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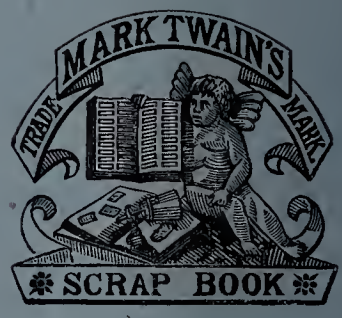
DIRECTIONS.

Use but little moisture, and only on the gummed lines. Press the
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From, Vol. 1

Date, _____

HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

Carefully Compiled and Entertainingly
Written by a Corps of Special Cor-
respondents.

[The SPIRIT will give a complete history of the county. It will be written up by Townships and Boroughs and will carefully cover the development of the County, and also give short biographical sketches of the Pioneer Families.]

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

In 1876 the building of the road from Keating to Karthaus was much talked of. Dr. J. W. Potter, lately of Clearfield, then a prominent citizen of our township, called a meeting of the property holders and stated the advantages we would derive from the building of this road, and proposed that each citizen should take one or more shares of stock. Stock to the amount of several thousand dollars was subscribed for, and the company, or rather the projectors of the road duly notified. This, like all other movements looking to a better transportation for the people of our township was again delayed.

In the spring of 1882 a company was organized with J. N. Dubarry, Esq., of Philadelphia, as President. Engineers at once commenced locating, contracts let and work began all along the line from Keating to Karthaus. This road was completed in the winter of 1883, and called the Snsqnehanna & Clearfield.

In 1884 the Three Runs branch was built as far as Pottersdale. John Whitehead & Co. leased the six foot vein of coal from the heirs of the Karthaus estate and commenced to ship coal as soon as the rail road was in working order. In November, 1884, this mine was transferred to the Berwind.

White Coal Mining Co., who let the mining and delivering on railroad cars to Messrs. Spears and Cowan, two estimable gentlemen from Sharon, Pa., who are yet engaged in the mercantile business in Karthaus.

In the early spring of 1885 the Berwind White Co. commenced to ship coal from Cataract. This mine is opened on lands of Weaver & Betts and is on the Three Runs branch, one mile from Pottersdale. These two large mines have shipped many thousands of tons of coal in the 12 years they have been operated. Other mines have been opened as follows: "The Horse Shoe," "The Mount Carmel" and "The Mosquito Creek," all owned by citizens of our township, but not now in operation on account of trusts controlling the coal markets and railroads of our country and with unfair discrimination in freight rates, forces our small operators to sell at a loss or shut down.

With the advent of the railroad and the opening of mines a new Karthaus was laid out, including the site of the old one of 1817, containing 150 lots, 60 by 180 feet, at present it contains seven stores, four churches, two school houses, two hotels, two livery stables, one grist mill, (roller process), one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, two halls, one undertaking establishment and some sixty houses, with a population of about 300.

The railroad is here, but it failed to bring the prosperity we had looked forward to. No furnace has been built and but a very small portion of our hills of coal have yet been worked. Capital has not sought investment here as it should, and until the confidence so often promised us prior to the election of Mr. McKinley is fully restored and iron and coal trusts annihilated, it never will.

In 1859 the first oil excitement struck Karthaus. John Briel, an energetic citizen of Covington township, a former resident of Karthaus, organized a stock company, erected a suitable derrick and commenced to drill near where the S. & C. water tank now stands. The drill and tools were hoisted by means of a spring pole. At a depth of 300 feet the tools became fast and the venture was abandoned. The following named persons were among the stockholders yet living here or in the county: Joseph Rubly, Daniel Moore, Oliver Moore, George Heckendorn, Isaac C. McCloskey, and Dr. J. W. Potter (since deceased.) The stock sold for \$5 per share, and no stockholder was allowed to have more than five shares. There were no Rockafellers in those days.

The next attempt to find oil was in 1865. A company was organized in Bellefonte with the late Hon. Daniel Rhoades as

President and George R. Boak, of Pine Glenn, Pa., Superintendent. A driller from Oil City, by name of Gosser, was employed, who advised the company to locate their derrick at Salt Lick and enlarge the bore of the old salt well of 1820 and sink it deeper. Our citizens subscribed liberally to the stock and in a short time the drill, driven by steam power, was started on its downward course.

On December 26th, at a depth of 640 feet, a seam of gas was struck with strong indications of oil, and Mr. Gosser reported that he had never found better indications in the oil fields of McKean. The well was drilled on to a depth of about 900 feet when the company became discouraged and abandoned the work after expending about \$5,000.

In 1894 an old diary was found among papers belonging to the late Col. John Holt, of Snow Shoe. In 1820 Mr. Holt had helped to drill the salt well and had kept a record of the event. This record stated that in drilling for salt they had struck something that had set fire to and burned up their rope and derrick. Natural gas was then unknown; but what else but striking gas would fire their derrick. The finding of this old diary led to the organization of the Salt Lick Oil and Gas Company, with J. H. Holt as President, and Geo. B. McCrea Secretary and Treasurer. Stock was subscribed for rapidly and in a short time a contract was let with Grove Bros., of Tionesta, Pa., for putting down one or more wells. The spot selected for the first well was within 150 feet of the well of 1820 and 1865. (In itself a mistake for this ground had already been drilled to a depth of 900 feet.) The contractors soon had their machinery on the ground and the drill was started on its downward course as fast as steam could drive it. The drilling went on night and day with varying indications until a depth of 1957 feet was reached, when they advised the company that to go deeper was a useless expenditure of money.

The following is the report handed to the company at a meeting held at the Fallon House, Lock Haven, on Jan. 22, 1895: "We have drilled the well located at Salt Lick to a depth of 1957 feet; we have passed through three distinct sands; the first had strong indications of oil, but both the first and second sands were flooded by a strong pressure of salt water, presumably from the old wells drilled in that vicinity years ago. A strong flow of gas was found in the second sand but unavailable on account of salt water. At a depth of 1225 feet we passed through an 'oil sand' 65 feet in thickness, and so confident are we of find-

ing oil and gas in that sand that we will subscribe one-twelfth of the money for one more well."

On Nov. 5th, 1894, at a depth of 745 feet a powerful vein of salt water was struck in the above well, a jug full of which was sent to the State College for analysis, the chemist reported that each gallon contained one pound of salt. The total cost of this well was \$2,947.

In September, 1895, the company located a second well on land of I. C. McCloskey about 2 1/2 miles north-east of the well at Salt Lick and one mile west of Pottersdale. The Grove Bros. again had the contract. In due time the first oil sand was reached and pronounced fine. Between a depth of six and seven hundred feet the drill entered the second sand and struck a tremendous vein of water and also a strong flow of gas. The gas, although mixed with the water, was strong enough to force a flow of some thirty barrels of water per hour. This flow was kept up without any apparent decrease for several days and drew many visitors to the well. To show the volume of the gas although passing through this flow of water it readily ignited whenever a match was applied.

Now a thing very unaccountable and unsatisfactory, as far as the stockholders were concerned, occurred. A hasty meeting of the directors was called, and on the recommendation of the drillers, the casing was drawn and the well abandoned. Had that octopus the Standard Oil Company, a hand in this? Every report made by the drillers to the Salt Lick Oil and Gas Co. prior to this had been most favorable, and when gas was struck strong enough to force a flow of some thirty barrels of water per hour for days without any apparent decrease in volume, did it look like failure? The consensus of opinion is that there was a "Nigger in the wood pile" somewhere.

The first election held in our township was in the spring of 1843, and the following named persons were returned as elected to the various offices: Constable, Michael Eisenman; Supervisors, Jacob G. Lebo and Gottlieb Schneider; School Directors, Geo. Bucher and Geo. Conaway, (1 year) Jacob G. Lebo and Joseph Yothers (2 years) William Michaels and Thomas Colborne (3 years); Anditors, H. O. Britton (1 year), C. S. McCoy (2 years), John A. Mykoff (3 years); Overseers of the Poor, James White and Frank McCoy; Inspectors, Wm. Michaels and Jales Gunsauls; Jndge, Wm. Bridgens; Assessor, Richard Colborne; Assistant Assessors, Dickason Cole and Samuel Gunsauls; Justices, Richard Colborne and Joseph Yothers.

This list comprises eighteen different

persons, about one-third of the male population of that date. Not one of the officers of 1843 are now living, all have passed beyond the river. In writing the biographical history of Karthaus township but brief mention will be made of those who was once only citizens for a few years. As our space demands a more extended notice of those who are yet or have descendants within our borders.

After George Philip Guelich, who properly belongs elsewhere in the county, our pioneer would be Rev. Frederick W. Geisenhainer, who came here in the summer of 1814. Tradition says he was accompanied by his wife and family, but the writer has failed to learn how many members the family contained. Rev. Geisenhainer was a very talented and energetic man, and during the six or seven years of his residence here, held divine services every Sabbath that he could possibly do so at his cabin home. He returned to New York city about the year 1822. Before leaving he donated ten acres of land on which to build a Lutheran church and parsonage. This land was held by the church until 1873, when it was sold to C. M. Hertlein, and the proceeds went towards liquidating the debt of the church and parsonage at Keewaydin.

The lands in our township formerly owned by the Rev. and the Allegheny Coal Co., took in the entire "Horse Shoe" and is now owned by Lewis Miller, William and Fred Schnarrs, William Askey, James Michaels, Dr. Wm. S. Gilliland, Dr. J. W. Potter, Wm. J. Hoffer, George Emerick estate, Henry Reiter, John W. Reiter and C. M. Hertlein. There is a traditional anecdote at the expense of Rev. Geisenhainer that will bear relating. One Sabbath he held services at his cabin home and preached with more than ordinary fervor and eloquence. At the end of an unusual affecting passage with his hearers eagerly bent forward in the attitude of earnest listeners the minister made an unusual long pause, presumably to note the effect of his eloquence upon his audience. The elder Karthaus, who sat in the back part of the room, thinking that the speaker had become confused and was at a loss for words to continue, arose in his place and cried out: "Say bog-ore, Geisenhainer; say bog-ore," to the great consternation of the able minister and his earnest hearers.

John Reiter, Sr., was another pioneer of 1814. He located at what is well known throughout the county as the "Old Orchard." His family consisted of four children, as follows: Catharine, who married J. F. W. Schnarrs; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Yothers; John Reiter, Jr. and Michael. After the division of the township in 1842 his farm was left mostly in

Covington. That portion in Karthaus is now owned by his grand-son, John W. W. Reiter. John Reiter, Sr., died in the year 1854, aged 80 years.

John Reiter, Jr., married Miss Buck. The living children of this union are: Henry, John W., Miss Pascaline and Mrs. E. P. Eavens, of Karthaus, and R. L., of Covington.

Michael Reiter married Miss Ammerman. The living children of this union are John M. and Mrs. Joseph Gross, of Covington, and Mrs. James S. Conaway, of Karthaus. The living descendants of this old pioneer in Karthaus township number over fifty persons and range in age from eighty years to six months, including grand, great grand, and great great grand children.

John Frederick William Schnarrs came here with Karthaus in the year 1815. On the 9th day of April, 1816, he married Catharine Reiter. The following is a copy of the marriage certificate:

"These are to certify that J. F. W. Schnarrs, singleman, and Catharine Reiter, daughter of John and Catharine Reiter, were lawfully married on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1816, at Karthaus, Pa.

FREDERICK GEISENHAINER,
Minister Ev. Luth. Church."

This was the first marriage in Karthaus township. Before the division of Covington Mr. Schnarrs built himself a large and commodious residence near Keewaydin, where he lived until his death in 1863, respected and beloved for his christian character and influence. For many years he was agent for the Keating lands in Clearfield county. The children yet living of this pioneer are: Charles, of Karthaus, William and Frederick, of Covington, Arnold, of Iowa, Augusta, of Kipple, Pa., Mrs. John Heise, of Kansas, Mrs. Rowland Kennedy, of Moshannon, Pa., Mrs. Solomon Manrer and Mrs. Michael Kratzer, of Covington, and Mrs. James Prince, of Washington, D. C.

Charles Schnarrs was born in Karthaus, Pa., March 28, 1817, and was the first white child born within the borders of Karthaus township. His father, J. F. W. Schnarrs, was then book-keeper for the Allegheny Coal Co., and also had the management of their store at Youngstown. The elder Schnarrs, having a thorough education, knew the great advantage derived from one, and as soon as Charles could master the A. E. I. O. U. of Cobb's speller, commenced to teach him the three R's. In 1825 a Mr. Hanna, from the vicinity of Lock Haven, opened the first school in our township at Youngstown, and Charles Schnarrs was the first pupil enrolled. Two or three terms at this primitive school, with but a single row of desks around the wall,



CHARLES SCHNARRS.

and seats, the soft side of slabs, and one term at the Clearfield academy in 1833, when taught by James H. Laverty, completed what was considered to be the needful education of that time. This was in our pioneer days; before baseball and football were the chief requisites of a college or normal school education; when tow-headed boy in bare feet and home-spun, who had acquired a fair knowledge of the simple branches, was the peer of the foot ball dude of to-day, with his long hair, parted in the middle, and needle-pointed shoes. Young Schnarrs worked about the mines until Ritner commenced to rebuild the furnace, and as there were then some thirty small boys and girls at Karthaus and along the pike of school age, a house was built where C. M. Hertline's barn now stands and young Schnarrs was employed as teacher.

About this time John Keating, having large land interests in this and adjoining counties, employed the elder Schnarrs as agent to have the land surveyed and opened to settlers. Moses Boggs, one of our first County Surveyors, was employed to survey and make drafts of the Keating lands in Covington and Karthaus townships. On these surveys Mr. Boggs was accompanied by young Schnarrs, and the old surveyor took great pains in learning him the various courses, variations and distances that these lines should be run. In later years the knowledge thus gained became of great benefit when Mr. Schnarrs took up surveying on his own account, and only a few years ago quit the business on account of failing health.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

About the year 1840, in connection with his brother Frederick, of Covington, built a saw mill at Arnold's Run, to which a short time afterward they added a grist mill for the convenience of our citizens, as the mill at Karthaus had been destroyed by fire.

In 1842 Mr. Schnarrs was married to Electa Woodworth, who died in 1845. After remaining a widower for a number of years he married Miss Susan E., daughter of Washington White, Esq., of Lock Haven. After the death of his venerable father in 1863, Mr. Schnarrs moved into the old homestead, in Covington township, where he served as postmaster of Karthaus office until the S. & C. railroad was completed, when he located in new Karthaus, and to-day lives within a few rods of his birthplace, more than 80 years ago, where he and his aged companion are enjoying the respect of the entire community.

Mr. Schnarrs has the honor of once being mistaken for Abraham Lincoln, who some 30 years ago he greatly resembled. It was during the war and he was on his way to Washington to visit James Prince, his brother-in-law. Before his train reached the city he noticed an unusual stir among the passengers; word was passed around that the President was on the train. Mr. Schnarrs became the centre of all eyes, and he was not long in noticing that he had been mistaken for Mr. Lincoln. When he alighted at the depot in Washington the crowd also thought they recognized in the tall, plainly clad traveler "Honest Old Abe" and he received three rousing cheers, while civilians doffed their hats and army officers saluted.

Peter A. Karthaus, Sr., first came here in the year 1815. After a short stay he returned to Baltimore, and the following year returned with his family, which consisted, according to tradition, as follows: Peter A. Jr., Mrs. Ferdinand Hurxthal, Mrs. Louis Hurxthal, Mrs. Dr. Heidler and one single daughter who died while the family resided here, and one son and one daughter, children of his second marriage. After the family returned to Baltimore this son studied medicine and became a noted M. D., and the daughter is now the widow of the late Lieut. Gov. Warwick, of Ohio. Immediately on his arrival Karthaus made preparations to build two houses, one of stone for himself, and one of stone and wood to be occupied by his sons-in-law. The doors, windows and all the builder's hardware were brought from Baltimore and up the Susquehanna by flat boat. The

stone house, when finished, was considered the most complete country residence in Clearfield county at that day, and the furnishings were the best that money could buy. This house was still in good preservation when torn down to make room for the Potter House fifty years later. His son, Peter A. Jr., was a well educated, shrewd business man, and became the manager of the family interests here. The Messrs. Hurxthals were installed in the store, which they managed during the time Karthaus resided in the township.

Ferdinand Hurxthal's family were two sons, Ferdinand Jr., who for many years conducted a mercantile business at Karthaus, later at Moshannon, Pa., and afterwards removed to West Virginia, and Frederick A.

Louis Hurxthal's family were two sons, Arnold K. and Benjamin, and two daughters who married Josiah and Louis Smith, Esqs., of Clearfield. Mrs. Louis Hurxthal was a finely educated lady and a devout member of the M. E. church during her sojourn at Karthaus, that denomination having no pastor Mrs. Hurxthal acted in the capacity of class leader and held weekly services at her home. The Karthaus and Hurxthal families removed to Baltimore about the time Karthaus township was organized.

Many are the anecdotes related at the expense of the elder Karthaus. A few will not be out of place in his biography: Tradition says he was a widower when he arrived in America, and was a man very easily smitten with the charms of a pretty face. On one occasion, when on a business mission to Wilmington, Del., he was introduced to a very charming young lady. It was love at first sight on Peter's part, and he immediately asked her hand in marriage of her father. The parent was a prudent man, and taking into consideration the disparity between the ages of the widower and his young daughter, and also the fact of his first wife's children, asked for a marriage settlement of \$20,000. This took Peter by surprise. He loved beauty and he loved gold. He must sacrifice one or the other. After considerable bargaining he consented to settle the sum of \$15,000 on the fair Delewarian. He got his wife, but never fully forgave his father-in-law for getting the best of the bargain.

On one occasion he was complimented by the late Judge Potter, of Bellefonte, where Karthaus and his wife were dining, on being a good judge of beauty and the good taste he had displayed in the selection of a wife. "Yes, indeed," said Peter, "she cost me fifteen thousand dollar."

On another visit to Bellefonte he saw a new and handsomely painted wagon with "For Sale" in large letters attached to it.

Karthaus examined the wagon and was so pleased with the sky blue and vermilion paint that a bargain was soon struck and he became the owner. On his arrival home with his beautiful purchase he called out his family to admire it. In some way a dispute arose between him and his sons-in-law as to the capacity of the wagon box in bushels. To settle it Karthaus accompanied his driver to the woods for a load of

char coal, against the united remonstrance of his family, as they did not want to see the beauty of the wagon marred by its dusky load. When Karthaus had settled for all time the capacity of his wagon box in bushels of charcoal he was some distance from the main road and night had set in. In trying to reach the main road the driver in the dusk, drove between two trees and the wagon became fast. The driver backed his horses and swore. Peter put his shoulder to the wheel but the wagon refused to move. The air became fairly blue with sulphur. After repeated trials, backward and forward, he ordered the driver to unhitch and go home, and as he himself strode away in the darkness he wished the "Devil" might come and take his new "woga."

The next morning, bright and early, Karthaus, with extra help, returned for his wagon. On arriving at the spot he found a smouldering heap of char coal and the irons of his fancy wagon. His first impression was that the Devil had taken him at his word, and he swore until the woods were green. A spark had lurked in the black mass which the night winds had fanned into a flame that consumed the wagon.

Karthaus was an early riser and always after eating his breakfast, which was served in his bed room, would fill his large German pipe and, weather permitting, would promenade the upper porch of his mansion enjoying his morning smoke. He also was very superstitious and never would sleep without a light burning in his bed chamber. He was a man with a voracious appetite and would often eat as much as two and three ordinary men. The following is vouched for by one who knew him: On a certain occasion he was in Bellefonte and wanting to start early for home ordered his dinner served at 11 o'clock. It happened that on this particular day that the landlord had procured a young porker of some 10 or 12 pounds weight, which was stuffed and roasted whole. The custom of that day was to place everything on the table before the guests and let them help themselves. So when Karthaus was seated at the table the nicely done, young porker was placed in front of him. The landlord with a proud smile, and pointing to the roast pig, which was standing on all fours,

to his guest: "Help yourself, Mr. Karthaus," and left the room. To the surprise of the waiter Karthaus cut his hog-ship in half and transferred one-half onto his plate, and in thirty minutes by the town clock was outside of the whole porker. Then turning to the speechless waiter he handed him a plateful of bones and said: "That was goot; have you some more from dem lettly hogs?" It is needless to add that they had no more, and Peter had eaten the only small hog that the cooks had prepared for the dinner of some ten guests.

Among the sayings of the elder Karthaus which have descended from generation to generation and are still heard in our township, I will relate a few of the most common: In his employ he had a few men who, like some of the present day, cared more for fat meat and sundown than doing an honest day's labor. With this class he would lose all patience and go for them as follows: "Over the river mit you; you eats me to you sweat and works me to you freeze;" and "Home mit you; you eats me and you drinks me, but you works me not." Also the story of Karthaus and the flea, which is a common by-word. Until he came to Karthaus, living in great cities, he had never heard of or saw a flea. He was not long here until this small pest became very annoying, and he thus described them to a lady customer at his store one day: "What you call dem littly black bugs that when you put your finger on him he is not dare; and when you got him you got him not?" "Oh," exclaimed the lady, "that's a flea, Mr. Karthaus." From this little episode sprang the saying "like Karthaus' flea."

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

The next settler to arrive and permanently locate in our township was Jacob Michaels. He came from the valley of the Bald Eagle in the spring of 1816. His improvement remained in possession of his descendants for many years, but is now owned by Christian Buck, of Unionville, Pa., and is farmed by a son of the old pioneer.

Jacob Michaels' family consisted of four sons, William H., John, Thomas and Jacob, all dead, and four daughters, Mrs. John A. Wykoff, Mrs. Dickson Cole, Mrs. Henry O. Brittan and Mrs. Ellis Lewis, the last being the only member of the family yet living and resides at Benezette, Pa.

Jacob Michaels, Sr., died about the year 1840.

William H. Michaels married Sarah Cooms, the children born of this union being two sons, Jacob C., of East Tyrone, and the late John Michaels, of Pottersdale.

Thomas Michaels married Hannah

Abram, of Mifflin county. The living children of this union are James, Mrs. Joseph Peavy and Mrs. James A. Conaway, of Karthaus; Mrs. John Glover, of Union county, and Mrs. Cloyd Martz, of Pittsburg.

John Michaels married Jane Lewis, of Benezette. The children of this union were Ellis, George, David, Richard, Mrs. Hiram McCracken, Mrs. Seth C. McCracken, Mrs. Fred McCracken and Mrs. Ezra Dimmick. The members of this family have all left the township but are numbered among the most enterprising residents of Ferguson and adjoining townships.

Caroline Michaels married John A. Wykoff. The living children of this union are Henry C., of Butler county, and Mrs.

John Perry, of Clinton county.

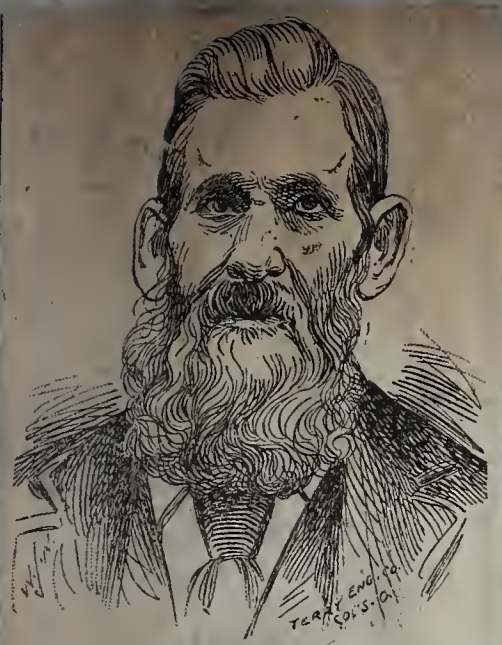
Marie Michaels married Henry O. Brittan, who was one of the first school teachers of our township. None of their descendants live in the county.

Anabel Michaels married Ellis Lewis, and is yet living in Benezette, Elk county.

Sara married Dickason Cole, a native of New York, who came here about 1840. The living children of this union are James W. and William, of Clinton county, Allen, of Driftwood, Wharton M. and Mrs. Hyatt C. Wooster, of Karthaus, and Mrs. Ezra Rohn, of Elk county. About the year 1850 Mr. Cole moved to West Keating, Clinton county, where he resided until his death a few years ago. The descendants of Jacob Michaels, Sr., number over one hundred in Clearfield county, about forty of whom are residents of our township.

The next permanent settler to arrive within our borders was John Conaway, a native of New York, who had first located on Montour's Run, in Lycoming county, (now Cameron) about the year 1800. In the spring of 1825 he loaded all his worldly possessions on his canoe and floated down the Sinnemahoning until the river was reached. There with the help of his eldest son, Charles, pushed his canoe up the river until Salt Lick was reached. Here for a short time he occupied a cabin on what is now known as the S. & C. railroad property. Then he bought and commenced to improve a piece of Keating land between the upper and lower Three Runs. The living children of this pioneer family are four sons, Charles, of Pottersdale; Cornelius, of Munsons; Enoch, of Penfield, and George, of Clinton county.

Charles Conaway, the eldest son of this old pioneer, was born Nov. 10, 1814; came here in 1825, and for over seventy years has resided within our township. He grubbed the first clearing on Oak Hill at \$8 per acre "made ready for the plow," and as the land in that early day was covered with the virgin forest there was hardly room for the



CHARLES CONAWAY.

log heaps. During the time the Karthaus furnace was in blast he helped to cut wood for the char coal and canoe bog ore from the Falls. He also run iron and coal arks from Karthaus to Harrisburg at \$4 per trip down, \$4 to walk home and \$1 for expenses on the home walk. During the administration of Gov. Ritner he and his brother George made, hauled and rafted and run a raft of choice oak and pine timber to Marietta and sold it for 2½ and 3 cents per foot.

Mr. Conaway in his youth was a noted hunter and has slain as many as three bear and three deer in a day's hunt. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Hugh McGonigal, an early settler of Keating township, Clinton county. The children of this union being Hugh, who was killed in the battle of Petersburg, Va.; James A., and Mrs. J. Wilson Ranch, of Karthaus township, and Mrs. William White, of Wisconsin. About the year 1870 he again married. The children of this union being Creighton, of McKeesport; Mrs. Dennis Grady, of Lock Haven. Mrs. John Nolan, of Renovo, and Miss Laura, at home. Mr. Conaway now lives at Pottersdale, and although considerably past the four score mark enjoys good health, which he attributes to always voting the Democratic ticket.

(Since the above was written Mr. Conaway died, Jan. 30, 1899, while sitting in his chair, aged 84 years.)

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

Joseph Yothers was born in Adams county, Pa., in the year 1798. When a

boy he came to Centre county and learned the trade of miller in the old Harris stone mill, near Bellefonte. While working in the mills of Centre county he visited Karthaus and became acquainted with the family of John Reiter, Sr. About the year 1825 he married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mr. Reiter, and when Karthaus built his grist mill a few years later he secured employment therein until it was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Yothers next turned his attention to farming. For a few years he lived on land owned by Geisenhainer and Karthaus, at the "Red Barn," in Covington township, but was induced by his brother-in-law, John Reiter, Jr., to move onto and improve a tract of Keating land in Karthaus township. Here Mr. Yothers lived for many years. Finally he purchased 120 acres from the Keatings and cleared out a farm. In 1842, when Karthaus township was formed, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in subsequent years held various other offices of trust. He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and for many years was Superintendent of the "Raikes Union Sunday school," one of the oldest schools in the county, being in continuous organization for over half a century. He died in the year 1871. He is survived by the following children: John, of Covington township; Reuben, of Kansas; Mrs. William Patterson, of Mammoth, Illinois; Henry, Joseph W., and Mrs. George Heckendorn, of Karthaus township.

In 1827 occurred the first tragedy or murder in what is now Karthaus township. A few years before a family by name of McClain arrived here to keep boarding house for Karthaus. This family had, as most families have, a favorite son whose name was Arnold, a fine, manly, intelligent lad of twelve years, a favorite with all the settlement and the fond hope of a kind father and loving mother. Like most boys of his age he was fond of hunting and fishing, in which excursions he was often accompanied by Edward Hatton, a boarder of the McClains. Hatton was particularly fond of the boy and the two were almost constantly seen together. In the latter part of October, 1829, Hatton and Arnold McClain proceeded up Mosquito creek for a day's hunt. On coming to what is now known as Arnold's Run (at the iron bridge) some two miles northwest of Karthaus, the hunters separated. Young McClain, under instruction of Hatton, was to cross over Arnold's mountain (both run and mountain named after the boy) towards the head of a ravine that led into Cold run and there await Hatton, who would proceed up the run and intercept any game that the young hunter would scare up. In due time Hat-

, not seeing any game, came to the appointed place of meeting and found McClain awaiting him. Here they again separated, Hatton appointing the mouth of Arnold's run on their way home as the place to meet, and the one arriving first to fire a shot as a signal.

Hatton arrived at the appointed place near sundown and not finding McClain fired the signal shot and continued home, thinking the boy had become tired waiting and was already home. Arnold McClain was not ahead, nor did he follow after, and from that day no trace of the young hunter was ever found. A small dog that was with the boy on this fatal day, came home during the night. Early next morning the alarm was given. The neighbors gathered and started to hunt for the missing boy. Hatton guided the searchers over the ground traversed by him and the boy the day before, but no trace was found of the missing one. For several days the search went on with like result. The dog that belonged to the boy was taken along and when in a certain locality acted strangely, manifesting a great deal of uneasiness. It was found shortly afterward with a bullet-hole in its head. No one knew who had fired the shot.

Hatton, who had heretofore been a man of very jovial disposition and fond of company suddenly became remorseful and shunned company. He soon after left Karthaus and nothing is known of him since. The uncertainty of the fate of their boy was ever an intense grief to the fond parents, and finding no clue was hard to be borne. They, too, soon left.

Disasters are terrible in any shape and death is awful, but in most cases there is comfort and consolation in bestowing the last look on the form that once lived and loved—there is knowledge of the missing one, of its last resting place, where we can strew wreaths and deck the grave with flowers typical to our memories. The case of Arnold McClain offered none of these; consequently the grief of the poor mother was harder to be borne. It is now seventy years since the disappearance of Arnold McClain. The ground on which he hunted that fateful day has been hunted over and over in pursuit of game, the timber has been felled and taken to market and farms occupy the place he was last seen. About 25 years ago William Shoemaker found the barrel and part of the lock of a gun near Cold run; it had lain so long the barrel had rusted through in two places, making three pieces of the barrel. It was recognized by some of the older citizens as Arnold McClain's gun, and it still contained a leaden bullet, showing that he had not met death by the accidental discharge of his own gun. Diligent search was made for some bone or trace that he had there met his death, but

nothing further was ever found. His death will ever remain a mystery. The general opinion is that McClain met his death by the accidental discharge of Hatton's gun and the latter was afraid to acknowledge it for fear he would not be believed, and consequently killed the dog for fear it would find the remains and thus betray him. Mrs. McClain, in a conversation with the father of the writer, in 1835, said she never blamed Hatton with the death of her son, but attributed it to one of two causes, either the accidental discharge of his own gun, or wild beasts.

James White, a native of Wales, and an iron worker by trade, came to our township from Farrandville Furnace in the year 1830. He first located at Youngstown and worked at mining coal until the furnace was put in blast. When the furnace suspended operations he was one of six who accepted the offer of John Keating, Sr., of 50 acres of land free or 100 acres at \$1.50 per acre, with six years in which to make payments. The other five who availed themselves of this offer were Matthew Savage, Owen Short, William Bridgens, Gottleib Schneider and John Eisenman. All took the full 100 acres each. This land is now owned by Henry Yothers, John Reiter estate, E. P. Evans, George Heckendorn, Fielding & Smith and Godtry Fisher, and includes some of the best farms in our township.

Mr. White was twice married, his second wife being Margaret Eisenman; the children born to this union being Thomas, of Karthaus; James, Frank and Miss Sophia, of Alexandria, Minn., and Mrs. Daniel Carey, of Tunkhannock, Pa. He died in 1860, aged 60 years. His aged widow died in Minnesota in 1896.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

Francis Graham came to our township about the year 1830, and cleared out the farm now owned by Thomas W. Grant. His family consisted of the late James B., of Clearfield, Pa.; Rev. Cambridge, who was an eminent divine of the M. E. church; John, who was drowned in Millstone run in the '40's; Francis and Curtin, who went West; Jane, who married John Forcey; Ellen, who married John Harris; Margaret, who married Richard Mossop, and Hettie, who married Clark Patchin. None of his descendants are now residents of our township. Miss Jane Graham taught the first school on what is now Oak Hill, and several of her pupils are still residents of the county, viz: John and Henry Yothers, Mrs. William Schnarrs and James Savage.

William Bridgens, a native of Clinton county, came to Karthaus during the operations of the furnace and worked at his trade of blacksmith for a time; then settled on Oak Hill and cleared out the farm now owned by E. P. Evans. He married Rosanna Shank, the Bald Eagle valley. The living children of this union are Robert C. and Mrs. James Grugan, of Clinton county, Pa.; Mrs. John M. Reiter, of Covington township, and Samuel, Joseph and Miss Lois, of Eldora, Iowa. Mr. Bridgens died in 1873, aged 75 years. His widow died in 1896, in Iowa, aged over 80 years.

Gotleib Schneider, a native of Germany, came to Karthaus about 1830. He married Elizabeth Eisenman. The children of this union are Mrs. William Schnarrs, of Keewaydin, Pa.; Mrs. Arnold Schnarrs, of Brooklyn, Iowa, and Mrs. Frederick Hertlein, of South Bend, Indiana. He was one of those frugal Germans, who have done so much to make a home and competence in their adopted country. He availed himself of the liberal offer of Mr. Keating and located and cleared out the farm now owned by Godfrey Fisher, and on which he resided until 1856, when he moved into Covington township, on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, Mr. William Schnarrs. He afterward moved to South Bend, Indiana, where he died in 1885, aged 80 years.

John George Hahn, a native of Wittenburg, Germany, left his native land May 9, 1831, and journeyed to Havre, where he took passage for America. After being on the ocean 52 days the highlands of New Jersey were sighted. The family consisted of four, himself, wife and two sons, John and Charles. The family resided in Philadelphia one year, then moved to Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., where they were engaged in grape culture until the spring of 1833. In March, 1833, they joined a German colony being formed by an "old German school master," Philip Jacob Deininger by name, who intended to start a settlement in Covington township, Clearfield county, Pa., between Sandy run and Deer creek, (now Freuchville). Deininger had obtained an option on some 3,000 acres of land and intended to form his colony on the same principle as the "German colony" of Tuscaroras county, Ohio. Back of the "old school master" was a German society of Philadelphia, Pa., who had promised him a loan as soon as his settlement was commenced. Deininger and his party arrived in April and commenced to clear land and make improvements. Work continued until his means were exhausted, and after repeated appeals to the "German society" and they rendering him no aid, he abandoned his colony. Those that could returned to older settlements. Hahn, through J. F. W.

Schnarrs, agent for the Keatings, purchased 88 acres in Karthaus towship, adjoining the six original settlers, at \$2.50 per acre, on the usual time of six years; the first three years without interest. If not paid in that time, the interest to be added to the principal, and if not paid at the expiration of six years the land reverted to the Keatings with all improvements. (These were Mr. Keating's terms to all settlers, but in no case were they ever enforced.) Mr. Hahn only paid six dollars the first six years, and only after receiving a legacy from Germany, ten years later, did he get his Deed. This family introduced "Speltz," (a grain used largely in the Old Country for flour), into our township, which was raised for several years with success. In 1856 the elder Hahn divided his property between John and Charles and returned to Germany where he died in 1876, aged 92 years.

Charles Hahn, the second son, died in 1879, aged 56 years, leaving a widow and five children, who all live in our township. John, the eldest son, never married. He still resides on the old homestead with his nephew, and at the age of 70 years still enjoys fairly good health.

In 1838 the Eisenman family, natives of the Grand Dutchy of Baden, Germany, emigrated and settled in our township. This family consisted of eight members, Johanna Eisenman, the widowed mother, her four sons, John, Jacob, Andrew and Michael, and three daughters. Elizabeth, who married Jacob Schneider; Margaret, who married James White, and Johanna, who married George L. Hertlein. Each of the sons cleared and improved a farm, and for many years were among our most energetic citizens. The descendants of John, Andrew and Michael are mostly residents of the far West. The family of Jacob consists of Henry, of DuBois; Mrs. H. Record, of Kylerstown; Mrs. Christ. Brown, of Keewaydin, and Franklin and Joseph, of Farrandsville, Pa.

Matthew Savage came to our township in the year 1835, and first located at Karthaus.

In the spring of 1836 he took up 100 acres of Keating land adjoining land of William Bridgens and built himself a cabin and commenced to improve it. It is now owned by the John Reiter, Jr., estate, but is still called the "Savage place," and strangers frequently ask, is its name derived from "Indian massacre?" For many years Mr. Savage was the agent for the Rich woolen mills, and traveled over several counties trading the manufactured products of the mill for the raw material, and was widely known as the "Old Wool Peddler." He was a man of the strictest integrity, and in all his wide dealings his word was sufficient to close any business transaction. To be a descendant of "the honest old wool peddler,"

ough a "Savage," is of more honor than be a descendant of those who use the pre-
 "Hon." before their name the present day. He died in Gallitzin, Pa., at the age of 74 years. His family consisted of James, now a resident of Clearfield, Pa., (father of the editor of the PUBLIC SPIRIT); Nicholas, who was killed in the Mexican war; Katharine, (now deceased) wife of Edward McHugh, of Hastings, Pa.; Susan, wife of James McHugh, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mary E., (now deceased) who married Michael J. Barry. The sons, James and Nicholas, and daughters, Katharine and Susan, attended the first school established on "Oak Hill," and taught by Miss Jane Graham.

Joseph Rubly, a native of Alsace, France, (now Germany), emigrated with his father, Christian Rubly, to America in the year 1832. The elder Rubly first settled in Morris township. In 1834 Joseph bought 100 acres of Keating land in our township and commenced to clear out a farm. While Ritner and Loy operated at Karthaus, Mr. Rubly worked day's work about the mines and furnace for the "prosperity" price of 50 cents per day and paid \$10 per barrel for flour. In 1841 he married Sarah, daughter of John Hoover, one of the pioneers of Morris township. The living children of this union are Joseph T., Philipsburg, Pa.; William S., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Samuel and Mrs. Robert Mason, of West Virginia; Mrs. James, White, of Alexandria, Minn., and Mrs. Truxton Havens, of Karthaus, Pa. Mr. Rubly has held various township offices, which he filled with fidelity, and he and his kind wife still live on the old homestead, both now over four score and enjoying good health and the comforts of life. Nothing Mr. Rubly so much enjoys as to fill his pipe, and as the tobacco smoke arises to give the younger generation a history of the ups and downs of our first settlers. In the last years of his life his father made his home here and died at the ripe old age of 94 years.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

George Lorenz Hertlein, another early settler, was born in the Kingdom of Wittenberg, Germany, in the year 1807. His father was a potter by trade and in his youth George Lorenz learned the trade. After arriving at the army age he entered the army of his King, where he served his full enlistment. In 1834 he emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, Md. Here he was directed to go to Karthaus where work could be had and where a number of German families had located.

In 1835 he purchased 100 acres of Keating lands on Oak Hill, built himself a cabin and commenced a clearing. In November, 1835 he married Johanna Eisenman and the young couple took possession of their cabin and commenced housekeeping. All their world goods were carried from Karthaus in two bundles, one in a bed-tick on the groom's back and the other in a bandanna handkerchief in the bride's hand. In those days every settler made his own furniture, and I assure you it was good and strong. Stoves were a luxury that they did not possess, and for years the old-fashioned fire place was used, made by himself.

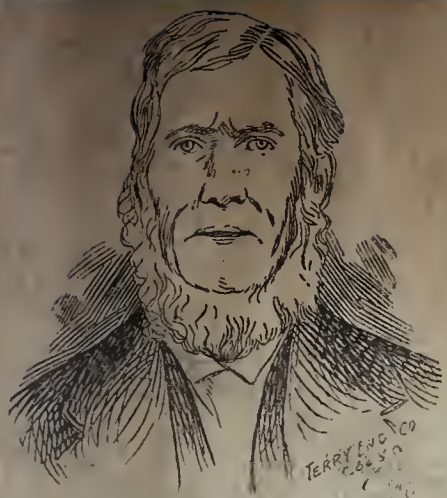
During Ritner's time he worked at the furnace for 50 cents per day and cleared land by night by the light of the moon and pine knot. Being a man of powerful physique he done the work of two ordinary men, and soon the wilderness gave way to his powerful arm. By industry and thrift he kept adding acre to acre to his possession until he had bought 400 acres at an average of \$2.50 per acre.

In 1840 he found a vein of Potter's clay on his land. The following year he erected a kiln and commenced the manufacture of ware. The home market being limited he purchased horses and wagon and hauled his wares to Milesburg, Bellefonte, Howard, Caledonia and St. Marys. For a while business was brisk, but the roads being mostly new and very rough the breakage left but a small margin of profit and the enterprise was abandoned. Although more than half a century has passed some of the ware manufactured at this primitive pottery is still in use.

Mr. Hertlein held various township offices which were always filled with honor. He died in 1880, aged 73 years. His widow died in 1896, aged 77 years, leaving the following children surviving them: Christian M., Tennyson L., Mrs. James H. Hunter and Mrs. Ed. I. Gilliland, all of our township.

Isaac Price, a native of Wales, located at Karthaus in the year 1835. He worked first in the mines, then purchased a tract of Keating lands and cleared out the farm now owned by Hon. J. W. Potter. Mr. Price was an industrious citizen and good neighbor. Only two children survive him, David, of Karthaus, our very efficient constable and tax collector; and Mrs. James Stein, of Wallaceton. This family furnished two sons in defense of their country; but one returned, David, who was a member of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves and served part of his enlistment in the famous, or rather infamous Libby prison.

Daniel Moore, Sr., was born in Lycoming county, in the year 1810. He came to Karthaus in the year 1835. When Ritner leased and commenced work at the furnace Mr.



DANIEL MOORE, SR.

Moore secured employment helping to enlarge the stock, and afterward canoeing bog ore from buttermilk. During freshets he was one of the company's most successful pilots in transporting coal and iron to the lower markets. As far as known he is the only pilot now living who ever ran an ark loaded with iron to Harrisburg. In all his work for the furnace Company he never received more than 50 cents per day.

In 1838 he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Colborne, and purchased a piece of Keating land on which he made improvements. For eight years he served as Justice of the Peace, and during his long residence here has held many other township offices. He was, in his young days, a great hunter, and on one of his excursions he entered a wolf's den and came out with a young wolf in each hand, which he succeeded in taking home alive. He still lives on the old John Colborne homestead at the advanced age of 88 years, and his wife, now 78, is still at his side.

Rev. John Colborne was born in England in the year 1790. He very early in life became a devoted follower of John Wesley and in due time became an earnest local minister. He emigrated to America about the year 1830, and first secured employment at Pennsylvania Furnace. In 1836 he came to Karthaus and worked in the mines and afterwards in the furnace. When it ceased operations he purchased lands and made improvements. Part of this land is now owned by the writer. He died in 1840, aged

51 years. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs Daniel Moore, Sr.

Richard Colborne, a brother of Rev. John, emigrated a few years later and settled first at Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon county, where he worked in the ore mines. Afterwards he moved to Broadtop and mined coal. In 1838 he came to Karthaus township and located on a tract of

land adjoining his brother John. Mr. Colborne was one of our township's most respected citizens and held various township offices. For many years he was class leader in the M. E. church and superintendent of the Union Sunday school. The living members of his family are Rev. Richard H., of the M. E. church, Newberry, Pa.; James of Philipsburg, Mrs. Andrew Patrick, of Glen Campbell; Mrs. Henry Yothers, Mrs. Reuben Hoover and John, of our township.

Oliver Moore was born in Lycoming county in the year 1819. In the year 1840 he married Catharine, daughter of Joseph Perry, one of the pioneer settlers of Lycoming county. Mr. Moore moved to our township in 1846 and bought 100 acres which had been partly improved by one Charles Durow. To this, by hard labor and good management, he has added two more farms. Mr. Moore has held various township offices, and is at present one of our Auditors.

Mrs. Moore died in 1895, aged 80 years. The family consists of the following living children: William, Oliver E., Daniel T., Mrs. Charles Conoway, Jr., Mrs. Daniel McGonigal and Margaret E., all residents of our township.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

Hyacinthe Mignot, a native of France, emigrated to America in the year 1832. After working five years at Hecla Furnace he came to Karthaus and worked under Ritner and Loy. He afterwards moved to Frenchville, where he died in 1854. His family consisted of Charles, of Karthaus, John, August, Bonafice, Florentine, Amiel and Elizabeth, of Covington township. His grand-son, Ernest F., son of Charles, is an energetic citizen of our township and is a member of the firm of Mignot & Briel, millers.

John Briel was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1828. He came to Karthaus in 1840. Having in the old country partly learned the trade of locksmith he got employment as a blacksmith's helper and soon mastered the trade. For several years he worked here and at Salt Lick. In 1853 he married Margaret, daughter of Hugh McGonigal, of Clinton county. Of this union there are now living J. Samuel, Mrs. Ernest F. Mignot and Mrs. Sylvester McGovern, of Karthaus, Mrs. Ferdinand A. Mignot, of Covington, and Mrs. John L. Gill, of Flynton. In 1854 he moved to Covington township, where he followed blacksmithing and lumbering until his death in 1870. His widow still resides in Frenchville. Mr. Briel was a very energetic man and, in 1859 (as told elsewhere in these papers) he prospected for oil at Karthaus.



EX-SHERIFF E. L. M'CLOSKEY.

Isaac C. McCloskey, was born in Clinton county, Pa., Feb. 8th, 1826. Being the eldest son of Thomas McCloskey. He came to our township in the year 1848 and purchased 100 acres of land from Henry and Levi Harris. This land had first been located by Jacob Apple, who had made a small improvement. His parents resided on his purchase until 1854, when they moved to Iowa. On the 25th of October, 1854, he married Elizabeth J., daughter of Col. Ross McClure, of Pike township. Of this union there are now living ex-Sheriff Edgar L., of Clearfield, John F., of Vintondale, Mrs. Lola Merry, of Cataract, Mrs. Frank C. Wrigley and Mrs. Harry E. Faust, of Pottersdale. Mrs. McCloskey died in 1895, aged 63 years.

George Heckendorn was born April 12, 1827, near New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa. When 16 years of age he secured a clerkship in a store. After one year counter-jumping he tired of the business and apprenticed himself to the village blacksmith and served faithfully until he had thoroughly mastered the trade.

After jouring a few years he was induced, in 1850, to locate at Salt Lick, Pa. Here he worked until 1866, when he purchased a farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Salt Lick and built a shop on it. For a period of 47 years Mr. Heckendorn has worked at his trade in our township, and in that time has turned out 12 or 15 apprentices into No. 1 smiths who are scattered from Missouri to California.

On July 1st, 1858, he married Sophia, daughter of Joseph Yothers, one of our earliest settlers. Of this union there are now living Joseph A., of Karthaus,

one of the County Auditors; William E., of Johnsonburg; Mrs. John Buchanan, of Gillingham, and Bertha, at home. In politics he is a Democrat who believes in the free coinage of silver, with or without international agreement. He believes America can go it alone on the silver question and that William J. Bryan is the coming man in 1900.

Edward McGarvey thirty years ago was one of the best known citizens of our county. No term of court was held without he being a spectator to see that the law was justly administered. He was acquainted with all the Attorneys and Judges in Central Pennsylvania and on intimate terms with all of them. He always traveled on horse-back and was known to every man, woman and child between his home and the county seat. He was a born politician and could give pointers and advice to either Republicans or Democrats. He was a regular attendant of all mass meetings held by both political parties in the county, and if vice president at the Republican meetings would be found a close advisor at the Democratic meetings. Born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in the year 1806, and raised on a farm, he had only the limited means of acquiring an education afforded by the subscription schools of that early day.

At an early age he learned the trade of moulder. After jouring several years at different furnaces and foundries throughout the State he arrived at Karthaus in the year

1838 and worked for Ritner & Loy during their operations here. In 1840 he married as his first wife Caroline Whitehill, of Lemont, Pa. and located for a short time at Hecla. Next he rented the Harris foundry in Bellefonte and started in business for himself, which he carried on successfully for several years. Next he located in Milesburg and rented the Green foundry. In this venture he was not very successful.

While operating the Bellefonte works he had furnished castings to amount of several thousand dollars for the Croton Iron Works, of New York, which in settlement for its account traded him a tract of land in Karthaus township. In 1850 he moved here, cleared out a farm, erected a store house and saw mill and for several years was our township's principal merchant and largest lumberman. In his long residence here he held every township office in the gift of our people, and no man ever served his constituents with more fidelity. In almost all matters of dispute between neighbors he was arbiter and his decisions were always acquiesced in. The children born of the first marriage were Franklin, who enlisted in the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves and was killed at Drainsville, Va., and Mrs. Col. Eyre Pile, of Atlantic City, N. J.

He next married Sarah Moore, of Centre county. The only living child of this union is John W., of Kentucky. Edward McGarvey died in the year 1882, aged 76 years.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

Godfry Fisher, a native of Kurassien, Germany, arrived in our township in October, 1851, and immediately hired to George L. Hertlein to work in the lumber woods for \$10 per month and board.

Through the thrift for which the German race is noted, he soon bought land and commenced to operate for himself. He became possessed of several farms. In the year 1875 he engaged in the general merchandise business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. In 1891 he removed to Tyrone, Pa., where he is still engaged in business.

He was twice married, first in 1857 to Marie E. Heichel. The living children of this union being Henry E., of Karthaus; Mrs. Rev. B. F. Dise, of Mahaffey; Mrs. W. A. Heidman, of Ridgway; Mrs. John L. Gilliland, of Clearfield, and Mrs. G. H. Burley, Mrs. R. N. Wearing, Mrs. A. W. Flenner, Miss Hannah C., Miss Sara and William G., of Tyrone. He married as his second wife Miss M. A. Adams, of Clearfield.

Martin Kopp was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in the year 1820 and came to America in 1840. He first located and worked in the hard coal mines of Schuylkill county. In 1853 he came to our township and purchased a home. He married Caroline Heichel, and of this union now living are William J., who resides on the homestead farm, and Daniel H., of Altoona. Mr. Kopp has held various township offices, which he always filled with honor. He served in the late war in the 29th P. V. I., and marched with Sherman through Georgia. In politics he is, and always was a Democrat.

Christopher Heichel, a native of Saxon-miningen, Europe, came to Karthaus in 1854. His family consisted of eleven children. He bought a tract of wild lands from the Keatings and himself and sons cleared a farm. He died in 1878. The children yet living are George, Hoystan, William H., Mrs. Martin Kopp, and Mrs. Tennyson Hertlein, of Karthaus; Charles S., of Eaglesville; August and John, of the State of Indiana, and Mrs. John Hartzog, of Tyrone; Justin, William H., and Charles F. All were members of Capt. P. A. Gaulin's Company, 51st Regt., P. V. I.

James Rauch, a miller by trade, came here in the year 1856 from Snyder county,

Pa. He first located at and operated the grist mill of C. and F. Schnarrs on Arnold's Run for a short time. Next he bought a tract of land on the Three Runs, where he built a grist and saw mill where he lived until his death a few years ago. He was a No. 1 miller and also took interest in township matters holding the responsible office of Supervisor several years. The living members of his family are J. Wilson, one of our Justices of the Peace; Simon P., Thomas J., Mrs. Thomas White, Mrs. John Blackely and Mrs. Charles Welch, of Pottersdale, and William H., of DuBois.

William J. Hoffer was born in Huntingdon county, July 30, 1832; came here in the fall of 1856 and engaged in lumbering. In the spring of 1858 he bought from Irvin & Patton, of Curwensville, a tract of land on the Horse Shoe and commenced improvements. The same year he married Sarah, daughter of John Reiter, Jr., of Covington township. He continued to farm and lumber until 1868, when he commenced the mercantile business at Karthaus, where he remained until 1876, when he moved to Clearfield, and engaged in the business there until 1889. Mr. Hoffer was twice married, the living children of his first marriage are Morris J., of Philipsburg, and James, of Kane. His wife died in 1871. In 1879 he married Mary E. Walters, of Clearfield. He still resides in Clearfield.

George Emerick was born near Centre Hall and came to our township when a young man. He was a carpenter by trade and during his life built a great many barns in this and Covington townships. In the year 185- he married Lovina, daughter of John Reiter, Jr., the living children of this union being Samuel E., Mrs. George Hoover and Mrs. Wm. B. Potter, of Karthaus; Allen, of Jersey Shore, and Miss Annie, of Clearfield. Mr. Emerick was a very enterprising citizen and when not working at his trade cleared out a farm and built for himself a nice home. He died suddenly a few years ago just after eating a hearty supper. His wife died several years ago.

John Uzzle, a native of Wales, came to our township in the year 1833 and for several years worked at his trade of stone mason in summer and cleared land in winter. In 1850 he brought over his family from Wales. He died ten days after their arrival at his farm. The following children are yet living: Col. John G., of Snow Shoe; Mrs. Israel Conaway, of Pottersdale; Mrs. Christ Graham, of Iowa, and Mrs. John Owen, of Wales. The homestead is now owned by his son, Col. John G. Uzzle.

Henry Hunter came to this township from the Nippenose Valley in the year 1853. In 1855 he married Catharine Whitehill. For several years he lived at Salt Lick and kept

a house for the entertainment of raftmen and the traveling public. He died several years ago, survived by his widow and the following children: James H. and Mrs. Edward Michaels, of Pottersdale, and E. C., of West Virginia.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

John Maines has been a resident of our township since 1850. He settled and cleared out a farm near Pottersdale, where he yet resides. In 1852 he married Mary J. Miller, of Clinton county. The living children of this union are A. B., J. C., Albert and Lillie, of Pottersdale; Mrs. Fred Moody, of Gleasonston; Mrs. F. A. Coudriet, of Karthaus, and Mrs. George Brown, of Peale. Mr. Maines is our champion bear hunter and every fall supplies his neighbors with choice roasts of bruin.

William Harshbarger was born in Penn's Valley 76 years ago and was a member of one of the best known families of that beautiful valley. In 1854 he moved to our township where he still resides. Mr. Harshbarger has held several township offices during his long sojourn here, and was for many years one of our most prominent farmers. He married in 1850, Mary, daughter of Martin Quick, one of a coterie of famous four-horse stage drivers from Lewistown to Bellefonte 60 years ago. In those days every driver carried a horn which he blew shrilly before entering any town or village to give notice that his coach and four claimed the right of way. The living children of this marriage are Mrs. Hiram Baumgardner and Mrs. Clayton Wooster, of Karthaus, and John W., of Moshannon.

Abram and Hiram Baumgardner, brothers, came here about 1850, from the Big Valley; Mifflin county, and located and cleared out a farm on "Rattlesnake." About 1860 Abraham moved west. Hiram still owns and occupies the farm. About 1861 he married Jane, daughter of William Harshbarger. The children born to this union are Samuel, Charles, Bert, Herbert, I. C., Frank, Robert, and Mrs. John Kirkwood, of Pottersdale; Willis, of Horatio, and Mrs. William Lucas, of Kylertown.

James Watson came here in the forties and purchased a piece of land from the Jacob Michaels estate which bordered on the river at Salt Lick (now owned by the S. & C. Railroad). Here he erected a hotel and lived for many years. The members of his family yet living are Michael, of Karthaus; Thomas, James, Robert, Mrs. R. J. Haynes, Sr., Mrs. William Jacobs and Mrs. Edward Poorman, of Snow Shoe.

Robert J. Haynes, Esq. Probably no

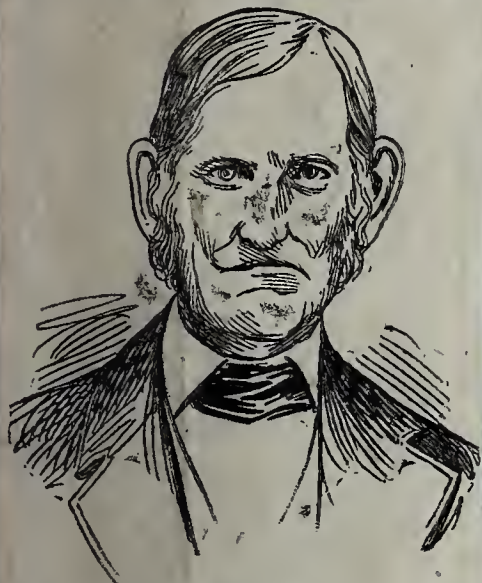
resident of our township had a wider acquaintance or more friends. Mr. Haynes came here during his college vacation about the year 1854 on a hunting excursion. On his graduation he came back and soon after was married to Martha, daughter of James Watson. He built a store house and engaged for a few years in mercantile pursuits. In 1860 Mr. Haynes purchased the Watson property and built on it a large and commodious three-story hotel for the accommodation of raftmen during the annual freshets and for visitors during their summer outings. He was known to all the raftmen from the Cherrytree to the foot of the Falls of thirty years ago, and they well remember the large collection of deer heads and antlers with which his walls were adorned, the fruits of his own unerring aim while on the chase. No man ever lived in our township who killed more deer than he. After leaving our township he for several years was proprietor of the famous Mountain House at Snow Shoe, where he died a few years ago, leaving the following sons: William and R. J., Jr., both of Snow Shoe.

William S. Sankey came to Karthaus township from Centre Hill in the year 1850 and took charge of the mercantile business of I. & R. Gilliland at Salt Lick, which he conducted until the store with all its contents were burned, in the spring of 1857. Afterwards Mr. Sankey purchased a lot at what is known by rivermen as "Tinker Rocks," built a store house and done business for himself until about 1868, when he moved to Reynoldsville and entered the mercantile business there. He now lives a retired life at Mount Union. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lucinda Everhart, of Potter township, Centre Co. The living children of this union being Mrs. Joseph Jordan, of West Clearfield, and James C., of Burnside township, Centre county. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Doyle, of Mount Union.

B. E. Hall came to Karthaus township from Milesburg in the year 1852 or 1853. He was employed by I. & R. Gilliland as general manager of their business interests here, which consisted of general merchandising and lumbering. The firm being known as B. D. Hall & Co. About 1866 Mr. Hall moved to St. Marys, Elk county, where his family became very prominent in both business and politics, two of his sons attaining the honorable position of Senators of Pennsylvania, viz: Hons. John G. and Harry A., and J. K. P., now Congressman from this district. Mr. Hall died several years ago at St. Marys, being survived by his aged widow and following sons and daughters: James K. P., B. F., Harry A., Mrs. E. F. ———, and Miss Mary, all of Elk county.

John Gilliland was born near the famous Penn's Cave, Pa., July 15, 1806. Raised on a farm, one of seven sons, and a cripple from birth (having but one limb) he was given all the advantages possible at that early day to acquire an education. He commenced teaching at the age of 16 and followed the profession successfully for many years, being considered one of the most thorough, competent and successful in-

structors in central Pennsylvania. Tiring of teaching he with James A. Boozer bought the stock and fixtures of the "Penn's Valley Trading Co.," at Centre Hill, and entered the mercantile business, which he continued until 1857, when through the stringency of the times and the burning of a branch store at Salt Lick with all its contents, including books and notes, financial disaster was brought upon him. In November 1857, he moved to Salt Lick, where he resided until his death in 1888, aged 82 years.



JOHN GILLILAND.

He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for over fifty years. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. Independent in feeling, positive in character and pure in purpose, he stood by the principles he believed right under any and all circumstances. His aged wife died in the year 1889, aged 81 years, survived by the following children: Joseph, William S., Ed. I., Hannah C. and Mary A., all of Karthaus township, and Robert C., of Snow Shoe.

KARTHAUS TOWNSHIP.

BY ED. I. GILLILAND.

Hon. J. W. Potter was born in the county of Clarion in the year 1835. Raised on a farm and only having the advantages of acquiring an education furnished by the common schools and academies of 50 years

ago, he improved all his opportunities and at an early age commenced to teach, taking up the study of medicine also. He first located in Frenchville in 1860 and commenced the practice of medicine.

In 1868, in connection with Isaac C. McCloskey and G. M. Hertlein, he bought a tract of timber from Thomas Myer, on the Three Runs; put up store building and saw mill and started a general store and lumbering business under the firm name of McCloskey, Potter & Co. After a few years of successful business he bought out his partners and conducted the business very successfully himself. Realizing the great disadvantages the farmers of the township labored under in milling facilities he in 1874 built one of the best equipped burr flouring mills in the county.

Dr. Potter having formed an extensive acquaintance throughout the county and being openly opposed to every movement towards "bossism" and "court house rings" in the Democratic party, he was induced in 1868 to become a candidate for the State Legislature. Although polling a large vote he was defeated at the primary election. In 1873 he was again a candidate for the same office. By a system of "machine politics" known only to the bosses, after a hot contest Thomas J. Boyer was declared the nominee. The convictions of the conservative Democrats of the county was that this nomination had been made by fraud and the time had come to down the rings and bosses of the Democratic party. John M. Cummings, of New Washington borough, led the movement. He was heartily seconded by such sterling Democrats as Henry Kerns, of Curwensville; Col. Walter Barrett and Frank Smith, of Clearfield; Jacob and Edward Kuntz, of Troutville; Christian Brown, of Covington; John McCorkle, of Girard; Geo. Heckendorn, Lorenz Hertlein and John Gilliland, of Karthaus. A call was issued and a convention held in the court house at Clearfield. As the delegates to that convention marched from the Shaw House to the court house they were headed by the giant form of John M. Cummings, who was stigmatized by the young bucks and hoodlums of Clearfield as "Captain Jack" and his followers as "Modocs." At this convention of Democrats Dr. Potter received the unanimous nomination for the Legislature. The campaign that followed was the hottest contest ever waged in our county. But right triumphed at the polls and Dr. Potter was elected. This victory terminated "rings" for some time. In 1877 Dr. Potter retired from active business and rented his store and mills at Three Runs (now Pottersdale) and moved to Keewaydin, in Covington township, where he built himself a splendid country home and lived retired until a few years ago, when he moved to Clearfield,

lived until his death, which occurred several months ago. In 1889 he sold his Pottersdale property to Joseph and Ed. I. Gilliland, who still continue the Mercantile business there. In the year 1858 Dr. Potter was married to Alamanda Hoffman, of New Bethlehem, Pa. Of this union there still survive three sons, Roger L., of Williamsport; William B., of Karthaus, and Frank, of Clearfield.

The writer has now given a short biography of the families as far as known to him, who lived within our borders from the first settlement up to 1860, and who yet have descendants in township or county. Space will not permit of a more extended biography of families and no mention will be made of those who became residents of our township since that date. Among those who were residents when the township was first formed and who have no descendants within its present borders, was J. G. Lebo, Charles and Frank McCoy, Washington Watson, Samuel Gunsauls, James Gunsauls, Levi Coffin, H. O. Brittan, George Bucher, John Harris, James Wiggins and Thomas Myer.

CHURCHES.

The first church edifices within our township were erected on Oak Hill in 1870. On July 4th the Evangelical Lutheran Church Society laid the corner stone of a large and commodious building, which was completed during the year. On September 6 the corner stone of the M. E. church was laid and on Christmas day the beautiful edifice was dedicated with appropriate services. Since then there have been erected in the township the following churches: At Karthaus, one Lutheran, one Baptist, one M. E. and one Catholic. At Pottersdale, one M. E., and at Cataract Mines one Catholic.

Karthaus township has the following organized Sabbath schools and Young Peoples' Leagues: M. E. school, at Karthaus; Lutheran school at Oak Hill. The last named being one of the oldest established in our county, being in continuous organization for over 56 years. The Epworths have a thriving League at Pottersdale, and the Christian Endeavors a strong Society at Oak Hill.

SCHOOLS.

Our township has seven schools located and distinguished as follows, together with names of teachers, salary paid and number of pupils enrolled: Karthaus Grammar, teacher, Frank Loy; salary, \$33; pupils, 40. Karthaus Primary, Miss Lulu Bollinger; salary, \$33; pupils, 44. Mt. Carmel, Miss Daisy E. Kratzer; salary, \$30; pupils, 19. Salt Lick, Miss Ina Davidson; salary, \$30; 33 pupils, Oak Hill, Mrs. Nannie Rayhorn; \$38; 52 pupils. Cataract, Arnold Schnars; \$30; 50 pupils. Pottersdale, Jos. W. Grant;

\$33; 90 pupils. The compulsory list of our township contains 128 names, and our school rolls the names of 333 pupils.

Karthaus Lodge, No. 925, I. O. O. F., was organized January 21, 1875, by Joseph H. Breth, D. D. G. M. The eleven charter members were as follows: F. S. Nevling, Geo. L. Bumgardner, Geo. Emerick, Henry Yothers, Thos. Maurer, Daniel Maurer, Andrew Rankin, Jos. Bridgens, William Rubly, E. E. Kyler and Ed. I. Gilliland. No. 925 own a large and well furnished hall in the village of Karthaus.

The Patrons of Husbandry organized a Grange about 1878, which number among its members the substantial agriculturalists of our township.

About 1886 the Golden Eagles established a lodge and built a large hall at Karthaus.

Karthaus township has about 50 miles of public road, on which there has been expended since 1876 \$25,000. The policy of road viewers since the formation of our township has been to lay out public roads up and down the highest hill, without any regard as to course or grade, and consequently our roads will never be more than get-along-the-best-you-can until there is better system of engineering used in laying and building them.

KARTHAUS IN THE CIVIL WAR, '61 to '65.

The following names comprises the list of men furnished, volunteers and drafted, and residence of the living:

David Price, living; Karthaus. William Price, killed in Virginia. Andrew Eisenman, killed in Virginia. Hugh Conaway, killed in Virginia. Frank McGarvey, killed in Virginia. Wallace Wiggins, killed at Antietam, Md. Christian Simon, living, Keewaydin. Houston Heichel, living, Karthaus. Wm. H. Heichel, living, Karthaus. C. F. Heichel, living, Blanchard, Pa. J. Wilson Rauch, living, Pottersdale. Patrick Showden, living, Pottersdale. Martin Kopp, living, Oak Hill. John Barefield, killed in Cataract Mines.

NOTE.—In writing this historical and biographical sketch of the early settlement of Karthaus township the writer desires to return thanks to the following aged residents of the township, all of whom are above four score years: Joseph Rubly, Charles Schnars, Charles Conaway, Daniel Moore and John Halm.

The reader will excuse any errors found in our early history as it is in part traditional, but in the main correct.

COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

In the year 1882 the question of dividing



ED. L. GILLILAND.

Morris township was agitated. The township was large, unwieldy and in various ways many of her citizens were put to great inconvenience and labored under unnecessary disadvantages. Hence a petition setting forth these facts and praying for a division of the township, signed by J. M. Holt, John Leavy and many others, was on the 27th day of September of that year presented to the Quarter Sessions Court at Clearfield. Whereupon the Court appointed S. F. McCloskey, John L. Pearce and David Gearhart commissioners to view the territory and report upon the advisability of the proposed division. These Commissioners reported favorably and on the 4th day of April, 1883, the report was confirmed by the Court and an election ordered to be held July 10th, at which time the qualified electors of the township could express by their votes their preference for or against division. 94 votes were polled for and 22 against the proposition, and upon a proper return being made by the officers of that election the Court by its decree dated January 8, 1884, erected the township of Cooper.

The dividing line was run from a point on the southeast part of Graham township to the Moshannon, nearly east and west, dividing Morris townshp almost in half, the lower or northern part being the new township.

The physical features of Cooper township are identical with those of Morris township, from which it was taken, and for a description of which the reader is referred to the opening chapter of that township.

All of the early history of Cooper township was as a matter of course made while it was a part of Morris, but she has made rapid strides since the erection to the

present both in population and industries, chief among the latter is the coal business, which will be noticed further on.

THE COOPER FAMILY.

One of the first families to locate in what is now Cooper township was the Cooper family, in whose honor the township was named. David Cooper came from Half Moon Valley, Centre county, about the year 1820, built a small house and commenced improving the farm where John B. Kyler, one of his sons-in-law, afterward lived, and which is now owned by Isaac E. Shoemaker. Part of Kylertown is built on lots sold off this farm. His family consisted of himself, wife and one son, who died at about the age of 20 years, and seven girls, born in the order named: Annie, Elizabeth, Peninah, Jamimah, Mary, Kesiah and Susanna. These all grew to womanhood and married as follows: Annie married William Shimmel; Elizabeth married John B. Kyler; Peninah married John Gearhart; Jemima married James Hughes; Mary married Robert Ardery; Kesiah married Joseph A. Senser, and Susannah married Daniel Beam. Respectable and of good repute their descendants represent almost every walk in life and are scattered somewhat promiscuously over this and adjoining townships and other counties and States.

Of the incidents and adventures with which Mr. Cooper's life at that early day must have abounded we have no record, but can safely take it for granted that he had his full portion and that in commou with pioneers of all times and climes he shared in the privations and inconveniences incident to life in the wilderness where so much depends upon individual exertion.

Mr. Cooper must have prospered and became possessed of considerable means in after years. It is known that he used to wagon goods with a six horse team from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The home-like mansion that now marks the spot where the little log house served its day, and the beautiful surroundings give small hint of the labor and toil of which this spot was the scene so many years ago; but the crystal spring just across the road still bubbles and sparkies as of yore and yields its delicious treasures to all who care to assuage their thirst at its never failing fountain just as it did almost 80 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been dead for many years and are both buried in the cemetery called the "Kyler grave yard," near Bigler station, in Braford township.

Among the first to commence making homes and history in what is now Cooper township was Leonard Kyler, Sr., in whose honor the village of Kylertown was named.

In the year 1823 he left Bald Eagle Valley and located in the woods where Lafayette

lives. The farm joins Kyler-
the northeast, and in fact a good
of the town is built on land which
originally belonged to the farm. Previous
to coming here he was married to Mssi
Sarah Brown. Their family consisted of
two boys and four girls, born in the order
named: John B., Katie, Elizabeth, Sarah,
Eliza and Thomas. John B. married
Elizabeth Cooper, Katie married Evans
Hunter, mention of whom has been made
in the chapter on the Hunter family of
Morris township; Elizabeth married George
Hoover; Sarah married Joseph Potter, who
was for many years a prominent man in the
neighborhood. He followed lumbering
for a number of years and acquired con-
siderable property, among which was the
Kyler homestead, where he lived for many
years, and died quite suddenly in 1891.

They had one child, a daughter named
Tabitha, who married Lafayette Hoover.

They live in and own the old home. Mrs.
Potter lives with them hale and hearty at
the age of 85. Eliza married James Leonard.
They lived on a farm in the Hoover settle-
ment but moved to the west many years
ago. They had three children, two boys and
a girl. The parents are now both dead.
Thomas Kyler married Elizabeth Kessell.
He kept store in Kylertown a number of
years and also kept hotel awhile; was Justice
of the Peace one or two terms. He subse-
quently moved to the "Pioneer mills," where
he died in —. His wife and two children
survive him. B. F., the only son lives with
his mother and was recently married to a
Miss Norris. Lavina, the daughter, is
married to B. O. Schoonover and lives in
Graham township.

It is difficult to realize the changes which
have taken place in the 75 years that have
elapsed since with courageous heart and
strong arms the subject of this brief sketch
pitched his tent in the then dense wilderness.
We can imagine the little log hut with its
rude surroundings and the brave hearts
within, but doubtless our conceptions fall
far short of the stern reality. The hard-
ships and privations endured and the in-
conveniences to which those sturdy pioneers
were daily subjected in their struggle for a
home. Home? Magic word. It has in it
that which appeals to every nature, that
stimulates to the highest endeavor of which
the human mind is capable; and do not our
hearts and our sympathies go out to all who
bravely and perhaps in the face of great
difficulties, labor and strive that he may
surround himself and loved ones with
the walls that shall constitute his one sure
sanctuary and refuge in this life; his castle,
where even a king may not enter unfor-
bidden.

Mr. Kyler was a man who gained the
respect and esteem of all who enjoyed his

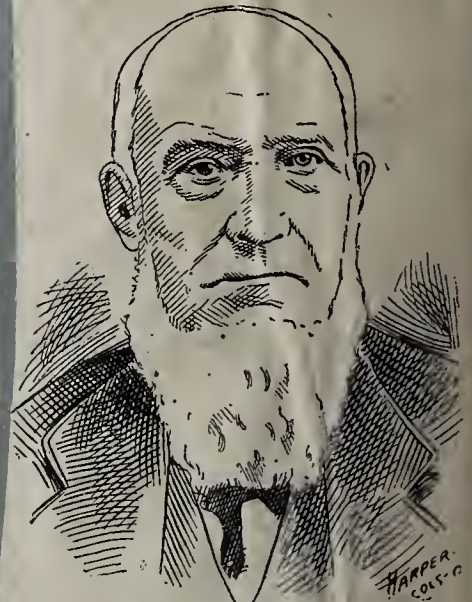
acquaintance. Kind and obliging to those
who became his neighbor in latter years, he
was ever ready to lend a helping hand where
needed.

As an evidence of the primitive surround-
ings that were the rule and not the exception
among the early settlers, it may be men-
tioned that he had a wagon built entirely of
wood, which did good service for many
years. The "Conklins" were not selling
many wagons in these parts just then.

Mr. Kyler died March 1, 1862, aged 92
years. His wife died November 20, 1869,
aged 90 years. They sleep side by side in
the cemetery adjoining the Presbyterian
church at Kylertown.

COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.



JOHN B. KYLER.

John B. Kyler, eldest son of Leonard
Kyler, married Elizabeth Cooper, daughter
of David Cooper, of whom mention has
been made in a previous chapter. Their
family consisted of six boys and two girls.
David, the oldest son, married Amanda
Hoover, daughter of Jacob Hoover, of
Graham township, now deceased. They
have a large family and live in sight of
Kylertown. David has been considerable
of a hunter in his time and many a fine
buck has bit the dust because it happened
to stand in front of his long rifle. He knows
the Moshannon hills like a book, and when
it comes to good, genuine, up-to-date hunt-
ing stories he don't take a back seat for
any one.



LEONARD KYLER.

Leonard married Ellen Eisenhauer. He has been for many years proprietor of the Kyler House, in Kylertown. He also owns a saw mill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of this place. Mr. Kyler has been identified with the lumber interests of this neighborhood for many years and is still "in it" to some extent. Lately he has associated with him in this business his son-in-law, P. F. Toole, and when they don't have a raft or two of square timber at the "Rolling Stone" when rafting time comes, it will be because there are no more trees to be had. Mr. Kyler also owns considerable farm land and is quite a farmer. He has one child, a daughter, who is married to P. F. Toole, as before mentioned. They contribute their full share toward making the Kyler House a pleasant and a good place to stop.

Abraham, the third son, died at the age of 23. John married Annie Eisenhauer. They lived in this township for some time and then moved to Philipsburg, Centre county, where they own a fine property. They have four children, one of whom is dead.

Thomas married Sarah Sbimmel. He is a farmer and lumberman, and lives on a farm near Winburne, in Cooper township. They have no children.

Aaron married Maggie, daughter of Jeremiah Hoover, Sr., of Cooper township. She died in —, leaving one son. Mr. Kyler subsequently married a Miss Dill and now keeps the Kyler House in Mill Hall, Clinton county.

Elizabeth married William Johnston, of Morris township. She died in 1892, leaving two sons and two daughters. George, the eldest, is married to Edith, daughter of Jesse Beam, of Kylertown.

William is married to Zella B., daughter

of Abram Graham, formerly of Goshen township. Her mother dying when she was quite small she was taken to live with the family of B. F. Wilhelm, of this township, and remained until her 21st birthday, July 8th, 1897, when she was married as above stated. Agnes married Richard Shields, a very successful farmer of Morris township, while Mary E. is married to C. A. Hoover, also a farmer of Cooper township.

Ellen Kyler married Warren Hollenback, son of Judge Hollenback, of Kylertown. She died in —, leaving one son, Perry, now grown to manhood and living with Lafayette Hoover, by whom he was taken when an infant.

John B. Kyler was a man who would attract attention in any ordinary crowd. Powerfully built, jolly, good natured, his face beaming with kindness to all; not easily provoked, he was slow to take offense but when once aroused there were few men who cared or indeed were able to stand before him in a trial of strength. He possessed a grim sense of humor, was plain spoken and always called "a spade a spade." On one occasion a preacher by the name of McLean was preaching at the house of Captain Wise, and John B. was present. Some time previous to this the preacher had bought some deer hides of him but failed to pay for them. In the midst of his discourse he waxed eloquent and said he saw a sign in the clouds that he was in the right way. John B. asked him if he saw anything of his deer skins.

Mr. Kyler came into possession of the Cooper homestead, near town, and the greater part of his life was passed there. Large hearted and generous he never lacked for friends and any worthy project could count on his support. Domestic in his habits his chief pleasure was taken in his home, surrounded by his family where he ruled with an indulgent hand. His was a familiar figure in Kylertown for many years and when death claimed him a sense of personal loss pervaded the entire community and left a vacancy in the hearts of his neighbors which was hard to fill. He died in 1884, aged 79 years. Mrs. Kyler died in 1870. They were both for many years consistent members of the Presbyterian church. They rest in the cemetery on the hill.

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From, Spirit
Clearfield Pa
date, May 18-99

PUBLIC SPIRIT

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Carefully Compiled and Entertainingly
Written by a Corps of Special Correspondents.

[The SPIRIT will give a complete history of the county. It will be written up by Townships and Boroughs and will carefully cover the development of the County, and also give short biographical sketches of the Pioneer Families.]

COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

THE BROWN FAMILY.

John Brown, one of the pioneers and first settlers in the territory now embraced in Cooper township, was born about two miles above Martha Furnace, in Centre county, in a region known as the "Ridges," on November 23, 1802. He came to this neighborhood some time in the '20's, and made an improvement on what is now known as the Reese farm. He afterwards purchased and cleared up the farm where his eldest son, Michael J. Brown, now owns and lives. He was married to Catharine Wagner on the 6th day of April, 1830.

Mrs. Brown was born February 19th, 1808, and lived at the time of her marriage in Bald Eagle Valley. Mr. Brown brought his wife to their new home and together they faced the hardships and trials inseparably connected with life in a new country. At that time there were no roads—unless the paths cut through the woods wide enough for a team of oxen and a wagon to pass might be dignified by that name, and neighbors were few and far between. The

only other families living within a radius of many miles at that time and for several years after were Abraham Kyler, Leonard Kyler and David Cooper.

In a conversation which the writer was privileged to have with "Annt Katy" a few years previous to her death, she referred to these times as the happiest period of her life and spoke with kindling eyes of those best days when hastening to perform the duties which the keeping of her humble-home required, she would take her babe to the clearing where her husband was at work, and placing it in a safe place near at hand gladly helped with her own hands to clear the land and get it ready for the future crop. How cheerful they labored, youth and health were there and how bright the future looked. Their hearts were full of that which makes a heaven of this world; privations were as nothing and toil seemed light. Courageous, tenacious of purpose, industrious and economical, success could but crown their efforts and they finally had the satisfaction of seeing a beautiful and productive farm which they could call their own.

Meanwhile a family of nine children were born to them as follows: Mary E., born Sept. 12, 1831, was married to Thomas Pennington. They raised a large family and are both now dead. Margaret, born June 12, 1833, died April 9, 1835; Michael J., born June 21, 1835, is still living on and owns the old homestead. When his father died Michael was 16 years old and from that time he was in a large sense a father to the younger children and the burden and responsibility of managing the farm was thus early placed upon his young shoulders, but in that as in everything else he nobly, quietly and unostentatiously did his duty, a man who has the respect and esteem of the community. He married Mary Jane Barger, who died several years ago. They had five children. Andrew Brown, born May 26, 1837, was married to Addie Swartz. They are both still living in Reed City, Mich; five children were born to them. Sarah Brown, born June 17, 1839, became the wife of James Thompson; 7 children were the fruits of this union, 4 of whom are still living. Mrs. Thompson died March 14, 1890. Mr. Thompson has since the death of his wife made his home with his eldest son, J. E. Thompson, who owns a fine property near Kylertown. He has been a prominent man in the affairs of the township for many years; he is now Assessor of Cooper township, a position in which he is now serving his third term. He used to teach school and was considered a good one in his day. He subsequently kept store and was postmaster at Kylertown. Genial, jovial "Jimmy" Thompson, may his shadow never grow less. John Brown, Jr., born July 21, 1841, died

2

At. 7, 1842. Eliza Brown was born Aug. 1843, and died Aug. 25, 1845. Lucinda Brown, born 25 Aug, 1844, died Feb. 2, 1873. Melinda Brown, born Aug. 1, 1849, married Absolom Pearce. Eight children were born to them. They live on a fine farm adjoining the old homestead.

Mr. Brown died Feb. 4, 1852; his faithful wife survived him until Nov. 16, 1875, a period of 23 years, making her home with her eldest son, M. J., when she too answered the summons from on high and joyfully passed to her reward with the loved ones who had preceded her.

I might be permitted to add that the Wagner stock, from which Mrs. Brown sprang, has left impress with great distinctness on a large connection scattered over this and adjoining counties. The men are almost without exception honest, upright, intelligent citizens, while that "cleanliness which is next to godliness," is the distinguishing and unvarying characteristic of the gentler sex. Find me a woman in whose veins the Wagner blood predominates and I will show you a housekeeper of whom no one need be ashamed.

About the year 1836 George Hoover left the parental home and located in what is now the northwest part of Cooper township, then in Morris. He was the eldest of four boys. He was born in Union county Oct. 2, 1811, and came to this county with his father's family in 1830, as previously mentioned in the chapter on Morris township.

On the 27th day of January, 1837, he was married to Elizabeth Kyler, who was born Oct. 13, 1815. He immediately brought his

wife to his little improvement in the wilderness and together they planned and labored to secure a home for themselves and those who might be dependent upon them.



GEORGE HOOVER.

Although land was cheap at that time (about \$2 per acre) it was with great difficulty that enough money could be gotten

together to pay for it. Timber of the best quality was plenty, but for lack of a market was useless, in fact only in the way of clearing the land, and hundreds of the finest trees were "deadened" and subsequently burned in log heaps. But George Hoover was a man not easily discouraged or turned aside from a predetermined course. A tremendous worker, skillful with axe or hoe he soon had land enough cleared to raise bread for his family. He did his farming with a yoke of oxen and such primitive implements as he could make or procure. One of his "conveniences" was a cart constructed by himself. The wheels were made by sawing the desired width off a large log. The holes for the axletrees were made by some process unknown to the present generation. The wheels, it seems, were not entirely perfect in construction, and it is not claimed that they would in these days have passed as models of the wagon makers' art. It was soon observed that the centre was not exactly in the middle. Whether this was a fault in the original construction or whether for some cause the wheels wore off faster in some places than others is not now known, but it is a well authenticated fact that they would, where the ground happened to be smooth, frequently slide quite a distance, or until a root or some other obstruction was encountered, which would generally start them revolving again.

Another circumstance which may be contributed in a measure to this state of affairs was the scarcity of lubricating material in the neighborhood at that time. Frazer had not yet appeared upon the scene with his axle grease, nobody had time to burn tar and as the ball-bearing principles had not been applied in the building of the cart, we can readily imagine that the lack of proper lubrication would account in part at least for the somewhat erratic and unusual action of the wheels. And when the wheels would go around they emitted a doleful, screeching sound that would apprise the neighbors of Mr. Hoover's approach long before he was in sight. But this sound, discordant though it was, had its compensating features in that it filled a vacuum, so to speak, in the lives of the children, to whom any noise is better than no noise at all. But as the years rolled on it became apparent that its period of usefulness was fast drawing to a close; its eccentricities were more marked, its lapses into the sliding habit were more frequent and prolonged and to the most casual observer it was evident that its final and complete dissolution was only a matter of a very short time.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

It was about this time that Mr. Hoover and his brother Jeremiah, who owned the adjoining farm, bought a ready made cart in partnership. Where it was made and the name of the maker are now alike lost in obscurity. The wheels were very high, had spokes, felloes and iron tires, and it was considered the most up-to-date and high toned vehicle in the neighborhood at that time. Among the many incidents and adventures in which the cart figured prominently was one where Mr. Hoover on returning from Henry Beams, where he had been for some seed wheat, and while coming down the hill near Jerry's house, the oxen concluded it was easier running than holding back and broke for home. Now the trees at this point, and in fact all along most of the roads at that time, had a way of standing very close to the edge of the road, and so it transpired that as the oxen and cart swept past at a 2.40 gait one of the wheels got to the wrong side of a tree which had projected itself a little further out than its fellows and brought the whole outfit to a sudden stop, all except the oxen. The connecting link that bound them to their load had given way and they kept right on.

Along about this time one of his oxen died. This was a misfortune that almost assumed the proportions of a calamity. There were no cattle to be had in the surrounding country. But Robert Elder, of Half Moon Valley, was remembered as a man who had helped many a pioneer over a hard place. Mr. Hoover went to him, procured another ox and returned home rejoicing.

The woods in those days abounded in all kinds of game, but Mr. Hoover never killed but one deer, and that one persisted in staying in the clearing where he was plow-

ing. It would stand for hours in the smoke of a log heap to keep the flies away, and finally he shot it. The field has been pointed out to the writer where Mrs. Hoover would go in the evenings and pound on the fence to scare the deer away. They would come in flocks to pasture on the growing wheat in the fall.

Meanwhile the country was being improved. A road was made to the river, a market was found for the timber which abounded, and prosperous times for the Hoovers were in sight. A couple hundred acres were added to the farm, new and commodious buildings were erected and they realized that their long cherished hopes were realities.

In the meantime nine children were born to them, as follows: Jackson, Eliza Jane, Alexander, Martha, Jeremiah, Sarah, Isaiah, Thomas and Cordelia. Jackson married Nancy Williams, of Bald Eagle Valley. They live near Kylertown and have a family of nine children. Alexander married Sarah Strauser. They have five children and live on a farm adjoining the old homestead. Eliza Jane married Alexander Ralston. They live on a farm one mile east of the homestead and have a family of 6 children. Jeremiah married Sarah Sones. They live on a part of the old farm and have no children. Martha married Anderson Lutz and died in 1873, leaving a family of 8 children. Sarah married Peter B. Mons; they live in Graham township and have 7 children. Cordelia married William Curley; she died in 1895 and left a family of 6 children. Isaiah married Frances Nearhood; they live in Graham township just across the line from the old homestead in Cooper, and have 8 children. Thomas never married; he went west and died in Ida Grove, Iowa, in 1882.

Before the children left home George Hoover's was the social centre, so to speak, and rallying point for all the surrounding country. Warm hearted and generous, their hospitality was without limit. The poor as well as the rich were alike welcome.

In the spring of 1842 Mr. Hoover ran the first raft from the "Rolling Stone" landing. Pilots were scarce and he had never been down, but had made arrangements with Judge A. K. Wright, who was to be along at a certain time with a raft, and Hoover was to "pull out" and follow him. Any waterman could guess how this would be likely to turn out. Wright came along all right but before the Hoover raft could be gotten under way the other was around the bend below and Mr. Hoover had, figuratively speaking, to "paddle his own canoe." They got through all right but it is safe to say that the "hands" earned their wages.

In 1862 Mr. Hoover became a member of the Presbyterian church at Kylertown and lived a consistent christian life until April 2, 1892, when with steadfast hope and unshaken confidence in God's promises to His faithful children, he passed to his reward. His wife, faithful companion, true helpmate, willing sharer of his joys and sorrows, had preceded him to the spirit world, dying March 16, 1891. They sleep side by side in the cemetery at Kylertown, but they still live in the hearts of dear ones left behind and those who knew them but to love them.

The old home, the house where so many years of their happy peaceful lives were spent is now owned and occupied by one of their grand-daughters and her husband, Grant Johnson.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

THURSDAY

HISTORY OF EARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

THE SNYDER FAMILY.

Among those from this vicinity who sacrificed their lives for their country in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union there were none who more gallantly bore his part than Thomas G. Snyder.

Mr. Snyder came to this township in 1851 (it was part of Morris then) from Philadelphia, and engaged in lumbering and merchandising. His many admirable qualities of head and heart, his fair dealing, his whole-souled, genial sunny nature soon surrounded him with a host of friends. His business ventures also proved very successful. He secured a large body of coal and timber lands bordering the Moshannon creek, which have since become very valuable. The timber

was sold several years ago for a large sum, while the coal has been leased to responsible parties, the royalty on which brings in a very comfortable income for Mrs. Snyder and family.



MRS. SNYDER.

In 1840 Mr. Snyder was married to Martha E. Letzenberg, of Philadelphia. To this union ten children were born, five of whom are still living. Their names are Horatia L., Mary A., Lucy S., Anna E. and Thomas Lancing. Horatia L. [married Miss Anna Knox. They have 7 children. Mary A. married E. C. Brenner, formerly of Kylertown, now of Philadelphia; four children came to them. Lucy S. married J. C. Hicklin; they live in Philipsburg and have one child, a grown daughter. Anna E. married L. M. Garrett, of near Philadelphia; they have two children. And last, but not least, T. L., married Miss Cora May Ealy, of Schellsburg, Pa. They live in Kylertown with his mother and have one child, a son.

In 1861, when the war broke out, Mr. Snyder raised a company of volunteers in this and Centre county; reported for duty; his company was accepted and October, 1861, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in Co. F, 2d Penn'a. Cavalry. On the 28th of December, while scouting with a part of his command they encountered a band of Guerrillas. In the skirmish that ensued Lieutenant Snyder received a wound which caused his death a few hours later. Mrs. Snyder had gone to Philadelphia expecting, by previous arrangement, to meet her husband there, and had no intimation of anything wrong until going into a store, kept by an intimate friend of theirs, she spoke of expecting to meet Mr. Snyder. "Why," said the gentleman, "have you not heard?" and then told her of her husband's death. It was a terrible blow; only those who have passed through a similar experience can have any proper conception of it. His body was interred in the Swedenborgin churchyard, of Darby, near Philadelphia. His son, T. L., now wears the Masonic pin worn

by his father when killed and which was taken from his person by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. His sword and sash, which were presented to him by the members of his company, are now, priceless relics, in possession of the family. The writer, on a recent occasion was privileged to view these sorrowful mementos, and while gazing upon them it brought vividly to mind the dark days of thirty odd years ago and the supreme sacrifice which this gallant, good and true man, with many others, made that the Union might be preserved, and "a government by the people, of the people and for the people might not perish from the earth."

Horatia, the eldest son, was also a soldier, enlisted in his father's company and serving until the close of the war, coming out as 2d Lieutenant. He has for many years held a very good position with the Berwind-White Coal Co. in their operations at Houtzdale.

T. L., commonly called "Lance," is Door-keeper in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. He is well known as a staunch Republican and deserves well at the hands of his party and will doubtless get his share of the good things going.

Mrs. Snyder, whose picture adorns this page, is still living on the homestead at Kylertown, surrounded by every comfort and in fairly good health at the age of 76.

Among the names of others from this vicinity who bravely went to the front in the hour of danger are those of William Ardery, Jacob Raymond, (now dead) John Pieffer, A. W. Raymond, Joseph Folmar, W. L. Taylor, J. K. Hoover, John Keinn, John Irvin, (both dead) David Kramer, (now dead) and others. J. B. Moore, now a resident of Cooper township, is a veteran of the war, enlisted from Centre county; served through the war and was wounded at Gettysbuag.

All honor to the old soldiers. Long after

the last of them shall have passed away their memcry will be sacred in the hearts of their countrymen. They deserve the best this world can give and a better life beyond.

In the recent war with Spain this township furnished four volunteers, Harry B. Moore, A. I. Schreck, Charles Johnston and Swan Johnston. None of these, however, participated in any battles, but that does not detract in any degree from their credit as soldiers. They were there to fight and if nobody furnished the fighters it was not their fault. It goes without saying that if they had had a chance they would have given a good account of themselves.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

BURTON MERRITT.

Among the many who have assisted in making Cooper township what it is, Burton Merritt, of Winburne, holds a prominent place. Coming to this township in 1884 he built a steam saw mill on what is known as the "Albert lands." After thoroughly cleaning up this tract, which he did in two years, he moved his mill to the present site at Winburne; where he has operated ever since.

Associated with him at the latter place were Weaver & Betts; two well known lumbermen of Clearfield. (Mr. Betts is now dead.) The business here was carried on under the firm name of "B. Merritt & Co." They had a store and a large number of tenant houses. In 1898 Mr. Merritt bought the interest of the other members of the firm, all except the coal right in the land owned by them here.

He subsequently sold the store and houses to the Bloomington Co. His son George is associated with him in the business and the firm name is now "B. Merritt & Son." They own and operate the saw mill and do quite an extensive business. George is a lawyer, has an office here and attends in an able manner to the legal requirements of Winburne and vicinity. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1896, but much to the disappointment of his friends and neighbors was defeated for the nomination.

Mr. Merritt was postmaster under the Cleveland administration, was for many years a member of the school board of Cooper township and discharged the duties pertaining to that important position to his own and the township's credit. He is a firm believer in education and shows his faith by his works. Two of his children, Edward and Josephine, are now teachers in the public schools.

He was a kind and generous, his motto has been "live and let live." Conscientious and considerate of other's rights he has surrounded himself with many sincere friends. Honest and straightforward there is no difficulty in finding just where he stands on any important question.

In business Mr. Merritt has been fairly successful and has the satisfaction of knowing that his accumulations have been acquired honestly (no small consideration).

He owns a beautiful and very productive farm adjoining Winburne; has one of the best if not the best house in the township. It has all the modern conveniences, hot water, steam heat, etc., and the interior beautifully finished in chestnut. Complete in all its appointments it is a model home.

THE BEAM FAMILY.

Henry Beam was one of the old pioneers of this section. He came from Bald Eagle Valley in the year 1832 and settled on a piece of land lying between the German Settlement and Hickory Bottom. Of course at that time there was no settlement at either place. Mr. Beam showed good judgment in his selection of a spot for a home. A never failing spring of water determined the site for the buildings, bounded on three sides by sheltering hills. The soil was good and when cleared and sown to grain yielded abundant crops, and he supplied many an early settler with wheat with which to sow his first clearing.

Of Mr. Beam's trials and difficulties, of the incidents and accidents that hindered or helped him on his way, of the obstacles which circumstances placed before him, of the many inconveniences and privations to which he in common with all pioneers was subject we have scant record, but the fact remains that he succeeded in clearing up a fine and productive farm, raised a large family and lived to be surrounded with many of the comforts and conveniences that were so long denied him.

His family consisted of himself, wife and twelve children, born in the order named: Mary, Jacob, John, Nancy, Michael, Samuel, Henry, Catharine, Margaret, Daniel, George and Jesse. Jesse, the youngest child, was two years old when the family moved from Centre county. They married as follows: Mary married George Williams, of Centre county. Nine children were born to them, of whom 6 of them are still living. Her parents are both dead. Jacob married somewhat late in life Mrs. Ann Daughenbush, a widow with several children. She died in March, 1898. He is still living in Centre county at the age of 87. John married a Miss. Nancy never married and has died many years. Samuel and Margaret went to Jefferson county when they were young. They both married there and there is no data concerning their

families. Catharine married Jeremiah Hoover; she and family were duly noticed in the chapter on the Hoovers. Daniel married Miss Susan Cooper and raised a family of five children. He died in 1897; Mrs. Beam dying a number of years previous to his decease. George married first Miss Elizabeth Irvin. She died and he subsequently married Mrs. Catherman. They went west in 1867. Three children were born to them. He died in Missouri. She is still living. Margaret married Samuel Hoover. The family has already been noticed. Jesse married Miss Susanna Woolridge, formerly of Bradford township. A family of nine children were born to them, six of whom are still living. They lived on their farm at Sylvan Grove for 30 years and then engaged in storekeeping at Kylertown, where they now reside, having moved there in 1891.

Mr. Beam was one of the foremost farmers

in this vicinity for many years. He came of a sturdy, industrious race, and by hard work on the part of all the family became well to do for those days. His children inherited in a marked degree his thrifty habits, and by industry and economy all became owners of good homes, were good citizens and of use in the world. The farm he improved and where so many of his years were spent having been purchased by the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation is now known as the "Company Farm," but has recently been bought and occupied by the Berg brothers.

Mr. Beam and wife are buried in the Allport cemetery.

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.



SAMUEL HOOVER,

The third son in the Hoover family was born in Centre county in 1816. He with the other boys stayed with his father until 1836 or '37, when, with his younger brother, John, located in the woods in the Hickory Bottom, within a mile of the improvements made by his elder brothers, already noticed, and on the place where Creighton Hoover now lives.

As they were both men who had respect for the rights of others and endeavored to make their standard of living measure up to the requirements of the "Golden Rule," they got along remarkably well together, lived in the same house and for a number of years had all things in common. But in the course of time it became necessary to make a division. John became owner of the farm where his son Edward now lives, while Samuel stayed where the original improvement was made. In the year 18— he was married to Miss Elizabeth Fye. Of this union two children were born, Lafayette, who subsequently married Tabitha Potter and lives on the Potter farm, near Kylertown, and Lucinda, married to W. L. Taylor. They live at Pleasant Hill, this township, and have a family of 8 children. Mrs. Hoover died a few years after their marriage and a few years later he married Miss Margaret Beam, by whom he had five children, namely: Wilbur G., Amelia, Mary, Phoebe and Effie. Wilbur G. is proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, at Kylertown, is married to Miss Amelia Shearer and have three children. Amelia, who married B. F. Jury, and died in 18—, leaving one child, a daughter. Mary married Clarence Forcey.

They live at Bigler and have two children. Phoebe is as yet unmarried. She was for several years a very successful teacher in the graded schools of Philipsburg, and is now at Rampart City, on the route to the Klondike gold fields. Effie, the youngest, was recently married to a gentleman of New York and at present resides in that State.

In the spring of 1887, Mr. Hoover having disposed of his farm, moved to Philipsburg, Centre county, bought a fine home and prepared to take life easy and enjoy in a measure at least the rest which he by so many years of faithful toil had so richly earned. But that Being whom he delighted to serve, had better things in store for him. His health gave way and on the 26th day of August, 1887, he was called to enter into that rest which we are told God has prepared for those who serve Him here.

Mrs. Hoover survived him for a period of ten years when she too answered to the summons on high. They are buried in the cemetery at Philipsburg. They were both devoted christians, life long members of the M. E. church, and while living in this township were among the most substantial supporters—financially and otherwise, of the church at Sylvan Grove.

JOHN HOOVER.

John Hoover, the younger of the four Hoover boys, was born in Centre county on the 12th day of July, 1823. His early manhood was spent in assisting the family to pay for and improve the old homestead, near Allport. He, with his brothers, struck out for himself and located, where he spent the balance of his days, in the Hickory Bottom settlement. The difficulties that he met and surmounted, his battles with adverse circumstances, his perseverance under discouraging conditions, and in fact the most of his experiences through his long and industrious life, were almost identical with those of his elder brothers already mentioned, and much that has been said concerning their lives will apply with equal force to his.

On the 19th day of July, 1845, he was married to miss Mary A. Dillon, by whom he had one child, a son, who died in early childhood. On the 19th of September, 1850, his wife died, and on the 18th of August, 1853, he married Miss Wealthy E. Johnson. The fruits of this union were four sons, named respectively, James P., Charles, Edward and Creighton, and a daughter, Emma. James P. married Miss Abbie Knox. They live within a half mile of the homestead and have two children. Charles married Miss Nannie Wilson. They live in Philipsburg and have ——— children. Edward married Miss Ellen Records. They live in the old homestead with his mother and have no children. Creighton married Miss Mary Johnson and lives on the Samuel Hoover place adjoining the homestead. Four children cheer their home. Emma,

er, married Alfred Graham, a
 wn lumberman residing at Centre,
 y between Curwensville and Clear-
 They have three daughters pretty
 l grown up, and recently, we understand,
 there came a boy to boss the whole outfit,
 doubtless.

John Hoover was an active, earnest, pure
 and true man; a good, though somewhat
 deliberate talker. He was also a good
 listener, a delightful companion in his
 palmy days, a staunch friend, a safe coun-
 sellor and a kind neighbor. Warm hearted
 and generous; no tale of want or trouble fell
 unheeded on his ears; his unobtrusive deeds
 of kindness and unostentatious acts of
 charity will never be all known until that
 day "when the book shall be opened." For
 a period of about 35 years he was class
 leader in the Methodist Episcopal church,
 and one of its chief supporters at Sylvan
 Grove, and many a halting, doubtful and
 discouraged soul has been strengthened,
 encouraged and started anew on his Heav-
 enly road by his sympathetic counsel and
 gentle, kindly admonition. With a bounte-
 ous hand he "scattered seeds of kindness
 for the reaping bye and bye." A rugged
 constitution enabled him to continue active-
 ly at work until within a very few years, but
 advancing years and the infirmities inci-
 dent thereto admonished him that his work
 on earth was done. It did not surprise him
 or cause him any uneasiness to know that
 his pilgrimage was fast drawing to a close.
 He well knew who would lead him through
 the "dark valley." He gradually grew
 weaker and weaker until on Christmas
 morning, 1897, he quietly laid his burden
 down and passed to his reward, while we
 are left to "Sigh for the touch of a vanished
 hand, and the sound of a voice that is still."
 A beautiful monument marks the spot
 where he sleeps in the cemetery at Sylvan
 Grove.

Thus we have followed these men from
 the cradle to the grave. If it be true that
 He who causes two blades of grass to grow
 where only one grew before is a benefactor
 to his race, then are they justly entitled to
 that appellation. Their lives were as an
 open book, "known and read of all men."
 The world is better for their having lived in
 it. They fulfilled their mission. Each
 having lived beyond man's allotted age and
 left worthy successors to take their places.
 They did their full share in developing the
 locality and bettering the condition of the
 neighborhood in which they lived. Their
 example has been an inspiration to those
 about them. Their thrifty habits which
 were prominent characteristics of them all
 did not forsake them when their exercise
 was not so imperatively called for, and they
 all became well to do, had very comforta-

ble homes and surroundings and command-
 ed a modest amount of money besides.
 They never asked nor held public office
 except those of the township, seeming to
 think with another eminent authority that
 "the post of honor is the private sta-
 tion," and as the Cincinnatus "racket" is
 not worked to any great extent these days
 they were left to follow their own inclina-
 tions. Possessed of good judgment they
 were men of influence in the community;
 their advice was often sought in matters
 requiring careful thought, and their voices
 were always raised in advocacy of the right.

"Take them, oh graves, and let them lie,
 Safe, folded on thy narrow shelves,
 As garments of the soul laid by
 And precious only to ourselves."

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.



JOHN HOOVER.

James W. Hughes, whose picture adorns
 this page, was born January 1st, 1818, in
 county of Hereford, England. He came
 with his parents, William and Mary
 Hughes, to Philipsburg, Centre county,
 February 15, 1833. There were four sons in
 the family, John, William, Jr., James W.
 and Richard.

James W., the subject of this sketch, was married to Jemima Cooper on the 23d day of June, 1839, by John Gearhart, Esq. In 1842 he bought land and settled in that part of Morris township which is now included in Cooper. Of this union five children were born, as follows: A. B., Mary Ann, Henrietta F., E. B. and Nancy J. The children are considerably scattered. A. B., the eldest son, is in Winterhaven, Florida; Mary Ann married Smith B Williams. They went west many years ago and now live at Pond Creek, Oklahoma. Henrietta married Miles Zimmerman, of Pine Glen, Centre county, where she died a number of years ago. E. B. lives in Cattaragus county, New York, and Nancy J. is dead.

While Mr. Hughes was not among the first to settle in this region he came in time to share in the sacrifices, privations and inconveniences incident to life in a newly settled country and at once took rank among those whom, though modest and unassuming, are by virtue of their fitness, accorded a place in the vanguard of every movement for the general good, and are a recognized power in the community.



JAMES W. HUGHES.

With splendid health, resourceful, courageous and a disposition to look on the bright side, he soon had a comfortable home and surroundings, and to those who are acquainted with the man his success is not surprising. While attentive to his own affairs every movement having for its object the bettering the condition of the neighborhood, as before intimated, met his hearty approval and substantial support. Hence he soon became popular and was called to fill several of the important offices of the township.

On the 27th of February, 1860, Mrs. Hughes died, aged 45 years, 9 months and 23 days, and left her husband and children to mourn the loss of a loving and indulgent mother and true helpmate. True to his domestic instincts Mr. Hughes kept the children together and continued in the old home where every object could but remind him of the one who had been the light and joy of the family circle.

This continued for three years; but time, the great healer, was at work, when about this time he met Mrs. Sarah J. Hall, of Dauphin county, who had some years previous passed through the same or a similar experience and was now a widow, a similarity of conditions drew them together, a friendship sprang up which soon ripened into a warmer feeling. She was not averse to a second matrimonial venture; "Barkis was willin'," and so on the 14th day of January, 1863, they were united in marriage by Rev. James Calder. Five children were born to them as follows: Osler D., William R., Julia Y., Bertha J. and Grace. William R. married Miss Minnie Hoover; Julia Y. married J. Elwell Thompson; Bertha J. married James Wortz; Grace died in infancy. William R. and wife occupy the old homestead, while the other three with their families live on portions of the original Hughes farm, as Mr. Hughes made it a point to help each child to a comfortable home.

For a period of 29 years they lived happily together, raised their family, saw them married and settled for themselves, and then Mr. Hughes was called upon to pass through another bereavement. On August 10, 1892, Mrs. Hughes passed away, aged 63 years, 5 months and 7 days. This sad event

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.



JEREMIAH HOOVER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Union county, March 2, 1813, and moved a few years later with his family into Centre county; thence to Clearfield county in 1830, and finally located in "Hickory Bottom," now in Cooper township, about the year 1838 or '39. Two or three years after his brother George had commenced in the same locality, their farms adjoining. In common with all the early settlers he had hard work to pay for his farm and at the same time furnish means of subsistence for his growing family, and for some years, despite his utmost endeavors, coupled with the utmost economy, he was unable to make a payment. Disheartened at length and weary of the apparently hopeless struggle he announced to Joseph Quay, agent for the Gratz land, his determination to give it up and try somewhere else. But the Gratz's were anxious to sell and Quay proposed that they throw away the old article, ignoring the old contract, accrued interest, etc., and commence on an entirely new basis. To this generous proposition Mr. Hoover agreed, and from that time on success crowned his efforts and he was able here many years to make the last payment on his home.

Just about this time, or a little later, perhaps, there came to him one of those rare opportunities which fortune once in a great while throws in the path of her favorites. A hundred acres of land adjoining his farm and covered with the choicest timber, was offered him on condition that he deliver from this same land a raft of 6,000 cubic feet to Buttermilk Falls the following spring. Mr. Hoover accepted the terms and when we remember that there was then a township road running along the edge of this land to the Rolling Stone, two miles distant, and that Buttermilk Falls landing was only about three hours

run from the former place we can readily see what a bargain it was.

In the year 18— Mr. Hoover was married to Miss Catharine Beam, daughter of Henry Beam, one of the foremost pioneers of this section at that time. Born and reared in the frugal atmosphere prevalent among and indeed indispensable to the success of the early settlers, Mrs. Hoover brought to their new home those habits of thrift and economy which specially fitted her to be a help and an inspiration to her husband in his early struggles. Their family was made up of six boys and three girls. The boys were born and named in the following order: William, Wilson, Gilbert, Henry, John and George. The girls were Maggie, Sarah Jane and Tillie. William, while on a trip down the river on a raft, took sick, and died at Lock Haven in the spring of 18—. His body was brought home and buried in the Allport cemetery. Wilson married Harriet Dinges. They live on a farm in this township and have four children. Gilbert is also a farmer in the same neighborhood. He married Margory Zimmerman and raised a family of seven children. Henry married Miriam Zimmerman, owns and lives on what is known as the Andrew Brown farm in the township. They have 8 children. John married Alice Dinges. They own and live on the old homestead and have two children. George married Mary Emerick. They live in Karthaus township and have three children. Maggie Hoover, the oldest daughter, married Aaron Kyler. They lived near Kylertown where she died in 18—, leaving one child, a son. Sarah Jane married Edgar Murray. They live in the State of Washington and have no children. Tillie married Henry Moyer, a prosperous young farmer near Munson's Station, in Morris township. Three children cheer their home.

Uncle Jerry, as he was familiarly called by everybody, was a man with whom it was a pleasure to be acquainted. Blessed with a retentive memory and of fair conversational powers, nothing could be more interesting than to listen to his recital of many anecdotes and incidents connected with his own and others' experiences of long ago. Hence he was a welcome visitor at every fireside, and especially in the homes of his children was he the "honored guest." Careful and methodical habits, all his affairs were attended with painstaking exactness and his farm was always a model of neatness.

After the death of Mrs. Hoover occurred July 26th, 1882, he still resided in the old home with his son John, who has already been mentioned, now deceased.

ives there. But as the years sped swiftly on the ravages of time and disease left their marks plainer and plainer upon his thoughtful countenance. The infirmities of advancing age bore upon his weakening frame with increasing weight until on the 1st day of April, 1892, he quietly and peacefully passed away as one who "gathers the drapery about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." He sleeps beside his faithful wife in the cemetery at Sylvan Grove. It is worthy of note that as he lay a corpse on the 2d day of April, his brother George, as has already been stated, also passed "over the river." So it may be said of them that "in death they were not divided."

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

THE RAYMOND FAMILY.

Jacob Raymond was one of the early pioneers of what is now Cooper township. He was born in Paris, France, in the year 1806. His father, Gen. Anthony Raymond, was a General in Napoleon's army and fell at Moscow during Napoleon's fatal Russian campaign of 1812.

The subject of this sketch, his mother having died, came to America in 1826. He first located at Pottsville, Pa. After various removals he finally took up his residence in Centre county and at Mill Hall married Catherine Wonderly.

He removed to Morris township in 1850 and bought a tract of land on which he opened up a farm and also worked at his trade of blacksmithing and coachmaking. He manufactured many of the old stage coaches in use in this country at that period. He also engaged in lumbering in which he was assisted by his sons.

His wife died in 1887, aged 75 years. He survived her but a short time, dying in May, 1888, at the ripe old age of 82. Both were communicants of the Catholic church. In

politics he was originally a Whig, but after the Know Nothing party became quite strong he affiliated with the Democrats. Of his eight children but three are yet living; Mrs. C. A. Geist, who still lives on the old homestead with her niece and brother-in-law, George Hart.

A. W. Raymond, who is a veteran of the rebellion, has served as Justice of the Peace for about a score of years. He is surrounded by a large family and lives at Drifting; Mrs. Mary Schnell, who lives with her husband and family on a farm adjoining that of the 'Squire. Jacob J. and James H., both deceased, owned beautiful farms near Drifting, on which their families still reside. Christine, wife of Nicholas Peiffer, and Margaret, wife of Geo. Hart, are both dead. The eighth child died in infancy.

Among the many others who have been instrumental in developing this part of Cooper township, namely: the German Settlement, and deserving of special mention are the Fulmars, the Hartles, the Raders, the Stinekechners, the Rosenhovers, the Peiffers, the Swartzels, the Mosebergers, the Geisseys, the Snyders and the Nashwinters. The most of these came to this vicinity between the years 1844 and '50. Commencing in the woods they cleared up fine farms, surrounded themselves with comfortable and attractive homes, and better still raised, in most cases, large families of intelligent children who have grown into law abiding and influential citizens. These in turn are raising families, take an active interest in politics and all other affairs that concern the welfare of the community. They possess in a marked degree the staying qualities of the sturdy German race from which most of them sprang. The majority of them are members of the Catholic church, and as already noted have built and maintained a handsome and imposing church edifice in the heart of their beautiful settlement, and no class of people are more firm in their belief or more loyal to their creed than are they.

INDUSTRIES OF COOPER TOWNSHIP.

Since the timber has nearly all disappeared many, if not all who were engaged in lumbering have turned their attention to farming. It used to be that almost every farmer was also more or less a lumberman in the winter. This business necessarily encroached on the time which should have been devoted to farming operations both in the fall and spring, and consequently the farm interests suffered. But now all this is changed. Improved labor-saving machinery and implements have taken the place of poor or indifferent tools. Fertilizers are bought in large quantities; lime is extensively used on many of the best farms. Much of the land is fast being brought to a high state of cultivation, and as the "lengthening shadows

in the meadows proclaim the close of day" and as the "plowman homeward plods his weary way" he leaves behind him, in many cases, as beautiful and productive fields as can be found in many miles travel.

During the winter season when farming operations are practically at a stand still, many engage in delivering props and bank ties to the various coal mines; and this brings us to notice the great mining industry, a business upon which all others in this section wait, so to speak. It not only furnishes employment to many of our citizens but also provides a market for that which our farms produce. Indeed were it not for the development of our coal fields and the money invested and employed in operating them it is hard to see how our farms could be made to pay anything more than a living and the procuring of funds with which to pay taxes and other unavoidable expenses would undoubtedly be a difficult problem for many to solve. Even as it is there are some who find it "pretty hard sledding."

In 1884 the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, of which Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, is President, and Allyn Cox, of New York, is Secretary, having secured the coal and mineral right of a large proportion of the lands of the township commenced operations by building the town of Peale and subsequently opening and operating four mines located at different points. This gave a new impetus to all kinds of business in this section and made money comparatively plenty. The business man, the minister, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer,

the agent, the laborer, the squire, the surveyor and even the lawyer all felt the magic touch of the circulating medium.

The coal rights were in most cases bought for the sum of \$15 per acre, though some by reason of advantageous position and surroundings were able to secure a considerable advance over this figure. The price seems low but it helped pay off many a mortgage and eased up not a few who without it would have been forced to the wall.

This corporation is entitled to the credit of doing more for the financial interests of this community than any other human agency. Of course the coal was here but until it felt the quickening influence of capital it lay dormant and idle. It was as if a man had wealth that he could not spend or use. So while the writer believes that the careful consideration of the interests of the laboring class, of which he is a member, is of great importance, he also has a good deal of respect for the rights of the man who does the paying.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

township, and in point of wealth easily stands at the head. He has for many years been largely engaged in lumbering and latterly been identified with the coal interests of this and Morris townships. Mr. Schoonover does not seem to hanker after office, but his fellow citizens recognize his ability by keeping him on the school board, a position he fills to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The third mill is owned by Leonard Kyler. It is situated on Brown's Run, about 1½ miles northeast of Kylertown. It is of late years run only in the spring of the year to cut out what custom logs may have been hauled in through the winter.

J. E. Shoemaker has a chopping mill and shingle mill combined on his farm near Kylertown and does considerable business.

Kylertown is the metropolis, so to speak, of Cooper township, and the trading centre of a large scope of country. There are seven stores, including drug store, all doing a fair business, a barber shop, four blacksmith shops, an undertaking establishment, two resident physicians, two dress-making establishments, two churches, already noted, two school houses, also previously mentioned, and two first class hotels. The people are sociable, intelligent and enterprising ready at all times to extend a hearty welcome to anyone worthy of it.

The politics of this township has until a few years been largely Democratic, but now (alas) the majority is the other way. Still they're a pretty generous set and we mostly get our share of the local offices.

SCHOOLS OF COOPER TOWNSHIP.

In no department of human progress, perhaps, has there been more apparent change in the last 35, 40 or more years than in the schools of the country. Neat and attractive school houses dot the road side every few miles, in many cases in sight of each other. These are supplied with elegant furniture and every modern convenience for the comfort of teacher and pupils, while elaborate apparatus assists the teacher in his work. The pupil who measures up to his duty in view of the great advantages afforded by the splendid institutions of learning which a wise forethought has provided, should, when he or she leaves school, be fitted for almost any station in life. But after all it is an open question whether these modern appliances will turn out a greater number of real scholars in proportion to the number enrolled than did the schools with the primitive methods and surroundings of long ago. Human nature is almost pretty much the same and there will always be a certain per centage that will never be very "far on." While this may be rather a pessimistic and unpopular view of the case nevertheless the writer believes that obser-

vation will confirm it. This, of course, is not the fault of the schools but of the material with which they have to do.

A good deal has been written and said about the "little red school house," when as a matter of fact the same is not very numerous in the country now or at any other time. The one wherein the writer first essayed to make straight lines and pot-hooks (they were mostly pot-hooks) was not red. The outside was bleached by sun and storm until it was of no particular color, while the inside still showed, in patches at least, the yellow grain of the pine where the broad-axe had cleft it true and smooth. The furniture consisted of an unpainted pine desk over which the teacher had charge and in which the books, slates, etc., of all the pupils were put at night, and a number of benches of various heights placed in different positions about the room. A large ten-plate wood stove did its best to counteract the effects of the wind, which found its way through many a little crack and crevice in the walls. The "apparatus" for illustrative purposes and free hand drawing was procured from the nearby woods where a boy with a barlow would be sent when the need of a new supply would be felt. They were generally

practically broke up his housekeeping and he now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Wortz.

Time has dealt gently with Mr. Hughes and he is remarkable active for one of his age, as will be noticed he was on the 1st of January, 1899, 81 years old, but he moves about with almost the agility of youth, and any one not acquainted with the facts would take him to be a much younger man.

Though not obliged to do so he loves to work and is never so happy as when engaged in some useful occupation. The past summer he, almost entirely unaided, prepared eight acres of new ground for the plow. A remarkable feat for a man of that age, but goes to show what steady persistence and labor intelligently directed will accomplish.

He has a wonderful memory and can give with wonderful exactness the particulars of events that occurred 50 or 60 years ago. He is also authority on all subjects relating to tracts and other lines surveyed in the early settlement of this section by the noted surveyor and agent Joseph Quay.

Mr. Hughes spent much time assisting Quay in his surveys, and hence is familiar and can locate about all the corners for miles around, and for many years has held a position under the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation to look after their extensive holdings in this township.

He has, perhaps, all his life been a member of the Advent church, which is a society in this vicinity many years old and built a church about a mile from Kylertown in the year 1856. Mr. Hughes has always been one of its chief supporters, is well posted on the scriptures and is ready at all times to defend the faith of his church, and "to give to him that asketh a reason for the hope that is in him," and the man who of a different belief enters into an argument with him, unless pretty able and well read, had best look to his laurels.

A plain man himself Mr. Hughes does not take kindly to that in others which savors at all of ostentation. A characteristic incident which will illustrate this trait. On one occasion while at Lock Haven with some lumber he noticed a man in the crowd who seemed to be putting on considerable "style." His clothes were of the ultra fashionable cut. His hat and shoes were shining; a heavy gold watch chain, to which was attached a ponderous seal or charm adorns his bosom, while his general air and bearing suggested the idea that he considered himself of great importance, or, to use a current phrase, about the "only pebble on the beach." Mr. Hughes in his plain, rough rafting costume presented quite a contrast, but he approached the gentleman and inquired the time of day. The latter deliberately took out his elegant gold watch and after holding it for a moment conspicuously before him announced that it was half past eleven. "I just wanted to see," said Mr. Hughes, in his inimitable way, reaching down in his pants pocket and hauling out an old silver watch which was attached to a leather string for guard, and without moving a muscle of his face, "I just wanted to

of the witch-hazel variety, long and slim and with a very suggestive and beautiful taper. The teacher did all of the illustrating and the vicious swish, swish of the "apparatus" would often be followed by the plaintive wail of the unfortunate urchin who, not expecting a "lickin'" that day had neglected to pad his roundabouts.

This temple of learning was a typical one and a description of it and surroundings is a fair representation of all others in the surrounding country at that time. It fulfilled its mission satisfactorily until one winter's morning it was found in ashes, with all the books, etc., of the school. When it is stated that this occurrence was regarded by all the pupils as a great calamity, it is hardly necessary to mention the kind of teacher we had. The term was not finished and as a matter of course this left a "gap" in the writer's education that was never filled. He runs across the vacant place every once in a while, and when he does can't tell for the time being whether it

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

The large store formerly belonging to B. Merritt & Son was recently purchased by the Bloomington Company. Mr. Riddles, of Philipsburg, has charge.

There is another small town or village close to Winburne, situated on the old Plum road and the road leading from it to the latter place. The city of Washington was at one time described as a city of magnificent distances. This town might very appropriately be described in the same way. But nevertheless it is an attractive place, has a post office, printing office, a store or two and two churches.

The Snyders originally owned the land upon which it is built and it is called Lansing, in honor of T. L. Snyder, who attended to the business of selling the lots, making deeds, etc., and has been useful in many ways to the settlers. The town is surrounded by a thriving community, composed chiefly of Swedes. These industrious people have in most cases cleared up small farms and caused the wilderness to blossom as the rose. The neat and tidy surroundings proclaim as plainly as anything the nationality of the owners. The most of them are naturalized and make model citizens.

There are two steam saw mills in the township, one at Winburne, owned by B. Merritt & Son, already noticed; then O. L. Schoonover has a mill on Moshannon creek between Munson and Winburne which does quite a business. Mr. Schoonover is one of the foremost business men of the

is a good thing for Uncle Sam to try to own and take care of all the rest of the world or not.

The house was never re-built, but a new one on a different site and with better equipment took its place the following winter. But didn't we learn, though, in those happy days. There was hardly a boy but could hit another, fifty feet off, with a snow-ball, nor missed a chance of doing so; nearly every one could stand on his head, but the chap that could make a wagon wheel of himself for the longest distance took the cake (mostly buckwheat.) We jumped, played townball, cornerball and all other kinds we knew and did everything with a hurrah and a reckless disregard of consequences that viewed in the light of modern science seems appalling. But I might say, by way of explanation, that it was the recklessness born of ignorance. We were never taught hygiene and physiology; la grippe, now so common as to be within the reach of the humblest families, if known at all then, confined its ravages to the aristocracy, while the rest of us were obliged to worry along with simple influenza or a bad cold. Appendicitis had not as yet been invented, and so we "rassled," rolled in the snow and tumbled about all unconscious of the existence of a whole lot of things inside of each of us liable to be joggled out of place any minute. It's a great wonder any of us escaped.

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THE TOWN OF PEALE.

The town of Peale, so called in honor of Ex-Senator S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven, is beautifully situated on a shelving hill that borders the left bank of the Moshannon creek. It is mostly built on a series of natural terraces or shelves that rise in regular order from the banks of the stream, i

laid out in regular streets and alleys; contains about 200 houses; has a reservoir and complete system of water works by which all the houses are supplied; has three schools, a large hall used for public meetings, etc., and had a large and handsome Swedish church which, however, was recently destroyed by fire, but will be rebuilt as soon as the society feels able to do so.

This town owes its existence to the Beech Creek railroad, which runs along the mountain side on the right bank of the creek. It is the headquarters of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation operations in this township. From his office in this place R. A. Shillingford, the very efficient Superintendent, directs the business and handles the product of the four mines in this township and also that of some other collieries.

A large store in the name of A. F. Kelley is also situated here. W. H. Herrick has charge of it, and with his gentlemanly and lady-like clerks does an enormous business.

The officers of the company take particular pains to keep things neat and clean; give to all their tenants abundance of lime to use in beautifying and keeping their homes in a healthful condition, and Peale is justly considered one of the cleanest and most attractive mining towns in the State.

This corporation, besides other operations in Clearfield and Cambria counties, employ about 700 men in Cooper township, representing a population of about 3,000. Among those who work here are some from Sweden, England, Scotland and a few Hungarians and Slavish, while a great many American born citizens find employment in these mines. Quite a number of these foreigners have become naturalized, vote and take an intelligent interest in political affairs. The names of the mines are Pleasant Hill, Moravian, Grass Flat and Knox Run. Samuel Green is mine foreman at Pleasant Hill, William Fleming performs a like duty at Moravian, William Crichton oversees things at Grass Flat, while at Knox Run James Adamson is boss.

George Jaquish is postmaster at this town and also holds the position of outside foreman of these four mines, and the fact that he has been in the employ of the company in that capacity for a period of 21 years is more conclusive evidence of his efficiency than anything that might here be said of him. All who have business with Mr. Jaquish are unanimously of the opinion that he "fills the bill."

Among other prominent officials who make their home here is A. O. Campbell, employed in the company's office. He is an

affable and very well informed gentleman, a splendid conversationalist, well posted on current events and a man with whom it is a pleasure to be acquainted.

These mines run nearly full time and have for the last three or four years. The daily output is in the neighborhood of 2,500 tons.

The town of Peale is known as the best market in the country and farmers and hucksters for miles around come here to trade.

WINBURNE.

Winburne is a typical mining town. It derives its name from a run or stream of water on which it is situated. The run derives its name from one of the old settlers by the name of Winn. Burne is Scotch for run, hence the name "Winburne."

It is composed of about 200 houses and a population of near 1,000. Two large stores, postoffice, with Robert H. Summerville as postmaster, two churches with one resident minister. Of these one is a Union church built and used jointly by the Presbyterians and Methodists, and one is Swedish Baptist; one large steam saw mill, one grist mill, one printing office run in the name of the International Printing Co., and three schools.

The pioneers and largest operators here are Summerville and Buchanum. This firm or company, of which John S. Summerville is Superintendent, commenced operations in 1887. They employ about 200 men and the annual output is in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons.

A large majority of the employees are citizens and residents of Winburne and vicinity, many of them American born. Among the foreigners those of Swedish nationality largely predominate. Many of these have bought small farms in the neighborhood and with the characteristic thrift and economy of their race have surrounded themselves with beautiful homes.

Most of them have become naturalized, vote and take an active interest in political affairs in general and local politics in particular. They are, as a rule, enterprising, industrious and good citizens.

A large general store is run in the name of Summerville & Co., and besides supplying their own employees enjoys a constantly increasing country trade.

The coal from these mines is shipped over the Beech Creek railroad, a branch of which is run from the main line to the company's works. The mining is now mostly done by electric cutters, the company having a complete electric plant.

The firm has about 800 acres of coal lands under lease ahead of it and the prospect for a largely increased output is very good.

The Bloomington Coal Mining Company is also located here and is now making preparations to do a very large business in the near future. This company, of which Rembrandt Peale is the head, commenced here in 1894, but suspended operations until the spring of 1898. They are not yet doing a very extensive business but will soon be in shape to show what energy and skill intelligently directed and backed by unlimited means can accomplish. They have one of the most complete electric plants to be found anywhere in this country. The cars are run by an electric motor. The engine house contains three large engines; compressed air runs the fans and pumps water, while the whole equipment gives evidence of intention and ability to take front rank in the line of coal operations in this vicinity. Alexander Dunsmore is the General Superintendent of these mines and also of the company's operations at Glen Richey, this county, and also in Jefferson county. They employ 50 or 60 men here at present but when their arrangements are completed expect to have a much larger number. The principal operations will be on the Snyder lands.

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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

This township occupies a portion of the northwestern corner of Clearfield county, adjacent to the Elk county line, and is bounded on the whole east border by Lawrence township; Union and Pine townships form the southern boundary, and Sandy township the western. A portion of the territory now embraced in Sandy township was originally in Huston. The latter was then opulent and so huge were its revenues from a valuation of one million dollars that

the officials at Clearfield were given to wondering how the Huston people found methods of spending their receipts.

The surface of Huston is that of other sections of the eastern Allegheny region, viz: Hills and valleys, through which flow streams of pure mountain water on their course Susquehannaward. Not far from Huston's western verge are fountains near each other. One may almost from the same spot shy a chip which westward thrown might float to Mexico's Gulf, and eastward tossed finally swim in Chesapeake Bay.

Bennett's Branch, formed by the union of Mountain Run and South Fork, flows through the township from southwest to northwest, then on through Elk and Cameron counties into the Sinnemahoning river at Driftwood. Into Bennett's, from the north, in Huston township, flow Mountain, Wilson and Mill Runs; from the south, Bark Camp, Macomber, Moose and Hevner Runs. Through the eastern wilderness of the township flows Laurel Run, emptying into Bennett's at Caledonia. It might be said in passing that these creeks are nature's own homes for trout, and it behooves lovers of fish and fishing to endeavor to restore to these despoiled waters their finny clans.

Huston extends about seven miles from north to south and about the same from east to west. Along the northern border there is a considerable strip of barren land, but the alluvial valleys and gravelly hills are reasonably fertile. Somewhat less than a century ago the surface of Huston was an unbroken wilderness of the stately pine, its smaller brother the hemlock, and the other soft and hard woods. The red man and his four-footed congeners of the forest were unmolested by the pale faces and unvisited by them except as those heroic and devoted soldiers of the cross, the Jesuith Fathers of Canada, came among the former on their self-sacrificing mission of help and good will.

It is possible that there are deposits of fire clay in Huston, but the fact is not established beyond a doubt. The township, however, has coal "to burn." The basin of this mineral may be conceived of by thinking of it as an immense hewed trough, the northeast end beyond Kersey Run, in Elk county, and the southwest terminus in Union township. The greatest depth of the trough is at a point a little north of Penfield, where the coal is under water. The veins vary in thickness from 18 inches to over three feet. The local consumption is considerable and from Tyler much is shipped away.

Since the one thousand million of pine and half as much of other lumber that once stood in Huston has gone, the farming area is extending, but it is yet confined practically to the valley of Bennett's Branch and the

settlements known as Hickory and Mount Pleasant. The other areas are not productive at present of anything except vast amounts of the wild berries that thrive where the forests are no more. But the land owners are willing to sell at from \$1 per acre upwards, on fair terms, and one can get a farm cheaply if he count not the expense of clearing. Inquiry of L. Bird, W. W. Hoover or J. R. Dixon, Penfield, agents for the large landholders, would elicit useful information for those who wish for a farm.

It is estimated that there remains two hundred million feet of lumber in the township, owned by the Elk Tanning Co. and John E. DuBois.

Probably the earliest record of the presence of any one white in this region are certain marks discovered by Lucien Bird in his extensive surveying in this section, on a hemlock tree near Tyler, on Mount Pleasant hill, and on five or six hemlock trees standing close together in a ravine on a branch of Mountain Run, there are marks that were made by an axe, not a tomahawk, in 1729. Who made them? Probably Jesuiths from Canada.

In 1785 the State of Pennsylvania issued warrants for nine tracts of land along what is now known as Bennett's Branch. This grant was doubtless intended to include the valley from Webb's, in Jay township, Elk county, to Winterburn, in Huston township. This survey was made in October, 1785, and a few marks of it remain. Mr. Bird has in his wood house a block which shows the age of this survey. The men to whom grants were made were: John Dunlap, 3 tracts; Jonathan B. Smith, 2; James Hutchinson, 2; Wm. Bradford and Johnathan D. Stewart each one. The town of Penfield is on the Bradford and Stewart tracts and Tyler on one of Smith's.

In 1793 a general survey of this section into 1000 acre tracts was made and titles taken. These necessarily ran over the 1785 tracts and the confliction that ensued was adjusted by the 9 tracts holding the full extent of their survey and the 1793 surveys yielding so much land. Hence, as the result, that part of Huston from Tyler to the mouth of Heth Run, near Winterburn, is on

the 1785 survey and the remainder of the township is on the 1793 survey.

The title to part of the Hutchinson lands passed to Gold R. Hoyt, then to Edgar and Ezra Hoyt, then to Reading, Fisher & Co., and finally to Hiram Woodward. This is now the western part of Penfield and beyond. The title of a part of Stewart's passed to Edward Burd, then to John S. Brockway and Jesse Wilson. The latter's estate was

divided, a portion going to his daughter Laura, wife of Ezra G. Lamb, who sold most of the present site of Penfield eastward to Mrs. M. E. Wilson's farm to Wm. D. Woodward, Sr. Thus did some of these titles of a century ago come down to some who are alive to-day.

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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

Jeremiah Hewitt, who died on Toby in 1894, past 80 years of age, married Mariah, daughter of William Hoyt, one of the Huston pioneers. The children were Leora S., wife of Elias Horning, of Mill Run; William E., recently deceased at Brockwayville; Mrs. Malava Kyler, Armina (Mrs. Charles Rogers) John, out west, and Mrs. Aurilla Bundy and Armissa, dead.

Leora's children were Mary, Annie, dead, Dora, Mattie (Mrs. W. J. Lanich) Jacie, Essie (Mrs. L. Schriever) and three others deceased.

John B. Hewitt died Oct. 4, 1897, aged 82 years. In 1835 he married Aurelia, daughter of Asa and Hannah Brown. The wife died in 1870. The children were Franklin, Ebenezer, Arville, (Mrs. John Hevner) Charles A., Eliza, Linda (Mrs. F. R. Cooker) and Curtis, deceased.

Franklin married Mary, daughter of John Apker. The children were John M., Burton and Mabel (Mrs. Ralph Johnson). The children of Mrs. Hevner are James, Elsie, (Mrs. George Wallace) and Martha (Mrs. John W. Lucore). The children of Mrs. Cooker are Harry and Irvin. Charles A. married Mary ——. The children were Carrie, (Mrs. Hugh Pifer) William, dead, Amy (Mrs. Frank Hathaway) and John.

'Squire John B. Hewitt was a prominent figure in Huston for many years. A justice

for three terms, school director for 15 years and filling other offices; prominent in church and Sunday school work, an ardent Odd Fellow and an intense Republican he cut a large figure in Huston affairs. He left an estate worth several thousand dollars.

Thomas W. Hewitt died in 1898, aged 81 years. He married Anna Shoemaker, half sister of Joseph and Edward Washburn, of Sandy townseip. A younger son, Josiah, went after the cows into the woods in cold weather, and getting lost was found two days after frozen to death.

Thomas' children were Julia Ann, wife of Rev. Jas. R. King, Ezekiel, Cordelia, wife of W. J. King, of Williamsport, Matilda, wife of W. J. Leahy, of Falls Creek, Ebenezer, killed on Wilson Run by a tree, Thomas, Charles, and Hattie, deceased.

Ezekiel married Bertha, daughter of Isaac Scofield. The children were all boys, Carl, Earl, the famous football youth; Harry, now with his uncle, the Governor of Wisconsin; Clyde, Fred, Claude and Quay. Thomas married Mrs. Mamie Updyke. The child is Blanche. Charles married Annie Vinson and has several children.

Uncle Tommy Hewitt was an active and good citizen. For fifty years he was a Methodist local preacher and in a quaint, rugged, original way he preached to interested hearers. It was a rare and profitable treat to converse with him. His funeral was a public event and he left a creditable record of his long life.

Mary Ann Hewitt became the wife of Joseph Bundy and settled in what is now Sandy township, near Sabula. Susannah married John Flanders, who moved to Minnesota. The children were William, Josiah, Morris, Sarah and Daniel. Morris returned from the west, married Loana, widow of Capt. Moses W. Lucore, and died recently near Penfield. Caroline Hewitt married Charles Webb, who operated a grist mill near Weedville, Elk county. The children were Zenas, deceased, Emma, wife of Morris Flanders, died in Minnesota, Harriet, wife of L. G. Rogers, Lucy, wife of George Scull, Minnie, wife of John M. Force.

Ebenezer Franklin Hewitt married Annie Moyer, of Toby, and now lives in Kansas. The children are Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, Mrs. Samantha Pearsall, Thomas Hezekiah and Olive. They are all with their parents out west. Ebenezer Franklin was a Methodist local preacher, and the writer vividly recalls when he was the only man, woman or child who prayed in public between Mill Run and Hickory, a distance of seven miles.

When the writer, a mere boy, essayed to teach a Sabbath school class, 30 years ago, in the old school house, it was this local preacher who, as a groundhog case, opened the school with prayer. The contrast with

Sabbath school work in Huston at present is very striking, as will be seen when that part of this history is reached.

Daniel Hewitt married Irene Waters, a school teacher, Daniel himself being a teacher. One child was born, Ida, wife of Samuel R. Cooker; the latter's children are Reed, Lottie, Emma and Bell.

Loana Hewitt married Frederick H. Brown, son of Asa Brown. There were two children, Avilda, wife of Rev. Samuel Lee, of the Free Methodist church, and Rosa, wife of George H. Terry, of Bradford county, Pa. Rev. Lee's children are Mrs. H. D. Singer, Emma, Burton, teacher of Mt. Pleasant school, in Huston township, and Louis.

Thus has, somewhat imperfectly, the Hewitt genealogical tree been traced to the green leaves. One daughter, Ermina, died unmarried. The family were strong minded, strong-bodied and long-lived, well fitted for the hardships and toils that marked those early days in Bennett's Branch Valley.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Bliss, married Stephen Lucore in 1825, and they became, so to speak, the vigorous trunk of a thrifty tree, which will now be examined. It is said that the father of Stephen Lucore and the father of John DuBois came together from France and aided the colonists in the

war of independence. Stephen came from Massachusetts to Bennett's Branch, and after marriage lived at Mill Run; then in 1832 bought the tract on Mt. Pleasant, now owned by the eldest son, Lemuel; afterwards moved to Emporium and operated a saw mill. At the age of 45 Stephen was bitten by a dog, probably rabid, for the bitten man died in agony soon thereafter. Twelve children were born in this family. Mary and Amelia died when young. Lemuel B., the eldest, married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James Smith. Grand-father Smith came from Ireland and settled near Kit-tanning. One morning while at family worship Indians fired through the door and killed the babe in the cradle. The children of those two are Harvey J., married to Emma Mead; Stephen J., married Alice Brunneau; Charles married Miss Temple; Grant and Avella. (Mrs. Geo. Stiles.)

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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

THE EVANS FAMILY, ETC.

A number of the Evans family came with Hiram Woodward to Bennett's Branch. They are of Welch descent. The ancestor, Sir John Evans, was a second son of English nobility. He came to the Colonies as an officer of the British army in the revolution, but his justice and liberty-loving instincts forced him to desert King George, and assuming the Quaker garb he joined the patriot army and thus forfeited his inheritance in Great Britain. His trunk containing his papers and records were burned, and when, on the birth of the Prince of Wales, Queen Victoria proclaimed amnesty and restoration to such offenders as he, no evidence could be furnished by his descendants to enable them to enter upon the snug inheritance that might have been theirs.

Thomas Evans, son of Sir John, married Sarah Bernard, of Scotch ancestry, and lived and worked as a cooper at Plymouth, Pa. Their son, William Evans, married Elizabeth Snyder, of German ancestry, at Plymouth. Ann, their daughter, married Joseph Buskirk, or more properly Van Buskirk, a branch of a Hollander Van tree that flourished along the Hudson river. The children were Mrs. Martin Wickett, Thomas, who married Mary Brown. Charles, married Mary Steinrock, Jacob Z., married Dora Beightol, Gaylord, married Effie Steinrock, Mrs. Kenneth Adams, Mrs. J. B. Black and Esther, who died in girlhood.

Caroline, daughter of William Evans, married Oliver Wallace. The children, George, Oliver, John, Peter, in Oklahoma, Lizzie and Bridget, dead, and Mrs. Scott Maginn, of Johnsonburg.

Alfred, son of Wm. Evans, married Hulda, half sister of Jacob and David Payne. The children are William H., Lorenzo, Caroline, Alice, Elizabeth, Almeda, Mrs. Duvall, Levi, John, Rachel, Thomas, Ida and Rosa are all deceased or scattered to distant parts. Thomas, a young man, was killed by the bursting of an anvil at Mill Run on

the eve of July 4th, years ago.

Harriet married Jacob Payne. When the latter and his comrades arrived at Slabtown, Jacob took his pencil and paper and with a log for a table, wrote to his wife at White Haven, the letter being mailed at Caledonia and using a week in transit. Slabtown then was a house, blacksmith shop and a barn, the men sleeping in the barn, and Slabtown hasn't grown any since. The children of this pair were: Mrs. John H. Callahan, Mrs. Henry Glass and William J. B.

While clearing out the road from Penfield to Clearfield Jacob Payne fell a tree against a dead hemlock and the top of the latter came down and killed him. David Payne fell at the side of his kinsman, Wm. Jones, at one of the battles of McClellan's Retreat. Jacob's widow afterwards married James Guckhaven, but no children were born. The couple still live in Huston, sterling and respected residents.

The children of James and Rachel Callahan are: Mrs. L. Ward, Martha, William, Walter, living, and James, Elwood and Max, deceased.

The children of Henry Glass are Thomas, Jennie, Lulu, Robert and Annie living, and Effie, Pearl and Hartley, deceased, The children of William and Jane Payne are: William, deceased, Henry, George, Ray,

Pearl, John, Willard, deceased, Mary and Cecil.

Peter, son of William Evans, married Rose Payne. The children were Mrs. Chas. Worden, dec'd., Mrs. Barney Conklin, Ella, Rena, Edward and Friend, dec'd., David, George and Mrs. Chas. Edwards. Peter Evans lumbered extensively and was conceded to be the master slide architect and builder of the region. He is still living.

Margaret Evans married ——— Jarrard, a prominent citizen and State Senator in New Jersey. John Evans died at Camp Curtin during the war, and other children of William Evans, died in youth. Martin, a son, married Lydia Vinson.

Gebhard Benner came from Wnrtemberg, Germany, when a young man. He married Barbara Lightner. The children were John, Mrs. Jas. A. Doll, Joseph, Sophia, Mrs. T. J. Connelly, Mrs. Joseph Wilhelm, Lizzie, and one deceased.

Of the others termed Argonauts, Absalom Ruple, Hiram Hawk, Austin Warner, John Hollowick and Jerome Davidson did not remain. Wm. Hawk, Jacob Smathers, John Ryan and Frederick Lixfield remained in bachelorhood. The former served in the northern army and is now living. The latter lingers at the age of 86, but Smathers and Ryan repose in the beautiful cemetery at Penfield.

Samuel Conoway was a first settler of this county. His parents came from Ireland and Samuel was born at Stoystown, Cambria county. The parents died when Samuel was 5 years old. He learned the blacksmith trade at Ebensburg, and coming to Driftwood when young married Susannah Sheffer, of Sterling Run. On April 15, 1851, having bought the homestead in Hickory from Reynolds, of Kittanning, he moved to Hickory. The children are Mrs. Alex. Berkey, Mrs. James Berkey, Absolom, Mrs. Wm. Killmer and Edward, Joel, Amos, Ebenezer and Mrs. G. M. Dodd, the latter five all deceased. Samuel Conoway lived past 80 years and left a memory highly respected for the industry and integrity of his life.

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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

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The Hevner family belong to these years under review. The grand parents of Philip, Hevner came from Germany to Philadelphia when the spotted fever raged in that city, and they afterwards moved to Lancaster county. Philip came to Big Island, near Lock Haven, and married Martha Miller. William Hevner, a noted pilot on the river was drowned at Lock Haven chute. Philip moved to Bennett's Branch, and his family were Valentine, Elizabeth, Nancy, Emeline, William, John, Sarah Ann and Jemima. Valentine married Eliza, daughter of Jesse Wilson, one of the two first settlers at Penfield. Elizabeth married Gould, son of Jesse Wilson, and Gould was killed on a log landing near Penfield. The children were: Fabius, married John Dolph, and Jane. The widow wedded Lewis Berdell. No children.

William Hevner married Mary Wilson, and this family after living in Minnesota and Dakota are in Oregon. Nancy married Jefferson Bundy, they reside in

Minnesota. Their children, Mrs. Job Horning and Mrs. Lewis Horning, reside in Huston. Emeline became the wife of Wm Bundy. They live in Minnesota. Sara Ann married Joseph Fanset, and this family is in Dakota. Mrs. Egbert Clark and family live in Minnesota. John married Aurilla daughter of John B. Hewitt. The children are Mrs. J. W. Lucore, Mrs. Geo. Wallac and James, all living in Huston with families.

Henry Lixfield, brother of Frederick moved from White Haven to Penfield in 1862. The brothers were from Siegen, German city near Berlin. When young men they left their father, Abraham, and his other children, Margaret, Elizabeth Heimach and came across the deep to seek their fortunes. After working about New York city they came to the Wyoming and Lehig regions of the Keystone. Here Henry married Dorothy Shantz. The children were Daniel, dec'd., Annie, Mrs. Chas. A. Hammond, Henry, Jr., and Fred Jr., who are twins, John and Henry, dec'd. Henry Lixfield was fatally injured on his farm in 1882. The twin brothers have since managed the farm and no finer appearing one nor one better conducted exists in Huston. John G., the other son, holds a responsible position at Gazzam.

THE THOMAS FAMILY.

This family occupies so prominent a place in the development of Bennett's Branch Valley that it belongs in this history. Mr. Thomas, the ancestor, was of Welsh descent and born in Centre county. Going to Lycoming creek to burn charcoal when a young man he met and married Mary Calendennin. Her father, John Calendennin, and his brother-in-law, John Bennet, were of Washington's life guards. Receiving land for their soldier service they came to Bennezette and settled, ascending the stream in canoes. But rattlesnakes were so plentiful that they descended in canoes. They dare not leave their babies alone, One morning on rising a crotalus was found comfortably coiled in a kettle.

The first funeral on Bennett's Branch was a man named Caldwell, at Benezette in 1816.

The children of William and Mary Thomas were Rebecca, John Stratton, James Funston, Mary Jane, Margery Ann, now dec'd.,

William, Hannah and Sarah Ellen Bare. About 1852 William Thomas came to Frenchville; in 1853 moved to First Forks of Sinnemahoning, then soon came to Dent's Run and operated a saw mill for 5 years. One more move and his wanderings ceased, he then occupied the homestead near Tyler, where his son Wm. G. now lives.

William Freeland's children are John, Byron J., Rebecca J. and Morris, dec'd., and

Mary, William, Morton, Charles and Libbie living. The father died when the children were young, and with a brave heart and faith in God raised the family to respectability and usefulness.

John S. Thomas married Rebecca Harmon. The children are Isabella, John and Elliott, dec'd., and James, William, George and Essie living.

Ephraim McCullough's offspring are Margaret, dec'd., Sarah, Alice, William, James and Jane.

James F. Thomas married Emily Barr. Their one child is Mrs. T. J. Shaffer. These people live at Benezette.

The children of William and Mary Pease are Jas. T., Wm. H., May, Holms, Sasper, Frank and Charles.

Wm. Morgan's children are Edward, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. McKibley and Charlotte, deceased.

William G., married Elizabeth Gray. The children are Maud, dec'd., and Mabel.

"Grandmother" Thomas and "Grandmother Evans survived their husbands many years and died in christian faith, past four score, leaving descendants who, in the main, have behaved themselves well.

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THE NEWELL FAMILY.

The venerable Albert Newell, Sr., who is living at the age of 86, was one who came into Huston during the second era. He was born near Ralston, Pa. His father was Benjamin Newell, and the grandfather, John Newell, was at the battle of Bunker Hill. The latter, afterwards moved from Conn. to Lycoming, now Tioga county. He helped cut the road from Towanda westward. Benjamin Newell's wife Rachel's father, Daniel Bailey, had two cows that pastured in the forest. One night one cow failed to come home, and was found killed and partly eaten

by wolves. Benjamin Newell cleared the site now occupied by Ralston, Pa. Albert Newell, after marriage went into Tioga county and took up land, living there 19 years and jobbing for John DuBois. The latter induced Newell to come to Clearfield county, and with a wagon, he moved to Huston, and cleared on the farm now occupied by W. D. Woodward, Sr., from 1856 to 1865, when he moved to Hickory. His wife died past 80 recently and the respected old man lives near Penfield. Mrs. Newell was Mary Barnard, from the Mohawk Valley, of New York. The children were: Sarah Jane (Mrs. Wm. Maxwell, deceased,) Mary Emily, deceased, Juliana (Mrs. George Artz), Emily (Mrs. Allen Brown,) Marietta, (Mrs. Joseph Woodward), George, who married Albina, daughter of Hiram Hoyt, Darius married Maria, daughter of W. H. Hoyt. The children are as follows: Matthias Duncan, Albert, Ann Eliza now (Mrs. R. L. Jones), Victoria, Mrs. C. Doubles, Joseph and Cora, deceased. Darius Newell enlisted in the Civil War at 14 years. He is a member of the Huston School Board. Albert A., Jos. R. and M. D. are physicians William Maxwell, still living at the age of 86, has the remarkable record of having been a soldier of the Mexican War and the Civil War, receiving a pension for both, and of having been willing to go and fight Spain in the recent conflict.

THE SCOFIELD FAMILY.

Isaac Scofield was a prominent figure of the second era in Huston. The great-great-grandfather of Isaac came from France to Philadelphia. Dying of yellow fever, a son was left, whom an English planter of Virginia adopted and reared. The planter's name was probably Scofield and the boy acquired this name. He married and reared nine boys, one of whom, Elisha, father of Isaac, was a pioneer of Clearfield county. Isaac married Jane Collins, daughter of Robert Collins from Dublin county, Ireland. Collins was the contractor who built the Lycoming county Court House, and the original Court House at Clearfield. The children of Isaac and Jane Scofield were: Julia, Mrs. Jos. Arnold, of Denver, James L., proprietor of the Penfield Hotel, Edward Governor of Wisconsin, Adah, Mrs. Chas. Bundy, and Emma, Mrs. Paul Staubs, twins and both deceased, Harry C., who married Annie Sheldrake, John, deceased, Fred R., the DuBois attorney, who married Carrie Latouche, and Frank, deceased. James L. married Jane, daughter of Henry Goodlander, of Brady township. Their only living child is Alice, Mrs. H. M. Schaney, of Eldred, Pa. Governor Schofield married Agnes Potter. John married Jennie Nulf,

men and Frank. The son of Harry O. Glen, the famous hunter and trapper, Sarah, Lottie, Paul, Selborn, Isaac and several deceased. Cecil is the only child of Fred R., and Cora, Mrs. William Larkins of Falls Creek, is the only child of Emma. The Robacker brothers, Charles and George E., were of this period. The Robackers are of German ancestry, the name in that language being Rohrbacher. Charles was married. The children were Lillian, Mrs. W. D. Woodward, Jr., and Ella, Mrs. E. S. Gray. The second wife was Amelia Edwards. The third wife was Georgie Haines. The children were Charles, Edward and Frank. George E. Robacker married Margaret Latouch. The children were Afton, Otto and Effie, Mrs. Walter Southard. Charles Robacker was active as a lumberman and leading citizen, and George E., was for years proprietor of the Penfield Hotel. Both have passed away, the former dying instantly while working on his farm.

L. BIRD.

Lucian Bird is a leading citizen, who began here before the close of the second era. His ancestry were of the Northern Tier of Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Eld. At the close of the 60's he came to Penfield and engaged in surveying, lumbering and real estate business. When the pine had been taken from the lands Reading, Fisher & Co., he engineered the sale of 9,000 acres of the remaining timber to Hoover, Hughes & Co. and this important firm moved into Huston, and during the 80's extensively operated. Mr. Bird's office in Penfield is headquarters for the maps, land plots and other data of real estate. He is the agent of the Caledonia Coal Co., which is a syndicate of the owners of wild lands in this section and he also goes frequently to Tennessee to look after the land and timber interests of a large firm in New York City. Mr. Bird's children are Rev. Albert A., of Wilcox, Pa., May, assistant principal of the Kane, Pa., public schools, and Nellie, who is her father's secretary. Alice, Mrs. Henry Forman, was a missionary of the Presbyterian church in India for a number of years, dying there a few years ago.

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George Craig & Son and Charles Blanchard owned the Craig and Blanchard tracts of fine timber extending along the South Fork of Bennett's Branch, in Huston township. These men divided their lands, Craig taking the western and Blanchard the eastern portion. On the western bank of South Fork Craig & Son built a rather small but complete stone mill and began the sawing of their timber at the rate of three millions a year. The head of the firm was George Craig, Sr., an old man, but one of the finest. He would go among his employes and tell them to take a rest and not work too hard; and he declared that when he could not pay men \$1.75 per day he would not try to do business.

Probably no laborers were ever better treated than those of George Craig & Son, and it was with great regret that they came to the last log and the saw mill ceased to run. The elder Mr. Craig died before the work ceased, and George Craig, second, lived but a few years longer, dying in his prime. George Craig, third, then succeeded to the business and now directs what is done on the estate from Philadelphia, where he lives.

The latter sold quite a block of his timber to Payne, Cochran & Co., and it was put into the stream with the other timber that this firm brought down from below Sabula, with George Smith as foreman of their operations.

On the eastern bank of South Fork Chas. Blanchard built his saw mill, the same dam sufficing for both mills. Blanchard had a little locomotive and a railroad into his timber and did business on a larger scale than his former partner.

Charles Baker had the contract of cutting and skidding the logs, and he and his subcontractors made much money; so high prosperity reigned around Winterburn.

Mr. Blanchard died before the timber was all cut and his heirs succeeded to the estate. S. T. McCormick, Esq., of Lock Haven, was a leading spirit in affairs, and Chas. Blanchard, Jr., has been earnestly engaged in efforts to develop the property since the timber was gone.

But the fate of Winterburn was the common fate of all lumber towns. It must needs get something else or perish, for lumber will not last forever, which lead

one to believe that there are better towns than those that depend on lumbering for existence. Now the traveler who journeys from Winterburn over the hills to Rockton sees the same depressing sight that harrows his vision elsewhere, brown desolation where once was a beautiful moving sea of emerald.

Before the hemlock was cut Hiram Woodward was negotiating the sale of his timber. He took the probable purchasers to a high point on Boon's mountain and they looked across an ocean of green to a point on the West Branch near Karthaus. Now the sight would not so gladden a lumberman's heart.

But enough of this wailing over the past. There is other wealth in earth's bowels in Huston. The coming of the Low Grade Railroad caused the growth of Penfield, the metropolis of Bennett's Branch, and a town for attractiveness above the average.

In the early days there was no postoffice between Clearfield and Ridgway, and the handful of settlers decided that they would pray Uncle Sam to give them an office where Jesse Wilson had established his pioneer home. Uncle Gould Hoyt, whose thoughts ran naturally into the moulds of rhyme, prepared the petition in verse and sent it in. The Department being impressed with Uncle Gould's talent with his pen named the new postoffice Penfield.

The postmasters of those days were Valentine Hevner, W. D. Woodward, Sr., and Hiram Woodward. The mail was carried by horseback from Clearfield to Caledonia and Ridgway a few times a week and a record was made at Penfield of each piece passing through. The contrast between the perfect system, the swift transmission, the four mails per day of the present and those early times is certainly great. Who would go back if they could?

When the railroad ran past Penfield the town had four houses; Hiram Woodward's, now the Penfield Hotel, F. E. Hewitt's, now torn down, the Lamb store building, now J. C. Harman's, and the house now occupied by Mrs. R. C. Freeland. But now straightway began a building boom. C. H. Coryell & Co's. store and dwelling, Lyon Bros. store, L. Bird's dwelling, Dr. Kline's residence, the new homes of Henry Lixfield and F. E. Hewitt, the large fine mansion of Hiram Woodward, the hotel of Geo. E. Robaker, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, the home of J. E. Hilsher, the store building of H. W. Brown, the drug store block of C. H. Wood, the Presbyterian parsonage. These were all erected right along, and the growth continued, though less rapid, until a few years ago.

Among the buildings erected during this period was the large school house that stands one half mile west of Penfield. As

has been stated the tax revenues of Huston were then large, Sandy not being created, and Huston's valuation being a million dollars. The Penfield school was held in a primitive, almost, house near the present site.

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In a fortunate hour George Marsden, a Millersville Normal graduate, came to teach the school. He at once inspired the school board, among whom were W. D. Woodward and E. Edw. Washburn, to erect a building for a graded school. Accordingly this was done and the fine monument to the foresight of this teacher and board was put up.

To this era belongs the inception of the Bennett's Branch Sunday School Association. This wonderful development has been written of by the writer in an article in the Sunday School Times, entitled "The Growth of a Thought."

Lucien Bird, who came to Penfield as a surveyor about 1870, in 1874 attended a Sunday School convention at Rumbarger, now DuBois. The thought of having a convention at Penfield occurred to Mr. Bird. He soon afterwards attended a Methodist class meeting at the home of Harry Showalter and proposed his thought to Showalter, John H. Kooker and David H. Young. A call from the Superintendents, signed by the above and Josiah W. Mead and Amos Horning was issued in August, 1875. The first convention was held in the Penfield Presbyterian church. the writer of this being the first Secretary.

The Association continued until August, 1897, when at the meeting at Mason Hill it was suspended to make room for county and township organization. Regular meetings

were held semi-annually and many special ones. When suspended more than 500 different persons had become members and in the territory from Sabula to Driftwood 21 schools with 1500 members had belonged to the Association. Many of the older workers of Bennett's Branch Valley have not taken kindly to the suspension of the Association and are mourning that it meets no more.

Penfield received another great impetus to prosperity in 1832. The attempts to sell the remaining timber on the Reading and Fisher lands resulted in the purchase by Hoover, Hughes & Co., of Philipsburg, of the timber on 7,000 acres. The company then built a mammoth saw mill on Wilson Run, one mile north of Penfield that worked up all timber down to six inches in diameter, and then built railroads into the forest and one to the Penfield station, on the Low Grade. This operation employed 200 men, continued for ten years and made business very lively indeed. The head men of the work were E. D. Reedy, W. Humes, W. W. Hoover, Geo. DeGarmo, Thos. Taylor and J. R. Dixon and the company store got the usual share of anathemas.

In 1888 the Company was sued for damages by Supervisor W. H. Lenig. The Company settled the suit after much excitement at Clearfield court at a cost to them of \$800. Either genuinely or otherwise Hoover & Co. declared that they would no longer stay in a township that treated them thus. They had the bed already graded for extension of their railroad over Boone's Mountain into Mountain Run to bring to their mill the thirty million on the latter stream, but they sold this timber to Troxell & Co., got through and departed, thus apparently shortening by several years their operations at Penfield. The Mountain Run timber and that of Hoover, Hughes & Co., on Laurel Run, which later they did not sell, was cut and floated to Williamsport.

In the early 80's another industrial plant of great value was put into Penfield. Near the railroad station A. D. McKinstry built a tannery, which he soon sold to Thomas E. Proctor, and which is now in the Elk Tanning Co. This company took the Hoover & Co. bark and has since acquired several thousand acres of timber land itself on which the hemlock yet stands. The tannery has a capacity, when running, of 500 sides per day, making union crop leather.

The value of the yearly output is over \$700,000. The yearly consumption of bark is 10,000 cords, requiring 20,000,000 feet of hemlock to supply it. The regular force is 80 men, in bark season as many as 140. During 1898-9 the working of the United States Leather Co's. plans has kept the Penfield tannery idle, though 12,000 cords of bark are on hand. D. H. Whorl, night watchman, and H. A. Gaylor, day man, are the only employes at present.

Thus it will be readily seen the '80's and early '90's were truly halcyon days for Huston. Everybody had employment and made money. Ah! everyone spent money freely, wisely and unwisely, and the net result is no fortunes to-day. But it was a good time while it lasted, at least so they then thought.

To this third epoch belong some stirring times of lawlessness which the faithful chronicler must not omit. The fighting spirit had not entirely departed, and when woodsmen took a vacation of an evening there was liable to be a riot in which the leading "good man" would knock out a half dozen or so lesser lights and the affair would be the event of the week.

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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

Henry W. Brown was Constable of Huston for six years in this period, acting also as Deputy Sheriff for Pie, Howe and McPherson, and also as United States Marshall. Brown made over 400 arrests in that time and but one prisoner got away. Brown's most exciting experience was when he went to Sabula to arrest some tunnel laborers for assault, taking along as deputies John Bryan, John Ryan and Geo. Brown. The accused refused to go with Brown and while the parley went on in the shanty the whole crew gathered threatenly about the building, and Brown gave the command to break into the outer darkness for safety. The officers got and Brown was closely followed and fired at. He returned the volley briskly and the pursuit ceased, whether to carry back the dead and wounded or not Brown does not know to this day.

The requirements of the railroad company made large employment for labor in Huston. Many ties were required. The track crossed Hevner, Moose, Macumber and Park Camp Runs, and South Fork at Terburn on high trestles, and much tim-

ber was required for these. Afterwards strong stone culverts were put in at all these places; fills were made and the timbers taken out. The railroad track bed now is one of the most solid, and Timothy Welch and Thomas Shannon, the efficient section bosses, keep it to a high standard.

Through these years of development Hiram Woodward was a master spirit. Public spirited and prodigal in generosity, he helped all who came to him, and had others been even decently faithful to their agreements with him his plans for the permanent prosperity of this section would have been a blessing to all. This is put upon record in simple justice to a man, not faultless, but an honest, fearless and vigorous toiler for others throughout the long period of his active business life, and who has not received his reward.

EDUCATION IN HUSTON.

The development of education in Huston has been similar to that of other townships. About 1835 there was built on what is now the Bowersox lot in Penfield a primitive school house. The seats were planks with six legs driven into augur holes. There was the regulation slanting board for the writing class against the wall. The heat was furnished by a ten-plate wood stove. The term was a few months in the year. Cobb's were the classics. The teaching was far short of scientific, though certainly the instructors did what they could. The pupils learned to read, to write crudely and to do sums somewhat. But the educational equipment possible of attainment was very meagre, indeed, compared with the splendid possibilities that dwell in the present system which, unfortunately, our youths and maidens only too often little prize.

Not long after a school house was built at Mill Run and one in Hickory Kingdom. Some of the teachers of those times were Freeman Lamb, Daniel Hewitt, Alvina Morey, Eleanor Barr, Ann Denison and N. A. E. Luce. The latter still lives at Mt. Zion, near Caledonia, Elk county, and is held in that deep veneration by her pupils that the true teacher ever inspires.

These original houses of learning, and in some cases their successors, have years since disappeared. As school ideas became more liberal, school boards were progressive and population more numerous, additional and better houses were put up. Men like Hiram Woodward, George E. Williams, Alfred Scofield, H. P. Towns, L. Bird, Jno. E. Putnam, P. C. Gould, T. C. Hoyt, Chas. H. Coryell, C. E. Washburn, Dr. J. H. Kline, W. D. Woodward, Jr., Jas. H. Callihan, Chas. Robacker, David Horning and their like served on the school board and their ideas were broad and goahead.

When Winterburn was founded an agreement was made with Craig & Blanchard by which they contributed to the cost of the school house and thus obtained privilege of religious use of the house. This building is now double.

During the time under review a new school house was built on the hill between Tyler and Laurel Run, but when the town about the big mill was abandoned and the Tyler mines were opened it became necessary to build the present house at Tyler station. Within not many years since good new houses have been built on Mt. Pleasant, Hickory and Mill Run. All these are furnished with modern furniture.

The grand big school house at Penfield has already been spoken of. This building stands in a good sized lot, surrounded by the fine maple trees planted by H. P. Towns. There are four rooms and four side rooms. The furniture, apparatus and book supplies are kept up to a proper standard. The building is supplied with water brought from a pure spring reservoir in the forest, a distance of a half mile.

Among the teachers of the more modern era of the Huston schools may be mentioned Tabitha Wilson, Mary Brisbin, Louise Heisey, S. T. Brockbank, Ferdinand Seyler, Brady Cirk, D. B. Clark, D. M. Young, Chas. M. Bird and C. S. Luther. To a later period belong A. W. Mulhollan, Ezra Brewster, Thos. Litz, W. J. King, E. C. Haley, D. W. Beeman, Alice E. Bird, Albert A. Bird, Frances L. Weaver and A. H. Rosenkrans.

When in the 70's the Penfield High School was established, a number of young persons were well enough educated to teach, and from there came as teachers Frank Lenig, A. H. Woodward, John White, Carrie Latouche, Lillian Robaker, Ella Rosenkrans and May Bird.

During this period Huston was at the fore front in education. The High School term was ten months, the other schools eight. The Principal received \$1,000 per year, other teachers \$50 and \$40 per month. The writer taught eight months in the Penfield primary and then the outside term being divided, taught three months in another school, thus getting in eleven months in one year.

A strong literary society was maintained in connection with the high school which developed a goodly quantity of talent in composition and debating.

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COOPER TOWNSHIP.

BY B. F. WILHELM.

The school term in those days was three months, but it was long or short according to circumstances. The situation might be pretty accurately stated about this way: If we had a teacher that was not agreeable "we had to go to school three months every year," but if, as sometimes happened, a teacher was secured that all the pupils liked we "only got three months schooling in a year."

Spelling schools were common then and served to stimulate interest in a very important but too often neglected branch of education. Keen rivalry existed between neighboring schools and a large number of excellent spellers were developed. The Kylers, the Hoovers, the McDowells, the Daughertys, the Lansberrys, the Hublers, the Evans, the Curleys and the Wilhelms each furnished "foemen" in this line worthy of anybody's steel. Then there were debates where the embryo Websters, Sumners, Douglass' and Clays unfolded their oratorical tongues and prepared themselves to sway the masses later on. But there were others took part, J. P. Nelson, 'Squire Curley, W. R. Green, 'Squire C. W. Kyler, Amos Barneman, 'Squire Hubler, W. H. Wilhelm, James Stranford and "brother John." Oh, yes; and Professor Cole, and sometimes, when "hands" were scarce, the writer was chosen on one side or the other to fill up. "Art or Nature," "Washington or Lafayette," "Love or Money" and many other questions were discussed as doubtless they were never discussed before.

And oh, how we enjoyed it, and how our fancy runs back to those days and we feel that we'd like to go back and do it all over again.

"Turn backward, turn backward, oh, time, in
your flight,
Make me a boy again just for a night"
or two that I may hear 'Squire Curley} hav-
ing fun with the great "Whaler,"

But where am I? I hope my readers will pardon this long discussion, I have wandered over into Graham township. I am sure you would forgive if you knew how good a place it was to be in either in fancy or reality. Some of the "salt of the earth" live over there.

But to return to the schools of Cooper township. They number 18 and, as before stated, are fitted with all the conveniences practicable in a country district. The teachers have for the most part been raised in the township, while several schools in other districts are taught by natives of Cooper. Well qualified for their work our teachers are a credit to the profession and the schools of Cooper township, under the present very efficient board of directors, will compare favorably with those of any part of the county. As far as educational matters are concerned the future of this township looks bright, indeed.

As this, in the course of time, will, if preserved, become ancient history, and as it may, and doubtless will, be of interest to those who are to follow us to learn who in this year of grace A. D. 1899, held the responsible position of teachers in the schools of Cooper township, we have decided to give the list. Names of schools and teachers are as follows:

Kylertown, Grammar, Walter C. Raymond; Primary, Miss Hannah Walsh.

Winburne; Grammar, Miss Harriet L. Turner; Intermediate, Miss Susan Turner; Primary, Miss Josephine Merritt.

Peale, Grammar, E. P. Shaw; Intermediate, Miss Libbie Lansberry; Primary, Miss Margaret Crichton.

Fishburn, Miss Maud Beauseigneur.

Forest, Miss Margaret Bollinger.

Pleasant Hill, Geo. W. Ralsten.

Knox Run, Harvey G. Jones.

Viaduct, Walter Stewart.

Lansing, Miss Tillie Deviney.

Grass Flat, S. F. Kratzer.

Drain Lick, Mrs. Edith Kratzer.

German, Miss Mary E. Bloom.

Sylvan Grove, Blake A. Hoover.

CHURCHES.

There are thirteen churches in Cooper township, situated as follows: Two at Kylertown, one near M. J. Brown's, two on road between Munsyn and Winburne, two at Winburne, two at Lansing, one at Pleasant Hill, one at Peale, one in German Settlement and one at Sylvan Grove.

The Presbyterian church at Kylertown was built in 1854. A flourishing society take part and support its services. There are at this time between 60 and 70 communicants. The present pastor is Rev. Haugant.

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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

The history of Huston naturally arranges itself into three epochs. First, that of the pioneers; Second, that beginning with the coming of Hiram Woodward and his modern Argonauts from the Lehigh; Third, the building of the Low Grade railroad.

First, then, the pioneer period. As a preface, it may be noted how vividly the figure of a growing and leafy tree represents the growth and spread of the family. We may, in thought, begin with Adam and Eve as the blended trunk of the greatest tree the world has ever seen. Then the large branches may represent their sons and daughters, and the smaller ones their descendants more removed. So out to the living leaves representing the present generation of one and a half billion of the earth's people. Thus, too, as we consider the pioneers whose descendants have grown so numerous. The first settler and his wife were the vigorous trunk, and the unmarried children of the present are the green leaves on the genealogical tree, some day themselves to become trunks of a new tree. So at the risk of constructing as dry a list as those of the old patriarchs, we begin to tell of the first settlers of Huston.

In 1818, from Benezette, Elk county, to Luthersburg, in Clearfield county, a distance of 40 miles, stood a forest of unmarked trees. At those two points some clearing had been done. In the year named John Bliss and his wife, Sarah, of Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., parents of 16 children, thought to arrange that each child should have a farm. So John traded his York State farm for 1000 acres from Bennett, for whom the stream and valley are named. The vale was then known as the Beautiful Valley, and one who has journeyed through it will admit that the term is proper.

Bliss was of Welsh ancestry, his sires having been soldiers under King George, of Revolutionary fame.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Kylertown was built in 1898 at a cost of \$1200. It is a neat, substantial structure, beautifully finished within and out. The membership is not large as yet, but earnest and courageous, and prosperity seems assured. Rev. F. W. Leidy, of Wallaceton charge, is pastor.

The Advent church, about 1 1/2 miles east of Kylertown, was built by that society in 1856 at a cost of about \$1,000. It is a plain, substantial building and has been in continuous use by this congregation for 43 years, and has for nearly the entire time been served by its present pastor, Rev. M. L. Jackson, now residing in Unionville, Centre county. There is a cemetery adjoining in which many of the old members are sleeping. The society is not numerically strong at present but there are a chosen few, who still faithfully maintain the organization.

The two churches at Winburne were noticed in the sketch of that place.

There are two small churches of the Lutheran denomination, already referred to, on the road leading from Munson to Winburne. There are also two in the village of Lansing whose membership is largely if not entirely composed of Swedish residents. Though not large their capacity is sufficient for present needs.

At Pleasant Hill there is a substantial church belonging the United Brethren congregation. Some of the best families in that neighborhood are the supporters and communicants.

At Peale there were until recently two churches, one Episcopal and the other Swedish Lutheran. The latter was burned down a few weeks ago, since which time the congregation has used the public hall as a place of worship. Rev. Bergquist is resident pastor.

The members of the Catholic church in the German Settlement built a church many years ago. Though not large it answered the purpose until 18—, when a much more commodious building was erected. It is 25x65, has a tower ten feet square and 75 feet high, which supports a bell weighing 1,000 pounds whose tones can be heard many miles as it calls the worshippers together. The church has stone steps and walk, attractive surroundings and is doubtless the costliest church in the township. Public services every two weeks by Rev. F. J. Wagner, of Morrisdale Mines. There is a large cemetery in close proximity to the church.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Sylvan Grove was built in 1871. It is a good substantial building and cost about \$1,800. It is considered one of the strong points on the charge to which it belongs and some of the best and most substantial people of the neighborhood are found among its members. Rev. F. W. Leidy, of Wallaceton charge, is the present pastor. In the cemetery adjoining the church many of its shining lights and chief supporters are laid to rest.

The next spring the pioneer journeyed, like Abraham, to his unknown possession. By way of Elmira, on horse back and mule backs, with wife and sons, daughters and son-in-law, John Bliss came to Bennett's Branch. At Driftwood the spring flood was flowing and in fording the stream some of the party narrowly escaped being drowned.

John Bliss located at Mill Run and afterwards built a mill just above the present site of Elias Horning's saw mill. One of Bliss' descendants, Arnold B. Lucore, has as a door step one of the stones with which Bliss ground grain.

And now it should be said that much of the data as to the after history of John Bliss and descendants, it has not been possible to obtain, and hence the accounts will be imperfect.

Ebenezer Hewitt, who had married Sarah, daughter of John Bliss, came with the latter to Bennett's Branch. Selecting a spot up the hollow, behind the present John B. Hewitt homestead, Ebenezer cleared a small space and began the struggle with pioneer wilderness life. Wild animals were numerous and troublesome. Deer ate the growing wheat and corn and Ebenezer's small sons could scarcely keep them driven away. Once the settler put out a kettle of whiskey and water and a big bear which had been annoying, came at night, drank the whiskey, and while "sleeping it off" next morning was slain by Ebenezer.

The pioneer had not an easy time to provide for his family. He was obliged at first to take corn in a sack and go to Driftwood for grinding. Once while gone but one Johnny cake was left and this Jerry ran off with, leaving William, John and Thomas supperless. Once a dead mouse was found in the meal and the family fasted until the father's return.

Ebenezer Hewitt was born in 1796 and died in 1885. Sarah Bliss was born about 1800 and died in 1865, both near Penfield. Twelve children were born to the couple. Lucinda, the oldest, married Stephen Bundy. The latter, and the family of Moreys, the patriarch of which, Easmus, died at Ben-zette, Elk county, a few years ago at the age of 96, came to this region from Connecticut together. In 1847 Stephen Bundy moved on what is now the Robert Bundy farm, and afterwards bought 500 acres from John E. DuBois at \$1 per acre, paying with maple sugar and wild game. The latter was very much in evidence. Twelve deer at once were counted in the wheat field.

In Stephen's absence, bear came in daylight and took pig from pen and calf from barn.

Stephen and Lucinda's children were Solomon, deceased; William, Susan Hunt, Jefferson, Atwood, deceased, and Charles. William and Jefferson moved to Minnesota

years ago. Susan married Asa Young, and after his death Sylvester Hunt, also deceased. Young's children were Almira, Lina (dead) wife of David Bliss, John, married Phoebe Chambers and living at Penfield, and Sarah, single.

Hunt's children were Stephen, married Maggie Druggs and living at Winterburn, and Hettie, dead.

Atwood Bundy married Sarah E. Thomas. The children were Mary (Mrs. W. H. Pease), Robert C. married Lorinda Morey and lives on the homestead, Maggie, Abel and Nettie. Atwood died a number of years ago and the widow lives in DuBois. Charles married Adah, daughter of Isaac Scofield and sister of Gov. Edward Scofield, of Wisconsin, and his wife afterwards dying, married Lizzie Kitchen, daughter of John

Kitchen. The children are Fred, Frank Maggie and Mrs. W. E. Smith, and by the second wife, Florence, John and Harvey. William and Jefferson, in Minnesota, married sisters, the daughters of Valentine Horner, one of the early settlers of Huston.

Wm. B. Hewitt died April 13, 1898, at the age of 86. He married Almira Brown, daughter of Asa Brown. The children were Gideon, Henrietta Burley, now wife of Judson G. Bundy, Loand, wife of Captain Moses W. Lucore, afterwards wife of Morris Flanders, now a widow, and Ephraim. Gideon, deceased, married Lavina Lucore. The children were Ella, Mrs. Ulysses Bundy Florence and Mrs. Oscar Murphy. Henrietta's son was Gilbert. Capt. Lucore's children were Adah, who now receives a pension of \$17 per month, and received \$1500 at first for permanent disability, Coy and Eva, Mrs. Stephen Bundy. Ephraim married Sarah Forman and lives in Jay township, Elk county.

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Rufus Herbert Lucore married Mary Louisa Fields. The children were Eugenia and Cornelia, now married and living in York State. His wife died and Rufus wedded Amelia Hewitt. Of this union there were born Lewis C., and Archie. This wife died and Rufus married Sarah Neal, his present wife.

A year ago, in a number of large papers, appeared a sketch and photo of Rufus Lucore, prepared by the writer of this, advancing him as the largest living Grand Army man, his weight being 330 pounds. The claim was disputed by a veteran in Michigan. Rufus is at this writing the Republican candidate for Justice of the Peace in Huston.

Jackson Lucore married Amanda Beckwith. The children were Ann, Elizabeth, Ida and Earnest. This family live in McKean county. Moses W. Lucore married Laona Hewitt; the children were Ada, Coy and Eva. Moses served as Captain in the civil war and died years ago after a long illness. The Grand Army Post at St. Marys is his namesake.

Martha Lucore married N. Fulsom Beckwith; the children were Stellina, Moses, George, Myrtle, William, Mrs. Walter Brown, Mrs. M. J. English, Mrs. O. O. Baker, Samuel, dead; Daniel, dead, and Mand. This family are living in McKean county.

Arnold B. Lucore married Jennie Bailey no children. Lavina Lucore married Gideon Hewitt. The children were Ellen and Florence. John Wesley Lucore married Martha Heyner. The children are Alice, Harper, Mrs. Michael Blake, Samantha, Belle, Roy, Lowell, Howard, Roland and Abbie. John W. Lucore has been Supervisor, Auditor, Constable and Tax Collector of Huston township. and on the recommendation of Hon. W. C. Arnold, was appointed postmaster at Penfield in July, 1897, serving until October, 1898. In politics he has been a leading Republican.

Samuel Lucore married Abigail Ludington in York State. The children are Milton, now in Stanwood, Mich., Elizabeth, wife of Plympton Mead, dec'd., and now wife of Jesse K. Hayes, of Tyler; and Sylvester. Samuel and Benjamin died years ago. Jackson, Rufus, Moses, Arnold and John served in the civil war; also Fulsom Beckwith. Stephen Lucore was a class leader and exhorter in the Methodist church and his house was the itinerant's home when the circuit ran 40 miles, from Emporium to Sabula.

THE HOYT FAMILY.

The great Hoyt tree shall now engage attention. In the genealogical book of this family there are 10,000 names of those in the United States and some names very prominent. The noted Sherman family are cousins of Hoyts. The family are English. The name, Hoyt (there being 19 variations in spelling the name) means to leap or escape, and was probably given to the original Hoyt because he excelled in athletic feats.

John Hoyt, in 1810-15 was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass. He was twice married, Frances being the name of each wife.

Seth Hoyt, a revolutionary soldier, was a descendant, born at Lanesboro, Mass., and afterwards moved to New Haven, Vt. The children of Seth emigrated to what is now Huston township. Sarah B, known as "Aunt Sallie," unmarried, Patty, wife of Erastus Darwin, Gould R. and Dr. William.

Dr. William Hoyt was born at New Haven, Vt., and studied with Dr. Fuller. He married Raby Mason, born at Cheshire, Mass., practiced medicine two years in York State, and then came to Pennsylvania on horseback. Afterwards moved to Clearfield town with a yoke of oxen. Lived there two years. taught school and practiced medicine; then moved to Centreville, Elk county; then moved to Balltown, Jefferson county, to operate a saw mill for Lightner, his partners being E. D. Patton, Benjamin Hewlett and Vernon Judson. The contract was to saw 100,000 feet at \$4, and the mill, an old up and down, made 4,000 feet in 24 hours. But the undertaking was not a financial success, and after two years, in 1839, the Dr. came to that part of Huston called Hickory Kingdom, and bought 50 acres, now occupied by his son, W. H. Hoyt. The purchase was made of James Moore, of Gramplan, agent for James Fox and others, in Philadelphia. The real land owners were in England and deeds were sent there for signatures. W. H. Hoyt has added to this until he now has 129½ acres of good land.

Camilla, daughter of Dr. Hoyt, was born May 16, 1812. Married Benjamin Hewlett, May 31, 1835. The children are William, Mrs. Rufus Lucore, Mrs. Creighton Wandle. Mother Hewitt lives with the latter now and at the age of 87 years does some weaving in her industrious habits.

Sophia A., born January 23, 1815, married William F. Green in 1830. They moved to Dakta and are deceased.

Sarah Mariah, born Oct. 17, 1817, married Jeremiah Hewitt, both are dead.

William H., born Nov. 7, 1819, married A. O'Neal, who was born in Canada. The children are Theodore C., present Assessor of Huston, and Lydia M., wife of Darius Newell. Theodore married Margaret A., daughter of William Beer. The children are Edson, Amanda J., George, Mary and Raymond. Mrs. Hoyt dying Theodore has

ly married her sister, Celinda. The children of Lydia and Darius Newell are Mrs. Wm. Tresize, Elial, deceased, Myrtle, Silas, Alberta and Lucille.

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W. H. and Lydia Hoyt were also the foster parents of Silas D. Kellar who is married and has four children. Mr. Kellar is one of the foremost and respected of the younger generation in Hickory. He has been Overseer of Poor in Huston, and is a leading spirit in the Methodist church work and Superintendent of the M. E. Sabbath school. He is an excellent singer and a great lover of music.

T. C. Hoyt is one of the highly respected citizens of Huston. He is serving his second term as Assessor. Previously he served 15 years on the school board. He is a member of the P. O. S. of A. and of the Methodist church, and a gifted speaker.

Edgar M., son of Dr. Hoyt, born Dec. 23 1821, married Amanda, daughter of Gould Hoyt. The children were Orrin, Nelson and Leroy. Gould Hoyt, one of the two settlers on the present site of Penfield, deeded to Edgar and Ezra Hoyt his portion and they sold in 1856 to Hiram Woodward for Reading, Fisher & Co. for \$2400 in gold. Edgar then went west.

Eliza Jane, Daughter of Dr. Hoyt, born May 19, 1824, married Norman Wright in September, 1861.

Seth R., son of the Dr., born June, 1826, died March, 1860; not married.

Hiram M., born July 13, 1828; married Barbara Brown Feb. 13, 1855; children, Alex. W., deceased; Elizabeth, Isaac, Charles, Edward, Ida and Ellen, all married and living in Huston and Sandy townships. Charles E., is a member of the Huston school board.

The Hoyts of Huston and Sandy are preeminently people of integrity, morality and honest thrift and their names are synonyms for elevated character.

And now to return to the other children of Seth Hoyt, who come into this history.

Gould R., son of Seth, was born in 1786 at Lanesboro, Mass., and afterwards lived at New Haven, Vt.; then came to Clearfield county, locating at the site of Penfield, possibly about 1830. The children were Otto Gould, Albert, Jess, Sarah Amelia, Catherine, Amanda, Edgar M., Patty Minerva, Ezra Jennings and Henry Seymour. Two of the sons were in the civil war. These seem to have all gone west.

Gould Hoyt was a prolific writer, having the gift of rhythm and rhyme. From his skill with his pen Penfield received its name, Gould having sent into the Department a petition in verse.

"Aunt Sallie," daughter of Seth Hoyt, was unmarried and lived with her sister, Patty, wife of E. D. Patterson, near Penfield, years ago.

Erasmus D. Patterson was born at Barry, Vt., in 1803; married Patty Hoyt at New Haven, Vt.; came to Bennett's Branch in 1838 through York State and via Toby. The children were Mariah and Charlotte, who married George W. Brown. The latter's children were Alonzo, Edward, deceased, and Laura, deceased.

E. D. Patterson finished learning the blacksmith trade with Richard Gates, at Caledonia, helping make iron for the first saw mill on Wilson Run, on what is now Hiram Woodward's farm. Patterson then situated his own shop a mile west of Penfield at the farm he had bought and where his daughter Charlotte now lives.

Aurilla, daughter of Gould R., Hoyt, married Freeman Lamb, and the couple lived on now Hiram Woodward's farm, near the big Penfield school house. The children Ezra, Orletes and Julius. Ezra married Jessie Wilson, one of the original two at Penfield. Wilson's wife was Susan Nichols. The children were Laura, Eliza, Mariah, Israel, Larissa and Lucy. All afterwards went west.

Anna, daughter of John Bliss, married Freeman Bundy. The children were James H., now in Texas, Mrs. James Harris, of Kansas; Mrs. Silas Lydic, of Paradise; Mrs. J. B. Sherwood, of Huston.

Andrew Pond was another pioneer who came in, married a widow and was a carpenter, preacher and a doctor. The children were Sophia, Ellis, Emily and Reuben, who was kicked by a horse and died. The others went west.

Isaac, son of John Bliss, was the father of the famous religious musical genius, Philip Paul Bliss, who perished in the Ashtabula disaster in 1877. It is not strange that one

wonderful warbler was found among the branches of the Bliss tree, as good singing was a family trait. This great singer was born near Mill Run, two miles from Penfield, and Franklin E. Hewitt well remembers playing with P. P. Bliss. Mrs. Wilson, wife of a prominent evangelist, was a sister of P. P. Bliss.

Thomas, son of John Bliss, married Sallie, daughter of John I. Bundy, and sister of Stephen Bundy. The children were Albert, Alsen, Marsden, Adelia, Francisco, Melvina Thorn, Celestia, Laura Ann, Wilson, Henry, Nelson and Gillis. Some of these are at Emporium; none are in Huston.

Ward, son of John Bliss, married Electa, daughter of Asa Brown. The children were Martha, Mrs. John Ludor, both dead; George, Austin, David, Mrs. C. E. Burr, dead, and Hannah Relines, dead. Mrs. Ludor's children were Electa, Mrs. Jas. Hayes, deceased, Mrs. Max Harpster, Alvin and Samuel.

George Bliss married Catherine Rishell, and after her death, May 20, 1884, married Mary Eldon. No children were born.

Ruby Mary, adopted daughter, married Lee Ogden.

Austin Bliss married Mary Henderson. The children were Mrs. Rev. Lenkard, Elmer, Charles, Nellie and Lester.

David Bliss married Lina Youngs, daughter of Susan Hunt, daughter of Stephen Bundy. The children were John and Alice. Mrs. B. is dead. Almira married C. E. Burr.

Arnold, son of John Bliss, married Free-love Lucore. The children were Orinda, Emeline, Warren, William, Alvin, Joseph, Ransom and Reuben. Orinda married Oscar Allen. The children are Orman A., Mrs. Walter Meredith, John, George, Warren, Mrs. Adam Wheeler. Emeline married Philip W. Chambers. The latter's ancestry was Irish, and Philip came from Lock Haven to Bennett's Branch in 1845. His mother, Margaret Hevner, was Valentine Hevner's aunt, and Daniel, his father, went to Canada, his sister Mary dying there at the age of 20, while looking for the father.

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Emeline's children were Adeline, deceased, William F., Clara, Allen, Josiah, Mrs. John Keely, dec'd., Mrs. John Youngs, Mrs. Isaac Frantz, Mrs. John Byers, John, Charles and Minnie. William F. married Lavina Kline. The children are Edward, Alice and Elmer, and three dead. Clara married William McKay, present postmaster at Tyler. The children are Grace, teacher of the Hickory school, in Huston; Elizabeth, George and Leora, Allen J. married Emma McCullough. The children are Archie, George, Harvey, Blanche, Ben, Nellie and Charles. Lucerne Keely's children were Charles, Weir and Mabel. Phoebe Young's children are Asa, dead, Mrs. Chas. Rhinehart, Julia, dead, Rena, Clara, Sylvester, Myrtle, John, Nettie, Emma, Zylphia, Mabel and Mazie. Frantz's children are Frank, Viola, Maud, Ruth and Steward. Myrtle Byers has no children. John and Rachel's child is Emory. Charles married Maud Cochran; no children. Minnie is single.

Warren, son of Arnold Bliss, married Catherine Karns. William, a son, was in the civil war and died afterwards here. Alvin, a son, married Minerva Karns; the children were Minnie, Mina and Howard. Joseph married Jane Church. The child was Frank. Ransom, a son, married Lida Church; the issue were Nora and Minnie. Reuben, a son, married Lucinda Church; the children were Elizabeth and Ransom. It might be said that these were great Church boys. Joseph is dead; the others and families are in Iowa and Minnesota.

Joshua Bliss, a son of John Bliss, the pioneer, died when a young man. James and Jerry and George and William, sons of John Bliss, seems to have returned to York State.

Thus has been traced, somewhat imperfectly, the ramifications from these sturdy pioneer trunks that defying and battling with wilderness and hardship and wild beasts multiplied into the generation of the present in the upper valley of Bennett's Branch.

Of those who belonged to this pioneer era in Huston but very few remain. William H. and Hiram Hoyt, in Hickory; Mrs. Geo. W. Brown and Mrs. Emeline Chambers, of Penfield; Mrs. Camilla Hewlett and Mrs. Loana Brown, of Mt. Pleasant, these are the last leaves upon the trees.

In 1854 began a new epoch in Huston township. Hiram Woodward was then operating a saw mill at Pine Run, on the Lehigh river, and selling lumber to Mahlon

isher. The latter had bought some shingles from parties up the West Branch and paid for them. The shingles getting lost the parties offered Fisher timber land near what is now Weedville, Elk county, in recompense. The Reading, Fisher & Co. corporation, comprising Mahlon Fisher, John G. Reading, Wm. Emory and Obediah Higgins was organized, and Woodward was engaged to come to Bennett's Branch, cut the fine pine and clearing out the streams, float the logs to the big mills at Williamsport.

So Hiram Woodward, young, strong, fearless, ambitious and energetic, left civilization and plunged into the West Branch forest. There came with him David Payne, Wm. Hawk, Frederick Lixfield, Gephart Banner, John Hollowick, Jerome Davidson, Jos. VanBuskirk, Jacob Smathers, John Ryan, Peter Evans, Jacob Payne, James Guckhaven and two others whose names cannot now be given. Of these Hawk, Lixfield, Banner, Evans and Guckhaven yet live in the valley.

The party walked from Lock Haven to Slabtown, finding but few bridges across the streams. Afterwards Mrs. Hiram Woodward and Mrs. Jos. Buskirk came from Wilkesbarrè to Lock Haven on a packet and journeying on joined their husbands at Slabtown, as the one house was called. Here Thomas Turley lived and the crew occupied his house.

Thus was inaugurated lumbering and log floating on Bennett's Branch to continue to the present and to accomplish the transfer of 2000 millions of lumber from the valley to the vast mills at Williamsport.

A man named Jameson had put a few logs into the creek previous but failed to get his logs to the boom. Woodward cut several million feet on the hills near Slabtown and landed them into the creek. The stream was well cleared of obstructions and the first real log drive went down in the spring.

The settlers did not take kindly to the idea of floating away the logs. Perhaps they had a prophetic instinct that it was robbing the valley to make Williamsport rich. Anyhow they interfered dangerously with the business. Scraps of iron were driven into the logs, ropes were stretched across the stream to catch and wreck the arks, the marks were sawed off the log's ends. John DuBois once accused a man of the latter offence and the fellow seized a hand-spike and would have knocked the lumber king into the stream among the tumbling logs had not Woodward grasped his arm.

Woodward kept on lumbering and securing land for the Reading Fisher Co., and in 1856 secured the Penfield property. Here Jesse Wilson had lived in what is now the Penfield Hotel, and Gould R. Hoyt lived where is now the western part of L. Bird's garden.

In 1856 Woodward moved to Penfield which was thereafter the headquarters of his large and prosperous lumber operations

which went on until from the hills and valleys about Mill Run, Wilson Run and Mountain Run 300 millions of Pine had been taken, and one spring below the mouth of Laurel Run there were 120 millions in the drive which Woodward commanded.

Deer, bear, wolves and panther were numerous then and Woodward was a successful hunter. The exploits of himself and companions and of his wonderful dog Ring; would fill a volume, but cannot be given here. Some of the great deeds of Ring have already been told in the article "A Daring Dog."

In those days deer were more plentiful than ammunition and the latter was not risked by shooting at running cervines, as plenty could be shot standing. When the father killed the swine in the forenoon he took the gun and went out in the afternoon and brought home a deer to put in the sausage. Wolves and panthers howled at night until the settlers' slumbers were disturbed. The live stock, babies, were carried off by bears and the meagre growing crops were much injured by the deer.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Carefully Compiled, and Entertainingly
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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

Soon the logs reposed in great heaps at the slides. These stretched in sinuous length down the little valleys, ending at the larger streams. The slides were made by placing timbers lengthwise, end to end, the flat hewn sides being in opposition and at an angle so that a trough was formed. When snow and ice came the slides became a smooth bed of ice. Into it the logs were rolled, one behind the other to the number of 125 or less, like a train of cars. To the rear log the team was hitched by a long rope and the train was pushed, sometimes

for several miles to the "landing" at the large stream; the team walking along the "towpath" built by the slide. Thus in sliding season, day and night, six days and seven, the woods were musical with the boom of the logs striking end to end as they journeyed towards their destination at Williamsport.

Arriving at the creek they were rolled into great heaps that stretched from bank to bank and towered high into the air. Here the logs rested until the spring freshet came. Across the stream at intervals mammoth dams were built. When the ice left in the spring the high water was augmented by the "splashes" gathered in these dams. The great volume of flood rushed through the pile of logs and then came the exciting and perilous work of breaking the landing, at which many brave logmen have lost their lives. The key logs must be gotten loose and then the whole mass went tumbling and rolling down the stream on the crest of the raging waters.

When the landings were broken the drive proper began. The brigade of drivers in their picturesque garb, shod with spiked shoes and armed with the five-foot hand-spike with an iron spike in the end and a swinging hook at the side, rolled the straying logs into the bed of the stream when the gates of the dams were shut and the water was low. And also when the splash came kept the logs in the current and floating down, wading for hours in the cold spring water. This was "rolling the rear." But far more dangerous was the occupation of the "jam breakers," who, when the moving mass of logs became congested, must get them in motion again. The worst truants among the logs were brought back to the current by the teams.

When the drive passed the point where the stream became large enough, the arks, the floating houses and barns that accompanied the drive, were put into the stream and voyaged down behind the last log. Here the men and the teams were fed and sheltered until the logs rested in the booms at Williamsport, and the drive for that year was over.

Thus passed the merry, busy years. And the woodsmen of then, though his days were long and his work hard and dangerous, as he to-day views the naked hills and valleys, the camp ruins and decayed slides, no doubt feels as the poet says:

Tears, idle tears; I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depths of some divine despair,
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes;
In looking at the desolation drear,
And thinking of the days that are no more."

The building of the Low Grade R. R. from Driftwood to Redbank, 110 miles, in 1873, was the beginning of a new era in Huston. This railroad enters the township at Tyler, follows the south bank of Bennett's Branch to Winterburn, crosses there South Fork and leaves the township a few miles east of Sabula.

This railway cost \$10,000 per mile to build, and the cuts, fills and trestles necessary in Huston made large market for labor, timber and farm products, and cash was abundant. Five dollars per day for team work, \$2 for man work, \$40 per ton for extra poor hay were samples of prices that ruled, and a five dollar bill was about the equivalent of a nickel at present.

The completion of the Low Grade continued the industrial prosperity of Huston. Although most of its timber wealth had been floated away to make Williamsport opulent, many millions remained, especially hemlock.

Now was done what were better done decades before, but could not well be accomplished without a railroad. That is a number of steam saw mill plants were put in. Soon there was an opening at Tyler named after David Tyler, who, coming here during the second epoch, became one of the foremost men in the valley. John E. Putnam, Chas. W. Scates and others, of Williamsport, formed the Laurel Run Lumber Co. A sawmill was built at Tyler station, and later another one over the hill on Laurel Run, two miles southward. A small army of men found employment at very profitable figures, and thousands of shingles and millions of feet of lumber were shipped from the railroad station.

When the writer took the census of Huston in 1880, the Laurel Run forest was alive with woodsmen from source to mouth almost, but now about the only things alive are the huckleberry and raspberry bushes and fruit. Mr. Putnam afterwards became financially embarrassed, but no laboring man ever lost a cent and "Put" is remembered with kindness and commendation by all who had dealings with him.

In the early '80's the Filbert and Otto tracts were cleared of the timber and the two mills at Tyler were dismantled and moved

away. These years, the middle 70's, also saw the founding of Winterburn. This name is almost unique, the only other one being that of a lady writer of the Ladies' Home Journal. The name was suggested to James Barton, foreman for George Craig & Son, by the fact that the first clearing was burned in the winter.

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HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

George Marsden, who might justly be termed the father of modern education in Huston, was the first principal of the new High School, serving from 1872 to 1878. George Weaver, the present County Superintendent, came next, serving also six years. Following them came A. A. DeLarme, W. H. Sheeder, J. W. Bell, E. C. Shields, Wm. Scott, G. W. Lenkard, J. M. Bell and W. E. Tobias.

The writer was present at the convention of Directors which re-elected Co. Supt. Youngman in 1893. In his speech after the ballot the veteran educator, speaking of the improvements in school work that the future would bring mentioned among others, township high schools and free text books, remarking that Huston had had both these good things for years.

In recent years the school term has been made seven months, the salaries, \$70 for the High School, \$40 for the Grammars, \$50 for Tyler and \$37.50 for the others. The township gets \$2,000 from the State and expends \$4,000 on its schools. The tax rate last year was 6 mills on a valuation of \$457,000.

The teachers for the past year were: High School, W. E. Tobias; Grammar, May Bird; Intermediate, Amanda Hoyt; Primary, Jennie M. Dailey; Winterburn Grammar, J. S. Riddler Primary, Agnes Jones; Hickory, Grace McKay; Mt. Pleasant, Burton Lee; Mill Run, Lena Wood; Tyler, Wm. Newell.

Why should not everyone stand our by schools? What is a boy or girl without their mental faculties developed? And a man with a large family and no other wealth can for the paltry sum of one dollar a year school tax witness the liberal education of his children, especially where a township high school is maintained.

The writer is naturally very much interested in educational interests. Though not enjoying the privilege of attending school to any great extent, never having learned more than to read some and go through the arithmetical fundamentals in school he had a thirst for the text books and by self study mastered the branches enough to go through an examination lasting from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and emerging clean cut in all studies, receiving a permanent certificate. Having taught for 17 terms and also served as school director, he has the great work of developing the God given powers of the

mind upon his heart. He knows the parental and fostering yearning which the true teacher ever feels towards the boys and girls whom he has taught. An affection that wishes well its object while life lasts.

GENEALOGY OF THE ARGONAUTS.

In this history Hiram Woodward and his men have been termed Argonauts, because like Jason and his fellows, they sought the golden fleece of riches among the towering forests of Bennett's Branch. Until their coming the settlers had made small progress in conquering the wilderness. But afterwards all too much victory was won. For infinitely better had it been if after the Low Grade Railroad were finished not another log had been driven down. Sawing the logs here and shipping the lumber would have furnished many times more employment to labor in this region. However it is little use to weep over milk spilled or lumber gone.

As a prominent leader of this period which saw the forests disappear, David Tyler has

an important place. He was in Lycoming county, Pa., on March 19, 1809, the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Alford) Tyler. The family were natives of Connecticut and early settlers of Bradford county. In youth David went to Northumberland county to help build the West Branch canal. In January, 1830, he married Isabella Mahaffey, of Lycoming county. David Tyler got his life title of "Squire" from appointments as Justice in Lycoming county by Governors Shultz and Ritner. In 1848 he came to Huston to lumber for John DuBois, Sr., secured 764 acres of land and commenced clearing the immense farm now occupied at Tyler by his widow and children, and also engaged largely in lumbering. Along in the middle 70's the Squire sought religion at the punitent form of the Penfield Methodist church during a monster revival that swept in a large number of men advanced in years, and with the others was converted.

The Squire brought in the first sewing machine, the first mower, the first reaper and invented the first log slide. He and Hiram Woodward were chums and kindred spirits until the Squire's stirring and successful life closed in 1882. Ten children were born, Mary, (Mrs. Packer) of Clinton county, John C., who died in Allegany county, N. Y.; Roxy Jane, deceased. Mrs. William Schryver, of Clearfield, deceased; Martin V., Martha B., deceased; James A., Phoebe R., Mrs. Chas. H. Coryell, dec'd., and David, Jr., dec'd. Death has certainly reaped a fruitful harvest in this family. James, Martin, Phoebe and the mother, now 87 years of age, live on the homestead, of which 260 acres are cleared land. Phoebe was for 12 years postmistress at Tyler. The taxes that James Tyler pays in one year would be a snug salary to a common man. The family are much esteemed for their ability and generosity.

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THE LOCAL OPTION DAYS.

During the reign of the law known as the local option law there were exciting times in Huston. The Low Grade railroad was building and there was a large demand for drinkables as well as eatables. This demand thrifty people sought to supply and the temperance contingent invoked the strong arm of the law. There was at this time a flourishing Good Templar Lodge, which had been organized on June 8, 1868, at Mill Run, and met at this place. With a few exceptions every one in the vicinity, at one time or another, belonged to this lodge.

One night, during the height of the ill feeling engendered by the lawing, the lodge was in session in the Mill Run school house, when suddenly a tremendous explosion lifted the building, clear from the foundation overturning the lamp on the Secretary's table. The members were excited and dazed, but John H. Kooker, now in Florida, was the first to recover and rushing from the room, followed by the others, he hastened to the rear of the building where it was found stones had been removed and a keg of powder put in and touched off to send the Good Templars where there was no local option law.

So much disturbance arose because of the violation of this law and the attempts to punish violaters that the people rather welcomed the return to the license system.

This Good Templar lodge and its successor, the Sons of Temperance, have both been disbanded, and there is now no temperance organization in Huston.

THE PINE TOWNSHIP AFFAIR.

During the second era in Huston township suffered material loss by the cutting off not only the pine forest, but Pine township. The shrewd lumbermen in Clearfield saw that the taxes on their timber lands would be lessened by the creation of a new township. So Pine was made out of parts of Lawrence, Huston and Union, and thereafter the only taxes levied and collected on the lumber lands has been the road tax, worked out under the direction of three Commissioners, one each from what might be termed the "patronizing" townships. Pine is probably the only township of the Keystone that has not one actual inhabitant.

The public roads of Huston have an extensive fame. It is said to be a fact that travelers jolted to misery on other thoroughfares have asked along the way "When will we get to the roads of Huston?" The administration of road affairs for the past seven years has been practically in the hands of James H. Callahan.

Huston enjoys the services of four physicians. The oldest in point of service is Dr. J. H. Kline, who has had more than the average success in his long practice. Drs. W. A. Sweier and R. Smith are next in years of service and are well trained men. The junior is Dr. S. E. Hayes, who is the miner's physician at Tyler and who is of recent graduation from the best of medical institutions.

The sport to be had in the hunting season in Huston is confined to the quest for rabbits, woodchucks, squirrels and pheasants, large game being a minus quantity. Glen Scofield, a young trapper and hunter, has won considerable renown during the first few years by his large success at this pursuit. Last season netted him seven bear, caught with traps and afterwards killed, also very many smaller trophies.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The political history of Huston records a general adherence to the Republican party. The pioneers were of the Whig persuasion, and when the Republican party was organized in 1856, they went over bag and baggage to the new movement. Of the scores of Hewits, Lucores, Blisses, Bundys, Browns, Hoyts, Flanders, Pattersons, Wilsons and Lambs, the only Democrats the writer can name were Atwood Bundy, Morris Flanders and Rufus H. Lucore, and the latter has recently returned to the general faith of the family, and the two former are dead.

Robert C. Bundy, son of Atwood, is a faithful and prominent Democrat of to-day, and Willis C. Lucore, the wrestler, is of the same party, but all others of the ancient names are Republicans.

Hiram Woodward was the father of Democracy in Huston, although his brother, D., Sr., and children are of the Repub'

n who came with Hiram were
 i their descendants naturally
 views and voted their ticket.
 the Conoways, Peases, Newells,
 Sallivans and Lixfield's, and
 the Delongs, Rosenkrans and
 or Democrats to the tannery in-
 So, notwithstanding the enormous
 aderance of the Republicans in the
 er years, afterwards the political scales
 re more evenly balanced. However Hus-
 on has been and is Republican in its vote.
 The cases are exceptional where the Demo-
 crats have won.

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In 1867 George Sharswood, Democrat,
 for Supreme Judge, had a small majority.
 In 1876 Tilden had a few. In 1880 occurred
 a remarkable exodus of Democratic woods-
 men through the influence of Charles
 Robacker and John E. Putnam to the Re-
 publican party on the tariff issue, and in
 that Presidential election, also in 1884 and
 1888, the township was safely Republican.

In 1890 a remarkable thing transpired.
 The writer was that year the Democratic
 chairman. The general trend towards Rob't.
 E. Pattison was felt and utilized by the
 Democratic management. In 1888 the
 vote had been, Harrison, 199; Cleveland,
 179. The Republican leaders, when the
 polls closed in 1890, had not the slightest
 thought that their claim of 20 majority for
 Delamater was erroneous, but the count of
 the ballots gave Pattison 29 plurality. In
 1892 the vote was a stand-off between Cleve-
 land and Harrison. In 1896 McKinley had
 166 and Bryan 136. In 1897 the vote was a
 tie, 105 each between Gingery and Smith
 for Sheriff. In 1898 the Republican ticket
 was successful by an average of about 30.

The last township election was not con-
 ducted on party lines, because of certain
 peculiar conditions was a phenomenal suc-
 cess of the Democratic party. Wm. M.
 Hoover, for Justice, led with 193 votes, A.
 H. Rosenkrans had 166, L. D. Jordan had
 165, W. M. Newell 161, J. H. Callahan 130,
 Ray Rosenkrans 137, John Horning 123,
 Darius Newell 111, all these being elected.

The Republicans holding office in Huston
 at present are: Andrew Reding, Supervisor;
 H. W. Brown, Town Clerk; W. H. Corle, In-
 spector; Geo. M. Dodd, Collector; T. C.
 Hoyt, Assessor, and J. C. Kerchner, C. E.
 Hoyt and J. W. Pray, School Directors, and
 yet there 200 Republicans to 140 Democrats
 in the township. This proves that on local
 issues, as President Garfield once said:
 "Flowers grow on party walls," and the
 Republicans of Huston, however tense they
 may pull their lines at county, State and
 National contests, in township elections
 don't always place the circle at the head of
 the column.

The Prohibition party at one time had
 considerable strength in Huston. For years
 John H. Kooker voted the ticket alone. In
 1884 the St. John movement gathered a
 score or more votes. A Prohibition club
 was organized afterwards and the vote
 reached 37, but the organization is not now
 maintained very actively, though there are
 about 25 men in the township who vote the
 Prohibition ticket.

The citizens of Huston have not been
 numerous who have held county offices.
 Hiram Woodward and W. D. Woodward,
 Jr., served as Auditors. The former was
 twice a candidate for the Democratic nomi-
 nation for Sheriff, and the latter was a
 candidate for the nomination for Register
 and Recorder. A. H. Rosenkrans also
 served by appointment as County Auditor
 one year, and has been a candidate for the
 nomination for this office. L. Bird has
 been a candidate of the Prohibition party
 for County Treasurer, and Dr. J. H. Kline,
 of the same party, for Coroner. But the
 foregoing candidates were, in the main
 unsuccessful.

The changes of population incident to the
 industrial movements going on in Huston
 make it difficult to forecast the future
 politically, but the Republican predomi-
 nance will not likely be imperiled and the
 Presidential campaign of 1900 will not prob-
 ably result in anything else than a Repub-
 lican majority in Huston.

Politics is the science of government, a
 science as noble as any and certainly very
 practical. The idea that only the degraded
 and the tricky should participate in politics
 savors of the Pharisaic spirit, and a good
 citizen should be careful how he entertains
 this idea.

FINANCIAL HISTORY.

A history of Huston that contained no record of its public financial affairs would not be complete. In the earlier years the financial affairs were quite loosely conducted. It has been asserted that in some cases when the accounts could not be straightened out the books were forthwith cremated to settle things up finally.

With the coming of better equipped business men accounts were kept somewhat more precise, and the ancient brown book that was in the Press building fire on June 8, 1893, and there consumed, had rather creditable records back to 1864, when Frederick H. Brown was Town Clerk.

The statement of the great revenues enjoyed by Huston when her valuation was a million dollars has already been made. The unseated land owners were rich prey, and the township authorities did not hesitate to apply the millage screws to them. Great sums for schools, roads and poor were gathered and teachers and others were well paid..

But such things breed extravagance and in the 80's the road fund was plunged grievously into debt. The township officials made the mistake of issuing interest-

bearing orders and money was readily obtained on these. So a regular South Sea bubble career was entered upon and soon the road fund was \$15,000 in debt. A hal came in a remarkable way. James H. Callahan was a Supervisor in 1889. When his accounts were audited in 1890 the Auditors attempted to reduce his bill by \$42, cutting off on the wages of one team and one man. Callahan refused to abide and took an appeal. The case was tried at Clearfield. Callahan had as a witness his colleague Supervisor L. S. Dodd, and Attorney Murray put on the case by cross-examination and his plea the appearance that the supervisors had been farming the business. This influenced the jury to give a decision against Callahan to the evident surprise of the Judge.

From, *Public Spirit*
Clearfield Pa
Date, *Jan 25 1900.*

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This case laid the foundation for further appeals. John W. Lucore was elected Supervisor in 1890-1-2. Charles Robacker secured signers and took an appeal from the accounts of the Supervisors of 1891-2. At the settlement of the 1892 accounts of Lucore there seemed to be a balance against him. The Auditors advised him to take home his accounts, straighten them out and come back next day. When he did so and his statement was made up by the officials there was a balance his due of over \$118. This he secured, but the end was not yet. In these days the unlawful practice prevailed of crediting an outgoing Supervisor with all uncollected road tax and charging the same to his successor. In consequence of this among Lucore's credits was \$1500 of uncollected tax. When the appeal was tried at Clearfield before Judge Krebs, without a jury, in October, 1893, the uncollected tax was thrown away as a credit to Lucore, one-half of his item for team work in one year of \$912 was refused him. Other irregularities were found and instead of having \$118 due him, when Judge Krebs made up the account judgments were given against Lucore for one year of \$586 88 and costs, \$93.89, and of the other year of \$990.67 and costs \$294 47; while orders that he had drawn amounting to \$598 were set aside by the Judge as void. Lucore's friends thought him badly used and he was afterwards elected Auditor, and appointed Constable, tax collector and postmaster at Penfield.

In 1898 he was prosecuted by the School Board and the Supervisors for embezzlement while tax collector, but was acquitted at Clearfield. In 1894 he took his turn at the appeal business again, getting signers

They for an appeal from the Auditor's statement of the accounts of Supervisors Callahan and M. H. Hooven. This case was tried before Judge Savidge in May, 1891, and resulted in a verdict for Callahan, and Hooven's part being continued, but now abandoned.

In this great appeal of 1893 the accounts of the other Supervisor, Charles A. Hammond were brought in of necessity and the uncollected tax item caused him to emerge in arrears and suffer a judgment of \$89.63 and costs of \$59.60. Also the accounts of Treasurer J. H. Kline were brought in and all interest on orders being stricken off and some mistakes found a judgment was given against the Treasurer of over \$1400 including costs.

Thus a vigorous system of doing business brought hardships to these men. But a marvellous change in methods began forthwith. The immense mass of floating orders were put into judgments, and a special cash road tax has since been levied to pay the debt. On March 13, 1899, it was \$5200, with assets, were they all good, sufficient to pay it? The debt of the Poor Fund on this date was \$2175, with assets more or less good of \$850. The school fund of Huston was \$1,000 to the good.

The Huston audit of 1899 may be worthy of mention. The Auditors, L. Bird, W. W. Hoover and A. H. Rosenkrans, proved every item as far as it was possible to do so. The Supervisor's time books were taken each item separately, and the officials required to produce the offset for the time credit claimed. Vouchers were required for even five cents claimed. The Supervisors, Callahan and J. A. Dole, each produced a diary telling where they were and what they did each day claimed and these were checked against the time book. This audit certainly belongs to history as one of the most absolutely thorough ever made.

The roads of Huston are infinitely better than they were years ago, but they are yet far from perfect. Probably in 30 years \$150,000 has been spent upon them. There are say 40 miles. Would not \$4,000 per mile pave them, which is the only ultima thule plus ultra of the problem.

Huston is fortunate in the large amount of the School State appropriation, the township receiving \$2,000 annually.

L. B. Lucore, Assessor of Huston in 1894 increased the valuation of the township from \$375,000 to \$825,000. This action caused a great commotion and efforts were made to reduce the sum, but little was accomplished. The valuation by the last annual assessment of T. C. Hoyt is \$348,000; assessed, \$204,000; total, \$547,000.

claims to the prophetic power one deeply interested in the Huston, predicts that on

January 1, 1901, when the twentieth century shall begin, Huston will be debt free, no again to get in. That a four mill road tax and a four mill school tax will suffice, which joined to six mills of the county will put upon the taxpayers but fourteen mills instead of the intolerable burdens that they have borne for years.

HISTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Carefully Compiled and Entertainingly Written by a Corps of Special Correspondents.

[The SPIRIT will give a complete history of the county. It will be written up by Townships and Boroughs and will carefully cover the development of the County, and also give short biographical sketches of the Pioneer Families.]

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN ROSENKRANS, PENFIELD.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF HUSTON.

The story of the development of religion in Bennet's Branch Valley is one of a remarkable growth. As usual the hardy Methodist itinerants were the first preachers, their circuit extending from Emporium to Hickory. In 1840 these men came and Patterson and Goodel held the first protracted meeting. Other preachers of those days were Waring and Wirtz. At those early revivals some of the present day ancient pillars of the church were put into position by faith such as Wm. H. Hoyt, L. B. Lucore and Thos. W. Hewitt, now deceased.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Penfield in 1848 by the Methodists. Ezra Lamb was Superintendent and Laura Lamb taught the big girls. Charlotte Patterson was younger and smaller than the others and she overheard Laura tell Ezra that she thought all the girls would be able to commit the assigned verses from the Bible and recite them next Sabbath except Charlotte, who was so young. The latter knew her ability best and came back next Sunday with 160 verses learned during the week. Time failed to hear the little Charlotte recite and her ability was not again doubted.

Some of the early settlers were rather Universalistic in their religious instincts and preachers of that creed occasionally visited the valley and preached. Elder Davis, at first a Baptist, then a Spiritualist, was also quite an active factor during the pioneer era. The Spiritualistic movement has already been spoken of. Some rare phenomena was connected with the latter. Tables were tipped until they rested on two legs, and men like Austin Brown, as fast

weights, jammed hard on them and smashed them before they came down. So during these days a society of the pioneer element got religion of some kind; but the lumbering contingent rejected the offer of free grace and glory. The free and reckless woodsmen were jolly and happy and generous, with many traits of virtue, but they thought that religion could not be used in their business. Just why a man couldn't drive a team, or a grab, or a log, or fell and saw and peel a tree just as well and have salvation in his soul is not easy to see, but the matter was not clear enough to the hardy toilers of the forest for them to try the experiment. To be sure sometimes they attended protracted meetings and went to the penitent form to have some fun, and tore around while claiming to be "blessed," and it needed a preacher of muscle to keep them from injuring the furniture, but these demonstrations were not a saver of life unto life, but rather the opposite. Some, happily but few, were reckless enough to get under a tree in thunder storms and dare Deity to strike them and curse Him to His face. But since their Maker was merciful none were ever stricken. The writer fails to recall a single instance of the conversion of one of the men who worked in camp and stream during this era. But since, as maturer life has been reached, a number have come into the churches.

A shining exception to the general lack of religious observances in log camps and logging operations was a few summers ago in the case of John Comino, Alex. Stone, Isaac Frantz and Jas. Brundage, men of South Penfield. These had a job for Dime-ling & Co., at Viaduct, and being live Free Methodists, had family worship in their camp each day.

The foregoing is not written to slander the jolly woodsmen. The writer has worked in the woods himself and counts himself, to a very small degree, one of the boys. But a faithful chronicler must "naught extenuate nor naught set down in malice."

In the early 70's religious affairs in Huston began to look up. L. Bird, a presbyterian before his birth, so to speak, settled in Penfield and began to agitate the building of a Presbyterian and also a Methodist church. Hiram Woodward, with his boundless generosity, gave building lots and hundreds of dollars to each church. Others helped and so the present buildings of these two denominations were erected.

In recent years a Methodist church has built in Hickory and a Free Methodist one in Penfield. At Winterburn, Mt. Pleasant, Mill Run and Tyler preaching is had and Sunday school held in the school houses.

At Hickory, within a radius of a few miles, are five church buildings. The contrast between other days and now in Huston, religiously, seems vast indeed to the writer. Of the 2,000 souls, more or less, in the township, much more than a majority are connected more or less intimately with the churches and Sabbath schools.

On Sept. 3, 1872, at a meeting in charge of Rev. W. M. Burchfield, the Penfield Presbyterian church was organized with these members: A. Bird, Elizabeth Bird, Albert A. Bird, H. P. Towns, Ada Towns, Mrs. Zernia Avery, Mrs. R. C. Freeland, Mrs. Mary Thomas, Mrs. Mary Cruikshank, Mrs. Leora Horning, John S. Bird. L. Bird and H. P. Towns were chosen Elders. Preaching had been previously by Revs. Landis and Henderson. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Burchfield, 1872-81; J. V.

Bell, '81-4; J. C. Garver, '84-7; J. J. Rankin, '88-93, and Rev. D. Caldwell, present pastor from 1895. In the interims Revs. Speer and McDowell have preached and sermons have been read. Dr. J. H. Kline is Superintendent of the flourishing Sabbath school of this church.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Industrial Edition.



