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YASUJI TRAF

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From. Age  
York Pa.  
Date. Sept 9/92

## HISTORIC YORK COUNTY.

York the Seat of the American  
Union in its Gloomy Times.

### SESSIONS OF CONGRESS HERE.

Washington and Lafayette the Guests  
of the Town, the Former in 1791  
and the Latter in 1825--In 1781  
General Anthony Wayne Encamped  
Near Hanover.

From the Presbyterian Banner.

The history of York County is full of  
items of National, State, County and  
local interest. Every township boasts  
of its historic lore. Lafayette is re-  
ported as saying of the town of York,  
now the county seat and a prosperous  
city, that it was "the seat of the Amer-  
ican Union in our most gloomy times"  
He had reference to the fact  
that the Continental Congress  
was convened in session in  
the town of York nine months, after  
being driven from Philadelphia by the  
British.

It met in Lancaster Sept. 27, 1776, ac-  
cording to a resolution adopted at Phila-  
delphia, but on hearing that General  
Howe had captured Philadelphia, Con-  
gress resolved the same day that "the  
Susquehanna should flow between them  
and the enemy," and immediately ad-  
journed, meeting in session in York Sept.  
30, 1777, in the old court house, continu-  
ing there until June 27, 1778, when it  
adjourned to meet again in Philadelphia.

The proceedings of Congress during  
the nine months in York were of the  
greatest interest and importance in the  
national history then forming. Among  
the acts was the following: "Resolved,  
That General Washington be informed it  
is highly agreeable to Congress that Mar-  
quis de Lafayette be appointed to the com-  
mand of a division in the Continental  
army. Lafayette received his commis-  
sion, and history records how faithfully

he did his duty. The York Congress  
also passed a resolution directing that  
thanks be tendered to Baron Steuben, a  
Lieutenant General in foreign service,  
for the offer of his service to the States,  
also accepting the offer, and requesting  
him "to repair to General Washington's  
headquarters as soon as convenient."  
It was also resolved by the York Con-  
gress that Count Pulaski retain his rank  
of Brigadier General in the United  
States Army. Under orders he raised  
an "independent corps of 68 light-horse  
and 200 foot." These and others were  
recruited in Pennsylvania and Mary-  
land, and in 1779 York was Pulaski's  
place of rendezvous. In October of that  
year he was mortally wounded before  
Savannah, Ga., and died on board the  
brig Wasp. As Lafayette is now hon-  
ored by the erection of his statue in  
Washington City, so also should Baron  
Steuben and Pulaski be similarly hon-  
ored.

History records that Washington vis-  
ited the Town of York July 2, 1791, on  
his return from a tour through other  
States. He had intimate friends resid-  
ing there. Forty-one pounds of candles  
at a cost of £2 18s. were used to illumi-  
nate the town on this occasion, and  
there were other demonstrations of re-  
spect. In January, 1825, Lafayette vis-  
ited York and returned again in Febru-  
ary. Grand demonstrations were made  
in his honor, among which was a dinner  
where 100 gentlemen were present.

The boundary lines of the county were  
not fixed definitely until the act of the  
Provincial Assembly of February, 1751.  
The population then was 8,000. In ten  
years it had increased thirty-three and  
one-third per cent., and in 1783 the popu-  
lation was 17,007, and 657 slaves. The  
first official census, in 1790, gave the  
county 37,747, the increase being main-  
ly from immigration, attracted by the  
beauty of location and the advantages of  
a fertile soil. It was from the large  
area of York county as first organized  
that Adams county was created. As  
previously stated, the Susquehanna  
River forms the eastern boundary of  
the county. Emigrants crossed it in the  
earliest years by fording, but subse-  
quently ferries were established, the  
most important being Wright's, for  
which a charter was granted in 1730. It  
continued in operation a hundred years,  
and was in the line of a great highway

to the West. A few years later the Anderson, Peach Bottom, McCall's and others were established up to the year 1740, all furnishing the needed facilities for easily reaching the goodly lands west of the river to the thousands seeking homes. Hussey's ferry was a favorite crossing with the Quakers, who formed a large portion of the population.

One of the ferries owned in succession by different persons was latterly owned by General Michael Simpson, in whose home General Washington, when on his return east, after having started for the scene of the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, was entertained, in the year 1794. Washington while on his way received at Bedford the news that "the people of the West had yielded, and consented to obey the law," and orders were issued for the return of the troops. Wright's ferry was a favorable point for crossing the river during the Revolution, and continuing to be popular with the people it became widely reputed, so much so that the site where Wrightsville is now located was strongly urged as the site for the National Capitol. It was at this point that the Confederates, in June, 1863, reached their farthest point eastward and northward during the late civil war. They were a brigade under General S. B. Gordon, and looted the town, and threw shells into Columbia on the opposite side of the river. The Union army had shortly before burned the bridge. The first stone house erected in the county stands near Wrightsville, and is now nearly 160 years old.

History tells us that the Continental Congress during its escape on horseback from Philadelphia to York stopped at this house for rest and refreshment. On its walls is inscribed in German the following: "In the year 1734 John Schultz and his wife, Christina, built this house." Anderson's Ferry, near Wrightsville, was a crossing in 1725, and it is recorded that it was a favorite crossing for "Presbyterian clergymen who visited settlers west of the river." General Anthony Wayne, in 1781, encamped in the county near the site of the present town of Hanover with 1000 men when on his march south under orders from Washington to join Lafayette, on or near the Rappahannock in Virginia. Eighty-two years later, almost to the day, General Kilpatrick encamped nearly on the same spot when on his way to Gettysburg. General Wayne's patriotic band was present as a part of Lafayette's command at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

From,

*Gazette*  
*York Pa.*

Date,

*April 7<sup>th</sup> 1893.*

## A MOST WORTHY FRIEND.

### SKETCH OF A VENERABLE READER OF THE "GAZETTE."

**Judge Ebaugh Writes About  
His Favorite Paper, Which He  
Has Been Reading Since 1815  
—His Long, Very Useful and  
Honored Life.**

The Hon. Adam Ebaugh, of Stewartstown, is indeed one of the most venerable, and also one of the most esteemed readers of the GAZETTE. He sends the following sketch, which we print with much gratification, with the kindest of wishes for this venerable and good York county gentleman. Judge Ebaugh was born August 4, 1806. His letter is as follows:

"I see an account of the length of time some of the readers of the GAZETTE have been taking the paper; one for thirty and another for forty years.

"If it is something to boast of, I have a right to excel them, inasmuch as I have been taking the paper ever since my father died which was in 1833, making 60 years. My father took the paper from the time it was first issued and I have been a constant reader of it since 1815. I can recollect reading it during the war of 1812 and when Napoleon was sent to St. Helena.

"I have all my lifetime been a Democrat, having voted for sixty-five years and never missed an election until last February, my health not permitting me to turn out on that day, as it was a rough day. My first vote for president was for General Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, in 1828, at which time I took an active part in old Hopewell at the polls. I do not wish to boast of my political record, but believe it will stand the test with any other Democrat in the county. My success as a citizen in holding office is known by all the old Democrats who were prominent in politics in my younger days. But my old associates are nearly all gone amongst them were Henry Welsh, esq., Judge McIntire, Beuman and Kohler, Henry Latimer, esq.,

Isaac Beck, William McAbee, Dr. James Gerry, Samuel Brooks, Judge Hammond, Felix C. Herbert, and his brother Ezekiel, Thomas Murphy and his brother George S., Joseph Beard, Colonel R. S. Graham, George Marsh, William S. Picking, James M. Anderson, John Hyde, Colonel Logan, Judge Moore, of Washington township; Colonel James Ramsey of Peachbottom; Geo. W. Welsh of Hanover, Joseph Delone, and last but not least, A. J. Glossbrenner, and John Rankin, Samuel N. Bally and others.

"Enclosed please find check for \$3 which you will please credit me with on my subscription. My health is poor, being troubled with rheumatism and kidney complaint, but otherwise well.

"With devout wishes for Democratic success, I am

"ADAM EBAUGH."

JUDGE EBAUGH'S CAREER.

Worthy and useful has been the long career of this fine old friend of the GAZETTE, as the following sketch from the York County History, will show:

Judge Adam Ebaugh, son of John and Sarah (Flowers) Ebaugh, was born August 4, 1806, on the homestead. His grandparents, on mother's side, were natives of England and Alsace, respectively, who settled near Philadelphia. His grandparents on father's side (John Jacob) came from Switzerland in 1740, and settled in what is now Carroll county, Md. His parents had twelve children, of whom he is the seventh son, the father dying in 1833. After being educated at the public schools he took charge of the farm and mill property, which his father had willed to him, and has since been principally engaged in farming and milling. In May, 1833, he married Willie E. Bosley, daughter of D. and Susan (Brooks) Bosley, who died in June, 1834. In 1837 he married Elizabeth Anstine, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Anstine, of Hopewell, and had ten children: John, William C., Sarah A., Elizabeth R. (deceased), Mary E., Nancy E., Isabella A., Adam E., Martha J. F. (deceased) and Barbara L. Mr. Ebaugh has always been an active politician. He was drum-major for seven years of the Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania militia; was afterward elected lieutenant of the Jackson Grays of Shrewsbury, and elected captain of the Mechanicsburgh rifles, which office he held for twelve years, during which time his command was called out to suppress the riots at Philadelphia, in 1843. February 6, 1834, he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. George Wolf. In 1837 he was elected assessor of Hopewell township; he served sixteen years as school director, and in 1840 was elected to the legislature for 1841-42. In 1843 he was elected senator, and served in 1844-45-46. After that he was appointed state agent for the York and Cumberland

railroad by Gov. Bigler, and held that position for six years. In 1855 he was elected associate judge for five years, and was re-elected in 1861 for five years more. He served in about twenty county and five state conventions. Mr. Ebaugh has voted for fifty-seven years, and has always been a sterling Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order, York lodge No. 263, and of Mt. Zion No. 74, of York, I. O. O. F.

From, *Dispatch*  
*York Pa.*

Date, *April 29, 1893,*

**IMPORTANT TRADE  
MARK DECISION.**

Judge Wickes Decides that No One  
Can Appropriate the Word  
Codorus.

**THE MESSRS. LOUCKS  
WIN AN IMPORTANT SUIT**

Loecks' Codorus Mills, Situated One Mile North of York, Pa., Along the Line of the N C E W., on the Banks Of the Romantic Stream, and In the Historic Valley of the "Codorus," Upon Whose Site Was Erected and Operated Undoubtedly One of the First, If Not the First Grist and Flouring Mills West of the Susquehanna River.

In consequence of the erroneous and inaccurate report of the trade mark litigation depending for the last three years, and upwards, in the Circuit Court, of Baltimore City, Maryland, relative to a trade mark in the word "Codorus" as applied to flour, which appeared in the York Daily of the 25th inst., we publish, at the request of some of our leading citizens, for the benefit of the many subscribers, and the numerous readers, of the THE DISPATCH, a clear, full, and exhaustive presentation of the proceedings had therein, and the fact derived therefrom, together with the d.

tree entered in the case, all of which have been obtained from the most reliable sources.

The judicial determination of this suit is one of pre-eminent importance and concern to the milling fraternity throughout the United States, in respect to the registration of a Trade-Mark under the statutes of the United States, not being conclusive evidence of ownership, and showing that the validity of the title so evidenced is always open to judicial inquiry; and it is also of the utmost consequence and moment to the inhabitants of York county, Pa., in general, but particularly to the owners and operators of mills situate on the stream "Codorus," and in the "Codorus Region."

The fact, that the case has been argued before, and decided by, the Hon. Pere L. Wickes, whom we all well and favorably remember as President Judge of the several Courts of York County in times past, give rise to an event, which will awaken closer attention, and excite deeper interest in this article.

The plaintiffs, P. A. & S. Small, Limited, were ably represented in this suit by Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, and J. Alexander Preston, of the Baltimore Bar; and the defendants, C. W. Slagle & Co., by Hon. Wm. A. Fisher, of the Baltimore Bar, and Z. K. Loucks, Jr., of the Philadelphia Bar. This case has been hotly contested for years, and the ground desperately fought over, inch by inch. Last week it was skillfully, and cleverly, argued by both sides, and occupied the attention of the Court for two days, and resulted in a defeat for the Messrs. Small, and a victory for the Messrs. Slagle. The defendants' plea covered one hundred and eighteen pages of printed matter, and is considered a model brief.

The names of the parties as they stand upon the record, and the nature of the proceeding, are as follows:

(GEORGE SMALL, WILLIAM LATIMER SMALL and SAMUEL SMALL, trading as P. A. & S. SMALL (Limited), vs. CHARLES W. SLAGLE, DAVID W. SLAGLE, and JACOB W. SLAGLE, trading as C. W. SLAGLE & Co.	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2 OF BALTIMORE CITY, Sitting in Equity.
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#### HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the first of April, 1889, Z. K. Loucks, Sr., and Henry J. Loucks, resumed possession of their large five story brick merchant flouring mills, as indicated by the cut on third page, situated on the banks of the Codorus in Springgettsbury (late Springgarden) township, York Co., Pa., which had been previously leased to, and carried on by, the firms of P. A. & S. Small, and P. A. & S. Small, (Limited): so on, after re-occupying them, the Messrs. Loucks entered into a contract with the Richmond City Mill Works, of Richmond, Indiana, for the introduction into their plant of the roller process. On Oct. 14, of the same year the mills were started up, and since have been, and still are, operated under the direct personal supervision of the said Messrs. Z. K. and H. J. Loucks, in which they manufacture flours of high grade.

Subsequently, the Messrs. Loucks constituted the defendants, Messrs. C. W.

Slagle & Co., their sole and authorized agents for the sale of all their products in Baltimore city, and consignments of flour were accordingly sent them. The first shipment was made on November 9, 1889, a portion of which was branded "Codorus," said brand being more fully, and at large hereinafter set forth. The Messrs. Slagle immediately offered the flour for sale, and had disposed of twenty (20) barrels of the same, when the firm of P. A. & S. Small, (Limited), on November 27, 1889, filed a bill in the Circuit Court No. 2 of said City of Baltimore, together with a copy of their alleged Trade-Mark "Codorus," praying for an injunction, and on the 29th of said month an Injunction Bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) with William Latimer Small as principle, and Benjamin F. Newcomer as surety, was entered and approved, and on the same day an injunction issued restraining the Messrs. C. W. Slagle & Co., from using the word "Codorus" in any brand, or selling any flour shipped them under such designation, said word being claimed by P. A. & S. Small (Limited) as a Trade-Mark, adopted and used by them, which action on the part of the said Messrs. Small resulted in a stoppage of all shipments to Balto., of "Codorus" flour manufactured by the Messrs. Loucks, and said prohibition has continued for over three (3) years.

The following prominent and important facts, manifestly and obviously appear from the Record and Evidence on file in the cause:

That the Plaintiffs are a partnership association, formed under the Pennsylvania "Joint Stock Company" Act, and its supplements, located in the City of York, Pa., and doing business in the firm name of "P. A. & S. Small, (Limited)."

That the Defendants are wholesale flour and grain Commission Merchants, trading under the firm and style of C. W. Slagle & Co., established in the year 1852, and having their place of business at No. 316 North Street, Baltimore, Md.

That the firm of "P. A. & S. Small," the predecessors of the Plaintiffs, and the Plaintiffs themselves, the firm of "P. A. & S. Small (Limited)" have been, since the year 1857, occupied in the manufacture of flour, near the City of York, Pennsylvania, and in the sale thereof; and for these purposes own and operate a number of mills.

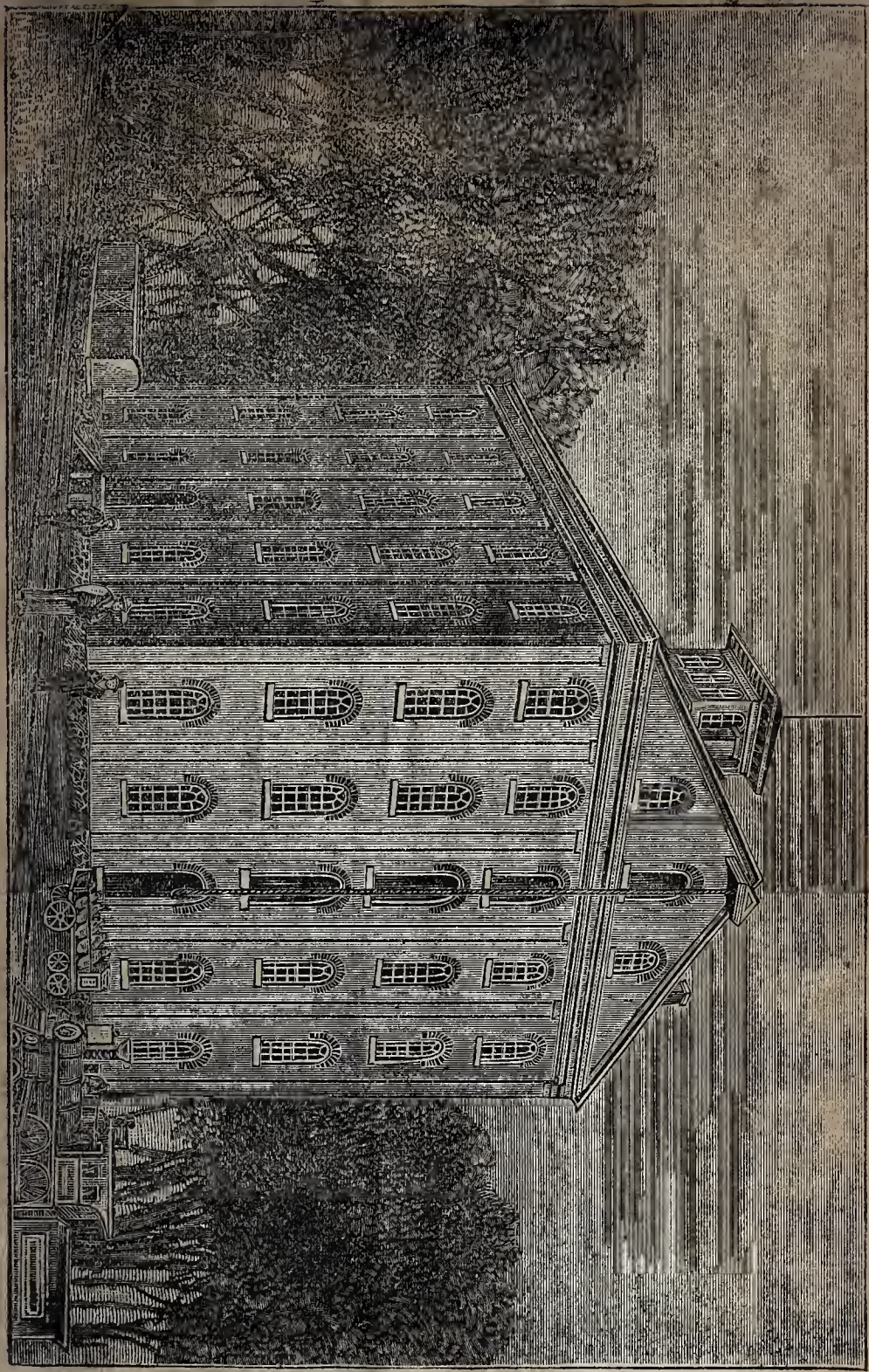
That the original firm of "P. A. & S. Small" was composed of Philip A. Small, and Samuel Small, to which firm William Latimer Small was admitted about the year 1862.

That the defendants hold business relations with the firm of "Z. K. & H. J. Loucks," of York, Pa., which firm is engaged in the manufacture, sale, and shipping of flour; that said defendants were

**IMPORTANT TRADE MARK DECISION.**

Continued from First Page.

in correspondence with them as early as 1859, receiving, as Commission Merchants, their flour, and disposing of the same to the trade.



That the said firm consists of Z. K. Loucks, Sr., and Henry J. Loucks, and was established some 43 years ago, and owns and operates several flouring mills situated on the "Codorus Creek," and in the "Codorus Region."

That said mill property has been in the uninterrupted and unbroken possession of the said Loucks family for 87 years and upwards, having been purchased by John

Loucks, the grandfather of the said Z. K. & H. J. Loucks, in 1805.

That said mill property was first let to "P. A. & S. Small," by George Loucks (Miller), son of the said John Loucks, the then owner, by lease dated Dec. 29, 1846, for 15 calendar months, commencing the first of January, 1847.

That after the expiration of said term, the said "P. A. & S. Small," continued, in

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to operate said mills until under lease made with Z.

K. & H. J. Loucks, in whom said property became vested, by purchase, Nov. 7, 1849, with the exception of one year, namely, from April 1st, 1849, to April 1st, 1850, when Henry J. Loucks, and George Landis engaged in the manufacture of flour, and carried on the said mills.

That immediately thereafter, to wit, from April 1st, 1861, to August 1st, 1862, said mills were under the operation and management of the said "Z. K. & H. J. Loucks," and after the intermission of 16 months, the Smalls again became lessees, and resumed possession, and they, and the plaintiffs, continued to operate them until April 1st, 1889.

That said firm of "Z. K. & H. J. Loucks" are now making flour in said mills, known as "Loucks' Codorus Mills," and brand some of their product as follows: "Loucks' Mills, 196, Codorus—Family—Full Roller Process," which Brand is all in Red, except the word "Codorus," and the "Border,"—these are in Ultra-Marine Blue, marked in defendants' Answer, "Exhibit G"; some of said flour, so branded, was consigned to said defendants for sale in the Baltimore markets.

That John Loucks, the said grandfather, and the first proprietor of said mills of the said Loucks family, manufactured flour therein, and branded it "Loucks' Mill—196—Codorus—Superfine," with the year 1805 at the bottom of the Brand; and that George Loucks, father of "Z. K. & H. J. Loucks," also operated said mills, and produced flour in them for many years, and branded it "Loucks Mills—No. 1, 196—Codorus—S. Fine," the greater portion of which manufacture was sent to Baltimore, and sold in the markets, where it became known as Loucks' "Codorus" flour.

That during the time the said "Z. K. & H. J. Loucks" personally operated said mills they manufactured, shipped to, and sold in the Baltimore markets flour branded thus, "Codorus—196—Warranted—Extra—Z. K. & H. J. Loucks," being prior to the last resumption of possession by said firm of "P. A. & S. Small," namely, Aug. 1, 1862, which possession was finally determined on April 1st, 1889, since which date "Z. K. & H. J. Loucks" have adopted and used the brand, before mentioned; the said word "Codorus" having been so long applied to flour by the Loucks family, came to be regarded as an inseparable, and integral, part and parcel of the said mills, and their products.

That the owners of many flour mills situated on the stream "Codorus," and in the "Codorus Region," have used the word "Codorus" as a designation for both wheat and rye flours, and buckwheat meal, long before the plaintiffs began to use said word as a brand, and so continued to brand during the time of such use by plaintiffs, and still doth use the same as a brand for such commodities.

That the said name "Codorus" is a geographical word well known, as such from time immemorial, applied to two Townships in the county of York, Pa., namely, "Old Codorus" and "North Codorus"; to an ancient stream flowing through said County; and to a large and comprehensive "Region" embracing from 250 to 300 square miles.

That the word "Codorus" is also applied

to designate industries, factories, mills, and institutions of different kinds located on the "Codorus Creek," and in the "Codorus Region."

That the firm of "P. A. & S. Small," the predecessors of the firm of "P. A. & S. Small (Limited)," the said plaintiffs, received at their railroad warehouse in York, Pa., at divers times, quantities of flour manufactured by various persons, other than the said Smalls, containing the brands of the producers, which brands were afterward scraped off by the firm of "P. A. & S. Small," and rebranded with their own stencil—"Codorus"—"P. A. & S. Small."

That said flour, after being so scraped, and rebranded, and thus representing the manufacture of the Messrs. Small, and as emanating from their own mills, was promiscuously and indiscriminately packed in cars with their own product, and shipped to the markets of Baltimore, Md.

That the defendants did expose to view offer for sale, and actually sold certain barrels of flour in Baltimore stamped with the brand as shown in "Exhibit G."

That "P. A. & S. Small," and "P. A. & S. Small (Limited)," adopted the word "Codorus" to distinguish a particular quality of flour, using other brands for other qualities manufactured by them.

Under the pleadings and issues raised in the case, testimony to the amount of nearly one thousand typewritten pages was taken in support of the contentions of the respective parties.

Mr. Z. K. Loucks, Jr., and Hon. Wm. A. Fisher, in their brief, laid down the following propositions, deduced from the evidence, and the law applicable to the case, namely:

1. That the word "Codorus" was and is used by plaintiffs, and those under whom they claim, to indicate the grade, quality, kind, and class of flour.
2. That the word "Codorus" as it was and is used by Plaintiffs, and those under whom they claim, does not indicate origin or ownership.
3. That the word "Codorus" as applied to flour was not the invention of the Plaintiffs, or their predecessors in business.
4. That the word "Codorus" was previously adopted, as an application for flour by others.
5. That the word "Codorus" cannot be legally appropriated as a trade mark, because it is descriptive of locality, and is hence a geographical name.
6. That the word "Codorus" used to distinguish flour was not used by plaintiffs, or their predecessors, in an original, arbitrary, or fanciful sense, or signification, but as descriptive of the flour, and, therefore, not entitled to the protection given to trade marks.
7. That the word "Codorus" as a trade mark was falsely, and wrongly used by the plaintiffs, and their predecessors in business.
8. That the word "Codorus" was not pirated, purloined, or infringed, or used by defendants to deceive and mislead purchasers of flour, but as truthfully and sincerely descriptive of the source of the manufacture of the flour.
9. That the word "Codorus" cannot perform the office of an exclusive trade-mark, because of its locality signification, which others can use with equal truth, as those having adopted it.

10. That the plaintiffs have not come into a court of equity with clean hands.

These principles, it was urged in argument, covered every conceivable aspect the case could assume, and the establishment of propositions (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7), or any of them, would be conclusive in favor of the defendants' position, will and vitiate plaintiffs' claim to equitable interference.

In addition to these several propositions, the novel point was raised by Messrs. Loucks and Fisher, that one to whom another's trade mark is lawfully transferred, is not protected in using it, as if he were the originator or inventor, but it was essential in the use of the mark so transferred to indicate, that he was the transferee or assignee of the original proprietor, whether such transfer be effected by operation of law, or by act of the original manufacturer.

The plaintiffs having asserted, that after the death of P. A. Small in 1875, and Samuel Small in 1885, all interests of P. A. & S. Small vested in them, and that said Philip A., and Samuel Small were the inventors and originators of the trade mark "Codorus" as applied to flour, the counsel for defendants earnestly insisted, that the failure of the plaintiffs, P. A. & S. Small (Limited), to indicate on the brands, that they were the successors of P. A. & S. Small, was fatal to their suit, and no posterior act could validate such alleged trade mark. It was irremediably lost. And this, counsel for defendants held was true, notwithstanding the fact, that Mr. W. Latimer Small was a member of the old firm of P. A. & S. Small; said firm having ceased to exist on the 2nd of May, 1887, when the present firm of P. A. & S. Small (Limited), was established.

The plaintiffs placed strong emphasis upon the fact of the exportation of their "Codorus" flour to the Brazils, and South American ports, and the probable injuries, and hurtful consequences resulting to them by the introduction of defendants' flour into foreign markets; and the plaintiffs' also on cross examination of defendants' witnesses, attached much importance to the relative output of the respective mills, in York Co., (concerning which testimony was given) with those owned and operated by the Messrs. Small, but it was conclusively shown, that the right to the use of the word "Codorus" as a designation for flour, does not depend upon, nor is it to be tested by, any such comparisons; and, furthermore, it was demonstrated that the validity or invalidity of the "trade mark" is to be ascertained upon the principles of our jurisprudence, and not upon the laws of any foreign country where the goods on which the trade mark is stamped, perchance, may be shipped.

The plaintiffs, likewise, sought to lay great stress on the age of the "Codorus Brand" of the Messrs. Loucks, and further endeavored to show, that the stencil in use was cut in the year 1889, but Z. K. Loucks, Jr., pointed out, that under no circumstances, could such inquiry be material to the determination of the points at issue. He argued, that a change in the form and arrangement is not vital to the perpetuity of the original brand, provided the "characteristic" and "distinctive" word "Codorus" was preserved.

It having appeared from the evidence, that the word "Codorus" was used in

branding flour produced in "Loucks Codorus Mills" as early as 1805, by John Loucks, the grandfather, and afterwards by George Loucks (Miller), the father, of the now proprietors, and then by Messrs. Z. K. & H. J. Loucks, whenever they operated the said mills, and so continued to be used from said date to the present time, excluding necessarily the interval during which the plaintiffs, and their predecessors in business, to wit, P. A. & S. Small, were lessees of the said Loucks family; and said brand being, therefore, held by the Messrs. Loucks closely identified and associated with their mills, the plaintiffs and their predecessors, could not destroy or impair it as lessees, for the non-user, during the occupancy of their mills by P. A. & S. Small, and P. A. & S. Small (Limited), could only be considered as a temporary suspension, the right to such use being renewable after such suspension was determined.

And it having been further shown, that defendants' correspondents (the said Z. K. & H. J. Loucks) regarded the brand in which the word "Codorus" was employed as an inseparable part and parcel of their mills, and designated the premises where the goods it marked were made, the firms, of P. A. & S. Small, and P. A. & S. Small (Limited), could not deprive, and take away from the Loucks' family, an absolute and inherent right, if not a proprietary and an ancestral one.

It was also urged in argument, that the same reasons, which forbid the exclusive appropriation of the word "Codorus" by the Messrs. Small as against the Messrs. Loucks, apply with equal force to the exclusive appropriation of said word, as an application for flour, by said Smalls, as against other manufacturers of similar products coming from the same district. In other words, all persons inhabiting the "Codorus Region," and engaged in the manufacture of flour in mills in said "region" and along the stream "Codorus," have the same right, and can with equal truth use the word "Codorus," as a brand or label for their products as P. A. & S. Small (Limited), so long as they honestly represent the place of production, and do not attempt by unfair means to divert trade from the plaintiffs.

The defendants' claimed, that as the weight of the evidence, established the use of the word "Codorus" in branding flour by owners and operators of other mills, who applied said word to their commodities, because the mills were situated on said "stream" and in said "region," and who did so long antecedently to, and during plaintiffs' adoption, and use of said word, the Messrs. P. A. & S. Small (Limited), are entitled to no relief, and this was so although "Codorus" flour is known in the markets of, and to the trade in, Baltimore, as flour made by P. A. & S. Small (Limited), and dealers and jobbers now associate said word with the product of their mills.

Wickes, J., delivered the opinion of the Court (orally) and made the following decree, in which his grounds for dissolving the injunction are fully set forth:

DECREE.

WILLIAM LATIMER SMALL  
and others, trading as

P. A. & S. SMALL, Limit'd,

IN THE

VS.

CHARLES W. SLAGLE and  
JACOB W. SLAGLE, and  
DAVID W. SLAGLE,  
partners trading as  
C. W. SLAGLE & COMPANY.)

CIRCUIT COURT  
NO. 2  
OF BALTIMORE  
CITY.

This cause coming on to be heard, and the parties having been heard by their Counsel, and the proceedings and evidence having been read and considered, and the court having therefrom reached the conclusion that the word Codorus claimed by the plaintiffs as their trade mark is the name of a stream in York County, Pennsylvania, and of a large section of the said county, which is drained thereby, on which are situated the mills of Messrs. Loucks, the manufacturers of the flour, branded with the name Codorus, and consigned to the defendants, and also the mills of the plaintiffs, or some of them, and of other persons, for the manufacture of flour, and that therefore the name Codorus cannot be claimed as a trade mark by plaintiffs; and having also reached the conclusion that the brand, used by the Messrs. Loucks, upon their flour does not bear such similarity to that used by the plaintiffs, as to be calculated to deceive purchasers, even if the plaintiffs were entitled to the use of the word Codorus; and also that the word Codorus was applied in branding flour at the mills of said Loucks by the progenitors of the present owners, before the lease of the mills to the plaintiffs, and by other persons, owners of other mills, before the use of the same by the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs, or their predecessors, P. A. & S. Small, were not the first persons to use said word in their brand, nor the designators, thereof. Therefore it is this 21st day of April, A. D., 1893, by the authority of the Circuit Court Number Two of Baltimore city, adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the bill in this case be dismissed, and that the plaintiffs pay to the defendants the costs incurred by the defendants, and that they pay to the parties entitled thereto the other costs of the cause.

(Signed) PENE L. WICKES,

Mr. Z. K. Loucks, Jr., when asked what course he had decided now to pursue, declined to discuss that matter, assigning as his reason therefore, a desire not to anticipate any action the Messrs. Small may take, having in view the removal of the case to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which they have a right to do within the next sixty days, but he said, if there is an affirmance of the Decree, by the Appellate Court, entered by Judge Wickes, or if the case is not appealed, suits were undoubtedly to be instituted against the firm of P. A. & S. Small (Limited). Mr. Loucks refused to disclose the nature of them, or the form they are to take, assuring us, however, that it was the intention of his people to fight out this whole matter to the bitter end.

As the word "Codorus" has now risen to the rank of first importance in the history of trade marks, it may not be amiss to state, for the benefit of those who do not know, that the name is of Indian origin, and belongs to the Iroquois, and not the Lanappe family, and signifies "Rapid Water."

We learn that it is the purpose of the Messrs. Loucks in due time to form a Limited Partnership, under the firm name of Z. K. & H. J. Loucks, "Limited," and to include, besides themselves, the four

sons of Z. K. Loucks, Sr., to wit: Alexander W., George E., Edwin W., of York, Pa., and Z. K. Loucks, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia. They will add to the present plant the West Codorus Mills, and the Willow Grove Mills at Hellam Station, on the P. R. R., seven miles east of York, now in the possession and ownership of Z. K. Loucks, Sr., which will be remodeled and fitted out with special patent roller machinery during the coming summer, and so perpetuate all these properties in the name of the family.

From,

Glen Rock Pa.

Date, Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> 1893.

### HISTORICAL.

## A Concise Synopsis of the Origin and Development of Glen Rock.

The history of the origin, growth and development of Glen Rock, like that of the many other towns in Southern Pennsylvania, presents a tale of early struggles, indomitable perseverance and inbred energy; in truth another striking illustration of the trials, endurance and faith of those pioneers who struck out beyond the borders of civilization to rough-hew their own fortunes from what opportunities Dame Nature might place at their disposal.

Glen Rock is located on the East branch of the Codorus and was first settled by a number of families of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction in the latter part of the last century, and for many years it was a quiet trading place. Respecting the nature that induced the first settlement in this section of York county authentic history is silent. While legend is loud we have not the space to enter into details, and furthermore this article is not intended as an historical review. At the building of the Northern Central Railroad in 1837 a new element appeared upon the scene and from that time Glen Rock dates her rise in the manufacturing world.

The borough of Glen Rock is situated in the southern part of York county, about forty-two miles from Harrisburg, the same distance from Baltimore and sixteen miles from the city of York, the county seat.

The site is peculiarly favorable to com-

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merce, comfort and health. The manufacturing and retail sections of the city are located in a valley through which the Northern Central Railroad and the Codorus passes. It is hemmed in on the East and West sides by high, sloping hills from whose tops may be seen a splendid panorama of farm and woodland and also the manufacturing progress of the borough beneath. No other town in this section of the State affords such a variety of position and scenery.

Spread on crowning hills, through many a lane,  
Picturesque Glen Rock holds her golden reign.

The beauty of the local scenery has been enhanced by the erection of handsome and elegant residences in the midst of highly cultivated landscape lawns on all the surrounding hillsides.

In 1837 William Heathcote, an Englishman, purchased from Simon Koller a large part of the land now incorporated in the borough. The station of the railroad was called Heathcote up to 1843, although previous to this time it was known as Glen Rock. In 1843 a postoffice was established here and then it again took its present name. Mr. Heathcote and those who accompanied him, the Shaws, Radcliffes and other Heathcotes came from manufacturing districts in England, and began almost immediately to construct and operate mills here. As early as 1843 Mr. Heathcote operated a woolen mill, and around this gradually began to cluster other industries until our present expanding manufacturing fabric was established.

The manufacturing condition of Glen Rock, notwithstanding the present general depression in trade circles, is so flourishing as to offer strong inducements to all classes of manufacturers. One thing must be borne in mind by manufacturers looking toward Glen Rock as a desirable site for their industrial enterprises, and that is this: The chief merit does not rest in securing an unoccupied field with the certainty of fair and immediate returns, but is due also to the excellent location of the borough for the receipt of raw material of any kind. Again every essential agency for propelling machinery, water or coal, every natural and mechanical ability for the construction of establishments, and good transportation facilities for reaching outside markets, are perfect in capacity, convenience, promptitude and cheapness. Capital that has already

found fertile results from its embarkment is proving its confidence in the commercial prominence of Glen Rock by seeking new forms of industry, and duplicating its trust by urging vigorously the introduction of other wealth. This alone is a powerful attestation of the exceptional vitality of Glen Rock.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*

Date, *Nov. 21<sup>st</sup> 1893,*

### AN OLD HOUSE.

#### The Ancient Spangler Mansion Opened After 12 Years.

For almost twelve years the old Spangler mansion has been the deserted house of York.

The old residence is a building of pure Colonial architecture—the only one of that style, pure, in the city. It is located at 15 West Market street, between the Hoffman building and the City bank, and was built probably 85 years ago by Ferdinand Spangler, a well-known and wealthy resident of York.

John F. Spangler, a son of Mr. Spangler, succeeded his father in possession of the property and until about twelve years ago, the next Thanksgiving day, he occupied the mansion as a residence. Then he removed to Philadelphia, took away most of the fine old furniture and closed up the house. Yesterday he opened the old building again.

In all these twelve years the light of day has not penetrated the gloom of the old mansion. Its appearance has grown ancient. By day it has worn an air of neglect and decay; and in the darkness of night it has stood bare and spectral in the shadows.

Yet in its time it was the finest mansion in York. The decorations on the interior were lavish. The paper in the hall is of the pictured kind; and that in the rooms is highly and elaborately figured. The grand old stair-case is a massive affair, six feet wide with artistic panelling and plain balustrade; the ceilings are deadened to sound, the walls, heavy, the cellar deep and arched and the whole structure most solidly built. The bricks whereof it is composed were made in Philadelphia. They were measured, weighed and pressed and laid with extreme care; and so the house became the most notable in York. Its ancient splendor has now, however, departed in these more progressive days.

Mr. Spangler, the present owner, who is now in York, it is understood, will have public sale of personal property there in a few days and for that purpose has opened the old house. It is understood that he will, in a few days, have it cleaned and may allow its inspection.

Quite a number of people are anxious to view its interior and there were many who took a peep yesterday through the open windows.

## RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE.

DAYTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

J. W. HOTT, EDITOR.  
M. R. DRURY, ASSISTANT.

### Place of General Conference Meeting.

This week the chosen delegates of the Church will assemble from all parts of our country in the historic old town of York, Pa., for the purpose of holding the twentieth General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ. This is the fourth General Conference which has assembled in Pennsylvania, and this gathering occurs in an historic city.

On another page we give an article from Rev. I. H. Albright upon the history of our church in York, which will be of interest not only to all who attend the General Conference, but to the entire Church as well.

York is prominently connected with the early history of our country. It was laid out as a town as early as 1741, and grew to a place of prominence. It was early known as "Yorktown" and "Little York," and was one of the first towns of the state. Three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence are buried here. It came, at one time, within one vote of being chosen as the capital of the United States.

The continental congress met in York, September 30, 1777, in the old court-house, and continued in session here till June 27, 1778. It is stated that the first rifle-company that went into the war of the Revolution against the British forces from west of the

Hudson went from York to Boston. The first locomotive made in the Union was built in 1830, in York, by Phineas Davis. It took a premium from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for drawing fifteen tons fifteen miles an hour. The prominence of the city made it a place of churches at an early day. A Reformed Church was organized here, and a church-building was erected in 1746.

In September, 1765, William Otterbein, then pastor of the Reformed Church at Frederick City, Md., was called by the Reformed Church at York to become its pastor the church here having been without a pastor about two years. In November, 1765, Otterbein became pastor of the church at York. The church-building which had been begun before Mr. Otterbein went to York was probably not completed till after his pastorate began here. The Reformed Church of York, in which Otterbein was pastor many years, yet remains, and will be looked upon by visitors with interest. It stands just opposite the book-store of D. W. Crider, on the main business street of the city. From here, in April, 1770, Otterbein made his visit to the fatherland after a separation of eighteen years from his kindred, again to greet his aged and devout mother. On the first of October, 1771, according to the statement of the history of York, Otterbein again resumed his labors here, and continued to preach here till April, 1774, when he removed from York and took charge of Otterbein Church, on Conway Street, Baltimore, Md. From this we see that Otterbein for almost eight years preached the gospel in York. Aside from his almost forty years spent at Baltimore, he gave to no one place so long a term of service as at York, and it was here that he grew into that sympathy with the revival-methods of his brethren which prepared him to accept the call to the specific work in Baltimore.

It was during the labors of Otterbein here at York that he met with Martin Boehm in the great meeting at Isaac Long's barn, and while he ministered here his great heart grew more and more in sympathy with those whose souls God was touching to a new life,



THE SPANGLER HOME--PLACE OF CONFERENCE OF 1791.

and from which love and union grew, a few years later, the United Brethren in Christ, at the head of which stood Otterbein and Boehm, whose hearts were made one at the great meeting at Isaac Long's.

When Otterbein came here the next time it was from Baltimore to meet the brethren, in 1791, in the second annual conference, held at the home of Mr. John Spangler, eight miles from York. Otterbein had before preached in that community. An old history of York County, in speaking of an old log-church, which stood near Mr. Spangler's, says, "Rev. Wm. Otterbein, soon after his arrival in America, preached to the German Reformed congregation here, and held enthusiastic meetings." This history speaks of Otterbein as "the celebrated clergyman." The first conference was held in Otterbein's house, in Baltimore, in 1789, and the second one, two years later, now met in Mr. Spangler's

home in 1791. This was the last regular conference that was held till the one assembled at Peter Kemp's, in Frederick County, Md., in 1800, at which Otterbein and twelve other preachers were present.

The old house of Mr. Spangler, in which the conference of 1791 was held is still standing. A few weeks ago, through the kindness of D. W. Crider, we secured a photograph of this historic place, and are now able to present our readers a good view of the place to which Otterbein came from Baltimore to meet the brethren in the conference of 1791.

What a gathering that conference was! Not all of the preachers were present. Henry Weidner, Henry Baker, Martin Crider, F. Schaffer, Christopher Grösh, Abraham Troxel, Christian Crum, G. Fortenbach, D. Strickler, J. Hershey, Simon Herr, J. Hautz, and Benjamin Schwope were, for various causes, prevented from attending. Nine preachers

were present—William Otterbein, Martin Boehm, George A. Geeting, Christian Newcomer, Adam Lehman, John Ernst, J. G. Pfrimmer, John Neidig, and Benedict Sanders. It meant much for these fathers to come distances which required many days of hard travel to be present at this meeting. The revival among the Germans of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia was gradually nearing the organization of the church whose chosen representatives now assemble in York. Mr. John Spangler, at whose home this conference was held, was a large land-owner, and welcomed these apostles of this reformation to his home. The house is about twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size, and though humble in appearance sheltered great hearts, and by its occupants ministered to the comfort of the founders of the United Brethren Church a hundred years ago. The house is probably one hundred and fifty years old. Mr. John Spangler has one son yet living—Mr. Spangler, the father of Mrs. D. W. Crider. He is now in his seventy-seventh year, and has for a number of years made his home with his daughter. In his father's home Newcomer and others of the fathers often preached, and Mr. Spangler yet remembers distinctly the meetings held in his father's house in the early times. For some cause the meetings of the church were not continued in that part of York County. On this account Mr. Spangler, the son of John Spangler, many years ago joined the Reformed Church, though he often worships with our people in the First Church. Other churches gathered the fruits of the labor of the United Brethren fathers in that field many years ago.

It was not until later years, as described in the article of Bro. Albright, that our church had a founding in York; and yet the spirit of Otterbein seemed to prompt Otterbein Church of Baltimore to possess this field in the later years, even as it drew the great Otterbein here to the conference of 1791. And thus will the General Conference of 1889, assembled in York, Pa., not forget that they tread upon the soil made sacred by the feet of the founder of the Church. Will

spirits of Otterbein and Boehm, who met at Isaac Long's, look down upon their sons in the Church? If so, shall they behold men filled with the spirit and unction which come from personal fellowship with Jesus, and with burning love for the cause for which he died? Will these sons rise to the real dignity and trust of this closing gathering of the first century since Otterbein and Boehm were together here? With loyal love to Christ and devotion to the salvation of men may this General Conference prepare to take up the banner of the fathers and carry it a hundred leagues onward to nobler victory.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*  
Date, *Feb. 13<sup>th</sup> 1894.*

## YORK'S RARE OLD HISTORY.

Mr. John C. Jordan's Important Historical Paper.

He Tells of Washington's Visit Here—The Father of His Country Heard a German Sermon and Couldn't Understand It—The Queen's Episcopal Bell—The Meeting of Congress Here, and John Hancock's Resignation—Lafayette's Discovery of the Cabal Against Washington; the House in Which it Occurred—Gorgeous Illuminations With Tallow Candles Greeted the First President.

After a painstaking research among probably all available records and sources of information, Mr. John C. Jordan was enabled last evening to present before an intelligent and interested audience in the Moravian church, his compilation of facts gleaned upon "York in its relation to Revolutionary times." The audience which greeted Mr. Jordan was not what his most interesting work should have secured him; but in it

presence of representatives of old local families was notable, showing in these times a keen appreciation of the importance of the events which the paper dealt with, and a disposition to honor ancestors who were instrumental in the freeing and organizing of this nation.

Mr. Jordan opened his paper with reference to the importance of the part York county played in the Revolution, and the more important and conspicuous part played in the civil history of those times. From these generalizations he passed to facts and enumerated the chronology and details of the county's early military history. He gave the history of James Smith's military company raised here in December, 1771, in which Col. Smith, Col. Hartley, David Greer and Capt. Henry Miller were prominent, and afterward distinguished, figures. He referred also to the arrival of Capt. Doudel and company at Cambridge, the first company to reach that place and offer their services to Washington, from south of Rhode Island and west of the Hudson.

Mr. Jordan regretted that so little had been made of such an important event as the coming here of Congress after the evacuation of Philadelphia. That event took place September 30, 1777. John Adams, in a letter to his wife, says the delegates came by a circuitous route of 180 miles instead of the 88 by the direct route.

The town was then not larger than Plymouth, according to Mr. Adams. There was a Calvinistic and a Lutheran church, with numerous congregations. The Episcopal minister was confined for Toryism. With few and scant means of communication the suspense for news was always great.

Mr. Jordan explored the legend about the Episcopal bell received from the English queen. If it was sent here at the time tradition says it was, Mr. Jordan contends it was sent to a wilderness, not a town. More probably, his researches incline him to think, it was sent here by the 'Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.'

Mr. Jordan's researches reinforced the tradition that the first printing press erected west of the Susqueanna was erected here. It was the press of Hall & Sellers and some numbers of their GAZETTE were printed on it.

Among other facts mentioned were the resignation of John Hancock here, as President of Congress. Henry Laurens succeeded him. Here the first recommendation for a national Thanksgiving was made. Here the thanks of Congress were voted Gen. Gates and a gold medal was ordered struck for him. Here the Articles of Confederation were adopted. John Adams here retired from the presidency of the War Committee and Gates succeeded him. Baron Steuben came here and here Congress accepted his and Polaski's services. Here the treaty with France was adopted and so announced by Hall & Seller's GAZETTE. Here Philip Livingston died and is buried.

Gen. Gates after the surrender of Burgoyne came here and resided in the second house east of Water street on the north side of Market. In this house Lafayette met

Gates surrounded by his friends and at a banquet obtained evidence of the sinister designs of the Cabal. The plot was revealed to him through the coldness with which his toast to the commander-in-chief was received at the close of the festivities.

Here the duel between Gates and Col. Wilkinson was narrowly averted. It had been arranged for 8 o'clock, in the rear of St. John's Episcopal church, but the differences were adjusted in time to avert it.

After dealing with Revolutionary times, Mr. Jordan gave an account of Washington's visit here in 1791. He was here only once, on the 2nd of July in that year. The *Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser*, the diary of the Moravian minister, Rev. Roth, and Washington's diary supplied the data for Mr. Jordan. He took dinner at Balzer Spanzler's hotel where the Stair store now is, on West Market street. On Sunday morning he attended services at the German Reformed church. He records that as the sermon was in German, not a word of which he understood, he comforted himself with the assurance that he was in no danger of being proselyted into the faith by the eloquence of the minister.

That was a wonderful time in York. Upon his arrival, bells were rung and Capt. George Hay had his rifle company drawn up before "His Excellency." Fifteen rounds were discharged as a salute. In the evening the town was illuminated, particularly the old court house in the square, which had a candle to each pane. Old Rev. Roth, the Moravian pastor, enthusiastically recorded this visit of Washington. He even shed tears of joy and made a most eloquent entry in his diary.

Mr. Jordan promised at a future day to devote himself to further research; and whatever interesting information he may glean, it is a matter of congratulation to know that he will share with others interested like him the story of those eventful days and times, just as he did his present knowledge last evening.

From, *Gazette*

*York Pa.*

Date, *Feb 23<sup>rd</sup> 1844.*

## THE OLD STYLE OF TRAVEL.

How People Traveled Before  
the Time of Railroads.

The Forerunners of the Limited  
Trains Were Sometimes  
Very Beautiful and Costly—  
The Horses Were Almost Perfect  
and the Drivers Were Experts  
With the Lines—The  
Drivers Lives Were Very

## ...s, and They Would e Exchanged With resident -- Something out the Fights and the averns Along the Roads.

[Written for the GAZETTE.]

Before the days of railroads, the turnpikes were the public highways of greatest importance. Over them ran lines of stage coaches from town to town and from city to city, carrying the mails and passengers, while freight was conveyed on big wagons, each drawn by four, five and six horses.

The stages were comfortable and even luxurious, being padded and cushioned and upholstered in morrocco. They seated six persons and on the outside there was room for another along side the driver. That was a favorite perch and many a Senator and Congressman hobnobbed with the driver in order to win the coveted place. The "boot" at the rear was the baggage department. Each passenger was allowed but fifty pounds of baggage, and paid three dollars extra for every one hundred pounds from Harrisburg to Washington. The fare was six cents a mile.

The average rate of speed was about eight miles an hour; that was for the coaches. However, there were fast mails, the limited express of the time averaged ten miles an hour. It carried the mail. All stages that carried mail and passengers on through routes from city to city, had four and sometimes six horses, in bad roads. In the mail coaches there was only room for four passengers, and the fare from Harrisburg to Washington for a passenger was three dollars extra, on the fast coaches.

All of the stage horses were thoroughbred, or as near as they could manage to get them, and the driver was an expert with the reins. He had the right of way and blew his horn, and passed every vehicle and everything else on the road.

It was the prototype and forerunner of the Pennsylvania limited, the Baltimore and Ohio Royal Blue line and the New York Central's Empire express.

The horses were stationed from fifteen to twenty miles apart and already harnessed and ready to hook up when the stage came to the station. At every station where the horses were kept they had two or three extra horses, so that if any of them should get lame or sick there should be no delay.

Some of the coaches cost as high as \$800, a little less, however, than the \$25,000 Pullman cars.

There were two stage lines through York; one line from Harrisburg to Washington via Baltimore, the other one from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

"Those were the happiest days of my life," said an old stage driver. "Why, I wouldn't have exchanged my \$12 a month position for that of President of the United States." Yes, we made some fast runs some times. I remember once I drove eleven miles in forty-eight minutes to make a connection. I got there all right and got \$8 extra for it."

On all those turnpikes powerful six horse teams were tugging along: the great Conestoga teams from Lancaster county and the York county teams. They were the freight cars carrying merchandise from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg and other cities out west, a little over a half century ago. The wagon bed was built in a gondola shape. It was high up from the ground and was one of its strong features, with heavy white duck on bows for a cover.

The wheels with about six inches of tread or width of tire and were built very strong and heavy. The head was long and deep. The canvass or cover was stretched over semi-circular supports, and extended from end to end, and as wagons were capable of holding an immense amount of freight an ordinary load was from five to five and a half tons. With such a load twenty miles was considered a great day's travel, and oftentimes less than that was accomplished.

A trip from Baltimore or Philadelphia loaded with sugar, coffee and other merchandise for Pittsburg, and in return with iron and other western products, was calculated to take from forty to forty-five days. Now one engine will pull through forty or fifty times as much freight in forty hours.

The stage drivers and wagoners were at constant feud. The latter looked with more or less jealousy upon the attention which the passengers received by the smiles of the rosy-cheeked maids of the taverns. Once in awhile there would be, in consequence, a fierce encounter.

Speaking of taverns; their landlords grew fat in purse on rates that would cause modern hotel men to stare haughtily, and drop dead with astonishment.

A wagon driver for 62½ cents got his supper, lodging, breakfast, a drink at the bar in the evening, and one in the morning, and all the cigars he wanted to smoke; and hay for his horses over night.

The writer was driving a team to Baltimore from near York, and sometimes there have been twenty to twenty five York county teams, all loaded with whiskey and flour for Baltimore, all stopping at one tavern over night. They all left their homes on Monday morning, and when evening came they were all together at one tavern. It took six days to make a round trip to Baltimore from York. The tavern keepers all along the pike knew what night the York county teams would be at their place; so they were always fully prepared with a grand supper and the best of accommodations.

You might ask how so many could be accommodated with man and beast. I will tell you. Every teamster carried his bed rolled up and put in the front part of the wagon; as they came to the tavern took his bed out of the wagon and carried it in the bar room. After supper was over and the horses attended to, the dining room was cleared and quite often a violin was brought in and a social dance was kept up for an hour or two, the young ladies of the house taking part in the dance. After the party was over the boys got their beds, unrolled them and spread them out in the dining and bar rooms and retired for the night. And so with the accommodations for the horses. Every teamster had his feeding trough hooked to the hind part of the wagon. After unhitching the horses the trough was taken down and fastened to the tongue of the wagon and the horses tied there to be fed and for the night's rest. Every tavern keeper had a large yard for them to drive in for the night and plenty of straw for bedding for the horses. So there was plenty of room for all of them.

Besides the York county teams there were a number of others from Cumberland, Lancaster and other counties on the same pike to Baltimore. There was a tavern every three to five miles along the pike between York and Baltimore, so there was plenty of accommodation for all. The wages for teamsters for working on the farm and on the road with the team was from \$60 to \$75 per year.

Along the York and Gettysburg turnpike could be seen the Lancaster Conestoga teams laden with merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Most of them had a bow of bells fastened to the harness of each horse. It was thought to make them step more lively. Then there were the Chester county teams, which were called "the tandem teams;" all six of the horses, single in front of each other, the hind or saddle horse being in shafts, same as a cart, but much heavier. And here comes the stage, four in hand, carrying passengers and the United States mail, the driver blowing his horn; everything on the road had to turn out and give him the right of way.

Such was freight and passenger travel a little over a half a century ago.

But then came the trouble when the Baltimore and Harrisburg railroad was beginning to be made. The farmers called a meeting to consider what means to take in preventing the making of the railroad. They thought it would ruin the country, as farmers could not be able to raise and sell any more horses if the railroad was made.

I recollect there was a song got up and printed which was started thus:

Come all ye bold wagoners, turn out man by man  
That's opposed to the rail, ad or any such a plan.

SEVEN VALLEY.

B.

From,

*Daily*  
*York Pa.*

Date, *April 21 1894*

## HISTORY OF THE YORK RIFLES.

Historical sketch of the York Rifle Association by E. D. Zeigler, Esq., historian of the association, delivered at the 33d anniversary of the association in the court house on Thursday evening, April 19th, 1894.

### History of the York Rifle Company

The earliest information that it was possible to gather concerning The York Rifle Company is taken from a period prior to the war for the independence of our country. It was at a time when the spirit of patriotism fired the hearts of the colonists; when heroic sacrifices were being made and battles fought, that, inspired by one common cause and desiring to aid the struggling masses against the manifest injustice of the mother country, there was organized in York, Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of June, 1775, a company of riflemen. The captain of this company was Michael Doudel.

The History of York County in treating on "Continental Troops" says: "The roll of Captain Doudel's company does not comprise more than one-half of its strength; research has failed to complete it." This is a lamentable fact, as it would be a matter of much interest to be able to give a full and detailed mention of all its officers and men. The following however, appear to have been the officers of the company besides the captain above named: Henry Miller, first lieutenant, John Dill, second lieutenant, James Matson, third lieutenant, and the following members: Walter Cruise, Robert Armor, John Ferguson, George Armstrong, Robert Craft, John Beverly, John Griffith, Christian Bittinger, Joseph Halbut, William Cooper, Richard Kennedy, George Dougherty, Thomas Kennedy, John Douthar, Abraham Lewis, Abel Evans, John McAlaster, John McCrary, Joshua Minshal, John McCurt, James Mill, Edward Moore, Matthew Shields, Daniel Lelap, John Brown, Thomas Campbell, William Cline, David Ramsay, Jacob Staley, Andrew Start, Tobias Tanner, John Taylor, Patrick Sullivan, Isaac Sweeney and Cornelius Turner.

The uniform consisted of a blue coat with white facing, white waistcoat and breeches, black stock and half gaiters and a round hat with blue and white feather.

These brave volunteers left York on the first day of July, 1775, for Boston.

and the entire distance on foot, and arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 25th day of July, 1775, and immediately tendered their services to General George Washington to take the transport stationed in Charles River. This duty having been assigned to others, the company awaited orders, and during the evening of the day of their arrival, orders were given to march down to the advanced line of the army at Charleston Neck, for the purpose of surrounding the advance guard of the British. The company divided. Captain Doudel with thirty men filed off to the right of Bunker Hill, and, creeping upon hands and feet, reached the rear of the British without being discovered. The other division of forty men, under Lieutenant Henry Miller, were equally successful, having stealthily crept to the rear. The divisions were within a short distance of each other, when the British discovered their presence, and the main body of the enemy's army came down the hill and advanced to battle. The York Riflemen, under Captain Doudel, were lying closely crouched to the ground awaiting the approach of the enemy, and when within twenty yards of the British, opened fire. Immediately the riflemen returned the fire, killing several of the enemy and capturing two prisoners. The enemy were driven back with no loss of life to the rifle company. The company was at this time connected with the Second Regiment of the Second Brigade. After this engagement the company proceeded to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and soon after its arrival there Captain Michael Doudel resigned his captaincy on account of ill health, and Lieutenant Henry Miller became captain. Walter Cruise, one of the riflemen, was captured by the enemy on the 29th day of July, 1775, and was held as a prisoner for seventeen months, but was finally released, and was promoted to a captaincy, and William Kernahan, of the company, was made a member of the Commander-in-Chief's guard, which subsequently was named the Washington Life Guard. On the 12th day of March, 1777, Captain Miller was made major of the First Regiment, and on the 1st day of July, 1778, he was made lieutenant of the Second Regiment, and resigned in the month of December following.

Tracing the history of this Company we find it in service in 1781, under General Wayne doing patriotic and royal service in his Southern campaign. In the year 1791 we find this Company under the Captaincy of James Cross leaving York for Pittsburg, and there rendered excellent service during the Whiskey Insurrection.

On the 26th day of August 1814 this Company under Captain Schriver was called upon to proceed to Baltimore, and upon its arrival there went into service, on the third day of September following.

Thus early in the history of our country, these brave volunteers were among the first to respond to the call for patriotic service, and no organization surpassed it

in efficiency, bravery and devotion to their country's call. It can scarcely be expected, that, in the time limited for this writing, and especially since the lapse of so many years, and the consequent difficulty in gathering the story of this company, that I should be able to tell accurately and in detail its early and useful life, but the foregoing facts seem to be pretty well authenticated by tradition as well as history. This brief story covers a period of thirty-nine years.

From 1814 to 1834 we can learn nothing of this organization, except its quiet home life and occasional drill. In the latter year a notice appeared in the Press of York, calling upon the Riflemen and all persons interested to meet at Adam Klinefelter's Tavern at the corner of Market and Water Streets, for the purpose of organizing a rifle corps. There does not seem to have been any authentic account of this meeting, but on the 20th day of May following, the riflemen were requested to meet at the Court House on the 23rd day of May, 1834, for the purpose of permanently organizing and equipping a rifle corps on an "economical and substantial plan," as expressed in the call. This meeting was held, the organization effected and—Clemens elected Captain. In 1835 George Hay was elected Captain of the Company.

On the 4th day of May 1837 the riflemen were requested to meet at the Presbyterian Church, and to come fully equipped with knapsack and provided also with three days rations. The call was signed by Captain George Hay and the object of the call was for a march to Hanover where a military demonstration was held. In the same year the riflemen were present at the launching, at Philadelphia, of the largest ship in America at that time.

In the year 1838 in the exciting contest for Governor of Pennsylvania, between Joseph Ritter and David R. Porter, the riflemen were summoned to Harrisburg to help keep the peace. Some marched on

foot and others were carried in wagons drawn by horses.

On 26th day of May 1838 a Court of Appeal was held by Captain George Hay. Courts of Appeal were held to try cases of absentees from parades, drills and meetings, but the immediate object of this Court of Appeal could not be ascertained. On the 4th of July of the same year the Company paraded carrying knives and tomahawks and clad in blacks uniforms. The occasion of the parade was the reception of the Washington Blues; and the citizens of York were accorded an amusing and pleasing day's enjoyment.

On the 8th day of September 1838 The York Pennsylvania Riflemen adopted By-laws. The preamble breathes a patriotic spirit in these words: "Whereas it has been found requisite that freemen of each State should be armed and disciplined for its defense. Therefore, to carry out the provision of the Militia Law, and also the noble sentiment of

our beloved Washington, viz: That we should prepare for war in time of peace, we the undersigned have agreed to form a Rifle Corps, to be known by the name, style and title of the 'YORK PENNSYLVANIA RIFLEMEN,' "and then proceeded to adopt the By-Laws for their government. The uniform adopted by the Company at this time consisted of a black cloth frock coat, black cloth pantaloons, trimmed with black fringe and gold lace, shoulder mountings, a black Russia cap with brass mountings, a white drooping plume and pompon, a patent leather body belt and ball pouch, a scalping knife and tomahawk, black stock, white gloves and boots.

The following appear at the end of the By-Laws and Rules of the Company to be the names of its officers and members;

Captain—George Hay.

First Lieutenant—Frederick B. Cook.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel F. Wilhelm.

Third Lieutenant—Alfred Connellee.

D. A. Stillinger, George P. Koch, Charles Metzler, John J. Cochran, Henry Spangler, Isaac Elliott, Henry Lehman Henry Koch, Granville Fissel, Jacob Luckinsland, Richard Simmons, Jacob Fry, Philip Peiffer, Emanuel Hoke; A. G. Weiser, John King, Peter E. Wilt, Edward P. Lynes, Michael Epley Edwin C. Epley Urban A. Ogden, Samuel W. Taylor Matthias Yeancy, Charles Clopper, Edmund Connellee, George Odenwalt, Henry Ickes, Jesse Harry, Levi Spangler Nathan Coggins William Ewrich Frederick Zorger, Oliver Stair, Oliver Luttmann, Jacob Koons Isaac Kepner, Henry Rupp, Caleb Kepner, Henry Ziegler, William F. Yingling, Thornton Connellee, John T. Kelly L. S. Stroman, Jacob Alterdice, Daniel Ruppert, William Thompson, Joseph Peiffer, John Beard, William Spönsler, Jacob Leidy Charles Carg, Edward Spangler, Charles Nes.

On the 3rd day of July 1839, the Company received the Independent Blues of Baltimore, and gave them a hearty welcome. In 1844 it promptly responded to a call to go Philadelphia to assist in quelling riot of the native Americans, and in the same year was present at the encampment at Camp Wayne, on the Paoli battle ground, which was held on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd days of September of the same year.

On the second day of October 1858, the York Rifle Company paraded with the Spring Garden Band, and on the 23rd day of the same month the company marched through the streets of York wearing new winter uniforms made of dark blue cloth and green trimmings, presenting a handsome appearance. On the 11th day of June 1859 the company again gave the citizens of York an exhibition of their proficiency in drilling, and paraded in summer uniforms and with their new minnie rifles. On the 4th of July following Captain George Hay of the York Rifles was elected Major General of Militia. The company gave another exhibition of their drilling on the second

day of August 1859, and paraded with a band of music, and many and hearty were the congratulations showered upon them by prominent citizens for their fine military appearance, and superiority in drill.

On the 16th day of August 1859 the York Rifles assisted by the York Orchestra gave an entertainment in Odd Fellows Hall. It was largely attended, the best citizens lending their presence to the occasion, and it was a pronounced success in every particular. On the 15th day of November following, the Company with a band of music visited Hanover, leaving York on a special train in the morning and returned in the evening. The citizens of Hanover were enthusiastic in their praises of the Company, pronouncing it to be composed of splendid gentlemen and the best drilled Company in the State.

On the 22nd day of February 1860 the lamented Hon. John Gibson delivered a lecture in Washington Hall for the benefit of the York Rifle Company. The subject of this lecture was "The use of National Holidays." It was replete with learning and patriotic thought. The proceeds were devoted to the purchase of a flag for the Company. During the morning, both in honor of the day and the occasion, the Company paraded the streets of York in the midst of a drenching rain fall, and fired repeated salutes or volleys from their rifles. On the fifth day of May 1860 the Company paraded for the first time with their new flag purchased with the proceeds of the Gibson lecture. The York Advocate in giving an account of the Company's flag, said; "We have examined the new flag procured by the York Rifle Company. It is a flag of the United States. It is a fine silk, with a very accurate and well painted likeness of General George Hay upon the back of the Union. This portrait was painted by Dr J. Wilson and reflects credit upon his skill as an artist. Gen George Hay's long connection with the York Rifle Company as their commanding officer makes this placing of his portrait upon their standard an honor due to him, while it is certainly a distinction. The flag is altogether very elegant. We trust that it will never be dishonored." This flag is still in the possession of the Company. On the 18th day of June 1860 the Company attended the funeral of G. P. Welsh of the United States Frigate Sabine, and on the 21st day of July following held a concert at the Fair Grounds. On the 24th day of September 1860 a general encampment of the militia of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was held, in which the York Rifle Company participated. On the 27th day of October 1860, the Company held a target practice at King's Mill for a barrel of flour, and there was some excellent shooting done, as the Company contained some splendid marksmen. It required a centric shot to win the prize. This was done by Frederick Zorger who sent the minnie ball

from his rifle crashing through the centre of the board thus winning the prize.

We now approach the most interesting period of the Company's history. Many of the scenes and incidents from this time on to the present are well remembered. On the 15th day of April 1861 Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States issued his proclamation for 75,000 men to assist in suppressing the rising rebellion against the Government on the part of the south. Captain George Hay of the York Rifle Company, but at that time Brigadier General of the Militia of Pennsylvania, offered the service of the Company to Andrew G. Curtin, then Governor of the State. This was done on the day following the proclamation of the President. The offer of the Company's service was promptly accepted by the Governor and it was directed to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Immediately it began to make preparations to respond to any call that may be made upon it, and drilled daily in anticipation of coming events. On the 17th day of April 1861, the Company received orders that their services were required and it was ordered to report at Harrisburg on Monday following. Great preparations for their departure were immediately commenced, and the ranks of the Company were soon filled with a sufficient number of men, and they were ready for the march. A large and enthusiastic town meeting was held in the Court House on the same day and three of the officers of the meeting survive at this time. They are our honored citizens V. K. Keesy, Esq., H. L. Fisher Esq., and Dr. Jacob Hay. On the 19th of April 1861 General Keim came from Washington and stopped at York. He found all the bridges destroyed from Baltimore to Cockeyville, and he at once ordered General George Hay to proceed with the York Rifle Company and the Worth Infantry along the line of the Northern Central Railroad, and prevent the rebels from further destroying the railroad and the bridges. The first intimation the soldiers obtained of this order was gathered from seeing General Hay riding along the Streets of York, calling upon the members of these companies to report at the armories in full uniform and ready to proceed along the railroad towards Baltimore. General Hay is said to have ridden a black horse at the top of his speed through the town calling upon the soldiers for speedy response to the summons. The members of these two companies responded readily and promptly, and in a short time arrived at their armories in Odd Fellows Hall, where large tables were set in the centre of the rooms and men and women around them making cartridges as the Companies were not fully equipped with ammunition. Bars of lead were procured at the hardware store of P. A. & S. Small, and were moulded into bullets at the blacksmith shop of John Deitch on South George Street and at the tin store of

George Wantz on East Market Street. When the ammunition was all prepared, the two Companies were ordered from the armories at 9 o'clock P. M. They were drawn up in line,—the York Rifle Company of King Street, their right resting on George Street, and the Worth Infantry on South George Street, their right resting on King Street. General George Hay gave the command to march about 10 o'clock. The thoroughfares were crowded with men, women and children. Farewell words were quickly spoken by husbands to wives and fathers to children, and by lovers to sweethearts, and it was with difficulty that the soldiers found their way through the surging mass of patriotic people assembled to witness the departure of the soldiers. The N. C. R. R. depot was reached where cars were in readiness to convey the Companies to their destination. Amid many tears and tumultuous cheering the Companies left for Cockeyville, Maryland. This place was reached after a slow and tedious ride, great caution having been exercised lest the train might run into some obstructions or destroyed bridge. Rain and sleet were falling as the soldiers alighted from the cars, and General George Hay at once dispatched pickets to guard against any possible surprise by the rebels, and squads of soldiers were immediately sent along the line of the railroad in both directions, with special instruction to guard well the bridges and to prevent the railroad from being torn up or destroyed in any manner. The Volunteers remained in the faithful discharge of their duties until Tuesday following, when they were ordered back to York, and for a few days were quartered in Odd Fellows Hall and were subsequently stationed on the Fair Grounds. The Camp at Cockeyville was called Camp Misery, and the Camp at the Fair Grounds was called Camp Delight, and subsequently Camp Scott. On the third day of May 1861, and while the volunteers were quartered at the Fair Grounds, snow fell to the depth of four inches, and all the soldiers quartered there were ordered to York, and given comfortable quarters in the churches, school houses and other unoccupied buildings. The soldiers had not sufficient Quarters upon the old Fair Grounds, and were poorly clad for the unseasonable weather, but were well cared for by the hospital people of York. The Company, on the 27th day of May 1861 were called to Chambersburg, and while there were quartered in the armory of Col. Stanbaugh's Company. This Camp was called Camp Brady. Here the Company remained three or four days and then proceeded to a camp at Funkstown, and were quartered on the same ground where the Continental army camped and where the members of the Company saw some soldiers of the Revolutionary War lie buried. After leaving this camp, the march was made towards Williamsport. On the second day of July 1861 the Company crossed the Potomac River between

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five and six o'clock in the morning by wading the river, and was immediately employed as skirmishers on the left of Martinsburg Pike, and passed the Forth of July at Martinsburg. After crossing the river a skirmish with the enemy occurred at Falling Water, which was one of the first skirmishes prior to the great war which followed, and the Company started in double quick gait to participate in the skirmish and reached the battle ground just as the enemy retreated.

The next camp at which we find the Company quartered was in a grain field about two miles beyond Falling Water. Here it remained only one night, and on the following day took up the march and camped near the town Martinsburg. Some of the soldiers being printers took charge of the printing office of the Virginia Republican and published a paper called the American Union. From Martinsburg the Company marched to Bunker Hill and remained there until July 17th when it left for Charleston, Va., and from this place went to Harrisburg and on the 27th day of July 1861 reached York. One of the Company brought home with him a rifle captured at Falling Water. This rifle was a novelty in its construction and measured nearly six feet in length. On the 27th day of August 1861 the company re-organized and went into service of their country for three years. At the request of General George Hay the Company was joined to the Second Regiment and the Second Brigade, thus preserving the same number of Regiment and Brigade as that held by it during the Revolutionary War. It was commanded by John W. Schall, Captain; John Albright, First Lieutenant and Jacob Emmert, Second Lieutenant.

The York Rifle Company during the war furnished the following officers in the various Companies and Regiments.

John E. Mellvain, Assistant Surgeon, in 68th Regiment; George Hay, Colonel, in 87th Regiment; John W. Schall, Colonel, in 87th Regiment; Jacob Emmert, Adjt. in 87 Regiment; G. C. Stroman, Adjt., in 87 Regiment; G. C. Stroman, 1st Lieut. Co. B., in 87th Regiment, 2nd Lieut. Co. B., in 87 Regiment; Isaac Simmons, 1st Lieut. Co., E., in 87th Regiment; John Albright, Captain, Co. K, in 87 Regiment; John E. Mellvain, 1st Lieut., Co., K in 87 Regiment; Charles F. Haack, 1st Lieut., Co. K in 87th Regiment; C. P. Stroman, 1st Lieut. Co., K in 87th Regiment; Oliver P. Stair, Captain, Co., A in 107th Regiment; Wm. I. Reisinger, Captain, Co., I in 108th Regiment; W. H. Tomes, 1st Lieut., Co., B in 136th Regiment; Jeremiah Oliver, 2nd Lieut., Co., I in 130th Regiment; Jeremiah Oliver 2nd Lieut., Co., A in 200th Regiment; W. H. Smyser, 2nd Lieut., H in 200th Regiment, Emanuel Smith, 1st Lieut., Independent Co.; Augustus Loucks, 2nd Lieut., Independent Co.; John N. Taylor, 1st Lieut., Company G 166 Regiment; Hubert Smith, Wm. Seifert, 2nd Lieut., in 2nd Dragoon Co., G.; Henry Smallbrook, 1st Lieut., 114 Collis Zouaves.

The following venerable and worthy citizens of this and other communities, who were members of the Company at the time of its re-organization, 1834 or who became members of the Company soon thereafter, still survive:

John H. Beard, Emanuel Hoke, Charles Karg, Henry Leahman, Edwin C. Eppley, Henry Koch, Jacob Koons, George V. Metzel, Israel Shenberger, Edward Faber, Oliver P. Peters, William Keller, Benjamin Smith.

These brave volunteers participated in many of the principal battles for the maintenance of the Union, and a number were killed in the battle with the enemy, and others were captured and thrown into prisons throughout the South and suffered untold miseries. Seventy-nine men—“York Riflemen went into service and nearly all of them returned and are use-

ful, honored and respected citizens of this and other communities. The following names constitute the present membership of the Company:—

Eerdinand F. Buckingham, John Bush, William Clapper, Charles Denues, John A. Epply, Emanuel Foust, Andrew Gotwalt, Frank Ginter, Lewis Hoffman, J. W. Hughes, Charles Harkins, John Kise R. W. Keech, Augustus Loucks, P. K. Myers, Samuel Ruth, George Rudisill, Robert Smith, Daniel Spangler, C. P. Stroman W. H. Smyser, Martin Selack, Henry Smallbrook, Isaac Simmons, William Seifert, Henry Seipe, Henry Young, Joseph Zutell, Frank Ziegler, Benjamin Allison, Joseph Heidler, John Albright Charles Stubbins John W. Schall, Joseph Harman.

At the close of the war the survivors returned and followed their chosen business or occupation.

The Company preserved its organization, and occasionally on Independence Day or Washington's birthday, would parade through the streets of our present city. Meetings were held from time to time, and the minutes which were kept; were some years ago unfortunately destroyed, thus rendering difficult the gathering of much useful information, which otherwise would have made this brief history more complete and satisfactory.

No unusual event occurred until the 26th day of October, 1893, when the surviving members of the Company were presented with medals for their patriotism and valor as among the “first defenders” at the outbreak of the late civil war. The presentation of these medals took place in the Court House, and the presentation address was made by Governor Robert E. Pattison. The meeting here was followed by a banquet at the Colonial Hotel. This event was so recent and is so well remembered, that it is sufficient here to state, the ceremony of the presentation, the addresses and the personnel of the attendance, were in every respect worthy of the occasion.

This is a fitting time for these exercises and for the Anniversary banquet of the York Rifle Company. It was on this day

ty-three years ago, that the stirring events took place which culminated in the greatest of all civil wars. These exercises and the banquet to follow, will go down as a part of the long, eventful, and patriotic life of this military organization.

May the lives of these patriotic men be spared yet many years to come, but when the final roll is called and they are summoned to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns," may each and all of them be able "to wrap the drapery of his couch about him, and lie down to pleasant dreams."

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*  
Date, *June 1<sup>st</sup> 1894*

#### AN OLD HOUSE.

#### The Strange Tale of a Curse, Redemptists and a Pig-Sty.

A representative of the GAZETTE made a visit to the old Brillinger homestead, in Manchester township, at present owned and occupied by Michael Smyser, a frequent visitor to the famous Bachelor's club, of Springetsbury.

The old homestead has quite an interesting history connected with its construction. Away back in the colonial times, when most of the immigrants, who came to this country were too poor to pay their passages, companies were organized, who furnished passages on condition that the product of their labor would be sent to the company for a number of years. In about 1657 a man and his wife came over to America under the above conditions, and a man by the name of Bixler was their master. These poor mortals were promised their freedom if they would build a stone house for him. They immediately set to work and about 10 or 15 years, as near as it can be ascertained, had passed before they had completed the work of erection. The man did the mason work and the wife assisted by carrying the materials.

Tradition has it that when the house was completed, their master, Mr. Bixler, told them that now they must build a pig sty yet and then they would be free. They had to comply, but with a great deal of dissatisfaction. They completed this work also, but before they left the woman said that their master should never have any luck in raising pigs. Mr. Brillinger said that, strange as it may seem, never a pig was raised in that pig sty.

his house is 137 years old, and is no any worse for its great age. Mr. Smyser has lately repaired it, and it now presents the appearance of an ancient English castle.

Mr. Smyser entertained the GAZETTE men royally, and requested that they tell people, that although he has twenty acres of tobacco in his warehouse, he is planting seventeen acres more, and is going to put that in the same place, unless he can get a reasonable figure for it. He has an exceedingly fine crop, and merchants would find it to their advantage to go and examine the stock, Mr. Smyser said he does not charge anything to look at it.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*  
Date, *Sept 16<sup>th</sup> 1894*

#### AN ODD DEED.

#### A Porters Man Has One Given by the Penns.

PORTERS, PA., Aug. 30.

Mr. John A. Markle, of near this place, has in his possession a deed that was granted by Thomas and John Penn, esquires; to Christopher Roskey, on the eleventh day of February, 1773, during the reign of King George in England. The Penn's were at this time the true and absolute proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of Kent, Newcastle and Sussex upon the Delaware river. Richard Penn was lieutenant governor at the same time. In this deed is mentioned a large black oak tree, that is still standing in Mr. Markle's woods, and is at present inhabited by half dozen coons. This shows that this tree has withstood the storms for more than one century.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*  
Date, *Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> 1894*

#### GENIAL EX-MAYOR NOELL

Sets Up in Type His Good Wishes for This Paper.

And Tells Many Interesting Anecdotes—His Life Full of

## Striking Incidents—A Tale as Strange as Fiction—How He Acquired His Education.

At half past 8 o'clock Friday evening ex-Mayor Noell came into the GAZETTE office and a few minutes later he stood up before a case of type with a "take" of copy expressing his views on the Sunday edition before him, which read:

York, Sept. 15, 1894.

To the Gazette:—

You ask me to put in type my opinion of the Sunday Gazette. Though it is 59 years since I worked at the case I will gladly do so.

I congratulate you on your enterprise and believe your Sunday edition will be a great success and will exert a good influence in the community. I am

Very truly yours,  
D. K. Noell.

By 9 o'clock that piece of copy had served its purpose and every word of it was in type in a printer's stick which the ex-Mayor held in his hand. With a deal of perseverance he had set it, encouraged by the office "devil" and a reporter who hovered near to catch the remarks that accompanied the plunk of the type.

The ex-Mayor had consented to do this but the first attempt to pick type almost discouraged him. He had not set type for about 59 years and when he reached down for a type five or six invariably came up.

"You see my fingers are too thick for this," explained the Mayor. "I don't handle anything but knife and fork now."

The GAZETTE "devil" was finally put by his side to assist him through the difficult task and then he made admirable progress.

"I see it's all coming back to you again," remarked a visitor.

"The union will be after you, Mayor," suggested the reporter.

"Oh, I was a union member, in my time," he replied. "I belonged to the union at Harrisburg. Theo. Fern, Hypolite Nappy, Wash Baum and others were members. They were great printers in that day."

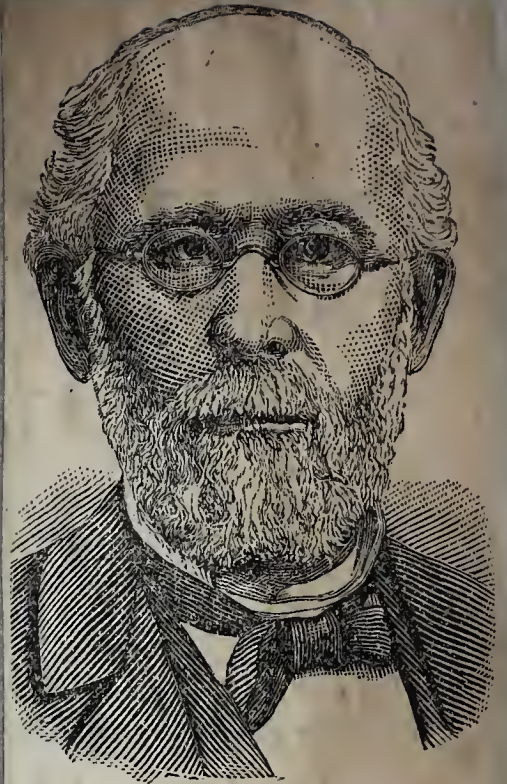
Now and then a line would be pled and the "devil" would straighten it out. Then the Mayor would resume his task. Finally he dropped the final type. Just then City Superintendent Wanner dropped in and pretended not to believe the Mayor had set the letter of congratulation.

"Yes, I did," stoutly insisted the Mayor. "There it is—verbatim, ad liberat—"—

As he paused for the appropriate word the superintendent added—"ad slapdatum."

"No, sir, ad punctuatum," corrected the Mayor.

When a proof had been taken several errors were discovered. There was an inverted comma, a lower case "s" in "Sunday"



EX-MAYOR NOELL.

and one word was spelled "GAZZETTE." What was intended for "believe," read "celieve." These were left to nimble fingers to correct, and the Mayor was excused. He had done well enough.

As Superintendent Wanner left the office, he remarked:

"That was the dryest set-up I ever heard of."

The Mayor had accomplished what probably not one person in a hundred in York could have accomplished under like conditions. Only a man whose life has been diversified as his could have done it. It has been one continuous round of incidents.

Ex-Mayor Noell was born at the southwest corner of King and Duke street—the corner on which Health Officer Jessop is located—on July 7th, 1830, and is now in his seventy-fifth year. Last week Rev. Ender said: "Mr. Noell, the almanac may make you 74, but your actions rank you among the young men of our city." This is true. The ex-Mayor is as lively as a young man of thirty.

In May, 1827, he lost his father by a serious wound received in the battle of North Point, fought below Baltimore on September 12th, 1814. Daniel was only six years old at the time. The mother of Mr. Noell was left with a family of six children, in the most indigent circumstances, so much so, that as soon as the children could do little turns, they were put out among strangers. Daniel, at the

ars, stripped tobacco, ground  
tannery, and pulled the hair off  
ains for hatters, and sometimes,  
ardly able to reach to the top of the  
shruuk hat bodies for napping, in the  
p of Mr. John Demuth, on East Philadel-  
phia street. At the age of ten, he was put  
out to a farmer, who was a most rigorous  
man, often beating the poor boy most mer-  
lessly.

Mr. Noell never had but three weeks  
schooling in his life. The farmer with whom  
he lived had no books but a Bible and the  
annual almanac. There—having learned to  
read a little—he studied closely which ac-  
counts for his present biblical historical and  
astronomical knowledge, and his still clear  
memory. He was an ardent lover of in-  
formation, and while other boys, on Sundays,  
were idle, or played ball, or fished along the  
Conewago or the Susquehanna, he would be  
studying his Bible or his almanac. But the  
rigor of the farmer with whom he lived was  
so severe, that he determined to leave him;  
and having no friend in the world to counsel  
or direct him, but having a brave and reso-  
lute heart, he struck out, early in the spring  
of 1835, not knowing where he might land,  
but sure that he could not find a more cruel  
man than the one he left. He traveled north  
almost naked and barefooted. He had taken  
some doughnuts in his pockets. These  
satisfied his hunger the first day. That  
night, without leave, he slept in a barn.  
Next morning, about ten o'clock he crossed  
the Yellowreeches Creek, into Cumberland  
county, of whose beauty and fertility he had  
so often heard. That evening he came to a  
farm house, hungry and footsore. He asked  
for food and shelter. The farmer at first  
spurned him from his door, and as he turned  
to go he muttered the following little stanza:

"Pity the sorrows of a poor beggar boy,  
Whose bloody feet have led him to your door—"  
When out spoke the farmer's wife, with tears  
in her eyes, and said, "O! Abram! Abram!  
don't turn that poor boy away."

His wife Her husband relented, called the boy back  
and asked his name, which he frankly gave;  
and also how and why he was there. The  
good woman asked, "Are you hungry?"

He said he was; and that he had eaten  
nothing but a piece of doughnut all that day.  
She immediately fried three eggs, and a good  
slice of ham, made an excellent cup of coffee,  
and garnished all with bread, butter and  
pickles, to all of which, poor Dan "did ample  
justice." She gave him a warm foot-bath,  
and put him into bed where he slept like a  
rock till next morning.

At breakfast the farmer asked, "What can  
you do?"

"Any thing you can do," Dan replied, "I  
have worked on a farm four years. I can  
plow, mow and reap."

"What did you get?"

"My victuals and clothes, such as you see,  
and often so terribly beaten that the neigh-  
bors threatened to take me before Squire  
McCreary, in Strinestown, to lodge infor-  
mation against him for his brutal treatment of  
me."

"Do you want a place?" said the farmer.

"Yes," said Dan.

"How much do you want?" asked the  
farmer.

"What I got; only leave out the beating,"  
said Dan.

"Take him, Abram, take him," said his  
good wife. "God bless her," the Mayor says  
in relating the incident, "if ever there was a  
good woman on earth this was one. Her  
body has long, long ago mouldered into dust,  
while her angelic spirit dwells with the blest,  
Amen to Kitty Price."

Price took young Noell, and here Dan  
found a good home for two years. The  
people in that neighborhood soon discovered  
that Dan was naturally bright and intelligent.

Farmer Price was rich, owning a beautiful  
little farm, and a large stone mill, and his  
wife's father was one of the wealthiest men  
in Cumberland county. They all thought  
much of Dan, and his great anxiety for books  
induced them to secure for him a place in a  
drug store in Harrisburg. Here he could get  
books, which he did, while it lasted; but un-  
fortunately his employer failed and the sher-  
iff locked up the store after turning Dan out  
of the door.

Fortunately an opportunity presented it-  
self to enter Theo. Fenn's Harrisburg *Tele-  
graph* office as a printer's devil, and being  
present to the case by Hypolet Nappy, renowned  
as the best printer of his days, who put the  
stick into Dan's hand, and in two hours he  
knew the whole case. He set type one week  
and was complimented for his aptness. But  
he had to pay boarding where he stopped,  
at the Lamb tavern, on North Second street.  
Mr. Fenn having said he could pay no wages  
until three months had been served, and Dan  
having no money, and no friends in the  
world to vouch for him, he was compelled to  
go on the river as raftsman, which he did,  
and where, during the rafting season, he  
earned, and saved \$117. He never returned  
to drug or printing business again.

The following winter he walked from Har-  
risburg to Wilkesbarre, one hundred miles,  
all the way in snow. He never would be  
idle, and worked at whatever he could find  
to do. Here he served one week at making  
nail kegs, without pay. After his apprentice-  
ship he got in the way of handling his tools  
so dexterously that after one month he  
could set up, and hoop forty kegs a day; for  
which he got five cents each. In the spring,  
the nail works stopped and Dan jumped on  
a raft as a steersman to Columbia, for  
which he got six dollars. From Columbia  
he went to Baltimore, Md., and shipped be-

fore the mast. He made one voyage, returned safe, and had enough of sea life.

He left Baltimore for Pittsburg on foot, and reached Hanover quite late at night. Just south of Hanover the turnpike ran through a large dark woods in which he saw a man walking towards him. He called "How far to Hanover?"

"Stop you — runaway," came in response and the man made for Dan; but the latter was no coward, and having a stout cane in his hand he gave the other a sharp whack along the side of his head, felling him to the ground.

"Nix for unguide," said the man after he fell, but Dan did not wait but pushed on to Hanover, where he related what he had done. The landlord said he did right, for he knew the man, who was drunk when he left the tavern and when drunk he was very abusive.

Next day Dan got to Petersburg and entered the Black Horse tavern kept by a man named Raffensberger. He found the landlord reading a Psalm, in a monotonous sing-song tone, in a Dankard style. Dan after listening awhile, sang out, "You're a L—— of a reader." The old gentleman gave a startled look up and said, "Who are you?"

"I am a sailor" said Dan, "and can't eat your reading. Give us a drink of your best whiskey"; which the old landlord did.

"Where are you going, and what are you carrying that sword for?" the old gentleman asked.

"I'm going to Pittsburg, and this is a marine's sword, which I carried off the ship. It had no owner."

"Will you tend bar for me, tomorrow? I must go to a sale, and have no one to tend for me," said the old landlord.

"Why, you don't know me and I might steal all your money," said Dan.

"I'll trust you," answered Raffensberger.

Next morning Dan took charge, and in the evening returned one dollar and seventy-three cents which pleased the old landlord very much. Whiskey then sold at three cents a drink, and cigars four for a penny.

That evening a man came into the tavern. "How are you Mr. Price," said the landlord. Young Noell looked up, and there stood his old employer, Abram Price. Recognition was mutual and after explanations young Noell went with Price to a farm not far off, which his father-in-law had bought for him after his failure. He hired and worked on the farm with Price that summer and in the fall turned in to learn blacksmithing near York Springs, with a very estimable man named Wagner. He got so far that he could shoe a horse, forge a horse shoe, and put a nose on a plow couiter, but nature never intended him for a son of Vulcan, and so the following autumn he sought other occupations.

He found his way into the family of W. R.

Gorgas, near to his friend Mrs. Price. They were took and Mr. Gorgas hearing of his desire for information gave him free access to his library. He was then seventeen years old and quite well read, but knew nothing of arithmetic, grammar or anything usually taught in schools. After leaving Mr. Gorgas, he worked at the building of the first railroad bridge that crosses the Susquehanna, the Cumberland Valley, at Harrisburg, at seventy-five cents a day, paying \$2.50 a week for boarding. Here he found an arithmetic, which he got from an old teacher by the name of Thomas Flowers. This he studied so closely that in a short time he became the most expert in that study, of any in the neighborhood. As an illustration:

One day, the boss of the stone quarry, in which Dan then worked, fell out with one of his hands, whom he immediately called up for settlement on a discharge. Dan was cited for witness in the office. "Get page 101," said the employer, showing his day book over to Dan. Young Noell looked, but could find no 101 and told the boss so. He was a very profane man, "The L—— you can't. Give us the book," and turning over the leaves said, "How do you set down a hundred?"

"Why one with two naughts to the right."

"Well and how do you set down one?"

"Why one stroke."

"Well, isn't there one and two naughts? and isn't there one to the right?"

"Yes, but that's one thousand and one." He had set it down 1001, but, being shown his error, he acknowledged it, and next morning Dan was transferred into the office at \$40 per month, against the \$18 per month he got as a quarry man. This was encouraging.

He now got a geography and a grammar, both of which he studied most assiduously. When haymaking and harvest came on, the work at the bridge stopped. Dan went to help his old farmer friend Price, who, with his brothers-in-law, had met severe reverses and were shorn of their wealth. Here, on Richard Haldeman's place, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg, he mowed in a company of five with his book tied to his back; and he studied while walking back for a new through. When hauling in hay with two wagons, he pitched off, and did it so rapidly that he got the load off before the out wagon was half loaded. When harvest came, he followed a cradle himself, still with his book on his back, and while unloading grain, an old school-master, who took away the grain as Dan pitched it off, took up Dan's grammar. He looked into it awhile, laid it down, and said: "Dan if I were to look long into that book, it would make me crazy. There's no use in grammar."

"Your time's up," said Noell. "I don't

low much, but from what I read in the newspapers, he who cannot teach grammar, will not be employed."

The ensuing autumn he applied for a school in Upper Allen township, Cumberland county. The school was a "knotty" one. Numbers of teachers had tried, and after a short time gave it up as incorrigible. Mr. Noell had never been in a school, excepting the three weeks, when only seven years old, a single hour as a pupil. He passed a good examination, under Mr. Daniel Shalley, then one of the best teachers of a common school of his day. Mr. Noell retained this, incorrigible school, for eleven years, until elected prothonotary of Cumberland county in 1854.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*  
Date, *Sept. 16, 1894.*

## HISTORY OF THE GAZETTE

### Traced From Its Foundation in The Year 1815.

**The Oldest Paper in the County.  
The Daily Gazette Estab-  
lished in 1887, The Semi-  
Weekly in 1891—Today Sees  
The Beginning of The Sun-  
day Edition.**

As with this issue the GAZETTE branches out into a new field, it will be of interest to trace, briefly, the progress of the paper since its foundation.

It is the oldest paper in York county. As an English paper, it was published on May 18, 1815. But it had a predecessor, "Die York Gazette," which was established in 1795 or '96, by Solomon Myer, in York, and was the first German paper printed in York county. In 1804 it belonged to Christian Schlichting, and by him its publication was stopped, and the press, type, and other paraphernalia were sold to Daniel Heckert, of this town, who sold them to Stark & Lang, of Hanover. Those latter gentlemen then founded the 'Hanover Gazette,' which was continued until 1864.

The founder of the English GAZETTE is supposed to be William C. Harris, for his name appears as publisher at the head of

of the first column of the oldest copy now extant. This copy was dated November 30, 1815. Above the date line and under the title of the paper was this line from Franklin: "Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country."

The "conditions" of subscription and advertising, as they were then called, were as follows:

"The GAZETTE is published every Thursday at two dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. For subscription can be taken for a less term than six months, in which case the payment will be required in advance. A subscriber cannot be at liberty to discontinue his paper until the arrearages are paid. A failure to notify and discontinue at the expiration of any term will always be considered as wish to have the paper continued.

"Advertisements not exceeding a 'square,' will be inserted twice for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion twenty five cents, larger ones in proportion.

From an examination of the files, it appears that a "square" means a space a column in width and of about the same length.

The first issues consisted of four pages, 20x16 inches in size, four columns to the page. They contained items of news, correspondence, editorials, a few quotations, and a large number of advertisements. Indeed the advertisements constituted at least half of the paper.

The office was on Main street, next door to the German Presbyterian church.

In the issue of Thursday, January 25, 1816, appeared a notice announcing the removal of the office of the GAZETTE, after the first of April, of that year, to the house then occupied by George Haller, Esq., two doors south of the court house and next door to Gottlieb Ziegler's tavern. The issue which appeared April 4, 1816, was entitled the "YORK GAZETTE and PUBLIC ADVERTISER." There is no explanation in the columns for this change, except that there is an editorial apology for the "diminutive form," in which it is issued. In the next week's issue, the public are informed that the paper will be issued in the future on a large sheet, "similar to the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers." This was shortly afterwards done. About this time Mr. Harris died, and the paper fell into the hands of some unknown person, supposed to be one, W. M. Baxter, but there is no issue extant bearing his name.

The first issue of the larger size which has been preserved, 19½x12½ inches in size, appeared on the 13th day of May, 1819, and was published by King & Mallo. The subscription price remained the same, but the price for advertisements appears to have fallen, three insertions being given for one dollar. In 1820, in April, the office was removed to the house of James Lloyd, on Main street, which was located between Judge Barnitz's and the German Presbyterian church. The latter church, by the way, is now the Zion Reformed.

About this time, Mr. Mallo was succeeded by a Mr. Abbott.

In 1823 the size was again increased, measuring 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 30 inches, and containing six columns to a page.

In 1824 the firm again changed, becoming King & Welsh, the latter being Henry Welsh. In 1827 the office was removed to the southwest corner of Main and Beaver streets. Two years later the partnership was again dissolved, and Mr. Welsh was succeeded by George A. Barnitz. In 1833 the office again took up its journeying about the town, and this time moved to a house a few doors below the York bank on Main street. In April, 1835 Adam J. Glossbrenner became a member of the firm, succeeding Mr. Barnitz. In May, of the same year, Mr. King died, and was succeeded by David Small. Several more removals of the office are to be noted, one in 1835 to the west side of Beaver street, and in 1836 across the street to the east side a few doors north of the National hotel, then known as "White Hall." In 1847 the office was again moved, this time to the Lehmayr building, which then belonged to Charles Weiser.

The paper was enlarged in 1836, measuring 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 35 inches. Another enlargement is recorded in 1858, the size being 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, there being eight columns to the page. Mr. Glossbrenner retired from the firm in 1858, he being Seargeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, at that time. Mr. Small then sold a half interest to William H. Welsh, a son of Henry Welsh, one of the former proprietors, who disposed of his interest four years later to his brother, John B. Welsh. This firm, Small & Welsh, remained the proprietors and publishers of the paper until 1886.

During the war, owing to the high price of paper, the size was reduced to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 38 inches, for a year.

In 1865 the office was removed to Jordan's building in the square, from which place it was transferred to its present location, No. 12 South George street, in the spring of 1889.

In 1886 Adam F. Gaesey, Stephen G. Boyd and Guy H. Boyd became the owners of the GAZETTE, and sometime later a joint stock company was organized. Prof. Boyd became the editor and remained in this position until 1891, when he was succeeded by H. B. Shock, formerly of the "Philadelphia Times" and "Harrisburg Patriot."

Until 1887 the GAZETTE was a weekly paper. In that year, however, in November, the publication of a daily addition was commenced in conjunction with the weekly edition. In the first issue of the daily edition it was announced that the purpose of the management was "to publish a first-class paper devoted especially to the material interests of our city and county," and continues:

"We shall study those interests assiduously and advocate every practical measure having for its purpose the welfare of the people. In

politics the daily GAZETTE will support Democratic principles, Democratic men and measures, reserving the right at all times to oppose any man or measure the influence of which would be inimical to the public good. It will be our especial aim to make the daily GAZETTE not only a popular but a safe fireside companion, free from the poisonous literature that excites the passions, vitiates the tastes and corrupts the morals of the young. In short it will be the constant purpose of the managers of the GAZETTE to make it observe, in every sense, the best interests of the people."

The daily GAZETTE has made a record and a place for itself in the community. It has lived up to the spirit of its issue, and its influence, and popularity are well-known.

In July, 1891, Mr. A. B. Farquhar obtained a controlling interest in the stock company, owning the GAZETTE, which he still holds. In November of that year the weekly edition was changed to a semi-weekly edition issued every Wednesday and Saturday.

In July 1893, the circulation of the daily and semi-weekly having grown to such proportions that it was impossible to get out each addition with sufficient promptness on the old-fashioned press press then belonging to the paper, a new and very expensive and more modern press was purchased known as the Cox Duplex Perfecting Printing Press, and the paper was changed from a four to a six page paper. This old press, thus supplanted, was the first cylinder press ever brought to York, and in its day was considered as a great advance in the art of printing. The semi-weekly GAZETTE now has eight pages affording space for an abundance of news and reading matter of all kinds. The daily edition contains six pages, the Saturday issue occasionally being enlarged to eight pages. On the first of April of this year Mr. Shock left the GAZETTE for the purpose of practicing law in Harrisburg. He was succeeded by the present editor, Robert F. Gibson.

Today the first issue of a Sunday edition is published, and henceforth the GAZETTE will appear on every day in the year.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*

Date, *Sept 23<sup>d</sup> 1894.*

**THE OLDEST CHURCH**  
IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD IS CHRIST  
LUTHERAN OF YORK.

The Effort to Erect a Monument to  
the Memory of Its First Pastor Be-  
gun at Lebanon.—The Noted Men  
Who Have Filled Its Pulpit.—Its

## Growth and Its Present Prosperity.

Christ Lutheran church is the oldest church in York, though the present building was not erected until 1812. It has been called the mother of all the churches in York because there are members in nearly all the present churches whose ancestors at one time or another went to this church. Its history is a most eventful one and began with the first settlements of the county. The Lutherans were the first of all the settlers here to take steps for the organization of a congregation and the church which they established was the first one of this denomination east of the Susquehanna.

The greater part of those who determined to fix their homes in the fertile valleys of this county were Germans. These included, besides the Lutherans, German Reformed and Moravians. The first settlements were made immediately after permits were granted in 1731, and it was two years later that this church was established.

The list of the male members of the congregation for the first ten years of its existence is of great interest, as many of the people in this city and county are descendants of these men. The names are very familiar and a glance over the late directory of the city will show that nearly all of them are still represented. The spelling of some of the names has become changed in time, the distinct German form of spelling having given place to a more English form or a more phonetic form.

The first pastor was Rev. John Casper Stoeber. He emigrated to this country in 17th and lived in various places in this state until 1733 when he was ordained by Rev. John Christian Schultze, who had just arrived on this side. The ordination took place in a barn in Montgomery county, which was then used as a place of worship.

At that time York had not yet been laid out, though there were a number of settlers in the immediate vicinity who lived in log dwellings; and it is supposed that at first the new congregation here assembled for worship in one of these dwellings. Most of the members lived in what was originally known as Grist Creek valley. Mr. Stoeber lived in Lancaster county at the time, and it is supposed that the York Lutherans had become acquainted with him on their journey westward past his house into this region.

A subscription is now being raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to Mr. Stoeber's memory. The undertaking is in charge of the Rev. W. H. Lewars, pastor of the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Anville, Pa., and he is meeting with considerable success in the work.

Mr. Stoeber's grave is in the cemetery

in the old Hill church, about two and a half miles northwest of Lebanon, and marked at present by nothing more than a rudely carved sandstone, by no means suitable as a memorial of a man who had the proud distinction of being the first German Lutheran minister ordained in America and of being the founder of many churches.

The first church built by the congregation was a log church, erected in 1744, on the spot where Christ Church now stands. It was just three years after the foundation of the town of York. Just prior to this, for about a year, Rev. David Cand was the pastor. His charge extended from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, and the congregation grew very largely under his care.

His successor was Rev. Lars Thorstanssenberg, a Swede. He was a Moravian in doctrine, and while in charge of the congregation here at York and in Lancaster, Hanover and other places, he attempted to turn it over to the Moravians. The controversy here at York is described as being especially severe and exciting. The congregation at that time contained 110 families. The organization, however, maintained its connection with the Lutheran church and has so remained.

Rev. Henry Muehlenberg visited York about this time, and in his diary is a quaint description of the situation here. The stronger party in the church, that is the Lutheran party, was headed by Bartholomew Maul, the parish school master. They locked the church against the Rev. Nyberg and finally in 1748 he gave up the charge and was succeeded by Rev. John Helfrich Sehaum. A vigorous system of services and instructions was established in strict accordance with the directions of the United Ministry of the Lutheran church. He filled the pulpit until 1755, when on account of "growing opposition" as it is described, he retired from the pastorate.

The next pastor was obtained in a curious way. He was shipped from Holland to Baltimore with emigrants, and being unable to pay his passage, would, upon landing, have been sold for a "redemptioner;" but the Lutherans of York purchased his freedom. He only served for a short time as the congregation was divided into two factions.

Between 1756 and 1758 the congregation was served by a school master and barber named Hochheimer, and for a while by the Rev. John Kirchner, who later had charge of Shuster's church, in Springfield township.

The next selection of a pastor was quite successful. He was the Rev. Lucas Raus, and in building up the church he excelled any former pastor. The congregation under his charge increased to 300 adult members and 250 minors.

Up to this time they had no better place

of wood than the log church built twenty years earlier; but in 1760 the corner stone for a stone church was laid, the building being fully completed in 1762. This building was 40x65 feet in size, and was located where the present church stands, but nearer to the street. It remained standing until 1812. In 1793 the Rev. Rans retired from the ministry and devoted his attention chiefly to medicine, though he still preached occasionally.

Rev. Nicholas Hornell, Rev. John George Wager and Philip Deitch, Maui's successor as schoolmaster, filled the pulpit until 1770, when the Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz took charge, and remained pastor nineteen years. He was in charge during the Revolutionary war, and while Congress met in York. During the meeting of Congress his house was the home of Bishop White, afterwards of the Spanish minister, later of the French minister, and then a member from South Carolina. It was said of him that "he was inclined to preach the law and not abate its terms, as he possessed great firmness of purpose." His work here was very successful, and he was recognized in his day as one of the greatest preachers of his church.

In 1789 he moved to Baltimore and was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Goering, a native of York county, who filled the pulpit for 24 years. He had previously been Mr. Kurtz's assistant. In 1804 the congregation was incorporated. The charter provided that two elders were to be elected each year to serve for six years. Rev. Goering died in 1809, and Rev. John George Schmucker was called.

It was during his pastorate that the present church was built. In 1811 the first steps were taken toward this end. George Hay and Peter Striber were made managers, and George Lottman, John Barnitz, Jacob Schmeysler, John Brillinger and Peter Schmeysler were made assistants, and Ignatius Lightner, treasurer. The corner stone was laid in 1812, and the church was dedicated in 1814. The cost of the building was \$18,590. In 1827 the first Sunday school was held in the church, and from that as a beginning has grown the large and prosperous adjunct of the present church organization, known as the Bee Hive Sunday School. In 1828 a seal was adopted, and in 1829 lamps were purchased for use in the evening services.

During Dr. Schmucker's incumbency there was a great temperance agitation, and both the doctor and his assistant were zealous advocates on the temperance side, which it is said resulted for a time in their yearly salary being diminished at least one half.

It was not until 1820 that English services were held in the church, and these at first were only in the evening. A peculiar ringing of the bell was used to announce the fact that the service would be

English. Dr. Schmucker was a prominent man, highly educated, and widely known. His ministry ended in 1836. Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D. D., was Dr. Schmucker's assistant from 1829 to 1836.

The next pastor was Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D., and he filled the pulpit for forty-four years. During his incumbency St. Paul's Lutheran church was established (1837), and Zion Lutheran (1850). In 1841 the old town clock was placed in the steeple by the county commissioners, and for a number of years the dials have been illuminated. In 1867 the Jubilee of the Reformation was celebrated by the Lutheran churches of York, and all the Sunday school children, 1,500 in number, assembled in Christ church. It was a most notable event.

In 1874 the church was remodelled. In 1880 Dr. Lochman resigned his position and retired full of years and honor. He was a most lovable and popular man, and was followed into his retirement by the affectionate regards of all his congregation. He was very prominent in the church at large, and held several very important and responsible positions. It was with great sorrow that his people and the town learned that he had at last gone to the reward of his labors, and that his long and useful life had come to an end. His memory will always be green.

The present pastor, George W. Enders, D. D., was called in 1882. Under his charge the congregation and Sunday school have grown largely; a stairway and sacristy have been added to the east side of the chancel, and a new building for the use of the Sunday school, which had outgrown its former quarters, has been erected in the rear of the lot, admirably designed for the use to which it is put. Dr. Enders is a very popular minister, and his ability as a preacher is known far and wide. He has received numerous calls to larger charges, but has declined them all to continue his work here.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of the main incidents connected with the history of this, the oldest church in York. As said before, it has been called the mother of all the York churches, and as a matter of fact all the other Lutheran churches have been colonized from it, and there is probably no church in town which has not some members who have not, themselves or their parents or their grand-parents or their great grand-parents, belonged to this church.

The building, as every one knows, is located on South George street, half a square from Centre square, and is greatly admired as a specimen of the architecture of the period in which it was constructed.

From, *Times*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
Date, *Sept. 30 1894*

## YORK'S HISTORIC OLD CHURCH

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES CLUSTER AROUND ST. JOHN'S.

### A PARISH IN COLONIAL DAYS

Its First Pastor's Record as a Priest and as a Soldier of the Revolutionary War—An Old Bell Which is Second in Interest Only to the Famous Liberty Bell.

Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.

YORK, Pa., September 29.

On one of the quiet, shaded streets in this city there stands a beautiful gray building, around which cluster many memories of days and scenes gone by, dear alike to the heart of patriot and churchman. The mind travels back over the century as the eye rests upon the old historic Church of St. John's, called originally St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness.

The history of its parish antedates the founding of the republic, for in 1755, when the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" sent its first regular missionary from England, he found in York a duly organized congregation of churchmen, but when the service of the Church of England was first introduced or where held it is impossible to ascertain. The first rector was the Rev. Thomas Barton, who took charge of parish in 1755. Both as priest and soldier there are few records of a life and career more honorable and influential than his. Born in Ireland in 1730, he was educated in the Duhlin University—Old Trinity College, the alma mater of hundreds of distinguished men—and at the age of 23 came to America and was a teacher in the Academy at Philadelphia for about two years. After taking clerical orders in England he returned here and became officiating rector in York and Cumberland counties in 1755.

In 1756 his sympathies were aroused by the unfortunate condition of the Indians with whom he came in contact, and he had great hopes of being able to convert them to Christianity, but these bright dreams were doomed to disappointment, for with the breaking out of the French and Indian war his three parishes of York, Huntingdon (now Yc

Springs) and Carlisle were exposed to the incursions of the red men, and Mr. Barton was obliged to take up a line of defense against them. He also was very prominent on the Western expedition, where he served as chaplain under General Forbes. A letter written at Philadelphia to Mr. Penn states that he "deserves the commendation of all lovers of their country, for he has put himself at the head of his congregation and marched, either day or night, at every alarm, nor has he done anything in a military way but what hath increased his character for piety and that of a sincerely religious man and zealous minister."

He was married in Philadelphia in 1753 to a sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse, whose life was written by his eldest son, William Barton. He died in 1780 at the age of 50 years, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Andrews, also a missionary sent over by the Propagation Society. In 1765 a subscription was opened to raise funds for the erection of a church, and during the next year a very peculiar method for raising money for church purposes was resorted to, but in those days it does not appear to have been at all strange or novel. "An act of Assembly was obtained for a lottery to build Episcopal Churches in York and Reading and to pay the debts due on the English Episcopal Churches of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Philadelphia."

Two hundred and fifty-seven pounds and five shillings was the amount from this lottery for York and was increased by £150 through solicitation in Philadelphia and Lancaster. Another sum of £57 was secured by Mr. Andrews, and this, with the first collection taken in the church, was sufficient to complete the work, leaving only a trifling debt.

The ground was secured through the influence of the Rev. Dr. Peters, of Philadelphia, and measured 80 feet front and 250 feet deep, which dimension remains unchanged. It was bought for a burial ground as well as a church building, and the old moss-grown stones which mark the resting place of quiet sleepers still stand here and there about the yard. The yearly ground rent of one shilling sterling was to be paid if demanded, and the warrant was granted to Samuel Johnston and Thomas Minehall and to Mr. Joseph Adlum as trustees of the congregation.

The church was about thirty feet square, an unpretentious brick structure, standing "somewhat back from the village street," with the chancel on the north and the door on the south side, opening on the alley. In 1810 an improvement was made by removing the chancel to the west, placing a door at the east, with a large window above it, and laying a new floor. By this means the front of the church faces the street, leaving a side entrance on the alley. A gallery was also erected and a handsome chandelier, the gift of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, was hung. When these alterations were made several pounds of powder were found secreted in the base of the pulpit, and it said that the church was once used as an arsenal, but nothing definite is known as to the truth of the statement.

It is a matter of doubt in just what year the edifice was completed and used, the records giving 1766 and the tablet on the front of the tower bearing date 1769. It is worthy of note, however, that besides St. John's there were only three other Episcopal churches in the colony of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

Among the old time records of this church we find that in 1834 the pulpit and reading

desk candle sticks "were ordered to be cleaned." The church was also "white-washed at a cost of \$8.00." In January, 1835, "a silver tankard and two plates for Communion service" were presented by Henry J. Hutchins, of Philadelphia, father of the rector. In that year two pews were "fitted with doors" and rented at the annual rate of \$5.00 each. The sexton received "\$10.00 and a house for his services," and the bell ringer \$5.00 and went "free of subscription."

To the assistance given by the missionary society of Grace Parish, Philadelphia, in 1849, is due much of the real progress of this then discouraged, struggling church. The Rev. Charles West Thomson, then assistant minister at Grace Parish, came to York with a generous appropriation of \$200 toward his salary, and for three years this aid was continued, besides donations of prayer books, Sunday school books, music and a beautiful æolian organ. Gas was introduced in 1850 and the church enlarged to twice its former capacity.

The bell which hangs in the old church tower deserves almost a chapter to itself, for next to the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia it is without doubt the most historic bell in the country. During the ministry of the Rev. Daniel Balwell, in the year 1774, it was presented by Queen Caroline, sister of George III. and wife of the King of Denmark. At that time neither tower nor belfry adorned the church, so the bell was deposited on a pavement in Centre Square and later found its way to the State House capitol, from whence it rang out over the town at the appointed hours for service. But it also played a part in the history of the nation, for in the dawn of national liberty, the first service it ever rendered was to tell the story of America's freedom.

When the news of the glad tidings of the Declaration of Independence was brought to York, James Smith (one of the signers of the Declaration) with other citizens, in the enthusiasm of the hour hoisted the bell from the pavement to the Court House, where it remained till 1841, when this temple of liberty was laid waste by wanton hands.

In 1777 and 1778 York was the seat of National Government. The Continental Congress held its sessions here, and St. John's bell summoned the members to their seats, and for seventy years thereafter told off the court hours every week, announced the popular gatherings of the day and on Sunday sent forth in clear sweet tones its welcome to the house of God. At the time of the demolition of the State House the church authorities seized their property and hid it beneath the church until peace and safety were restored, when a belfry was erected and the bell hung therein.

Shortly after this it was cracked and was sent to Baltimore, where it was recast, and still its dear old voice, though thin and changed from the full melodious sound of its youth, sings the song of "Peace on Earth," rings out the Easter joy, and reminds the faithful worshiper of the hour for praise and prayer.

But little of the original church remains to-day. Part of the walls are incorporated in the handsome structure which stands on the ancient site, but while the changes and improvements made in 1883 render St. John's practically a new church, memories of the past ever hover around it and by-gone days and by-gone scenes crowd in upon the mind and heart as we recall the story of the "long ago."

NELL GRAHAM.

From, *Times*  
*Phila. Pa.*

Date, *Oct. 14 1894*

## THE OLD CHURCH ON THE CODORUS

THE STORY OF YORK'S VENERABLE  
LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.

ITS MANY GOOD PASTORS

The Present Structure of Christ Lutheran  
Church an Interesting Specimen of the  
Old Renn Style of Architecture—It Was  
Erected in 1812.

From a Correspondent of THE TIMES.

YORK, Pa., October 12.

The history of York's old churches goes far back in the past, for as early as September 23, 1733, can be dated the ministrations of Rev. John Casper Stoeber, who first settled with his family on the winding Codorus and began the work of his pastorate. Generations have passed away since then, but the work inaugurated by him at that time has been a well-spring of water. This city has been for more than a century a mother of churches. The first record of the Lutheran Church on





CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH.

the Codorus begun in September, 1733, and contains the names of twenty-four male persons. These contributed to the purchase of a record book. Of these twenty-four the dates of the arrival of but sixteen in America are known. Four of these arrived at Philadelphia before 1731, six came in the fall of 1731 and six in the fall of 1732. The dates and names of forty-nine heads of families and their arrivals in Philadelphia are also known. It is said the first authorized settlement was made in 1729, on Kruetz creek, by John and James Hendricks, and one of the same name, Tobias Hendricks, was one of the first founders of Christ Lutheran Church.

It is known that John Casper Stoever was the first to gather together the congregation under the name "Die Evangelische Lutherische Germinde an der Kathores" (the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation on the Codorus), and this was in 1731. At that time a record book was purchased and upon the fly-leaf the names of twenty-four persons, the founders of the congregation, were written, as well as the administration of baptisms and marriage celebrations. No deaths were recorded until 1748.

Rev. John Casper Stoever, the first pastor, was born December 21, 1707, in the upper province of the Electorate of Hesse, now in the province of Prussia and the city of Franckenberg, on the Edder. He was the

son of Dietrich Stoever, a merchant. Stoever taught school for a time at Anweiler and was organist. He subsequently came to this country September 11, 1728, began his ministry in Lancaster and Berks counties, was ordained by Rev. John Schultz and inaugurated his work west of the Susquehanna river long before the little borough of York was laid out, which was not surveyed until 1741. The members of his little flock were a few and, perhaps, widely scattered. No church edifice was built at that time and the congregation met around from house to house. The whole membership were gathered from along the Codorus and probably took in the Lutherans of Kruetz creek. Mr. Stoever administered to these God-loving people for ten long years, during which time 191 persons were born and thirty-four couples married. Then the territory became too much for him and he concluded to take up other work.

His successor was Rev. David Candler, who, it is thought, he ordained before leaving. Rev. Candler began his work in 1743 and some time in 1744, owing to his arduous duties, failed in health and died. His labors, during his short period of ministration, were crowned with success, as he did much towards systematizing and organizing other congregations throughout the territory. Pastor Candler was buried near Hanover, at Conewago Church.

After Mr. Candler's death there was a vacancy for a time, which was supplied by dif-

ferent missionaries from other fields. Many of these had different beliefs and for a time created much discord, but matters were again brought down to genuine Lutheranism when in May, 1748, the united ministers sent Rev. John Helfrich Schaum to be their pastor. Prior to Mr. Schaum's coming Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg visited the territory and administered to the people as long as it was convenient for him. Schaum was educated at the university at Halle. He landed in this country at Philadelphia January 26, 1745, where he preached for a time. Mr. Schaum had to encounter many difficulties at first as the congregation had been without a pastor for five years, during which time many dissensions were rife. These and other things had to be overcome. His ministry, however, was not futile but of great gain to the congregation, but ill health caused him to abandon the charge in 1773.

The congregation had been partially administered to by one John Schwedfeger, who was successful in causing much trouble in the church. The congregation was also administered to by Rev. George Ludwig Hochheimer, Nicholas Kurtz and Mr. Kirchner. After an interim Rev. Lucas Raus was called and took charge of the congregation. This was in April, 1758. Raus came over from Germany November 22, 1749. The ministry of Pastor Raus at York was successful in building up the congregation greatly beyond that of any previous period. All party hickering and dissensions disappeared and there was one united congregation which continued to grow in strength.

The little wooden structure which now held the growing congregation had become too small, and to accommodate the increase it was found that there was unity and zeal enough to undertake the erection of a large stone church, the corner-stone of which was laid June 2, 1760, and on April 30, 1761, baptism was administered in the new structure. It was not finally completed until 1762. It occupied the same lot where the present church now stands, on South George street, near Centre Square.

The present structure has been erected since in the old Reun style of architecture,

containing old English and German details which were in all probability brought over by German settlers or by builders who were thoroughly versed in their trade. The peculiarity is the tower and spire, with open belfry surrounded with conical roof and pointed spire, which, when painted in its white color, gives a most charming effect against the surrounding landscape. The church when first built was strictly the Reun style of architecture, but has several times suffered under the remodeler's hands. Had the congregation known before the remodeling, they would have continued the old style which their fathers dictated in the years that are past. The present structure was erected in 1812 at a cost of some \$13,000. It was dedicated in 1814 by Rev. Fred Valent Melsheimer, of Hanover.

Rev. Lucas Raus closed his ministry of the church in 1763 and engaged in the practice of medicine, of which he had made some study before coming to this country. Rev. Nicholas Hornell succeeded Mr. Raus, and was pastor of the church from July, 1763, until July, 1765. There was a short vacancy, and then Rev. John George Bager administered to the people. In April, 1770, Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz took charge of the congregation. He was possessed of good parentage and a good education. During the ministry of Mr. Kurtz was the revolutionary period. Congress met here and enacted some important measures. It was his lot to entertain the Spanish Minister, then Bishop White. He also threw open his church so that provisions for the soldiers could be secured and other articles collected. This gave great relief to the revolutionists. Mr. Kurtz's pastorate closed October 6, 1789, after which he moved to Baltimore and lived with his son, Rev. J. Daniel Kurtz, at whose home he died.

Rev. Jacob Goering was the next pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, and was born in Chanceford township, York county, June 17, 1775. He became pastor of the church June 15, 1783, died November 21, 1809, and was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Dr. John George Schmucker, August, 1809, and it was under Dr. Schmucker's term of office that the old church was rebuilt. Rev. Jonathan Oswald was licensed to preach by the West Pennsylvania Synod October 7, and he became the assistant minister, during which time arrangements were made to take charge of other churches in the territory and to introduce English service in connection with the German, so that at intervals both English and German were preached.

In 1836 Dr. Schmucker resigned his charge and Rev. A. H. Loehman was called to succeed him. As a pastor he was greatly beloved and was very successful. Twelve years ago Dr. Loehman retired from the pastorate and died in this city at a ripe old age. A portion of the congregation, especially those who had been most active in securing English services and warmly attached to Rev. Jonathan Oswald, who for nearly seven years had been the English assistant to the pastor, organized a new church called the St. Paul's English Lutheran, and located at Beaver and King streets. It is now one of the most flourishing churches in the city. Rev. Dr. W. S. Freas is the pastor. June 30, 1882, Rev. Dr. G. W. Enders, of Richmond, Ind., was called to the pastorate, and has continued to the present time to minister to the people.

The prosperity of the church since his coming is almost unprecedented. Six new large churches have colonized out of his cov-

within the past twelve years, and it now has a membership of more than one thousand, with a flourishing Sunday school, which has been built since he has had charge of the church, and has an attendance of about one thousand persons. The school is under the charge of J. A. Dempwolf.

O. P. W.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*

Date, *Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1894,*

## TRINITY REFORMED.

### A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

Its Present Pastor, Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D. has Guided its Course for Forty-two Years.—The Old Building and the New.—The Synods Which Have Been Held Here.

On Tuesday of this week there will assemble in the chapel of Trinity First Reformed church the Synod of the Potomac for its twenty-second annual meeting.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, the rector of the church, was the first president of this Synod. He has been actively preparing for its coming and anticipates a most successful meeting. There will be about 140 ministers and elders present. The first session will be held on Tuesday evening 7:30, and the opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. E. R. Eschbach, of Frederick, Md.

The first Reformed church, in whose chapel the Synod is to meet, has an honored and chequered history. The present church edifice, of which a sketch accompanies this article, is modern, having been erected in 1866. The congregation, however, worshipping in it, antedates the organization of the County of York, and the laying out of Yorktown by the Penns. When the present county was yet a part of Lancaster county, members of the Reformed church from Germany, who settled in the neighborhood of the site of the present city, organized religious services in their homes, without a pastor. One of these was Baltzer Spangler, one of the first white settlers, who took up a large tract of land in the neighborhood.

The precise date of the organization can not be stated; but in the records of the congregation, in the possession of the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Miller, their first pastor, Rev. Jacob Lischey under the date

of 1744, says, "This congregation for several years was without a pastor." So soon however, as the Penns laid out Yorktown, in 1741, this people accepted of them a site on which to erect a church, but the erection of the first church edifice was delayed until they secured a pastor who could speak German, in the person of Rev. Jacob Lischey, when, in 1746, they erected a log building in which to worship instead of their homes.

This building was erected on lot No. 91, and served their purposes for about eighteen years, and until the selection of another pastor—they having been without one in the meantime, for several years—add such an one could not easily be procured, who could speak their language. In 1762 they secured another pastor, a Swiss, the Rev. John Conrad Wirtz, a far better man than the former, who lived but two years. Under his ministry the log church was taken down and a large stone church erected in its place. The building was large but had no pretensions to fine architecture, for their means and opportunities would not allow that. This building stood with the gable to Market street. It was solid and commodious, and served the congregation well for thirty-five years, when on the 4th of July, 1797, it was destroyed by fire.

During this period the congregation had a varied history, with many changes of pastors, and no pastors, and besides they passed through the period of the Revolution with its trials. The Continental Congress for a short period was in session here during that time.

One of the pastors who served before the Declaration of Independence, and a short time afterward, was the Rev. William Otterbein, a scholarly and good man, who became unintentionally, the founder of a new sect or denomination, the "United Brethren," now a large and influential religious body. Rev. Otterbein never left the Reformed church however, but died a member of her synod. He was a good man, of the pietistic type of mind, from Germany, and finding a great deal of deadness in the church in this country, sought to revive it, and this gave rise to a new sect.

It was here in this old stone church, General Washington says in his diary, that he worshipped whilst attending the Continental Congress in Yorktown, the English, or Episcopal church then having no rector. Rev. Daniel Wagner was pastor of the Reformed church.

It is in the rear of this stone church, in the grave yard, that the Honorable Philip Livingstone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and delegate to the Continental Congress from New York State, who died during its session here, was buried, and to whom his grandson, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselsler erected a monument. The congregation has since removed his remains and monument to

Prospect Hill cemetery, owned by them.  
 In the year 1800, on May 11, at the meeting of the Synod of the Reformed church, a third, brick church edifice, erected on the site of the stone church, destroyed in 1797 by fire was dedicated. It was a fine building in its time, in the style of the Renaissance. This edifice is still standing, the same in appearance outwardly, but within it has been remodelled several times; having lost its distinguishing artistic effect for which it was noted in the beginning. This church is now occupied by a new congregation, erected out of a part of the first church in 1864, namely the German element, under the title of "Zion's Church."

The original organization with its charter was carried forward by the English element, of the first church, who now worship in the new church erected in 1866. They also hold the title and control of Prospect Hill cemetery—90 or 100 acres—the chief burying place of York.

The pastorate of this first church, whilst they worshipped in the third church edifice was occupied from 1821 to 1825 by the Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., who was distinguished as a scholar and theologian, and was the first Professor of Theology in the Reformed church in the United States, whose seminary is now located in Lancaster, Pa.

In the year 1865, the English section of the First Reformed church—having sold the old buildings to the Germans—but retaining the corporation, became itself the First Reformed church of York. It then built, under the superintendence of the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, a new edifice of brick and red sandstone, in the Romanesque style, large, beautiful, and commodious. It is 60 feet front, with a steeple and turrets containing a chime of nine bells of superior tone. The whole structure is 190 feet deep, standing back 40 feet from the front, with a beautiful yard, adorned with fountains of water. The rear consists of a chapel, with lecture and infant school on the first floor, and on the second, Sunday school and Bible class and other rooms, which can be thrown into one room by glass doors. In these upper rooms the Synod of the Potomac is to meet on the 16th of October. The two Sunday school rooms have fountains of water playing during sessions.

This church edifice was dedicated on the 17th of October, 1866, during the meeting of the Synod of the United States. In this church also, this same Potomac Synod, about to meet again, met in 1876, thus making three times in its history, they have entertained these ecclesiastical bodies.

Whilst this congregation worshipped in the third building there was held there a Synod made famous in the history of this denomination, in 1845, when the late lamented Dr. John W. Nevin, and Dr. Philip Schaff, the great church historian, de-

ported him...  
 fended successfully, the "Principle of Protestation," published by the latter, in his inaugural when he came to this country to become "Professor of Church History," in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. And the questions which have been agitating parts of the Protestant church in these latter days were anticipated, discussed and settled, for this people, half a century ago.

And in this present church building called "Trinity First Reformed Church," was carried forward the first great controversy on the subject of "Liturgical Worship," in which the Rev. Drs. Nevin, Harbaugh, Gerhart, and others, on one side, and Dr. Bomberger and others, on the other side, contended for and against such worship in the Reformed church.

This question is now out of controversy in this denomination, and the discussions of this coming Synod will be occupied, besides routine business, with education, benevolence, and the practical working of the church.

The pastor of this congregation is the Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, who has filled the pastorate for 42 years. It has been a life work with him, in connection with his being President of the Board of Missions of the Reformed church in the United States and his work for the College at Lancaster for more than a quarter of a century.

From, *Trines*  
*Phila. Pa.*  
 Date, *Oct. 28<sup>th</sup> 1894*



ZION CHURCH, YORK, PA.

A PIONEER AMONG  
 YORK'S CHURCHES

7, m at es for as m

## ITS INTERESTING HISTORY

Architecturally it is a Pure Specimen of the  
Renn Style—The Record of the Pastorate.  
Many Changes in the Succession—The  
Present Rector.

The Reformed Church in York, according to history, antedates the organization of the county of York, and is connected with the first settlement in the county, or surrounding community, and dates back into the year 1730, when it is believed, according to the history of the Reformed Church, that missionaries preached at intervals.

Not until early in the 1740's, when the Rev. Jacob Lischy, the great "Swiss preacher," visited this settlement and preached for them, did they enjoy the labors of a stated clergyman in their midst. Rev. Jacob Lischy received and accepted the second call from this congregation May 29, 1745. There was no house of worship wherein these people could gather together until in the year 1746, when a block building was erected on the ground where the present Zion's Reformed Church stands, which was known as Lot No. 91. and was granted by the Penns.

There are many interesting stories told concerning the locating of the church lots in York donated by the Penns. It having been left to a Board of Arbitration as to which denomination should occupy the ground, the board decided that the church members who would put in the first spade and turn the ground on a certain day should forever hold the right to the ground. Thus, where Christ Lutheran Church stands to-day seems to have been the more favorable lot at that time, and both the Reformed and Lutherans being anxious to occupy that plot, they arranged to be on the ground. The legend goes that while the Reformed people had counted on breaking ground at 4 o'clock A. M., the Lutherans broke the ground at one minute after 12 o'clock midnight. It seems the Reformed people slept just four hours too long to occupy the desired lot of Christ Lutheran Church, but it was a fortunate sleep, because the ground where Zion Reformed Church stands is within a half block of Centre Square, on Market, the main street of the city, while the other is about the same distance from the square, on the side street.

Since that time many changes have taken place in the old colonial town of York which have enhanced, very much, the value of property, and the Reformed Church has shared very largely in the increase, and no doubt has the most valuable church property of any denomination within the city's limits.

The present structure is the unmodified Renn style of architecture and comprises the finer details known to the early German builders, who came to this country and had no other occupation in view, except that of

adorning the new land with German houses and church edifices. This old Reformed Church, in point of architecture, is without a doubt the peer of any in the State of Pennsylvania. Its central tower and open heltry adorns its low solid walls with exquisite symmetry. Although snugly packed between other buildings, it loses none of its charms and beauty and continues to stand as an open monument to its early construction.

The wise counselors of the church have left it unchanged in manner and form as the builders' hands were taken off, and their precaution has made it the attraction of the architects who view the architecture of the city. They are so proud of it that it will likely never be changed and will continue to remain a thing of beauty. They will likely celebrate their sesqui-centennial in a year or two, when a joyous time will no doubt be had among church people who are all descendants of the originator.

There seem to have been some very exciting scenes through which this congregation had to pass while the Rev. Jacob Lischy remained pastor on account of his unsettled position between the Reformed and Moravian churches. At different times he wanted to lay down his work at this place, but a strong element prevailed upon him and he remained pastor up to 1760, when he, withdrawing, organized an independent church in Codorus township and was deposed by the Synod.

For one year there was no regular pastor over this congregation, and not until the Rev. John Conrad Wirtz entered upon his labors as pastor on May 9, 1762, when, after a short period, he brought the congregation into harmony, and through his indefatigable labors the congregation prospered, and the block building erected in 1746 was razed and steps taken towards the erection of a large stone building, of which the corner-stone was laid May 24, 1763. The Rev. Wirtz, however, did not live to see this church completed. He died September 21, 1763, and was buried under the altar.

Again, according to known records, there was a vacancy for two years, and there is no record of these two years to be found. In September, 1765, the Rev. William Otterhein was called to the pastorate, and having accepted the call, he became pastor in November, 1765, and having a desire to visit his native land, he did so in 1770, and during his absence in Germany of about one year, the Rev. Daniel Wagner, who was then pastor at Kreutz Creek, preached occasionally. The Rev. Otterhein returned on October 1, 1771, and continued to be pastor of this church until 1774, when he went to the city of Baltimore. In May, 1774, the Rev. Daniel Wagner was called to serve this people. The church made great prosperity under Rev. Wagner's pastorate and he was greatly loved by the people. He remained their pastor during the entire period of the Revolutionary war, resigning in the year 1786 to accept a call from the Tulpehocken charge, in Berks county, this State.

Again comes a period of which there is no record, but it is known that a young man named Rev. Philip Stock preached and also the Rev. George Troldenier served this people for a short period. These two ministers, as far as can be learned, served from the fall of 1786 to the spring of 1793. The congregation still having a love for their former pastor, the Rev. Daniel Wagner, they extended a call to him, and accepting, he entered upon his duties August 1, 1793. His second ministry was more successful than his former one. During the Rev. Wagner's second pastorate the stone church, built in part

under the pastorate of Rev. John Wirtz, was destroyed by fire on July 4, 1797, and all the records of the congregation were burned, save one book. The congregation under its estimable pastor, at once took steps towards the erection of a new building, which they erected on the same spot, 65x65 feet, with the side to the front, and dedicated in May, 1800, and this building, though old as it is, is still used at the present time by the congregation as their house of worship.

In May, 1804, Rev. Wagner resigned and the Rev. George Guistweit was called to the pastorate and accepted the call, and remained pastor of the flock for sixteen years, until 1820. There remains no record from his work further than those who know him spoke in high terms of him as a pastor and the church held its own if there was not much progress. Now there was new life brought to the congregation through the calling of the Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., who began his work January 8, 1821. His preaching was such that it brought about much good. At this stage English was introduced with the German. He built a lecture and Sunday school room on the rear of the lot. Having received a call to the theological professorship in the seminary he resigned April 3, 1825. The church having no regular pastor for two years the Rev. James Ross Reily accepted a call on April 1, 1827, but his health failing, he had the Rev. Daniel Zacharias, a licentiate, as his assistant from 1828 to 1830. The Rev. Reily resigned July, 1831.

Not until the Rev. John Cares was called, October 1, 1832, did these people again have a regular pastor. The lecture and Sunday school room was destroyed by fire December 8, 1837, and instead of rebuilding it, the congregation resolved to alter the interior of the church and take off ten feet of the audience room and make a two-story building out of it and have the audience room up stairs and the lecture and Sunday school room down stairs. The Rev. Cares served eleven years, having died April 5, 1843. He did a good work and his people greatly lamented the loss of their pastor.

Now followed an exciting and stormy period in the history of this congregation. No sooner was the grave of their beloved pastor closed than certain parties made a strenuous effort to secure the services of the Rev. Herman Douglass, a converted Jew, the pastor of an Associated Reformed church at Hagerstown, Md. He was a powerful pulpit orator and had many brilliant attainments. This brought about opposition, and the opposers brought the matter before Classis. Rev. Douglass took charge of this church July, 1843, and remained only until January 1, 1845, when he resigned and went to Europe. The congregation January 16, 1845, extended a call to the Rev. William A. Good, of Hagerstown, Md. Rev. Good was the father of Rev. James I. Good, D. D., of Calvary Reformed Church, Reading, Pa. During the pastorate of Rev. Good the congregation was chartered by the Legislature, on March 9, 1849, under the title, "The First Reformed Church of the borough of York and its vicinity."

Under this charter the congregation was authorized to lay out a public cemetery under the title of "Prospect Hill Cemetery," which contains at the present time between 80 and 100 acres. In the latter part of Rev. Good's pastorate, it was resolved to call a co-pastor to preach exclusively in the English language. This proved unsatisfactory and they then resolved to divide into two sections, English and German, each section to call

their own pastor and support him to his own property in common under separate organization. This called for the resignation of both the English and German pastors—Rev. Phillips and Rev. William A. Good, in the fall of 1851.

The Rev. David Bossler, of Harrishurg, was then called by the German section, and entered upon his duties April 4, 1852, and on November 6, 1852, the Rev. J. O. Miller, of Winchester, Va., was called by the English section, and began his labors January 1, 1853, and has successfully labored with the English, which became after the sale the First Reformed Church and was known as Trinity Reformed congregation, which he has held up to date. Each of the sections had the use of the audience room on alternate Sunday mornings. In the spring of 1862 Rev. Bossler resigned, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Zeigler, who became the pastor and which section was chartered and called Zion's Reformed Church. The inconvenience of two congregations worshipping in one building manifested itself, and steps were taken for a final separation. Terms were agreed upon that the highest bidder of the two sections should have it, except the cemetery and corporate title, that to remain with the English section. The Germans bought the property and paid the English for their rights in the church building, graveyard and parsonage the sum of \$9,725.

The Rev. Daniel Zeigler remained pastor until 1875, when the Rev. Aaron Spangler was called to succeed him and labored among this flock until the fall of 1886. During the pastorate of Rev. Spangler the church building on the original site was remodeled at an expense of several thousand dollars. The Rev. O. P. Shellhamer was next called from the Ursinus Seminary in the spring of 1887 to take oversight of this congregation. His call was confirmed and he was ordained and installed August 28, 1887, and enjoyed a successful pastorate up to March 31, 1894, when he resigned to accept a call from the Paradise charge, York.

The Rev. Morgan A. Peters became the successor of Rev. O. P. Shellhamer and entered upon his labors on April 1, 1894. The service is now one-fourth German and three-fourths English. Everything is moving along nicely and since the new pastorate the Sunday school and lecture room has been refurnished, having been done during the pastor's vacation as a token of their esteem of him. The present membership is between 500 and 600 communicants. The Sunday school numbers nearly 400 on the roll, with an average attendance of nearly 300.

Mr. William Reisinger, one of the present elders, is worthy of mention, having served as a member of the consistory of this mother church of York for nearly half a century, and though nearly 80 years of age, he seldom misses a service and is a regular attendant at Sunday school. The congregation never does anything without first consulting him, for notwithstanding his advanced age, his ideas are quite modern, which, with the wisdom and experience he has acquired, makes his a helping hand to everything that means progress.

Rev. Morgan A. Peters, the present pastor of this church, is the youngest son of a family of three children, all Reformed ministers, his oldest brother being the Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York city, well known in the

ecture field, and his other brother, the Rev. Joseph D. Peters, of Hanover, Pa. The Rev. Morgan A. Peters was born in Lehigh county in 1864, and is 30 years of age. His first education was received in the district schools. At the age of nearly 21 years he entered Ursinus College, later Heidelberg University, and graduated in the theological department May 13, 1891. May 22, with a class of six young men, he was licensed by Tiffin Classis, Synod of Ohio, and May 31 preached trial sermons in his first charge, then Weisspert and East Mauch Chunk. Having received a call he entered upon his duties July 1, 1891, and was ordained and installed by a committee of East Pennsylvania Classis, Eastern Synod. In October, 1891, East Mauch Chunk congregation petitioned Eastern Classis to be constituted a charge and this being granted the new charge extended a call unanimous to their old pastor, Rev. Peters, and having a call from the new Weissport charge he accepted the call to the weaker congregation, East Mauch Chunk, then having 109 members and no church home of their own. Having labored among these people from November 1, 1891, to March 31, 1894, their membership was doubled and one of the prettiest churches in Carbon county erected for their use. Rev. Peters was married March 27, 1894, to Miss Emma Jane Graver, only daughter of Ex-Burgess Charles Graver, of Mauch Chnuk, and a leading member of the Reformed Church there. O. P. W.

From, *Gazette*  
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Date, *Nov 4 1894.*

## 1776 PENSIONERS.

### SOME OF THE REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS LIVING IN 1818.

Brief Accounts of the Services of the  
Men Who Fought in the Revolution  
and Who Were Pensioned by  
Act of Congress of the 18th of  
March, 1818.

Facts concerning the veterans of the struggle for liberty will be of interest, as nearly all of them have decedents living here at the present time. Gossbrenner in his history gives a full list of these men, part of which here follows. The remainder will appear in a later issue.

#### PENSIONERS.

Congress on the 18th of March 1818, passed "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war." We will here mention those of the inhabitants of York county,

who became United States' Pensioners under this act and its supplement, and who were alive at the passage of the act.

John Schneider, served in Col. Hartley's regiment, Captain Grier's company from 11th Nov. 1775 until the end of one year and three months. He afterwards served in the regiment commanded by Col. Haron, in Capt. Turner's company, from the early part of the year 1777 until the end of the war. In 1818, aged 67.

Christian Peppet, served in Col. Butler's regiment, in Captain Bush's company from the year 1779 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged 67.

John Jacob Baner, served in the First Pennsylvania regiment commanded by Col. Chambers, in Capt. James Wilson's company, from September 1774 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged 73.

John Deis, served in Captain David Grier's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Hartley from March 1776 until the end of one year. In 1818, aged 63.

George Lingenfelder, served in Capt. Michael McGuire's company, in Col. Brooks' regiment, of Maryland, from June 1780 until the close of war. At the Battle of Brandywine he was severely wounded. In 1818, aged 59.

David Ramsey, served in the 1st Rifle Regiment under Col. Edward Hand, the company under Capt. Henry Miller, from 1st of July 1775 until July 1776. Being then discharged, he joined Col. Mannum's regiment, and was in service until taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine. Besides this battle he was present and took a part in those of Bunker's Hill, Long Island, and of Flat Bush, at one of which he was wounded in the head. In 1818, aged 69.

Humphrey Andrews, enlisted in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of January, 1776, for the term of one year, in the company then commanded by Capt. James Taylor, in the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Col. Anthony Wayne. From Chester county, he marched by the way of New York, Albany, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, to Montreal, at which place they met the troops under Gen. Thompson who were returning from the battle at the Three Rivers. He thence returned, with his fellow soldiers, to Crown Point, where he remained until 24th January, 1777, stationed between the two armies of Burgoyne and Howe. Marching to old Chester in Pennsylvania, he was discharged on 25th February, 1777. Andrews was engaged in a skirmish with the British in November, 1776. In 1818, aged 63.

Jacob Mayer enlisted in York county, served in Col. Wagner's regiment, in the company commanded by Captain James Taylor from February 1776 until the end of one year, when he was discharged at Chester. In 1828, aged 67.

Robert Ditcher, enlisted in the spring of 1777 in Captain James Lee's company of

artillery then in Philadelphia, attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Laub. He was present and took a part in the battles of White Plains, Staten Island, Monmouth, Mud Island and Germantown, and was several times wounded. In 1818, aged 57.

John Taylor enlisted in February 1778 at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in the company of Captain John Cummings, and in the 2nd regiment of the New Jersey line attached to the brigade commanded by General Maxwell; and he continued in service until October 1783, when he was discharged near Morristown in that state. He was at the battle of Monmouth, and at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown; he likewise served as a volunteer at the storming of Stony Point by Gen. Wayne, at which time he was slightly wounded. In 1818, aged 71.

Dedlove Shadow, served from the spring of 1776 until the close of the war, in Congress regiment commanded by Col. Moses Hazen, in the company commanded by Captain Dunean. In 1818, aged 62.

James Hogg, served from 26th of January 1779 in the first regiment of Maryland line, commanded at first by Col. Smallwood, and afterwards by Col. Stone. His company was at first that of Captain Nathaniel Ramsey, and afterwards that of Captain Hazen. In 1818, aged 63.

Michael Shultze, served in Col. Hartley's regiment and in Captain Grier's company from January 1776 for the term of one year. In 1818, aged 61.

Mathias Krant, served in the tenth regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Captain Stout, from the year 1776 until the closing of the war. In 1818, aged 58.

Thomas Randolph, served in the seventh regiment of the Virginia line commanded by Col. McLellen, in the company by Captain Peasey from the year 1775 until 1778. In 1818, aged 71. "The Soldier's Friend" thus describes this old pensioner in 1818. Thomas Randolph—better known here as old Tommy Randall, the standing bugbear of children and likely to rival the most celebrated "Boog-a-boos" of any past age. We sincerely hope his sooty note of 'sweep O'—'sweep O' will soon be exchanged for more cheerful ones. Indeed he has scarcely a note of any kind left, as he is now a tenant of the poor house, having been some time ago gathered to that promiscuous congregation of fatherless, motherless, sisterless, brotherless, houseless and friendless beings, each of whom is little less than "civiliter mortuus."

Samuel Ramble, served in the first regiment of the Virginia line, under Col. Campbell, in the company commanded by Captain Moss, during the three last years of the war. In 1818, aged 60.

Frederick Boyer, served in the detachment under Col. Almon from 1777 until 1779, when he enlisted in a corps of cav-

alry under Captain Selinchi, and in the command of General Pulaski; he served in the corps until nearly the whole of it was destroyed. In 1818, aged 67.

Henry Doll, served in the first regiment of the Pennsylvania line under Col. Stewart, and in the company under Captain Shade, for about one year. In 1818, aged 71.

John Loekert served in Col. Proctor's regiment of Artillery in the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Captain Duffie from June 1777 until June 1779. In 1818, aged 66.

Thomas Burke, served in the tenth regiment of the Pennsylvania line commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hazen, from June 1778, until June 1781. In 1818, aged 58.

Jacob Kramer, served in the regiment commanded by Captain Hausecker, and afterwards by Col. Weltman, in the company commanded by Captain Paulsell and afterwards by Captain Boyer. The term of his service was from 19th of July, 1776, until 19th of July, 1779. In 1818, aged 62.

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### EARLY PENSIONERS.

#### BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE PATRIOTS WHO FOUGHT THE BRITISH.

Lawyer Bacon a Pension Attorney of That Day Writes Something About Two of His Clients—Joseph Wren Slept Through a Flood and Joel Gray Was Very Poor.

Below will be found the conclusion of the biographies of the early pensioners of York county as given in Glossbrenner's little history, the first installment of which was published in the GAZETTE of Sunday, November 4.

Joseph Wren, served in the 7th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, in the company of Captain Wilson, from January 1777 until the close of the war. In 1818, aged 80. Joseph Wren made his original application for a pension through Samuel Bacon, formerly an attorney of York. Mr. Bacon thus writes concerning the old soldier in 1818.

"Joseph Wren.—This old man's body and spirit seem to be equally light. He

Morgan A  
in 1864  
ed  
a day with  
ids you of the  
so celebrated for  
fresh and life-like appearance after  
lapse of centuries. During the deluge  
not Noah's flood, nor yet Ducalion's, as  
you might have supposed from his ancient  
date, but the deluge which buried a third  
part of our town in ruins, on the ever  
memorable 9th of August, 1817) old Wren,  
like the lively little bird of his own name,  
perched himself in a snug corner of the  
garret of a two story house, and went to  
sleep. The house rose on the bosom of  
the deep, plunged all but the garret into  
the waves, and was dashed from surge to  
surge till it lodged against a tree. Five  
persons were drowned; side by side they  
lay in a room of the second story of the  
house. Joseph slept on. At length when  
the God of nature held out the olive  
branch of hope to the terror-struck ten-  
ants of the roofs of the tottering houses,  
and the flood subsided so that "the dry  
land appeared"—when the mighty ocean  
that had been as it were created in a  
moment and precipitated upon us, gath-  
ered itself into the mild and unassuming  
Codorns again, Joseph's abode of death,  
when youth and health, and female excel-  
lence and manly virtue, had been buried  
in the waves, was visited,—and still he  
slept. When he awakened he rubbed his  
eyes, not certain whether they were his  
own, or whether he was Joseph Wren any  
more; for he knew not where he was,  
unless it might be in some place on the  
other side of the grave. Thus, indeed has  
Joseph Wren had hair breadth 'scapes, in  
the forest wild and city full, and is spared  
to be made glad by something very unlike  
the ingratitude of republics."

Conrad Pudding, served in Armand's  
Legion, in Captain Sheriff's company  
from the spring of 1781, until the fall of  
1783, when the army was disbanded. In  
1818, aged 64.

Michael Warner, served in Captain  
Jacob Bower's company of the Pennsyl-  
vania line from October 1781 until Octo-  
ber 1783. In 1818, aged 59.

John Devinny, served in the 4th regi-  
ment commanded by Col. Anthony Wayne,  
in Captain Thomas Robinson's company  
from the fall of 1775 until the close of one  
year, at which time he entered in the 5th  
regiment, in Captain Bartholemew's com-  
pany in which he continued to serve until  
the close of the war. In 1818, aged 62.

William Brown, enlisted at Philadel-  
phia in the autumn of 1777 for the term of  
three years, in the company commanded  
by Captain John Doyle and the 1st regi-  
ment of the Pennsylvania line command-  
ed by Col. Hand. He was at the battle of  
Brandywine, at the taking of the Hesi-  
sians at Trenton, and at the battle of  
Princeton, Monmouth, Stony Point and  
Paoli at the last of which he received  
several wounds. Having continued to  
serve six years, he was discharged at Lan-  
caster. In 1818, aged 73.

John Beaty, served in the same Penn-  
sylvania regiment commanded by Col.  
Irwin, in the company of Abraham Smith  
from February 1776 until February 1777,  
In 1818, aged 63,

John Ohmel, served in the 16th regi-  
ment of the Pennsylvania line, command-  
ed by Col. Richardson Hamilton, in the  
company of Captain Hicks, from May  
1777 until the close of the war. In 1818,  
aged 60.

Jacob M'Lean, served in Col. Haus-  
ecker's regiment called the "German regi-  
ment," in the company of Captain Benja-  
min Weiser, from July 1776 until the year  
1779. In 1818, aged 69.

Frederick Haeber, served in Gen.  
Armand's legion, in the company of Cap-  
tain Barron for the term of about three  
years. In 1818, aged 64.

Adam Schuman, served in the 5th Penn-  
sylvania regiment commanded by Col.  
Richard Butler, in Captain Walker's com-  
pany commanded by Lieutenant Feldom,  
from the Spring of 1773 until the close of  
the war. In 1818, aged 67.

Joel Gray, served in Col. Hartley's regi-  
ment of the Pennsylvania line, in the  
company of Captain Bush, from October  
1778, until the 1st of April 1781. In 1818,  
aged 75. Poor Joel was a client of Mr.  
Bacon, who thus writes of him in 1818.  
"Joel Gray—He may indeed be addressed  
in the style of the old ballad, and they  
may make the same response.

O why do you shiver and shake Gaffer  
Gray?

And why does your nose look so blue?  
I am grown very old.

And the weather 'tis cold,

And my doublet is not very new."

This old man, in 1818, says: "I have  
one chest worth about a dollar. I have  
no trade or any business whatsoever. I  
have no children or friends to give me  
any kind of assistance. My pension and  
the poor-house are all I have to depend  
upon."

Michael Weirich, served in the 6th  
regiment of the Maryland line under Col.  
Williams and Col. Stewart, and in the  
company of Captain Rebelle, during the  
last five years of the war. In 1818, aged  
64.

Zenos Macomber, served in Col. Carter's  
regiment from May 1775 until January,  
1776, when he enlisted in Col. Bond's regi-  
ment of the Massachusetts line. Hav-  
ing served in this regiment about two  
months, he was removed and placed in  
Gen. Washington's foot guard. Here he  
continued until January 1777 when he en-  
listed in Gen. Washington's horse guard  
in which he served three years. In 1818,  
aged 61.

Anthony Lehman, served in the 5th  
regiment of the Pennsylvania line under  
Col. M'Gaw, in the company of Captain  
Deckart, from February 1775 until Jan-  
uary 1777. In 1818, aged 65.

Samuel Spicer, served in the 10th regi-

ment of the Pennsylvania line, under Col. Hampton, in Captain Weaver's company, for about one year before the close of the war. In 1818, aged 81.

Christopher Nerr, served in the 2d regiment of the Pennsylvania line commanded by Col Stewart, under Captain Patterson, from April 1777 until January 1780. In 1818, aged 65.

William Smith, served in the 2d regiment of the Pennsylvania line, under Captain Watson from February 1775 until the expiration of one year. Being then in Canada, he returned home, and enlisted in the 4th regiment of the Pennsylvania line commanded by Col. William Butler, in Captain Bird's company. In 1818, aged 69.

Ludwig Waltman, served in the 6th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Col. Butler, in the company of Captain Bash, from the fall of 1777 for the term of three years and a half. In 1818, aged 69.

Martin Muller, served in Count Pulaski's legion, in Captain Seleski's company, for the term of eighteen months. In 1818, aged 69.

William Kline, served in Col. Wayne's regiment, in Captain Fraser's company, from December 1775 until March 1777. In 1818, aged 63.

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# YORK OF THE PAST.

## A CONTRAST BETWEEN THESE AND FORMER DAYS.

An Interesting Paper by Mrs. E. W. Spangler, Read Before the Daughters of the Revolution—Some Famous and Curious Old Buildings.—“The Little Gray Man,” the Town Ghost.

The following paper was read by Mrs. E. W. Spangler, of this city, at a joint meeting of the Yorktown and Donegal Chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution, held at Willowbridges, the home of Miss Black, the regent of Yorktown Chapter, of which Mrs. Spangler is a member:

The theme of the present paper, designed to be read before the Yorktown chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at this, its initial meet-

ing, in the full dignity of complete which should, doubtless, relate to the Revolutionary period of our ancient town, so replete with historic interest. But, candidly confessing my inability to deal with that subject without great labor and research—yet, feeling that within our own precincts should be found material for this paper, I have ventured to jot down, very crudely, a brief discription of some of the places, which, a generation ago, formed part of old York—sincerely hoping that those members of a sister chapter, who meet with us today, will bear patiently with reminiscences so entirely local. Although by no means desirous of emulating that mythical personage, the “oldest inhabitant,” who so persistently showers upon an unoffending public the winnowings of memory, yet, to natives of our old town, it possessed, not very many years ago, interesting landmarks, which, passed away, live now but in the minds of those to whom such memories are dear. Yorktown no longer—but little York, as she had come to be most ingloriously called, in the years just before our civil war, though long since past her youth, had by no means donned the garb of full adolescence. The glory and prestige of her earlier history were dimmed; still, illumined by the “light of other days,” she retained much of the quaintness of olden times. A number of venerable buildings, dating from a previous century, remained; though many had been swept away through a progressive spirit, which sentiment and taste had not taught to discriminate. The York of to-day, is, however, in many respects, the York of that time, only more fully matured. A general style of unpretentiousness characterized its architecture, the usefulness, rather than the ornamental predominating. Around Centre square the business houses were but two-stories in height, if we except the Hartman building, which towering angularly skyward, dwarfed, by comparison, everything near it. On the northeast corner of George and King streets, stood the old county jail. In the sight of childhood, a most awe-inspiring object, with its grated windows looking out upon the street, like despairing eyes, set in a dark and sin-stained countenance; to “children of a larger growth” its forbidding portal visible evidence of the “punishment that fits the crime.” may have proved effectual in preventing it; still with its gloomy associations and un-beautiful appearance, its removal from so prominent position in the town is not to be deplored.

Old Christ church, the mother Lutheran church in York, although the old walls still surrounded it, is, as to its interior, entirely changed. A generation ago, it was beautiful with the quaintness of a past age. Generously spacious in size, filled with square, high-backed pews, and wide gallery extending around nearly the en-

Joseph D. F.  
Morgan building, within which, opposite the  
in . . . stood the organ, whose rather feeble  
stones were, on high days, supplemented  
by the notes of cornet, bassoon and  
violinella. Its high and bulging pulpit,  
ascended into by a flight of steep steps on  
either side, had, suspended over it, a  
strange looking sounding-board. The  
pulpit was draped with voluminous velvet  
hangings, its desk surmounted by a plethoric-looking velvet cushion, with heavy  
gold tassels pending at the corners, which  
cushion, the children of that day were  
firmly convinced was there for the sole  
purpose of softening the "apostolic blows  
and knocks" with which the pastor frequently emphasized his admonitions.  
The ample collection bags of velvet,  
which, suspended at the end of long  
handles, were, weekly, literally thrust at  
the faithful, were as antique in appearance as officiant in gathering goodly  
stores of coin; all, all these are things of  
the past. The old church was, years ago,  
modernized, and now, its quaintness departed, naught, strictly, of the old-time  
remains, save its beautiful and shapely  
spire, within which, high in air, sing out,  
unchanged the sweet notes of two old  
bells, which, through more than a century,  
have chimed and told tidings of the  
changes and chances of this mortal life.  
Not many years have passed, since, on  
Market street, within a stone's throw of  
Centre square, stood the old Hartly mansion.  
Built and occupied through many  
historic years, by Colonel Hartley, of  
whom tradition speaks, as one of Yorktown's most illustrious sons, of unblemished  
patriotism during the war of the  
Revolution, in which he served with distinction,  
a member of the first congress of our nation,  
a personal friend of General Washington,  
his home, on "High" was frequently the abiding place of the most  
distinguished patriots of his time. As  
memory brings it back to me, this historic  
mansion was in its decadence, and had indeed  
fallen upon evil times. On entering  
the old Colonial doorway, the discrepancy  
between its former and latter condition  
became pothetically evident. The rooms,  
which were let singly, were used for different  
purposes, and most incongruous appeared,  
amid their squalid surroundings, the rare and beautiful carvings with  
which the woodwork was enriched. The  
massive oaken wainscoting, with the dust  
of unearned-for years thickly strewn over  
its carven surface, the high mantelpieces,  
also richly carved, the beautiful balustrade,  
leading to rooms above, upon all these the hand of the artist was visible;  
and it was pitiful to see how this ancient  
mansion, with all its clustering memories  
of by-gone times, had fallen, at last, into  
an unhonored age, with "none so poor to  
do it reverence."

I wish it were possible to adequately  
describe a small house, which stood on

Duke street, not far from Market, to which  
nothing more quaint can be imagined.  
It was many years ago the home of  
Lewis Miller, an artistic self-taught  
genius, who attained an enviable local  
celebrity by means of his paintings,  
representing, chiefly, persons and scenes  
of old Yorktown. The diminutive dwelling  
in which he lived, built of wood and  
but one-story in height, was not only  
dainty and old-fashioned, but was also in  
appearance absolutely unique.

The lintel and paint of its doorway were  
a perfect mass of carvings, as was also the  
door itself. The shutters were elaborately  
carved, representing officers in Continental  
uniform. Numerous other carvings,  
whose subjects I have forgotten, adorned  
the front of this small mansion, seemingly  
placed more as an expression of exuberant  
fancy on the part of the designer than  
with any purpose of utility. Whether,  
from an artistic standpoint, these carved  
figures had any merit, I know not. I only  
know that the whole effect was charming,  
and resembled more a bit of veritable  
fairy land placed amid prosaic surroundings,  
than one often sees in this work-a-day  
world.

Among the many bequests of old Yorktown  
to posterity, was one, which may be  
considered, at the best, but a doubtful  
blessing, although one, which, for some  
inscrutable reason, old towns, as well as  
old families, feel pride in possessing—a  
true and veritable ghost. Why this  
spectre is included in my recollections, I  
scarcely know, since I never beheld it, or  
indeed, knew personally, anyone who had.  
Yet the "Grau Manlich" as in the vernacular  
of our German forefathers he was styled,  
or, as he was translated, "The Little  
Gray Man," was, in the belief of many  
old-time folk, as truly a denizen of York,  
as were her living breathing inhabitants.  
As tradition hath it, this apparition,  
in the form of a very small old man,  
clad in faded gray attire of antique  
fashion, with long gray hair, falling in  
curls upon his shoulders, his countenance  
of ashen hue, having black and piercing  
eyes, whose glances were believed to  
portend great evil to those so unfortunate  
as to encounter them, had "local habitation"  
in the rear of the old York bank, on  
Main street, from the alley beside which  
building, upon one night only in each  
year, he emerged, and, walking eastward  
a short distance, proceeded up South  
Beaver street for nearly a square, and sat  
down upon the porch of an old house,  
which has since given place to York's  
opera house. At midnight after true  
ghostly fashion, he suddenly disappeared.  
Who the "Grau Manlich" was when in  
the flesh, what were the sins for which he  
was "doomed to walk the earth" in so  
apparently purposeless a manner, or why  
he persisted in the uncomfortable habit of  
sitting out nights in all sorts of weather  
(which, in a ghost so evidently stricken in

years, was manifestly imprudent) on these points tradition is silent. The "Little Gray Man," almost forgotten now, walks no more. Perchance, realizing the fact, that under the glare of the electric light, and amid the rush of the trolley ear, no self-respecting ghost, belonging to an age in which such frivolities were unknown, could retain the necessary spectral dignity, he has retired, in disgust, from the scene, and, in some quiet church-yard, rests in peace.

And now, fearful of being likened unto "ye Ancient Mariner," who, however unwilling, my auditors "cannot choose but hear," it behooves me to unearth no more memories, lest, however, dear to the possessor, they may, if dwelt upon too lengthily, prove to others wearisome indeed.

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### IN FORMER DAYS.

#### OLD TIME REMINISCENCES OF EX-MAYOR NOELL.

- When the Manumitted Slaves Came to York—The Time When No Buggies or Coaches Traversed the Streets—
- Old Time Elections—Ye Ancient Militiamen—The Fairs.

The following reminiscences are from the times of ex-Mayor Noell and are an interesting continuation of sketches which previously appeared, detailing incidents in his career. They deal with times which have become entirely reminiscent and whose history is preserved almost altogether in the memory of the "old inhabitant."

Mr. Noell's father died on South Beaver street in 1827, and during the spring of that year there came several loads of manumitted slaves to York, and encamped along the creek where the water house now stands, and among whom were Dozy, Sawny, Isam, Braxton, Esther, Rachael and others, some of whom lived to a great age. They were poor miserable wretches, and lived, some of them, by stealing, for which Dozy was particularly noted.

One day, whilst some men were washing hats in the creek for John Demuth, Dozy came across the Chicken bridge, and

was charged by one of the men with stealing chickens, when Dozy spoke up and said, "What fo' you say niggas steal, an' not de white man steal de nigga', his wife and children? Who den learned de nigga' to steal? If de white man steal de nigga', he is all right, but if de nigga' steal a chicken to keep hisself from starven he's put to jail, 'ain't dat so?" And Dozy went on.

The day following their arrival, nearly all the town went up to McAlcar's rock to see them, when and where an old colored preacher by the name of John Joice, preached a sermon to these negroes. He told them that they must be thankful to their master who had set them free, but especially so to God, who had put it into his heart to do so. Over which the poor negroes greatly rejoiced by clapping their hands and crying out: "Bress the Lord! Bress the Lord! Amen!"

The next day committees of these colored men canvassed York to see who would take their children for such service as they could give. One of these committees called on Dan Noell's mother, when she trotted out her three little boys, of whom neither had a whole suit to cover his nakedness, and told them she was a poor widow, with six children whom she had to support by washing. This satisfied the committee. But this visit of the committee proved a good lesson to Dan in all his after-life. His mother told her boys, that though they were poor, there were others still poorer.

Dan had a sister living with a Mr. Bentz, on Hexa Goss, as it was then called, but now South Duke street. Mr. Bentz was a school teacher and an organist in Rev. Schmucker's church, now served by Rev. Enders, D. D. At the time Mrs. Bentz had a little son, and she being a very amiable woman, often invited Dan to her house to play with this little one, and gave him many a good meal. At the same time a man by the name of Dr. Pentz, lived on the southeast corner of Beaver street and Clark alley, where Dan's mother washed every Tuesday, and here also got many a good meal.

These things are stated as given to show the extreme poverty to which the family was reduced, but by no fault of its own. But poverty is no sin, and it is no disgrace. God sends all men and women into the world naked, helpless and ignorant, but accompanied with the ability of acquiring intelligence by study, and prosperity by thrift, and he, who being well in mind and body neglects to do these things, deserves the misery resulting from poverty. Learning and wealth are both acquired by industrious habits connected with economy.

York, at the time, here spoken off, had about 4,000 inhabitants. Four streets only were "McAdamized," or turnpiked,

then called. Main street had many places of unpaved sidewalks, and George street many more; whilst all the rest had none, whatever. Two bridges only, then crossed the Codorus. A stone bridge of five arches, called the "chicken bridge" at the foot of George street, and a covered wooden bridge called the "Main street bridge." No coaches or buggies, as now traversed the streets of York, but uncovered Dearborn wagons with wooden seats and no springs; and in winter straight-backed sleighs with low shafts, and a coverlet thrown over the back, carried the people in and out of the town. All goods were hauled into and through York in large wagons with canvass stretched over ten bows. The wagons were usually drawn by four or six horses, with bells on their hames, which made a beautiful jingling as they passed up or down the streets, which were then, not as now, but deep ruts were often cut, into which the wagons would sink, and the horses stall.

Small's and Rosenmiller's were then the principal grocery and hardware stores in town, and there, colored women were often seen, driving Pittsburg teams, as then called, loading and unloading goods. They would mount the saddle horse astraddle, crack their whips and drive off just as men drivers did. Then York had but two three-story houses, namely: Dritt's and Spangler's, on Main street. The court house stood in the centre of Centre Square, the State house east, and the market house west of it.

The elections were held in the court house. The tickets were put up in small batches with the name of the office on the outside, and that of the candidate on the inside, and tied with a string. The voter would take his ticket, walk to a window, and hand it to an inspector, who would open and read off the names of the offices voted for, and drop them into as many boxes as there were officers voted for, calling out each in order: Register, Recorder, Auditor, Commissioner, etc., all of which the clerks of election would take down as called. Many bloody fights would occur during the day, between the Democrats and Federalists, which do not occur now. Many cute tricks were played in those times at elections. A man would ask another to show his ticket which on being done he would unroll, read the names, fold it, look him in the eyes, and hand him another ticket entirely different. This, when discovered, was sure to bring on a fight.

There were only two oyster cellars in town, kept by Ham and Tom Gray. But the hucksters in the market house always kept oysters, at a flip (6¼ cents) a plate..

Tanner, halter, tinner, shoemaker, cabinetmaker, blacksmith, wagonmaker, butcher and other shops and line kilns lined the streets, and all threw the

sweeping and scrapings of their shops right out on the streets.

Times have changed since seventy years ago. Then there were annual fairs held in York, and people came in from the country and distant towns to attend the the York fair, because it had great notoriety as a place for fun and enjoyment. Whiskey was plenty and cheap, and girls to dance with, in most of the taverns, numerous. And they could dance either a straight four, a French cotillion or an Irish jig. Gambling on a sweat cloth, a joke, or with cards, was a common thing even on the streets. Girls came to town carrying their stockings, went to the market house, stripped them on and then went to the taverns and danced. Toward evening fights were numerous, and old Constable "Stontsy" would have work shoving the belligerents into jail. Wagons then unhitched and fed their horses on the streets out of a trough that each carried at the hind end of his wagon.

York always was a very patriotic town. Sixty years ago there were five volunteer military companies in town. Now it runs into flags, which are all well enough in their places. But sixty years ago it had the material, ready for war at a moment's warning, as in the Revolutionary war, when York sent a company of volunteers all the way to Boston in eleven days after Bunker Hill was fought. Then there were no turapikes and bridges over rivers as now, and in the war of 1812, when a company left York and marched to Baltimore, and took part in the battle of North Point, in four days. Flags! Flags! stuck on school houses, in Sunday schools, churches and educational institutions, are now the substitutes for the ready-made boys of days gone by. The boom of the cannon that aroused the town on the Fourth of July mornings, sixty years ago, is heard no more. The thrill that Yankee Doodle sent through the quivering veins, in commemoration of the heroes no longer seen is silent, and instead we have Italian opera tunes, or "Johnnie Get Your Hair Cut, Short," played by bands of music.

These military companies were most beautifully uniformed. Some had blue, some gray, and others green coats, trimmed with yellow, red or black braid, and large brass buttons, down the breast and on the lapels and skirts of their coats, with two white cross belts over their shoulders to the end of one of which hung a bayonet scabbard, and to the other a cartridge box, and around the waist another white belt with a balarick in front. On their heads they wore a high bell-crowned leather hat or cap. This hat was splendidly adorned with tassels, and white braid trimmings, and all surmounted by a tall white and red cockade, that gracefully waved to and fro, when

moved by marching. In 1829 our old friend, Samuel Hay, wore the tricolor, red, white and blue, which he won by his good marksmanship, out at Craver's spring. Three times he hit the Indian in the heart, which then was the target. These companies would always turn out on the Fourth of July the eighth of January and Washington's birthday, and a fine appearance they made, and a good time they had on such occasions.

The companies when going out on parade, usually met down at the academy, marched up to the square, from whence a platoon was sent up to Dr. Luke Rouse for the beautiful blue flag, on which was wrought, in yellow silk thread, "1776." Dr. Rouse being the ensign, would bring out the old flag, give it three waves to and fro, while the drums and fifes would give as many salutes, and the boys throw up their hats and hurrah over the "old glory." Then down to the companies they would escort the ensign, who again gave three waves of the flag in front of them, and then take his place in the centre guarded by two sentinels

Oh, dear, Oh; I can't but grieve,  
For the good old days of Adam and Eve.

From, *Gazette*  
*York Pa.*

Date, *Dec. 9 1874.*

### FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

#### A GLANCE AT THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The First Settlers Were "Maryland Intruders"—The First Authorized Settlement Was in 1729—Thomas Cressap and the Border Line Feuds—Shoes Obtained From Philadelphia

The following very interesting sketch of the first settlements of this county is from Glossbrenner's History, an inexhaustible source of information about this section and its inhabitants.

The first settlements in this county were made on Krentz creek, and in the neighborhood where Hanover now stands. Before the erection of the county of Lancaster in 1729, a number of persons resided on tracts of land lying on the west side of the Susquehanna, within the bounds of what is now York county. These persons, however, remained but a short time

on the lands they occupied—were not allowed time to warm in the nests on which they had squatted—and may not be looked upon as the progenitors of the present possessors of the soil of York county. They were known only as "Maryland intruders," and were removed in the latter end of the year 1728, by order of the deputy governor and council, at the request of the Indians, and in conformity with their existing treaties.

In the spring of 1722, John and James Hendricks, under the authority of government, made the first authorized settlements in what is now called York county. They occupied the ground from which some families of squatters had been removed, somewhere about the bank of Krentz creek. They were soon followed by other families, who settled at a distance of about ten or twelve miles west and southwest of them.

Sometime in the year 1732, Thomas Cressap came from Maryland, and forcibly seized and settled on the lands from which the before mentioned squatters had been removed. With him originated the violent measures, sometimes issuing in murderous affrays, which attended the disputes between the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respecting the proper boundary of the two provinces. On the 24th of November 1736, this restless and quarrelsome individual was apprehended by the Sheriff of Lancaster county, and committed to prison on the warrant of the two provincial judges. Thereupon the president of the province called the council and assembly, who detailed the facts connected with the outrage committed, and referred the matters, in a memorial to the King; which led ultimately to an amicable adjustment of the disputes concerning the boundary. At that period, it is believed, there were between three and four hundred inhabitants within the present limits of this county.

The earliest settlers were English—these were, however, soon succeeded by vast numbers of German emigrants. It is a remarkable fact, that, when the first settlements were made in this county, the greater portion of the lands in the eastern and southeastern part of it were destitute of large timber—in sections where now the finest forests of large timber—stand, miles might then have been traversed without the discovery of any vegetable production of greater magnitude than scrub-oak; and in many places even that diminutive representative of the mighty monarch of the forest was not to be found. This nakedness of the country was generally, and we have no doubt, correctly, attributed to a custom which prevailed among the aboriginal owners of the soil, of annually or biennially destroying by fire all vegetation in particular sections of the country for the purpose of increasing the facilities of hunting.

most of the German emigrants settled in the neighborhood of Kreutz creek, while the English located themselves in the neighborhood of the pigeon hills. In the whole of what was called the "Kreutz Creek Settlement," (if we except Wrightsville,) there was but one English family, that of William Morgan.

The early inhabitants of the Kreutz creek region were clothed, for some years, altogether in tow cloth, as wool was an article not to be obtained. Their dress was simple, consisting of shirt, trousers, and a frock. During the heat of summer, a shirt and trousers of tow formed the only raiment of the inhabitants. In the fall, the tow frock was superadded. When the cold of winter was before the door, and Boreas came rushing from the north, the dress was adapted to the season by increasing the number of frocks, so that in the coldest part of the winter some of the sturdy settlers were wrapt in four, five and even more frocks, which were bound closely about their loins, usually with a string of the same material as the garments.

But man ever progresses; and when sheep were introduced, a mixture of tow and wool was considered an article of luxury. But tow was shortly afterward succeeded by cotton, and then linsey woolsey was a piece of the wildest extravagance. If these simple, plain and honest worthies could look down upon the descendants of the present day, they would wonder and weep at the changes of men and things. If a party of them could be spectators at a ball of these times, in the borough of York, and see silks and crapes, and jewels, and gold, in lieu of tow frocks and linsey woolsey finery, they would scarcely recognize their descendants in the costly and splendid dresses before them; but would no doubt be ready to imagine that the nobles and princes of the earth were assembled at a royal bridal. But these honest progenitors of ours have passed away, and have left many of us, we fear, nothing but the names they bore, to mark us their descendants.

But all of good did not die with them. If they would find cause of regret at our departure from their simplicity and frugality, they could find much to admire in the improved aspect of the country—the rapid march of improvement in the soil of their adoption. Where they left unoccupied land, they would find valuable plantations, and thriving villages, and temples dedicated to the worship of the God of Christians. Where they left a field covered with brush wood, they would find a flourishing and populous town. The Codorus, whose power was scantily used to propel a few inconsiderable mills, they would see with its banks lined with large and valuable grist mills, saw mills and fulling mills—they would find the power

of its water used in the manufacture of paper and wire—and they would find immense arks of lumber and coal floating on its bosom from the Susquehanna to the very doors of the citizens of a town whose existence commenced after their departure from toil and from the earth.

But, to return to the situation of the early settlers—For some time after these early settlements were made there was neither a shoemaker nor tanner in any part of what is now York county. A supply of shoes for family use was annually obtained from Philadelphia; itinerant cobblers travelling from one farm house to another, earned a livelihood by mending shoes. These cobblers carried with them such a quantity of leather, as they thought would be wanted in the district of their temporary visit. The first settled and established shoemaker in the county, the Samuel Landys, who had his shop somewhere on Kreutz creek. The first, and for a long time the only tailor, was Valentine Heyer, who made clothes for men and women. The first blacksmith was Peter Gardner. The first schoolmaster was known by no other name than that of "Der Dicke Schulmeister."

The first dwelling houses of the earliest settlers were of wood; and for some years no other material was used in the construction. But about the year 1735, John and Martin Shultz each built a stone dwelling house on Kreutz creek, and in a few years the example was numerously followed.

From,

*Age*  
*York, Pa*

Date,

*Jan. 21 "1895"*

#### A YORK GUN WITH A HISTORY.

Figured in the Revolutionary War and Other Striking Events.

The following interesting account of an old musket that figured in the Revolutionary War, was sent to Mr. William Reisinger, father of Mr. John H. Reisinger, of this city. The old man who made the musket talk in our struggle against Great Britain, was the great grand-father of Mr. William Reisinger, one of York's oldest and most respected citizens, and who as the annexed account states emigrated West, settling in Ohio, and afterwards returned East and located in Buck Valley, Pa.:

Mr. P. S. Reisinger, an aged citizen of Morrellville, is the possessor of a rifle,

which, could it speak, might tell some very interesting tales to the present generation. In fact, it did talk at one time in a way that was not misunderstood by the "Redcoats" who came across the seas expecting a breakfast job in the whipping of the Colonists, from 1775 to 1781; later it spoke in conflict with the Red Man, and again in the War of 1812. That is why it could tell so interesting a tale now, had it the power of speech.

The firearm in question was made by hand, in the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when through the dearth of weapons, the American Colonists were "beatingsickles into swords and pruning hooks into spears," by an uncle of Mr. Reisinger's father, the latter doing effective service with it through that bloody conflict. It was of course a flintlock, and was crudely made. The barrel was rifled, but had not the "twist" of the modern rifle, the grooves running straight. It was remodeled with the advent of percussion caps, and now looks not so very unlike the modern gun, though a slight examination will reveal the difference.

THE OLD GUN MADE AT YORK, PA.

The present owner of the gun comes of a family with a history of considerable interest in connection with the early days of the State. His great-grandfather came to America among the earliest Dutch immigrants and located in the vicinity of the present town of York, Pa., where the settlers were compelled to build their houses like forts for protection from the Indians of that section, who had not yet felt the benign influence of William Penn and his Quaker colleagues. There he brought up a family, and from that section several of his descendants went out to fight for freedom from England's yoke, one son—the gunsmith mentioned above—remaining at home to make rifles, which he could not turn out fast enough, even by working day and night.

Mr. P. S. Reisinger's father sold his property at York, Pa., in the early part of the century, and started to go to the far West—Ohio at that time. On getting as far as the present Indiana county, the mother and her boys made up their minds that they would go back, at least go no farther, and a compromise was effected by Mr. Reisinger buying a large tract of land in the vicinity of Brushvalley. Off of this he gave farms

to the boys as they became old enough to set up for themselves. Mr. Reisinger died on the old homestead in 1849, aged over one hundred years, being remarkably strong and active almost to the time of his death. There were twelve boys in the family and several girls. Three of the elder sons served in the war of 1812.

Three of the family survive. They are P. S. Reisinger, of Morrellville, the youngest of the children, who is seventy-four years of age; Abram, residing near Brush-valley, and David, who lives on a portion of the original land purchase, not far from Homer City, Indiana county.

From, *Daily York Pa*  
 Date, *Dec 13<sup>th</sup> 1894*

COL. THOMAS HARTLEY.

The Grave of the Illustrious Soldier and Statesman Unmarked.

Let Us Remedy the Wrong, And Erect a Shaft Commemorative Of Worthy and Heroic Service.

During the writer's extended genealogical researches, the results of which with biographical, local and historical sketches will appear in book form the present winter, he came across a number of letters to, from and concerning Colonel Thomas Hartley of Yorktown. They were written while Col. Hartley was in active service in the Revolutionary war. They show that he was a most competent officer, brave and undaunted in the most trying emergencies, enjoying, as Miss Black has shown, the confidence and high esteem of General Washington and the Continental Congress, and reflecting great honor upon his adopted town, his State and his nation. His record of twelve years service in Congress demonstrated that he was a logical debater and a man of weight, consideration and influence in that body of intellectual giants. He argued most strenuously for the location of the National

Capitol on the west bank of the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry, as his speeches attest, and would have succeeded in making York the Georgetown of this country, but for the log-rolling of Alexander Hamilton whereby Northern votes were obtained for the removal of the Capitol to the banks of the Potomac in consideration of Southern votes for the assumption by the National Government of the debts incurred by the States in the prosecution of the Revolutionary war.

The biographical narratives found in Glossbrenner's and Judge Gibson's histories of York county have not done plenary justice to the distinguished soldier and civilian. No detailed description in either of them is given of the valuable services rendered by Col. Hartley to his country. We shall therefore, in subsequent issues of the DAILY, publish the biographical sketches given by Judge Gibson, wherein Glossbrenner's sketch is incorporated, the history of his regiment given in Vol. 10, Pennsylvania Archives, second series, to be supplemented by the letters above mentioned, and extracts from his speeches in Congress on the resolution for the removal of the permanent seat of the government to Wrightsville. In the above volume of Archives the editor comments as follows:

"We refer to the records of our State and National councils for evidences of his (Col. Hartley's) brilliant career as a soldier, lawyer and statesman. It is proper to add, however, that it is from his numerous letters among Yeates' papers, published anonymously in Forces' Archives, that full information upon the Canada campaign has been obtained, and but for his letters, to be found in Penn'a. Archives, Old Series, very little would be known of the military operations on the West Branch in 1778-1779. He died at York Pennsylvania, December 21, 1800, and was buried in the burial ground of the church of St. John in that place."

Naturally curious to ascertain the inscriptions on the monument, supposed to have been erected over the grave of Col. Hartley, the writer repaired to the St. John's Episcopal churchyard, and discovered neither epitaph nor monument to designate the last resting place of this illustrious man. In fact the exact spot of his interment is now unknown. Tradition has it that he and his wife were buried in St. John's church yard to the right of the entrance. The only visible Hartley gravestones in the church yard are those of two children of Charles Hartley, his son and a child of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. James Hall, and they are near the spot where Colonel Hartley and his wife are supposed to have been buried.

Mrs. Hartley predeceased her husband two years, and we find the following notice in the Pennsylvania Herald and York Advertiser of October 3rd, 1798, the only copy extant being in the possession of G. Edward Hersh, Esq.:

"Died—On Tuesday, the 2nd of October inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Catharine Hartley, the consort of the Hon. Thomas Hartley, Esq., member of Congress. It may be truly said of her that she was a loving wife, a tender parent, an indulgent mistress, a sincere friend and the benefactress of the poor. Her breast was a fountain of mercy, ever open to the call of distress. In this, reader, copy her example, and the blessing of Him who is ready to perish will light upon thee. Her remains will be interred this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Episcopal church of St. John's in this borough."

That the remains of Col. Hartley were interred by the side of his sainted wife there can be no doubt, and probably in the same row of his grandchildren; and as evidences of his rank and distinction, in the shape of a sword or other martial insignia, were doubtless buried with him, a little exhuming will disclose the grave containing his sacred dust. That our ancestors were culpably derelict in not providing a suitable memorial is no excuse for any further negligence in the performance of a bounden duty. Every student of American history is acquainted with the brilliant career of our distinguished townsman. Suppose he should come in quest of Col. Hartley's grave and find that no one had ever had reverence enough to mark his grave so that it could now be identified, and that no effort was even now making to erect a memorial in the churchyard of his burial, what contemptuous and indignant comments would issue from his quivering lips? He would naturally say, here is a populous and affluent community, who largely owes its freedom, happiness and prosperity to the Independence for which an illustrious soldier of theirs so nobly fought and struggled, and yet they are too sordid, unpatriotic and ungrateful to erect a shaft of marble commemorative of his valor and heroism.

Shall this stigma and reproach longer rest upon us? Shall we permit this hallowed spot to remain unmarked? It is a solemn duty, too long neglected, that confronts us. Let us therefore remedy the wrong by immediate performance and render tardy honor to him who has shed greater lustre on this historic town than any other man living or dead. The subscription for a suitable memorial should be a popular one, open to all; and to inaugurate the movement a subscription paper has been prepared in the DAILY office for all to contribute, each according to his ability, toward the erection of a memorial in recognition of of meritorious and patriotic service.

# COL. THOMAS HARTLEY.

## HIS BRILLIANT CAREER.

From Judge Gibson's History of  
York County.

Col. Thomas Hartley was born in the neighborhood of Reading, Berks Co., Penn., September 7, 1748. Having received the rudiments of a good classical education in that town, he removed when eighteen years of age, to York, Penn., when he commenced the study of the law under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Johnson. Having pursued his law studies with diligence for the term of three years, he was admitted to practice in the courts of York, July 25, 1769. He now arose in his profession with an almost unexampled rapidity, for he not only had a thorough knowledge of the law, but was acquainted with two languages, each of which was then necessary in such a county as York; his early days having been spent in Reading, then as now mostly peopled by Germans, he was from childhood acquainted with their language, which he spoke with the fluency of an orator. Another thing which favored young Hartley much, was that he and the Hon. James Smith were for some time the only practicing lawyers of the county; Mr. Johnson, with whom he had studied, being then prothonotary.

Hartley was early distinguished as a warm friend of his country, both in the cabinet and in the field. In the year 1774, he was elected by the citizens of York County, a member of the provincial meeting of deputies, which was held at Philadelphia on the 15th of July. In the year 1775, he was a member from the same county, of the provincial convention which was held at Philadelphia on the 23d of January.

The war of the Revolution was now approaching and Hartley was soon distinguished as a soldier. The Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania, recommended a number of persons to Congress, for field officers to the Sixth Battalion, ordered to be raised in that colony, and Congress accordingly January 10, 1776, elected William Irwin Esq., as colonel; Thomas Hartley, Esq., as lieutenant-colonel; and James Dunlap, Esq., as major. Mr. Hartley was shortly afterward promoted to the full degree of colonel.

Col. Hartley having continued about three years in faithful and laborious duty as an officer, wrote a letter to Congress February 13, 1779, desiring leave to resign his commission. Congress thinking the reasons offered, satisfactory, accepted his resignation and on the same day resolved

that they had "high sense of Col. Hartley's merit and services."

In October, 1778, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from the county of York.

In the year 1783, he was elected a member of the Council of Censors, the first day of whose meeting was on the 10th of November.

In the latter part of the year 1787 he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States.

In the year 1788, he was elected a member of congress and accordingly attended their first session under the constitution. As a new order of things had now commenced the public mind was filled with hope and fear. The citizens of York County had taken a great interest in the establishment of the new constitution, and as Col. Hartley was the first person who was to go forth from among them, as a member of congress under that constitution, they determined in the warmth of their feelings, to show him every honor. When he set out from York on February 23, 1789, on his way to the city of New York, where the congress was to sit, he was accompanied to Susquehanna by a great number of the inhabitants of the borough and was there received by a company from that part of the county and from Lancaster. The citizens then partook of a dinner and the whole was one splendid celebration. When on the way of his return, he arrived at ~~Went~~'s ferry on October 6, he was met at that place by a number of gentlemen from the borough and county of York, and was there conducted to his house in town amidst the acclamations of his friends and fellow citizens.

Col. Hartley continued a member of congress for about twelve years; he was such until the time of his death.

On April 28, 1800, he was commissioned by Gov. M'Kean, as major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of the counties of York and Adams.

His life of labor, usefulness and honor are now drawing to a close. Disease was destroying his energies, and had already commenced the work of death. After a long and tedious sickness he died

at his home in York, on the morning of December 21, 1800, aged fifty-two years, three months and fourteen days. When his mortal part was deposited in the burying ground of the Church of St. John's the following tribute of respect to his memory was paid by the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, his pastor and friend:

"If I could blow the trump of fame over you ever so loud and long, what would you be the better for all this noise yet, let not your integrity, patriotism, fortitude, hospitality and patronage be forgotten. Another (who need not be named), hath borne away the palm of glory, splendid with the never-dying honor of rearing the stu-

...ous fabric of American freedom and empire. Departed friend! you hear me not; the grave is deaf and silent. In this work of blessing to future ages you bore, though a subordinate, yet an honorable part. Soldiers of Liberty! come drop a tear over your companion in arms. Lovers of justice! come drop a tear over your able advocate, and of science! come drop a tear over its warmest patron. Children of misfortune! come drop a tear over your benefactor and protector. Brethren of the earthly lodge! rejoice that our brother is removed to the temple of the Supreme. Ministers of religion! come! drop a tear to the memory of a man, who, lamenting human frailty, was ever the friend of truth and virtue. And thou, my soul! come not into the assembly of those who would draw his reposing spirit from the bosom of his Father who is in heaven.]

As an appendix to the biography of this soldier and statesman we give the following address to his constituents, which he published a short time before his decease, and which is one of the last acts of his life:

*Fellows Citizens:*

Through want of health, and a wish to retire from a sedentary public life and to attend to my private concerns, which have been much deranged by my absence from York town, I have been induced most fixedly to decline serving in the House of Representatives in Congress after the third day of March next. Indeed it is well known that for some years past I have not wished to be elected; and should long since have declined the honor had it not been for the political condition of the world, and of our own States in particular, which have frequently suffered from two great nations;—I hope, however, we shall soon have peace.

A great portion of my life has been devoted to the service of my country, as will appear from the following facts. I have to say that I was in two provincial conventions previous to the revolution, that I served in the Revolutionary army more than three years, was one year in the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, in the Council of Censors one year, was in the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, and have twice been elected by citizens of Pennsylvania at general elections, and four times at district elections, as a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. In some instances I have perhaps been useful: but I may say I have ever desired to advance the interests of the United States as far as my powers and constitution would admit. I shall endeavor to be of much service as possible in the militia, which will occasionally require some attention and exercise.

I thank the citizens of Pennsylvania at large for showing their frequent confidence in me, and particularly of that part of the State composing York and

Adams Counties, and wish them every happiness.

I am with due respect for them,

THOMAS HARTLEY.

York September, 8th 1800.

N. B.—My indisposition has retarded this publication longer than I intended.

## COL. HARTLEY'S REGIMENT.

### More Interesting Facts Relating to York's Revolutionary Hero.

The following interesting facts relating to Col. Thomas Hartley, York's Revolutionary hero, are taken from Pennsylvania archives, old and new series:

#### COL. THOMAS HARTLEY'S REGIMENT.

On the 27th of December, 1776, Congress passed a resolution authorizing Gen. Washington to "raise and collect together, in the most speedy and effectual manner, from any and all of these United States, sixteen battalions of infantry, in addition to those already voted by Congress, and to appoint the officers for the said battalions of Infantry, &c." On the 11th of January, 1777, Gen. Washington issued commissions and authority to raise two of these regiments to Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley, of the Seventh Pennsylvania, and Major John Patton, of Miles' rifle regiment. No returns of either of these regiments have been discovered, and very few memorials of any kind, it is believed, have survived the ravages of fire and time. Hartley's regiment was in the First Pennsylvania brigade, Gen. Wayne's division, Hartley commanding the brigade, in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. What its actual strength was cannot be told. After these actions, November 1, 1777, Morgan Conner makes a requisition for one hundred and fifty blankets for the regiment. It is very apparent that the regiment did heavy fighting at Brandywine, from its loss of officers and men. For the campaign of 1778, on the West Branch, reference is made to Col. Hartley's report to Congress, printed in *Penn'a Archives*, O. S., vol. vii, page 5, and Col. Hartley's letters, in *ibid.*, vol. vi. The regiment was ordered to Sunbury, about the 14th of July, 1778, and remained in service on the West Branch, until incorporated with the new Eleventh.

On the 16th of December, 1778, Congress resolved that Col. Hartley's regiment, and the four independent companies raised in the State of Pennsylvania, commanded by Capts. Doyle, Wilkins, Steel, and Calderwood, and also the remains of Col. Patton's regiment, except Capt. McLane's company, be incorporated into one regiment, and added to the Pennsylvania Line as an Eleventh regiment, and that Capt. McLane's company be annexed to the Delaware regiment; subsequently, J

13, 1779, this action was reconsidered, and it was resolved "that the regiment lately commanded by Col. Patton, (Capt. McLane, his subalterns and men raised in the Delaware State excepted,) and the independent companies raised in Pennsylvania, and afterwards annexed to Col. Malcolm's regiment, be incorporated with Col. Hartley's regiment; the whole to form a complete battalion upon the new establishment, and be added to the Pennsylvania Line as the Eleventh regiment of that State; that the several officers be arranged by the Board of War, and enjoy their rank according to their commissions or appointments, respectively."

The following letter from Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley to Jasper Yeates, Esquire, gives a full detail of the campaign in Canada.

"CAMP AT SOREL, CANADA  
June the 12th. 1776.

"Before the arrival of C. L. Wayne's and Irvine's regiments, under the command of Gen. Sullivan, Col. St. Clair, with a detachment of seven hundred men, was sent down the river St. Lawrence, about nine leagues, to watch the motions of the enemy, and act occasionally. Gen. Sullivan's arrival here was at a critical time. Canada was lost, unless some notable exertion; the credit of our arms gone, and no number of American troops to sustain our posts. It was said that the taking of Three Rivers, with such troops as were on it, would be of service. A detachment under Gen. Thompson was sent down the river. The corps under Col. St. Clair was to join it, and if the General thought it expedient, he was ordered by Gen. Sullivan to attack the enemy at Three Rivers.

"We left this on the evening of the 5th instant, in several batteaux, and joined Col. St. Clair about twelve o'clock at night. It being too late to proceed on to the Three Rivers, the enterprise was postponed until the next night.

"In the dusk of the evening of the 7th, we set off from the Nicolette, with about fifteen hundred rank and file, besides Officers. It was intended to attack Three Rivers about day break in four places. Thompson landed his forces about nine miles above the town, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and divided his army into five divisions, Maxwell, St. Clair, Wayne, and Irvine, each commanding a division, and I had the honor of commanding the reserve. Leaving two hundred and fifty men to guard the batteaux, the army proceed swiftly towards the town. I was to be ready to sustain the party which might need assistance.

"The guides proved faithless, and the General was misinformed as to the number of the enemy as well as to the situation of the town. Our men had lost their sleep for two nights, yet were in pretty good spirits. Daylight appeared, and

showed us to the enemy. Our guides (perhaps traitors) had led us through several windings, and were rather carrying us off from the post. The General was enraged at their conduct.

"There were mutual firings. Our people killed some in a barge. Our scheme was no longer an enterprise, it might have been, perhaps, prudent to have retreated, but no one would propose it. We endeavored to penetrate through a swamp to the town, and avoid the shipping. We had no idea of the difficulties we were to surmount in the mire, otherwise the way by shipping would have been preferred.

"We waded three hours through the mud, about mid deep in general, the men fasting. We every moment expected to get through and find some good ground to form on, but were deceived. The second division, under Col. Wayne, saw a part of the enemy and attacked them. Capt. Hay, of our regiment, (Sixth battalion,) with his company of riflemen, assisted and behaved nobly. Col. Wayne advance, the enemy's light infantry were driven from their ground, and the Indians on their flanks were silenced.

"The great body of the enemy, which we knew nothing of, consisting of two or three thousand men, covered with intrenchments, and assisted with the cannon of the shipping and several field pieces, began a furious fire, and continued it upon our troops in the front. It was so heavy that the division gave way, and from the badness of the ground could not form suddenly again. Col. St. Clair's division advanced, but the fire was too heavy. Part of Col. Irvine's division, especially the riflemen, went up towards the enemy. I understood the army was in confusion. I consulted some friends, and led up the reserve within a short distance of the enemy. Capt. McClean's and Grier's company advanced with spirit; McClean's men took the best situation, and within eighty yards of the enemy, exposed to the fire of the shipping, as hot as hell. I experience some of it.

"Not a man of McClean's company behaved ill; Grier's company behaved well. Several of the enemy were killed in the attack of the reserve. Under the disadvantage, our men would fight; but we had no covering, no artillery, and no prospect of succeeding, as the number of the enemy was so much superior to ours. Colonels Wayne and Allen rallied part of our men, and kept up a fire against the English from the swamp. The enemy, in the meantime, dispatched a strong body to cut off our retreat, to the boats, when it was thought expedient to retreat. Our General and Col. Irvine were not to be found; they had both gone up (to the front) in a very hot fire. This gave us great uneasiness, but a retreat was necessary. This could not be done regularly, as we could not re-

the road, on account of the enemy's shipping and artillery, and we went off in small parties through the swamp. Colonels Wayne and Allen gathered some hundreds together, and I got as many in my division as I could, with several others, amounting to upwards of two hundred.

"Col. Wayne, with his party, and I, with mine, tried several ways to get to our batteaux. Col. Wayne was obliged, not far from the river, to march by seven hundred of the enemy. He intended to attack them regularly, but his people were so much fatigued that it was deemed unsafe. The enemy fired their small arms and artillery on our men as loud as thunder. They returned a retreating fire. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. We came within in a mile of where our boats were, but our guard (Major Joseph Wood, who commanded this guard, saved all the boats, except two,) had carried them off. The English had possession of the ground where we landed. Their shipping proceeded up the river, covering parties sent to take possession of the ferries we were to pass.

"Col. Wayne, with his party, lay near the enemy. I passed through a prodigious swamp, and at night took possession of a hill near the enemy. We were without food, and the water very bad. I mounted a small quarter guard, fixed my alarm post, and made every man lay down on the ground, on which he was to rise for action in case of an attack. I slept a little by resting my head on a cold bough of spruce.

"Morning dawned, (Sunday, 9th June,) and I consulted our officers and men. They said they were refreshed with sleep. It was agreed to stand together, that they would support me, and effect a passage through the enemy, or die in the attempt. A little spring water refreshed us more. The necessary dispositions were made, but we had no guides. We heard the enemy within a half mile of us, but no one seemed alarmed, so we proceeded, and, luckily, fell in with Col. Wayne's track. We pursued it, and overtook him near the river Du Lac. This made us upwards of seven hundred strong, and we agreed to attack the enemy if they fell in our way to Bokie, (Berthier,) opposite Sorel. We were sure they would attempt the fort at Sorel before we could arrive; but as we came up, the English left the ferries, and drew all their forces back to Three Rivers. By forced marches,

and surmounting every difficulty, we got up, crossed the river, and arrived at Sorel Monday afternoon, (10th June.) We brought near twelve hundred men back with our party. Many are yet missing—one hundred and fifty or two hundred. Some scattered ones are continually coming in, so that our loss will not be so great as was first imagined.

"Col. Wayne behaved exceedingly well, and showed himself the man of courage and the soldier. Col. Allen exerted himself, and is a fine fellow. Col. Maxwell was often in the midst of danger. His own division was not present to support him. He was also very useful in the retreat, after he joined Col. Wayne. Lieut. Edie, of the York troops, I fear, is killed. He was a fine young fellow, and behaved bravely. He approached the enemy's works without dismay several times, and remained in the swamp to the last. He was in the second engagement, where, it is supposed, he was killed. Ensign Hopes, of the same company, was wounded near the breast work, when I led up the reserve. I cannot give too much commendation of him. He showed the greatest courage after he had received several wounds in the arm. He stood his ground and animated his men. He nobly made good his retreat with me, through a swamp of near eighteen miles long. The ball has hurt the bone. Several of our men were killed—I apprehend between thirty and fifty. The rest missing, have been taken, quite worn out with fatigue and hunger.

"P. S. June 13. Last night, a sort of flag of truce came from the enemy. Gen. Thompson, Col. Irvine, (William,) Dr. McKenzie, Lieutenants Edie, Currie, and Parson McCalla, (of the first,) are prisoners. They were taken up by some of the rascally Candians, in the most treacherous manner."

This letter is published in *Force's Archives*, fourth ser. vol. vi, 826, with no indications of the writer. In a casual examination of the Yeates papers, in the possession of Yeates Cunningham, of Lancaster, Pa., the editors discovered the originals of this and other letters from the army in Canada, published by Force, in the hand writing of Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley, and addressed to Jasper Yeats, Esq., afterwards justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Our history is therefore indebted to the pen of Hartley, subsequently one of the foremost lawyers and ablest statesmen of Pennsylvania, for nearly all that is known of the campaign of the Pennsylvania battalions in Canada.

August 14, Lieut. Col. Hartley's scouts found the British still at St. John's.

On the 6th of September, Lieut. Col. Hartley, desired Gen. Gates to send to Crown Point, either Gen. Wayne's battalion or the Second, and he would defend it with them. Gen. Gates gave him positive orders to retreat if the British reached that point. The British did not come, however, and on the 22d Irvine's regiment was still at Crown Point. One lieutenant colonel, one major, four captains, five first lieutenants, three first lieutenant five ensigns, four staffs, seventeen sergeants, fifteen drums, and four hundred

and eighty six rank and file.

On the 11th of October, Hartley still maintained his post; having found in the woods some cannon lost in the French war, with great labor, he had roads cut, and transported them to Crown Point, and had a battery of six guns ready for visitors, not any too soon, for on the same day the British attacked Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain, compelling him to retire towards Crown Point to refit, the next day, almost totally destroying it before it got there. On the 14th, Col. Hartley set fire to all the houses at and near Crown Point, and retired to Ticonderoga.

The season was too far advanced for the British to make any further progress; after threatening Ticonderoga, they retired into winter quarters.

### LETTERS FROM COL. HARTLEY.

#### Documents of 1777 and 1778 Which are Interesting to the Lover and Student of History.

The following letters written by Col. Hartley, York's Revolutionary hero, are taken from the Pennsylvania Archives:

LETTER FROM THOS. HARTLEY TO \_\_\_\_\_,  
1777.

CAMP, October 24th, 1777.

DEAR SIR:—I received your last—be assured that there is no one fonder than myself of conveying good intelligence, nor no one would be more desirous of keeping up a correspondence with the good people of Lancaster than myself, but we are so often pinched in time and place, that you may frequently be disappointed in expecting to hear from me: however, I shall do as well as I can.

Yesterday, a body of our army advanced toward the city; the pickets were drove in and not supported. Our troops paraded some time along the front, but received very little injury; we took some prisoners.

On the evening of the 22d, six of the enemies' best Ships came up the river past the first set of frizes, and cannonaded our fort and vessels exceeding warmly indeed; they continued the same the next morning; our people on proper occasions returned the fire. The firing was superior to that at Sullivan's Island. We were all anxiety to know what would be the consequence of this thundering contest. We had detachments near the city on both sides of the Schuylkill to attack if an opportunity offered, but it seems there was none.

About eleven o'Clock we heard a monstrous explosion which shook the neighbouring country, and a prodigious column of smook rose towards the heavens. We feared that it might be the magazine at the fort; better fortune awaited America—there were few shot fired afterward.

Our people at the tide of Ebb sent

down a few fire rafts or vessels among the enemy, one of which proved successful; the Augusta of 64 guns caught fire and was blown up; the rest of the fleet retreated—our vessels pursued—some other fire vessels were sent after, and a thirty-two gun frigate shared the same fate with the Augusta. May they meet with the like success in all future attempts. Our troops in the fort and the galleys must be in high spirits. The enemys must soon consider themselves in a bad way. The Northern news is confirmed—General Howe must think of retreating immediately. If there was a true spirit of liberty in this State, the army under General Howe would be in a more dangerous situation than Burgoine ever was. They have, it seems, but 18 Transports on this side Newcastle. A Lethargy seems to prevail among the people; can neither honour, glory or interest rouse them to join in expelling these invaders?

With the help of God, if the people at large will not assist, I hope we may soon give a good account of these intruders with our little army.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

THOS. HARTLEY.

Extracts of a letter from Col. Hartley to the board of war, 9 March, 1778.

If my regiment is to be recruited, the recruiting officer must be allowed to give the same bounty with the state in which he beats up or he will get no man. He should also have the like reward for inlisting a soldier that the state officers receive. Should you think proper to order the regiment to be recruited money will be wanted, not a large sum at present. Perhaps the Pennsylvania bounty for 20 or 30 men will do. Care must be taken not to advance the whole bounty at once to every lose fellow. None but prudent officers should be sent on this service. Any men that are or shall be enlisted in this state or any other for this regiment, they shall have credit for in their quota, & proper returns shall be made as Congress or the board of war may direct.

Copy of a letter from board of war to Congress.

Sir,

The board of war were some time since directed to take some [measures for] recruiting Col<sup>o</sup> Hartley's regiment. The board are of opinion [money] alone is necessary, & therefore pray the determination of Congress whether Col<sup>o</sup> Hartley shall be furnished with money to recruit on the terms he proposes.

yr. ob. Servt,

H. G.

Pres't.

P. S. Such others of the nine regiments as have not been adopted by particular states, will doubtless expect the same indulgences and privileges.

Directed,

To his Excellency the President of the State of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS HARTLEY TO COUNCIL, 1778.

May it please the council,  
Since the votes of the Honourable assembly and my receiving Money by your Directions, four of my Officers have enlisted about forty Six Men.

I have several other officers out on the Recruiting Service, from whom I have not yet received Returns.

The Money I received is already exhausted, & for the Furtherance of the Service we stand in need of a further Supply. The men I speak of have been all mustered, and very few of them have deserted; added to the above we have taken up a considerable Number of Deserters belonging to my own and other Pennsylvania Regements.

I must desire that the Council will be pleased to order between Six and ten thousand Dollars to be paid to Captain George Bush for the Recruiting Service of my Regement, which Sum I will be accountable for.

I have the Honour to be  
with the greatest Respect,  
your most obed't &  
most humble Servt,  
THO HARTLEY.\*

York Town, May the 13th, 1778.  
The Honble the Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

*Directed,*  
To His Excellency Thomas Wharton, President of the State of Pennsylvania, Lancaster.

By Capt Geo. Bush.  
COL THOMAS HARTLEY TO COUNCILS, 1778.  
Gentlemen,

I came here a few Days since with a Detachment of my Regiment and some Militia.

Gen I Dehaas had come up (I presume) with an Intention of assisting and supporting the People. He had detached sundry partys of Militia to protect the Inhabitants.

Upon my arrival I have taken the Commaud. Upwards of 200 Militia have come to Sunburey. I shall dispose of the Regulars and Militia to the best advantage, and shall give the Country every support and assistance in my Power.

Four fifths of the Inhabitants fled with such Effects as they could carry from this Country. Many of the men are returning, but unless I can support four or five Posts between the Great Island and fishing Creek, I fear few of the women will return again to their former Habitations. A most extraordinary panic seems to have struck the People.

The Wyoming Settlement is almost totally destroyed. The most of the surviving Inhabitants have fled to Connecticut, or are now removing as Paupers to that state. There is no prospect of their returning or re-establishing themselves at Wyoming this Fall. But much may be done in Favour of this County. Nothing shall be wanting on my Part.

The two Wyoming Companies were to have joined me here according to my Instructions. They are now in Northampton County, where there is also a Detachment of my Regiment. I have applied to the Board of War for the Detachment of my Regiment in Northampton to join me, and the two Wyoming Companies to remain there.

This will, in my opinion, be of great advantage. I would hope this Application will be seconded by the Council. The Danger in Northampton is not so great. The Posts I would maintain would in a great measure cover the Frontiers of this and Cumberland Counties. The Detachment of my Regiment would be more useful to me than the two Companies, though they do not differ much in Numbers.

I am, with great Respect,  
Your most obed't  
& most humble Serv,  
THOS. HARTLEY.

Sunbury, Aug. the 1st, 1778.

*Directed,*  
On publick service.  
To the Hon'ble George Bryan, Esq.,  
Vice President of the State of Pennsylvania. Philada.

COLONEL T. HARTLEY TO BOARD OF WAR  
1778.

From Capt. Walker's Letter & the Information of sundry other 'eople, I find the Fact stands thus, relating to the affair of yesterday, near Loyal Sock.

A Corporal & four men of my Regt, with three Militia, were ordered above Loyal Sock about to miles, two Guard 14 Reapers & Craydlers, who were also armed, to cut the grain of an unhappy man, who had his wife and four children murdered by the Indians. On Friday they cut the Greater part of the Grain, & intended to have compleated the whole next morning; four of the Reapers improperly moved off that night. The rest went to work in the morning; the Craydlers, four in number, by themselves, near the house; the Reapers some what Distant. The Reapers, except young Mr. Brady, placed their Guns round a tree. Mr. Brady thought this wrong, & put his gun some little distance from the rest. The morning was very foggy. About an Hour after Suurise the Reapers & Sentry were surprised by a number of Indians under cover of the Fog. The Sentry retired towards the Reapers; the Reapears all except young Mr. Brady began to retire immediately. Mr. Brady made towards the Rifle; he was pursued by three Indians, & within a few rods of it was wounded by a shot; he ran for some distance & their fell. He recd another wound wth a spear, was Tomyhawked and scalped in an Instant. The sentry fred his Gun, but was soon after, shot down, as also a Militia man. Another Militia man is missing, supposed to be killed. The Craydlers, on hearing a Hollow, assended an eminence, & saw part of this unhappy attack. The In-

dians, in a few seconds after, left the Field. The Corporal & three Men, who were with the Craydlers, propos'd to make a stand, but the others thought it Imprudent. Young Mr. Brady, who is an exceeding fine young Fellow, soon after rose and came to the House. A worthy man of the name of Mr. Jerome Venerss ventured to remain with him & cover'd his wounds; the other Craydlers, being acquainted with the Country, dispersed and fled towards Wallaces; the Corpl & three men pushed right down the road. At Loyal Sack they were fired upon by a Party of Indians; they returned the fire. The Indians Fleed & the Soldiers retook two horses from them, which they carryed to Wallaces. Capt. Walker, upon receig notice, immediately marched after the Enemy, but they had gained too much Time; they had retired to the mountains. Capt Walker crossed after Mr. Brady in a Bier; is now here, but there is very little hope of his recovery. There were abt 30 Indians, and were supposed to be Mingoes. Tho' few men were lost in the above attack, yet we may observe & infer that too much caution cannot be used in a war with these savages. That Bravery & steadiness is of use. The Firmness & Friendship of Mr. Veness does him great Honor. T. H.

August the 9th, 1778.

COL. T. HARTLEY TO LT. COL. BUTLER,  
1778.

Sunbury, August the 9th, 1778.

Sir,

Your letter of the 5th Instant, came to this Place whilst I was up the West Branch, & was forwarded on by Express to me. I arrived here last night and dispatched the Express to Day.

I am pleased to hear that you have collected so many men, & that you have been able to make the progress you mentioned, I should be still happier to hear you were able to maintain your ground, and that I was capable of sending you a Reinforcement.

The Troops belonging to the Continental Service now with you, I had instructions to order to join me, but as you seem to be in a fair way of being of Service to the Fronteers, where you now are, they are to remain with you till further orders. I understand Troop are marching from East Town to support you. I hope this will enable you once more to look the Enemy in the face, and revenge those cruel Murders and Injuries your worthy Countrymen have suffered. I expect another Part of my Regiment to join me every Day, and some more Militia. I have established a Post and a Work is built, at one Jenkins's about 6 miles below the Niscopeck Falls. There is now a Garrison there which is to be strengthened to-morrow, when I am reinforced my Wish is to extend our post to Wioming—Should you not think yourself able to maintain your-

self at Wioming, you are to March your Troops to Jenkins Fort, at the Place I have mentioned.

I am ordered up to assist the Fronteers, which I shall do in the best manner I am capable; it will give me great pleasure to have it in my power to support and maintain yours.

The Enemy have, yesterday morning, appeared near Loyal Sock, on the West Branch, they Killed a Soldier of mine & one Militia man, one other is missing. Captain Brady's son was wounded and Scalped, but there are some Hopes of his Recovery; there were about 30 Indians, they were pursued but made off towards the Mountains.

You will from Time to Time inform me of any thing remarkable in your Department; you will receive a Box of Cartridges by Wm. Stewart. When you want more let me know.

I am with much esteem

Your most hum. Servt,

T. HARTLEY  
Commdr.

Directed,

To Lieut Col Zebulon Butler,  
Command'g at Wioming.

### COL. HARTLEY'S LETTERS.

#### Letters to the Council at Philadelphia,

From Pennsylvania Archives.

COL. T. HARTLEY TO COUNCIL. 1778.

Sunbury, August 10th, 1778.

Gentlemen,

I mentioned in a former note the great Distress we were in here for want of Medicine Chests for the Militia. The small quantity brought for my own Regiment, we have cheerfully divided. The Sick and wounded of the Inhabitants and Militia have increased; I must beg the Council will immediately send a Medicine Chest to Coxes Town, Paxton, from thence to be forwarded. There should be plenty of the principal articles. I might add that ye few stores I brought up are exhausted among those with whom, I naturally had occasion to do Business. We are now destitute of most of the Conveniences of Life, but we shall with Pleasure submit to every Inconvenience, as we have prospect of being useful to our Country. The Medicine Chest could probably be forwarded by John Mitchell, Esq.; A. D. Qr Mr Genl, in the City.

I am, Gentlemen,

With the greatest Respect,

Your most obedt

& most humble servt,

THO'S HARTLEY.

Directed.

To The Honorable Executive Council  
of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

COL. T. HARTLEY TO COUNCIL? 1778.  
Sunbury, 10 Aug., 1778.

Gentlemen,

In my last to you of the 2 Inst, I mentioned the steps I had then taken, & the situation of these Frontiers. Since then I have disposed of the militia who have arrived, at different posts, for the Protection of the People. Every man of my own Regt who could possibly go, I have also sent upon Command.

We have lent every aid to reap & get in the Harvest, much more will be saved than I could possibly have imagined.

Berks County has furnished its Quota of militia. Lancaster County has fallen far short. Northumberland County distracted and distressed; many of the Inhabitants fled & not returned, could afford but few men to act in the general scale of militia. The Wyoming Companies have not joined me, nor have I heard of the detachment of my Regt sent to Northampton. From these causes all our exertions here must fall short of the services wanted by an unhappy & intimidated Frontier.

My object, as I mentioned in my last, was to fix some principal Frontier posts, which we were to maintain, if possible; & grant as many smaller detachments for the Protection of particular settlements, as we could. All the People of the West Branch above Wallace's (who lives near Muncy) had fled & evacuated their settlements—so on the North-East Branch, all above Nescopeck Falls were gone. I was resolved to hold posts at both these extremes, and have an intermediate one on the head waters of Chelèsquaque—there had been a small work began near one Jenkinses, about five miles from Nescopeck Falls, near Bri'er Creek, this I have garrisoned. I have a Body in the Forks of Chelèsquaque, but the left Flank on the West Branch, which was most exposed, & where the greatest present danger appeared, I visited, & as I before observed, found all the settlements, above Wallace's evacuated, those about Muncy & below, wavering & doubtfull. Indians daily appearing—no women or Children having ventured to return. The inhabitants strongly pressed that they should have Troops amongst them, & that some Fortress should be Built to cover that part of the Country, & afford an assylum to their Families in case of necessity. Genl. Delias and several other gentlemen were with me, we considered & examined on all sides; we found none of the Houses properly situated to admit of a stockade Fort of any real use. We found those settlements in danger, they were useful from their Fertility of soil, & the Industry of the Inhabitants, besides being the Frontier—for if these people once gave way, there would not be long an Inhabitant above Sunbury or Northumberland—a valuable Country would be

depopulated & some thousand persons ruined, added to this, if the settlements toward the Bald Eagle & great Island were to return, & to be covered & supported, there was a necessity for a secure post about mid-way. Upon the whole, we were clear of opinion that a Fort ought to be Built near Saml. Wallace's, about two miles from Muncy Creek, I therefore, directed one to be laid out accordingly, a rough plan of which I enclose you. The Bastions are to be built of Fascines & clay—if there is not leasure to compleat the whole of the same materials, the Curtains are to be finished with Stokade, these, with the Hutts, will answer the purpose intended—such of my men as are there with the militia & Inhabitants, are at work; the publick will have to pay but a small expence; thousands of pounds will be saved, as well as many Lives.

It may be said that these Forts are of but little Security to the Inhabitants, that Indians may pass them, so it is possible, but their depredations will not be so great. The Confidence of the People will be raised by the works, & from the beginning of the works to the present time a party has been intimidated by having an Enemy in the rear, especially if the latter was of a superior Force.

From the above reasons, & considering the Inclosed sketch of Paths, &c., compared with the map of Pennsylvania, I hope my conduct will receive the approbation of the Honourable Council.

The savages have again appeared in some sort of Force. I send you inclosed a Copy Coll. Butler's letters to me, & my answer, also an account of an affair which happened yesterday morning about the time I left Wallace's.

The Indians have gained so much plunder & have met with so little opposition, that I imagine they are Induced to pay another visit to these Frontiers. The western & northern Expeditions will not affect several of the Barbarians who are committing these depredations. As no injury has been lately committed in Cumberland or Bedford, if two-thirds or three-fourth of the militia ordered to the standing stone, were sent to this place, I could employ them every usefully. I am happy enough to agree well with the militia, I hope they will do as much good as can be expected from them.

It will be necessary that we should have at least two Iron four or six pounders, for the work I have mentioned, also ten or twelve swivels; I hope you will be pleased to send them on to Coxes Town as soon as possible, from whence we will endeavour to get them up by Water or some other means.

The militia of Northumberland are poor indeed, they complain, many of them, of having four or five months pay due to them, this would be a present relief to them if they had it, be pleased to send a sum for that purpose. money is

also wanted for other uses. The attacks upon the Frontiers are really become serious.

We are subject to some inconveniences here, but shall, with the utmost alacrity, do all the good we can. The Harvest prevented me last week from sending a Detachment on the Indian paths, we hope to attempt it the close of the present week—as I have not ordered the Wyoming Companies to Join me, I presume the Detachment of my Regt in Northampton County, is ordered to march here—I shall dispose of it as well as I am able. The Bearer, Col. Antis will be able to give you further information.

I am, with great respect,  
Yr. Honors most obed. &  
mo. Hble servt,

THOS HARTLEY, Coll.,  
Commandant.

P. S. Aug. 10th. By several fresh advices, we shall probably soon have some of the Barbarians to attack the settlements.

THOMAS HARTLEY TO COUNCIL, 1778.  
Sunbury, Sept 1st, 1778.

Gentlemen,

Since my last to the Council I have been out with several Detachments up the West Branch—tho' we are not certain we killed a single Indian; it would have been in our Power several Times since I came up here had we had some Horse. The Barbarians have frequently appeared in open ground & do fairly out run the most of white men. From my little observation I am clearly convinced of the utility of Horse, for however sagacious the Indians are, they cannot always chuse their own ground. The Horsemen should be armed with a sword, two Pistols & a short Rifle; the latter would be necessary to intimidate the Enemy, & the Soldier might occasionally act on Foot. I have wrote to the Board of War to send an officer & 12 Horse here; I hope they will comply.

Captain Walker has been so industrious at Muncy as to have compleated all the Earth and Fasine Works, & nearly all the stockade. I never saw as much work done by so few men in so short a time.

We have a four Pounder mounted there; if we had four Swivels to place in the Bastions the Place would be very secure with a small Garrison. It is to be remarked that since this Work has been begun, no Person has been killed within our Line of Posts.

I most earnestly wish that you would send up twelve Swivels for the County in Case the withdrawing of the Militia they will be essentially necessary.

I am inducing the People to put in some Fall Crops. Several are returning to their Habitations, but with great Diffidence.

Yesterday morning three German

militia, without arms and without Permission, went out of the Fort at Muncy to dig some Potatoes within sight of the Garrison; they were immediately attacked by one white man and some Indians. The Enemy discharged all their Pieces at once—one militia man fell and was scalped, one ran off; The other one was seized, and had a Tussel with a stout Indian, but was rescued by the Troops. One Cottner was killed, & one Capt. Martel was wounded on the 23d of August near Muncy.

Several Indians and Tories have appeared about Wioming. One Family had been killed 15 miles on this side of it, & two near the Garrison. My Detachment from Northampton County is arrived there by this Time, but I am told their Cloaths are all torn by the woods; they are in the utmost want of Hunting Shirts and woolen overalls or Leggins. I hope 200 of each will be sent up immediately. No medicine has yet arrived—the militia are very sickly.

The Bearer Captain Brady can inform you of any other matters from this County.

I have the Honour to subscribe myself  
with the utmost Respect,  
your most obed't

humble servt,  
THOS. HARTLEY,  
Coll. Commandant.

P. S. As we are just on the Recovery now here, I dare say the State will endeavour to replace some of the militia whose Times are out, otherwise hundreds of Famalies will be to be maintained as Paupers. The western or northern Expeditions will grant no present relief.

Yours as above,  
T. HARTLEY.

Directed,

The Honourable Executive Council of  
the State of Pennsylvania.

LT. SAMUEL HUNTER TO VICE PRESIDENT  
BRYAN, 1778.

Fort Augusta, 7th October, 1778.

Sir.

The 5th Ins't Col. Thomas Hartley returned from an Expedition he carried on against some of the small Indian

Towns on the North Branch of Susquehanna, where he was informed there was a party Indians and Torries assembled, but they, being apprised of Col. Hartley's march by a party of Warriors, he met coming to the West Barnch, whome our People fired upon and shot their Captain dead, upon which the Indians fled imeadiately and alarmed the Towns Col. Hartley was bound for, so that they had time to put their family and chief part of their Effects out of the way before he arriyed there, and when he came to Tiaogo, where he took some Tories Prisoners, they informed him that there was a Town called

among about ten or twelve miles from there, where there was a Body of Indians, Tories & Regulars in Garrisons, good as six or seven hundred; Col. Hartley after consulting his Officers thought it most Expedient to return back without attempting Shamung, and so after destroying Tiaoga & Shesiken and bringing off fifty or sixty Head of Horned Cattle and some Horses they got there, beside several other articles our People brought with them in Canoes.

In the mean time the Indians was collecting a party to intercept Col. Hartley on his march to Wyoming, which they accomplished, and fired on our People in front in this side of Wyalousing, where the Indians had way-lay'd our People among a parcel of Rocks as they were marching through a piece of narrows along the River side, but Col. Hartley's People returning the fire briskly made the Enemy give way, and marched but a little ways further when they were fired on again in the rear, and after a brisk firing on Boath sides for some time the Enemy retreated.

It must be acknowledged our People behaved with Courage and Conduct in bringing off their wounded, all their Cattle and pack Horses; suppose the Enemy followed all the way to Wyoming and scalped four of Col. James Murray's men after they arrived there; as for a more minute account of this Expedition, I refer you to Col. Hartley's own Letters to the Board of Warr & Executive Council. But in the whole it was well conducted considering the number of men that went with Col. Hartley, not above two hundred and fifty, which shows that Officers and men behaved with spirits in bringing with them five Indian scalps besides several more of the Enemy kill'd. Col. Hartley's loss was seven killed and eight wounded including those that was killed at Wyoming.

As for the Inhabitants of this County they seem very much afraid at present, hearing of such a large Body of the Enemy being so nigh as Shamung, and all the militia that was here from Lancaster County & Berks gone, as their times was Expired, and none here but part of Col. Hartley's Regiment, sixty men of Col. James Murray's Company of six month men, and about one hundred of our own militia, which is doing duty in several parts of this County, which is in no way adiquit to the security of the same, as I am certain the one half of this County is left vacant, and not more than one third of the Inhabitants that lived formerly here, is putting in any fall crop this year, so that Distress & Misery must ensue. If no Continental Troops is ordered up here this fall, nor no militia from other Countys bordering of us, I am afraid a number of those that has brought their familys back will leave the County again.

This Company of Col. James Murray's that was raised for six month's, at present consisting of sixty men, has been in service now better than three months, and has not received any of their pay during that time, complain very hard, and I am certain they deserve their pay as well as any other Company I know in the Continental service. Agreeable to the orders I received from Council, each man that found himself in a good Rifle & Accoutrements was to be allowed Eighty Dollars, this is the footing this Company is rais'd upon, and all little enough, for they wear a vast quantity of Shoes and Shirts as they are constantly on scouting partys, and is just now come in after being with Col. Hartley on this last Expedition, and behaved well which he can assert—there is likewise a number of the militia of this County that has not rec'd pay as the Paymaster has not got money enough to pay them off.

I am S'r, with great esteem,  
Your most obed't humble Serv't,  
SAM'L HUNTER, Lieut.

*Directed.*

Honorable George Bryan, Esqr, Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia.

### COL. HARTLEY'S LETTERS.

Letters to the Council at Philadelphia.

From Pennsylvania Archives

COL. THOS. HARTLEY TO COUNCIL, 1778.  
Sunbury, 8th Octor, 1778.

Honored Sirs,

It is sometime since I had the pleasure of writing to you. Anxious for the welfare & safety of these Frontiers, I wished if possible to drive the Savages to a greater distance; By acting on the Defensive only; this could not be effected. The times of the Militia were soon expired, we are now without any of them. I rec'd a letter from Mr Bryan, V. P., by which I understood Col. Morgan & Butler were acting against the Indians on the waters of the Susquehana, this with our former Inclinations induced us to push an Expedition to Tioga & its neighborhood. I have wrote a letter to Congress, a Copy of part of which I inclose your Honorable Body, By that you will observe our Designs & Rout. Considering our numbers we pushed our good Fortune as far as we dare, we gave a present relief to the Frontiers & turned back the Barbarians from Deluging our Country with the Blood of Helpless Mothers & Infants.

They are a strange enemy, they shun Danger when among us, but near their own Country they fight brave, a number of circumstances happily concurred to give us the victory over them on the 29th Sepr.

I have wrote to Congress to request that another Regiment should be sent to

Wyoming. The Indians are numerous as well as Tories. I must therefore request the Council will order one or two Classes from Lancr & Bucks Counties to Northumberland.

It is too late for an Expedition against Chemung this Fall, we must only secure our posts for the Winter & early in the Spring, a Body must march against their Towns on this River, there are more Indians within 150 Miles of this, than within the like distance from Fort Pitt, where so many men are collected.

I have made it my business to inform myself, what I write to the Board may be relied on. I could wish you would second my proposal to Congress.

Capt. Murrow's Comp'y of six months men have shared the fatigues and Dangers with us, they rec'd but a small part of their bounty, do be pleased to forward some money for them by Mr. Carberry.

We are here on a Dangerous service, which gives us few opportunity's of gaining Laurels; we have a Vigilant & Dangerous Enemy, but it gives us pleasure to think we serve Country & protect the helpless & innocent.

You will please to give directions that 300 Round Bullets for three pounders, 300 Cartridges of grape shot for the same Bore, 1000 Flints, 6 Barrels of powder a quantity of twine & Port Fire, & a Rheam of Cannon Cartride paper be sent to this post immediately, we have 8 3 pounders on the Frontiers.

I am Gentlemen,  
with the greatest Respect  
your mo. obed't H'bl Serv't,  
THOMAS HARTLEY,  
Colonel Commandant.

*Directed,*  
The Honorable Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Octr 8th, 9 O'Clock, P. M.

By Alexander Mc Afee another Person who escaped from the enemy last Friday, 20 miles above Chemung & just now arrived here, The most of the facts I have mentioned are confirmed, the Enemy are in great force, and are coming down on these Frontiers. If Congress would send two Regiment more I would probably be able to destroy Chemung this Fall, & rid the world of some villians. You will be pleased to order out two Casses of Militia immediately from Lancaster & Berks Counties, not a moment should be lost or you may have your Frontier much lower down than you expect.

I am with every respect,  
your most obedt  
humble Serv't,  
THOS. HARTLEY.

P. S. Please to send on the ammunition with the utmost haste, besides what I have mentioned before, send 10 boxes of musket Cartridges.

I inclose you a copy of an address I sent to the Indians. The Board may make use of the narrative Parts of my

Letter to Congress as they think proper.  
T. H.

*Directed,*  
The Honorable Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.  
ADDRESS of COL. HARTLEY TO CONGRESS,  
1778.

Oct. 8, 1778.

With a Frontier from Wioming to Alleghany, we were sensible the few regular Troops we had could not defend the necessary Posts. We thought (if it were practicable), it would be best to draw the Principal part of our Force together, as the Inhabitants would be in no great danger during our absence. I make a stroke at some of the nearest Indian towns, especially as we learnt a handsome detachment had been sent into the Enemy's Country, by the way of Cherry Valley. We were in hopes we should drive the Savages to a greater distance.

With Volunteers and others we reckoned on 400 Rank & File for the expedition, besides 17 Horse, which I mounted from my own Regm't, under the Command of Mr. Carberry.

Our Rendezvous was Fort Muncy, on the West Branch, intended to penetrate, by the Sheshecunuk Path, to Tioga, at the Junction of the Cayuga, with the main North-East Branch of Susquehannah, from thence act as circumstances might require.

The Troops met at Muncy the 18 Sept. when we came to count and array our Force for the Expedition, they amounted only to about 200 Rank & File. We thought the number small, but as we presumed the Enemy had no notice of our Designs, we hoped at least to make a good Diversion if no more, whilst the Inhabitants were saving their grain on the Frontier.

On the Morning of the 21st, at four o'Clock, we marched from Muncy, with the Force I have mentioned, we carried two Boxes of spare ammunition and Twelve days Provisions.

In our Rout we met with great Rains & prodigious swamps, Mountains, Defiles & Rocks impeded our march, we had to open and clear the way as we passed.

We waded or swam the River Lycoming upwards of 20 Times. I will not trouble your honourable Body with a tedious Detail, but I cannot help observing that, I imagine, the Difficulties in Crossing the Alps, or passing up Kenipeck, could not have been greater than those our men experienced for the Time. I have the Pleasure to say they surmounted them with great Resolution and Fortitude.

In lonely woods and groves we found the Haunts and Lurking Places of the savave Murderers who had desolated our Frontier. We saw the Huts where they had dressed and dried the scalps of the helpless women & Children who had fell in their hands.

In the Morning of the 26th our Advance Party of 19 met with an equal Number of Indians on the Path, approaching each other, our People had the first Fire, a very important Indian Chief was killed and scalped, the rest fled.

A few Miles further we discovered where upwards of 70 Warriors had lay the night before, on their March towards the Frontiers, the Panick communicated, they fled with their Brethren.

No Time was lost, we advanced towards Sheshecunuk, in the Neighborhood of which place we took 15 Prisoners from them, we learnt that a Man had deserted from Capt. Spalding's Company at Wioming, after the Troops had marched thence, & had given the enemy Notice of our intended Expedition against them.

We moved with the greatest Dispatch towards Tioga, advancing our Horse, and some Foot in Front, who did their duty very well; a number of the Enemy fled before us with Precipitation, it was near dark when we came to that Town, our Troops were much fatigued; it was impossible to proceed further that Night.

We took another Prisoner, upon the whole information, we were clear the savages had Intelligence of us some days—That the Indians had been towards the German Flats—had taken 8 scalps & brought of 70 oxen intended for the garrison of Fort Stanwix—That on their Return they were to have attacked Wioming and the settlements on the West Branch again—That Col. Morgan nor no other Persons had attempted to penetrate into the Enemy's Country, as we had been given to understand, and that the Collected force at Chemung would be upwards of 500, & that they were building a Fort there.

We also were told that young Butler had been at Tioga a few Hours before we came—that he had 300 Men with him, the most of them Tories, dressed in green—that they were returned towards Chemung, 12 Miles off, & that they determined to give us Battle in some of the Deiles near it.

It was soon resolved we should proceed no further, but if possible, make our way good to Wioming. We burnt Tioga, Queen Hester's Palace or Town, & all the settlements on this side; several Canoes were taken and some Plunder, Part of which was destroyed.

Mr. Carbery with the Horse only, was close on Butler, he was in possession of the Town of Shawnee, 3 Miles up the Cayuga Branch, but as we did not advance, he returned.

The Consternation of the Enemy was great, we pushed our good Fortune as far as we dare, nay, it is probable the good countenance we put on saved us from destruction, as we were advanced so far into the Enemy's Country & no return but what we could make with the sword. We came to Sheshecunuk that night.

Had we had 500 Regular Troops, and

150 Light Troops, with one or two Pieces of artillery, we probably might have destroyed Chemung, which is now the receptacle of all villainous Indians & Tories from the different Tribes and states. From this they make their Excursions against the Frontiers of N. York, Pennsylvania, Jersey & Wioming & commit those horrid Murders and Devastations we have heard of. Niagra and Chemung are the assilums of those Tories who cannot get to New York.

On the Morning of the 28th, we crossed the River and Marched towards Wyalusing, where we arrived that night at eleven o'Clock; our men much worn down—our Whiskey & Flour was gone.

On the Morning of the 29th we were obliged to stay 'till 11 o'Clock to kill and cooke Beef. This necessary stop gave the Enemy Leisure to approach.

Seventy of our Men, from real or pretended Lameness, went into the Canoes, others rode on the empty Pack Horses, we had not more than 120 Rank & file to fall in the Line of March.

Lt. Sweeny, a valuable officer, had the Rear Guard, consisting of 30 Men, besides five active Runners under Mr. Camplen. The advance guard was to consist of an officer & 15. There were a few Flankers, but from the Difficulty of the ground & Fatigue, they were seldom of use.

The rest of our Little army was formed into three Divisions, those of my Regm't composed the first, Capt. Spalding's the 2d, Capt. Murrows the 3d. The Light Horse was equally divided between front and Rear. The Pack Horses and Cattle we had collected, were to follow the advance guard.

In this order we moved from Wyalusing at twelve o'clock, a slight attack was made on our Front from a Hill, half an Hour afterwards a warmer one was made one the same quarter, after ordering the 2d and 3d Divisions to out Flank the Enemy, we soon drove them, but this, as I expected, was only amusement, we lost as Little time as possible with them.

At two o'clock a very heavy attack was made on our Rear, which obliged the most of the Rear guard to give way, whilst several Indians appeared on our Left Flank. By the weight of the Firing we were soon convinced we had to oppose a Large Body.

Capt. Stoddard commanded in front, I was in the Centre; I observed some high ground which overlooked the Enemy, orders were immediately given for the first & 3d Division to take Possession of it, whilst Capt. Spalding was dispatched to support the Rear Guard. We gained the Heights almost unnoticed by the Barbarians, Capt. Stoddert sent a small Party towards the Enemy's Rear; at this critical moment Capts. Boone & Brady, & Lt. King, with a few Brave Fellows, landed from the Canoes, joined Mr. Sweeney, and renewed the action there.

The War Hoop was given by our People below and communicated round, we advanced on the Enemy on all sides, with great shouting & Noise, the Indians after a brave resistance of some minutes conceived themselves nearly surrounded, fled with the utmost Haste, by the only Passes that remained, & left ten dead on the ground.

Our Troops wished to do their duty, but they were much overcome with Fa-

tigue, otherwise (as the Indians imagined themselves surrounded), we should have drove the enemy into the River.

From every account these were a select body of warriors, sent after us; consisting of near 200 Men. Their Confidence and Impetiosity probably gave the victory to us.

After they had drove our Rear some Distance their Chief was heard to say, in the Indian Language, that which is interpreted thus; *my Brave Warriors we drive them, be bold and strong, the day is ours, upon this they advanced very quick without sufficiently regarding their Rear.*

We had no alternate but Conquest or Death, they would have murdered us all had they succeeded, but the great God of Battles protected us in the day of Danger.

We had 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Enemy must have had at least threble the number killed & wounded.

They received such a Beating as prevented them from giving us any further trouble during our March to Wioming, which is more than 50 Miles from the Place of action.

The officers of my Regiment behaved well to a Man. All the party will acknowledge the greatest merit and Bravery of Capt. Stoddert, I cannot say enough in his Favor, he deserves the Esteem of his Country.

Mr. Carbery with his Horse, was very active, and rendered important services 'till his Horses were fatigued.

Nearly all the other officers acquitted themselves with Reputation.

Capt. Spalding exerted himself as much as possible.

Capt. Murrow, from his knowledge of Indian affairs, and their mode of Fighting, was serviceable. His Men were Marksmen and were useful.

The men of my Regt, were armed with Muskets & Bayonets, they were no great marksmen, and were awkward at wood Fighting. The Bullet and three swan shot in each Piece made up, in some measure, for the want of skill.

Tho' we were happy enough to succeed in this Action, yet I am convinced that a number of Lighter Troops, under good officers, are necessary for this Service. On the 3d the Savages kill'd & scalped 3 men, who had imprudently left the Garrison at Wioming to go in search of Potatoes.

From our observations, we imagine that the same Party who had fought us, after taking Care of their *Dead & Wound-*

*ed*, had come on towards Wyoming, and are now in that Neighbourhood.

I left half of my detachment there with five of my own officers, should they attempt to invest the place when their number is increased, I make no doubt but they will be disappointed.

Our Garrisons have plenty of Beef & Salt, tho' Flour is scarce at Wioming.

I arrived here with the remainder of the detachment on the 5th, we have performed a Circuit of near 300 miles in about two weeks. We brought of near 50 Head of Cattle, 28 Canoes, besides many other articles.

I would respectfully propose that the Congress would be pleased to send a Connecticut Regiment to Garrison Wyoming as soon as possible, it is but 120 miles from Fish Kills. I have done all I can for the good of the whole.

I have given all the Support in my Power to that Post, but if Troops are not immediately sent, these Settlements will be destroyed in Detail. In a week or less a Regiment could march from Fish Kill to Wyoming.

My little Regiment, with two Classes of Lancaster and Berks County Militia, will be scarcely sufficient to preserve the Posts from Nescopake Falls to Muncy, and from thence to the Head of Penns Valley.

I am with the greatest Respect,  
your most obed't

Humble Serv't,

THOS. HARTLEY, Col\*

Command't on the Norther Frontier of Penna.

Sunbury, Oct. 8, 1778.

Directed,

The Honourable Congress of the United States of America.

A Copy.

COL. WALTER STEWART TO V. P. BRYAN,  
1778.

Camp, Oct. 9th, 1778.

Sir,

This will be handed you by Lieutenant Colonel Miller of my Regiment, by whom I do myself the Honour of transmitting you Account of Bounty due to the men belonging to it. I have been often much surpris'd to find the officers send on the recruits from Philadelphia with half, and some two thirds the Bounty due them; it Occasions a great Uneasiness and Grumbling; where the fault lays I shall not take upon me to say. Colonel Miller has my Orders to endeavor to settle the Accounts of those officers who are Indebted, to the soldiers, and should I find that any of them have made an Improper use of the money drawn, I shall Immediately put them under stoppages until such time as they have settled their accounts properly.

In the mean time I wish Lieut. Col. Miller could draw about Two Thousand Dollars, w th which I shall make shift until such time as I get the accounts of the recruiting officers finally settled.

shall do myself the Honour of writing you further in a few days, and with respect and Esteem

yr most obed't

H'ble Servant,

WALTER STEWART, Col.  
2nd Pens'a Reg't.

*Directed,*

The Hon'ble Geo. Bryan, Esquire, V.  
President of the Hon'ble Council of Pennsylvania.

COLONEL HARTLEY TO COUNCIL, 1778.

Sunbury, 7th Oct'r, 1778.

May it please your Honors,

Since writing to you by Mr. Carberry, I have been waited upon by a number of respectable Inhabitants of this County, who request me to send to your Honors Mr. Moffit, who was a prisoner with the Indians, & Capt. Chambers & Coll. Antis, in order that you may be fully informed of the designs of the Savages & the situation of these Frontiers, which is really alarming.

I have just recd information from Fort Muncy that two Sergeants of my Regiment were surprised there this morning by the Indians; one was Killed, the other missing, supposed to be taken.

I am with much respect,

your most obed't humble Servant,  
THOS HARTLEY,  
Col. Comm d.

P. S. You will probably think it proper to order some Militia from Cumberland County also.

yours, &c.,

T. HARTLEY.

Captain Murrows Six Months men refuse to do their Duty till they receive their Bounty, 80 Dollars  $\text{\$}$  man; do let Money be sent immediately for them.

*Directed,*

The Hon'ble The Executive Council of Pensilvania.

The above mentioned Mr. Moffat was brought down to this city by Capt. Chambers.

T. MATLACK, Sec'y.

\*An unanimous vote of thanks was passed by Council for his "brave and prudent conduct in covering the N. W. frontiers," etc.

## THE COL. HARTLEY LETTERS.

(COPY.) COL. HARTLEY TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1778.

Sunbury, Novr, 9 1778.

Gentlemen,

The enemy within these ten days have come down in force and invested Wyoming.

They have burnt and destroyed all the settlements on the North East Branch, as far as Nescopeck.

Fort Jenkins, where we have a small garrison, has supported itself for the present.

About 70 Indians were seen about 22 miles from here; yesterday evening, advancing towards the forks of Chillisquaque, they took some prisoners yesterday.

With the small force we have we are endeavoring to make a stand.

It may be too late to depend only upon the Militia from below, they should be sent sooner—they cannot arrive in time to strengthen our garrison, but may come to relieve us. Had one or two regiments been sent on to Wyoming, as I requested, these calamities would now probably not have happened.

Wyoming, I make no doubt, will make a good defence, but the Garrison is rather too small.

Should the enemy take that post, New York, Pennsylvania and Jersey, will then too late think of its importance.

I am drawing some little force together, and to-morrow will endeavour to attack those Indians on Chillisquaque, if they keep in a body and make a movement towards Fishing creek, which will probably be of use to the people of Wyoming. If Wyoming falls, the Barbarians will undoubtedly approach these towns.

We are preparing to receive them, and tho' our number is small, yet we shall endeavour to make them pay for the ground they gain.

I intended to have gone to Philadelphia before this, but am now determined to stay 'til the danger is over.

It would be well to put the rest of the frontiers on their guard, and have certain number of classes Militia ready to move where emergencies may require, besides the classes you may order here, as the enemy are certainly numerous, and it is not yet known how far they will extend their devastation.

I am with great respect,

Your most obedient  
humble Servt.

THOS. HARTLEY.

The Honourable Executive Council of  
Pennsylvania.

We are much in want of flour.

T. H.

It is thought necessary by the people to request your Honorable board to order two classes from Lancaster, Cumberland and Berks, to march to the frontiers. Should we repulse the enemy before, I shall give notice to halt the Militia on their march. The Savages will be intent on plunder—the Militia may assist to retake the property of the poor inhabitants.

T. HARTLEY.

(Copy—T. Matlack, Sec'y.)

COUNCIL TO COL. HARTLEY, 1778.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1778.

Sir,

Your letter to the Hon'ble Vice President, of the 9th Instant, having been read in Council, was handed into the h'nble House of General Assembly now sitting, and immediately afterward laid before Congress. The resolutions of the last mentioned body you have enclosed, together with an extract of a letter relating to the movements and designs of His Excellency Genl Washington, on the river Susquehanna and its waters. About the 24th of the last month His Excellency ordered one Regiment to march to the Minisinks, which will probably afford you as early assistance as can possibly be obtained in any way now practicable; and, no doubt his Excellency will order a further relief on receiving the resolves of Congress of this day, which are sent off by Express to him. This may the more fully to be expected, as there is no doubt but that two divisions of the enemy's army have left New York, and therefore detachments may be safely made from our army.

The Council of this State have repeatedly and earnestly pressed Congress to take vigorous and decisive measures for the defence of the frontiers of this State, against the invasion which was clearly foreseen and pointed out. It is in consequence of this that the battalion above mentioned has been ordered forward. Had an expedition to Chemung been undertaken by an enterprising officer, with a proper force under his command, the effects would, probably, have been decisive in our favor. But we ought to suppose the determination of His Excellency to have been founded on good and sufficient reasons, and that there were difficulties in the way of this attempt unknown to us. Your attempt that way does you honor.

Upon mature consideration the Council have no hope of any timely assistance to you from the Militia, and therefore have pressed the more earnestly for aid from the Federal troops, which may join

you earlier than it is possible for the Militia to do.

I ought to add that, it is said, Genl Pulaski's troop is ordered into Northampton county, but of this I have no authentic information.

With the greatest respect,

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

T. M., Sec'y.

Coll. Hartley,

RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, 1778.

In Congress, Novr 14, 1778.

A letter of 9th, from Col. Hartley, at Sunbury, to the Council of Pennsylvania, and one of the same date to the Board of War, were laid before Congress and read; whereupon Ordered, That a Copy of the letter to the Board of War be sent to Genl Washington, and that he be directed to take such measures relative to the subject matter thereof as he may judge necessary.

That the Board of War give orders to proper Officers for furnishing the troops in the posts on the Western frontiers, under the command of Col. Hartley, with provisious and other necessary supplies.

Extract from the Minutes,  
CHA. THOMSON, Sec'y.

COL. HARTLEY TO EXEC. COUNCIL, 1778.  
Fort Jenkins, near Nescopack, Novemr  
14, 1778.

Gentlemen,

The intelligence I mentioned in my last seems nearly confirm'd.

The Enemy are in Force between here and Wyoming. They seem very intent, on plunder by their desolations near this place; they expected the Fronteers to give way; but the good countenance of this Garrison has saved all below.

I am now advancing towards Wyoming, I am weak, but I hope for success; I have no enemy in rear and as I command the water, I am in expectation we shall be able to relieve Wyoming.

In case the Militia will be not paid by the United States, I would not wish you to send more than a Class from Cumberland and as many from Lancaster.

I am Gentlemen, with  
great Respect your  
most obed't humb. Servt.

THOS. HARTLEY.

Directed.

To the Honorable Executive Council  
of the State of Pennsylvania.

LT. SAML. HUNTER TO PRES. REED, 1778.  
Sunbury, 13th December, 1778.

Sir,

I am sorry at Coll. Hartley leaving this County, for to do him Justice, he made the best use possible of what Troops was under his Command, for the protection of the Frontiers and the Good of the Country; last Month we were alarmed by Express from Wyoming of a large Body of Indians and Torys

ing down on the frontiers of this  
 cy, but when Coll. Hartley and my  
 if issued orders to the Inhabitants to  
 Assemble at such & such places, I never  
 see them turn out more spirited than  
 they did on this Occasion to Guard the  
 frontiers, and I am certain would fight, as  
 severals of them that had leatly come  
 back to the County told me they would  
 Rather die fighting then leave  
 their homes again, as their familys  
 suffered for want of the Necessaries of life  
 while they were Absent from this Coun-  
 ty. and I believe it to be the case, (for  
 the Generality of the People that has  
 not Suffered by this Cruel Savage Warr  
 thts carried on by Indians & worse  
 than Indians (the white people that has  
 Joined them) turns their Backs  
 uppon the poor people that was obliged  
 to fly and leave their all behind them.

In case there is not some ways and  
 means fallen on to Relieve the dis-  
 tressed poor they must inevitably Suffer,  
 as Grain is so dear and the Monopolizers  
 and Forestallers is to blame, for I look  
 uppon them to be worse than the Sav-  
 ages or any Enemy thats against us at  
 this day, as the Necessaries of life can-  
 not be so scarce in this State as some  
 Bad People would have it.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,  
 Your most Obedt Humble Servt,  
 SAML. HUNTER, Lieut N. C.

*Directed,*  
 His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esqr,  
 President of the Supreme Executive  
 Council, Philadelphia.

COL. THO. HARTLEY TO COUNCIL, 1778.  
 Sunbury, Nov, 20th, 1778.

Honoured Sirs,

Since my last to you, of the 14th inst.  
 Affairs have had a favourable Change in  
 this Quarter.

On the 15th our Troops were in  
 Motion—The Enemy had discovered us.

My advance Parties got quite to Wyom-  
 ing—The rest of the Troops moving  
 forward as—Circumstances would admit.

The Barbarians had taken a number of  
 Cattle, between Wvoming and Nescopeck  
 but have been obliged to leave them all  
 & have fled with the utmost Precipita-  
 tion.

On the 17th the Communication was  
 open & the Boats would arrive at Wyom-  
 ing the Day following, with 44 Barrels of  
 Flour, a Quantity of ammunition Salt &c.,  
 under a proper Convoy.

If the other Regiment comes to Wyom-  
 ing so that we may be able to strengthen  
 the other Posts, I trust the Frontiers  
 will be pretty safe during the winter.

As my former Letter was something  
 alarming I give you the earlist Intellig-  
 ence of the Change of the Prospect.

A few Indians have appeared near  
 Muncy and Penn's valley, we can manage  
 those well enough.

I am with great Respect  
 your most obedt

Humble Servt,

THOS. HARTLEY.

*Directed,*

The Honorable The Executive Coun-  
 cil of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Robt. Martin Esqr.,

## COL. HARTLEY IN YORKTOWN.

Vote of Thanks for His Brave  
 and Prudent Conduct,

HIS PLANS WERE APPROVED.

Election Riots in 1779—Col. Hart-  
 ley's Vindication of Yorktown  
 Patriotism.

The Council met.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Decem. 19 1778.

PRESENT:

His Excell'y JOSEPH REED, Esq'r,  
 President.

Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esq'r, Vice  
 President.

Jos. Hart, Matth'w Smith, & } Esq'rs  
 John Mackay, Tho's Scott, }

The Plan of defence of the North  
 Western frontiers of this Place, laid down  
 by Col. Hartley, was now read & consid-  
 ered; and thereupon,

*Ordered,* That the plan & Arrangement  
 for the defence of the North Western  
 frontiers of this State, laid down by Col.  
 Hartley, & dated December 1st, 1778, is  
 approved by this Council; And that Col.  
 Sam'l Hunter, Lieut. of the County of  
 Northumberland, be directed to supply  
 the Post at General Potter's, in Penn's  
 Nalley, with two Officers & Twenty Men,  
 until further orders. And in case any  
 other Officer should succeed Colo. Hart-  
 ley in command, it is recommended that  
 Col. Hartley's plan be pursued, as far as  
 circumstances will admit.

The Council met.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday Decem. 10, 1778.

PRESENT;

His Excell'y JOSEPH REED, Esq'r,  
 President.

John Mackay, James McLeane, & } Esq'rs  
 Matt'w Smith, Jas. Reed, }

On motion,

*Ordered,* That the unanimous thanks  
 of the Council be given to Col. Thomas  
 Hartley, for the brave & prudent Con-  
 duct in covering the North Western  
 frontiers of this State. & repelling the  
 Savages & other Enemies; And that he  
 be requested to inform the Officers &  
 Men who have been under his command.

that this Council is highly sensible of the difficulties & hardships of the duty which they have performed, & the courage & zeal which they have shown during the last Campaign.

*Ordered*, That the forgoing order be Published.

The Council met.

PHILAD'A, Aug't 2d, 1777.

PRESENT:

His Excell'y THO'S WHARTON jun'r,  
Esq'r, President.  
Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esq'r, Vice Pres-  
ident.

John Evans, John Proctor, } Esq'rs.  
Jonathan Hoge, Joseph Hart, }

An order was drawn on Dav'd Rittenhouse, Esq'r, Treasurer of the State, in favor of Matthew Welden, for the Sum of Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, for riding express from Cape May, on public Business.

On motion,

Agreed, That John Morris jun'r Esq'r. be appointed to attend the next Court of Quarter Sessions at Lancaster & Reading, as Attorney of this Commonwealth at the said Courts.

An order was drawn on Dav'd Rittenhouse, Esq'r. Treasurer of the State, in favor of John M. Nesbitt, Esq'r, for the Sum of Two Thousands Pounds, for which he is to account.

In Council of Safety.

MONDAY November 3rd, 1777.

Present as on Saturday, & David Rittenhouse, s'r.

In Council of Safety.

TUESDAY November 4th, 1777.

Present as yesterday, and John Hambricht and James Edgar.

In Council of Safety,

WEDNESDAY Nov'r 5th, 1777.

Present as Yesterday.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Wirtz deliver to John Swanick the Goods, Cattle and Negroes lately seized as the property of his Father, and that Mr. Bauseman make out a list of the same, and deliver it to this Council, in order to having them appraised and security given for the re-delivery thereof, when called for.

Agreed, That it be Recommended to the Commissary General and Quarter-Master General, and their Deputys, to fix the prices of the following articles, as below mentioned, Viz': Wheat 8s 6; Rye 8s 6; Indian Corn, 6s 6 ¢ bushel; Whiskey, sull spirit, 8s 6 ¢ Gallon; Hay, best first crop, at £7 10 ¢ ton; second crop, £6 ¢ ton.

Agreed. That it be recommended to the Commissary General, that he allow for good Pork seven dollars per hundred, and that he allow for good Beef Ten dollars per hundred, (sinking the fifth quarter,) agreeable to a former Resolve.

In Council of Safety.

THURSDAY November 6th, 1778.

Present as Yesterday.

The Council took into consideration the appointing of an additional number of Commissioners in the several counties for collecting Arms, Accoutrements, blankets, &ca.

The Council met.

LANCASTER, Friday Decem. 26, 1777.

PRESENT:

His Excell'y THO'S WHARTON jun'r  
Esq'r, President.

Joseph Hart, John Hambricht, } Esq'rs  
Tho's Scott, &, }  
The Council met.

LANCASTER, Saturday Decem. 27, 1777.

PRESENT:

His Excell'y THO'S WHARTON jun'r  
Esq'r, President Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN,  
Esq'r, Vice President.

Joseph Hart, Esquire.

An order was drawn on Dav'd Rittenhouse, Esq'r, Treasurer of the State, in favor of Colo. Will'm Coats, Lieu't of the County of Philadelphia, for the Sum of One Thousand & five hundred Pounds, for which he is to account.

An order was drawn on Dav'd Rittenhouse, Esq'r, Treasurer of the State in favor of Will'm Scott, Esq'r, Paymaster of the Militia of the County of Bucks, for the Sum of Two thousand Pounds, to be charged to Thomas Dorsey, Esq'r, Paymaster of the State.

The Council met.

LANCASTER, Monday Decem. 29, 1777.

PRESENT:

His Excell'y, THO'S WHARTON jun'r  
Esq'r, President.

Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esq'r. Vice  
President.

Joseph Hart, Thomas Scott, } Esq'rs  
John Hambricht, & }

An order was drawn on Dav'd Rittenhouse, Esq'r, Treasurer of the State, in favor of Marshall Edwards, Esq'r, Paymaster of Philadelphia County Militia, for the Sum of One thousand Two hundred & fifty Pounds, to be charge to Tho's Dorsey, Esq'r, Paymaster of the Militia of the State.

The Council met,

PHILAD'A, Wednesday Feb'ry, 10, 1779.

PRESENT

His Excell'y JOSEPH REED, Esq'r,  
President.

Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esq'r, Vice Pres-  
ident.

Joseph Hart, — Ewing, } Esq'rs.  
John Macky, Jacob Arndt, & }  
— McLene, Thomas Scott, }

Petition of Capt. Henry Martin, of the armed boat Lyon, now ordered down the River, praying to be furnished with Rum, was read; and thereupon,

*Ordered*, That Will'm Crispin, Commisary, do furnish Capt. Martin with Rum for the present Cruise down the River to Lewis Town, for himself & his Crew.

**COL. THOMAS HARTLEY TO  
PRESIDENT REED.**

YORK TOWN, *March 17th, 1779*

SIR:—Upon my Return to this place I inquired into the Conduct of Mr. Geo. Eichelberger on the Day of the Election and at the meeting of the Judges afterwards. I am informed that the Judges who sat with Mr. Messerly & the Inspectors say that they did not see Mr. Eichelberger behave immoderate on that Day.

That about one o'clock (which is beyond the Usual Time of opening Elections) the People without were desirous that the Judges and Inspectors should proceed with the Election, that thereupon Mr. Eichelberger came into the Court House and spoke to the Judges, but that they saw him guilty of no violence, and that the Election was carried on as quiet as any they had been at.

As to his Behaviour at the meeting of the Judges, he was of opinion with others, that it was the Duty of the Judges to make a general Return upon the Returns presented by the several Judges on oath, & that they had no Right to Judge of the Legality or Illegality of Elections or votes in particular Districts. That if there were such objections, it was the Province of the Assembly to determine thereon. The York district alledged there did not appear any unfairness or Illegality at their Election, so that there was no Excuse for the Judges not doing their Duty; that for non Compliance therein they were subject to pro-ecutions agreeable to Law. Mr. Eichelberger might have used warmer Language than the rest, but the most of the Persons present seemed to be of the same opinion on the subject matter.

A number of Depositions could be produced on the foregoing Facts, if necessary.

When Mr. Eichelberger was in Philad'a, it seems a general order was served on him from Council. At the Time he was to have appeared the Council were engaged in a Conference with the Assembly.

The next Day he imagined some evil minded Persons might have misinformed Council concernig him, & meant to do him an Injury. He thought if he was charged with any offence he would receive a summons specifying what the same was, so that he might be prepared to answer, but none such appearing for some days, and those he deemed his adversaries having left the City he thought the Cause might be removed. He meant no Disrespect or Contempt to Council. In a few Days he returned Home.

Upon my arrival here I found many of the Inhabitants much dissatisfied with the Determination of the Council concerning the York Election. They thought it

hard that a Majority of the Electors should be deprived of a Representative in Council for.....Years.

They knew they had been as patriotick as any; that the York District had armed the first in Pennsylvania, & had furnished more men for the war and lost a greater number of men in it than any other District on the Continent of the same Number of Inhabitants.

At Fort Washington only, they lost 300 men, not 50 of which have ever returned. (Their distressed Parents and Widows daily evince the melancholy Truth.) Yet in a matter of such high Concern as a Councilor they were without a Representative.

As to the taking the Oath before the first of June, they were well convinced that more Persons had taken the Test in the York District in due time than in any other of the County, and that many who now made the most noise had done the Least in the Contest.

They talked of petitioning from the County, should that be the Case a large and respectable number would appear as signers.

I have endeavored to reconcile matters. I have recommended unanimity & the fullest Exertion of every Individual to support and Carry on Our Government. If there are defects in our Constitution they will appear. They can be remedied by a majority of the People on a proper Occasion.

I hope the Assembly will be able to get through the great Business before them. I am about setting off for Maryland: Upon my Return, I shall be always ready to assist in any measures which may be adapted for the Common Good, & am, With the greatest Respect and Regard,

Your most obed't humble Serv't,  
THOS. HARTLEY.

His Excellency Jos. REED, Esq., Presid't of Penn'a.

**COL. HARTLEY.**

**Action of Congress in Locating the  
Seat of Government.**

THURSDAY, September 3, 1789.

*Permanent Seat of Government.*

Mr. SCOTT, agreeably to notice given, moved the following: "That a permanent residence ought to be fixed for the General Government of the United States at some convenient place, as near the centre of wealth, population, and extent of territory, as may be consistent with convenience to the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean, and having due regard to the particular situation of the Western country."

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the motion presented by Mr. Scott, on Thursday last, for establishing the permanent residence of Congress, Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

*Resolved*, That the permanent seat of the General Government ought to be in some convenient place on the east bank of the river Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania; and that until the necessary buildings be erected for the purpose, the seat of Government ought to continue at the city of New York.

MR. HARTLEY.—Several places have been mentioned, and some have been offered to Congress as proper situations for the Federal Government. Many persons wish it seated on the banks of the Delaware, many on the banks of the Potomac. I consider this as the middle ground between the two extremes. It will suit the inhabitants to the north better than the Potomac could, and the inhabitants to the south better than the Delaware would. From this consideration, I am induced to believe, it will be a situation more accommodating and agreeable than any other. Respecting its communication with the Western Territory, no doubt but the Susquehanna will facilitate that object with considerable ease and great advantage; and as to its convenience to the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean, the distance is nothing more than to afford safety from any hostile attempt, while it affords a short and easy communication with navigable rivers and large commercial towns. Nay, its intercourse may be without land carriage, if proper measures are pursued to open the navigation to the Delaware and Chesapeake. Perhaps, as the present question is only intended to be on general principles, it may be improper to be more minute than the honorable mover has been; but I think it would be better to come to the point at once, and fix the precise spot, if we could. With this view I mention Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna. Not, however, that the House should decide upon it, until they have ascertained its advantages, which will, perhaps, come more properly forward when the question on the preamble is determined.

Mr. GOODHUE's motion was now taken into consideration.

Mr. LEE hoped that gentlemen would show how the banks of the Susquehanna conformed with the principles laid down in the resolution adopted by the House; how it communicated with the navigation of the Atlantic, and how it was connected with the Western Territory. He hoped they would also point out its other advantages, respecting salubrity of air and fertility of soil. He expected all these advantages ought to be combined in the place of the residence of the Federal Government, and every other requisite to cement the common interest of America.

Mr. Hartley wished some gentleman had risen to satisfy the inquiries of the honorable member, who could have given a description of the advantages of that situation in better language than himself. But as no gentleman had offer-

ed to undertake the subject, he thought himself bound to make him an answer; and he trusted, in doing this, he should clearly show that all the advantages contemplated would result from adopting the motion. But he wished it had extended further, and selected the place most convenient on the banks of the Susquehanna, as then the answer would be more pointed and decisive. He had already mentioned Wright's Ferry, and would consider that as the proper spot. Now, Wright's Ferry lies on the east bank of the Susquehanna, about thirty-five miles from navigable water; and, from a few miles above, is navigable to the source of the river, at Lake Otsego, in the upper part of the State of New York. The Tioga branch is navigable a very considerable distance up, and is but a few miles from the Genesee, which empties into Lake Ontario. The Juniata is navigable, and nearly connects with the Kiskiminetas, and that with the Ohio; besides the West Branch connects with the Alleghany River, forming a communication with the distant parts even of Kentucky, with very little land carriage. The great body of water in that river renders it navigable at all seasons of the year. With respect to the settlements in the neighborhood of Wright Ferry, he would venture to assert it was as thickly inhabited as any part of the country in North America. As to the quality of the soil, it was inferior to none in the world, and though that was saying a good deal, it was not more than he believed a fact. In short, from all the information he had acquired, and that was not inconsiderable, he ventured to pronounce, that in point of soil, water, and the advantages of nature, there was no part of the country superior. And if honorable gentlemen were disposed to pay much attention to a dish of fish, he could assure them their table might be furnished with fine and good from the waters of the Susquehanna; perhaps not in such variety as in this city, but the deficiency was well made up in the abundance which liberal nature represented them of her various products. It was in the neighborhood of two large and populous towns, one of them the largest inland town in America. Added to all these advantages, it possessed that of centrality, perhaps, in a superior degree to any which could be proposed.

Mr. Lee asked the gentleman what was the distance of Wright's Ferry from Yorktown, and whether that town, as it had once accommodated Congress, could do it again? If a permanent seat is established, why not go to it immediately? And why, let me ask, shall we go and fix upon the banks of a rapid river, when we can have a more healthful situation? And here he would inquire if the Codorus Creek, which runs through Yorktown into the Susquehanna, was, or could be made navigable?

Mr. HARTLEY answered, that York-

town was ten miles from the ferry; that it contained about five hundred houses, besides a number of large and ornamental public buildings; that there was no doubt, but if Congress deemed it expedient to remove immediately there, they could be conveniently accommodated; but, as gentlemen appeared to be inclined to fix the permanent residence on the east banks of the Susquehanna, he was very well satisfied it should be there.

Mr. MADISON.—The gentleman who brought forward this motion was candid enough to tell us, that measures have been preconcerted out of doors, and that the point was determined; that more than half the territory of the United States, and nearly half of its inhabitants have been disposed of, not only without their consent, but without their knowledge.

Mr. GOODHUE thought the question, stated by the gentleman from Virginia, was proper to be asked, and proper to be answered. The gentlemen from the eastward, as he said before, were in favor of the Susquehanna; that in contemplating the geographical centre of territory, they found the banks of that river to be near the place. In point of population, they considered the Susquehanna was south of that centre; but, from a spirit of conciliation, they were inclined to go there, although the principle and their own convenience would not lead them beyond the banks of the Delaware. He believed the centre of population would not vary considerably for ages yet to come, because he supposed it would constantly incline more toward the Eastern, and manufacturing States, than toward the Southern, and agricultural ones.

Mr. GOODHUE.—If gentlemen examine this subject with candor, they will find that the banks of the Susquehanna are as near the geographical centre as can be fixed upon. It is from the extreme of the Province of Maine about seven hundred and sixty miles; to Savannah, in Georgia, about seven hundred and sixty; and about seven hundred and thirty, or seven hundred and forty, from Kentucky; so that it is rather south of the centre of territory.

Mr. HEISTER moved to insert Harrisburg in the resolution. He conceived the spot to be more eligible than any yet mentioned; from hence there was an uninterrupted navigation to the sources of the river, and through this place runs the great Western road leading to Fort Pitt and the western Territory. A water communication can be effected at small expense with Philadelphia. The waters of the Swetara, a branch of the Susquehanna about eight miles below Harrisburg, run to the north-east, and are navigable fifteen miles from thence to the Tulpehoken, a branch of the Schuylkill; a canal may be cut across, of about a mile and a half, the ground has been actually surveyed, and found practicable; this will

unite the Susquehanna and Delaware, and open a passage for the produce of an immense tract of country. It is but little further from Philadelphia than is Wright's Ferry; and, on many accounts, he thought it a preferable situation for the permanent seat of Government.

Mr. CLYMER knew the advantages possessed by the Susquehanna in communicating with the Western country; they were mentioned by his colleague; but, with the additional circumstance that the Juniata branch afforded a convenient navigation to a road lately laid out by the State of Pennsylvania, which connected with the Kiskaminetas, from whence was a short voyage down the Alleghany, and shorter still down that to the Ohio, at Pittsburg. He questioned much if the navigation by the Potomac was so convenient.

Mr. BURKE observed, that the Northern States had had a fortnight to manage this matter, and would not now allow the Southern States a day. What was the conduct of gentlemen? A league has been formed between the Northern States and Pennsylvania.

MONDAY September 7, 1789.

*Permanent Seat of Government.*

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Committee of the Whole for establishing the permanent residence of Congress.

Whereupon, the first resolution was agreed to, and the second, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the permanent seat of the Government of the United States ought to be at some convenient place on the east bank of the river Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania; and that, until the necessary buildings be erected for the purpose, the seat of Government ought to continue at the city of New York:

Mr. LEE withdrew his proposition offered yesterday, and moved to amend the said resolution, by striking out the words "East Bank of the river Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the "North Bank of the river Potomac, in the State of Maryland."

And, on the question that the House do agree to the said amendment, the yeas and nays were demanded, and are

AYES.—Messrs. Baldwin, Bland, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Gale, Griffin, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Smith, (of South Carolina,) Stone, Sumter, Tucker and Vining—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benson, Boudinot, Cadwalader, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Lawrence, Livermore, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (of Maryland,) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth and Wynkoop—29.

Mr. STONE then moved to amend the

resolution, by striking out the words "east bank," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "banks;" and on the question, that the House do agree to the said amendment, the yeas and nays being demanded, were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Bland, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Gale, Griffin, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith (of Maryland,) Smith, (of South Carolina,) Stone, Sumter, Tucker, and Vining—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heister, Lawrence, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Sherman, Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth and Wynkoop—25.

So it passed in the affirmative.

A motion was then made and seconded, further to amend the said resolution, by inserting, after the word "Pennsylvania," the words "or Maryland," and, on the question the House do agree to the said amendment, it passed in the negative; and the yeas and nays being demanded, were as follow: Yeas 25 Nays 26.

The main question being put, the second resolution, as amended, was agreed to by the House, in the words following to wit:

"Resolved, That the permanent seat of the Government of the United States ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the river Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania; and that, until the necessary buildings be erected for the purpose, the seat of Government ought to continue in the city of New York."

The third resolution, in the words following to wit:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, to examine and report to him the most eligible situation on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States; that the said Commissioners be authorized under the direction of the President, to purchase such quantity of land as may be thought necessary, and erect thereon, within four years, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Congress, and of the other officers of the United States; that the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the Commissioners so to be appointed, be authorized to borrow a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid within twenty years with interest, not exceeding the rate of five per cent. per annum, out of the duties on impost and tonnage, to be applied to the purchase of land, and the erection of buildings aforesaid; and that a bill ought to pass, in the present session, in conformity with the forgoing resolutions."

And then the main question being put—Do the House agree to the said third resolution, as reported by the Committee of the whole House?

The yeas and nays being demanded, it passed in the affirmative.

AYES.—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heister, Lawrence, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith, (of Maryland,) Stone, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth and Wynkoop—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Gerry, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Sinnickson, Smith, (of South Carolina,) Sumter, Tucker and Vining—21.

## COLONEL HARTLEY.

Why Wrightsville Was Not Selected for the Capital of the United States.

YORK WOULD HAVE BEEN ITS GEORGETOWN.

Debate in Congress—Continued from Yesterday's Daily.

WEDNESDAY, July 7. 1790.

Seat of Government.

The House again resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government, Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Burke made some remarks on the observations of Mr. Vining, in which he excupated himself from all design to excite mobs and tumults among the citizens of New York, as had been insinuated by that gentleman. He declared that he believed the citizens incapable of behaving so much out of character. For himself, he disclaimed any such idea. He further observed, that the delegates from Pennsylvania were fully competent to advocate the interests of their particular State; they had given abundant evidence of their abilities; they therefore did not need the assistance of the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. Hartley observed, that it was the fault of the New York Senators last year that they did not vote for a four years' residence in their own city, and the permanent one at Germantown, which they could then have carried. He defended himself and his colleagues from any charge of want of generosity, and also defended the character of the Quakers. The gentleman (Mr. Burke) is not ac-

with the people called Quakers in history, or he would entertain different sentiments concerning them. Under the famous William Penn, they settled the former Province of Pennsylvania, between the years 1680 and 1690, near the close of the last century; and such was their justice, wisdom, moderation and good policy, that they gained reputation abroad. Men emigrated from the European world to this land of freedom. They preserved peace at home; for it was not until the year 1753, in a war, fomented on the borders of another Province, that an inhabitant of Pennsylvania was killed by the hands of an Indian. The Quakers had always been remarkable for their moral laws, for the plainness of their manners, and their benevolence. Nay, should the gentleman go to Philadelphia, he will find that these people will treat him as well as any other society. They merit not the abuse which has been so frequently thrown upon them.

Mr. Bloodworth thought that if the New York Senators had acted wrong, yet the people should not be blamed for it. The proposition of Mr. Burke was so reasonable and just, that he said he could not avoid approving of it.

Mr. Lawrence defended the New York Senators, and explained the reasons of their former conduct, which, when it was known, he believed, would rather merit the approbation of the people. He then proceeded to remark upon the conduct of New York during the war and since. Her revenue had been thrown into the Treasury of the United States, and every succor that could possibly be expected was received from her. Upon the whole, he wished the dispute of residence could be left to the decision of the three Northern and three Southern States; and he appealed to the House, as politicians and men, for the justice of the case.

FRIDAY, July 9, 1790.

*Seat of Government.*

The House proceeded to consider the bill sent from the Senate for the establishing permanent seat of Government of the United States on the banks of the Potomac.

The bill was then read the third time; and on the question, Shall the bill pass? the yeas and nays were as follows: Yeas 32, nays 29.

This measure became combined with the Assumption Bill. Each had failed by small majorities: both were afterwards passed. There was a strong sectional party for each, but not a majority. The Eastern and Middle States were for the assumption—The Southern States against it: these latter were for the Potomac for the seat of Government—the former for the Susquehannah. The discontent was extreme on each side at losing its favorite measure. At last the two measures were combined. Two members from the Potomac who had voted against the as-

sumption, agreed to change their votes: a few from the Eastern and Middle States who had voted against the Potomac, agreed to change in its favor; and so the two measures were passed. Mr. Jefferson gives this account of it, omitting his strictures: "This measure (the assumption) produced the most bitter and angry contest ever known in Congress, before or since the union of the States. I arrived in the midst of it: but a stranger to the ground, a stranger to the actors in it, so long absent as to have lost all familiarity with the subject, and as yet unaware of its object, I took no concern in it. The great and trying question, however, was lost in the House of Representatives. So high were the feuds excited on this subject that, on its rejection, business was suspended. Congress met and adjourned from day to day without doing anything the parties being too much out of temper to do business together. The Eastern members threatened secession and dissolution. Hamilton was in despair. As I was going to the President's one day, I met him in the street. He walked me backwards and forwards before the President's door for half an hour. He painted pathetically the temper into which the Legislature had been wrought—the disgust of those who were called the creditor States—the danger of the secession of their members, and of the separation of the States. He observed that the members of the administration ought to act in concert—that though this question was not of my department, yet a common duty should make a common concern—that the President was the centre on which all administrative questions ultimately rested, and that all of us should rally around him, and support, with joint efforts measures approved by him; and that the question having been lost by a small majority only, it was probable that an appeal from me to the judgment and discretion of some of my friends, might effect a change in the vote, and the machine of government, now suspended, might be again set in motion. I told him that I was really a stranger to the whole subject; that not having yet informed myself of the system of finances adopted, I knew not how far this was a necessary sequence; that undoubtedly, if its rejection endangered a dissolution of our Union at this incipient stage, I should deem that the most unfortunate of all consequences, to avert which all partial and temporary evils should be yielded. I proposed to him, however, to dine with me the next day, and I would invite another friend or two, bring them into conference together, and I thought it impossible that reasonable men, consulting together coolly, could fail, by some mutual sacrifices of opinion, to form a compromise which would save the Union. The discussion took place. I could take no part in it but an exhortatory one, because I was a stranger to the circumstances which should govern it. But it was fin-

ally agreed, that whatever importance had been attached to the rejection of this proposition, the preservation of the Union, and of concord among the States, was more important, and that therefore it would be better that the vote of rejection should be rescinded—to effect which some members should change their votes. But it was observed that this pill would be peculiarly bitter to the Southern States, and that some concomitant measure should be adopted to sweeten it a little to them. There had before been propositions to fix the seat of Government either at Philadelphia, or at Georgetown on the Potomac; and it was thought that by giving it to Philadelphia for ten years, and to Georgetown permanently afterwards, this might, as an anodyne, calm in some degree the ferment which might be excited by the other measure alone; so two of the Potomac members (White and Lee, but the former with a revulsion of stomach almost convulsive) agreed to change their votes; and Hamilton undertook to carry the other point."

From, *Press*  
*York Pa*  
 Date, *July 25 / 95*

**A YORK GUN WITH A HISTORY.**

Figured in the Revolutionary War and Other Striking Events.

The following interesting account of an old musket that figured in the Revolutionary War, was sent to Mr. William Reisinger, father of Mr. John H. Reisinger, of this city. The old man who made the musket talk in our struggle against Great Britain, was the great grand-father of Mr. William Reisinger, one of York's oldest and most respected citizens, and who as the annexed account states emigrated West, settling in Ohio, and afterwards returned East and located in Buck Valley, Pa.:

Mr. P. S. Reisinger, an aged citizen of Morrellville, is the possessor of a rifle, which, could it speak, might tell some very interesting tales to the present generation. In fact, it did talk at one time in a way that was not misunderstood by the "Redcoats" who came across the seas expecting a breakfast job in the

whipping of the Colonists, from 1775 to 1781; later it spoke in conflict with the Red Man, and again in the War of 1812. That is why it could tell so interesting a tale now, had it the power of speech.

The firearm in question was made by hand, in the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when through the dearth of weapons, the American Colonists were "beating sickles into swords and pruning hooks into spears," by an uncle of Mr. Reisinger's father, the latter doing effective service with it through that bloody conflict. It was of course a flint-lock, and was crudely made. The barrel was rifled, but had not the "twist" of the modern rifle, the grooves running straight. It was remodeled with the advent of percussion caps, and now looks not so very unlike the modern gun, though a slight examination will reveal the difference.

**THE OLD GUN MADE AT YORK, PA.**

The present owner of the gun comes of a family with a history of considerable interest in connection with the early days of the State. His great-grandfather came to America among the earliest Dutch immigrants and located in the vicinity of the present town of York, Pa., where the settlers were compelled to build their houses like forts for protection from the Indians of that section, who had not yet felt the benign influence of William Penn and his Quaker colleagues. There he brought up a family, and from that section several of his descendants went out to fight for freedom from England's yoke, one son—the gunsmith mentioned above—remaining at home to make rifles, which he could not turn out fast enough, even by working day and night.

Mr. P. S. Reisinger's father sold his property at York, Pa., in the early part of the century, and started to go to the far West—Ohio at that time. On getting as far as the present Indiana county, the mother and her boys made up their minds that they would go back, at least go no farther, and a compromise was effected by Mr. Reisinger buying a large tract of land in the vicinity of Brushvalley. Off of this he gave farms to the boys as they became old enough to set up for themselves. Mr. Reisinger died on the old homestead in 1849, aged over one hundred years, being remark-

ly strong and active almost to the time of his death. There were twelve boys in the family and several girls. Three of the elder sons served in the war of 1812.

Three of the family survive. They are P. S. Reisinger, of Morrellville, the youngest of the children, who is seventy-four years of age; Abram, residing near Brush-valley, and David, who lives on a portion of the original land purchase, not far from Homer City, Indiana county.

From, Age  
York PA  
Date, McK 25 1795

# HISTORICAL OLD YORK COUNTY.

A Review of Some Old Correspondence

From the Colonial Records

Which Manifests the Local Interest in the Days of the American Struggle for Independence from the Rule of George the Third.

From the opening to the close of the Revolution, Yorktown, as it was then called, was a conspicuous factor in that long and bloody struggle. From the date of the first act of British oppression toward the colonies the people of this section boldly asserted an antagonistic attitude and resented the attempt of the mother country at coercion and unjust taxation. Our people were not only at an early day ready to sacrifice their fortunes and their lives to secure for

America an independent government, but they remained loyal and true to the cause of freedom throughout the long and trying struggle. No community in the colonies furnished troops so promptly upon the appeal to arms as this county, nor in none greater numbers in comparison to population.

An examination of the Colonial Records amazes the reader to find so frequent mention of Yorktown in the public records of the day, and these references do not only appear in letters written from York, but from every section where the fire of patriotism burned. We have, in the course of a rambling search, noted down some of these references, and print them in this paper in the hope that they may prove interesting to those fond of reading the events of those stirring times.

On Jan. 21st, 1777, we find where Joseph Pennell, A. C. G. writes to the Council of Safety regarding what he styles a growing public evil. He says: York Town, 21st January, 1777.

Sir,

We are in such a strange State with respects to Government, that I am much at a loss to know where to apply with propriety to have a stop put to a growing public Evil; but when I address myself to the President of the Council of Safety I presume I am in no Danger of going far wrong.

Altho 'Man cannot live by Bread alone,' yet I look upon Bread as absolutely necessary for the support of our Army; the last Crops of Wheat have been very short and light compared with what have usually been—the great Demand for Liquors has induced the country People to distil large Quantities of Wheat into Whiskey, and this appears to me to be increasing so rapidly that I think it my Duty to inform you of it that it may be thrown into the proper Channel for Consideration.

I am, Sir,

With great Respect,  
Your H'bl Servt,  
JOS. PENNELL, A. G. M.

May 1st, 1777, Richard McCalester writes President Wharton regarding the militia as follows:

York Town May 1st 1777.

Sir,

I Rec'd your orders in this place this day, the Express I have not seen.

We are just finishing the dividing the County into Districts, and shall not loss one Hour that can be applied in forming the Militia, According to the law provided.

How the Quota will be raised before the law is got in force is a matter I am at loss to know.

Our Election comes on in a few days, which I shall attend and use all my influence, nothing shall be wanting that I am capable of.

The Militia of this county have not met of late, nor will be possible to bring them together before the Elections of Chuseing there officers, at which time I shall do every thing in my power to Raise the Quota of Volunteers, as also to fulfill your other orders.

Perhapes Sir you may think I have not attended to Regulating the Militia but do assure you Since I rec'd my commishion have not lost one hour, nor will I until the matter is completed, should it be in my power.

To this letter President Wharton on May 7, 1777 replies as follows.

May 7, 1777.

Sir,

I apprehend from a paragraph in your Letter, that you have by some means mistook what I wrote to you respecting your Quota for the Camp; my intention was, that they should be brought out under the Militia Law, not as Volunteers; for I am apprehensive that any other plea than that, will by no means answer the good purpose intended—but very probably lead to Confusion.

The Enemy's real intentions we are yet Ignorant of; if they should be to invade this State, which is the opinion of many, I have no doubt, from the Strength of our army under Gen. Washington, together with the assistance of our Militia & that of the Neighbouring States, we shall make them sorely repent such a step. As soon as I receive any certain intelligence of their movements, you shall be made acquainted with it; in the mean time, I must request you to continue to exert yourself to carry to Militia Law into execution & when effected, cause draughts to be made for your Quota.

On March 10, 1778, while Congress

71  
was in session here, Henry Laurens, President of Congress, writes to President Wharton, informing him of the grant by Congress for six cruizers. The following is the letter:

YORK TOWN, 10th March, 1778.

Sir,

I had the honour of writing to your Excellency the 7th Inst by Messenger Millet, & yesterday of receiving & presenting to Congress your favour of the 2d Inst., which was then committed to the Board of War, & I have receiv'd no commands respecting the contents; but in the course of duty, agreeable to your Excellency's request, I now transmit Six Commissions for Cruizer<sup>s</sup>, with Instructions & Bonds.

I remain with very great Esteem & Regard,

Sir,

your Excellency's  
Obedient & Most hum. servant,  
HENRY LAURENS,  
President of Congress.

Here is also another letter from President Laurens to the same gentleman, showing the important business transacted by Congress at its session in Yorktown.

York Town, 21st March, 1778.

Sii,

The last I had the honor of writing to you was dated on the 15th Inst., by Messenger Sharp. On the 10th I transmitted to your Excellency, by the hand of the Reverend Mr Duffill, a Packet containing six Commissions for cruizing vessels, together with Bonds & Instructions. This Intimation proceeds from an application which was made to me yesterday by the Honble Mr J. B. Smith, for commissions for the use of the state. If a further supply is wanted, or that the packet above alluded to hath not reached your Excellency, please to inform me & your Excellency's commands shall be immediately obeyed.

This will be accompanied by four Acts of Congress, to which I beg leave to refer.

1. 16th March. For obtaining necessary information of the determination of each of these etates respecting Acts of Congress transmitted to each, from and after the 1st November, 1777.

2. The same date. For delivering

er to the order of the President & Council of Pennsylvania certain Prisoners confined in Virginia, & for appointing a Committee to correspond with the state of Pennsylvania on the Case of the Honble John Penn & Benja. Chew.

3. 19th. Requesting the Government of this state to station certain numbers of Militia, for the defence of Magazines of Military & other stores, at Easton, Bethlehem & Reading.

4. 20th. For filling Magazines of Provisions; Payment of Wagon hire due to the Inhabitants of these states, &c.

On May 26, 1781, Gen. Wayne halted here with his division while marching to Virginia to aid in conquering Lord Cornwallis, and addressed the annexed letter to President Reed at Philadelphia:

Yorktown, 26th May, 1781.

Dear sir,

I steal a moment whilst the troops are marching thro' the town to acknowledge your favor of the 21st Instant, & to thank you for the Inclosed intelligence.

We have a rumour this moment from Baltimore that Genl. Philips & Lord Cornwallis have formed a junction in Virginia, which is very probable, as they were but Eighty miles apart yesterday two weeks.

I am happy to Inform you that harmony & Discipline again pervades the Line—to which a prompt and exemplary punishment was a painful tho' necessary prelude.

I must beg leave to refer you to Genl. Irvine for particulars, who can procure a Return of the Detachment from the Board of War if necessary.

Permit me to wish you all happiness, & to believe me yours

most sincerely,

ANT'Y WAYNE.

On July 28, 1781, William Reed, the following letter:

York, July 28th, 1781.

Sir,

Agreeable to your Excellencos Orders I have Found a place for the Convention Troops to encamp: about four Miles and an half to the Eastward of York Town which Col. Wood approved of as a convenient and suitable Place. I have also call'd the fourth Class of the Militia who have furnished upwards of one hundred Men. Col. Wood is of opinion it

will require near double that number until the necessary works on the encampment are erected.

I have collected all the Arms in York and McCalesters Town which are not half enough for the Guards. Therefore have to request of the Honourable Council to Send us Arms & amunition for the use of the Guards aforesaid.

The Arms which our seven Months carried to Philadelphia last year (forty three in number,) were delivered up in a House near the Bridge on Water street where Cloathing and other Military Stores were then kept, but no receipts pass'd for them that I can finde.

From, *Reed*

*Hanover 09*

Date, *June 11. 95*

"WOODMAN; SPARE THAT TREE."

It has a History, as well as being a Refreshing Refuge for Pedestrians.

Communicated.

The giant silver maple tree, standing before the residence of Mr. Jesse W. Gitt, on Fountain Square, has been a bone of contention for quite a long time. The tree stands upon a pavement of much more than the usual width, and, strictly speaking, does not interfere to any material extent with pedestrians, though we admit that its position is contrary to the ordinance regulating the maintenance of trees within the borough. In conformity with the ordinance referred to, a notice was recently sent Mr. Gitt to remove the tree within a certain time. Failing to do so, the tree would be removed by the town authorities. Without desiring to encroach upon the privileges and powers of our Borough Fathers, we venture to say that they ought to mix a little sentiment with their action in this particular case, especially if the sentiment is dictated by patriotic and historical reasons. This

tree is a recognized landmark in Hanover. It was planted by Mr. Gitt in 1859, and during the few years before the war it was of a rather slow growth. When the Confederates invaded Pennsylvania, in 1863, it was a stout sapling. On June 29th, 1863, part of the Southern hosts, on their way to Gettysburg, came through Hanover, and so did the boys in blue under Kilpatrick and Custer, who engaged in quite a lively battle in our streets. General Custer hitched his horse to that tree shortly before the battle began, while he went into the Central Hotel for something to eat. Custer's fiery steed became restless at the firing, and struggled to tear himself loose, and in so doing stripped much of the bark from the tree, until the General hastily came out of the hotel, released his horse, sprang on his back, and led the charge through town.

Mr. Gitt carefully plastered clay over the bruised stem of the tree, and from that day its growth was rapid. Its wide spreading branches have cast a cool, delightful shade on many a sultry summer's day over the hot pavement in its vicinity. If the tree is allowed to remain, its historical interest will increase as the years roll by, and Hanoverians can say, when showing the sights of their town: "General Custer's horse was tied to that tree when the battle of Hanover began," and the visitors will bestow upon it more than a passing glance.

ARBO

From, Alger  
York Pa  
 Date, July 15/95

**LITITZ.**

**Something About the Place Which Many Yorkers Will Visit Next Thursday.**

The following letter describing the historic and picturesque town of Lititz has been received by the Revs. S. J. Blum and G. W. Enders, D. D. from the Rev.

C. B. Shultz, D. D., principal of Linden Hall :

"Lititz is a very neat and pretty town situated in the heart of the garden spot of rich and famous Lancaster county, founded about a century and a half ago by the Moravians, and still retaining many of the specially pleasing external and social features which have always distinguished the Moravian church settlements in Pennsylvania. As long ago as 1742 Moravian evangelists began to itinerate through Lancaster and the adjoining counties. George Klein, whose large plantation comprised part of the present town of Lititz, united with them. In 1744 a log church and school house were erected on his land. In 1753 Klein offered to donate his entire plantation for the use of the church. In 1756 the town was laid out and named after the barony of Lititz in Bohemia, where the ancient church of the Bohemian and Moravian brethren had been founded in 1457. A grist and saw mill were built in 1757. Then followed the erection of the Brethren's and Sister's House, the former now employed for church purposes, and the latter forming part of the Linden Hall Seminary property. In 1787 the present church edifice, the second in the town, was dedicated. Lititz still contains a number of curiously built rough-cast stone houses more than a century old. In the north western part of the town is a well-kept, picturesque natural park. At one end of it a marvelous spring hursts from a ledge of rocks. The volume of water is so great that nearly 10,000 gallons are discharged every minute, forming a large clear stream of ice-cold water, which has a flow of seven miles and furnishes ample water power to four large mills. The spring and stream are stocked with trout, which were protected from the angler by the Moravian church, to whom the spring and grounds belong. These are in frequent use as a picnic resort during the summer months. In the rear is the plant of the Lititz Water Company which supplies the town with excellent water.

Near the centre of the town is the square a lovely enclosure of trees and lawn and shrubbery, with the buildings of the Moravian church on its southern side, a Linden Hall Seminary on the west

side. In the rear of the church is the Moravian cemetery. On each grave is placed a single square stone bearing the name of the person buried, with age and date of death. Grave number one has a moss-covered, time-stained slab upon it, the inscription being almost obliterated, and dated from 1758. In one corner is the grave of Gen. John A. Sutler, on whose property the first gold was discovered in California. He lived in Lititz after 1871 and died in Washington in 1881 while striving to have his claim to the California property established by Congress.

Linden Hall Seminary was founded in 1794, the oldest boarding school for young ladies in Central Pennsylvania. The buildings dating from the former and present centuries have been thoroughly renovated while preserving their earlier exterior architecture. The most recent building is the stately Mary Dixon Memorial Chapel erected 1883 to 1885. In the rear are secluded and attractive pleasure grounds for the purpose of out door recreation. There are Evangelical, Lutheran, United Brethren, Mennonite and Dunkard church edifices in the town.

The streets are paved and clean. The town has two comfortable and well-conducted hotels—the Springs and the Sturgis.

From, *Daily*  
*York PA*

Date, *July 12 1895*

**Historic Stones.**

In the pavement at the south west corner of King and Water streets, is a large stone which occupied a place in the stone porch at the south entrance to the building occupied by the Continental Congress when it met in York. The stone passed into the hands of General Michael Doudel, who had it made concave on one side and used it as a tanner's roller bed. It later became the property of Mr. Henry Baylor, who put it in the pavement, wh

it is stepped on by thousands of this generation, as did the patriotic Congressmen of olden times.

A sandstone, part of a large ball, which graced the old Market street bridge, swept away by the flood of 1817, is in possession of V. R. Welsh, the cigar manufacturer. The stone had been lost for some years, but lately was uncovered in Mr. Welsh's yard.

**THE YORK TOWN RIOT OF 1786.**

**Col' Hartley's Letter Relating thereto.**

THOMAS HARTLEY TO WM. BRADFORD, A. G., 1787.  
York Town, Jan'y 5th, 1787.

Dr Sir,

You will discover by my letter of the 5th ult. what was the Idea most of the Gentlemen had here concerning the Tumult the Thursday preceeding.

The Measures taken by the Friends of civil Power were perhaps highly proper for the Day, and could it be with Certainty said the Disorder was totally removed, and no bad Consequences were to be apprehended, the Plan proposed by the Letter might be an eligible one.

As I wrote before, it would be perhaps uncandid or unjust in me, when I have the smallest Apprehensions or any Reason to occasion a Doubt concerning the Designs of those People called Insurgents, to recommend a State of Security which perhaps cannot be trusted.

Several have been bound over to the Sessions, what the Fate of an Indictment there may be is not certain to determine; an Ignoramus Bill would be a disagreeable Consideration. The Justices are Men of Character, but in the Punishment of their Neighbours in Case of a Conviction it might not be so adequate or Independent as in the Supreme Court. Under the Direction of their Honours the Innocent and guilty might perhaps be better discriminated.

I have understood that it has been the Opinion of several below that the Supreme Court at next Assizes would be the proper Tribunal to investigate the Matter in.

It would be Presumption in me to recommend a contrary Principle; a mistaken Confidence might be very dangerous. I am sorry for the misguided Conduct of these Men, several of them stood in a very good Light before.

How then shall the Business be conducted? please to direct.

As I said before, Several of them have been bound over to appear at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions in this Month, and will probably attend. If the Trials are to be above, should not the Persons charged be recognized anew in the Sessions—with Bail to appear before the Justices of the Supreme Court at the next Assizes, &c?

This would be the speediest Way. If

other Persons are to be proceeded against, a Warrant may issue from the Chief Justice before he comes here in the Spring to have them taken.

You will be so good as to send your Instructions to point out what you mean should be done. You will be pleased to consult the Judges if you think proper.

Perhaps the Chief Justice will not think it amiss to write to the President of the Court what their honors would think expedient and necessary further to be done.

And I am, Sir,

With great Respect and Regard,  
Your most Obed & most humble Serv't,  
THOS. HARTLEY.\*

P. S. Present my Compliments to the Chief Justice and his Brethren in Town.

Directed,

The Honourable Wm. Bradford, Jun.,  
Esq., Att'y General.

COL. THOMAS HARTLEY TO V. P. BIDDLE,  
1787.

York Town, June the 4th, 1787.

Dr. Sir,

I was very sorry to hear of the accident which befel you, but I hope by this time you are fully recovered.

You in a former Letter desired to know somewhat of the Dispositions or designs of the Rioters of this County; as this was difficult to be understood or known; I could not give you that satisfaction I could wish, until very lately.†

I believe that by the prudent and firm conduct of the Court at the late Assisses. Peace and good Order are re-established. The Offenders seem very much ashamed and distressed for their Conduct, and I trust all things will do well.

A Select Corps of Light Infantry is intended to be raised in this Town to be composed of some firm and good citizens. The Major of the Militia Battalion or a Mr. Johnston, who was in the regular service will Command the Campany. The measure will be of service to the Public and useful to discipline, but they are without Arms, and they cannot be procured here; some persons in Behalf of the company will apply to Council for Arms and Accoutrements. I should humbly apprehend that it would be proper for Council to let them have 50 stands; they will, I am told, give a receipt for them and be accountable.

I hope we shall have no more Riots, but if by bad advice or mistake any Tumult should happen, these Arms would be of great use.

And am, Dr. Sir,

with great regard&

Respect your most

obedient Hble. Servt,

THOS. HARTLEY.

Directed,

The Honble Charles Biddle, Esq.. Vice  
President at Philad'a

RIOT IN 1786.

An affray in the borough of York, in December, 1786, was occasioned by the excise law then existing.

Jacob Bixler, of Mauchester, was unwilling to pay his tax or gather excise; his cow was distrained for the payment. It was to rescue this cow, that the affray happened. The beast was driven by the officer to York, and was to be sold. A company of about 100 men set out from the neighborhood of the animal's former home, armed, some with clubs, others with pistols or guns, and directed their march toward York, they crossed Chicken Bridge, and in Indian file marched into town. Their captain, Godfrey King, led them on, with dread determination, and to the place where her *vaccins* excellence was exposed to *rendition*. This was the square where Market and Beaver Streets cross each other. They had hardly proceeded to commit violence when the whole town was assembled.

The inhabitants met the rioters with weapons, clubs, pistols, guns and swords. Henry Miller, during the affray, struck with his sword at one Hoake, who leaping over a wagon tongue, just escaped the blow; the sword falling upon the wagon tongue, sunk into it about an inch. After some boxing and striking, the party dispersed, and the whole tumult ended.

Frederick Hoake was afterward severely fined for cutting the rope around the cow's neck and letting her loose, though the fact was Peter Shneider, Jr, did it.

The rioters were taken before justice of the peace, and bound for appearance at next court, on the 23 of January 1787; and bound before the court of quarter sessions in a considerable sum to appear at the next supreme court to answer to such bills of indictment as should be presented against them. They appeared, and with others of their brethren, were fined. Thus ended the affray. It was in fact a cow insurrection; it brought Manchester and York into a fond and loving union.

From,

*Inquirer*

*Philad'a 1895*

Date,

*July 26 1895*

**In York.**

Special to The Inquirer.

YORK, July 20.

**S**PLENDID preparations are being made by the Emigs Grove Camp-Meeting Association to entertain large crowd of people during the coming camp-meeting season.

ounds have been thoroughly renovated, and other additions made so as to make matters just as convenient as possible.

Rev. Dr. School, secretary of the



GLATZ HOUSE.

Read, J. Campbell and Miss Mary Campbell for the rest of the summer.

Everett Plummer and wife and three children and nurse are at the Dennis, Atlantic City, for an extended stay.

Mrs. George Cadwallader and Miss Lorane Bray, of West street, and Mrs. James Dorman, of Baltimore, are at the National Hotel, Atlantic City, for several weeks.

Miss Mamie Husted, daughter of Tax Receiver Husted, who was injured in the collapse of the Casino, at Atlantic City, is rapidly improving.

A charming boat ride to Beverly Monday night the following town young people enjoyed at that place: Miss Woodward, walk, Conn.; Miss Nevin and

Foreign Missionary Board of the Lutheran Church, was in this city this week and spent some time with his friend, Rev. Dr. Enders, pastor of Christ's Lutheran Church.

Among the relics of antiquity in York county, but few can be mentioned that will antedate an old stone house builters crossed the line and began a settlement on the Codorus.

It was built by John Shultz and his wife Christiana, and is situated near the city's limits in Spring Garden township, although one hundred and sixty years have passed since the artists put their last adornments upon it, it is still in a splendid state of preservation and stands as a monument to the early builders.

In the early days it was known as a public inn, and like all such places carries with it many interesting stories. It was in this ancient structure that Washington stopped and the beleaguered Continental Congress, when on their way from Philadelphia to York, making their way from the "red coats," and to a place of safety.

Its walls are solid and bear every evidence that they will show up a hundred and sixty years hence. It now belongs to the Glatz estate, who prize it very highly.

# HISTORY OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

The Old Edifice Was Erected in the Year 1776.

## Its Rise And Progress

Served by a Long Line of Priests.—A Wonderful Choir. First Parochial School—The New Church—It Will be a Handsome Building.

The work for the new St. Patrick's Catholic church on South Beaver street is progressing finely. It will be a handsome addition to York's pretty buildings, and indeed the parish will have one of most handsome churches in this section of the state.

### SOME CHURCH HISTORY.

It was in April of the year 1750, that one, John Moore, secured a lot of 294 feet facing on South Beaver street, 57 feet 6 inches in breadth, to a 20 foot alley, 200 feet deep. On June 20, 1750, he assigned this property to one Casper Stillinger, who erected thereon a stone dwelling house. In 1750 York had but fifty buildings in the borough. In the year 1756 a Moravian church was built, the Protestant Episcopal church in 1769, but not occupied until after the war for Independence, and the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church in 1776. From Casper Stillinger's heirs one, Joseph Smidt, purchased the house and lot and presented it to the then small and struggling congregation of St. Patrick's, "to be used for public worship." After considerable remodeling and repairing the stone house was converted into "a very respectable though small place of worship." About this time York had probably two hundred houses and about one thousand inhabitants. After the dedication and consecration the parish was attended by priests from Conewago Chapel. This service continued until 1809, when the population of the borough of York had increased to two thousand five hundred. St. Patrick's congregation increased with the borough's population and in this year Rev. Father Thomas Neal, of Georgetown, Md., now of the District of Columbia, visited York and not being satisfied with the legality of the deed of aforesaid property, made application to the

From, Age  
York Pa  
Date, Aug 6 '95

## HEIRS OF WILLIAM PENN,

from whom he succeeded in securing the following deed:

To the Rev. Thomas Neal, in trust for his heirs and assignees to and for the only and proper use in behalf of Roman Catholic congregation of York, their successors and assignees forever. Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Small and John Forsyth."

The congregation continued to worship in the old stone house until 1810, when the old structure gave place to a new one, the corner stone of which was laid on the site of the old one by Rev. Father Debroth, who occasionally visited York from Baltimore. From 1810 until 1819 the congregation had no regular priest, but was visited by priests from Conewago chapel, Emmitsburg and Baltimore. In the year 1819 the first permanent priest made his advent in the person of Rev. Father Lawrence Haben, who remained in York six months.

## LONG LINE OF PRIESTS,

He was succeeded by Rev. Father G. B. Hogan, who remained two years, and in turn was followed by Rev. P. J. Diven, who tarried with the parish for sixteen years. He was a man beloved by all, and he labored hard for his flock, which was rapidly increasing. He died while serving his congregation, and his body was interred under the centre aisle of the church. Only a few days ago his bones were removed, and they were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. In the year 1832

## THE CHURCH WAS TOO SMALL

and an addition was built to it, which was completed in 1833. Rev. Father Diven also attended Carlisle parish. He died on February 22, Washington's birthday, 1838. Shortly after the congregation was blessed by Rev. Father Rafferty, who gained the love of all, especially the children of the parish. Rev. Father Rafferty did not like the long, old-fashioned benches, which were in the church, and at once set about having them removed and nice new pews placed in their places. He was quite a musician and was greatly annoyed by the absence of an organ, so he purchased one and placed it in the gallery of the church for the choir. He also caused a steeple to be erected on the church building in the year 1840, and ordered a bell made, the money for which he collected in the northwestern part of the State. He did not have the satisfaction, however, of hearing the bell summoning the good people to worship, as he was called to take charge of St. Frances Xavier church, in Philadelphia, before it was placed in position. He remained here about three years and left in 1841. In 1847 he stopped over on his way to St. Mary's, at Emmitsburg, and for the first time heard the sound of the bell which he had purchased. After Rev. Father Rafferty's leave-taking the church was without a resident pastor. The congregation was visited by priests from Balti-

more and Paradise. In the year 1841 Rev. Father Kelly came, but remained only eight months. He also served Columbia parish. After his going away they were left without a pastor for one year. Their congregation was large and there was much vexation and annoyance in consequence thereof. In 1844 Rev. McRin came and remained only seven months. He was succeeded by Rev. Father B. A. Short, a native of York county. He understood German and English and could preach in both languages fluently. There was a large German element in the congregation and he was a great favorite. He stayed here two years and was succeeded in 1846 by Rev. Father F. M. Martin. After he assumed charge he replaced the organ which Rev. Father Rafferty had taken with him to Philadelphia. He was also a lover of music and a skilled musician. His tastes were of the highest order and he selected

## A WONDERFUL CHURCH CHOIR

which gained a wide reputation for being the finest in this part of the country. He was eminently successful in everything he undertook. In 1851 he purchased the property adjoining the church on the north side. He also remodeled the school house next to the church and opened the

## FIRST PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

in York. He had energy, nerve and great executive ability, and was, above all, devoted to his church and the duties which devolved upon him. More than that he was constantly on the alert for some improvement to inaugurate. In 1854 he went away to assume charge of St. Mary's church, in Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Reilly, who remained with the parish only a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Glongler, who gave way in 1855 to Rev. Father Sylvester Eagle, who during the time he spent here made many improvements. He was a great social leader and was beloved by Protestants and Catholics alike. He was a very economical priest. Spending only a small portion of his salary, he donated the remainder to the church. Among other things he did was to return the pew rents, thus establishing a system which greatly annoyed those who came after him. Under his guidance the parish flourished greatly. He continued in active service until 1866, when he died and was buried in the northeast corner of the church, where a marble slab, was worked and chased "To mark the resting place of a Great Priest and a God like Man."

The Rev. Father McGinnis served after him only a brief time, when he was followed by Rev. Father Murray, who came in 1867. A grand and successful fair was held during his charge and the large sum of money so raised was applied to remodeling the church, among other repairs being the frescoing of the interior, and the painting of the twelve apostles, life size, upon the walls. Rev. Murray was a man

high learning and fine tastes. He was a lover of pictures and a grand musician. He continued until 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father McGovern, the present bishop, who is expected home from a visit to the Pope at Rome very soon. He started St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, which has ever since flourished. There was much regret at his going away to Danville, the scene of his then new field of labor, and "he left many an aching heart."

This was in 1873. Rev. Father McElvaine remained only a short time after Bishop McGovern's departure, and Rev. Father McGonigal assumed charge and remained until 1875. He was a remarkably fine pulpit orator, but very nervous. In 1875 Rev. Father Kenney came. He was one of the best priests and was strict and attentive to his duties. He was followed in 1880 by Rev. Father Mc Kenna, who tarried until 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Shannahan, a man of fine parts. In 1885 Rev. James O'Reilly, a most polished and cultured man, beloved by Protestants and Catholics of York and elsewhere came and he was one of the longest here of all the long line of priests. He built the fine school building which stands today. In 1890 Rev. Father Galligan came here to assist him and remained until August, 1890, when he went to Marietta to take charge there. Rev. Galligan returned to York, June, 1891, after Rev. Father O'Reilly had gone to Mt. Carmel and remained until January, 1892, being succeeded by Rev. Father Kennedy, who remained until 1893 and was succeeded in turn by Rev. Father Galligan, who now came to assume all of the duties of the parish. This young and active priest who is giving to St. Patrick's a handsome new church, was born in New York City in July 1863, the month of Independence and the battle of Gettysburg. He was educated at Christian Brothers, Manhattan college, and graduated in 1884, and was ordained a priest in Baltimore Seminary by Bishop Curtis, of Wilmington, Del., Feb. 7, 1890. He was an asst. ad interim at Harrisburg, pastor at Marietta twice and from thence came to York to labor for St. Patrick's. At Marietta he cleared the church of a large debt of long standing and the people were loath to give him up. He is universally loved here by his church people and highly respected by all who know him. He is doing a good work here for the upbuilding of the church. This brings the pastorate down to the present time. It is a long record of men's work in the Lord's vineyard, and the good words spoken by these departed has taken deep root and has redounded to the building up of Zion.

#### THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The handsome new edifice about to be erected, when completed, will be one of the finest churches in the city. It will be in the Gothic style of architecture.

will cost thousands of dollars. The dimensions will be 138 feet 8 inches by 67 feet 3 inches over the entrances, and will have a grand tower of 135 feet, covered with burnished copper, which, in the bright sunlight, will make a most imposing appearance. A unique system of electric lighting will be introduced, while gas lighting will also form part of the scheme of illumination. The structure will be built of Roman or Pompeian brick and Berks county pink stone. The first story will be of the massive blocks of the beautiful stone mentioned above, while the other portion will be of the Roman brick. The upper portions will be also trimmed out with the pink stone. There will be a large gallery in the rear of the church edifice and only three large aisles will be made. The gallery will be reached by means of a stairway at the northwest corner of the church. The bricks of the front will be of an old gold tint, which, mingling with the bright pink hue of the stone will make a most lovely blending which will be pleasing to the eye.

The interior, when finished will be on a magnificent scale. With the hundred electric lights and globes of various colors added to the manifold, costly and unstained glass memorial windows and "Rose window," sixteen feet in diameter which will be placed in the front, make an effect that cannot help be lovely and awe inspiring. The auditorium will be 45 feet high and be finished throughout with hard wood finish. Seven large arches will be constructed and under each of them there will be an electric globe two feet in diameter, filled with electric light. The roof of the entire structure will be covered with slate and when finished will be filled out with a splendid appointed woodwork which will vie with some of the grandest in the State. The architect is Mr. E. H. Roby, of Lebanon, who made the plan by direction of Rev. Father Galligan. The builders are Gilbert & Co., of York, who have attained a high reputation for thoroughness of work and always give entire satisfaction. Many of our handsome buildings which are pointed out to strangers when they come here, were erected by this enterprising firm of builders. These men are now working on the Garfield schoolhouse which will cost upwards of \$40,000. When the new St. Patrick's is completed, it will be pointed to with pride by those to come after and Rev. Father Galligan, Mr. Roby and the builders will have their names connected with it for many years to come. The work will be pushed forward rapidly and very soon the corner-stone will be laid with imposing ceremonies, and when the church is finally completed the dedication and consecration ceremonies will be on a splendid and magnificent scale and will likely be conducted by Bishop McGovern.

From, Dispatch

York

Date, Sep 30 1896

## COLUMBIA BRIDGE DOWN.

The Big Wooden Structure Over the  
Susquehanna Lies in the River.

IT WENT WITH A TERRIBLE CRASH.

The Wind Raised it Up and Then in  
One Body it Fell Between  
the Piers.

The storm at Wrightsville and Columbia was most frightful, but the damage in Wrightsville was comparatively light, as the hills back of the town acted as a protection. However, along the river front and at Columbia, where it had full sweep, the damage was great. The greatest loss was the destruction of the big bridge spanning the river between Wrightsville and Columbia, which was in the full face of the storm, which appears to have struck the big structure with a terrible velocity, lifting it from its granite piers and dropping it into the river. The storm came from the southeast almost directly up the river, and reached its height about half past twelve o'clock.

### THE WRECKED BRIDGE.

The most complete work of destruction was the Columbia bridge. The entire structure being demolished, leaving nothing but the piers standing. The story of an eye witness is as follows:—

The storm began about 11:30 p. m., with a heavy gale from the southeast, which lasted nearly an hour, suddenly about 12:30 the wind shifted to the south and a heavy black cloud appeared, coming from this direction, bringing with it a perfect tornado, such as this part of the

country has never before experienced. At exactly 12:35 a. m., the citizens of the two towns on the river bank were startled by a crash, and grinding of timbers as the entire structure from end to end was lifted bodily from the piers, carried about 10 feet up stream and then dropped into the river. Scarcely a piece of timber is left in place. The west end at Wrightsville still rests on the approach to the bridge with the end of the span at the bottom of the river. The iron span is still standing, but it is thought to be badly wrenched and possibly damaged by the great strain. Never was there a more complete destruction than the bridge as it now appears. Both Wrightsville and Columbia were in a high state of excitement and few eyes closed in sleep after 11 o'clock. The crash of the falling bridge was heard all over the two towns, and the excitement can be better imagined than described. The wind seemed to have lifted the immense structure, a mile and an eighth in length, bodily, carried it off its foundations. One would think such a thing impossible, but then in the river in a mass of ruin lies the evidences of the tremendous force of the storm. The piers of the bridge appear to be but little damaged, the top stone only moved from their places. The scene is a remarkable one, and thousands of people are gathered on both sides of the river viewing the sight. The greater part of the immense structure is lying submerged in the water, and these parts of the roof and broken timbers protruding from the water. The iron span remains apparently in good condition, but as it had not been closely examined, it could not so definitely known what its real condition was.

Passengers are transferred between the two towns by means of the steamboats of the Grant Brothers. The destruction of the bridge will be a great inconvenience to the traveling public, but the bridge will no doubt be speedily rebuilt, and a finer and better structure take its place.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDGE.

The old bridge crossing the Susquehanna between Columbia and Wrightsville was destroyed by an ice flood in the spring of 1832. It was situated about a square or more up the river from the present structure. The next bridge was built on the site of the present one and was destroyed by fire during the rebel invasion of 1863, on Sunday evening, June 23, 1863, and was built by the Columbia Bank and Bridge company. To prevent the rebel army under General Early from crossing, the bridge was fired by order of General Crouch, and was totally destroyed. Traffic between Wrightsville and Columbia was carried on by means of a small steamboat for a number of years. The old piers were afterwards purchased by the Pennsylvania railroad company, but no apparent effort being to rebuild it, several public meetings were held at Columbia during the year 1866 and '67 to agitate the rebuilding of the bridge.

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In the spring of 1868 work was begun on the construction of the new bridge and it was completed for travel early in the year 1869. By December 1869 travel by foot and vehicles was permitted and a few months later trains were running over it. The present bridge was erected by the Keystone Bridge company, of Pittsburg, Pa. The following facts, from official sources, are compiled from the files of the True Democrat of 1868:

	Feet.
Total length from shore to shore.....	549 1/2
Average length of span.....	196
Width between arches.....	19 1/2
Width outside measure.....	30 2-3
Height of truss.....	21

The materials entering upon its construction were as follows:

	Feet.
Oak .....	724,996
Pine.....	2,783,727
Shingles.....	2,000,000
Weatherboarding.....	516,225
	Tons.
Wrought iron.....	156
Cast iron.....	182
Railroad iron.....	100
The estimated cost is \$300,000.	

From, *Dispatch*  
*York Pa*  
 Date, *Nov 19 1876*

**COL. THOS. HARTLEY,  
 PATRIOT, SOLDIER,  
 STATESMAN.**

**York's Loving Tribute to a Hero of the  
 Revolutionary War.**

**TABLET TO HIS MEMORY.**

**The Daughters of the Revolution Do  
 Honor to One of York's  
 Noblest Sons.**

An historical event of much interest and importance took place in York today. It was the unveiling of a mural tablet in St. John's Episcopal church, as a memorial of that brave soldier, patriot and statesman, Col. Thomas Hartley. The tablet was presented to the corporation of the church by the Yorktown chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who choose this way of showing their esteem for the hero who so valiantly represented Yorktown in the field, and who lent so abundantly to the early importance of the town by the manner of his conduct as a representative in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth congress. All honor for the memorable display of patriotism shown today is due the fair members of the chapter, who, after more than two years untiring efforts, have succeeded in securing so fitting a tribute to one of our dead heroes, and all honor is due them for taking the initiative, and establishing so admirable a precedent. Their efforts to make today a notable one were successful and the event attracted notice, not only in this town, but in all parts of the country where chapters, such as their's, are established. The unveiling was anticipated with a great deal of interest, and the church was filled with an assemblage that contained a number of notable persons. The appearance of the building on the interior was very attractive, the chancel was decorated with palms and greens, and large bouquets of chrysanthemums graced the altar. Company A, of the Eighth regiment Penna. National Guards, the surviving members of the York Rifles, and the Worth Infantry, turned out in a body, and to the music of the band and fifes, marched to the church and witnessed the ceremony. The tablet, which is embedded in the front wall of the northern transept, was covered with a large American flag, and other flags and streamers were placed in other parts of the building.

The tablet consists of a large veined onyx slab, faced with a brass plate, which contains the inscription. The plate is perfectly plain with the exception of a slender enclosing wreath wrought in black. The wording of the inscription is as follows: "In memory of Thomas Hartley, patriot, soldier, statesman, a devout Christian and member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Sometime vestryman of St. John's, and delegate to the First general convention of the church in America. His body lies beneath these walls. A distinguished member of the bar at Yorktown. Lieutenant colonel Pennsylvania Minute men; lieutenant colonel Sixth Pennsylvania battalion. Colonel

Hartley's additional continental regiment; Colonel Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment; representative in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth congress; born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1748; died at Yorktown, December 21, 1800. This tablet is placed by the Yorktown chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Anni Domini, 1896."

The donor of the above tablet, the Yorktown chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in October, 1894, with Miss Louise D. Black as regent. Since that time it has done some very effective work in the matter of historical research, and has brought to light many facts of interest connected with the early history of Yorktown and county, that would probably never have been known otherwise. The history of the chapter is one of progress, and though its membership has never increased materially, its influence has, and it is now considered one of the most important chapters in Pennsylvania. The charter members numbered thirteen. There are now twenty-one members. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. H. D. Schmidt; vice regent, Mrs. George S. Schmidt; corresponding secretary, Miss Isabel Small; recording secretary, Miss Mary J. Bartz; treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Gilbert; historian, Mrs. H. A. Ebert. The committee of reception, which had in charge all arrangements today, consisted of Mrs. Jas. Latimer, Mrs. E. W. Spangler, Mrs. B. F. Gilbert, Mrs. Andrew Watt, Mrs. H. A. Ebert, Miss Louise D. Black and Miss Mary Lanius. The exercises began at half past one this afternoon, with a very beautiful procession, sung by the surpliced choir of St. John's. Then followed the reciting of the creed and the Versicles and several prayers. The "Jubilate Deo" was then sung.

#### THE ORATION OF THE DAY.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Black's Beautiful Tribute to York's Revered Hero.

The orator of the day was Hon. Chauncey F. Black, who in words that glowed with earnestness, paid tribute to the patriot, soldier and statesman whose memory York reveres. Mr. Black said:

In the absence of a memorial more worthy the genius and achievements of Thomas Hartley, which yet remains due to his memory from the people of his city, his state, and his country, the Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution place this beautiful, yet too modest, tablet in the church of his love, and as near, as may be, to the dust of his body. It is little—it is but a faint recognition of his glorious fame, which streams through so many pages of critical revolutionary history, and of equally critical civil

adjustment. But it is all they are able to do without the public aid, which alone would be adequate to the merits of the subject, but which three generations of his emancipated countrymen have failed to furnish.

For this delicate, but sincere and enduring tribute to the memory of the pious son of the church, the excellent citizen, the vigilant patriot, the brave soldier, the conscientious statesman, there could be found on earth no place more appropriate, than the walls of St. John's. Over no blood-stained field, no historic hall, where he wrought with sword or tongue for the liberties we now enjoy, might his spirit be supposed to linger more tenderly, than over this spot, where his inner heart turned in life, and where his ashes lie in death. Think, only think, for a moment of ancient St. John's in those times, which truly tried men's souls. It must have seemed to stand far away from the small business of primitive old Yorktown, amid green fields and wooded walks. It was undisturbed by the sounds of men's labors, which now roll over its high tower and vex its week day services. But here came the pure young Hartley, with associates, whose name, like his, have filled the eternal trump of fame, to receive the highest inspiration, of which man is capable, to learn noblest lessons of courage and fortitude—nobler than any ever written in merely mortal blood or sorrow—to take from this altar a flame inextinguishable, a religious ideal indestructible, by all the tempests through which he was destined to pass. It was to such youths, opening their brave breasts to the divine spark, that Almighty God appears to have committed the task of preserving the American continent for free states and free people.

But hither came, also when Hartley was himself abroad, in the field, with Washington and Green, and the gallant men of York and Lancaster, many others, whose names are spoken with reverence by all mankind. Down the silent lane to this door, to worship here, came very nearly all the great civilians of the revolution and many of the most renowned soldiers. There sat John Adams, the "Colossus;" there, John Hancock; there, again, Henry Laurens, there, perhaps, Lafayette, and then later, the august Washington himself.

But in the procession of the immortals who came and went through the sacred precincts of St. John's, there was none more worthy the veneration of succeeding generations, than the noble young vestryman, but twenty-nine years of age, at that time with the Continental army, at the head of his own historic battalion, belaguered Lord Howe and the British in Philadelphia. It was the year of Valley Forge, when the patriotic sages assembled at Yorktown, and the patriotic soldiers under Washington in the field, were groping through the darkest hours of the most momentous of the human struggles. His record as a soldier from first to last was not only unsullied by so much as a single known error, but it was marked throughout by the special commendation of the

great commander and the continental government. At Monmouth, at Brandywine, at Germantown, in the morasses of Canada, in the bloody thickets of the upper Susquehanna, whether facing the British or the savages, as well as through the prolonged vigils and cruel hardships of inaction, Hartley and the troops under his command appear to have offered a special reliance, never once disappointed. If, true, the incident related by Custis—and considering his relations to Washington, he could hardly have erred—would, alone, entitle Hartley's name to a most glorious place in the history of his country. To have received from Washington in a supreme crisis such an expression of confidence in himself and his beloved troops "from York and Lancaster," accompanying an order for a desperate service, involving, as he was told, the safety of the entire army, was a surpassing honor, which could be justified only by the event, as this one was. And as to those men of York and Lancaster, thus singled out by Washington for their valor and their patriotism known then, and ever since, as "Hartley's regiment"—the heart of the young colonel swelled with constant pride. He never wearied of writing back about them, to let the friends and neighbors know how bravely this one fought, how nobly that one died. Of the thirty-five companies of revolutionary soldiers from the vicinity of Yorktown, under many famous officers, and whose memory is to those who now live here a priceless heritage, none deserved better of their country, than those who are yet known to us and to history, as "Hartley's."

It was only after three years in the field Hartley addressed himself to duties not less important—the formation of the republican institutions of the new state and the new nation. Every glimpse of him, which the meagre records of the time afford, reveals a calm, moderate, painstaking, respected and trusted statesman. He was in the convention which framed the constitution of the state, in that which ratified the constitution of the United States, and a member of the first congress, rechosen five times, or until he modestly, but peremptorily, advised his confiding citizens, that he could serve them no longer. The tone of his last address, stating briefly his numerous services and his long devotion of all his powers to his country, on the field and in the council, and asking the indulgence of the people that he might now retire to look after his small private affairs, and to mend his broken fortunes, is touching in the extreme. It is strange, indeed, that these words of his, sounding down the intervening years, have not, long since, moved those who have enjoyed the fruits of his self-sacrifice, and have been honored by the lustre of his deeds, to make some tardy though inadequate compensation for his unrequited devotion.

He ceased to serve, only when he could serve no more. Still young, only fifty-two when the turbulence of the war times had subsided, when the Washington administration had ap-

parently settled our national institutions, when the great chieftain himself, had been entombed, leaving the seal of his mighty name upon the federal charter when Jefferson was just about to be chosen president, and the golden age of the republic was dawning with the new century—our soldier statesman of Yorktown, at length, besought his discharge from further public labors, and gathered himself up to die. It was in September that he declined a re-election to congress. It was on the 21st of December that he died. What manner of assemblage attended his burial, we are left to conjecture. Whether there were any military or other demonstrations beyond the rites of the church we know not. We can be certain only that the seemly and solemn services of the church he loved, and in which he gloriously lived and died, were not wanting. Of original speech on that occasion, so full of pathetic interest to us, near a century after the event, we have left on record only these words of his proud and pious rector: "If I could blow the trump of fame over you, ever so loud and long, what would you be the better for all this service? yet, let not your integrity, patriotism, fortitude, hospitality and patronage be forgotten. Another, who need not be named, hath borne away the flame of glory, splendid with the never dying honor of rearing the stupendous fabric of African Freedom and Empire."

Departed Friend; you hear me not; the grave is deaf and silent; in this work of blessings to future ages you bore, tho' a subordinate, yet an honorable part. Soldiers of Liberty; come drop a tear over your companion in arms. Lovers of Justice come drop a tear over your able advocate, and of science come drop a tear over the warmest patron. Children of misfortune, come drop a tear over your Benefactor and Protector. Brethren of this Earthly Lodge; rejoice that our brother is removed to the Temple of the Supreme. Ministers of Religion; come drop a tear to the memory of a man who (lamenting human frailty), was ever the Friend of Truth and Virtue. And thou! my soul! come not with the assembly of those who would draw his reposed spirit from the Bosom of his "Father who is in Heaven."

At the conclusion of Mr. Black's oration, Dr. C. H. Hall, of Macon, Ga., a great grand son of Colonel Hartley, withdrew the draperies that veiled the tablet and exposed to the public gaze the handsome tribute which the ladies of the Yorktown chapter had so nobly and patriotically caused to be erected.

**THE PRESENTATION.**

E. W. Spangler Speaks in Behalf of the Yorktown Chapter.

The presentation of the tablet to the congregation of St John's church was made by Edward Spangler, Esq., on behalf of the Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Spangler said:

The Yorktown Chapter of the

Daughters of the American Revolution have assigned to me the duty of presenting the mural tablet, placed by them in this church, to commemorate the worth and valor of Col. Thomas Hartley. It was eminently fitting and proper that they should have undertaken and finished this work of piety and veneration; for one of the main objects of the various Revolutionary societies is to rear memorials to perpetuate the memory of the men who by their services and sacrifices, achieved the independence of the American people.

Among the soldiers of the great Revolutionary epoch, and the prominent men of the legislative period succeeding, stood Col. Hartley, valiant, potent and renowned. He was not only a gallant officer in the great struggle that made us a nation, but a statesman of distinction in the councils that gave stability and permanence to our institutions. In its initial practical performance of patriotic duty, the local Chapter was, therefore, singularly fortunate in its ability to honor the memory of a man who shed greater lustre on the historic town of York than any other man, living or dead.

But it is not in my province to elaborate upon the life and services of Col. Hartley; that task has happily fallen upon our distinguished townsman, the orator of the day.

On behalf of the Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I now have the honor to present to you, the Rector, and to the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, of which Col. Hartley was a chief founder, the tablet erected to his memory.

**The Acceptance.**

Rev. Charles J. Wood, pastor of St. John's, accepted the tablet on behalf of the corporation of the church. After commenting on the efforts of the Daughters of the Revolution to keep alive the memory of the dead by an association of their deeds of valor with those of the soldiers of the church, Rev. Wood touched upon the ancient forms of burial, and spoke of how, through the evolutions of human society, and changes in customs, the burial of the dead had been driven away from the church, so that the custom now is to have memorial windows and tablets, instead of graves and tomb stones in the church yard. Some of his words which followed were "We are gathered here to honor the name of one, who was a member, not only of the town, but of the parish. Col Hartley could not have been the patriot and citizen he was without at the same time being a churchman. In no narrow sense was he either. A large and bountiful character was his. His personality was an energizing force in the city and parish, a force which the ceremonies today would prove not to have been entirely spent. We hold

him in honor in our midst and spirit survives and abides in the memory of Christian warriors."

Mr. Wood closed with the following line from Shelley, "Nought we know dies: shall that alone which knows?"

After the Rev. Wood's speech of acceptance, the choir sang "Our Father's God from out whose hand." When the benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D. D., bishop of the diocese. At the conclusion of the exercises in the church all were invited to the Sunday school room as the guests of the Daughters of the Revolution, where a luncheon had been prepared. This room was very prettily decorated with flags and smilax. Immediately back of the pulpit was a Colonial flag, which attracted much attention by the unique appearance of its field, which contained only the thirteen original stars. This luncheon was the closing feature of a most memorable and impressive day.

**COL. HARTLEY'S CAREER.**

**An Interesting Sketch of His Eventful and Useful Life.**

Colonel Thomas Hartley was the son of George Hartley, an early settler in Pennsylvania, and a well-to-do farmer, and was born in Colebrook township, Berks county, Pa., September 7, 1748. After receiving the rudiments of a good classical education he moved to York in 1766, where he commenced the study of law under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Johnson. After a course of three years as a student, he was admitted, July 25, 1796, to the York bar, of which he became one of the ablest and most distinguished members. On February 10, 1790, he was admitted to the supreme court of the United States, with the distinction of being the first counsellor from Pennsylvania, to gain admission to that court. In 1774 he was vice-president of the Committee of Observation in York county, and again in November 1775. In 1774 he was elected a member of the Provincial Meeting of Deputies, which was held at Philadelphia on the 15th of July. In 1775 he was a member of the Provincial convention held in the same city on the 23rd of January.

For the facts contained in the following sketch of Col. Hartley's life and accomplishments, The Dispatch is indebted to the "Spangler Annals and Local Historical Sketches," written by E. W. Spangler, esq., which in many instances is quoted verbatim:

The war of the Revolution was now approaching, and as early as December 1774, a military company was formed for the purpose of making disciplined soldiers, and of which Thomas Hartley was 1st lieutenant. In the summer of 1775, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the First Battalion York County militia, and shortly after Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion of "United men," selected from the other five battalions. On January 10, 1776, he was

lected by congress, Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania battalion, which in the same year rendered conspicuous service in the Canada campaign. On its return, the battalion was reorganized into the Seventh regiment, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel. By authority of a resolution of congress, of December 27, 1776, General Washington, on January 11, 1777, issued the "commission of Colonel to Thomas Hartley," with authority to raise a new regiment. This regiment's only designation was "Colonel Thomas Hartley's regiment." It was attached to the First Pennsylvania brigade, Gen. Wayne's division, Colonel Hartley commanding the brigade in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

On July 14, 1778, Colonel Hartley's regiment was ordered to Sunbury to conduct the campaign against the Indians on the West branch of the Susquehanna, which he conducted with signal ability and success. Early in January, 1779, other companies were incorporated with Colonel Hartley's regiment, which was added to the Pennsylvania line, as the Eleventh regiment. In October, 1778, Colonel Hartley was elected a member of the state legislature from York county. He tendered his resignation as Colonel on January 13, 1779, and congress deeming his reasons satisfactory, accepted the same, and on the same day, resolved that they had "high sence of Colonel Hartley's merit and services."

He continued in active service in the Revolution for about three years, was engaged in many of the most important battles and served with great distinction. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of General Washington, and the Continental congress, and reflected great honor upon his adopted town, his state and nation.

In 1783 Col. Hartley was a member of the Council of Censors. Among the important duties of the council was that of inquiring whether the state constitution had been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of government had performed their full duty as guardlans of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they were entitled to by the constitution. In 1787 he was elected a member of the state convention, which adopted the constitution of the United States.

In the year 1788, he was elected a member of the first congress. His twelve years' service in congress demonstrated that he was a logical debater and a man of weight, consideration and influence in that body of intellectual giants. He argued most strenuously for the location of the National capitol on the west banks of the Susquehanna, at Wright's Ferry, as his speeches attest, and would have succeeded in making York the Georgetown of this country, but for the log-rolling of Alexander Hamilton, whereby northern votes were obtained for the removal of the capitol to the banks of the Potomac, in consideration of southern votes for the assumption by the National government of the debts incurred by the states in the prosecution of

the Revolutionary war. The Pennsylvania Advertiser and York Herald, of February 25, 1789, tells how when the Colonel, now the Honorable Thomas Hartley, esquire, left Yorktown for the city of New York, to take his seat in the congress of the United States, "he was accompanied to the river by a numerous and respectable company from Yorktown and its neighborhood, and was there met by a number of gentlemen from the very verge of the county and from Lancaster, and an elegant dinner was provided of which about 48 persons partook, when many toasts were drunk."

Before Colonel Hartley departed from Yorktown he was waited upon by the principal professors and students of the York County academy, with an address in which he was congratulated upon his appointment to the representative body of the rising empire, and in which, at the same time the county was felicitated upon its possession of a gentleman of so worthy a character to aid in filling the several departments of the new government. On his return from the first session of congress, the October 7th, 1789, edition of the above paper says: "Yesterday afternoon arrived at his home in the borough, from New York, amidst the acclamations of his friends and fellow citizens, the Hon. Thomas Hartley, esq., member of congress. He was met at Wright's ferry by a number of gentlemen from this borough and county of York, and by them accompanied to town."

On April 28, 1800, Col. Hartley was commissioned by Governor McKean, as Major General of the First Division, Pennsylvania militia, consisting of the counties of Adams and York. On September 10th, 1800, Col. Hartley published a letter in The York Recorder, in which he declined the honor of a re-election to congress owing to a wish to retire from public life, and to increasing bad health, concluding the letter with the N. B., "My indisposition has retarded this publication longer than I intended."

The indisposition was but a forerunner of a greivous and tedlous illness which terminated in death on the morning of December 21, 1800. His remains were interred in the graveyard of the church, of which he was a consistent member and a conscientious vestryman, and in which the tablet to his memory was unveiled today. The Rev. John Campbell conducted the funeral services, in the presence of a large concourse which witnessed the performance of the rites with general sadness and weeping. The body was interred near the foot of a large oak tree, at a spot now occupied by the northeastern angle of the church.

From, *Age*  
*York* *pa*  
 Date, *July 11 - 1897*

# CONCERNING CONE- WAGO LANDMARKS

Historical Data of Colonial Times  
Come to Light.

## The Jesuits and Conewago Chapel

How They Came Into Possession  
of the Land--An Old Tradition  
Found to Be Unfounded--Col.  
Owings Gave 100 Acres to the  
Church.

In old writings the Conewago land and church are referred to as "at the Figeon Hills," the deep woods seemed but a continuation of these mountain spurs; also "at Heidelberg,"--Heidelberg township, York Co., from 1750, extending west to the Conewago Creek, south to the Province of Md. Mount Pleasant township was one of the original townships of Lancaster Co. to 1750, York Co. to 1800, then Adams.

Historical data of colonial times is hidden away in old deeds and records, awaiting sufficient interest for its discovery. Old citizens and the traditions of their fathers reach back to the early settlements. If we take the life and ancestry of Vincent O'Bold it would carry us back to 1750, and his own history and reminiscences would form an interesting chapter in the annals of Conewago. It is a strange coincidence that four generations of the family each consisted of four children.--Sebastian, Anthony, Ignatius and Vincent, having each had four children.

In Colonial days, missionary churches, especially under the Jesuits, were designated as chapels, from their small beginnings in rooms of private houses, and because of the penal laws forbidding public places of Catholic worship; for the same reason the name "Father" is seldom met with in old books or papers; it was Mr. Smith, Mr. Gallitzin or Mr. Pollentz, and Rev. Mr. So strong was this custom that old people

used to speak of Mr. De Barth, Mr. Lekeu, and do yet. Formerly Rev. was applied to the secular clergy and Father to the religious orders, but now Catholics call every priest Father. Thus Conewago chapel is derived from the Indian name Conewago Falls (creek) and chapel a missionary station, as at Port Tobacco, Hickory, Bohemia, St. Inigoes, White Marsh, Rock Creek, &c., also known as mass-houses, manors, glebes, &c, after old English customs. In Virginia they still call the poor-house the glebe as a grant of land for public purposes. It is an old English and Scotch law term peculiar to the Church of England, though derived from the Latin gleba, land, as the word "missa," Mass, is to the Catholic Church, from the last blessing of the priest, "ite, missa est," depart, Mass is over, or you are sent away, dismissed.

The O'Bold homestead adjoining Mc-Sherrystown, has an interesting history. The old parchment deed is as perfect, the writing as plain, the ink as black, as the day it was written; while later deeds on paper are torn, worn and dim. It is called a tri partite deed, from Rev. John Lewis, of Cecil Co., Commonwealth of Maryland, to Sebastian O'Bold, (Opoldt,) of Heidelberg Twp., York Co., Province of Pa., dated May 4, 1736. The indenture bears date Nov. 6, 1775, between John Digges, of Charles Co., gentleman, "only son and heir at law to Edward Digges, of St. Mary's Co., gent, etc," and Henry Neal, of St. Mary's Co., gent., by which they "give, grant, remise, release, quit claim and confirm unto the said John Lewis, his heirs," etc, forever, 548 1/2 acres of land, part of a larger tract called Digges' Choice; with further reference to a tri-partite deed of same date from Wm. Digges, of St. Mary's Co. and Catharine his wife; Henry Digges, of Charles Co., and June his wife; and Wilford Neal and Elizabeth his wife, of St. Mary's Co., acting executors of the last will and testament of Edward Digges and Elizabeth, "one of the daughters, heirs and devisees named in the will," to John Lewis for 188 acres on Plum Creek, now the Samuel Sneeringer farm.

This, then, is where the Jesuites came into possession of the most of the Con-

chapel land; the consideration is mentioned, only the title of possession from the Digges' heirs to Rev John Lewis, to confirm the title he gave to Sebastian O'Bold. The tradition that Patrick McSherry gave the Jesuits 100 acres of land is unfounded, from the fact proved by these deeds that his land did not adjoin the church lands, he bought 150 acres from the Digges Nov. 14, 1763, and laid it out in five acre lots, so Lot No. 30, the old tavern stand of Johns Adam Oaster, now Rebecca Hildt's property, East Main street, was the last of the "Lotts," called McSherrytown; he then owned a large tract in Mount Pleasant township, the Geiselman and Shorb farms, now Croninger's, and the old Weaver tracts, late Kimbaugh's and we believe the latter was the old tavern stand, owned by his son James. There is a further tradition that the Digges gave the Jesuits land; whether this refers to the 1775 tract or earlier we have no means of ascertaining. A stronger tradition is that Col. Owings, a colonial surveyor under Lord Baltimore, gave 100 acres where the church now stands. This is most likely: Robert Owings was born 1692, died 1759; came to Conewago with the Digges; had a grant of 500 acres from Charles, Lord Baron of Baltimore, Oct. 8, 1733, called Bear Garden, on Slagle's Run; he held by letters patent and not from the Diggeses as the other settlers did, from which we infer that he came here with the Diggeses to make their original survey 1727; according to the oldest traditions he built a log house at the spring now in Ignatius Small's church farm field, where the early missionaries said Mass; after that located a colonial homestead where Leo Sneeringer lives, where was a chapel and a burying ground. In 1741, the Jesuit missionary, Father Wm. Wappeller, secured land and built a log chapel structure where Conewago Church now stands; this land, whether 100 acres or more or less, by gift or purchase, came from Robert Owings' tract. It would be a great satisfaction to know from the Society records the dates and facts; through the kindness of the owners of these old maps, we may glean more from the old maps.

From, *Record*  
*Hanover Pa*  
 Date *July 15" 1897*

**OLD-TIME REMINISCENSES.**

**The Founding of Hanover—Local Militia in the War of 1812.**

The town of Hanover was planned in 1763, and laid out into streets the following year. The act of the State Legislature, incorporating the town into a borough, was approved by Governor Simon Snyder, March 4, 1815.

The first section of the act of incorporation reads as follows:

"That the town of Hanover, in the county of York, shall be erected into a borough, which shall be called the Borough of Hanover, comprised within the tract of land of Richard McAllister, deceased."

The second section prescribed that the first borough election should be held at the house of Jacob Eichelberger, on Frederick street, on the third Friday in March of each year. The officers elected are to be a Burgess and seven "citizens, who shall be a Town Council, and one freeholder as a High Constable."

Governor Snyder, who signed the act of incorporation, was born in Lancaster. He learned the tanner trade in York, and at the same time was one of the first students of the York County Academy. When still a young man, he moved to Selins Grove, Pa., where he was a prominent citizen until his death, in 1819. Snyder county was named in honor of him. He was the first Pennsylvania German who was elected to the office of Governor of the State, and he filled that office with distinguished ability for three successive terms of three years each. His last term ended in 1817, and the same year he was chosen to the State Senate. At the time of his death he was a member of that body. Before his election as Governor he was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, and while holding that office he secured

the passage of what is known as the "Hundred Dollar Act," which embodied the arbitration principle and provided for the trial of causes where the amount in question is less than one hundred dollars.

Simon Snyder was a Jefferson Democrat and during the war of 1812, while Governor of Pennsylvania, sustained about the same relations to President James Madison as Governor Curtin did to Abraham Lincoln in the civil war. Snyder encouraged the enlistment of soldiers, and like Curtin was the most prompt of the governors in sending them to the front. Some time before the British army, under Ross, burned the Capitol and the White House at Washington, Gov. Snyder appointed Gen. Reed, who then resided at Fairfield, Adams county, to organize militia of the State. He immediately made a tour of the State, and by the time the British were approaching Baltimore, where Ross was defeated and killed, Gen. Reed had nearly twenty-thousand newly enlisted men from Pennsylvania, either at Baltimore or on their way toward that city. Two companies went from Hanover and vicinity; two or three from York, and four companies from the lower end of the county. The public common at York for several weeks was a military encampment, where at one time over six thousand men were awaiting orders. The war ended soon afterward, and they were sent home. The famous battle of New Orleans, fought under the leadership of Andrew Jackson, took place after the the treaty of peace had been signed.

All of the soldiers of the war of 1812-15 who enlisted from York county have died. Robert Ramsay, who lived to the advanced age of 92 years and who died a few years ago at Delta, in Peach Bottom township, was the last survivor of that war in this section. About fifteen years ago there were two or three living in Hanover.

G. R. P.

## A CENTURY'S NEWSPAPERS

The <sup>H</sup>One Hundredth Anniversary  
of Journalism in Hanover.

The First Newspaper—"Die Pennsylvania Wochenschrift," was Established April, 1797.—In Olden Time Several Reformed Church Clergymen Established and Edited Papers.—A Long Line of Publishers with Divers Experiences.

In April, 1797—one hundred years ago—the first newspaper published in Hanover made its appearance. A hundred years ago! What events of pleasure sadness and adversity have been chronicled in those intervening years! How many heartaches and joyous incidents mingle in the history of Hanover journalism—given to the public as time passes on!

This is an opportune time to present to the readers of the RECORD a list of the newspapers published in Hanover from 1797 to the present day. A number of statements have been given in local history and newspapers, but none complete.

The oldest authentic history of Hanover states that the first newspaper printed here was a German one—"Die Pennsylvanische Wochenschrift," the first edition of which was issued by Lepper & Stellinius during the month of April, 1797. Not long after the first number made its appearance, Mr. Lepper became sole proprietor of the establishment and continued the paper until February, 1805. The Wochenschrift had just been discontinued, when the Hanover Gazette, another German paper, made its appearance, the first issue being in April, 1805—under the firm of Stark & Lange—and continued by this firm until November, 1816, when Mr. Lange became sole proprietor of the Gazette, and continued its publication until 1842, when Augustus Schwartz became associated with him, and continued in the business until 1846. From the latter date to 1850, Mr. Lange again conducted the Gazette alone, and soon after sold it to Gutelius & Schwartz. Mr. Gutelius was pastor of the Reformed

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church of Hanover, who, in 1852, sold his interest in the Gazette to V. S. Eckert. In 1860—at the commencement of the civil war between the North and South—Mr. Eckert enlisted in the Union service, and placed Geo. E. Sherwood, of Baltimore, in charge of the paper, who changed the Gazette from a Democratic to a Republican paper. After an existence of 60 years, its publication ceased in 1864 for want of patronage.

The next paper published in Hanover was "Die Minerva," a German publication, a copy of which, dated December 8, 1809, is now in possession of the writer. The first issue of "Die Minerva" was published in August, 1809, and the last number in March, 1810. The publisher was C. T. Melsheimer, uncle of L. F. Melsheimer, residing on Baltimore street, this place. It was a four page paper, each page containing four columns, the office being on Frederick street. In the centre of the heading is a wooden cut, representing Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, of war and of liberal arts.

The first English paper printed in Hanover was the Hanover Guardian, the first number of which was issued by Rev. J. H. Wiestling, pastor of the Reformed church, in September, 1818. In 1819 Mr. Wiestling sold the Guardian to Joseph Schmuck, father of Henry Schmuck, now residing on Abbottstown street, this place. One day, while printing his paper on one of the old-time Franklin presses, Mr. Schmuck over-exerted himself, burst a blood vessel, and died from the effects soon after at the age of 33 years. In 1824 William D. Gobrecht purchased the paper, and during 1825 discontinued its publication.

After the discontinuance of the Guardian, another English paper, the Hanoverian, was commenced. This paper shared the fate of its English predecessor, perishing in a short time for want of patronage.

In 1824, a new German paper was established in Hanover, entitled the "Intelligenzblatt," the first number of which was issued in April of that year by Dr. P. Mueller and J. Schmuck. Soon after its commencement this paper was removed to Abbottstown, Adams county, where it was published by Frederick Wilhelm Kohler until 1837, when it was

discontinued. The issue of November 21, 1837, of the Intelligenzblatt is in possession of the writer. It contains eight pages—four columns to the page, and is neatly printed.

George Frysinger started the Herald, an English paper, in 1835, and continued its publication until 1839, when it was purchased by J. S. Gitt, and in 1840 Grumbine & Bart became proprietors, and during the same year suspended its publication.

The Democrat, an English paper, was founded in 1841. In 1844 its name was changed to the Planet and Weekly News, when it was purchased by Senary Leader, of Baltimore, Md., who had previously founded the Bedford, Pa., Inquirer. Mr. Leader changed the name of the paper to the Hanover Spectator. The new venture of Mr. Leader was a pronounced success from the day of its inception, and it steadily grew in circulation and influence until at the time of his death, March 20, 1858, it had become one of the leading and most influential inland weeklies in Pennsylvania. The publication of the paper from 1858 to 1860 was continued by the firm of M. Leader & Co., composed of Mrs. Maria J. Leader, his widow, and Francis M. Baughman, of Baltimore, a son-in-law—the latter as editor and manager. On August 1, 1860, this partnership was dissolved, owing to political disagreement, Mr. Baughman withdrawing and establishing the Hanover Citizen, a Democratic paper. Mrs. Leader continued the publication with her eldest son, W. H. Leader, as editor and manager, until the time of her death, February 25, 1875. With her death the paper passed into the hands of her sons, Messrs. W. H. and Edward J. Leader, under the firm name of Leader Brothers, by whom it was continued until June 27, 1887, when the junior partner, Edward J. Leader, fell a victim to consumption. Frank M. Baughman, a nephew, succeeded his uncle in the firm, and under the name of Leader & Baughman the paper was continued until November 11, 1890, when death removed Mr. Baughman. From the latter period until April 27, 1893, the paper was continued by the surviving partner, W. H. Leader, when its publication was discontinued, owing to the impaired health of its publisher and the discouragement caused by the loss of his business associates and rela-

tives.

Rev. A. Rudisill published the Monthly Friend for several years, the first number appearing in 1843

In 1848 Joseph S. Gitt, now residing in New Oxford, started the Regulator, which existed two years.

In the fall of the year 1857 Samuel J. Vandersloot, of Gettysburg, brother-in-law of our townsman, M. O. Smith, publisher of the Herald, started a new paper in Hanover for public patronage. The title was the Hanover Journal. It was published nine months, when, for want of patronage, it shared the fate of others—"gave up the ship." It was published in a one-story brick building adjoining the residence of H. O. Dellone and sisters, on Carlisle street.

The publication of the Hanover Herald and General Advertiser was commenced on Wednesday, January 7, 1852, by Henry Frysinger, now editor and proprietor of the Delaware County Democrat, published in Chester, Pa., and father of the present editor of the Hanover Record. Subsequently Mr. Frysinger sold the paper to V. S. Eckert, who merged the subscription list into that of the English Hanover Gazette.

Other papers that had short existence were the Visitor and Locomotive, the latter having been published by Samuel Shaffer, in the Newman building on Centre Square, in 1872.

In 1861 the Hanover Citizen was established by George W. Welsh and Joseph Dellone, with F. M. Baughman as editor. During that year Messrs. Welsh & Dellone purchased the York County Democrat, a German paper, from Schwartz & Bart, and changed its name to "Der Hanover Citizen and York County Democrat." The first number of the English Citizen appeared January 31, 1861, and the German edition of the Citizen March 26, 1861. On November 9, 1865, William Heltzel, of Harrisburg, purchased both papers. In December of that year Mr. Heltzel sold the one-half interest of the establishment to William Von Manikowski, who took charge of the German department of the office, and so continued until his death, April 25, 1868, when Mr. Heltzel again took charge of both papers. William J. Metzler became an equal partner in the business

are native his-  
March 18, 1869, and sold his interest to  
A. P. Bange October 19, 1871, who con-  
ducted the German edition until his  
death, May 4, 1875. At this date Mr.  
Heltzel again assumed charge of both  
papers, and published them until June  
29, 1879, when, on account of ill health  
he sold the office to Barton H. Knode.  
Mr. Knode continued the publication of  
both papers until December 21, 1891,  
when he sold the papers to Joseph S.  
Cornman, who discontinued the German  
Citizen June 1, 1893. Mr. Cornman saw  
there was an opening in Hanover for  
a daily paper, and on Monday, August 1,  
1892, he launched the DAILY RECORD  
for public favor, which met with fair  
success. During March, 1895, Mr. Corn-  
man sold the Citizen and DAILY RE-  
CORD to H. N. Gitt, who became as-  
sociated with Lewis D. Sell, Esq., P. J.  
Barnhart, Esq., A. R. Brodbeck and H.  
O. Young in the formation of the RECORD  
PUBLISHING COMPANY, which also  
bought in the Hanover Advance, thus  
consolidating the three newspapers into  
two—the DAILY and WEEKLY RECORD.  
Mr. Cornman served as editor and man-  
ager of these publications for four months  
until September 9, 1895, when Ed. J. F.  
singer, then with the Philadelphia  
Ledger, became editor and manager of  
the RECORD, which responsibility he yet  
holds.

In June, 1872, M. O. Smith & P.  
Bittinger started the Hanover Herald.  
April 7, 1885, the firm of Smith & Bi-  
tinger was dissolved by Mr. Bittinger  
retiring. July 2, 1894, Mr. Smith  
commenced the publication of a daily  
edition of the Herald—both papers being  
now published.

December 11, 1891, the Hanover Ad-  
vance, a new Democratic paper, with H.  
O. Young & Wm. H. Long as editors and  
proprietors, made its appearance. Nov.,  
1893, Mr. Long sold his interest in  
the Advance to Wm. Anthony, Jr. April  
1, 1895, Messrs. Young & Anthony sold  
the Advance to H. N. Gitt, who, with  
Lewis D. Sell, and others named consol-  
idated the Citizen and Advance—issuing  
the DAILY and WEEKLY RECORD.

From the Minerva, a German paper,  
published in Hanover, December 8,  
1809, we condense the following items  
of interest:

subscription of the Minerva was dollar per year, one-half payable when subscribed for, balance at the expiration of six months.

General news from foreign countries. The London markets are flooded with the contents of 240 shiploads of Russian produce.

The war between Spain and France is treated at length; also the conditions of the treaty of peace between France and Austria at Vienna.

The message of President James Madison to Congress, Nov. 29, 1809. The news brought by the Schooner Phoebe, Captain Furley, from Carthage, South America, of the uprising of the Spanish province, Quito, and the fight for independence from Spanish rule.

Letters of diplomatic nature of the French Secretary of State, M. Champagne to General Armstrong, minister of the U. S. to Paris.

The arrival at New York of Mr. Oakley, Secretary of the English Embassy at Washington.

An announcement of the prices drawn at the drawing of "Hanover Church Lottery," on Dec. 1st, 1809, for prices from 75 cents to \$16. 100 lucky prices in all.

Also a number of advertisements. Samuel Bager wants to rent his farm, (plantation) of 240 acres in Berwick township, Adams county, on the Baltimore pike, four miles from Hanover; also by the same a farm in Frederick county, Md. Henry Motter, trustee in the estate of Michael Trimmer, requests creditors to present their claims.

C. T. Melshemer solicits 500 subscribers for a book to be printed by him, entitled "The Truth of the Christian Religion."

A proclamation of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pa., to all Judges, Justices of the Peace and Magistrates for the arrest of a certain person, who assaulted and robbed a certain gate-keeper near Lancaster.

The officers and collectors of the 124th Regiment, P. N. G., are requested to meet at the house of the widow Messing, to audit the accounts of the regiment. The names of those who fail to appear will be published.

Paul Weber advertises for a tailor at steady work and paying wages.

Jacob Welsh, Sr., offers for sale a mill and saw mill and 154 acres of land in Washington township, York county, one mile from Berlin, on the great Conewago; also by the same a farm of 208 acres in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining the Baltimore and Carlisle turnpike, 5 miles from Hanover, 2 miles from Abbottstown and 1 1/2 miles from Oxford, adjoining Gitt's tavern.

George Ebert, (tavern of the sign of the Union) informs his friends and the public in general that he has taken charge of the big brick tavern on the public square at the (city) Hanover, formerly occupied by Chapin Heistad, and assures the public of good accommodations, stabling and best liquor obtainable; also that he continues the hardware, grocery business and coppersmithing.

In the "Hanover Gazette and Non-Partisan Weekly," which is the full title of the paper of Sept. 16, 1813, an extraordinary large amount of reading matter is found, considering the early date of publication. The paper was published by Stark & Lange on Thursday of each week, at \$1 per year, mail subscribers being required to pay, in addition, the postage thereon. The rates of advertising are given at \$1 for three insertions of an advertisement, which is "not longer than it is broad," (the width of the column being about 3 inches.) The publishers also announce that four cents cash would be paid for each pound of clean cotton or woolen rags, delivered at the office.

The news columns contain glowing accounts of the successes of American privateers, particularly the "Saucy Jack" and "Snap Dragon," the latter vessel arriving at Beaufort, N. C., with prizes in cash and merchandize, taken from British ships, valued at over half a million.

The advertisements refer to the annual fair to be held in Littlestown (then called Petersburg,) on the 20th of October, 1813; also, calls for payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of the Berlin and Hanover, and the Hanover and Carlisle Turupike Companies, then in process of building.

The following is the Democratic county ticket nominated in the political campaign of 1813:

For Assembly—James S. Mitchell,  
Jacob Heckert, George Frysinger, Arch  
ibald S. Jordan.

Commissioner—Peter Reider.

Director of the Poor—Geo. Spangler.

Auditors—Thomas Metzler, John  
Schmidt and John Barnitz.

From, *Gazette*

*York Pa*

Date, *May 1 - 1847*

## PEACHBOTTOM TOWN

HOW ITS STURDY INHABITANTS  
CAME TO SETTLE THERE.

They Believed in Schools and Many  
Men Since Famous Received Their  
First Schooling There — United  
States Senator Ross Was One of  
Them and Supreme Court Justice  
Breckenridge Was Another.

The following very interesting article  
is a valuable addition to York county  
history. It was written by Rev. Joseph  
S. Smith, of the Slate Ridge Presbyterian  
church, of Delta, and read by him at the  
meeting of the York County Historical  
society, on the evening of April 8:

Mr. President and members of the His-  
torical society of York county, Penn-  
sylvania:

Through your secretary I received your  
request to prepare a paper to be read  
at your meeting, pertaining to Peachbot-  
tom township, or the lower end of the  
county. Replying to your secretary we  
stated that we would endeavor to do some-  
thing in this line, and will begin with  
Peachbottom township. This township  
forms the southeastern corner of York  
county. The northern boundary of the  
township is, Muddy Creek, separating it  
from Lower Chanceford township. It is  
bounded on the east by the Susquehanna  
river. Its southern boundary, separating  
it from Harford county and state of Mary-  
land, is a surveyed line, sometimes called  
the Maryland line, and sometimes called  
by the more famous name, the "Mason  
and Dixon line." The western boundary  
of the township is also a survey line, run-  
ning north and south, and separating  
Peachbottom township from Fawn town-

ship. Two of these boundaries are nat-  
ural and two of them artificial. One his-  
torian calls the Mason and Dixon line, "an  
imaginary line." We prefer the term art-  
ificial. The natural boundary, such as a  
creek, river, mountain chain, or desert, is  
distinct, readily distinguished by the eye.  
Whilst the Mason and Dixon line is said  
to be the most celebrated line ever drawn  
by human survey, yet in many, perhaps in  
most places, along it the farmers cannot  
tell whether he is plowing in Pennsylva-  
nia or Maryland. A line is defined to be  
length without breadth. Colridge, when  
a boy at school, began to study mathe-  
matics. In reciting his first lesson he in-  
sisted that a line must have some breadth.  
He received from his teacher a box on the  
ear and was sent to his seat, and that was  
the beginning and end of Coleridge's mathe-  
matical studies. Common people receive  
the common and usual definition of a line  
and however famous the Mason and Dixon  
line may have been or is, those who live  
along it and on either side of it, can not  
always positively say or show where it is.

Peachbottom township is not among the  
oldest in the county. It was formed in  
1815. It was formerly a part of Fawn  
township. It was surveyed by Colonel  
Steel and according to his survey, it con-  
tains 18,313 acres. The petitioners for the  
township requested it to be called Peach-  
bottom and that was the name it received.  
As to the origin of the name it is related  
that on the margin of the surveyor's draft  
representing the line along the Susque-  
hanna river, a house, farm buildings and  
an orchard are drawn and marked, "John  
Kirk's buildings and peach orchard." John  
Kirk was an English Quaker, who  
in 1798, established a mercantile business,  
conducted a grist mill, and owned the  
Peachbottom ferry for many years, and  
was succeeded by Major James McConkey.  
We might conclude that the name Peach-  
bottom was obtained from Kirk's peach  
orchard, along the river. But it is related  
that in the year 1725, Thomas Johnson,  
the father-in-law of Colonel Thomas  
Cressap, the noted leader of the Maryland  
intruders, obtained a Maryland title to  
the large island in the Susquehanna at  
Peachbottom called Mt. Johnson, and that  
about this time Johnson named it Peach-  
bottom, on account of the abundance of  
the American redwood or Judas tree,  
which in springtime and early summer,  
made the hillsides along the river look as  
if they were covered with large peach  
orchards.

The township of Peachbottom, along  
with the townships of Fawn, Lower  
Chanceford, Chanceford, Hopewell and  
part of Windsor, was formerly called the  
York "barrens." The older explanation  
of this name was that the Indians for  
many years previous to 1730, for the pur-

of improving this part of their great park or hunting ground, set fire to the withered grass and underbrush, and the trees were burned, and when the first settlers located they found no timber and hence they gave the name "Barrens" to the land thus denuded of trees, however fertile the soil. The later historians regard this explanation of the name "barrens" as a fiction. Their explanation of the origin of the name "barrens" is that the first settlers having cultivated and exhausted the virgin soil, left many parts without further cultivation or improvement, to be covered with weeds and briars and young trees and hence the origin of the name. Each and both of the explanations of the origin of this ancient name of a part of this county is barren of certainty.

The original settlers of Peachbottom and the other townships comprising the "barrens" of York, were emigrants from the British Isles, a few English and Scotch, but the greater part, some say nine tenths, were what are called Scotch-Irish. The names of the principal settlers in Peachbottom were Cooper, one family of that name English, and one Scotch Irish. Scotch Irish—Boyd, Robinson, Gordon, Sample, formerly written Semple; Oliver, Patrick, Scott, McCandless, now McKinley; Dinsmore, Livingstone, Ramsey, Mitchell, Clark. It is related that the land upon which the borough of Delta is built and the slate lands in Peachbottom, were deeded by the proprietaries to Alexander McCandless in 1741. The oldest grave we can find in the Slate Ridge graveyard is that of a child named McCandless, who died in 1762.

The name "Scotch-Irish" designates a class of emigrants to America and their descendants. It is said that in England the Scotch-Irish are called Ulster-men, and some call them Ulster Scots. Similar to the name-Scotch Irish we have the terms Scottish-American, Irish-American, Afro-American. The first part of such names indicate the country and people whence the emigrants came, and the second name the country and people to which the emigrants went and settled. According to this law of the formation of the name Scotch-Irish, Scotch people emigrated from Scotland and settled in the northern part of Ireland, and their descendants, born and reared in Ireland, have received the name Scotch-Irish. The distance is not great across the Irish channel from the southern part of Scotland to the northern part of Ireland. A division of Ireland into four provinces exists and the northern province has the name of Ulster. It is said the poet, Whittier, once visited one of the common schools in his neighborhood. During his visit the class in

geography was called to, to recite. The teacher asked one of the members of the class, a little girl, to give the provinces of Ireland. She began, Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and then stopped. The kindly poet wished to help the halting pupil. He had on an ulster overcoat and as the little girl hesitated and looked at him, he patted the breast of his coat with his hand. The pupil started again and said Leinster, Munster, Connaught and overcoat. In the reign of James I, King of England, certain chiefs in the province of Ulster, having rebelled and having been conquered, their estates, 511,465 acres, were forfeited to the crown, and the whole of northern Ulster was at the disposal of the government, and then what is called the plantation of Ulster was made. The counties of Tyrone, Donegal, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh and Derry, were parcelled out among English and Scotch colonists, portions being reserved to the natives. Better cultivation of the soil was effected by the colonists, and consequently better crops were raised. Manufactories were introduced. The growing of flax and its manufacture into linen was begun and carried on. Flaxseed from Holland was imported and men skilled in the treatment and manufacturing of flax into linen, were invited to come from Holland and France, and settle in Ireland and instruct the people in the production of linen. Some Huguenot refugees, headed by Louis Crommelin, were established by William III, at Lisburn, and founded the manufacturing prosperity of Ulster. It was said that Ulster began to blossom as a garden. We must not forget to mention another element of prosperity the Scotch colonists took with them and introduced into Ulster. That element was the church in its Presbyterian form of faith and government. There are men and historical writers who do not understand and are prejudiced against Calvinism and consequently when they attempt to state it or describe it, misrepresent it, and yet some of these affirm that the doctrines held by these people was certainly a powerful means of discipline. They say the belief of these doctrines made men hard and stern, but also made men strong. "Calvinism," writes Froude, "in one or other of its many forms, has ever borne an inflexible front to illusion and mendacity, and has preferred rather to be ground to powder like flint, than to bend before violence, or melt under enervating temptations." Ministers from Scotland, among them Livingstone and Blair, labored faithfully in preaching and pastoral work, but their work was often interrupted, and faithful pastors had to leave their charges on account of the opposition of the government and state church. Charles I, after coming to the English throne, in 1625, attempted to force the people of

Scotland and Ireland to conform to the Church of England. One gets impatient in reading of the civil and religious disabilities of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish and the persecutions they endured. Their deliverance from the evils they suffered was by emigration. Penn, the founder of this commonwealth, invited colonists to come and settle here, and promised and guaranteed complete tolerance to all sects and denominations who professed Christianity. The emigration of the Scotch-Irish in its largest volume began about 1700, and continued for fifty years and more. Some came to Maryland, and a great many to Virginia. In colonial times they were found on the whole American frontier from New Hampshire to Georgia. In a late issue of the New York Observer, the February calendar, issued by the Rev. George H. Guntison, district secretary of the American Missionary association, is noticed and some extracts from the calendar are given. The association works among the southern Highlanders in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia. In the calendar it is stated that between the years 1730 and 1750, 240,000 people came to the Carolina shores from Ulster, Ireland. They were pure Scotch people, all protestants. The first republican government in America was inaugurated by these early settlers. It was called the Watauga association, taking its name from the Watauga river in North Carolina. Its date is between 1769 and 1772. The larger part of the Scotch-Irish migration to America is said to have come to Pennsylvania, attracted probably by the fame of the colony for religious liberty and fertile soil.

The emigrants who settled in Pennsylvania brought the church and school with them. Puritans, Germans, Moravians brought along with them and established here that form of faith and church order, which they had received and adopted in their native lands. The Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians and wherever they settled in sufficient numbers, they soon organized a church of their own faith and order. The Slate Ridge church was organized about 1750. Its first pastor, or supply, was the Rev. Eleazer Whittlesex. He was a native of New England and born probably in Bethlehem, Connecticut. He graduated in 1749, at Nassau hall, now Princeton university, then located at Newark, New Jersey, with Burr, son-in-law of Jonathan Edwards, and father of Aaron Burr, as president. He did not continue long pastor or supply of the Slate Ridge church. Having preached for the last time, he took sick on Monday, in a cold house and a cold time, and continued in pain until Saturday, when he died. The Susquehanna was frozen and no messenger could reach his preceptor and friend, Dr. Finley, of Nottingham, in Cecil county, Maryland, until after he was bur-

ied. Dr. John Shain was one of the early pastors of the Slate Ridge church. He graduated at Princeton college in 1757, the year in which Jonathan Edwards became president of that college. He was installed pastor of Slate Ridge church in 1762, and died in 1774. As a preacher of the gospel he is remembered as one of the most eloquent ministers our church has ever produced. Dr. Shain was near-sighted and of a very grave and solemn aspect, and acted as clerk of the synod. At a meeting of the synod in Philadelphia, one day when he dined with Dr. Duffield, who was fond of a jest, Dr. Duffield slipped into the coat pocket of Dr. Shain, in which he had various papers of the synod, a pack of cards loosely rolled up in a paper. When they returned to the church and the session was opened, Shain arose to read some paper or report, and thrusting his hand into his pocket drew out the pack of cards which, being loose, were scattered on the table and floor. Duffield enjoyed the fun, but Shain somehow embarrassed, but with great solemnity said, "When I see that man in the pulpit I am so delighted and edified with his preaching that I think he ought never to come out of it, but when I see his levity out of the pulpit, I am disposed to think that he should never enter it again."

Two years after Dr. Shain's death we find the Slate Ridge and Chanceford churches vacant and asking their Presbytery for supplies, and also for liberty to prosecute a call in Newark's Presbytery for Mr. McMillan. This Mr. McMillan was, we believe, he who afterwards was Rev. Dr. John McMillan, the pioneer minister of Western Pennsylvania and the founder of the Canonsburg academy which grew into Jefferson college. His account which he gives of his entrance in his field and work in 1778, in the western part of this state, reveals the primitive and humble condition of the first settlers. He writes: "When I came to this country the cabin in which I was to live was raised but there was no roof to it, nor any chimney or floor. The people however were very kind. They assisted me in preparing my house and on December 16 I moved into it. But we had neither bedstead nor table, nor stool, nor chair, nor bucket. All these things we had to leave behind us. As there was no wagon road at that time over the mountains we could bring nothing with us but what was carried on pack horses. We placed two boxes one on the other, which served us for a table, and two kegs served us for seats, and having committed ourselves to God in family worship, we spread a bed on the floor and slept soundly till the morning. The next day, a neighbor coming to my assistance, we made a table and a stool and in a little time had everything comfortable around us. Sometimes indeed we had no bread

or weeks together, but we had plenty of pumpkins and potatoes and all the necessaries of life. As for luxuries we were not much concerned about them. We enjoyed health, the gospel and its ordinances and pious friends. We were in the place where we believed God would have us to be; and we did not doubt but that He would provide everything necessary, and glory to His name, we were not disappointed."

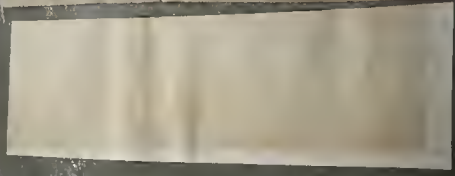
The Scotch-Irish emigrants brought the school as well as the church with them to the lower end of the county. The ministers of the Presbyterian church have always been the friends and patrons of learning and have inspired and fostered a love for learning and assisted many to obtain an education. By the aid of the Presbyterian pastors and in the schools of Peachbottom and the neighboring townships some obtained their primary training, who afterwards became eminent for learning and ability. Hugh Henry Brackenridge was brought by his parents from Scotland to the lower end of this county when a child. His primary training was obtained in the schools in the "barrens," his mother's pastor teaching him Latin and Greek. He pursued his education at Princeton college, where he graduated in 1771. He studied theology and was licensed to preach the gospel and served in the American army as chaplain. Having relinquished the ministry and studied law he removed to western Pennsylvania when that country was little more than a wilderness. In his profession he was prosperous and distinguished, and had a high reputation as a scholar lawyer and jurist. In 1800 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, which office he filled with ability. In the borough of Dolta there is a historical farm house. The first part of it was built of logs by Alexander McCandless, one of the first settlers in Peachbottom. It became historic by being the birthplace of the eminent orator and statesman, James Ross. He obtained the education the circumstances of his parents and the neighborhood afforded. By application he advanced himself in learning and for some time was employed as a teacher. By pursuing his studies he soon qualified himself for admission to the bar. His great power of mind, with industry and application, gave him rank as a lawyer that had few equals. He became eminent for talents and learning, and distinguished as an advocate and statesman. He lived in Pittsburg and was a member of the Pennsylvania state convention to form the state constitution. For a number of years he was a representative in congress from the western part of the state, and from 1797 to 1803 was United States senator. In 1805 and 1808 he was the Federalist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania—the first time against Governor McKean, and the second time against Governor Simon Snyder. It is related that when Senator Ross was a farmer's boy in Peachbottom his

political opponent for governor of Pennsylvania, Simon Snyder, was learning the tanner's trade in this town of York.

James Edgar was born in York county, and in the bounds of the congregation of Slate Ridge in 1744, and removed to western Pennsylvania in 1779. He obtained all his education in the schools of Peachbottom and its neighborhood. Dr. Carnahan in his lecture on the whiskey insurrection says of Mr. Edgar: "This truly great and good man, little known beyond the precincts of Washington county, Pennsylvania, had removed to western Pennsylvania at an early period. He had a good English education; had improved his mind by reading and reflection, so that in theological and political knowledge he was superior to many professional men. He had as clear a head and as pure a heart as ever fell to the lot of mortals, and he possessed an eloquence which, although not polished, was convincing and persuasive. Yet he lived in retirement on his farm, except when the voice of his neighbors called him to serve the church or the state. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and one of the associate judges of Washington county. I recollect to have heard him at Buffalo on Monday, after a sacramental occasion, address a congregation of at least 2,000 people on the subject of the insurrection, with a clearness of argument and solemnity of manner, and a tenderness of Christian eloquence which reached the understanding and penetrated the heart of the hearer. The consequence was very few in his neighborhood were concerned in the lawless riots."

The Quakers, Germans, Moravians and Scotch-Irish were principally the first settlers and makers of our commonwealth. We are not to forget their labors and the goodly heritage they secured for us and have left us. It does not become us, nor anyone, to despise the day of small things. A fruit tree requires to be planted and grow some years before it yields fruit.

The first settlers in this county, Germans and Scotch-Irish labored, and we have entered into their labors. Through their contendings and self-denials, we have and enjoy liberty which Burns declares is a glorious feast—and it seems to us strange that such a feast and fruit arose from persecution. Driven from their native lands by oppression and persecution, they were thereby nerved to dare to endure and secure the victory.



From, *Dispatch*  
*York Pa*  
 Date, *May 29. 1897.*

## EARLIER YORK COUNTY.

The First County Organized West of  
 the Susquehanna.

### HUNTING GROUND FOR THE INDIANS.

English, German and Scotch Settled  
 Here in Search of Religious  
 Liberty.

"The Early Settlement of York County," is the subject of an extremely interesting and valuable historical address delivered by Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., of Pittston, Pa., at the meeting of the York County Historical society, on Tuesday, May 25. The address in full follows:

When in Scotland, some years ago, after having spoken briefly before the assembly of the Free church of Scotland, of Professor Cunningham, Dr. McKenzie, who at the time was writing a life of Dr. Cunningham, asked me if I would be willing to put in a letter what I had said of Professor Cunningham. I answered affirmatively. After a time he came to me again and said: "Can I depend on you to write that letter?" And then added, "As a rule Scotchmen tell the truth, but when they promise to write a letter you can not always depend on them."

This aversion to writing letters on the part of the Scotch, certainly on the part of the Scotch-Irish, in olden times, extended to the writings of the doings of church sessions, and congregational meetings, and town meetings and every other type of meetings, and as a result, we know very much less of the early

settlement of some parts of Pennsylvania than we would have done if our fathers had been more careful in recording and preserving the proceedings of their meetings of different kinds.

As a matter of fact the Presbyterian church, which was the church of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, erected sanctuaries and session houses, and located their grave yards near them, and on Sabbath morning before preaching the pastor and elders would meet in the session houses and talk on the affairs of the church, arranging for the baptism of the children and for receiving and dismissing members, and for the catechising of the children, and for administering the communion, and make no record of any thing they did. The old Slate Ridge church, in the "York Barrens," of which my father was pastor for 40 years, had no session book for more than a half a century after its organization, and the same is true of many of the Presbyterian churches of Pennsylvania. Out of this fact has grown a question, now to be clearly settled, as to the oldest Presbyterian churches organized in our country. We have claimed—I mean the representatives of the Slate Ridge church, in Peach Bottom—and not without reason—that this was the first church of any Christian denomination organized west of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, but it may be difficult to prove it, from the absence of sessional records, and from the fact that settlements were made in the Cumberland valley and in the southern part of York county about the same time. The churches of Paxtang and Derry and Hanover, and Chestnut Level, and Little Britain, are older by some years than those on the west side of the Susquehanna, but they are not older than the churches on the eastern shore of Maryland, and it was from this quarter a large proportion of the people who settled in Peach Bottom came. The same is true of those who settled Harford county, Md., near Mason and Dixon's line. A record of the organization of the Slate Ridge church if it had been made and we had it, would show that a large proportion of its charter members came from the eastern shore of Maryland and that the organization was effected very soon after 1722. All Protestant churches in America have been derelict in this matter; and the church I represent was not the most so:

#### YORK COUNTY.

The history of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna river has its genesis in York county; and this county has not ceased to hold a prominent place in this history. The congress of the Colonies, after the battle of the Brandywine, as it is well known, found shelter in Little York or Yorktown, when it was not safe to stay in Philadelphia. The capital of the United States, in the judgment of some of the fathers, should have been here; and some of their children were of the same impression just after the battle of Bull Run. The county at its organization covered

A large extent of territory and including the battle field of Gettysburg where General Lee met his Waterloo. Notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the people in the northern part of the county, in the Colonial days, were averse to bearing arms, the county in proportion to her population never failed to furnish her full complement of men who were ready to defend the country. We may not be as proud of York county as Paul was of being a Roman citizen, but we have no reason to be ashamed of her.

It was, as is well known, the first county organized in the state west of the Susquehanna river. When the counties of Philadelphia and Chester and Bucks and Lancaster were formed very little was thought of the territory west of the river. It was in the far west, a hunting ground for savage Indians, a wilderness, habitable some day, possibly, but not in the near future.

The leading facts in the early history of the county are familiar, and they have recently been brought to view in an impressive form in a paper read before the National Scotch Irish society, in Harrisburg, by a gentleman of York. There is some obscurity as to exact dates, arising largely from the fact, already referred to, that the early settlers did not make record of what they did, or if they did, they were not careful to preserve them. They are not to be found.

#### WHEN SETTLED AND BY WHOM.

This much is clear from the records we have of Colonial courts and Colonial legislatures, and tax lists, and town meetings, that historians have unearthed. The different parts of York county were settled very nearly at the same time. Those seeking admission to the county were at the gates when they were officially opened, and not a few had found an entrance before the gates were officially opened. Between 1720 and 1740 the land in the county was very largely taken up. It was settled for the most part by three nationalities, viz.: English, who were Quakers or Friends; Germans, who were Lutherans or Reformed, and Scotch or Scotch Irish who were Presbyterians, including seceders and covenanters.

These settlers from different localities were moved very largely to leave their homes, over the sea, and come here, by the same motive, viz.: A desire for freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—religious liberty.

#### THE QUAKERS.

With this view William Penn obtained from Charles II. a charter for Pennsylvania; for which he paid in part, a claim that came to him from his father against the British government, and in 1682, sailed from Bristol, England, for America; and in the same year founded the Pennsylvania colony. At this time the Quakers were suffering from persecution in England. They would not pay the taxes levied on them to support the established church of England and their property was being sold, and many of them were thrown into prison. On Penn's first return from America, he found as many as twelve hundred

in prison whom he, with a measure of success, exerted himself to have liberated, and early in the beginning of the Eighteenth century the stream of immigration toward the asylum that Penn offered all classes of non-conformists was greatly increased; and Friends in great numbers came. They for the most part landed at New Castle and at first settled in the neighborhood of Philadelphia; but as the land in that locality was taken up they went west, and when York county was officially open for settlement, they were ready to enter, and at Wrightsville and ferries further north they passed over and took possession of the northeastern part of the county. They were in favor with the Penn family, and probably had some privileges not granted to all settlers. They were peaceable, industrious, intelligent and enterprising settlers, who were not without means to help themselves. They did not confine themselves to this part of the country. The Quaker meeting house in Fawn township was the first sanctuary of the kind I ever saw.

#### THE PALATINE IMMIGRATION.

The Germans who settled the York valley, we assume, belonged largely to the same class of Germans, who settled in Dauphin and Lebanon and Lancaster counties, and were known as the "Palatine Immigration." There were other settlements of Germans in Pennsylvania from different localities in Germany, but comparatively small, such as the Moravians, and Dunkards, and Mennonites but the Fatherland of the Germans of York county was on the Rhine. They were Rhineburgers who were driven from their home by a type of persecution commenced and persisted in by Louis XIV. of France, whose ambition knew no bounds. The story has recently been told before the Wyoming Historical and Geological society by the Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, of Albany, N. Y. The story reads like a romance and brings to view the influence of France in the politics of Europe at that time. "It needs to be noted also," says the historian, "that to these afflictions by war (instituted by Louis XIV) was added an expelling power, a religious trouble, which in some instances amounted to the dignity of persecution. Early in the Reformation period the Elector Palatine gave in his adhesion to the doctrine of Geneva, his country became a stronghold of the Reformed faith and under his patronage was published that best of all symbols of the Reformation, the 'Heidelberg Catechism.'" There was however a strange variation in the Electoral faith. For one hundred and thirty years no two successive electors were of the same faith. Lutheran and Reformed princes succeeded each other in regular alternation; and according to the spirit of the age, each prince desired to bring his into that communion which had secured his own adhesion."

#### MIGRATION FROM NEW YORK.

Apparently the desertion of John William II, prince of the house of Newburg, the elector at the time of the Spanish war, to the church of Rome, was the straw that broke the camel's

back. These Rhineburgers about the first of the Eighteenth century, began to think of leaving their country for the American colonies. Their hope of peace and freedom from the oppression at home had died out, and as early as 1708 some of them were arriving in New York, who found a home on the banks of the Hudson river. This was the beginning of an immigration that threatened to depopulate the valley of the Rhine, and that greatly helped to give the Keystone state the proud position she holds today among her sister states. They (these Rhineburgers) were greatly encouraged and helped by Great Britain in this exodus. There were as many as 3,000 of them sailed from England in one day for New York, who settled in the Mohawk valley. So far as appears they were dissatisfied, and not without reason, with the treatment they received in New York, and refused to comply with the wishes of the governor. They believed that they had rights growing out of the conditions on which they had agreed to settle there, and that had been denied them. Men with the spirit of John Conrad Weiser, could not be continually imposed on with impunity. The new governor who succeeded Hunter, Governor Burnet, attempted to pacify them by making them offers of lands on the Mohawk. But they had lost confidence in New York officials, and were ready to listen to Governor Keith, of Pennsylvania, who offered them an asylum in his province, assuring them of secure homes and kind treatment. The result was that after a time a large proportion of these Palatines turned their faces towards Pennsylvania. From the waters that flow north into the St. Lawrence, they turned to the waters that flow south in the Chesapeake. They found the head waters of the Susquehanna where, says the historian referred to, "they made themselves boats; the greater part of the company embarked upon the peaceful river and quietly floated down its course through the wilderness of New York, unpeopled, save by wandering Mohawks and Delawares, through the beautiful Wyoming valley, forty years before Connecticut made its first token of occupation and settlement; until just beyond the site of the present city of Harrisburg, they entered the Swartara and so upward to the Tulpehocken to the lands secured from the Indian Sassemann. Here they founded Womelsdorf and Heidelberg." This was in 1722, and at this date began the Palatine favor of immigration to Pennsylvania. The immigration ships of this people from this date directed their course to the Delaware and not to the Hudson; and for a score of years from that date many ship loads of Palatines came to Pennsylvania, who made for themselves homes in Lancaster and Berks and Lebanon and York counties.

#### MEN WE DELIGHT TO HONOR.

Among these Rhineburgers and those who came from their loins were men whom we delight to honor. Occasionally we find among our Pennsylvania Germans men who have names that are clearly English and Irish. You may have some in York.

This no doubt comes from the fact that their forefathers at the commencement of the Palatine immigration were among those who from force of circumstances were obliged to tarry for some years in England and Ireland on their way to America.

The other element that entered very largely into the early settlement of York county was what is known as the Scotch-Irish. The county of Ulster, in Ireland nearly a century before William Penn came to America, was settled by Scotchmen who had been persuaded to go there and take up lands that had been confiscated. Three Scotchmen, many of whom were well to do, went to Ulster in large numbers and settled on these lands and prospered. They were Presbyterians of a very decided type, and they did not cease to be of that faith when Charles II was restored to the throne. The king's efforts to compel Presbyterians in his dominions to conform to the Church of England utterly failed in the end sought, the act of uniformity that was passed, the battle for civil and religious liberty was commenced and fought by the Scotch in the 15th and 16th centuries, required re-ordination of those who had been Presbyterially ordained; assent and consent to all and every thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer, and the profession of the doctrine of passive obedience. This the Presbyterians could not submit to, and were consequently ejected from the ministry of the church to the number of two thousand (Dr. Hodge History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States).

#### FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION.

The result of this act of uniformity and the course pursued by Charles the 2nd, in violation of solemn promises made at his restoration, to crush out Presbyterianism which he esteemed as incompatible with civil government, as he understood it, and wished it administered, started that flood of immigration from Ulster to our shores that reached and helped to populate York county and every other county in the State. These Scotch-Irish people loved their Ulster homes, but they loved more, liberty to worship God, untrammelled by the enactments of civil authority. Inducements were held out to them to come to Pennsylvania and they did come, for some 30 or 40 years, by thousands, until it looked for a time that Ulster would be depopulated. A very large proportion of them like the Palatines, came to Pennsylvania by the way of New Castle; and as early as 1720 they had reached the Susquehanna river.

The county of York was not organized until 1749, and the territory it embraced when organized, had no western boundary. This territory was however nominally under the jurisdiction of Lancaster county until the organization of York county was effected; but in the mean time, while waiting for the organization very many of the Scotch Irish had entered in and taken possession as squatters in the southern part of the county. They crossed over at McCall's Ferry and at Peach Bottom and they came up from the direction

Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay. It is it will be remembered was long before the running of Mason and Dixon's line; and Lord Baltimore, of Maryland, laid claim to a large part of what is now known as "the York Barrens." In his colony during his life time professedly all religions were alike tolerated, although he was a Catholic. After his death the Church of England became in fact what its original charter made it first, the church of Maryland; and those over whom Maryland jurisdiction extended were expected to conform to it. This saved the Barrens to Pennsylvania. Had the settlers of Peach Bottom and of Chanceford been ecclesiastically in sympathy with Maryland, they would have gone into Maryland. Their experience over the sea with the established Church of England decided them to cast in their lot with Pennsylvania, socially and in a business way, so the southern part of the county always gravitated toward Baltimore rather than toward York.

RIVAL NATIONALITIES.

These three nationalities, while within the same county, and while it was to their interest to act in harmony and in concert in advancing their common interests, were not attracted toward each and did not understand each other. The Quakers and the Germans were jealous of the Scotch-Irish who were increasing rapidly by emigration; and making themselves felt in the government of the province. They were repeatedly complained of to the civil authorities by the Quakers who felt that something was due to them because of their relation to the Penns, and by the Germans also. They (the Scotch-Irish) made no account of these complaints. Rivers and mountains and wild Indians did not stand in their way. They pushed up the rivers and over the mountains, and in a few years after coming into York county they were spreading themselves on Westmoreland and Washington counties, and down the Cumberland valley. Those who obtained a foot hold in the Barrens apparently were satisfied with the locality and so were their children. They were like a certain kind of grass that when it once gets hold of the soil is not easily rooted out. Fifty years ago, when I left my father's home in Peach Bottom to make a home for myself among the Yankees of Wyoming valley, ninety-nine per cent. of the people in the townships of Peach Bottom and Chanceford were Scotch-Irish.

These divisions between these early settlers of the county, continued up to the commencement of the revolutionary war. That struggle unified the colonies. It made the thirteen original states the United States, and it was largely instrumental in unifying the settlers of York county. The Germans and the Scotch-Irish who were thoroughly loyal to the cause of the colonies stood shoulder to shoulder on the field of battle, and if the 'Friends' did not all shoulder their muskets and fight they learned to respect the bravery of the German and the Scotch-Irish, and their self-sacrificing to what they believed to be right.

YORK'S SCOTCH-IRISH.

In the early settlement of York county the emigrants from Ulster were not specially in favor with the Provincial authorities and on this account they were sometimes spoken of disparagingly, as "Scotch-Irish of the York county Barrens," just as the followers of John Westley were called Methodists and the followers of Cromwell were called Puritans. But in the annals of our country's history they occupy a position of honor not second to that of any who have helped to lay the foundation of our National and state governments. This position is accorded to them, with few exceptions, by the Puritans of New England, the Cavaliers of Virginia and the Germans of their own state, and by historians generally. On the field of battle and in the councils of the nation in our lower and superior courts of justice and in educational institutions, they have shown themselves strong and brave and wise and self-sacrificing, from the days of Hamilton to the days of James G. Blaine.

Of the character of these people I may be allowed to speak from experience and observation, having been born and nursed and educated among them. I left them wehn a young man, but have not ceased to respect them. They were an industrious people. This is certainly true of those who settled in the Barrens of York. If they had not been they would have starved; and they did not starve. I have no recollection of going to bed hungry when I was willing to make my supper on "mush and milk," a type of diet that does not produce insomnia, and that I still prefer to oat meal that Dr. Johnston defines as food for Scotch and horses. Dr. McMillan, one of the pioneer educators among the Scotch-Irish west of the Allegheny mountains, says: "Some times we had plenty of pumpkins and potatoes and all the necessaries of life." I have no recollection of any shortage, in bread in my father's house except when the streams were so frozen that the mills could not grind.

ECONOMICAL PIONEERS.

They were economical, from principle or from necessity. They certainly did not spoil their children by furnishing them an excessive amount of spending money. Their houses were not palatial. Their churches and school houses and clothing and equipage were all very plain. Dr. Dunkin is quoted as telling a story of a certain blue coat which some way found its way into Western Pennsylvania in the early days, and as it was the only dress coat in the whole section, it was made to do duty at 19 weddings. In old Slate Ridge church sixty years ago, there were swallow tail coats that had been worn by the bridegrooms and for a score of years afterward on Sunday. They certainly took good care of their Sunday clothes and sometimes wore them when they ran out of fashion. An elder in my father's church was an undertaker. To save expense and have things ready he made his own coffin. As his wife was short of chests in the house to keep things in he allowed her to use the

coffin as a receptacle to keep dried apples that were hanging round the kitchen fire, and that same elder had one grandson who was my tutor in Latin and Greek and one of the best classical scholars in the state, and another grandson, brother of my teacher, who was president of Washington college Pa. My impression is that Ross' Latin Grammar—the best of its kind that ever was written—was written in York county.

#### FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

This leads me to say that these Scotch-Irish people were before they left Ulster and after they came here, the earnest friends of education, intellectual and religious. In their view of matters no church was fully equipped for its work without an academy where boys could be fitted for college. They were consequently the founders of our colleges or institutions that grew into colleges. The love of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians for higher education and their money had no little to do with founding Princeton college and giving her the finest university buildings in the world.

These Scotch-Irish were Christian people. They believed the Bible was the Word of God, and as such they taught it to their children, whom they took with them to the sanctuary. This was a marked feature of their religion. I have a very distinct recollection of once saying to my mother, shortly after leaving college, that Hugh Miller, of Scotland, was correcting some of the mistakes of Moses in the Bible; and then explaining the matter to her. She heard me through and then with emphasis said: "I have heard enough of that. All I wish to hear." She believed that the whale swallowed Jonah not because its throat was wide enough but because it is in the Bible. Personally, I believe it for the same reason that I believe Jesus was conceived by the Holy Ghost and that the dead shall rise, on the testimony of God's word. There is force in what Dr. Abbot and higher critics say of the Bible; but it has force because it is very largely a rehash of what infidels and skeptics have said a hundred years ago.

#### THEY WOULD ARGUE.

These people were intelligent, upright, honest conscientious men, who aimed to do that which they believed was right in the sight of God and man. They were in no respect inferior to the Puritans. They were the teachers of the Puritans. They would argue. That is what John McClaren would call the "Presbyterian" of it. They believed in the doctrine of the perservance of the saints, but they were not all saints. They did not claim to be. They taught that no man since the fall, etc. They made whiskey and sold it, and some of them drank it, and in Western Pennsylvania they fought for it, but they were not drunkards. The first work I ever did in the harvest field was to carry the "brandy bottle" to the reapers in the harvest field. One of their preachers on the eastern shore of Maryland who made whiskey is represented as having made it so poor that it would

freeze in winter and for so done. Presbytery called him to account.

There was one other feature in the character of these people for which I as a clergyman certainly do not condemn them. They esteemed their preachers highly. In my own congregation, when I was arranging to entertain the synod of Philadelphia, a Scotch-Irishman excused himself for not entertaining a preacher on the ground that he did not have a bed soft enough for a preacher but I might send him an elder.

From, *Dispatch*

*York Pa*

Date, *Oct 1 1897*

## HISTORIC YORK.

The 120th Anniversary of the Meeting  
of Congress in York.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY PROGRAM.

Interesting Addresses by Drs. Freas  
and Jeffers and other  
Exercises.

The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the first meeting of the continental congress in York on September 30, 1777, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Ebert, 126 South Beaver street last evening. The rooms were handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a large number of our prominent citizens were present and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

The British army under Lord Howe reaching Philadelphia where the continental congress had regularly assembled, compelled them to seek safety elsewhere. They went to Lancaster, where congress met September 27, 1777. Apprehensive of danger even there, and to protect public papers and documents considered of great value, an

ournment was made to York, or  
orktown, as it was then called. Here  
Congress met September 30, 1777, in the  
old court house in Centre Square, in  
an eventful session which lasted  
through some of the darkest days of  
the revolution until June 27, 1778.

The exercises were presided over by  
Rev. W. S. Freas, D. D., and they were  
opened with an instrumental trio by  
Miss Lebach on the piano, Prof. Denues  
on the violin and Mr. Albert Mundorf  
on the viola.

Dr. Freas made the first address  
complimenting the Daughters of the  
Revolution for their good work in in-  
fusing patriotism among the youths of  
the land.

Miss Holahan in her usual fine style  
gave an appropriate recitation and was  
followed by an excellent vocal solo by  
Mrs. J. J. Frick.

Dr. E. T. Jeffers, of the Collegiate  
Institute, delivered an historical ad-  
dress in his usual happy manner, in  
which some local historical incidents  
were related.

Dr. Jeffers had carefully studied every  
point of interest during that memor-  
able period when Washington and his  
band of heroes were suffering untold  
hardships at Valley Forge. He referred  
to the Conway cabal to have Washing-  
ton removed as commander-in-chief  
and to place General Gage in com-  
mand; the coming of Gen. Lafayette  
and Baron Steuben; the conduct of  
Gen. Lee at the battle of Monmouth,  
N. J., and other interesting incidents  
of those times. The articles of confed-  
eration were passed by congress at  
York which was subsequently adopted  
by the states and gave us the union  
and the bond of united government now  
enjoyed by our country. The address  
was full of valuable historical facts of  
great interest to the large gathering  
of the Daughters of the Revolution and  
their friends.

Miss Lottie Lebach rendered a beau-  
tiful piano solo and received an encore  
to which she responded by rendering  
"The Star Spangled Banner," with  
variations. After two fine vocal selec-  
tions by Mrs. J. J. Frick, the ladies of  
the chapter served the guests with re-  
freshments and the remainder of the  
evening was spent in sociability. The  
affair was a decided success in every  
particular.

The Daughters of the American  
Revolution are doing a good work.  
They are not only patriotic and enthu-  
siastic themselves, but are endeavoring  
to keep in mind the heroic struggles of  
the nation's ancestry, from the days  
they fled from European persecutions  
and oppression to the wilds of America,  
and mingle with the native Indians, and

here lay the foundations of a new na-  
tion in which civil and religious liberty  
should be the corner stone. The op-  
pressions followed them to this country  
until with the one supreme effort of  
the revolution, they threw off the yoke  
of foreign oppression and declared  
their independence. The new republic  
dawned upon the world and now the  
infant republic born of fire and blood,  
has grown to be one of the greatest  
nations upon the earth. The Daughters  
of the Revolution desire to perpetuate  
this history, and with the Sons of the  
Revolution gather and preserve his-  
torical facts and incidents and collect  
and preserve records of the past as well  
as to keep alive the fires of patriotism  
on the altars of our country. In their  
noble efforts they deserve the support  
and encouragement of all loyal and  
patriotic people.

From, *Dailey*  
*York Pa*  
Date, *Oct 28-9. 1897*

# HISTORY OF THE #187th REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUN- TEER INFANTRY

**ENLISTED FOR THREE YEARS OR  
DURING THE WAR.**

Incorporated with the 1st Brigade, 1st  
Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Poto-  
mac. By S. C. Igenfritz, Lieut. B  
Company.

### ITS ORGANIZATION.

The nucleus of the regiment was the  
first battalion of Pennsylvania infantry  
organized prior to Lee's invasion of the  
State. It performed duty in various  
parts of the State and was on duty in  
front of Ewell's corps on its march  
down the Cumberland Valley in 1863, and  
especially at Fort Washington, at the  
mouth of the valley, on the Susque-  
hanna, opposite Harrisburg. To this  
body of troops were added four new  
companies under General Order No. 20,  
Department of the Susquehanna,  
Chambersburg, Pa., March 24, 1864, by  
command of Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch; at-  
tested by John S. Schultz, assistant  
adjutant general.

The order required "some military experience, intelligence and a good character on the part of those seeking an entrance into its ranks; men in whom the commanding officers can place confidence, etc." Under this order the organization was effected at Camp Curtin, in March, 1864, with John S. Schultz as colonel, Jos. F. Ramsey Lt. Colonel, and Geo. W. Merrick as Major, and was designated as the 187th Pa. Vol. Infantry.

At Camp Curtin it performed camp duty and was regularly drilled, and in a short time was assigned to provost duty by companies in various parts of the State. In its make up there was a large number of men who had seen service before and who had fought on more than one sanguinary field of blood, etc. The following persons commanded its respective companies:

A. Morgan Hart; B. D. Z. Seipe; C. Wm. Young; D. Jos. E. Ege; E. Chas. H. Thomas; F. Wm. Barr; G. Wm. Henrie Carling; H. Chas. H. Mutchler; I. Thos. E. Little; K. Geo. G. Lovett.

#### OFF FOR THE FRONT.

May 17, 1864, in compliance with an order from the War Department, the various detachments assembled at Har- risburg, and on the 19th, under com- mand of Lieut. Col. Ramsey, the regi- ment marched from Capitol Hill over the Susquehanna on the old wagon bridge to Bridgeport, from whence it passed by rail over the N. C. R. R. to Baltimore, where it was sheltered from the storm during the night in the rooms of the Union Relief Association. On the 20th it proceeded to Washing- ton and tarried for the night in the Soldier's Retreat of the Capitol City. At 6 a. m., on the 21st, the march was resumed along Pennsylvania avenue and over the Potomac on the Long bridge into the "Old Dominion." A short march and arms were stacked at Fort Albany, near Arlington, the home of General Lee. As the regiment moved over the avenue the following dialogue took place: "Where from," said a venerable patriot. "Pennsyl- vania." "How long?" "Nine months." "Ah! Ah!" A few more companes having passed by, again came the query: "How long?" "Three years," rang out in a chorus. "God bless you! God bless Pennsylvania." So the length of the service had all to do with the old patrlarch's blessing.

The first camp of the 187th was familiar ground to many of the boys, having trodden the sacred soil on that spot prior to Antietam. Here it was fully equipped and drilled. On the 28th

(Continued on Third Page.)

it proceeded to Alexandria, and after a tedious delay at 11 p. m., was sheltered from a heavy rain storm on transports at anchor in the Potomac. At 5 a. m., on the 27th, the boats steamed down the river and during the night the Chesapeake bay was crossed in a heavy gale, two men being lost in the passage. The morning of the 28th found the regiment on the beautiful and historic Rappahannock. Here it was greeted by every demonstration of joy and welcome by the loyal blacks upon the grand old plantations that lined its banks. Port Royal was reached on the 29th, and the regiment disembarked and went into bivouac near the town.

On the 31st, at 9 a. m., the march was resumed and after a hard march over a rough country, Bowling Green was reached at 9 a. m., June 1, two rebel scouts being captured on the way. At 11 a. m. the march was resumed and after a very tedious tramp the Mattaponi river was reached. The bridge being burned another was con- structed and the 187th passed to the south side. The ground being unfavor- able the regiment recrossed the river under command of Major Merrick and went into camp in a strong position.

#### THE FIRST ALARM.

About midnight a solitary picket shot was heard and then another and another, until the pickets were almost generally engaged in firing at some sup- posed enemy. The regiment was soon aroused from its slumber and formed in line of battle ready for the foe. No rebels appearing and quiet being re- stored on the picket line it soon sank into much needed sleep. Continuing the march on the 2nd, at 12 m., it halted beside a beautiful stream and dinner over the boys obeyed the divine injunction, namely: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness" by "bathing in its pure and refreshing waters to their hearts content.

#### UNDER SKIRMISH FIRE.

During the afternoon the 187th moved forward with Co. B, Capt. D. Z. Seipe thrown out as skirmishers. Lieut. S. I. Adams in advance pushed up the stream for about a mile when a band of rebels were espied in the distance. Brisk fir- ing began between the two forces, result- ing in the retiring of the enemy. A num- ber of negroes were captured and much valuable information was obtained from them. At 3 p. m. the regiment reached the skirmish line and then with compan- ies A and B as skirmishers, the march was continued. The skirmishers exper- ienced many hardships in passing through thickets, over streams, etc. Final- ly in a drenching rain it went into camp on the slope of a large hill for the night, lulled to sleep by the artillery. Salvos from the field of Cold Harbor. During the night the 187th was joined

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by some 8,000 troops and early on the 3rd the column of infantry and artillery moved onward and reached Beulah Church, a large brick edifice erected in 1846, and situated in a grand old forest of oaks, etc.

After dinner and a short halt in this beautiful place the march was resumed, passing Elliottsville during the afternoon, moving in the direction of the Pamunky River, reaching there and bivouacking at nightfall.

#### REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The enemy, having made some movements on the rear and flank of the regiment, a part of Co. B, under Capt. Seipe, was thrown out as pickets along the road just traversed, to guard against any sudden attack in that direction. At 5 a. m. on the 4th, the pickets were recalled and the column crossed the river on a pontoon bridge about 12 m. and went into camp.

#### WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

After marching 70 miles in less than five days and crossing Three Rivers and building one bridge, the 187th in the midst of a heavy storm, stacked arms within the battle beaten ranks of Meade's Army at Cold Harbor, on the evening of the 4th, while the thundering of the guns all night long welcomed it into the stern realities of war.

Through rain and mud all day, Sunday, 5th, it marched and countermarched about thirty miles along the lines of the army, when at 5 p. m. it reached a point on the Mechanicsville road near Shady Grove church, on the Chickahominy River, and in support of the 5th Corps.

#### UNDER FIRE AT COLD HARBOR.

Heavy picket firing ran along the lines of the opposing forces until 10 p. m., when the rebels made a fierce attack on Warren's men. The regiment responded to the command "fall in" promptly, and soon stood to arms in support of the 5th corps, and after half hour's desperate fighting the Union line stood intact and the rebels were repulsed at all points.

About 11 p. m. the enemy made another determined fight to break the 5th corps line, but only to meet with the same disastrous defeats. Rebel bullets fell plentifully in the ranks of the 187th, but fortunately it suffered no loss. On the cessation of the fighting the regiment, with the 5th corps, moved to the left centre and early on the 6th was in reserve. This day the 187th was incorporated with the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, commanded respectively by Generals Joshua L. Chamberlain, Charles Griffin and G. K. Warren. Early on the 7th the corps moved to the extreme left of the army, on the north bank of the Chickahominy, and began entrenching its position and here for the next six days it was exposed to a murderous fire from the rebel batteries and pickets.

#### CHANGE OF BASE.

About 4 a. m. on the 13th, the 5th corps left its works and crossed the Chickahominy on a pontoon bridge near Long's bridge and took the road for Wilcox's wharf, on the James River. At 12 m. White Oak Swamp was reached a short halt and the march was resumed and all through the night the tramp, tramp of Warren's men was heard. At 1 a. m. on the 14th a halt was called. At 4 a. m. the corps was on the move again until 50 miles were traversed and White Oak Swamp and the Peninsula of Virginia were crossed and the flanking movement of Grant's army was successfully covered by the 5th corps. The 187th participated in all these movements and at 10:30 a. m. with the corps, occupied the entrenchments at Charles City Court House, a picturesque Virginia town. The 5th corps remained here until day break on the 16th, when it moved to the river and the regiment was ferried over the historic James on the tug Eliza Hancox, and while the corps was crossing the 187th enjoyed a much needed bath in the pure waters of the beautiful stream. After drawing two days rations the corps moved toward Petersburg on the Appomattox River, in Dinwiddie, Prince George and Chesterfield counties. The road was rough and great clouds of dust covered the moving column; the sun in torrid rays beat upon Warren's men as hour after hour they pressed forward until sunset, when a halt was sounded and the jaded men of the 5th corps threw themselves upon the ground in hope of a night's rest. But soon the bugle sounded the onward move. Onward moved the column, the sun had gone down but the burning sand still reflected its heat into the faces of the soldiery. Far into the night they dragged their wearied limbs before the halt was sounded. At length the corps filed into a large field. Arms stacked and supper over Warren's men lapsed for a little while and then resumed the terrible march and after marching 35 miles in 10 hours the 187th with the 5th corps stacked arms and exhausted fell to sleep on the spot, aptly described in the lines of Shelby.

"Death is here and death is there,  
And death is everywhere."

No bed so soft as that on which the regiment reposed on the night of June 16th, slumbering on unmindful of the cannons roar and the rattle of musketry along the lines of Petersburg.

#### IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.

The breaking of the day on the 17th revealed the 5th corps in support of the 9th corps, on the battlefield of Petersburg. Burnside had already moved to the attack on the rebel line, capturing guns and prisoners. The battle continued with severity until the afternoon, when the 5th supported by the 5th corps, drove the reb-

els into their inner line near the city. From 7 to 9 p. m. there was a lull in the battle. Suddenly the enemy made a furious attack upon the 9th corps and succeeded in forcing it back from its advanced position. The prompt support of Warren's men prevented his further advance. In all of these encounters with the enemy the 187th took a conspicuous part.

**THE FIRST BAPTISM OF BLOOD.**

Friday, June 18th, the sky was overcast with clouds and a dense vapor enveloped the field of blood and carnage. The day of its bloody baptism had dawned for the 187th. At 4 a. m. the regiment stood to arms with the 5th corps, and soon thereafter advanced. About 8 a. m. the rebel batteries opened fire on the Union lines. During this heavy canonade the 5th corps moved into line of battle. The line of the 187th, with the 1st brigade, 1st division, was formed in a large oats field, under cover of a deep pine forest, running from west to east, and facing the south. Just to the east and left of the regiment, in an open field, a strong union battery replied with terrible effect to the rebel fire. The shot and shell crashed and tore through the woods from the enemy's works, plowing up the ground along the 187th's position and wounding a number of men. The field was strewn with the enemies dead from the battles prior to the 18th. About 10:30 a. m. the regiment with its brigade, moved by the left and east and thence south across the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad on a bridge muffled with grass. Turning west it moved steadily but surely upon the right flank of the rebel forces under a hot and galling fire of shot and shell from the rebel guns. The Rebels held the railroad and a large hill just south of it. Now as Warren's men were firmly advancing on the flank, Hancock pressed the Rebel front, and about 12 m. a simultaneous attack was made through a storm of fire and death and blood and carnage and the rebel line, torn and bleeding, was forced into the inner lines near the city. The enemy now held a strong natural position and made more so by spade and pick, south of the railroad, while the Union line ran along the railroad that part of it where the 187th stood, being upon a lesser hill than that occupied by the enemy. A meadow lay between with a stream of water coursing its way at the base of the rebel hill designated as Reservoir Hill, by Warren's men. The stream was lined with scrub oaks, etc. The distance between the two points was perhaps half a mile. The opposing forces lay watching each other under a heavy artillery and musketry fire for a little while, when orders were received to charge the rebel position. Gradually the Union guns ceased their fire. Meanwhile Warren's men tightened their belts, fixed their bayonets and set their faces for the next

red storm of war and the iron and leaden hail of battle. About 2 p. m. the order to charge was received. The 187th moved in the front line of the 1st brigade and rushed down the hill on the run, and with a cheer reached the meadow below, under a murderous fire of round shot, and shell, grape and canister, that swept the ground with its fury the wounded and dying increasing and the dead becoming more numerous at every step; but on moves the regiment, across the meadow, over the stream and up the hill and under the biting, withering deadly fire that rained down upon it from the rebel stronghold above. On up to the very guns of the enemy—but only to be hurled, broken and bleeding back to the base of the hill. The regiment still clung to the meadow and tenaciously held its ground, while the air was filled with strange sounds and the earth shook with the heavy concussions of the artillery and exposed to a fire in front and flank so deadly that no flesh could endure it. It was forced to retire, which it did under cover of the Union guns, under as destructive and deadly a fire as ever swept a field of battle. At 4 p. m. it held its original line just south of the railroad. About 5 p. m. the rebels made a counter attack, but met with a bloody repulse. At 7 p. m. the regiment moved down into the ravine from which it had been driven, for the purpose of storming the works above them. The boys of the 187th realized the full importance and danger of the movement about to be exacted of them they knew that many of them would be called upon to yield up life in the advance upon the rebel works. Strips of paper bearing their names were fastened to each coat lapel, that the survivors might be able to identify their lifeless bodies and give them proper care after the failure that they knew this forlorn hope would be. For nine long hours Warren's men anxiously awaited the order to go in but it came not and at dawn on the 19th, the 187th with its division, was withdrawn and fell to entrenching its position on the P. & N. R. R. In the battle of the 18th, the 187th by the government records, lost in killed and wounded, etc., 189. By Lieut. Col. Ramsey's report 200 and more than all the rest of the 1st brigade lost and more than the loss of any other regiment in the 5th corps.

Its intrepid bearing under fire for the first time in a general engagement won the "special commendation" of its brigade commander, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, who was severely wounded as he led his men into the thickest of the fight. Major Merrick and Lieut. Jonathan Jepsop each lost a leg in the charge. This was the first immolation of the regiment upon the altar of liberty and it attests its patriotism and loyalty to the flag and the constitution.

## THE BATTLES OF THE TRENCHES.

On the 21st the regiment was in reserve with the 5th corps on the left centre of the army. At dusk it moved to the front, taking part with the corps in continuing the line to the left on the Jerusalem Plank Road. This was now the extreme left of Meade's advanced line and from this flank Warren was compelled to stretch his corps out into a thin battle line and at best the line was only patched and still left considerable of a gap between Hancock's left and Warren's right—the movement was executed under a murderous fire and was hotly contested by the rebels.

Morning revealed the 187th with Warren's men behind a strong line of entrenchments. It was a perilous undertaking and was carried forward all through the night under a spiteful and biting fire, and had the enemy known of the weakness of the 5th corps line, or how easily its left and at the same time the extreme left of the army might have been turned or how quickly the line between Hancock and Warren at the gap adverted to could have been penetrated, the consequences of such knowledge would have caused serious if not disastrous result for Meade's army. The 5th corps, in this movement, not only covered itself, with honor, but did a heroic and far reaching service for the country it served.

About 3 p. m. on the 22nd the rebels attacked Hancock the fire reaching as far on Warren's line as the position of the 187th which was promptly repulsed. The remainder of the month the regiment was in reserve with the corps and engaged in picket duty. This was the most dangerous duty and was performed under a deadly fire day and night.

### CELEBRATING THE 4TH OF JULY.

On the natal day of the nation every gun bearing on the doomed city was let loose and soon shot and shell went screaming and crashing into the Petersburg lines. This elicited an angry reply from the enemy and was kept up for some time, when it gradually subsided. During the month of July the regiment had a varied experience in the battles of the skirmishers and the pickets in and before the entrenchments, and in heavy and exhausting fatigue duty. During this month it was engaged in the erection of a sixteen gun earthwork variously designated as Fort Hell Tilton and Sedgwick. The work could only be performed at night, by virtue of the destructive fire from sharpshooters, which swept the Union lines in the day time.

### THE MINE FIASCO.

On 30th the mine in preparation by Burnside was sprung, blowing up a rebel fort, etc. The explosion was heard for miles. A negro division went in, but being improperly supported, and after exhibiting much courage, etc., met with

repulse and heavy loss. The 187th was in line and much exposed to the enemy's shot and shell. From this time to Aug. 18th the 187th underwent the same fiery ordeal in the Petersburg breastworks.

Incorporated with the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. By S. C. Igenfritz, Lieut. B Company.

Continued.

### ON THE WELDON RAILROAD.

The prelude to Warren's advance from the Jerusalem Plank Road to the Petersburg & Weldon R. R., came at 1:30 a. m., Aug. 18th, when the rebels concentrated a severe fire upon the 5th Corps on the left of Meade's army. At 4 a. m. the 5th Corps, under command of that superb soldier, General Gouverneur K. Warren, left its bivouac and with four days' rations marched down the Plank Road. The moving column was a fine spectacle to behold. 10,000 true and tried soldiers marching under "Old Glory" and in defense of the Union; their bayonets sparkling in and reflecting the morning's sunbeams made a fit subject for the historic painter. After marching four miles the column turned to the west from the Plank Road. A march of about one mile brought the Corps into a grand old Virginia woods of magnificent oaks, chestnuts, etc. Here a line of battle was formed and the men stood to arms, while Warren stood a short distance from the 187th, surrounded by his generals, holding a map of the country in his hand; Taking a twig from the ground he traced the line of march and the positions which he desired his divisions to occupy along the P. & W. R. R. The outlining of the movement concluded, the march was resumed, with the 187th and 145th P. V. of the 1st Brigade of Griffith's Division, in advance. The march lay over a beautiful country and through great fields of corn. The skirmishers had already penetrated a deep, sombre pine forest and just as the Corps crossed its border, the sharp ring of musketry from the skirmishers announced the whereabouts of the rebels. It was now 7 a. m. and the whole line swept forward, driving and capturing the opposing force, and at 9 a. m. Griffith's Division crossed the Weldon Railroad. The 187th and 145th P. V. fell to destroying the railroad, while the rest of the brigade formed line of battle across the road at the Globe or Yellow Tavern. Ayre's and Crawford's divisions moved northward along the railroad, while Cutler's division was in support of the entire movement along the railroad. The advance northward relieved that part of the 1st Brigade in line at the Globe Tavern, when it retired and assisted in the destruction of the railroad. About 2 p. m. Ayres was furiously

assailed, and the rebels began pouring through the interval between his right and the left of the old line before Crawford, who was directed toward that point, could reach it, because of the difficult nature of the ground. Cutler supported Crawford and Griffin stood in reserve to Ayres. From 4 to 6 p. m. the 187th, with Griffin's division, was subjected to a converging fire of shot and shell. At 6 p. m. the divisions of Ayres and Crawford, supported by Griffin and Cutler, moved forward in the midst of a heavy rain storm, driving the rebels before them with heavy loss. Repeated sallies were made by the enemy during the night, but they were the futile efforts of an exhausted wrestler, and left the Union lines intact. Thus ended the battle of White House, or Davis' Farm.

WELDON RAILROAD, AUG. 19TH.

All through the night the rain fell, and Warren's men, too much exhausted by the fighting of the previous day, slept on their arms, heedless of storm and rain, and before the dawning of the day they began to ply the pick and shovel, and by 4 p. m. of the 20th, had completed a strong line of entrenchments west of the railroad, near the Globe Tavern and northward at Davis' Farm, Wilcox's 9th Corps men had come up and partially filled up the gap between the lines. About 4 p. m., in the midst of a drenching rain storm, the enemy moved to the attack. The battle raged for half an hour with terrible fury. A sheet of flame ran along the Union line, but on came the foe, and perceiving the yet dangerous gap between Wilcox and Crawford, the rebels poured through it and began a desperate attempt to turn Warren's right and drive him from the entrenched lines along the railroad. The Unionists were steadily pushed from their works north of the Globe Tavern. It was a critical moment and fraught with tremendous consequences to the Union cause. At this juncture Griffin's division moved to the support of Crawford, while 9th Corps troops formed on his right. The concussion of the Union cannon shook the earth and the sharp ring of the

musketry was heard above the storm as death and destruction was poured into the faces of the oncoming rebels. The 1st Brigade of Griffin's division was formed immediately in the rear of a line of batteries; that line carried and all would be lost. Here stood the 187th, and from that line it moved forward, wet to the skin, and just as darkness was about to throw her mantle over the scene of blood and carnage, the insolent rebels were driven back over the water-soaked plain and far into the cover of the dark woods beyond. General Ayres, commanding the 2d Division, 5th Corps, comments thus upon the action of the regiment in this engagement: "I asked for 500 men to reinforce the right of my

front. The 187th P. V. was given and moved rapidly up in line of battle. This regiment performed its duty handsomely."

Brevet Brig. Gen. Winthrop, commanding 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Corps, remarked: "I had scarcely sent my message for reinforcements when General Ayres sent me the 187th P. V. I. at once ordered them to move up to the front line of works and form on the right of the 54th N. Y. Vet. Vols., which they did in magnificent style and soon became actively engaged.

WELDON RAILROAD, AUG. 20TH.

All through the night the regiment was exposed to a heavy fire in its advanced position, and during the morning the enemy kept up a constant and annoying picket and skirmish fire, while the entrenchments received the compliments of the rebel canoneers.

At 1 p. m. the 187th was relieved, and through a drenching rain returned to its former position in the brigade and division in front of the Globe Tavern, along the P. & W. R. R. The night passed quietly, except that the rain fell without intermission, and made the night intensely uncomfortable and distressing to the troops.

WELDON RAILROAD, AUG. 21ST.

It was Sunday, and the sun mounted up into a clear blue sky and made all the land rejoice in its summer beauty, while the 5th Corps hailed its calmness and quietly rested in its lines along the railroad, and glad to be relieved from the pitiless storm of the night, the men were gathered in little groups, rehearsing the events of the three previous days, etc., and indulging the hope that the day of rest would bring rest from the storm of war. To them it was a glorious day, and the birds filled all the plain with music. Suddenly the storm cloud of war burst over the plain and turned its quiet into tumultuous uproar. At 9 a. m. the rebels opened a converging artillery fire of 30 guns at right angles over Warren's position, and attempted to sweep the 5th Corps from its position. This having failed, a desperate assault was made all along the right, but was every where repulsed and the rebels, bleeding and torn, sullenly retired from the deadly fire poured from the Union entrenchments. While the attack on the right was in progress, the enemy pushed a heavy column down the Vaugen road, and under cover of the dense woods, attempted to reach and turn Warren's left. Griffin's division was strongly entrenched here, with one brigade advanced about 500 yards, where it connected with Ayres' on the right. Now, the rebels took this point for the left of Warren's line, and they advanced as on parade, confidently looking for sure success, and every rebel gun bearing on this point, by its fire stimulated this confidence. But just as

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they were about to strike the supposed left, they were caught in a destructive fire of grape and cannister from batteries on either flank. Then they realized that they had struck that part of Griffin's division where his lines were formed in echelon, and into their faces they received a fire from the 187th and the other troops of the 1st Brigade that covered the ground with the dead and wounded of the assaulting column. They had made a gallant advance and met with as gallant a repulse from Griffin's men, and bleeding at every pore, they fell back hopelessly defeated. Under the well directed fire of the 187th many of the enemy were captured and brought into the lines. Two gallant dashes were made by part of Company B, one led by Capt. D. Z. Seipe and the other by Lieut. S. I. Adams, in which over one hundred rebels were brought into the works held by the regiment. The enemy continued to move to the left, for the purpose of turning that flank, but here he was met by some Pennsylvania cavalry and checked. The 187th, with part of the brigade, were hurried to this point and were soon entrenched across the railroad on White's farm and two miles south of the Globe Tavern.

General Warren, in summing up the operations on the Weldon Railroad, remarks: "During these four days operations men and officers performed their duties as well as any ever did under the circumstances. The heat of the first day was excessive. The men were kept working night and day and were every day and night wet through with the rains. The P. & W. R. R. was a serious loss to Lee, since it cut off one of the main sources of supply for his army, and this is evident from the desperate attempts made to regain it.

#### AT REAM'S STATION.

From the 21st to the 25th Hancock had been operating seven miles south of Warren's position, at Ream's Station. On the 25th the 2nd Corps met with a repulse at that point. During the fighting Warren stood to arms, and the 187th with Griffin's division, was moved out into the road in marching order to go to Hancock's support. No order reaching it, with the division, returned to camp and continued in P. W. R. R. lines.

Sept. 4th was completed a strong work on the left of Warren's line, designated as Fort White. Operations on it had been steadily going on from Aug. 22nd by the 1st Brig., 1st Div., 5th Corps, to which the 187th was attached. This work was frequently interrupted by cavalry dashes from the enemy, and had to stop while the troops moved out and drove the rebels.

#### FORT WHITE AND THE LEFT OF THE LINE, SEPT. 15-16

the 15th the picket firing became and part of the 5th Corps moved

out toward the Vaughan road. The firing continued all the morning. The 187th was under arms from 3 a. m. to 8 p. m. when it moved into and held Fort White. The rebels, not venturing to attack it, returned to its camp at dusk.

The 16th came full of alarms and excitements. At an early hour the 5th Corps stood to arms, heavy skirmishing was engaged in, and the rebels came out in force three miles to the westward. At 8 a. m. the 187th broke camp and moved east across the P. W. R. R., where it held the left of Warren's line and the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac. The advanced column, having accomplished its purpose, which was none other than the inauguration of Warren's raid into North Carolina, returned to the P. W. R. R.

#### ORDERED TO DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Sept. 21st, by special orders, the 187th was transferred to the Department of Pennsylvania. It struck tents and bade farewell to its comrades of the intrepid 5th Corps, and marched from its place in the Army of the Potomac, on the 22nd, to within three miles of City Point, and on the 23rd it took the steamboat Wenonah and soon was steaming down the beautiful and historic James. Crossing the Chesapeake during the night, the dawn of the 24th found the Wenonah gliding through the waters of the majestic Potomac. The same day the regiment reached Washington and was quartered at the Soldiers' Retreat until the 25th, when it proceeded by rail to Philadelphia, where it arrived on the 27th and breakfasted at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, after which the march was taken up over Chestnut street to Ridge avenue to Camp Cadwalader. The 187th was welcomed to the city by the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of loyal regard and joy.

#### AT CAMP CADWALADER.

The advent of the regiment into this camp was the beginning of a term of hardship and contempt and cruelty on the part of its commandant that soon won for him the complete hatred of every soldier in the 187th. The Philadelphia papers of that day contain graphic accounts of the condition of things at Camp Cadwalader. While at this camp the regiment acted as the guard and escort to the funeral cortege of the martyred Lincoln.

#### ON DETACHED SERVICE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

May 11, 1865, Camp Cadwalader rang with the hurrahs of the 187th, because it was the day of deliverance from the cruel indignity, etc. On this day the regiment was sent to various parts of the State on provost duty. Company A remained in Philadelphia; I was sent to McConnellsburg; D to Chambersburg; H, C, K and G to Spring Mill; E and F to Pittsburg, and B to Bedford. The duty

demand of these detached portions of the regiment was in its nature arduous and at times dangerous.

THE MUSTER OUT.

During July and August the 187th was concentrated at Harrisburg, where, on the 3rd of August, it ceased to be a part of the volunteer forces called into the service of the government for the suppression of the rebellion.

The field and staff entire was:

- Colonel—John S. Schultz.
- Colonel—John E. Parsons.
- Lieut. Colonel—Joseph F. Ramsey.
- Lieut. Colonel—Jas. A. Ege.
- Major—Geo. W. Merrick.
- Major—D. Z. Seipe.
- Adjutant—Thos. E. Little.
- Adjutant—Jerome W. Henry.
- Quarter Master—M. H. McCall.
- Surgeon—John P. Wilson.
- Surgeon—John C. Fruit.
- Assistant Surgeons—Joshua R. Hays, W. W. Webb, Theo. Jacobs, John T. Mahon.
- Sergt. Majors—Wm. E. Zinn, Douglas H. Jay, S. C. Ilgenfritz.
- Quarter Master Sergts.—Frank Smith, Henry M. Wilson.
- Hospital St.—Geo. W. Kennedy.
- Princ. Musician—Philip W. Richard.

The 187th was marshaled by the dauntless Chamberlain, the heroic Griffin and the superb Warren. It bore aloft the maltese cross and did the bidding of Grant and Meade as it moved under "Old Glory" from the Potomac to the Rappahannock, and to the James and to Petersburg, and to the Weldon Railroad and to Fort White in the ranks of the fire tried and war scarred 5th Corps, covering its name with imperishable glory and honor as it did battle for the best Magna Charta the world ever saw.

And now, 33 years after it stacked its arms in old Camp Curtin, many of its survivors, old in years and battle scarred, wherever they dwell, look back to the sixties and recall and glory in the deathless names of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, while the entire regiment repeats and adds to its glory those other deathless names of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Mine Fiasco, Weldon Railroad, and 45 days and nights amid the fires of the Petersburg entrenchments.

No bronze or marble shaft may ever tell the passerby of its devotion to and in defense of the old flag. The 187th has a more enduring monument and as long as history shall be made and read will its students ponder over the commendatory words of Chamberlain; "Men, you behaved excellently today;" or those of Ayres, "This regiment did its duty handsomely;" or those of Winthrop, "The 187th P. V. moved to the front in magnificent style;" or those of Griffin, "The conduct of officers and men was all that could be desired;" or those of Warren,

"Men and officers performed their duties as well as any ever did under the circumstances." Can men ask more than this commendation from officers high in rank, heroic in battle and correct in judgment? The 187th asks no other monument to its patriotism, loyalty and service than the estimate put upon it by Chamberlain, Ayres, Winthrop, Griffin and Warren. Its slain rest on every field on which it fought and of them we say in the words of Col. Roberts: "We cannot but feel sad when we think of those who have fallen—they were our friends and associates—but they perished gallantly in a glorious cause and have left behind them names as imperishable as we trust our country's fame will be." "Their monument must be in the hearts of the people. Their requiem the blessings of the free."

In the preparation of this sketch of the 187th in a few particulars the government records were consulted. Also Bates' Penna. Vols. by the historical outline contained therein was furnished from the writer's diary, and the same journal supplied the material for this history of the regiment.

The regiment has never had a reunion. It would be exceedingly pleasant to have a reunion on the spot where it received its first baptism of blood, and if not there, then at a central point, say Harrisburg, where and when its survivors could clasp hands with the old grip of 33 years ago and in the old wartime comradeship greet one another and fight over again in social converse the battles which won for them the commendation of great soldiers. This is but a cursory sketch of the 187th. It deserves a better historian, and I trust that ere long some one of its cultured sons will take upon himself the pleasure of telling the story of its service in defense of the Union.

From, *Press*

*York Pp*

Date, *July 29, 1898*

FOR PRESERVATION OF  
OLD COURT RECORDS

The Garret Papers of York County

Carefully Sorted. 71

## STORED AWAY FOR SAFE KEEPING

**An Interesting Treatise on the Work by a Member of the Committee Employed to Perform the Task—Many of the Old Records Have Been Lost.**

From the date of the first court held in York county, 1749, under John Day and associate justices, to the courts of judges, John W. Bittenger and W. F. Bay Stewart, was a period of 149 years. The accumulated public papers of a century and a half represent a vast mass of judicial and historical material. So far as concerns the voluminous archives of the York county court, they are divided and generally designated (as in all the old county courts of Pennsylvania) under two heads; Office and Garret records.

The garret records of York, from the founding of the county, 1749, to the completion of the new court house 1841, have had a migratory and unsettled career. Some of the older papers were transported from Lancaster to the private house of George Stevenson, in York Town, 1749. From his house, together with other papers, they were moved 1756 into the Provincial court house in Centre Square, where they remained exposed to the flies and dust of eighty-five summers and smoke from candle dips and wood fires of as many winters. When the old Colonial court house was torn down, 1841, they were removed to various offices in the "new court house" on East Market street. When these offices had become, at length, choked with increase of years and business, the documents of 1749 to 1830 were finally (date uncertain) deposited on the garret. Here the priceless old records were left deplorably neglected; with apparently no safe guard save the roof over them—exposed to the slimy drippings of a sooty pipe hole and chimney, to mudwasps, to vandals, rats and to the tooth of time.

This condition maintained until the matter came to the notice of Judge Latimer, who ordered, during his term of office, locks on the garret doors so

that the ruinage and rife that had gone on without hinderance, might be stopped by bolts. A veritable rubbish heap the sacred old relics had become; destined indeed to ultimate destruction by incessant toss and waste of rough hands—the tread of rough-shod feet, if not a worse fate lurking in a scandalous disposition to burn them. They were without appreciation; prejudice had raised against them. The mercenary had no higher estimate or knowledge of their worth than to sell them for old paper. They were condemned as an incumbrance and nuisance. It was constantly inquired, "What good are they?" Attorneys falling back upon them for information could rarely find it, nor could anybody else lay hands on what was wanted. So that that impetuous former county commissioner will be excused for the overheated state of mind they produced in him when he cried out in disgust at the proposition to "fix them up," "No, burn the dumdum papers."

It was in the above described condition of disorder, slow ruination and immediate menace, the committee of restoration found them when it entered upon its recent work of arranging and classifying them. Although too long exposed to ravage, the garret records have been at last rescued. They will henceforth be provided a permanent and secure library in the new court house, where they will become easily accessible and more and more treasured as the centuries pass away. A few observations on the project of the county commissioners regarding the old papers, and the work of the restoration committee may prove of interest to the public and serve to provide a brief record of the relics themselves when once for all they shall have been assigned to their iron drawers, in fire proof departments, under the care of an intelligent and sympathetic custodian.

The county commissioners and the court in their plans to remodel the court house and erect an addition to it foresaw the necessity of providing a place for the safe keeping of the records. After careful consideration the commissioners—Messrs. Atticks, McDonald and Straley—appointed Z. B. Heindel, E. S. Smith, B. F. Kohler and Robert C. Bair, a committee to arrange and classify

them. The committee was named November, 1897, and at once began the work. After seven months of continuous and painstaking labor the work assigned was completed. The mutilated papers were repaired, the confused mass scrupulously put in order and made available for those who would hereafter search them, historically or officially. The committee was handicapped from the beginning in making a complete file of the early records from several causes. At the outset the discovery was made that many papers has disappeared. The indications were that many must be among the papers of deceased attorneys. That some are in the hands of attorneys now living. That others had been removed by history makers. That others had found their way to the garbage cart and some gnawed to pieces by mice. But the chief disadvantage under which the work was conducted grew out of the fact that a large number of the old records, missing or supposed lost, had found their way down stairs into the offices where, mixed with others of a later date, they had to remain unsorted. These last mentioned will yet come to light when the office papers are arranged, but it is doubtful if those carried from the court will ever be restored unless some systematic organized investigation be set on foot for their recovery.

If the unknown families with whom these old papers are lodged (particularly the early assessments of York county and the muster rolls of the Revolution) would make search in their attics, there would doubtless come forth rare historical papers of the court; or if the attorneys would classify the accumulated stores of their private offices many valuable finds would be made. As an example of wholesale abstraction it can be stated there are no assessments left, prior to 1771, except a few of 1767. The assessment rolls should be intact from 1756. The entire packet of 1772 had disappeared within the past year. Of York township the entire series from 1800 to 1828 is not to be found. The interesting "Associators Lists" (those patriots of 1774 and 1775 banded together in the several townships against Great Britain) and the "muster rolls" of the Revolutionary period; of them only a

few have escaped plunder. The committee made every endeavor to recover what it could; a few were returned, when discovered. The loss of certain survey drafts and land warrants, are regretted as they would open the shut door of York county's earliest history. The judicial records of 1776 and 1777 have no existence for the sufficient reason that no courts were held in the county during those years; not because the Colonial Congress was in session here, but because the "Kings" court had been destroyed and the justices would not qualify under the new law of Congress. Who will open the chests of old township justices and spread to the historian the locked up and unrecorded trials of the local courts during those years? History makers have played havoc with the garret records. The histories of York county contain certain data they could have secured nowhere else. The original papers from which the facts were taken are gone. Where is the material with which Rupp, Glossbrenner and others worked? The Historical society of York, the court and everybody concerned could begin no more important enterprise on behalf of the present as well as the coming time than agitating and stimulating a patriotic sentiment that will energetically set to work to recover the lost, mislaid or confiscated records of our only archive. The public has been largely interested in the work of restoration so well begun, and when the court house is ready the attorneys and the court no doubt will urge the further completion of it. For the present the garret records cannot be examined, as, carded and labeled, they are securely boxed on the upper corridor, awaiting the construction of the new court house.

The committee lays down its work with satisfaction that it has so successfully brought to a conclusion.

ROBERT C. BAIR.

From, *Star*  
*Wrightsville Pa*  
Date, *Sept 14, 1898*  
*JC*

explanation, in no way affected the region west of the Susquehanna, except the so-called Dongan Purchase. All the local historians accept this alleged purchase as a reality. It is not probable there was a Dongan purchase. The story involves improbabilities that are irreconcilable and utterly discredit it. If there was such a purchase it convicts Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York, and afterward Earl of Limerick, not only of perfidy but

MEMORIAL HISTORY OF YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.  
1740-1899.

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THE COLONIAL PERIOD.  
I.

Penn's Indian Purchases.

For nearly half a century after the acquisition of the province of Pennsylvania by William Penn the entire region west of the Susquehanna was unknown, except to a few Indian traders and other hardy adventurers. When Penn, soon after his arrival at Upland in 1682, divided his vast grant from the king into the three original counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, all of them were without definite boundaries. Of the three Chester county was the greatest in extent. It comprised all the territory south-west of the Schuylkill except what is now a part of Philadelphia and the county of Montgomery. The limits of Chester county were greatly restricted in 1729, when the county of Lancaster was organized. As described at the time of its creation Lancaster county comprised "all the province lying to the northward of Octoraro creek, and westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of said Octoraro creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill." Its dismemberment began with the erection of York county, in 1749. It will thus be seen that the present county of York during the Colonial Period was within the jurisdiction of Chester county, 1682-1729, and Lancaster county, 1729-49.

The early settlement of York county was retarded by Penn's peculiar methods of extinguishing Indian titles and by the boundary disputes with Lord Baltimore. Penn's vaunted purchases of lands from the Indians, all of them so vague and indefinite as to be incapable of intelligible

of embezzlement.

Soon after his arrival in his province Penn sent two agents, William King and James Graham, to New York and Albany to obtain information in regard to the Susquehanna river and to acquire the lands on that stream. A meeting with the Five Nations was earnestly sought, and overtures for a purchase were made. This excited the jealousy of the Dutch traders at Albany, and as early as September, 1683, the magistrates there appealed to Governor Dongan, saying "that there hath not anything ever been moved or agitated from ye first settling of these Parts more prejudicial to his Royal highness' Intrust and ye Inhabitants of this his governt then this business on ye Susquehanna River." The right to control the Susquehanna was promised to the New York government by the Indians in 1679, and a formal conveyance was made September 26, 1683, by the Cayuga and Onondago chiefs who claimed all the lands on the river by conquest. A month later Thomas Lloyd complained of the unkind usages and sinister dealings of the people of Albany, and on Penn's behalf claimed some consideration for the loss of time and money in bringing the Indians to Albany. Dongan answered that in regard to the expense to which Penn had been put he had nothing to say, and "they of Albany have suspicion that it is only to get away their trade, and that Mr. Penn hath land already more than he can people these many yeares."

In 1684 the conveyance of the land on the Susquehanna to the New York Government was again confirmed, and it was expressly stipulated that none of Penn's people should be permitted to settle on that river. The Government and Council

of New York were still resisting Penn's effort to make the Susquehanna purchase in 1691, charging him with "tempting the Indians to his province". So far was Dongan from being in a mood to make a sale to Penn at this time of the lands he held in trust for the Five Nations that strenuous efforts were made by the Governor and Council of New York to induce the king to defeat the "pretences of Mr. Penn to the Susquehanna river," and to prevent him from exercising any authority over it and the lands adjacent to it. In the face of these facts it was claimed that five years later Dongan sold the river to Penn for £100.

The historians have never been agreed as to Penn's motives in making or claiming to have made this purchase. Mr. Sidney George Fisher infers it was because he was anxious to control the Susquehanna as a great natural highway. The assumption is untenable because it was not so much the natural highway that he bought or pretended to have brought as a vast definite territory watered by the river and its branches.

The descriptions of the supposed grant to Dongan that have come down to us claim "all that tract of land on both sides of the river Susquehanna, and the lakes adjacent in or near the province of Pennsylvania . . . beginning at the mountains, or head of the said river and running as far as and into the Chesapeake, which the said Thomas lately purchased or had given him by the Susquehanna Indians." If Penn had purchased a slice of the moon the conveyance could not have been more vague. If the deed had been made by the man in the moon the recital of his title could not have been more uncertain than that of the said "Thomas." More singular still, the Susquehanna Indians must have been selling for the Five Nations, of whom there is no mention in the deed, instead of the Five Nations for the Susquehanna Indians, as the historians have always asserted. It is impossible that the motives for such a purchase should be very clear to anybody,—it is not likely they were clear to Penn himself. The fact that the Five Nations controlled all the vast territory watered by the sprawling Susquehanna and its two branches must have seemed to Penn a sufficient reason for obtaining the Dongan deed or for pretending that he had obtained it.

The Dongan deed is not in existence, nor is there a deed of any kind between Penn and the Five Nations, or Penn and the Susquehanna Indians, prior to 1700. The Indians from the very outset denied that they had been consulted in the alleged sale of 1696 and that they had received any share of the purchase money. William Penn himself in recognition of the invalidity of his claim, when he met the Conestogas in 1700, not only failed to insist upon it, but "took the parchment and laid it upon the ground," saying the land should be common between him and the Indians. This was so clearly an evasion that the only doubt is whether Penn acted in this manner because he knew the purchase to be fraudulent or because there had been no purchase. If he had been honest in the matter he would have declared either that Dongan had sold what he had no right to sell, or that he had embezzled the purchase money. But in this case Thomas Dongan might have had an answer too strong for the shrewd and sharp-dealing Quaker, and so Penn simply "took the parchment and laid it upon the ground," appeasing the Indians with a little cant and a few presents.

It is asserted in Smith's Laws that the Dongan "deed" was confirmed in 1700. The contradictions involved in this assertion are amusing. The "deed" was made at Albany by a royal governor who knew nothing about the Susquehanna Indians, and confirmed at Conestoga by the Susquehanna Indians who knew nothing about the royal governor. This so-called confirmation was not obtained from the Five Nations but from Widagh and Andaggy-Junkquagh, two kings or Sachems of the Susquehannas. It was dated July 13, 1700, and was for all the rights of the Susquehanna Indians, "by what name they were called," to the river, and all lands on both sides of and "next adjoining the same." In this deed it was expressly declared that Dongan's deed to Penn had been shown to the two chiefs. No Indian deed to Dongan was produced, nor is there any intimation anywhere that one ever existed. The conveyance from two unimportant chiefs, on the lower Susquehanna, and another instrument confirmatory of the so-called Dongan deed, executed in behalf of the "Susquehanna, Shawona, Potowamack and Conestoga" Indians, April 23, 1701, were recorded,

10  
out the deed from Dongan if there actually was one, was not put on record. These later Susquehanna purchases could not have included any considerable territory, but they have always been construed as confirmations of a deed that was for two-thirds of Pennsylvania and a part of New York.

Nothing more was heard of the Dongan purchase until 1720 when Governor Keith undertook to reassert the validity of the "parchment" that Penn had laid upon the ground in 1700, and that then was in the possession of the Indians, if it was anywhere. It was in this year that Logan began his blandishments of the Mingoes concerning the "chain of friendship, made near forty years ago," that had never been broken, pretending it was with the Five Nations; and it was in this same year that Governor Keith wrote to the chiefs of the New York confederacy reasserting Penn's claim to the Susquehanna under the Dongan purchase. A determined effort was made to fool the Indians. In 1721 Logan was even reminding the Senecas of the Firm League of Friendship Penn was alleged to have made with the Indians in these parts near fifty years ago, as if they had a share in the "treaty" of 1682. It was a curious circumstance certainly, and one that apparently was very dastardly, that the benovolent Logan should thus be found including the distant Senecas in the nefarious glories of the Shaekamaxon myth that he had begun to weave as a halo for the head of William Penn. Then, in 1722, Keith met the Indians at Conestoga where it was said the Chief, Captain Civility, showed the Governor a "parchment," which is vaguely described as the Dongan deed. It was in queer hands, certainly, for a deed that had been "confirmed" more than twenty years before, in view of Keith's claim, and the claim of Proprietary afterward that it was still valid.

The Magistrates of Albany to Governor Dongan.

Right honble.

Last night Arnout ye Interpreter arrived here from ye Indians Westward and brings us news yt ye four Nations vitz Cajouges, Onnondages, Oneydes & Maquase are upon there way hither and may be expected her tomorrow, Wee are credibly Inform'd of there willingness to dispose of ye Susquehanna River, being verry glad to hear off Christians intending

to come and Live there, it being much nearer them then this Place and much easier to get thither with there bever. The River being navigable wt Canoes till hard by there Castles, soe yt if Wm. Penn buys said River, it will tend to ye utter Ruine off ye Bevr Trade, as ye Indians themselves doe acknowledge and Consequently to ye great Prejudice off his Royal highnesse Revenue's and his whole Territoryes in general, all which we doe humbly offer to your honrs serious Consideracon, Wee presume that there hath not any thing Ever been mooved or agitated from ye first settleing of these Parts, more Prejudiciall to his Royal highnesse Intrest, and ye Inhabitants of this his governt then this businesse of ye Susquehanna River, The french its true have endeavoured to take away our trade, by Peace mealls but this will cutt it all off at once; The day after your honr departed, wee sent a draught of ye River and how near there Castles lie to it, drawne by our Secrr as near as ye Indians could deskribe, a copy Whereof we have kept here, and Arnout ye Interpreter says that he is also informed by diverse Indians, that ye Castles are situate as uear ye Susquehanna River as ye draught demonstrates, if not nearer; and in his Private discourse with them, did Perceive there joy of People coming to live there; Wee did Expect an answr of our Letter wt ye Last Sloops with absolute orders Concerning this bussinesse, In the meantime shall Putt a Stopp to all Proceedings till wee have Recd your honrs Commands weh we hope will be to deny ye treaty, in this point. This goes by an Expresse sent by Mr. Haig Wee suppose to Mr. Graham to come up and Prosecute bussinesse; In ye meantime shall use our uttmost Endeavours in our Stations both for Our Masters honr and ye Interest and ye Wellfare off his Territories, whilst wee subscribe ourselves

Your honrs most humble

& Devoted Servant Ye

Commissaries of Albany &c

Albany 24 Sept 1688.

Mr. Haig did not send ye Canoo yesterday, expecting Possibly to hear first off ye Indians arrivall who are now all att Skinnectady.

PROPOSALS

Offered By the Cayuga and Onnondage Sachems to the W. Commissaries of Albany, Colonie Renselaerswyk &c.

In the Court House of Albsny the  
26th September, 1683.

[From Dutch Record C. No. 3, in County's  
Clerk's Office, Albany.]

Present—Marte Gerritse, Corn; Van  
Dyck, Dirk Wessells, J. Provocst, P.  
Winne, Hend: Van Ness. J. Janse Bleker,  
R. Pretty, Sheriffe, P. Livingston, Sec.

Brothers. We are rejoiced to see the  
Brethren here who Represent Corlaer, We  
were yesterday together and heard the  
Great Penn, (meaning the agent of  
Governr Penn) speak about the Land  
lying on the Susquehanna River, but saw  
none of the Commissaries, nor Corlaer's  
order.

I have slept but little through the night  
though I constantly tried, and think that  
the Land cannot be sold without Corlaer's  
order, for we transferred it to this Govern-  
ment four years ago, Therefore we shall  
do nothing in the Sale without Corlaer  
(meaning the Gov. Genl) or his order or  
those who Represent him.

The aforesaid Land belongs to us, Cay-  
ugas and Onnondages, alone; the other  
three Nations vizt the Sinnekes, Oneydos  
and Maquaas have nothing to do with it.

We have not only conveyed, but given  
it, four years ago, to Corlaer, that is the  
Gov. Genl, to rule over it, and we now  
Convey and Transport it again and give it  
to the Gov. Genl or those who now Repr.  
sent him; and in confirmation hereof we  
have signed and sealed these Presents,  
Dated as above.

This is the mark of [L. s.]

Thaowe §§ ratt Sachem of Cayuga.

This is = the mark  
of Corraehjundie of [L. s.]  
Cayuga

This is the mark of  
Ochquari [o] okichke of Cayuga [L. s.]

Me present

Ro: Livingston Secr.

Albany the 26 Sept. 1683.

Present as before.

Answer to the Proposals of the Cayugas  
and Onnondages.

We have heard your Proposals and  
thankfully accept for Corlaer the Convey-  
ance of the Susquehanna River, with the  
Land situate thereupon and have seen  
that you have adhered to your word of  
over four years since, and in confirmation  
of your gift and conveyance of the Land  
aforesaid have signed and sealed it. We,

<sup>Susquehanna</sup>  
therefore, give you a half piece of Dutch  
Two Blankets, Two guns, Three kettles,  
Four Coats, Fifty lbs. of Lead and Five  
and twenty lbs. of powder.

Meanwhile we shall communicate this  
to His Excell: the Gov: Genl. of whose  
good disposition towards you, you need  
not doubt, who will compensate you  
therefor when occasion permits.

Whereupon the Sakamakers have signed  
and sealed their gift and conveyance as is  
to be seen on the other side, and have ac-  
cepted in full satisfaction, the aforesaid  
presents.

Albany in the Court house as above.

CORNELIUS VAN DYCK  
DIRCK WESSELLS  
JAN JANZ BLEECKER  
PIETER WENNE.

[Council Min. V.]

At a Council held at fort James in New-  
York, Octobr. [1683.]

P'sent The Governor  
Capt. A. Broekholls  
Mr. ffr. Fflypsen

J. Spragge Mr. S. V. Cortlaud

The Indians being asked if they were  
only for the Maquas, they answered, yes;  
and came from the three castles of the  
Maquas

\* \* \* \* \*

*Speech of the Sachem Odiannah.*

That ossoone as they received the Mes-  
sage, they came hither and are very gladd  
to be so well received and that his Mat'y  
hath so great a kindness for them; os for  
the Indians that are gone to Canada, they  
are very gladd his honor speaks of it and  
they will endeavor to get them back  
again and they desire the Governor's  
assistance in it that they may goe hand in  
hand to promote it, and they doubt not to  
get them back againe.

That when they were sent for hither  
they did not know what might be pro-  
posed to them; and for Corlaer's proposi-  
tion to make peace with the Indians th  
war against, they say that ossoone as ti  
eem home they shall have a General  
meeting of all Castles and will tell them  
what is here proposed and doubt not but  
it shall be effected; for the former Gover-  
nor said the same and they obeyed and  
made peace and why should it not be  
also at this time performed, for they have  
been allways obedient to this govermt that  
his Honor having told them to have an eye  
to the frenchmen, they give his Honor  
their thanks, & will allways have an open

e to those people, and they desire if any thing happen to be informed for they are and have been allways belonging to this Governmt. and we expect no favor from the ffrench, but will put themselves under his Honos. protection. That the Governor haveing wondred why they bring so little Beaver and formerly did bring so much, that it may be the Governr thinks they eary it to some other Governmt they answer no they do not They never had so firm a friendship with any, os with this Governmont but the true reason is they haveing a warre with other Indians, those Indians would not dare to come on their hunting places; but now they are all in peacée; the Indlans catch away the Beaver so fast that ther be but very few left: his Honor haveing told them they should harbour no ffrench but the Jesuits and each of them a man, they answer they will never suffer any stragling ffrenchemen amongst them, but those Jesuits who are very good men and very quiett; and yet if his Honor shall please, they will send them away allso; and that none hath any land from them and they are resolved never to sell or give them any or any others except the people of this Governmt that they were sent for by the Governr of Canada who told them that they should make a peace with all the Indians and that the Governr took their axe and threw it into the water, but did not bury it because if it had bin buried it might have been taken up again; and that nothing shall com to their ears but they will acquaint this Governmt with it, and expect the same from this Government.

They allso say the Governr of Canada promised them to have free passage upon all the Rivers and Creeks and said they should suffer all other Indlans to have the same & the Governr took tnen os his children and told them they should be all of the ffrench Religion.

That all this land is under tle Governmt of his Rll Highss. that there has been som Strangers at Albany to buy the Susquehannah River, but they have considered and will not sell it to them except by the particular leave of his Honor.

The Governr desired them to make up the differences amongst themselves about Susquehanna River in a civil and peace able way, that being don to send word to the Governor, and that then he will give them fuller orders about it.

At a Council held Aprill 29th, 1684.  
P'sent The Governor  
Mr Lucas Stanten  
J. Spragg Coll Lewis Morris.

Mr. Willm Welch said Governr Penn had a desire to treat wth the Indlans of Susquehannah River by the consent of the Governor of New-York.

Mr. Lloyd said that Governr Penn complained of ye unkind usages and sinister dealings of the people of Albany who caused him to be put to a vast expence in bringing down the Indians and the desire of Governr Penn was that hath already bin expended may be valued and som consideration had to the loss of time and monies.

Governor Dongan replied that as for the charges Mr Penn had bin at he had nothing to say to it, that they of Albany have suspition It is only to get away their trade and that Mr. Penn hath land allready more than he can people these many yeares that the Indians have long since given over their land to this Governmt and advised them to write over to the Duke about it.

Mr. Lloy & Mr Welch desired a letter from the Governor to the Indians weh was not granted.

Father Lamberville To M. De La Barre.  
[Paris Doc. II.]

February 10, 1684.

The man named Oreouake of Caynga told me also that he would go to Montreal to see you. 'Tis he who caused Father de Carheil to withdraw and who treacherously brought the six Tionnontates to Cayuga. He is extremely proud. Sorenoa and he are the two most considerable Captains of Cayuga. It was of this Oreouake that the English of Albany (formerly Orange) made use to prevent Sieur Penn purchasing the Country of the Andastognes who have been conquered by the Iroquois and the English of Merilande.

Abstract of the Proposals of the Onoundages And Cayuges Sachems at New York, 2. August 1684.  
[Lond. Doc. IV.]

That the English will protect them from the French otherwise they shall loose all the Beaver and hunting.

That they have put themselves and their lands under the Protection of the King and have given Susquehannah River to the Government of New York of which

they desire it may be a Branch, and under which they will shelter themselves from the French.

That Penn's people may not settle under the Susquehannah River.

They have putt themselves under the King and give two Deer Skins for the King to write upon them, and put a great read Seale to them, that they put all their lands under His Maty and under no other Government then New Yorke.

They desire these proposalls may be sent to the King with a Belt of Wampum peege and another small Belt for the Duke of York.

And they give Col. Dungan a Beaver to send over this Proposall.

And my Lord Effingham is desired to take notice that Penn's agents would have bought the Susquehanna River of them, but they would not, but fastened it to the government of New York.

That being a free people uniting themselves to the English, it may be in their power to give their land to what Sachim they please.

PROPOSITION OR ORATION.

Of The Onondagoes and Cayouges Sachims Made in the Town Hall Albany

Before the Right Honble

Lord Howard of Effingham,

Governor of Virginia and

Col. Thomas Dungan

Govr of New

York Upon the

2d Day of

August

1684.

[Lond. Doc. V.]

Brother Corlaer

Your Sachim is a great Sachim and we are but a small people, When the English came to Manhattans that is N. York, Aragiske which is now called Virginia, and to Jaquokranogare now called Maryland, they were but a small people and we a great people, and finding they were good people we gave them land and treated them civilly, and now since you are a great people and we but a small, you will protect us from the French, which if you do not, we shall loose all our hunting and Bevers, The French will have all the Bevers, and are angry with us for bringing any to you.

Brethren. Wee have putt all land and our selfs under the Protection of the great Duke of York, the brother of your great

Sachim; We have given the Susquehanna River which we wonn with the sword to this Government and desire that it may be a branch of that great tree that grows here, Whose topp reaches to the Sunn, under whose branches we shall shelter our selves from the French or any other people, and our fire burn in your houses and your fire burns with us, and we desire that it always may be so, and will not that any of your Penns people shall settle upon the Susquehanna River; for all our folks or soldiers are like Wolfs in the Woods, as you Sachim of Virginia know, We having no other land to leave to our wives & Children.

Wee have put ourselves under the Great Sachim Charles that lives over the Great Lake, and we do give you Two White Drest Dear Skins to be sent to the Great Sachim Charles That he may write upon them, and putt a great Redd Seale to them, Thatt we do putt the Susquehanna River above the Washinta or falls and all the rest of our land under the Great Duke of York and to nobody else, Our brethren his Servants were as fathers to our Wives and Children, and did give us Bread when we were in need of it, and we will neither joyn our selves nor our Land to any other Governmt then to this, and this Proposition we desire that Corlaer the Governr may send over to your Great Sachim Charles that dwells over the Great Lake with this Belt of Wampum Peege, and another Smaller Belt for the Duke of York his brother, and we give a Bever to the Corlaer to send over this Proposition.

And you great Man of Virginia, meaning the Lord Effingham Governr of Virginia, we let you know that Great Penn did speak to us here in Corlaer's house by his agents, and desired to buy the Susquehanna River, but we would not hearken to him nor come under His Government, and therefore desire you to be witness of what we now do and that we have already done and lett your friend that lives over the Great lake know that we are a free people uniting our selves to what Sachem we please, and do give you one beavor skinn.

This is a true Copy Translated, compared and Revised P me

ROBT LIVINGSTON.

Sir John Werden To Col. Dongan.

[From same, Vol. IV.]

St. James's, 27th August, 1684.

[EXTRACT.] Touching Susquehannah River or lands abot it or trade in it, wch the Indians convey to you or invite you to, we think you will doe well to preserve yor interest there as much as possible that soe nothing more may goe away to Mr Penn or ether New Jerseys. For it is apparent they are apt enough to stretch their privileges as well as the people of New England have beene, who never probably will be reduced to reason by prosecution of the Quo Warranto weh is brought agst ym

[Council Minutes V.]

At a Council August the 30th 1686.

P'sent the Govern M. S. V. Cortlandt M. N. Bayard, Maj. Ger. Baxter J Spragge Arnold Interpreter.

The Governr gave presents to the Indians for weh they thank'd him after their manner, and he said to them

Brethren \* \* \* \*

I also desire that neither french nor English go & live at the Susquehannah River; nor hunt nor trade amongst the Brethren without my passe and seale, the impression of which I will giue them but if they doe that the Brethren bring them to Albany and deliver them at the Town house when care shall be taken for punishing them (except the priests and one man wth each or either of them) although any of them should be married to an Indian squa; they being only spies upon the Brethren.

At a Council Septembr 1st 1686.

P'sent the Gov. Mr. Steph. v. Cortlandt Mr. N. Bayard, Major G. Baxter J Spragge

The Indians of the five Nations returned the following answer The Cayongas & Oneydes answered first & said

Brother Coriaer We are come hither at New York by yr order although the appointed place is at Albany.

We have understood your propositions that we are no more Brothers but looked upon as Children of weh we are gadd.

And what concerns the sending the prisoners back againe which the Cayouges and Oneydes have no hand in taking them; that concerns the Sinequas

What your Honor hath said about the Indians that are at Canada we will do our

utmost endcaour to bring them from thence & do desire that yr Honor would write a letter to them, wch will have more influence upon them then our bare words

Concerning the Indians going to Cadaraequa that doth not concern us but the Onondagos

What yor Honor hath said of the Christian hunters & the traders that may come upon the Susquehanah River to hunt or trade without your passe; that we should take their goods from them & bring their persons to Albany, we dare not meddle therewith; for a man whose goods is taken from him will defend himself weh may create trouble or warre, & therefor we deliver the seales to yr Honor againe. \* \* \* \*

The Maquas stood up and said

We desire that yr Honor will order that lande & a priest may be at Saraghtoge; for they will be most Maquas that return from Canada; & for the reasons given your Honor by the Cayouges & Oneydes we also deliver your Honor the Seals againe—upon that they gave a present

The Onondages stood up and said in Answer

Brother Corlear \* \* \*

We are affraid the scals given us put us in an ew trouble; therefor we deliver them to your Honour againe, that we may live wholly in peace.

The Sinnequas said

We came first to Albany Although we live the furthest off, and do find Corlear to be a good brother to us, therefore did not delay.

I shall speak first of the Seales; We know the french by their Coats and the other Christians by their habitts & if we should take their goods from them, it would create trouble or warre & therefor deliver the same againe.

Extract of a Letter From Govr Dongan To M. De Denonville, Dated 31 Octobr 1687.

[Lond. Doc. VI.]

Sir. I doe not take the King my Master's right to the five nations on this side of the lake from Monsr de la Barr, but from our records which demonstrates that these five nations has been in a free and brotherly correspondence from the first Settlement of this towne, and further they have submitted themselves, there country and conquests to the Dutch in their time and

to the Kinge of England since this Colonie came under His Majesties obedience, so that the King haveing given a Patent to Mr. Wm. Penn of a tract of land in which there conquest land upon the Susquehanna River was included in the grant, Since all this they came to me in the presents of the Lord Effingham now Govr of Virginia presentinge two dorst [dressed?] Deerskins desiringe me to send them to the Kinge that a red broad seale might bee affixed to them, that, that part of Susquehanna river might be annexed to this Collony haveing some of their friends livinge there.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS.

Of The Governour And Councill of Your Majesty's Prouince of New Yorke and Dependencys. [6 AUG. 1691.]

[Lond. Doc. VIII]

Most Gracious Sovereigne.

\* \* \* \* \*

Albany lyes upon the same River distant from New Yorke 144 miles, only settled for Indian trade; its commerce extends itself as far as the Lakes of Canada and the Sinnekes Country in which is the Susquehanna River; their chiefe dependance is upon their traffick with the 5 Nations called Sinnekes Cayeages Oneydes Onondages and Maquase; which Indians in the time of the Dutch did surrender themselves and their lands to the obedience & protecon of Albany, and upon that place's reducecon to your Majesties Crowne of England they continued confirming the same successively to all the Governours of this Province, and hath now ratified and confirmed the same unto your Majesty; so that all that tract of land from the Westermost extent of the Sinnekes Country unto Albany hath been appropriated and did absolutely belong unto the Inhabitants of Albany, upwards of forty yeares; The Indian inhabitants have always reckoned themselves subjects to your Magesties Crowne, and are not willing to submitt or have any trade or Commerce with any of your Majesty's subjects but those att Albany, your Majesty's forts of New Yorke and Albany, had always an absolute dominion over all the Indian Nations adjacent to this province but especially of all those to the Westward; and they were accustomed annually to bring tribute to your Majesty's forts, acknowledging the same, but of late years the neighbouring Collonys have

obstructed them which we conceive highly injurious to your Majesty's interest and that this royalty is not conveyed by any of the afore recited grants.

\* \* \* \* \*

These inconveniences of Connecticut East and West Jersey are not only prejudiciall to yor Majys intrest, but also the pretences of William Penn Esqr to the 3 lower Countys on Delaware River and to the Susquehanna River are equally if not more injurious to your Majty and particularly in this respect Susquehanna River is scituate in the middle of the Sinnekes Country which they gave unto your Majesty's Crowne and hath belonged as an appendix to this your Majties Governmt many years before Mr Penn had his patent. Notwithstanding thereof Mr Penn endeavors to disturb your Majesty in the peaceable and quiett possession of the premises; endeavoring to tempt the Indians to sell it again to him, by that means not only to dispossess your Majesty of your antient rights, but also to pervert and draw away the trade of the Indians to his Province; which will be an irreparable loss to your Majesty, all the Nations with whom Albany hath their trade living at the head of Susquehanna River. So the revenue of 10 pr Cent, the impost upon powder, lead, alumn and furs, quite lost, and if Mr Penn should attain his pretences to the Susquehanna River, it will not only destroy the best branch of your Majties revenue, but it will likewise depopulate your Province, the inhabitants of Albany haveing only seated themselves there and addicted their minds to the Indian language and the misteries of the said trade with purpose to manage it, that if it should be diverted from that channell they must follow it, haveing no other way or art to gett a livelyhood.

The 3 Lower Countys were planted at the charge and expence of this your Majty city of New Yorke and chiefly to encrease and preserve the navigacon of this port, being recommended to employ their industry in planting of tobacco, which being a bulky commodity gave great encouragement to shipping as well as it brings great profit to yor Majty Since we have nett with obstruccions from that place by the pretences of Mr Penn, we have not been able to load so many ships as formerly; all that yor Majesties province produceth suitable for Europe being only furs, which are of great value and in small

bulk, gives little encouragement to navigation. We were also accustomed to have considerable parcels of peltry from said Countys, which go now another way without paying yo Majesty any thing, and that which is a heavier presture upon us, they constrain us a penny pr pound for the tobacco brought here, and send it to Pensilvania, a distinct province, without paying any thing; by that means diverting the trade of this port to Pennsylvania: by all which your Majesty may perceive that the pretences of M Penn to the Susquehanna River are very injurious to your Majties right and revenue; so that some care must be taken if your Majy sees cause he shall remain a distinct governm that his line doth enroach upon your Majesties right noe further upon the Susquehanna River then the fall thereof; otherwise its scituation being so near the Sinnekes Indians, if planted by him, must of necessity divert the whole trade of Albany.

The foregoing documents show that there was no conveyance to Dongan, that would authorize him to convey to Penn, previous to 1691. As Dongan ceased to be Governor of New York in 1688 there could have been no Dongan deed afterward. In spite of all this Penn in 1700 obtained the following deed:—

We, Widaagh, alias Orytyagh, and Andaggyjunkquagh, Kings or Sachems of the Susquehanna Indians, and of the river under that name, and lands lying on both sides thereof, doe declare and for and in consideration of a parcel of English Goods unto us given, by our friend and brother, William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania, and also in Consideration of the former much greater costs and charges, the said Willlam Penn hath been intreating about and purchasing the Same; We doe hereby Give, Grant, and confirm unto the said William Penn, all of the said River Susquehannagh, and all the Islands therein and all the Lands, Situate, lying and being upon both sides of Said River, and adjoining to ye same, extending to the utmost confines of the Lands which are or formerly were, the Right of the People or Nation called the Susquehannagh Indians, or by what name soever they were called or known thereof and also all Lakes, Rivers, Rivulets Fountains, Streams, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Mincs, Royalties, and other Mincs

Minerals, Quarries, Hawkings, Huntings, fishings, fowlings, and other Royalties, Privileges and Powers, whatsoever to them or any of them belouging, or by them enjoyed, as fully and amply in all respects as we or any of our Ancestors have, could might or ought to have had, held or enjoyed; And also the Right, Title, Interest, Possession, Claim and Demand, which we or any of us, or the said Nation or any in Right of the same, have, or here after can or may claim, to have in the same; And hereby ratifie and confirm unto the said William Penn, ye bargain and sale of the Said Lands, made unto Coll. Thomas Dongan, now Earl of Limerick, and formerly Govern'r of New York, whose Deed of sale to the sd. Govern'r Penn we have seen, To have and to hold the sdn. Rivers, Lands and Pr'misses, hereby granted and confirmed with their and every of their Rights, Members & Appurtenances unto ye sd. Wiil. Penn, his Heirs and Assignees for ever.

In Witness we'of, we have, for our Selves & Nation, hereunto set our Hands & Seals, the thirteenth day of September, 1700.

From, *Star*  
*Wrightsville Pa*  
 Date, *Oct 1<sup>st</sup> 1898*

OLDEST CHURCH WEST OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Services Commemorative of Christ Lutheran Church, York.

On Sunday services commemorative of the 165th anniversary of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, York, were held in the church, the pastor, the Rev. G. W. Enders, D. D. preaching a historical discourse. The congregation dates back to Sept. 23rd, 1733, when twenty-four men signed their names to the church board and the first baptism was performed west of the Susquehanna river. Rev. John Casper Stoever officiated. This Pastor Stoever organized many congregations in Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks counties. This church has continuous records in a good state of preservation to

the present. This has been a mother of churches. About 209 congregations and 125 pastors now occupy its original field. Nearly 100 of its sons have entered the Lutheran ministry. It has now about 1200 names on its list of members and nearly 1000 in the Sunday school. It is thoroughly organized by the various societies for home and foreign work. It has sent out a colony for a new congregation once in every two years for the last sixteen years. It is the oldest and numerically the largest congregation in York. It has ever taken active part in all benevolent and reformatory movements. In 165 years it has had eleven pastors, viz: Rev. John Casper Stoeber, 1733-1743; Rev. David Candler, 1743-1744, when he died; Rev. John Helfrich Scharum, 1748-1754; Rev. Lucas Raus, 1758-1763; Rev. Nicholas Hornell, 1763-1765 (from him Hornellsville, N. Y., received its name); Rev. John George Bager, (Baugher), 1767-1769; Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz, 1770-1789; Rev. Jacob Goering, 1783-1807 (six years assistant to Pastor Kurtz); Rev. John George Schmucker, D. D., 1809-1836; Rev. Augustus Hoffman-Lochman, D. D., 1836-1880; Rev. George W. Enders, D. D., 1882, present pastor. Average pastorate, fifteen years.

The original name of this church was 'Evangelical Lutheran German congregation on the Katores.' Twenty-four names are found signed to the church book as the founders, and many will recognize their ancestors. These are the twenty-four pillars of that early church, viz: Christian Groll (Croll), Philip Zeigler, Heinrich Schultz, George Schwab, John Adam Diehl, Jacob Sherer, Mathias Schmeiser (Smyser), Martin Baurer, George Adam Zimmerman, George Ziegler, Joseph Beyer, Jacob Zeigler, Valentine Schultz, Michael Walch, Karl Eiten, Paul Burkhardt, Heinrich Zauk, Gotfried Manch, Christopher Kraut, Balthasar Knortzer, John Bentz, Nicholas Roger, Bartholomaeus Israel. The grounds on which the church stands were donated by the Wm. Penn estate of Philadelphia. The Lutheran and Reformed brethren dispatched a messenger to Philadelphia to obtain church sites. Upon his return two lots were designated, namely that on which Christ church stands on South George street and that on which Zion's Reformed church is built on West Market street, and whichever party began to build first

should have the choice of lot. Both wanted the better position on George street. So, tradition says, the Reformed concluded to go home and take a short nap and come before break of day next morning and break ground before the Lutherans should break their fast. The Lutherans, however, held a consultation and quietly concluded to begin work that very evening after their Reformed brethren should be napping; and thus about midnight these early bird Lutherans came with tools and teams and toiled all night. In the morning the Reformed people stirred early and came to clear and claim the desirable church lot, but what was their surprise when they found the Lutherans were there ahead of them. Thus the true mother churches obtained their present sites.

In these 165 years eleven pastors have ministered to this people, an average of 15 years to each pastorate. There were a few ministers who occasionally supplied the church with the word and sacrament during vacancies, among them were Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg, the patriarch of the Lutheran church in America; Rev. Frederick Handschuh, Rev. Mr. Brunnholtz, and others. Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D. D., was assistant pastor to Dr. Schmucker from 1829 to 1836, when he organized St. Paul's church and became its first pastor.

Many remember the old parochial school-house where they attended Sunday school on the corner of Mason and Court avenues. In the early days crowds of people on horse back and afoot came ten to fifteen miles here to church and some came barefooted, carrying their shoes till they came to town, then put them on, and after services put them off and carried them home. Those were days of necessities and economies.

The first house of worship was built of logs 1744; the second, a large stone church 1762, and the present substantial brick structure with a capacity for 1200 people was erected in 1812. The large Sunday school chapel in the rear of the church with a capacity for 1560 was built in 1890. Several parsonages served the pastors the past. The large and commodious structure at 42 South Duke street was erected in 1892 and is valued at over \$10,000.

STABLE'S CHURCH, CHANCEFORD.

Celebration of the 125th Anniversary—1772—  
1898.

The first Lutheran congregation in Chanceford township, this county, was organized in 1772, under the direction of Rev. Lucas Rouse, then pastor of Christ Lutheran church, York. In 1773 this congregation and a Reformed congregation, then already in existence there, built a union church on a plot of ground donated by Mr. Stable, the deed for which specified that "the church shall be a union church as long as the moon and stars shall shine." This edifice was built of logs and was known as Stable's church. It stood for a period of eighty years, when a brick building took its place and about 20 years later the fine frame church, which now occupies the site, was built. The Reformed congregation, however, is not identified with the present structure, that body having sold out its rights and claims for three hundred dollars to the Lutherans in 1883. When the Lutherans bought the church they also purchased a plot of ground adjoining and on this lot the present church stands. The old plot is used as a burying ground.

The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Rouse, who served the congregation from 1773 to 1786. Rev. Mr. Gehring then became the pastor and officiated until 1801. Rev. Mr. Habliston succeeded Rev. Mr. Gehring. For a period of years no records were kept and the history of the church can now but be conjectured. In 1860 Rev. Mr. Werner became the pastor and from that time to the present there is no break in the minutes. Rev. Mr. Werner was succeeded by Rev. John Conway, deceased. Rev. Mr. Lenhart was the next pastor and during his incumbency the church grew rapidly in every department of christian work. The next pastor was Rev. P. Livingston, now of St. Mark's church, East York, and during his pastorate the claims of the Reformed congregation were purchased and the present frame structure erected. Rev. D. S. Kurtz, now of Wrightsville, succeeded Rev. Mr. Livingston, and he was in turn succeeded by Rev. Mr. Manges and Rev. Mr. Manges by Rev. Mr. Lenhart, the present pastor. The present church is known as St. Luke's Lutheran church. It is part of the charge to which are attached St. Paul's church, of Felton, Lebanon church, of Hopewell township, and St. James church of Chanceford township.

From dates above given it will be seen that St. Luke's church is now a century and a quarter old, and in honor of that event special services appropriate to the occasion were held on Thursday last, to which all the pastors still living and who are identified with its history were invited. The service in the morning opened with devotional exercises, followed by the reading of a historical sketch of the congregation and several church buildings in which the congregations worshiped during these one hundred and twenty-five years. Addresses were made by Rev. E. Lenhart, the present pastor, and Rev. P. Livingston, a former pastor. A letter from Rev. D. S. Kurtz, expressing regret at not being able to be present, was read.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Rev. Dr. Enders, of Christ Lutheran church, of York preached an able sermon appropriate to the occasion from Ech. 1:4. The music for the occasion was selected and rendered by the choir in excellent style.

All the services during the day were well attended and marked by a deep spirituality.

From, *Daily*  
*York Pa*  
Date, *Sept 26. 1898*

## SUNDAY AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Christ Lutheran Church Celebrates 165th Anniversary.

## HARVEST AND RALLY SERVICES.

Interesting Discourses and Special Music and Decorations at Some of the Churches.



its first pastor.

Many remember the old parochial school house, where they attended Sunday school on the corner of Mason and Court avenues. In the early days crowds of people on horse back and afoot came ten to fifteen miles here to church and some came barefooted, carrying their shoes till they came to town, then put them on, and after services put them off and carried them home. Those were days of necessities and economies.

The buildings of the church are worth at least \$100,000, and are in excellent condition and ought to serve for half a century.

There were 625 present at Sunday school yesterday. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants and palms. Over the chancel was the inscription. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The music was fine and appropriate.

The first house of worship was built of logs 1744; the second, a large stone church, 1762, and the present substantial brick structure with a capacity for 1200 people was erected in 1812. The large Sunday school chapel in the rear of the church with a capacity for 1500 was built in 1890. Several parsonages served the pastors in the past. The present large and commodious structure at 42 South Duke street was erected in 1892 and is valued at over \$10,000.

The church has two fine large pipe organs, one donated in 1795 by Mrs. Barbara Schmidt and the other is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Greiman, in memory of their beloved grand daughter, Margaret Dempwolf.

The steeple is a beautiful structure of the colonial type and holds two bells and an illuminated tower clock. This congregation was originally purely German, but since 1825 both German and English services have been held and now English predominates. The pastor with four deacons and twelve elders constitute the church council, of which the pastor is president. This congregation has had the varied experiences of similar bodies. It has had its sunshine and its storms, but it has held steadily on its course and today is vigorous and up to date in all the religious work of the times. Its contributions last year were nearly \$8,000, and this year's report will probably exceed this sum.

**BATTLE OF NORTH  
POINT RECALLED.**

Yesterday Was the Eighty-  
Fourth Anniversary.

## YORK HEROES WERE SENT OUT.

Some of Them Did Not Arrive on Time,  
But All Were Entitled to Full Credit for  
Bravery and Willingness to Fight the  
British Invaders.

The Baltimore "Sun" of yesterday editorially says:

"This day is the eighty-fourth anniversary of the battle of North Point, in which the British invaders were repulsed and the city of Baltimore saved from capture and possible pillage. The 12th of September is, by an ordinance of the Mayor and Council, a municipal holiday. This year under authority vested in him by law, Governor Lowndes has proclaimed it a legal holiday throughout the State. Consequently the banks will be closed and business of all kinds largely suspended. The Old Defenders have now for a number of years disappeared from the annual processions and the annual banquets, but the people of Baltimore have never ceased to do honor to their memory."

To the average citizen the part that York took in that momentous battle, is either unknown or practically forgotten, and the children of our city while through their histories have been taught the main detail of the battle, they are unaware to a great extent of the same fact.

This item alone calls attention to the war of 1812-14.

It is peculiarly appropriate in view of the glorious history made by all York's soldiers from the War of the Revolution, up through all the wars in which our country was engaged in, and including our enviable record in the late war with Spain. History there has again repeated itself and in time to come will as of other wars glowingly speak of those brave men who were actively engaged in the conflict, those brave men who volunteered, who by no fault of theirs did not reach where the fighting was going on, and of those brave men who stood ready to follow their predecessors when the call came for their services to their country.

The lapse of time has taken from us the members of the "York Volunteers," who left this borough, August 29, 1814, and marched to the city of Baltimore.

where on September 12, of the same year, they covered themselves with glory. The members of the old command lie in their graves, but many of their descendants are in our midst engaged in the various businesses and walks of life. The "Daily" reprints below the roster of the old company, and a descriptive story of the march and battle.

From Glossbrenner's History:

In 1814, when the city of Baltimore was endangered by the approach of the British, York county was prompt in coming forward to the aid of the Baltimoreans.

A number of companies in various parts of the county were immediately ready to march to the city, prepared to confront the proud invader, and, if necessary, to lay down their lives in the effort to check his progress.

Although, of the companies here for the purpose of defending Baltimore, but one reached the city in time to share the danger and glory of an actual engagement with the enemy—yet, the fact that they marched to the front of invasion as early as circumstances permitted, will shield all of them who did not arrive in time, from any imputation of an indifference to the fate of Baltimore.

When they did leave their homes, they left them in the full expectation that they were to meet an enemy flushed and insolent with success, and surpassing them in military discipline.

It was no fault of theirs, that, when they arrived at Baltimore, an attack had already been made—it was no fault of theirs that they had not assisted in the gallant defense of the city and repulse of the invader.

The "York Volunteers" who did arrive in time, were nearly one hundred strong, were composed principally of young men, "the flower of the county," and were commanded by Captain afterwards Colonel Michael H. Spangler, of the borough of York.

The gallant company marched from York on the 29th of August, 1814, without any provision other than that contributed by the citizens of the borough.

Immediately upon their arrival at the city, they tendered their services to the General in command, and in consequence of their respectable appearance and discipline, were solicited to attach themselves to the Fifth Regiment, a fine body of Baltimore troops under the command of Col. Sterrett.

They were marched with their regiment to oppose the enemy at North Point, and, until overpowered by numbers, fought with the bravery of veterans. Notwithstanding the formidable host opposed to them, they resolutely maintained their ground, until a retreat, thrice ordered, became absolutely necessary, to prevent their being surrounded and cut off. Two of their number were taken prisoners and severely wounded, one very severely.

After the battle, and until the enemy retired, their duty was of the most severe and arduous kind, and they acquitted themselves in a manner fully satisfactory to their commanders and highly honorable to themselves.

In testimony of the gallant bearing of the "Volunteers" at Baltimore, we subjoin the discharge of Gen. Smith, a private letter of Maj. Heath, and an extract from the regimental orders of the brave Col. Sterrett, of September 20, 1814.

Headquarters, Baltimore,

September 20, 1814.

Capt. Spangler and his company of volunteers from York, Penn., having honorably performed the tour of duty for which they had offered their services, are hereby permitted to return to their homes. In taking leave of the gallant corps, the Major General commanding has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the undaunted courage they displayed in the affair of the 12th inst., and in tendering them his thanks for the essential aid they contributed toward the defense of the city.

S. SMITH,

Maj. Gen. Commanding,  
Baltimore, September 20, 1814.

To Captain Spangler.

Dear Sir—Hearing that you are about to depart from our city with your brave corps, I can not do justice to my own feelings without expressing the obligations I am under, to you and them for the promptness with which you uniformly executed my orders, your readiness at all times to perform your duty, and the cool and manly conduct manifested by the officers and men under your command during the action with the enemy on the 12th inst. May you all return in health to the bosoms of your families, and long enjoy happiness uninterrupted.

I am, sir, with sentiments of sincere respect,

Your friend and humble servant,

R. K. HEATH, First Major,  
Fifth Regiment.

Regimental Orders,

Fifth Regiment,

Baltimore, September 20, 1814.

Capt. Spangler's company of York Volunteers having permission to return to their respective homes, the lieutenant colonel can not permit them to depart without thanking them for their soldier-like and orderly conduct.

The few days they were attached to the Fifth Regiment, was a momentous period of trial—they not only had to face the dangers of battle, but to bear the inclemencies of weather, and suffer all the inconveniences of fatigue, watching and hunger, to which the soldier is liable in the hour of alarm—these were met and borne by them with manly fortitude, which does them honor and entitles them to the gratitude of Baltimore, and par-

ticularly to the friendship and esteem of the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, which are thus publicly and cheerfully accorded to them.

The following is a list of the officers and men composing the company of "York Volunteers," when that company marched from York on the invasion of Baltimore, August 29, 1814:

Michael H. Spangler, captain; Jacob Barnitz, first lieutenant; John McCurdy, second lieutenant; George F. Doll, ensign.

Musicians.—John A. Leiter, Daniel Small, G. P. Kurtz.

Non-commissioned officers—John Hay, Adam King, Joseph Schall, David Wilson, Charles Kurtz, Michael Hahn, John Kuntz, Daniel Updegraff,

Privates—Peter Lanius, Henry Sleeper, James Gibson, G. W. Spangler, Hugh Ingram, John Brickel, Thomas Miller, Jacob Lehman, Jacob Weisenthal, Jacob Frey, George Dunn, John McLean, Geo. Holter, Michael Miller, John Devine, John M'Anulty, John Linn, Anthony T. Burns, Jacob Gartner, Peter O'Conner, Charles Stroman, Enoch Thompson, Henry Wolf, David Hoffart, Richard Coody, James Dugan, Andrew Kauffman, Charles Stuck, Hugh Stewart, Jacob Loltman, Jacob Sheffer, Peter Seirs, Jacob Reisinger, William Burns, Jacob Glessner, Emanuel Raab, Jacob Rupp, Grafton Duvall, Samuel Hays, George Beard, Christian Eschbach, Joseph Kerr, John Taylor, John Byron, Daniel Coyle, Jacob Herbst, Peter Grimes, Hugh M'Cosker, Abraham Keller, Henry Mundorf, G. M. Leitner, Walter Bull, William Ness, Aaron Holt, Daniel Heckert, James S. Connellee, David Trimble, I. W. Altemus, Thomas Thompson, Chester Smith, E. W. Murphy, Robert Pierson, Daniel Baumgardner, Frederick Witz, Frederick Kercher, Jacob Noell, George Ilgenfritz, Joseph Woodyear, Joseph M'Conniken, John Fisher, John Gicsy, Jacob Levan, Jacob Stocar, Peter Cooker, Hugh M'Alcar, Sr., Hugh M'Alcar, Jr., David Kauffman, William Watson, Dennis Kearney.

Captain Spangler in 1816 was elected colonel of the newly organized 94th regiment of Pennsylvania militia, afterwards Brigade Inspector of the 1st Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania militia, which office he filled until his death.

He died on Sunday, September, 1834, and in the funeral cortege were mourning relatives, a vast concourse of friends, officers of the 94th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, the survivors of the "York Volunteers," and the following volunteer companies of York:

The "Washington Artillerists," commanded by Capt. Jacob Upp, Jr.; the "Pennsylvania Volunteers," commanded by Capt. John Evans; the "Citizens' Guards," commanded by Capt. Samuel Hay; the "National Grays," commanded by Capt. Alex. H. Barnitz, and the "York Rangers," commanded by Capt. Samuel E. Clement.





