. Monroe, G. W. Hipple, S. Q. Mingle, Dr. S. L. Bowman, Joel A. Herr, James Williamson, Hon. Eli Slifer.

"The meetings have been under the respective control of Rev. W. L. Spottswood, Rev. James Curns, and Rev. Thompson Mitchell, the last named having charge of the district in 1877. Of their labor it can be said, 'Well done.' The ministers of the Central Pennsylvania Conference deserve much credit for the interest they have taken in this enterprise. Their influence and labor in the cause they have espoused can only result in much good.

"We would be doing our subject injustice if we failed to call special attention of the reader to one of the most pleasing as well as the most interesting and profitable features of our modern camp-meeting. We refer to the children's meetings held daily in the Tabernacle. Ever since their introduction on these grounds they have been under the special supervision of the Rev. I. H. Torrence, a man eminently fitted for this work, and he certainly is to be congratulated on his success. 'Many will rise up and call him blessed.'

"The streets leading to the grounds are owned by the association, and kept in the best condition. Several very neat cottages have been put up on West Branch and Mountain Avenues; prominent among them are the McElhattan cottage, Rev. J. W. Langley's, R. G. Cook's, David Baird's, Messrs. Ramm's, Joseph Bird's, Bigony, and Rankin's, etc."

The origin, progress, and history of the Pine camp-meeting is as follows:

In July, 1871, Rev. A. L. Reeser, senior preacher on Jersey Shore Circuit, suggested to Mr. Jacob Stamm

the propriety of holding a district camp-meeting, so that the members of the various congregations might be brought into closer union with each other and be better prepared for successful work in the Master's cause. Mr. Stamm believed that it would meet an acknowledged want, and offered to give the ground for the meeting. Jacob Stamm, Robert Johnson, and Jacob Quiggle were appointed a committee to select a suitable place for holding the meeting, and on visiting the ground the present location was chosen.

It was not at first designed to build permanent tents, such as are now on the grounds, but that those desiring to attend the meeting should build their own tents according to their individual tastes; but on the day the grounds were cleared, the people turning out *en masse*, it was decided to build after the plan of the West Branch Association.

The building of seventy-two board tents (nine by sixteen feet) with shingle roofs, in blocks two stories high, a commodious boarding-house, and the preachers' stand, and the walling of the springs was the work done prior to the holding of the meeting.

The first meeting on the ground opened Sept. 6, 1871, under the most favorable circumstances, and all things combined to make it a success.

To insure the success of the meeting in after-years, it was decided by those interested to form a stock association, and before the close of the first session Jacob Stamm donated six acres and a half to the association for camp-meeting purposes.

The new association was called "The Pine Station Camp-Meeting Association." The next year an office and restaurant were built, and the grounds generally improved. The restaurant was burned in May, 1875, by the hand of an incendiary, and but for the timely discovery of the fire and persistent efforts to extinguish it these beautiful grounds would have been desolated. About seven thousand dollars have been expended in beautifying and improving the grounds.

The stock is mostly owned by members of the Evangelical Association, and the meetings are entirely under their control.

The grounds are situated on Love's Run, about three-fourths of a mile south of Pine Station, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in the midst of a beautiful grove, surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, and are well supplied with water from two never-failing springs. This is truly a place where the worshiper may look from "nature up to nature's God." The officers of the association were in 1877 Rev. S. T. Buck, president; U. S. Diefenbacher, secretary; and Jacob Stamm, treasurer.

McElhattan Gap—Roads—Relics.—The view of McElhattan Gap from the north is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. The mountain on both sides rises precipitously, forming, as it were, a grand sluice-way for the crystal stream that flows at its base; in this gap are the McElhattan Springs, the

surroundings of which are picturesque in the extreme. These springs are visited annually during the session of the camp-meeting by thousands of people. Near them is Quiggle & Shoup's fishery, in which there were at one time about ten thousand trout. This fishery was established in 1872, under the superintendence of Rev. J. W. Shoup, and would have been a paying enterprise but for some wretch who stole a large number of the fish, and to prevent detection turned the water off, and before it was discovered the remainder had perished.

This is practically an agricultural district, the only manufacture being lumber and shingles at the mills of Joseph McKague, S. N. Quiggle, J. W. Quiggle, and Thomas Gottshall, and flour and feed in the Rockville mills of George M. Hoagland. This mill was built in 1843, by Michael Throne, being the second on the same foundation. The first was built in 1842, and put into operation in April, 1843; it ran until the Fourth of July, when it was burned.

The township is accessible to the farmer and trader by a good road that traverses it the entire length, from east to west, and from the north by three ferries. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad also passes through it the entire length, affording every facility for travel. There are two stations on the road. Pine Station, eight miles east of Lock Haven, has a population of eighty-five, and contains two stores, one hotel, and a post-office, which was established through the enterprise of D. A. Cochran in 1866; he was made postmaster, and so continued till 1876, when J. R. Fredericks was appointed.

Wayne Station, five miles east of Lock Haven, contains a school-house, hotel, store, and the McElhattan post-office. This office was established in Rockville in 1858, by Jacob Deise, the mail being carried from Charlton, in Pine Creek township; Ehud Chatham was the carrier, and was to have half the proceeds of the office, which when paid him at the end of the year was just enough to buy his wife a calico dress. The office is now kept by A. S. Stably.

A few relics of "ye olden time" are still to be seen among the older citizens. William Chatham has in his possession a mahogany fire that was brought from Ireland in 1769 by Col. John Chatham. It was used during the entire Revolution, and also the war of 1812. Patrick McElhancy, on going to the war, borrowed this fire to take into the service; he returned it in 1815 in good condition. A clock a hundred and twenty years old, in running order, can be seen here. Guns, forks, plates, and axes that were brought to this country are by no means rare. Of the aboriginal relics of any note there are few, consisting mainly of arrow-heads, broken tomahawks, and Indian kettles. The most remarkable is the "flint god" or Indian idol, cut from solid flint. It represents an Indian in full costume. It was picked up on the Steck farm a few years ago, and was deposited in the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, by Dr. Goddard.

The first camp-meeting in the township was held in 1835, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, on John Stably's farm.

National Transit Pipe Line Station.—The National Transit Pipe Line, generally called the United Line, has one of its largest stations at Pine Station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Its buildings were begun July 4, 1881, and completed that season. They consist of two oil-tanks, each holding thirty-five thousand barrels of oil, one hundred barrels of oil to the inch, and thirty-five feet in height. Through the two engines this oil is pumped over the mountains to Milton, a distance of twenty-seven miles. J. C. Russell, of Jersey Shore, is superintendent of this station and line.

There are two large buildings, in which is the machinery for pumping, etc. There are employed here two engineers, four firemen, two telegraphic operators, two line-walkers, and one extra man. This line extends from Coal Grove to Milton, and passes straight through the country, crossing the highest hills and mountains.

JAMES CHATHAM was born in this township April 29, 1814, and remained with his parents until he was fifteen years old, receiving from them an elementary knowledge of the common English branches. He was then apprenticed to the trade of a shoemaker, serving in that capacity for two years, after which he worked as a journeyman five years, when he was married to Miss Henrietta C. DeHaas, and continued at his trade several years. For nearly twenty years he acted as river pilot between Lock Haven and Marietta. In 1848 he was elected sheriff of Clinton County. At the age of forty years he began reading law with Judge C. A. Mayer, and was admitted to the bar two years afterwards. In 1861 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and afterwards twice received the nomination of his party for the State Senate and once for Congress. For several years he was United States commissioner for Clinton County, in the Western District of the State.

The Chatham family came from near Milton, Pa., of whom its head, Col. John Chatham, owned a large tract of land on Chatham's Run, on which he erected a mill at an early date. His daughter Sarah married Judge John Fleming, who died in 1817. Col. Chatham's son, Walter S. Chatham, was a noted educator in early times, and the father of James Chatham, Esq., now deceased.

CHAPTER CXXVI.

WOODWARD TOWNSHIP.¹

Descriptive.—This township is located on the north side of the West Branch, opposite Lock Haven. It is bounded on the south by the river, on the west by Cole-

¹ From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County."

brook, on the north by Gallauher, and on the east by Dunstable, and is about four by five miles in extent. It was organized in 1841, and named in honor of Hon. George W. Woodward, then president judge of the district. In 1844 a portion of Dunstable was annexed to the township, and in 1853 a part of Colebrook was added, so that now its area is considerably greater than when it was formed.

The township is quite hilly, and contains very little level land, with the exception of a few hundred acres lying along the river; the soil, however, is generally productive, and especially adapted to fruit-raising, and is favorable to the production of grass, grain, potatoes, etc.

The West Branch flows along the southern border of the township, forming a water-front of about six miles; the other "water privileges" of the township are Quinn's Run, with its numerous branches, and several other smaller streams, all of which furnish sufficient pure water for the use of live-stock, etc.

Pioneers and Pioneer Beginnings—Dunnsburg Village.—The first settlements in the township were upon the river nearly opposite where Lock Haven now stands. The following sketch of that portion of the township in which the pioneers located is given by Mr. I. L. McCloskey:

"A patent was granted William Dunn, grandfather of Judge Dunn, for the land where Dunnsburg now stands, which was laid out by him in 1792, and called by his name. It was intended to be the county-seat of Lycoming County, but afterwards was not taken, consequently has not made the improvement it otherwise would have done. The first and oldest residents were the Myers, Whites, Curns, Fargus, Reeds, and Hannas.

"The first post-office established here was the first in the county; the date is not known.

"At an early date there was a distillery and tannery, but they have long since gone to decay, and not a vestige of them remains.

"Thomas Cummings, a resident of this place, was a cabinet-maker. He made the first ballot-box used in Woodward township; it is a very fine piece of workmanship.

"The first saw-mill in this place was built in the year 1850, by Crowel & Burton, two Maine Yankees, and is now owned by Best, Hopkins & Co. Another saw-mill was built in 1853, by S. L. M. Conser & Co., but it was not a success. It was torn down, and the mill now owned by S. M. Bickford & Co. was erected in its place. The first store was kept by Francis Fargus, who also kept the post-office in 1800. The first meetings were held by Rev. Jones, a Baptist minister.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1850. Prior to this religious services were held in an old log school-house about sixteen by twenty feet. A protracted meeting was held in Maj. McCloskey's barn, and was conducted by Rev. I. H. Torrence.

It was a success, and aroused the spirit which caused the present church to be erected. This old school-house, spoken of before, was the only one in the township at that time, and stood where Warren Martin's dwelling-house now stands, and from that old structure went forth some able men,—three ministers, two or three teachers of music, besides a number of school-teachers. At this house an Irishman killed himself, and was buried in the corner of Hall's field, and his body was stolen away at night by the doctors.

"The first hotel was owned and kept by John White, then by George King in 1828, afterwards by J. Huling, William White, David McCloskey, and last by Jacob Myers. A ferry was kept here for a number of years, known as Myers' ferry. A little incident occurred at the ferry that may be worth noting: An Irishman came riding up the road on horseback, and wanted to cross the river; he perceived the sign, and not waiting to inquire he plunged his horse into the water; the river being too high to ford, the result was that his horse was drowned, but he was saved, and when last seen he was going up the road with his saddle on his back singing, 'Be jabbers, me saddle for a horse, me saddle for a horse!'

"Many Indian relics and curiosities have been found on the land bordering on the river. I. T. McCloskey and Dudley Martin have quite a collection of curiosities, different articles made and used by the aborigines of this country.

"In 1855 the post-office at Lockport was removed to Dunnsburg and called the Dunnsburg office, with Jacob Myers, postmaster; was afterwards removed to Liberty, then back to Dunnsburg, and finally back to Liberty again, and the name changed to Island post-office.

"That part of Woodward township lately known as Halldown was first settled by Felix McCloskey, Isaac McCloskey, John Smith, Coleman Huling, and Andrew Litz. This land was first taken up by warrant in the name of Peter Grove, said to be soldiers' claim, and was sold at from two dollars to four dollars per acre. Only two of the old settlers remain here, Isaac McCloskey and Felix McCloskey, the rest having moved to other parts of the county, some having exchanged properties, others sold out. The farm now owned by W. M. Johnston was first owned by Thomas Proctor, afterwards by Hugh Penny, also by Adam Smith. The land here at present is worth, on an average, about forty dollars or fifty dollars per acre. The first school-house was built in 1854 by Felix McCloskey; the first teacher was William Hawkman. This place is about three miles from Lock Haven, on the public road leading from Lock Haven to Churchville.

Lockport Village.—"Lockport proper was a part of the Nathaniel Hanna farm, and was laid out by him at a very early day; the date cannot be ascertained, but dates about the same as the city of Lock Haven. There was a distillery located in 1800 a little

distance below the lock-house, at what is now known as Still Hollow, but long since it has gone to decay, and no traces of it are to be seen now.

"In 1834 the hotel known as the Hanna Hotel was built by N. Hanna, and kept first by Jared Huling, afterwards by Coleman Huling, Hoaglander, Alexander Mahon, Benjamin Myers, Vosburg, and last by R. M. Hanna; it was burned down in 1858. The Woodward House was built in 1847, and was first kept by Benjamin Myers, until 1852; from 1852 to 1858 by William Quigley, afterwards by Sheriff Hanna. In 1866 it was purchased by John Ferguson & Co., and is in their possession at this date, 1876. The first school-house was situated in the ravine or entrance to the Mackey property.

"In 1853 a post-office was established and continued two years, with Thomas Bailey, postmaster. It was afterwards removed to Dunnsburg. It was called 'Loveland.' That part known as the Western Addition was formerly a part of the Joseph Hanna farm. In 1855 it was purchased by William White and laid out. At present the town consists of one street, called Water Street, and is built up its entire length.

"The first store was kept by William Caldwell, afterwards by Hanna & Sons, also by Henry Schultze. Mrs. Agnes Bigger commenced keeping store in 1842, in the store-room now occupied by Lewis Hoover, and continued for a great many years. Afterwards the store was kept by Thomas Blackburn.

"The first brewery was built in 1860 by Baucher & Garger; was burned down in 1863. It was rebuilt by Baucher in the fall of 1863. In 1865 was sold to Widman & Pepper; was burned in February, 1876, and was rebuilt by Rudolph Widman in 1876.

"The Mackey property, which lies on the hill north of the town, was purchased by Hon. L. A. Mackey, in 1854, from Nathaniel Hanna, being about fifty acres. A great deal of money has been expended by Mr. Mackey in making this one of the most beautiful places in the county. This place is very beautifully laid out and tastefully decorated with trees and evergreens of many kinds. There is a graper of about two acres, which yields from two to four hundred bushels annually; also a very large and extensive hot-house, which yields large quantities of early plants and vegetables, besides flowers and fruits of every description, all under the skillful management of Mr. Moses Cummings.

"The great flood of 1861 did considerable damage, destroying the canal navigation. Again, the flood of 1865, which was fourteen feet high, was the highest March 17th, St. Patrick's day. It carried away part of the bridge and some dwelling-houses, destroying canal navigation again, and it did not reopen until the following October. There was also another great flood in 1868, doing much damage.

"At this point all the lumber that comes down the West Branch and its tributaries stops, this being the

head of market of the West Branch. The greatest number of timber rafts that has come down in one season has been estimated at about two thousand eight hundred. In 1860 the hotel in the western part was built and kept until the present by R. M. Hanna, lately deceased. This is a large four-story frame building with basement, and has entertained in one day in the rafting season as high as fourteen hundred persons, and in one season as high as twenty thousand. The Woodward House has also entertained from twelve thousand to twenty-five thousand in one season.

"At the present time there are forty-nine dwelling-houses, two hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, two hotels, one store, kept by Lewis Hoover, formerly of Clearfield County, one brewery, two blacksmith-shops, and one school-house.

Woodward in the War of 1861-65.—"Dunnsburg at present has about forty-five dwelling-houses, one church, two saw-mills, one tannery, one school-house, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. During the latter part of the war this township paid a bounty of four hundred dollars. The following is a list of soldiers who served in the war: Samuel Shoemaker, John R. Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Jacob Blush, Samuel Blush, Christ. Weaver, Rudolph Weaver, Peter Weaver, Frederick Weaver, William Reiter, W. O. Smith, William Smith, John Green, Frederick Sorger, Abram Litz, Walker Litz, Abram Nichols, Lyman Fry, James F. Kinley, Michael Cohoe, Christ. Bowman, F. F. McCloskey, W. R. McCloskey, William Cline McCloskey, Irvin T. McCloskey, Richard Newberry, Washington Newberry, John Showers, Samuel Wilson, A. G. Fleming, George Myers, Frank Bickford, Frank Weymouth, William Ritchey, Ferdinand Rote, Charles Rote, Thomas Bartholomew, Jesse Reeder, George C. Curns, Robert F. Curns, Henry King, W. J. King, James Butler, Adam Bentz, Henry Fargus, James F. Baker, W. P. Burnell, Thomas W. Burnell, John Kneply, James Poorman, Peter Poorman, Charles Shurtliff, Edward K. Davis, Robert Moore, John S. Schultze, William Osbourne, John Batchalet, John Slifer, Frederick Slifer, John McNall, Joseph Ulman, David Hanna, Wesley Hanna, William B. Hanna, Christ. Force. John Cohan and Frederick Probst were killed in battle; Henry King was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and died in the hospital at Philadelphia; William Reed, Jerry Cohoe, John Seybold, and Walter Litz died from diseases contracted while in the army."

Indian Relics.—The river flats of this township seem to have been a favorite resort of the Indians. Meginness says,—

"An Indian town stood on the site now occupied by Dunnsburg; another, called Pattersontown, was located opposite the mouth of Chatham's Run. The next most important one was located on the level bottom a short distance above Lockport, and

belonged to the Monseys; they also cultivated corn here. Traces of their village were perceptible long after the arrival of the whites, and some of the oldest inhabitants remember the little hillocks where the corn grew. The place is known at this day by the name of Monseystown flats."

Upon the farm of Isaac A. Packer have recently been found the bones of two Indians buried in the soil. In the mouth of one of the skeletons there was a well-formed and well-preserved clay pipe which is now in the possession of Mr. Packer.

In regard to the evidences of the existence and operations of Indians in the vicinity, Meginness further says,—

"On digging the canal through the rocks near Liberty several skeletons were discovered in a tolerably good state of preservation.

"In 1854, James Wilson and A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore, discovered what was evidently an extensive Indian pottery about five miles up Quinn's Run. A large detached rock stood at this point, and underneath was a cave sufficiently large to shelter thirty men. It contained a large quantity of muscle-shells. From appearances around the rock the people came to the conclusion that some kind of mineral had been taken out. These gentlemen examined the ground and found great quantities of broken pottery buried in a heap, and unmistakable evidence of a hearth where they had been baked. A double curbing of stones was nicely set in the ground in the form of an ellipsis, about ten feet in diameter, where the kiln was erected. Charcoal and other remains of fire were distinctly visible. The muscle-shells were carried there, pulverized, and mixed in the clay which formed their pots. On examining broken specimens the pulverized shells can be perceived in the form of glistening particles."

Minerals of Woodward.—Woodward township is well supplied with valuable minerals, the principal ones being fire-clay, potter's clay, coal and iron ore. The first exists in large quantities on Quinn's Run, where for many years it was extensively used in the manufacture of brick. Coal was also mined on quite a large scale many years ago at the same place. The iron ore still remains undeveloped. Potter's clay has recently been found on the farm of Mrs. Nancy McCloskey.

Hollenback, McDonnel & Co. commenced operations at Quinn's Run between 1835 and 1840, as manufacturers of fire-brick and miners of coal, and continued the business for a number of years, then sold out to Messrs. Mackey, Grafius & Scott, of Lock Haven, by whom the operations were continued several years longer; then the firm became Mackey, Fredericks & Co., then it was changed to John Williams & Co., and then to Fredericks, Munro & Co. In connection with the manufacture of fire-brick and the mining of coal, lumbering was carried on to a considerable extent. The fire-brick made at Quinn's

Run were in great demand, being of a good quality, and found a ready market wherever such articles were needed. The coal was shipped to various places down the river, Columbia being the principal point. The lumber, of course, sought a market at the usual places down the river. The property at present is owned by Hines, May & Greenough, but the works are not in operation.

At one time Quinn's Run was a very important business point. Besides the fire-brick works, saw-mill, store, etc., there were not less than sixty dwellings, including the houses occupied by the miners at the mines, two miles distant from Quinn's Run proper, nearly all of which are now in ruins or very much dilapidated.

In the spring of 1825, John Feller, John Witchey, and Nicholas Suter came from Switzerland and moved into what is now the "German Settlement," then a dreary wilderness, without a house or hut, or even a road, except a few hunters' paths. J. Feller built the first house, or rather log hut, in the settlement. It stood on the land now owned by Jacob Weise. It was made of round logs, built to a point and covered with slab-boards. Mr. Feller and seventeen men cut and hauled the logs, put up the house, split the boards, put on the roof, and put in the windows and door, all in one day. The next day Mr. Feller and family moved into this new house, and were more contented and happy than some people that live in splendid mansions. J. Witchey and N. Suter put up houses soon after, and began to clear up small patches for gardens, potatoes, etc. This was all done without the aid of a team. Within ten years after the first settlers located quite an accession was made to the number of inhabitants by arrivals from the "Faderland;" among them were the Swopes, Probsts, Shoemakers, and Wenkers. The first school-house was built in 1841, on the land now owned by B. F. Probst. The first teacher was William Riley. This school-house was afterwards remodeled and changed into a church, known as the Evangelical Church, and used for that purpose until 1869, when the new church was built.

Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, or the old cemetery, the grounds for which were given for burial purposes by William Dunn, has a most delightful location on a very beautiful eminence overlooking the West Branch and "Great Island." Among the old citizens here interred are:

John Quigley, born March 14, 1776, died December, 1847; his wife, Tabitha, born Nov. 5, 1787, died March 2, 1863.

Nathaniel Hanna, born Aug. 2, 1784, died Oct. 20, 1873; his wife, Nancy, died Feb. 2, 1874, aged 73.

John Smith, born Sept. 28, 1783, died Sept. 30, 1869; his wife, Elizabeth, died July 14, 1858, aged 67.

Adam Smith, died Aug. 23, 1876, aged 76; his wife, Hannah, daughter of Peter Best, died Jan. 25, 1867, aged 63.

William Baird, died Sept. 21, 1792, aged 79.

Zebulon Baird, died March 4, 1848, aged 86; his wife, Martha Baird, died Jan. 3, 1848, aged 76.

Francis, wife of Benjamin Baird, died Nov. 15, 1848, aged 71.

Benjamin Baird, died April 13, 1825, aged 74.

William Baird, died Sept. 23, 1854, aged 63.
 Mary Baird, died June 10, 1851, aged 47.
 Elizabeth Baird, died March 24, 1864, aged 70.
 William Baird, died Nov. 26, 1813, aged 60.
 Mary Baird, died July 24, 1818, aged 72.
 Elizabeth, wife of John White, died March 14, 1846, aged 68.
 George W. King, died July 9, 1855, aged 60; his wife, Catharine, born Feb. 4, 1804, died May 27, 1877.
 Julia Ann, wife of Rev. Joseph King, and daughter of Rev. T. Hewitt, born July 25, 1841, died Dec. 25, 1875.
 William Molsen, of Co. B, 48th Pa. Vols.
 Samuel Ross, died Nov. 15, 1866, aged 66.
 Peter Dorey, born Oct. 19, 1803, died Feb. 14, 1875; his wife, Susanna, died June 21, 1867, aged 63.
 William Devling, born Dec. 21, 1789, died April 11, 1873; his wife, Mary, born April 23, 1797, died April 22, 1874.
 William Clifton, died April 12, 1879, aged 65.
 Rev. Samuel Baird, died June 20, 1868, aged 49.
 Peter Sutherland, born Dec. 25, 1791, died Jan. 25, 1840; his wife, Elizabeth, died Aug. 25, 1851, aged 62.
 Catharine, wife of Alex. Macklin, died Aug. 8, 1872, aged 49.
 Sophia, wife of John J. Miller, died April 5, 1879, aged 53.
 John Blackburn, native of Falkirk, Scotland, died March 4, 1870, aged 74.
 Agnes, wife of Adam Bigger, and daughter of A. McDonald, born in Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 28, 1801, died Jan. 2, 1875.
 Alex. McDonald, native of same place, died Nov. 3, 1854, aged 83.
 Elizabeth, wife of John Blackburn, native of same place, died Feb. 20, 1842, aged 27.
 Adam Bigger, died Sept. 20, 1850, aged 54.
 Robert Stewart, died April 23, 1854, aged 80.
 William J. Riley, born July 18, 1819, died Sept. 7, 1851.
 Roger Devling, died Sept. 2, 1846, aged 81; his wife, Nancy, died Sept. 2, 1844, aged 78.
 Sarah Proctor, died April 2, 1850, aged 65.
 Catharine, wife of Robert Lyle, died May 9, 1845, aged 46.
 Michael Bartholomew, died Nov. 17, 1841, aged 63; his wife, Eve, died Dec. 26, 1853, aged 86.
 George Seybolt, of Co. C, 20th Pa. Vols.
 William Thomas, of Co. A, 5th Pa. Vols.
 Ilsey Ross, died April 21, 1850, aged 60.
 Juliana, wife of Phineas Pelton, born in 1798, died 1855.
 Isaac A. King, died March 3, 1871, aged 70.
 Edward Richey, died Feb. 10, 1857, aged 78; his wife, Letitia, born June 9, 1789, died Sept. 26, 1865.
 Nathan McCloskey, died Dec. 4, 1854, aged 78; his wife, Ann, died June 2, 1859, aged 67.
 David McCloskey, died Sept. 10, 1855, aged 47.
 Catharine, wife of Francis Kargus, died Feb. 23, 1862, aged 85.
 Nancy, wife of Thomas Huling, born Nov. 15, 1872, died Dec. 1, 1842.
 Jo-eph M. Dunn, died Jan. 32, 1844, aged 31.
 Washington Dunn, died Jan. 13, 1848, aged 62; his wife, Elizabeth, died Jan. 27, 1864, aged 80.
 John G. Couser, died Dec. 10, 1854, aged 72; his wife, Elizabeth, died Aug. 24, 1854, aged 76.
 Thomas Myers, died March 7, 1872, aged 61; his wife, Caroline, died July 14, 1859, aged 31.
 Nancy, wife of John Myers, died April 24, 1857, aged 77; her husband died March 3, 1846, aged 77.
 Elizabeth, wife of Proctor Myers, died Aug. 24, 1852, aged 36.
 John Dick, died Sept. 17, 1819, aged 23.

WILLIAM RICHIE was born July 28, 1806, one mile west of Ferney's Run, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father's name was Edward Richie. He was educated at Welsh's school-house, on the Bald Eagle. In 1832 he began business on his own account at North Bend, where he was engaged one year in farming and lumbering. From there he removed to Burney's. He was actively engaged in lumbering operations on Ferney's Run from 1820 to 1862. He served for fifteen years as school director, and for many years as overseer of the poor. He was married in 1832 to Mary McCloskey, of Bakerstown. He has always been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. SMITH.—Adam Smith, father of John W. Smith, was born in Dauphin County, and when quite young came with his parents to the West Branch valley, where the family settled upon what was then known as the "Monseytown flats," of this township. Adam Smith succeeded his father as owner of the Monseytown property, and remained upon it many years. Here John W. Smith was born, Sept. 26, 1829. He remained on the farm until 1852, when he married and began business for himself as owner and proprietor of the "White House," located at the upper end of Monseytown flats, the property lately owned and occupied by Isaac Packer. While acting as landlord he commenced dealing in square timber, which business he conducted more or less extensively until very recently. After remaining in the hotel four years he moved to Lockport, where he resided three years. He then sold out and purchased the "Eagle Hotel," in Lock Haven, which he conducted four years, then sold it and bought the old homestead, and after living upon it two years sold it and moved back to Lock Haven, and took possession of the brick house on Main Street, which he had previously purchased of Isaac Packer. At the end of four years he purchased the "Fallon House," in Lock Haven, where with his family he has since boarded, and which is now kept by his son-in-law, J. Schnyder, Jr.

In 1857 he was elected county auditor; in 1863 sheriff, and re-elected in 1869, serving in all six years. In February, 1873, he was elected mayor of Lock Haven, serving two years, and in 1876 was elected associate judge for a term of five years.

