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OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

# The Perry Review

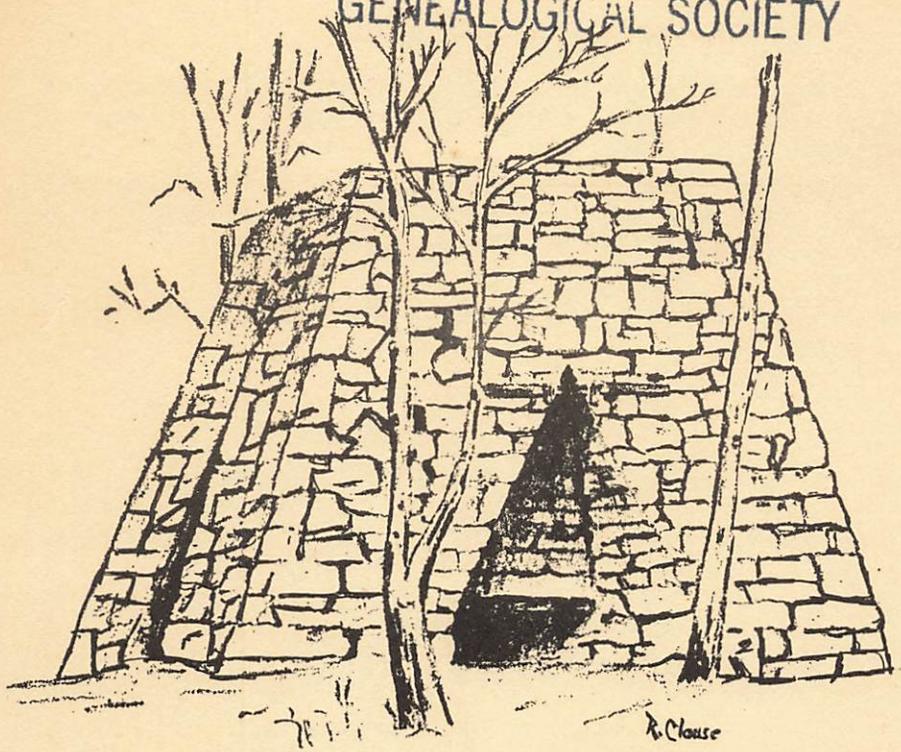
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
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440 N. Loara (Rear)  
P. O. Box 3786  
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No. 2

April, 1977

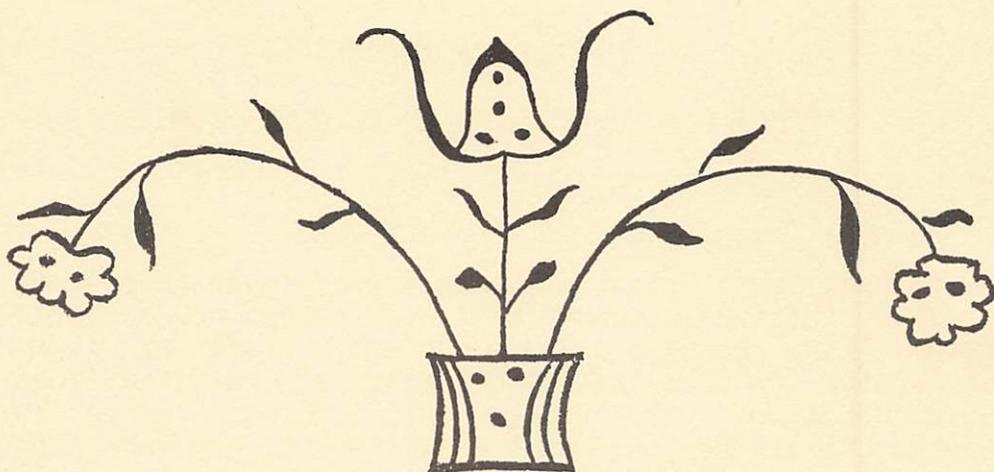
The Publication of The Perry Historians  
P.O. Box 73  
Newport, Pennsylvania 17074

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Caroline Furnace





Tombstone Engraving — 1819  
Liverpool Cemetery

#### FORM OF BEQUEST

For those who wish to remember The Perry Historians in the drawing of their wills, the following bequest form is suggested:

"I bequeath to The Perry Historians, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having its offices at Newport, Pennsylvania, the sum of .....Dollars (\$.....) to be used by said corporation for the purpose for which it is incorporated."

#### GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE COLUMN

Many persons have indicated a desire to have a genealogical exchange column so that we can help each other in research. We plan to do this but are presently restrained by the cost of postage. As soon as our membership reaches 200 and we obtain the benefits of bulk mailing we will do this in the form of a newsletter. Until then, we will print your genealogical inquiries in The Perry Review. Anyone having inquiries are requested to write them out and send them to us. We ask that you limit them to 100 words and be as specific as possible with dates and locations.

## EARLY HISTORY OF BLOOMFIELD

### PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF YE OLDEN TIME

By Jacob Crist

My father, Jacob Crist, with his family moved here April 1, 1829, into the house on East High street now occupied by Mr. Rice. He wove carpets and many kinds of linen and woolen fabrics, as the majority of families then wore "homespun." He rented part of said house to George Chronister, who was a basket maker, and made all kinds and sizes of baskets and sold them at home and abroad. In a few years he died, and his widow married W. Price a shoemaker.

I was in my eleventh year and I soon obtained a job of grinding bark by a one-horse mill at Marshall's tannery, for 12½ cents per day and board. There were no idle boys then, as now, but all were employed learning trades or otherwise.

One of the first citizens here was John Attig, a carpenter and cabinet-maker; perhaps as early as 1824 or 5. He resided in a small log house that stood where the house now occupied by Mr. Cupp stands until he built and occupied the house now occupied by Wm. Askins. Then he and his son-in-law, David Deardorf, used the house for a cabinetmaker shop a few years. He was the grandfather of our industrious and clever townsman, J. A. Spahr. His two sons, Geo. and John, were hatters, and used the log house for a shop. C. Showalter learned the trade with them, and they also employed jours. Men and boys would have their heads measured and hats made to fit; they did a large business.

About 1817 or 8 Samuel Klinepeter came here from Juniata township. He was a stone mason by trade. He built a small log house on the lot now owned by Chas. H. Smiley, Esq., which he occupied with his family for several years, until he built a larger one adjoining it; then he rented the smaller one to Mr. Baugher, who built plank cisterns and did other jobbing. The site of those houses is now occupied by Mr. Smiley's fine dwelling.

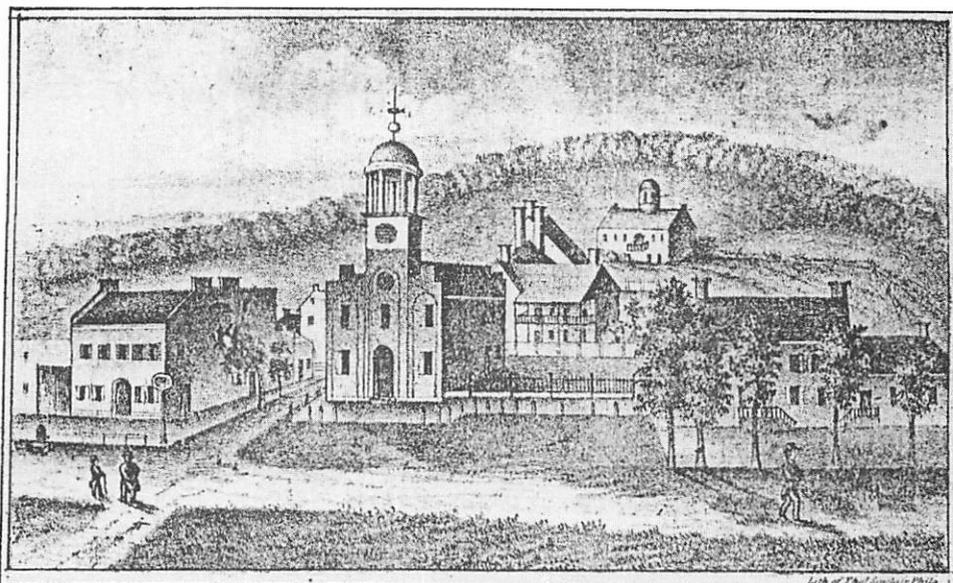
Ere long S. Klinepeter purchased from Michael Shuman the land now owned and occupied by his son, J. W. He was an industrious, upright man, and prospered until overtaken by an affliction in Middle life, when he became a great sufferer for a number of years, till relieved by death. Said Shuman sold his house with some land - now Col. S. W. Conn's - to Judge Madden, and the balance of his land he laid out into building and out-lots, sold them and went west. From Wm. Tressler's up, this town is built on said lots.

George B. Arnold, who had learned the shoemaking with John McKeenan, commenced work about 1830 in the cellar under a shed roof plastered building that stood where the front building of the Eagle Hotel now stands, and was used as a barroom by D. Lupper. But ere long he left the dingy cellar and sought better quarters. His business gradually increased until he became the most extensive shoemaker in Perry county. Bernard Skiverton also made shoes in said cellar, and afterwards in one side of the barroom.

Jacob Lupper, who was a blacksmith, came here about 1824 or 5. He lived in a small log house about where W. Rice's kitchen building now stands, and his shop stood where the west end of that beautiful brick building stands. After having provided the brick to build a house in front of his little log house he soon died, leaving a widow and five small children. James Marshall, the tanner, who was a brother of the widow, cared for the family. The brick were purchased by Isaac Keiser, who was also a blacksmith, and who built the house-now Lutheran parsonage-about 1827 or 8, lived in it a few years and went west.

John Gotwalt, who was a chair maker, came in 1830 from York, and soon built the house now owned by his son, J. W. He did a thriving business, having three apprentices and one or more jous all the time, finding sale for all his work.

Adam M. Axe, who was a saddler, came from York the same year, and built the house now occupied by Dr. Moore. After remaining some years he sold it to T. Black and left. Thomas Axe, who was a tailor, came from York the same year, occupying rented houses several years; he left.



Some of the principal buildings in Bloomfield.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
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John Ernest, who was a carpenter, and who had dwelt here some years previous to the last named ones partly built the now Wm. Tressler house, then sold it to A. C. Harding, who was a lawyer, and who had it finished. Soon Mrs. Harding died and lies buried in the old graveyard in the rear of the Reformed Church. Miss Susan, eldest daughter of Dr. Ickes became the second Mrs. Harding, after which he went west, where he became very wealthy.

These five men last named were all Methodists and it was principally through and by them that the first Methodist church was built in 1831 or '32. I remember that I made and carried mortar for the foundation wall, which was built by F. Doran and W. Raffensperger, who were apprentices to S. Klinepeter. The church was soon completed, and Rev. Wesley Howe commenced preaching in it. The above-named J. Ernest, who was a local preacher and a first class singer, also preached in it very frequently.

FROM: People's Advocate and Press, July 1, 1896.

## EARLY BLOOMFIELD LAND GRANTS

by Harry W. Lenig

The present Perry County area, lying between the Tuscarora and Kittochtinny Mountains, remained the possession of the Red Men until the Treaty of Albany, on July 6, 1754. Despite that fact and that February 3, 1755 was the date on which it became possible for white settlers to obtain warrants and "orders of survey" for tracts of land within that large area, many persons and families had become "squatters" on land in the virgin forest. It will never be possible to learn the names of all of those "squatters". However, it is quite evident that almost all of them were Scotch-Irish, Irish, or English, with possibly a Frenchman and a lone German somewhere.

It is an interesting fact, that the tracts, on which our countyseat is situated and the tracts adjoining, east and west, were settled by "squatters". Deeds recorded at Carlisle and Land Office records reveal the following evidence.

The deed by which David Mitchell conveyed his "rights" to Thomas Barnett (who signed a deed as "Johann Thomas Bernhard"), reads thus - in part: "Witnesseth...that John Mitchell, in the year 1753, did make a lawfull Improvement, in Shearmen's Valley, Cumberland County - now, in the township of Ris, and by Virtue of said Improvement did hold the following described tract - - Bounded, on the South, by a Survey of Jacobs; on the West, by lands, now (1785) of Jacob Loophor; on the North, by lands (in 1785) of Edward Clark; and East, by lands of Finlaw McCown; and, having held the same, until his Decease, did, by his last will and Testament, dated 27 December, 1773, bequeath the same to his wife, Agness, and his youngest son, David, in following manner -- to his wife, one third part of said claim, during her life, and at her death, to be left to her youngest son David, or her youngest daughter, Mary Mitchell, as she should see cause. The other two third (part) of said Improvement, he gave to his youngest son, David, and, by her last Will, the said Agness did bequeath all of her land to her son David". The said deed reveals that, on 22 June, 1785 David Mitchell and his wife Martha

(born Brown) released their "squatters rights" to the said Thomas Barnett, for the consideration of 400 Pounds.

The tract west of the Mitchell-Barnett tract included the "improvement" of the "squatter" Richard Cowen, which he sold to James Cowen of Lancaster County on January 10, 1755. James Cowen, on February 4, 1755, obtained a "warrant" for said tract, which he sold to Duncan McCown, of Shermans Valley, on April 10, 1761. By verbal will, Duncan McCown bequeathed his "warrant rights" to his son, John McCown, who also obtained an "order of survey", "on location", northward from his other tract.

On August 4, 1778 John McCown and Bathsheba, his wife, conveyed both tracts to Johann Jacob Lupfer, Sr. of Richmond Township, Berks County, formerly a native of Birmensdorf, Kanton Zurich, Switzerland. The consideration of 1300 Pounds eliminates the absurd statement that Mr. Lupfer purchased the tract from the Indians for a string of beads and a bull calf! Does anyone have proof of any white man, since 1755, purchasing land in Perry County from the Indians? On August 9, 1787, Johann Jacob Lupfer obtained a new warrant and, on May 15, 1788, he obtained a Patent, naming the tract "Ryefield".

Relative to the tract east of that of Col. John Mitchell, Finlaw McCown, the writer's ancestor and a "squatter", on February 4, 1755 made application for a tract of land, including his "improvement". In later years his son, Francis McCown, Esq., obtained a Patentright on the tract. The homestead eventually passed to Francis' son Finlaw Esq. The young Finlaw, on June 21, 1827, married Sarah Darlington (who died in 1835). During their eight years of married life, they erected the beautiful brick mansion house, the designs of which were obtained from England. (see photo)

The tract west of the Lupfer tract was "taken up" by a "squatter" named Joseph Marshall, also the writer's ancestor, who was residing there when his son David was born in 1754. The son became Captain David Marshall of the American Revolution. Afterward, he married Elizabeth Graham of Raccoon Valley and soon they and their young child migrated to Kentucky and its Indian

troubles. Their graves are well known and marked, and his record states that he was born in Shermans Valley.

If sufficient research were done, similar evidence of those "illegal settlers" could be revealed in other areas.

Following the Revolutionary War and the Indian atrocities, life became more calm and quiet and the Scotch-Irish folk, intrigued by the noise and excitement, in large part, sold their farms and homes to the Germans coming from the over-crowded areas of the southeastern counties, seeking homes and land to farm. By a time consuming search of the taxables in Cumberland County, after 1785, and in Perry County, after 1820, the dates of arrival of scores of those German families could be determined. Due to its nearness to both the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, the Pfautz Valley in the northeastern area had an influx of Germans from Lancaster County by 1755 and possibly earlier.

While, back through the years, it has been so fantastically told and so gullibly heard and believed that they came with heavily-loaded covered wagons and their livestock - which occasionally was the case - we should remember that very many of those aged folk, who passed away prior to the era of World War I, told of how so many of them came on foot, carrying small children and all of their possessions. Many of those German families purchased properties whereon there was a small log cabin or house; but others were driven to creating a temporary shelter and, along with hunting food, must ply their axes, cutting trees toward erecting a small house. Their "feasts" on Thanksgiving Day or New Year Day seldom presented the flattering picture too often appearing in books and magazines today. The present day population would largely abhor the daily life of those pioneers and would rebel if caused to experience it. However, we all know that it was those hard-working pioneers and home-builders who created what present day folk enjoy and not those, whose only desire was buried in the political life which would benefit only the select few.



Portal of Francis McCown house

GRAVE DIGGER REPORT

Graves for the following persons were dug in the Bloomfield Cemetery during the year 1891 by grave digger Isaac Simmers.

Jan. 7	Chester Harling
Feb. 2	Mrs. Robert Moore
Feb. 5	Mrs. Isaac Etter
March 17	William Willis
April 20	Miss Annie Roth
May 1	Elmer Clegg
May 1	Mrs. Black
June 1	Mrs. Willard Shearer
June 12	Mrs. Watson
July 7	Pearl Gussler
July 13	Mrs. Michael Clouser
July 18	David Mickey
July 22	William Beard
Aug. 13	Dr. Sheeder
Aug. 23	William Bruner
Sept. 1	Mrs. Quigley
Sept. 16	George Leonard
Sept. 16	Miss Taphenas Barnett
	Miss Mary Bruner

## A ROAD PETITION OF 1771

This past summer Perry Historian Ben Mumper, of New Germantown, advised us that a local antique dealer had a very old document which appeared to be a petition to lay out a road. We pursued this tip as soon as possible and obtained permission to photograph the document. The size and faint handwriting do not allow us to reproduce the petition here but we will gladly provide a 7 X 9 photo to anyone so desiring for \$1.00 each.

We are told that James Dill's tavern was near Dillsburg so this road would have run from present Sterrett's Gap to the vicinity of Dillsburg. Most likely, there, at the York-Cumberland County line, it connected with an existing road which ran south to Baltimore by way of Hanover. It is quite interesting to see that the early settlers of the Perry County territory did not hibernate between the mountains and shut themselves off from the rest of the world. As true Ulstermen, they were actively engaged in the commercial intercourse of the American Colonies.

The petition is as follows:

"To the worshipful his Majesties Justices of the peace, for the County of Cumberland now in open Court of general quarter Sessions, met at Carlisle the fourth Tuesday of April Anno Domini 1771—The humble Petition of a Number of the Inhabitants of Sheerman's Valley, whose Names are hereunto subscribed Sheweth, That your Petitioners understand a Petition hath been preferred to your Worships, last October term, praying an Order of Court, for a Road to be laid out and cleared, Beginning at Crochans Gap on the South Side of the North Mountain from thence to run the nighest and Best Course to the County Line near Mr. James Dill's Tavern.

That your Petitioners humbly conceive the said Road not only in every measure profitable and serviceably to your Worships former Petitioners, but also much for the publick good and Benefit of us your present Petitioners and many others whose Lines are cast in more distant and remoter parts of this Country, as being the nighest, best and most convenient Road for our Carting the fruits and produce of our Land to the Markets at Baltimore.

That your Petitioners (as far as they can learn) do not find the said Road to be in any measure hurtful either to the publick or private Interest of any, but to be a general Good.

Your Petitioners therefore (under a sense of your Worships Goodness) do most humbly pray your Worships most seriously to take the Premises under Consideration and grant an Order of Court to have the said Road laid out and cleared according to Law in that Case made and provided, and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall pray.—

Henry Cunningham  
Thomas Rose  
Robert Pollock  
John Byers  
Alexander Murray  
James Wilson  
Willim Hunter  
Owen McCabe  
Robt Robison  
John Ervin  
John Forges  
William Townsley  
Edward Elet  
Jonathan Ross  
John McConnell  
William McClure  
Andrew Simison  
John Sharp  
Alexander Sanderson  
John Crawford  
James Blain  
John Johnston  
John McCabe  
Thomas Hamilton  
John Nepar  
William Nepar  
Jos. Nepar  
Obed Garwood  
George Robison  
Robert Murray  
Alexendr. Murray Juner  
John McNear  
John Black"

William Adams  
John Neilson  
Hugh Gibson  
Joseph Caldwell  
John McAlister  
Archebal Kinkad  
Samuel Buyers  
Hugh Alexander  
William Hunter  
William Patterson  
John Hamilton  
Alex. Roddy  
John Buchannan  
Jas M Cabe  
Absalom Gray  
John Hay  
George Logan  
Joseph McClintock  
Daniel McClintock  
James Roddy  
Thomas White  
Deal. McColem  
Thomas Elott  
Robt Miller  
William Kear  
James Adames  
Sol Fisher  
Thos. Fisher  
James Dickson  
Richard Nickelson  
Tho. White  
Saml. Ewing

## VAN CAMP BURIAL GROUND

The remnant of another destroyed Perry County burial ground was located February 26, 1977 by your President and several associates. This was the old Van Camp Burial Ground in Miller Township which contained the graves of members of the White, Van Camp and Clouser families. We are informed by persons who hunted in the area that about twelve native stones with initials or names and dates were in this plot until about 30 years ago. We were able to locate four graves, two of which had initials: A V which would be Andrew Van Camp, ancestor of our Treasurer, Jeffrey Wright and the other H.N. which must be a member of the Nipple family.



## BURIAL GROUND REPORT

The accompanying photo shows all that remains of the old Cove (Ogle) Burial Ground in Penn Township. Up until it was completely destroyed late in September of 1975 this plot contained at least 15 graves with inscribed stones, among which was that of a Revolutionary War soldier, William Ogle who died in May, 1806 aged 57 years. With great difficulty several persons finally persuaded the county officials to investigate the situation and a person was taken to court. However, the judge did not feel that any affront was committed against the persons buried there or their descendants and found the accused

innocent of any crime. He further stated that the accused did society a favor by cleaning the area which had been grown up with trees and briars. It seems strange that the spot has been grown up in weeds ever since the night of the big fire which destroyed it! Several of us Perry Historians are determined to have this situation corrected. We would appreciate it if anyone concerned with such desecration would write a "strong" letter to the Pennsylvania Department of Justice and the United States War Department, urging them to investigate this willful desecration of the burial place of a soldier of the American Revolutionary War.



### LIMESTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD

THE PERRY HISTORIANS are planning a campaign to clean and restore the old neglected burial grounds in Perry County, beginning with the old Limestone Presbyterian Churchyard near Elliottsburg. This will be quite an undertaking and will require considerable physical support as well as some financial support. Anyone willing to assist may contact us and inform us of their interest in this project.

GERMAN TOMBSTONES IN ZION (TOBOYNE) CHURCHYARD AT BLAIN



Elisabeth, 2nd. w/o Georg Faust, born Christmaenn. 1779-2/4/1821. 42-7-9



Georg Baeslean (Beistlein) Nov. 2, 1839 73-0-29



Elisabeth, w/o Conrath Ernst, born Koni (Kooney). 5/21/1789-4/1/1823

GERMAN TOMBSTONES IN ZION (TOBOYNE) CHURCHYARD AT BLAIN

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
GENERAL SOCIETY



Barbera Gerber born Hollenbach. 4/10/1761-5/10/1828



Johanes Roush March 31, 1836 61-2-6



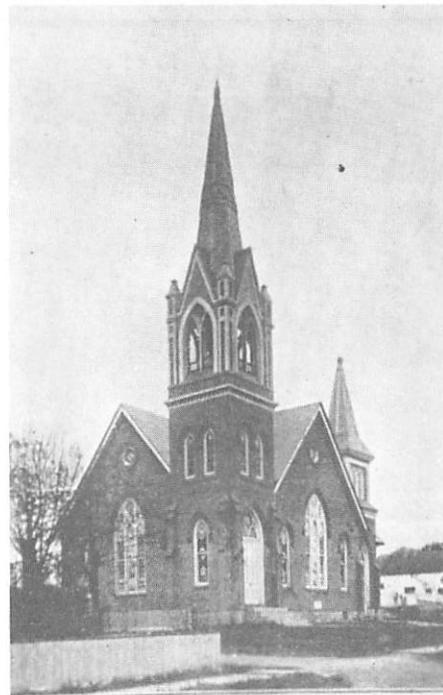
Sibilla Lambert born Glick 10/19/1786-1/12/1816



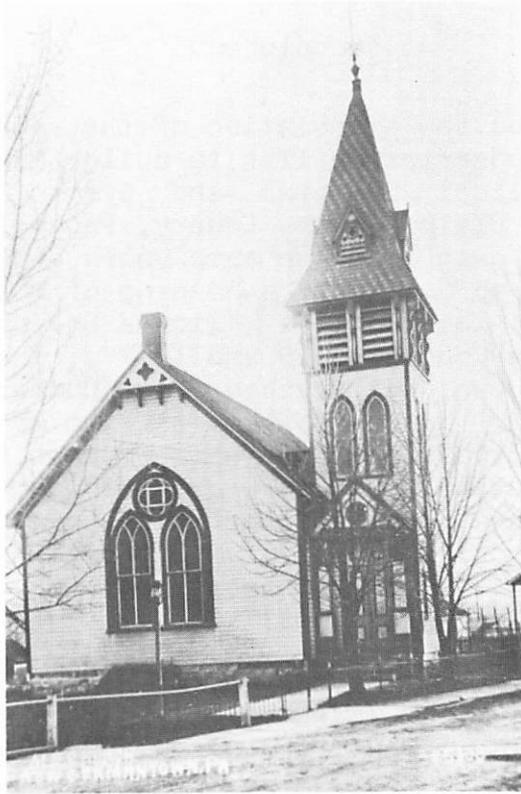
ZION'S REFORMED CHURCH & PASTOR.  
BLAIN, PENNA.



St. Paul Lutheran Church  
Madison Township



ZION'S EVAN. LUTHERAN CHURCH, BLAIN, P.



New Germantown M.E. Church



Abraham Snyder (3/12/1828-  
2/1/1904), miller & under-  
taker at New Germantown.  
Wife Lydia Ann Gray.

## ZION (TOBOYNE) CHURCH

(concluded)

Herewith we give the translation of the remaining names found in the subscription list to build the first German Church (Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed) at what is now Blain, Perry County, Pennsylvania. This list must have been drawn up some years after the church was erected in 1816 since the heading of the list gives the date and location as "Zion's Church in 'Tobein' Township, Perry County, 1816 and 1817". The fact that Perry County was not erected (from Cumberland County) until the year 1820 and that all the writing on this document is in the same hand indicate that it was either drawn up sometime after 1820 or, perhaps, constructed, at the later date, from original lists of the individual solicitors. It is especially interesting to note the German attempt to spell names not in their vocabulary, viz. James - Tschiems.

Maria Hubler	\$ 1.00	Peter Muse (Moose)	\$10.00
Nicklaus Schock	22.00	Peter Baltaser	2.00
Nicklaus Barral	25.00	Peter Scheiwle	1.50
Nicklaus Lambert	6.00	(Scheibley)	
Nicklaus Schumacher	2.00	Robert Hakett	3.00
Nicklaus Lay (Loy)	10.00	Robert Klerk	3.00
Nicklaus Hickes	5.00	Robert Adams	1.00
Peter Neukommer	7.00	Salomon Bauer	55.00
Peter Scheiwle, Sr.	10.00	Salomon Scheiwle	33.00
(Scheibley)		(Scheibley)	
Pfillib Fasselmann	5.00	Simon Kern	25.00
Paul Schrefler	----	Salomon Gottschalk	12.00
Peter Schneider	----	Salomon Gottschalk	3.00
Peter Hartman	1.50	Samuel Kuun (Kuhn)	22.00
Pfillib Kochenderfer	----	Samuel Bernheisel, Sr.	10.00
Peter Kochenderfer	1.50	Samuel Yahn	1.00
Peter Braun	15.00	Samuel Hensch	1.00
Peter Kesler	3.00	Samuel Megagi	1.50
Peter Henrich	----	Samuel Hickes, Jr.	2.00
Philib Stambach	40.00	Samuel M. Card	4.00
Peter Kühne	20.00	Samuel Anderson	5.00
Samuel Mecannel	\$ 1.00	William Berger, Sr.	\$20.00
Tschiems Mekiem	2.00	Wilhelm Henrich	1.10
Tomas Adams	1.00	William Hickes	.25
Tschiems Dufield	1.00	William Coldwel	1.00

Tschiems Bläck	1.00	William Erwen	.50
Thommes Mertz (March)	2.00	William Erwen	.50
Tschims Breien	----	Wentel Braun	2.00
Thomas Milliken	2.00	Wilhelm Heim	15.00
Tschiems M. Mollen	1.00	Witha Reter	.50
Tschiems Ellet	1.00	(Widow Reeder)	
(Elliott?)		William Dens	5.00
Tschiems Ellet	1.00	(Owen/Dwings?)	
Thomas Anterson	1.00	William Anderson, Esq	10.00
Uli Brunner	4.00	William Wallas	.12
Vallentein Brickle	30.15	William Berger, Jr.	1.00
William Stumb	7.00		



Mumper's Saw Mill, New Germantown:

David Mumper, Martin Bauer, Thomas Anderson, Mark Gutshall, Harry Finkenbinder, Guy Swartz, Louisa Mumper

## CAROLINE FURNACE

While on vacation in September 1976 your President decided it high time something positive were done to preserve the remains of Caroline Furnace in Miller Township since it is the only extant iron furnace in the county. The front cover of this issue of THE PERRY REVIEW features a pencil sketch of the furnace as it appears today. Randy Clouse, brother of your Vice-President, made the sketch for us.

Permission was obtained from the owner to remove the trees and brush from the furnace and surrounding area which was partly completed last fall by your President, Vice-President and Secretary with assistance from the nephews and niece of your President. Mr. Elmer Clouse very graciously donated spray and sprayer, and sprayed the poison ivy for us. The owner has indicated a desire to give us legal custody of the furnace in order to prevent it from being destroyed. This avenue is presently being pursued.

The history of the Caroline Furnace is rather vague. For those not familiar with it, this was a charcoal fired blast furnace. The charcoal would have been burned on the surrounding woodland from which the iron ore also came. The earliest mention of Caroline Furnace is the newspaper announcement of a marriage performed there in August 1835. It was still in operation in 1847 when the owner advertized for an "iron founder". Those definitely known to have operated the furnace were John D. Creigh, Samuel Alexander and Joseph Bailey. It is quite possible that Francis Beelen, "The Baron of Perry County", had something to do with its inception since his brother Constantine Anthony de Beelen was largely involved in the early iron industry at Pittsburgh. (More on the Beelen family later.)

Application is being pursued to have the furnace placed on both the Pennsylvania and United States Registers of Historic Sites but completion of this action is being withheld in order to obtain more specific data on the history and people connected with it. As soon as the weather permits we will resume the task of clearing the furnace and surrounding areas of weed etc. and planting proper ground cover to prevent erosion. A low stone

wall may be built to prevent Bailey Run from overflowing the furnace area. Through consultation with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission we may decide to point the stonework to prevent any deterioration due to freezing and thawing. An old photo of the furnace indicated that about four course of stones had been removed (supposedly by the Pennsylvania Railroad) years ago. It is doubtful - at this point - if we will attempt to return them.

Anyone wishing to tour the site may do so by contacting us. Perhaps we will have a picnic meeting there in the future.

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A PERRY COUNTY LETTER

This letter and genealogical data was submitted by Jerry A. Clouse a great-grandson of Hannah Briner Brown.

letter to Mrs. Andrew M. Brown (Hannah M. Briner)  
Newville Cumberland Co., Pa.

from Jacob Briner  
Mt. Pleasant Perry Co., Pa. (post marked New Germantown)

Snowing but not very cold Tomorrow we expect to go to the mountain to chop some winter wood, About or nearly two weeks ago Brother George took the senatorial returns of this district up to Lewistown, Coming home in the cars he seen David Gibbens He said he motioned for Gibbens to come to him He said Gibbens did not know him After awhile Gibbens told him there were two of our cousins in that car They were Uncle Jacob Briner's two boys Sammy Ritzman Briner and George Briner, George brought them to Blue Ball to Samuel Briner's Then one of Solomon Briner's boys took them to Carlisle, Then Hulls brought them here They have been to see all the relations and on next Tuesday George Seager is to take them to Juniata County to Showers, Today we were at Church, also today Mrs. David Moreland was buried Jim and Bill's mother, also Bloom Wentz is married to some lady from Oak Grove Furnace write soon good bye  
Nov. 30, 1884 Jacob Briner

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The brother George delivering the senatorial returns was George Seager Briner (7/7/1840-1/16/1926) who was Register and Recorder for Perry Co. 1875-1881.

George S. Briner, Jacob Briner (9/20/1834-4/26/1901) and Hannah Briner Brown (1/27/1845-11/27/1932) were three of the eight children of John George (11/18/1807-12/31/1892) and Magdalena (Seager) Briner (5/25/1804-9/1/1889). Jacob was never married because, according to tradition, his sweetheart made him promise on her deathbed never to marry anyone.

The two cousins mentioned in the letter were sons of Jacob and Amelia (Ritzman) Briner who moved from Mt. Pleasant to Springfield, Ohio in 1865.

The Uncle Jacob Briner and his brother John George were the sons of John Jacob (11/11/1767-8/4/1842) and Magdalena (Hammer) Briner (7/24/1786-8/8/1827).

Samuel (4/25/1812-8/22/1887) and Solomon Briner (2/4/1821-10/8/1892) were the sons of John George (3/27/1773-2/7/1850) and Anna Maria (Hammer) Briner (12/ /1788-1/21/1859).

The Hulls referred to were of the family of Edward Hull (10/14/1833-8/19/1902) and wife Catharine Wormley. Catharine Wormley was the daughter of John (12/31/1785-3/2/1873) and Mary C. (Briner) Wormley (10/7/1787-1/16/1871). Mary C. Wormley was the daughter of John Frederick Briner (7/8/1762-10/23/1824).

The above mentioned John Frederick, John Jacob and John George Briner were the sons of George Michael and Catharina (Loy) Briner. George Michael served under Capt. Hagenbuck during the Revolution.

John Hammer Briner (7/10/1838-8/13/1921) also was a son of John George and Magdalena (Seager) Briner. He is the one with the beard in his Civil War uniform. Both he and his brother George S. served in Company H 133rd Regiment Penna. Volunteers. John H. Briner's son, Harry John, is still living in New Germantown.

#### MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

In order to underwrite our operating costs and obtain the advantages of bulk mailing, we need to increase our membership rolls to 200 members. This should not be so difficult since the membership now stands at 120. If each person enlists the membership of one "Perry Countian" we will meet this quota in a short time. A membership for birthdays or Christmas would make a nice gift to a person of Perry County descent.



Hannah Briner Brown



John H. Briner - left

George S. Briner - right

RAUSCH-ROUSH  
A PERRY COUNTY GENEALOGY

by Harry A. Focht

It has been suggested that in each issue of THE PERRY REVIEW we present, in abbreviated form, a genealogy of one of our Perry County families. Herewith we present what amounts to the preliminary research of the Rausch family which appears in the Toboyne area. This genealogy is presented without the benefit of any court house research in Perry County so we ask your under-

standing for its incomplete state. However, the sketch is quite interesting since it shows the migratory trend from Berks County to the Perry County area and on to Richland County, Ohio. The basic sources are tombstones and church records.

The Rausch-Roush family becomes more interesting when we learn that most of these baptisms are recorded at St. Paul Lutheran Church (also known as Lebanon Church and Smoke Church) in Windsor Twp., Berks Co. The name Lebanon was carried from that area by settlers to what is now western Perry County where, in 1794, they erected their Lebanon Church at present Loysville.

Dates from the baptismal records of Lebanon Church in Berks Co. and tombstones in Perry county reveal the following:

Heinrich Rausch, deacon of the new Lebanon Church & wife Maria Dorothea, d/o Leonard & Anna Margaretha Reber

1. Johann Heinrich Sept. 28, 1769
2. Johann George April 26, 1771
3. Leonhard May 28, 1773 - sponsors:  
Leonhard & Anna Margaretha  
Rever, grandparents.
4. Johanne Jan. 25, 1775 - March 31,  
1836 buried Zion (Toboyne)  
Church, Blain. See photo.
5. Maria Magdalena Nov. 10, 1776
6. Peter April 12, 1780.
7. Godfried Jan. 28, 1783
8. Jacob March 29, 1784
9. Catharina June 10, 1786
10. Adam May 17, 1788

Note: Several of these dates may be of baptism rather than birth. Strassburger & Hinke show that Johann Leonhardt Reber, aged 32 years, immigrated via the port at Philadelphia September 9, 1738 from the ship Snow Two Sisters. To date we have not been able to document the immigration of Heinrich Rausch although one Henrich Rosch entered the port of Philadelphia October 9, 1747.

The Orphan Court records of Berks County, dated November 16, 1810, show that the children of Heinrich Roush, late of Windsor Twp. were:

1. George, the eldest
2. Henry
3. John
4. Godfried
5. Peter
6. Jacob
7. Magdalena w/o Peter Gunkel
8. Catharine w/o George Dimmer??

In the churchyard at Lebanon-Smoke Church in Berks County there is a tombstone bearing the following German inscription:

Maria Dorothea Rauschin  
 3 Decr. 1744  
 7 July 1803            58 yrs. 7 m. 7 d.  
 She lived in matrimony with Heinrich Rausch 34  
 years and brought forth 8 sons and 2 daughters.

Further comparison of the Lebanon baptismal register revealed:

Gotfried Rausch & Catharine (Sauselin)

- |             |                                                                                                                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Lydia    | May 4, 1802-Sponsors: George Sauselin & Catharine, grandparents.                                                               |
| 2. Benjamin | Sep. 9, 1804                                                                                                                   |
| 3. Daniel   | April 17, 1805-June 10, 1865<br>Buried Zion (Toboyne) Churchyard. Married Maria d/o Johannes & Maria Catharine (Kuntz) Sieger. |
| 4. Samuel   | Jan. 1, 1806                                                                                                                   |

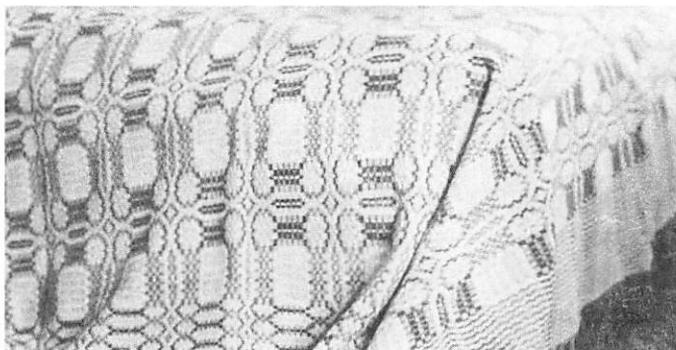
A biography of Samuel Roush in Richland County, Ohio states that he was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania Jan. 1, 1806 and removed with his father Godfrey and family to the western part of present Perry County from which Godfrey served in the War of 1812. Godfrey cleared a tract of land in Toboyne Twp. and farmed there until 1834 when he removed his family to a tract of land about one mile south of Shelby, Ohio where he and his wife died. The son Samuel married Margaret Laser of Richland County in March, 1834 and they were the parents of twelve children.

Another link between Perry County and the Rausch family of Berks County is seen in a comparison of the baptismal register of Frieden Church at Wessnerville, Albany Twp., Berks County and St. Paul Lutheran Churchyard, Madison Twp., Perry County.

George Rausch & Maria

- |              |                                                                                            |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Samuel    | Feb. 5, 1799 - Sponsors:<br>Peter Kunkel & Magdalena                                       |
| 2. Catharine | Dec. 27, 1800 - Sponsors:<br>Conrad Hollenbach & Catharine.                                |
| 3. Andrew    | Jan. 18, 1806-Jan. 15, 1882<br>Buried St. Paul Churchyard,<br>Madison, Twp., Perry County. |
| 4. Sophia    | Sept. 8, 1808                                                                              |
| 5. Christine | Aug. 25, 1811                                                                              |

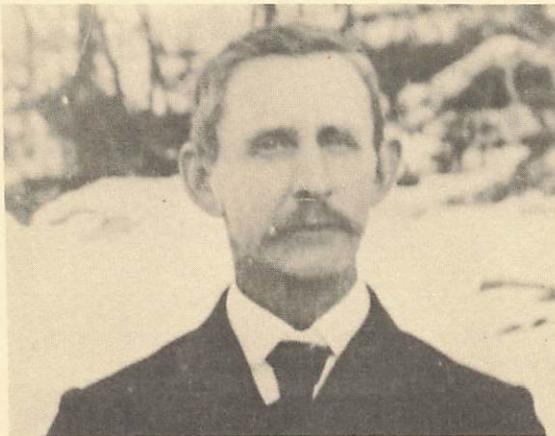
Note that Peter & Magdalena Kunkel would be aunt and uncle of Samuel. Andrew Roush (Jan. 18, 1806-Jan. 15, 1882) was the father of John Roush who was born in Path Valley, Franklin County July 23, 1835 and died at Couchtown, Perry County April 10, 1911. He and his wife, Elizabeth J. Stambaugh, are buried at Zion (Toboyne) Churchyard where he was a member of the German Reformed Congregation. John Roush was a weaver by trade, the accompanying photo being a coverlet woven by him. The coverlet had been in the family until this past year. John gave it to his daughter, Matilda J. Roush, the wife of Lewis A. Clouse. She gave it to her son, John E. Clouse, who left it in the hands of his daughter, Madeline (Clouse) Morrison, who sold it to a member of The Perry Historians.





BERRIER-LONG LOG HOUSE

The accompanying photo is of the log house standing on the George Kessler farm, located about one-fourth mile south of the covered bridge at New Germantown. It fits the dimensions mentioned in the 1798 "Windowpane Tax" so it may have been erected prior to that date. This property was owned by the Berrier (Berger) family of Perry County from ca. 1795 to 1846, when it became the property of Peter Long.



Jeremiah Berrier (6/26/1843-  
1/5/1932) s/o Thomas & Sarah  
(Stump) Berrier-Berger.

Pennsylvania  
Perry County

BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

We have prepared a complete Surname Index of the Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juniata Valley comprising the Counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry, originally printed in 1897. Our index contains about 40,000 surnames. We will be having the index printed and are anticipating re-printing the Biographical Encyclopedia itself which consists of 1400 pages of biographies. We do not have a price for the re-print yet but would like to first learn if there is sufficient demand to undertake this project. We would guess that the index would cost about \$5.00 each and the re-print somewhere in the area of \$30 to \$40. Please let us know if you are interested in a copy so we can determine what to do.

ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION

We welcome articles from our members for publication in The Perry Review. We already have received one which will be published in the next issue. We also welcome pictures of Perry County ancestors for future issues.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

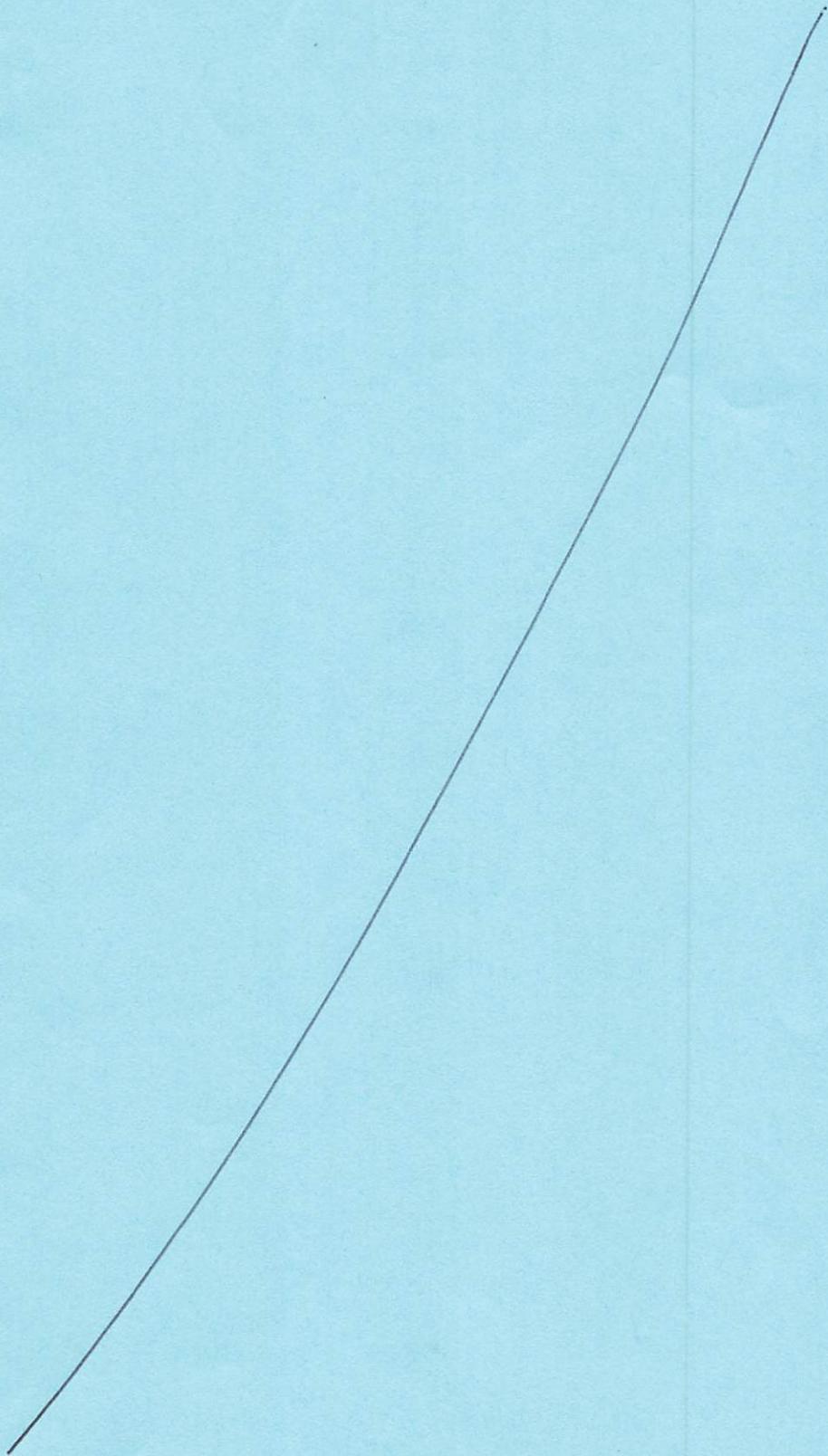
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# The Perry Review

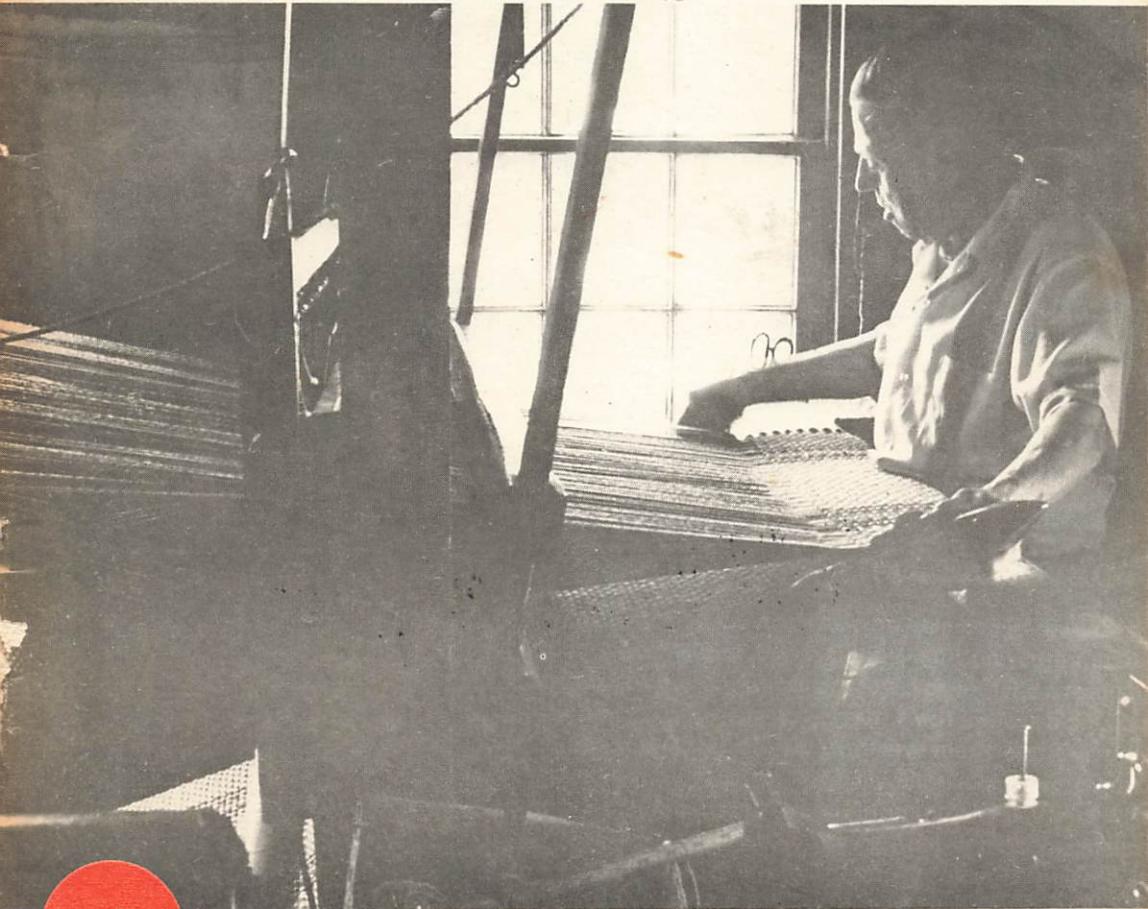
No. 3

August, 1978

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Annual Publication of The Perry Historians

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## COVER STORY

Pictured on the cover of this issue of "The Perry Review" is Mr. Arthur Kennedy at one of the carpet weaving looms in his shop near Bridgeport where he has been weaving carpets for 59 years. The looms were purchased in Belleville, Mifflin County and are estimated to be over 150 years old. Mr. Kennedy, who recently celebrated his 83rd. birthday, is a most amiable person and enjoys demonstrating the art of weaving to those sincerely interested. He is one of the few in the county who still carry on an art of our forefathers.

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**  
**Anaheim Branch, Genealogical Library**  
440 N. Loara (Rear)  
P. O. Box 3786  
Anaheim, California 92803

-Photo courtesy of Donald L. Baker

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## FORM OF BEQUEST

For those who wish to remember The Perry Historians in the drawing of their wills, the following bequest form is suggested:

"I bequeath to The Perry Historians, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having its offices at Newport, Pennsylvania, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) and/or the following named books, papers, documents to be used by said corporation for the purpose for which it is incorporated."

---

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## MEMBERSHIP DUES

	<b>Individual</b>	<b>Husband/Wife</b>
Student	\$2.00	\$3.00
Senior Citizen	\$3.00	\$4.50
Active	\$5.00	\$7.50
Contributing	\$15.00	\$22.50
Business/Professional	\$30.00	\$45.00
Life	\$100.00	\$150.00

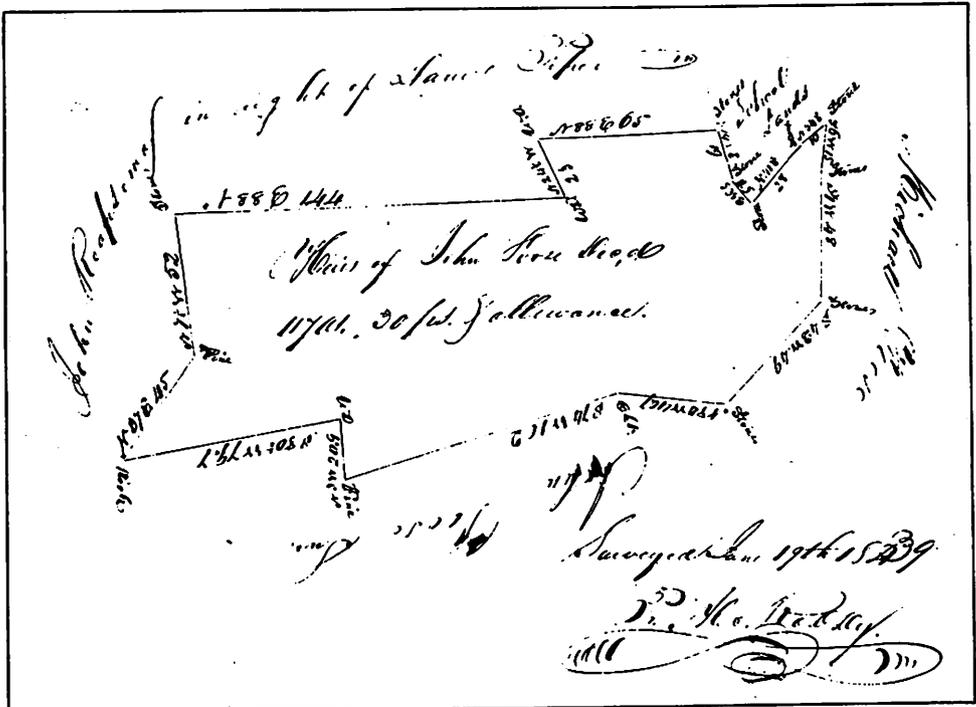
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NEWPORT, PA 17074

## LITTLE GERMANY VALLEY

by Harry W. Lenig

Situated southeast of Elliottsburg, Perry County, is Little Germany Valley - bordered on the north by Mahanoy Ridge and on the south by Germany Ridge. Both ridges were underlaid with iron ore which was mined during the period of Perry Furnace, located in the east end of Green Briar Valley, next south. The late William J. Sheibley of Blue Ball and Landisburg related that geologists term such valley as a "fault," due to that portion not underlaid with ore falling, following the heating and cooling of the area.

The tracts of land in the valley were first acquired by warrants, orders of survey, etc. by Joseph Ball (421 acres), Standish Ford (212 acres), Joseph Richards (421 acres), Mathias Pearson, Johannes Fuss (Foose), and others. The late Gen. Frank E. Tressler pointed to the fact that, generally, those warrantees and claim-holders (commonly called "land sharks") chose ridge land rather than level valley land, with possible minerals and ore in mind. Quite often, they soon sold the tract and sought tracts in areas farther west in the state. The Pearson tract, acquired in 1788, caused much controversy with a portion finally passing to Georg Haller and others in 1811, to Daniel Peipher from Germany, Samuel Fisher, and others.



Surveyor's draft of a tract of land belonging to John Foose, Jr. in Little Germany. Note the adjoining tract marked "School Lands."

Thomas Kinkaid held a "plantation" of 100 acres, more or less, which he conveyed in 1777 to Georg Schade. In 1788 it passed to Johann Jacob Breiner from Albany Twp., Berks Co., in 1790 to Abraham Kistler, Sr. of Kistler Valley, Northampton Co., and, in 1794, to Johann Anthony Kimble (Kimmel) who came from Greenwich Twp., Berks Co.

Johannes Fuss (Foose) was not from Germany as published histories would infer. As a son of Johan and Maria Barbara Fuss, he was born August 13, 1768 and baptized August 28, 1768 according to the parish records of New Bethel Zion Church near Grimville, Berks Co. "John Fuas" warranted a survey of 160 acres in Tyrone Twp. on April 12, 1794 (no patent recorded) and 160 acres on June 12, 1794 which was later patented by John Foose, Daniel Foose, and John M. Foose. Another tract of 109 acres was warranted on the same date which was patented by John Foose.

Abraham Smith, Sr., a Revolutionary Soldier, from Berks Co., but a native of Lancaster Co., purchased a farm south of Daniel Peipher's. Eberhard Lotman from Lancaster Co., purchased a farm but soon sold and purchased one in Pleasant Valley, south of Mannsville. Frederick Flick also owned a tract in the same area.

David Shade held an "improvement plantation" which he sold on December 2, 1788 to Herman Donath, a schoolmaster from Berks Co. for 30 pounds. On August 14, 1802 Herman Donath and Barbara his wife conveyed to Rev. Henry Ludolph Spark of Franklin Co. the said "improvement" and another containing two acres. Histories infer that Rev. Mr. Spark was the first schoolmaster and built the first school house in the valley. The deed from David Shade states "whereon Donath lives." The minister-schoolmaster Spark bequeathed his real estate to the neighborhood "for school purposes", and was buried in the earliest burial plot in the valley which has, during the years, been very much desecrated. No gravemarker can be found for him. The writer's ancestor, Johann Georg Ohlinger III, from Ruscombmanor Twp., Berks Co. owned two properties in that valley and, with wife or wives, may also rest in that nearby burial plot in the woods.

Georg Schade also held an "improvement plantation" in the valley and, on November 11, 1777, conveyed his "rights" to William Bittner from whom it passed, on November 6, 1780, to Christian Haller (also from Berks Co.) and, from the Haller heirs to a son, Georg Haller. It contained, by computation, 50 acres, more or less. On May 27, 1796 Georg Haller and Sophia his wife conveyed it to Johannes Reinschmidt of Northampton Co.; Johannes Reinschmidt and wife Susannah conveyed it to Georg Haller on April 23, 1799. By 1824 Georg Haller had migrated to Jackson Twp., Montgomery Co., Ohio.

Peter Weber had acquired a tract of 53 acres which he patented on March 14, 1812. On May 4, 1812, Peter Weber and his wife Elisabeth (Dietzel) conveyed the same to Christian Breneman of York Co., from whom it passed to Michael Foose on March 28, 1818. Michael Foose and his wife Susannah conveyed it to John Foose on March 28, 1826 who conveyed it to Samuel and Peter Garling on April 6, 1829. Samuel Garling and wife Hannah and Peter Garling and wife Rebecca conveyed it to Johannes Frey on March 3, 1834 who, with his wife Elisabeth, conveyed it to Abraham Frey on April 5, 1858. Abraham Frey and wife Statira (Marshall) conveyed it to John Baker on October 24, 1865. The Heirs of John Baker, viz. Catharine, wife of William Power; Henry Baker; Martin Baker; M. Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Diehl; and Sarah J. Baker conveyed 44 acres to Samuel Dile for \$400.00 on March 13, 1882. Johannes Frey and his son Abraham were the writer's ancestors.

Sebastian Schober (also known as Boston Shover), a blacksmith from northeastern Berks Co. who married Maria Magdalena Bilman, became owner of 219 acres which he patented in 1826 and, in the same year, sold to Georg Beistlein, a wagonmaker of Tyrone Twp. He erected a stone house where three generations of Beistleins lived. The house was razed several years ago.

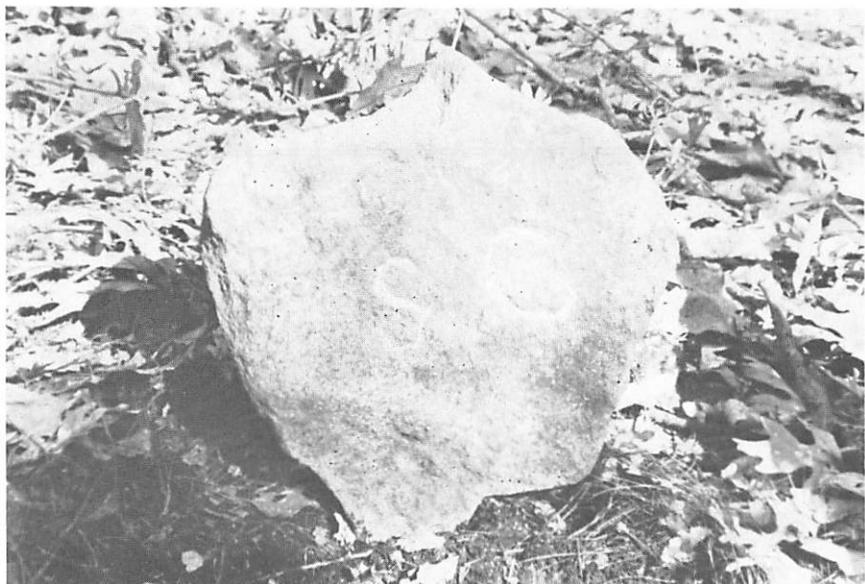
The early German farmers in the Elliottsburg area desired another road - a more direct route to the West-Gibson Mill and, together made a road which extended eastward from the Clarence Dum farm; thence southward through woodland to the Beistlein land and eastward through Little Germany Valley; over the water-shed to the area long known as "Pine Knot"; thence southward over Crawley Hill, past the later location of Perry Furnace and the James McCord area to the Westover Mill. Directly east of the late school house in Little Germany Valley the early burial plot was situated on the west side of this road. The late Amos Rice and the writer searched the plot in 1941. His grandfather, John Rice, stated in a newspaper article in 1896 that the plot contained at least one hundred graves and that it was then almost fifty years since the last burial. The road was not a township road but one of the commonly known "community roads"; was never closed to the public and is a "right-of-way" to this cemetery.

The tract next east of the Beistlein tract was owned by Nicholas Scherer from eastern Berks Co. Apparently it included the farm south of the public road at Pine Knot. Peter Scherer (Shearer) also warranted a tract of 128 acres in 1816. In 1820 he sold to Abraham Frey (son of Adam). Adam Frey (probably Johann Adam, son of Andreas) who may have come from eastern Berks Co., "located" on a tract of 100 acres east of the Scherer lands. He obtained a warrant on October 3, 1806 which was surveyed in 1808. Adam Frey died in 1815 and the executors delayed the settlement and failed to pay the taxes. Sheriff Jesse Miller sold the tract to John M. Smith, a tailor, who, in 1825, conveyed it to Abraham Fulweiler, Esq. Later, the tract, like much of the area, became involved in the holdings of William Logan Fisher and Charles W. Morgan, ironmasters. Eastward from Adam Frey's land no individual, excepting William Power, held any tracts until 1860 or later. Later Clouser purchases led to the name "Clouser Valley."

Georg Gehrling (now Garlin), who may have been a son-in-law of Adam Frey, Johannes Haller, and Georg Schade purchased portions of the large tract owned by Johann Anthony Chateau (Shatto). Georg Gehrling came from Greenwich Twp., Berks Co. (possibly from "Oley") and was apparently the pioneer of the Perry County Gerlings, Garlings, Garlands, and Garlins.

Johan Anthony and Nicholas Shatto held several tracts in Perry County while their brother, Heinrich, came with them from York Co. and soon migrated to Ohio. Earlier, while yet in eastern Berks Co., their sister, Anna Christina Margaretha Chateau, became the wife of Johann Martin Bernheisel who came to Perry County and purchased the William McClure tract at Loysville. Their father, Jean Nichol Chateau, arrived at Philadelphia in September 1739. He was of a Huguenot family and while in eastern Pennsylvania married Maria Eva , a Roman Catholic. By 1752 they were living in the Bermudian area of present Adams Co. and were in Dover Twp., York Co. as late as 1797. Other spellings of the surname were Schatteau, Scheddo, Schedo, Shadow, Shado, and Shatto.

Jacob Scholl (Shull), whose parentage has not been determined, was also a land



The only inscribed stones in the old burial ground located in the woods east of the school house in Little Germany Valley: Mery Sherer died April 25, 1822, aged 57; S. C.



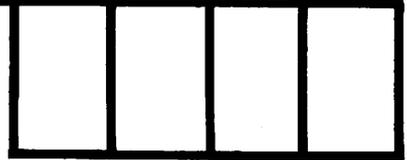
owner in Little Germany Valley. The Fuenfrocks and Schlifers of the area also came from Berks Co. Daniel Peipher and Johannes Riebsame (Reapsome) were possibly the only persons in the valley who came directly from Germany. Casper Kamp (Comp) has not been identified; yet, may have come to Perry County with Heinrich and Jacob Kamp from the Grimville area of Berks Co. Jacob and Justina (Hahn) Kamp from Berks Co. had a small home in the area. After Jacob's death Justina became the second wife of Johann Georg Ohlinger III.

Peter Wertz, probably a son of Dewalt Wertz, married Mary Foose and lived and died in the valley. Heinrich Reis (Rice) purchased a large tract west of the Kinkaid-Peipher tract where he and his son Benjamin reared large families. At a later date John Reeder brought his family from western Perry County. The Diehls, Stahls, Korngobels, Pecks, Alberts, and Kitners were also later residents.



**The Reapsome stone house built in 1859, on the Daniel Peipher tract.**

## TAX ASSESSMENT LISTS



For the benefit of our genealogical historians attempting to locate their ancestors and those simply interested in the early settlers and land owners of the Perry County area we begin a new series. The area comprising present Perry County was purchased from the Indians by the Treaty of Albany in 1754 and opened for settlement in 1755 by the Province of Pennsylvania through warrants, patents etc. That there were intruding settlers prior to this time is well documented. All of present day Perry County became a part of Cumberland County although there is indication that part of the land lying between the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers was considered by some as part of Northumberland County. With the addition of this territory to Cumberland County - only four years old itself - the normal forms of government became necessary. Thus, the area was erected into two townships which were named Tyrone and Fermanagh, both being names of counties in Northern Ireland from which these first settlers hailed. You will note that of the names in these lists almost 100% are Scotch-Irish. Tyrone Township encompassed all the area from the Juniata River to the western end of the present county while Fermanagh covered that between the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers. However, Fermanagh Township is a problem to us concerned with Perry County as it originally included much of present Juniata and Mifflin counties as well as part of present Snyder County. Thus, many of the Fermanagh Township names of 1763 were not in what is now Perry County. Also, note that by 1763 Tyrone Township was divided into upper and lower districts. Later that same year the upper district became a separate township and given the name Toboyne. In 1820 the County of Perry was formed.

Unfortunately, many of the early lists are no longer extant or, perhaps, were never made. We begin with the earliest ones now available. Spelling is as we found it in the originals. Those names marked with one asterisk (\*) indicate that the land was unseated, meaning that the person owning it did not live on it. Those marked with two asterisks (\*\*) indicate that the entry was crossed out in the original.

1763

### Upper Terone Township

	Warranted	Unwarranted	Patented
Anderson, Wm.		200	
Adams, Jams.		200	
Adams, Thoms.	200		
Adams, Robt.		100	
Brown, Jams.		100	
Byards, John	100		
Boal, Jams.	100		

Blain, Jams.		200
Brown, John		100
Baxter, John		50
Cord, George		100
Craford, John		100
Clark, Thoms.		200
Clark, Rodger		150
Dauson, Widow		50
Duncan, Henry		100
Davis, Bartholomew		100
Erwin, John		100
Erwin, Francis		
Ferguson, Han. (**)		100
French, Thoms.		100
Gardner, John	100	
Gardner, Wm.	100	
Groves, Jacob	200	
Gibson, Thoms.		100
Glass, John		100
Hamilton, Wm.		100
Hamilton, Thoms.		100
Hunt, John poor (NT)		
Huston, Joseph		100
Hunter, Wm.		100
Miller, Robert		100
Morrah, John		100
Morrah, Jams.		100
Morrah, Alexd: wagoner		100
Morrah, Alexd:	100	
McNear, Alexd:		100
Morrison, Jams.		100
Morrison, Anthony		100
Morrah, Robt.		100
McLintock, Joseph		100
Morrah, Jams. little		100
Moor, Wm.	100	
Maxwel, Sarah		150
McLintock (**)		
McClellan, Wm.		100
Nielson, Robt.		100
Neeper, Joseph		150
Pollock, Robt.		100
Ross, Archibald	100	
Rey, John	100	
Stinson, Robt.	100	
Sanderson, George (*)	100	
Vardee, Jams.		100
Willson, John		100
Watt, John		100

White, Thoms.	100
Whitten, John	50
Wilson, James	100

### Lower Terone Township

Alricks, Harms.	200	
Alexander, Hugh	200	
Allen, George		100
Beard, David		100
Baskin, Jams.		100
Bredy, Wm.		100
Black, John		300
Byards, John Esq.		200
Carson David	100	
Carson, Allen		100
Closson, Josiah		
Donnald, Duncan		200
Dumbaar, John	200	
Dugan, Thoms.		150
Downey, John		100
Darlington, John	300	
Dougherty, Neal		
Dickson, Jams. free	100	
Divins, Widow	200	
Dumbaar, John		
English, David		200
Elliott, Edward		150
Ferguson, Hans		100
Flin, Wm.		100
Fisher, Samuel	200	
Glass, Henry	100	
Goudy, Samuel		100
Galbreath, Samuel		150
Garwood, Obid	125	
Harris, Robt.	150	
Heckson, Cornelius		100
Hamilton, John	150	
Hart, Mathew		
Jonston, Robt.	100	
Jonston, John		100
Jones, William		200
Kelly, Robt.	100	
Kinthead, Widow		100
Kinslow, Patrick		100
Kilgore, Hugh	100	50
Loromore, Robt.		100
Loudan, Jams.		100
Logan, Alexdr.	200	

Logue, Patrick		100
McQuown, John	100	
McQuown, Finley	100	
Mitchel, John		100
Marshal, Joseph		100
McClure, David		100
McKeab, Owin		200
McClure, Wm.		150
McClure, John		150
McConnal, Jams.		150
Miller, David (*)	100	80
McCollum, Patrick		100
McClelan, Robt. poor		
McAlester, Hugh		100
McAlester, John		150
Miller, Wm.	200	
Murray, Thoms.	300	
Miller, Arthur (*)		100
McBride, John	100	
Miller, Robt.		
Niccle, Robt.		50
Niccleson, Richrd.		100
Noble, Wm.		50
Officer, William		100
Orr, Jams.		150
Plunket, Wm. (*)		100
Pattan, Jams.		100
Poor, Wm.		100
Perkeson, John	100	
Perkeson, Wm.		100
Patterson, Wm.		100
Ross, John		
Ross, Thomas	100	
Ross, Jonathan		100
Rody, Alexdr.	400	100
Robinson, George		100
Robinson, George		200
Robinson, Wm.		100
Sanderson, Wm. (*)	150	
Steen, Andrew		150
Smily, Wm.	100	
Skipton, George		
Steuart, Robt.		50
Strudgeon, John		100
Stones, Peter		150
Scot, John		
Scot, Joseph		
Steuart, Richard		
Sanderson, John		

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Townsley, Wm.	100	
Thorn, Jams.		200
Titus, Peter		100
Willson, Wm.		
Watt, Frederick	100	
Williams, David	100	
West, Francis	100	
West, Francis	600	
Willson, Thomas Esq.	300	
Walker, Jams.	50	
Wilcocks, Stephen (**)		50
Williams, Daniel	100	

### Fermannach Township

Armstrong, George Conl. (*)	200	
Armstrong, Wm. (*)	200	
Armstrong, John (*)	200	
Armstrong, Alexdr. (*)		100
Brightwell, Robt.		100
Bringham, Alexdr. (*)	200	
Brown, Charles (*)	300	
Buchanan, Wm. (*)	200	
Burdge, Moses		100
Curran, Wm.	300	
Calhoon, Robt. free	200	
Chambers, Thomas (*)		100
Crampton, Jams.		100
Duglis, Andrew	100	
English, Jams.		50
Foughts, John	600	
Greenwood, Joseph	500	
Gallagher, Jams.		100
Galbrail, George	200	
Guthery, Robt. (*)	200	
Henderson, Wm.	200	
Huff, John		50
Huff, Laurence		100
Hunter, Saml. (*)	300	
Hays, George		100
Long, Andrew		100
Laferty, Alexd.	200	
McKee, Thoms. (*)	400	
McCalester, Hugh Junr.		100
Mitchel, Saml.		100
Montgomery, John (*)	100	
McBride, John (*)	100	
McLevy, Wm.		100
McClave, Andw.	200	

McCormick, Hugh (*)	400	
Man, Stufell		100
Nicleson, John		100
Nickle, Wm.		100
Neilson, Robt. (8)	160	
Patterson, Jams.		400
Reed, Azariah Senr.		100
Reed, John		100
Rodman, Wm.	300	
Reed, Azariah		100
Sturgeon, John (*)		100
Suagart, Frederick		100
Steuart, Wm. (*)	300	
Stanford, Jacob	300	
Starns, Jean widow	400	
West, Francis Esq. (*)	400	
White, Wm.	200	



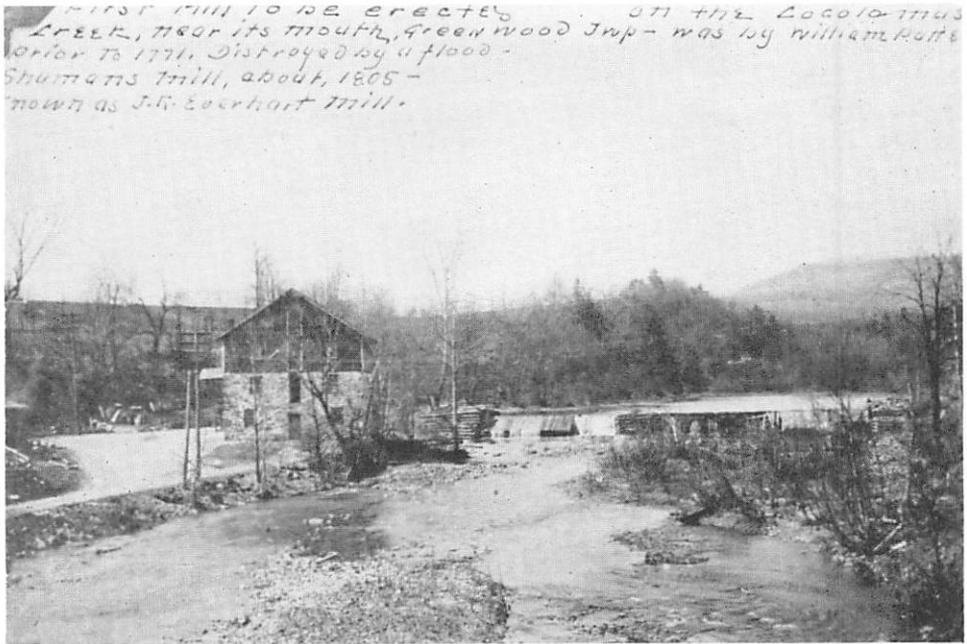
## EVERHART'S MILL

by Winifred Keiter

The first mill at the mouth of the Cocolamus Creek, erected prior to 1771 by William Patterson, was a tub mill. The workings in a tub mill were very simple and of the first type of mill machinery made. This early mill was destroyed by a flood. A grist mill was built at the same location and had various owners – a man by the name of Boston Shade owned it in 1788. History records the land at the mouth of the Cocolamus as being patented by David Miller and later sold to John Shuman who improved it and built a mill known as Shuman's Mill. Later the mill was bought by George Maus, Sylvester Bergstresser and Keely Everhart respectively. Everhart had several millers operate it for him over the years.

According to a news article March 10, 1904, from *Newport News*, "J. K. Everhart's flouring mill near Millerstown, the dam of which was destroyed by the recent ice flood is again running by steam power."

During the 1900's steam power became very popular in many mills of Perry County for a number of reasons. Many of the dams that were built perhaps fifty to one hundred years prior either needed repair or had been washed away or damaged by floods. Repairs to the dams were very expensive. Roller mills for grinding flour were much more popular. More capacity was needed which many times exhausted the supply of water used to propel the water wheels already in use. Steam was surely the answer to more power and could be used as auxiliary power to supplement the existing water wheel.



**Everhart's Mill and dam on Cocolamus Creek, near its confluence on the Juniata River.**

In 1924 this mill was owned by Maurice Wolf of Newport and then in 1930 Isaac (Bert) Vernon purchased it. At an early date a dam had been constructed across the Cocolamus Creek which had a two-fold purpose -- operation of the mill and in winter a source of ice for filling a nearby ice house. Water from the dam was diverted into a mill race which in turn powered the machinery to operate the mill. After the flood of 1936 the dam was destroyed and Mr. Vernon put in a gasoline power unit. Jack Bentzel, who bought the mill in 1950, was the last owner but he no longer used it as a grist mill. He removed the machinery, which was sold at public sale and used the structure for buying and selling furs. About 1965 this mill was torn down to make way for the new thoroughway, Routes 22 and 322, which was under construction.

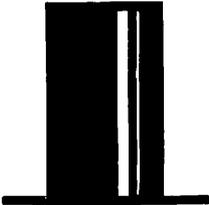
An ice house, constructed of heavy timbers had been built on the opposite side of Everhart's Dam. This house was approximately two hundred feet long and sixty feet wide. In winter after the ice had reached a thickness of at least eight inches the men living in the surrounding area would help fill this house with ice. When cutting the ice, a horse was harnessed to a cutter which resembled a plow but instead of a share, a cutter with teeth was attached which would score the ice to a depth of four inches. Boards were laid on the ice to keep the grooves straight. The ice sometimes froze to a thickness of sixteen inches; then a hand saw, devised for this purpose, would have to be used. The expanse of ice would look like a checkerboard. One of the men would hit several chunks of ice, breaking them apart. This started the ice down a water runway to the storage house where a horse drawn elevator with grabs would take two cakes at a time up an incline. After the blocks were closely packed in place, they were well-insulated around the sides and top with huge quantities of sawdust which was easily acquired from local sawmills.

Following the flood of 1936 when the dam was destroyed, this business became a thing of the past.

## BLOOMFIELD BURIALS IN 1890

List of persons buried in Bloomfield Cemetery in 1890 as reported by Isaac Simmers.

January	14	Mrs. S. A. Peale
	15	Frank Bretz's child
	15	Daniel Myer's child
March	3	Mrs. Maria Orwan
	8	Hamilton Mehaffie
	12	Wilson McKee
	22	Mrs. Isaac Sweger
April	27	William Fleming
May	3	Frederick Barnett
June	28	Mrs. Craig
July	25	Miss Mary Hostetter
August	7	William Burn's child
October	20	Jacob Reeder
Nov.	10	John Zeigler's child
	13	Andrew Clouser's child
	21	John Witherow
Dec.	17	J. E. Junkin's child
	20	Mrs. Mary McBride



### INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF SEEING LINCOLN

From an issue of "The Liverpool Sun."

Zachary Taylor Shuler, age 83, of Montgomery's Ferry, Perry County, Pennsylvania (R.F.D. No. 3, Newport, Pa.) is one of the few living veterans of the Civil War who was present and heard Lincoln deliver his famous speech at the dedication of the Gettysburg Battlefield, November 19, 1863. He relates his recollections of that occasion as follows:

My boyhood home was in Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania. I was given permission to go to Harrisburg on a canal boat, to visit a friend. While there, I walked down to the railroad station. A train was lying there. Perhaps it had only three or four cars. The conductor said "All board for Gettysburg!" I was 15 years old then. I thought



**Zachary Taylor Shuler**  
(1848 - 1934)

it would be great to go to Gettysburg and get aboard.

In due time I arrived at Gettysburg station. I walked up to the square. A lot of people were there. They were forming into a sort of line. I got into the line too. After awhile we began to move out the street, to the Citizens' Cemetery. We marched through under a brick arch or entrance. Then we crossed a stone fence. (This fence has since been torn away).

The battlefield did not look like it does to-day. Instead it resembled a ploughed field pretty much. It was very rough. When they had dug hundreds of graves it looked like a ploughed field.

I pressed toward the speakers' stand. Finally I was standing not very far away from Mr. Lincoln. Of course I didn't know then that he was going to make such a famous speech, and boylike, I didn't pay any too much attention to the matter. But when he did speak, I could hear him, though I could not see him very well. The crowd was too thick. I don't believe there is anyone living today who can really say whether Mr. Lincoln looked at his notes or whether he spoke without any notes. I could hear him well enough, but I was too young to know the meaning or importance of his words. It didn't take him long to say his speech.

"I am often asked how many people were there. I estimate the crowd at about 300 persons. They looked mostly like farmers and common people - the kind Lincoln said God must love "because He made so many of them." I didn't see any women there in the crowd. There were no soldiers and I could see only a few high officials of the government. There was no cheering and no hand-clapping when Mr. Lincoln finished speaking.

Edward Everett was the speaker of the day. He spoke before Mr. Lincoln, and it took him quite a long time. I don't remember what he said.

The stand from which they spoke was built of rough lumber. The seats were made of rough boards - and there were no nice chairs as shown in modern pictures you have seen. Just a board seat along behind the speakers' stand.

Lincoln looked like the pictures we commonly see of him. He wore a beard but not a heavy one. It was not all over his face. He was very tall. He wore a stove-pipe silk hat, a frock-tail coat with pockets in the tail. His voice was not very strong, but very mild and kindly. He spoke just as he would talk to one. He seemed to be talking to us.

We left the cemetery and went back to the station. But the train for Harrisburg was too crowded and I didn't leave on it. We had to stay in Gettysburg over night. A man, evidently a farmer, saw me at the square. He said, "You seem to be alone. Is no one with you?" I replied, "No." He said, "You come along with me, because maybe we can't get in anyplace tonight." But we hunted around and found a place where we could sleep on the floor. There were very few places in Gettysburg those days that you could stop over night. It was by no means the tourist resort it is now.

About 11 o'clock next morning I was on the train for Harrisburg. I was in the car two or three hours before it left. It was very full. I knew if I left my seat I could not get it again. So I held it. A man came along side the cars selling a little book. He called it "History of the Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania." It cost 60 cents. I took one of the books. I thought my father would be interested in reading it. I did not know then that I had unknowingly, quite by accident, attended the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg - nor that the speech I heard Mr. Lincoln deliver would one day be so famous.

Perhaps I should add that this evidently was a free excursion to Gettysburg, because it cost me no fare, going or coming.

In July, 1864, in company with a youth, named Bent Ludwig, of Liverpool, Pa., I left my home in Liverpool and walked down the tow-path of the canal until we came to Montgomery's Ferry, five miles south. There we purchased some lunch at a little store, which stood just across the canal from the store site where I have kept store for over 50 years. We then continued on toward Harrisburg, riding a boat part of the way.

At Harrisburg, we made our way to Camp Curtin. (Which is now indicated by the monument near the Camp Curtin school building on North Sixth Street, Harrisburg). We hunted the recruiting officer and asked whether he wanted to enlist any men. He seemed surprised, looked about, and said, "Where are they?" Bent was the spokesman. "We are!" he said. "All right," said the captain, "put down your names and I will take you along. So eventually we went for examination. This consisted of walking and swinging our arms, kicking, etc.

We were placed in tents temporarily at Camp Curtin. Later our regiment marched down Front Street and across the old Camel Back Bridge, which I think was located about where one of the present bridges is. A train of freight cars was waiting for us over there. We boarded the cars and went to Baltimore, where we left the train and marched to Camp Mankins Woods. We remained there about two weeks, then marched into Baltimore, where the regiment was distributed thruout the city. My company was stationed along the Bay at Pratt and Light Streets, in West's Building. This was a Union prison, all prisoners had wounds. We guarded Confederate prisoners. We were on duty four hours and off two, day and night. We remained there 100 days, the duration of our enlistment period, then mustered out, sent to Harrisburg, to Camp

Curtin, then down to Market Street, and received our discharges from Company G, 194th Penna. Volunteer Infantry.

When I reached home in Liverpool, mother asked what I had run away from home for? (I had run away from home so I would not need to attend school - but this brought me back just in time, and mother made me go back to school at once). I was 16 years old on July 2, had enlisted on July 18, served my 100 days and was then back home until the following 22d of March, 1865. Uncle Sam still needed men, so I decided to re-enlist "for the duration of the war."

Mother didn't want me to go. She was in the kitchen that morning. I was pleading very hard. Finally she gave in. "Well", she said, "You may go, but feed your chickens first." Instead of feeding the chickens in the right way, I threw the dish, corn and all, over the fence and hastened off, fearing mother might change her mind if I tarried too long. I went out by the garden gate.

I joined a crowd of other soldiers at the southern end of town and we all walked the ice across the Susquehanna River to Millersburg. It was a very cold winter with much ice and deep snows. We went to Harrisburg on the railroad and went to the Franklin House which was located near the jail, where we signed up, enlisted and were sent to Camp Curtin again.

This time we were shipped to Columbus, Ohio - just Co. F, 192d Penna. Volunteer Infantry; then to Harper's Ferry, Virginia; then to Charlestown, 9 miles away. My captain was John Bell, my first lieutenant Joe Rhoads, and second lieutenant Fred Yingst from Harrisburg. Ed Gross, of Harrisburg was regimental clerk. From Charlestown we went to Berryville, Virginia.

At Charlestown I was exposed to the weather and contracted a bad cold, which ended in a severe case of rheumatism. I became so ill that I was left behind in the enemy's country, and sought shelter in an old abandoned house.

I was alone, except for a chum, "Curley" DuBois, of Philadelphia. I do not know his correct name, nor have I heard from or of him since shortly after that time. I wonder if he is living yet or any of his children or relatives? Curley and I stuck together. We were both sick but he was able to wait on me a little.

A little boy at play happened to find us. This boy turned out to be Tom Bragg, son of Captain Bragg. Captain Bragg was a cousin of the Confederate General Bragg, famous in histories, as you know. Tom had heard some "guerrillas" say they knew where a "Yank" was and they were going to get him that night. Tom went home and told his mother.

That night a rough farm wagon drove quietly to our house. We were loaded into it and hauled away. A negro was driving. Finally we came to a fine old southern house. We were taken inside. There was a cheerful fire burning on the grate. This was the Bragg home. Mrs. Bragg was a fine Christian lady. She said, "I am a Confederate at heart, but in sickness that doesn't matter" - showing that fine Southern hospitality. I was put to bed there and given the best of care, carefully guarded from guerrillas and Confederates alike. Curly stuck by me through it all.

I was there only a short time and Mosby's Raiders were in the town of Beryville, Virginia. They were citizens in the day time and guerrillas by night. (Guerrillas were those who plundered both sides - fought somewhat like Indians).

Then there came a moonlight night and I remember a skirmish between these men and

some Union pickets near Bragg's house.

I was there about a week when a party of federal cavalry with some ambulance wagons came by. I was placed in one and we started for Winchester. The wagon which formed my ambulance was loaded with ammunition boxes. I was full of rheumatism and rolled about the hard wagon - you can imagine how I felt.

When we arrived at the Winchester hospital, the ward master came down an outside stairway and picked me up. Inside, a fellow looked at me and remarked, "That fellow you can carry out tomorrow morning. That's all the longer he will last." "Well" said the ward master, "I will give him my bed tonight anyway and I will lie on the floor." However, I fooled him, because I kept his bed for about a week while he lay on the floor.

About all the treatment I got there was tea to drink. Later I was put on a passenger car at Winchester. I had the top bunk - where the bad air was. There was another fellow in the ambulance next to me. He was full of red spots and I asked him what was the matter with him. He said he had the measles; but the doctor discovered it was small pox. Then the doctor came to vaccinate everyone that had been near that man. He came to me and took my arm. I was very sick. I said "Doctor, don't vaccinate me; it'll be a very short time with me and I don't want to take a sore arm along over." So he laid my arm down, saying, "Well, I think so myself." But again I fooled them.

I was then taken to a hospital in Baltimore. Again I got mixed up with small pox patients. On the head of my bed I read a little sign. It was quite cheerful (?) indeed. It read, "Admitted \_\_\_\_\_ Died \_\_\_\_\_" The cases they thought hopeless were labeled in that way, I suppose. I took the sign down and kept it. It helped me get a pension later on.

I got better finally. Then the order came to discharge 300 men. We were sent over to Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, then to Washington to "Soldiers' Rest"; then to Camp Convalescent at Alexandria, Va. After several months I was returned to my regiment at Washington, kept under guard the whole time, and then put on a train with an Indiana regiment going home discharged. All were happy excepting me. I was told to find my own command. I got off the train at Harper's Ferry, got on a box car of a train and rode to Stevenson's Station. My regiment was said to be five miles from there. I finally reached my headquarters. I was a headquarters guard on General Egan's staff. I was dirty. I wanted to burnish up my uniform, but the sergeant of the guard came after me too soon. I was taken to the lieutenant's office who was officer of the day. He was drunk. He ordered me taken to the "bull pen", but I didn't get there.

Captain Jones was provost marshal. He inspected the guards. He gave me 15 minutes to burnish up. When, a few days later, I had gotten cleaned up and looked like a soldier once more, I was detailed as Captain Jones' orderly. "Do you ever drink?" the captain asked me. "No sir, never." "Well there is a canteen under the bunk; whenever it becomes empty take it to the commissary and have it filled."

Captain Jones was a fine officer to work for. When he left, he took me along with him to the station. It was hard for us to part. He was a regular army officer - and they were the best kind.

I got back home safe and sound shortly afterward, as Lee had surrendered in the meantime, and the war was over.

# EARLY HISTORY OF BLOOMFIELD

## *Personal Recollections of Ye Olden Time*

by Jacob Crist

About 1827 Dr. T. Simonton, from Saville township, came here and built a house where the one now owned by James S. Magee stands. It extended across the whole lot, with high and low porches the entire length, it being built of about third-rate lumber and sun dired brick, which the Dr. made of clay thrown out of the cellar. It has long since passed away. The Doctor practiced his profession for some years and then returned to Saville.

Isaac Kirkpatrick, who was a carpenter, came here from Carroll township previous to 1829, and built a house where the beautiful mansion now owned and occupied by John Motter, Esq., stands. He was foreman at the building of the first Millerstown bridge, where he fell into the deep water and was drowned.



**The John Motter house on South Carlisle Street, present home of Orin Soule.**

Peter Thuma came here from Cumberland County in 1831, and kept hotel in the present Bower House. He purchased the farm now owned by the heirs of the late John Sanderson, and started a brick yard where the barn now stands, and I was off bearer in that yard for three successive summers. Our brick were ready sale.

Joseph Johnston, who was a wagonmaker and a bachelor, came here in 1829. Judge

Madden built a shop for him, which is now Conn's tenant house, near the railroad station. Johnston occupying it one year, and then built a shop in which S. S. McBride now resides. In a few years he sold it to James McCord and left town. McCord changed it into a dwelling house and built the wagon shop now occupied by W. H. Cupp. In a few years he sold it to John McBride, who was a blacksmith. He built the shop which was torn down when the present one was built; he also built the house now occupied by J. M. Gilliland and sold it to Donald Gallatin. He was an industrious man and an expert workman. After some 5 or 6 years he sold all and went to Iowa, where he died a few weeks ago, aged about 85 years.

Rev. Niblock, who was a Presbyterian minister, came here previous to 1829 and resided in the east end of the house now owned by James B. Hackett. I think he built that end but am not certain, but I am certain that G. B. Arnold built the west end. He preached at the Middle Ridge Stone Church, occasionally here in the Courthouse, and perhaps in Landisburg and elsewhere.

James Humes, who was a cabinetmaker, and a bachelor, came here from Centre township previous to 1829 and occupied a small shed roof shop which stood where the wagon-shop now stands; it was the most western building on the north side of Main Street at that time, but its life was short and "Jimmie" had to seek other quarters.

Godfried Everhart, who was a saddler, came here about 1830. He lived in rented houses and worked in a shop which stood where the upper end of the Rhinesmith Hotel now stands. After remaining here for some years he moved to Landisburg. His brother John, who was a laborer and a bachelor, came here about the same time, and built the house at present occupied by Mesdames Fleming and Reeder. In a few years he sold it to the widow of Robinson Fritz, who lost his life in the ore bank at the Juniata Furnace, and then left.

William Mehaffie, who was a laborer, came here from Carroll township about 1829 or 30, and built the house now occupied by Amos Sheaffer, where he resided nearly all his life. His brother Thomas, who was a weaver, came about the same time and built the house which stood on the corner of the lot now owned by A. B. Grosh. After occupying it for some years he sold it and moved to Saville township; later on it was known as the Grandmother Marshall house, but it has disappeared.

John Humes came here from Centre township about 1829 and learned the wagonmaking trade with Johnston. He then ran a shop which stood on the lot now owned by E. U. Aumiller, where I served apprenticeship with him, and then bought his stock of lumber, and he left.

John Harper, who was a carpenter and a Justice of the Peace, came here previous to 1829 and built a house either where you live, Mr. Editor, or where Mrs. Ard lives, and lived in it awhile. I do not remember what became of him.

William McCroskey, who was a tailor and a bachelor, came here previous to 1829. He boarded at the Roth Tavern and worked at his trade for some years and died of consumption. He took part in the building of the old Methodist Church, of which he was a member. He was uncle to our good neighbor, Squire McCroskey.

John Rhodes, who was a stone-cutter, came here in 1829. He made many pairs of French burs for the mills throughout this county, and also many gravestones. He remained here till he died in middle life. His wife was a sister of mine and his eldest daughter is Mrs. William M. Wallace, who lives on McClure Street, in this place.

# Original Plot or Draft of Bloomfield Bor.

John Owen X Said for \$4000 35	Joseph Power T Said for \$4000
	Joseph Power T Said for \$4000
	B. Anas Wells T Said for \$7900

21 T Capt William Power Said for \$40.00	Edmond Clark Said for \$4000 36
20 T John Hight Said for \$40.00	
19 T David Giffen Said for \$82.00	
18 T David Giffen Said for \$82.00	

Deane Miller Said for \$4900 X 37	John Power X Said for \$4900	John Power Said for \$4900 38
	John Power X Said for \$4900	

110 Court House 110	Andrew Sherman Said for \$196.00 1	Henry Miller Said for \$170.00 3
110		

X	59 1/2	149 ft	12	Get
T	49 1/2	149	12	"
O	70	119	2	"
Circle	119	119	1	"
I	49	119	1	"

Lots number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, was sold by Robert Elliott, August Tenn and John Murrell, Commissioners of Perry County, the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of June A.D. 1824, to the Persons whose names appear in the Draught

Andrew Miller Said for \$1800 39	John Power X Said for \$1800	John Power Said for \$1800 40
	John Power X Said for \$1800	

49 T Mighty Firm Lot	Nicholas Mitchell X Said for \$2000 2	Alexander Wangen Said for \$7000 1
48 T Robert Kelly Said for \$2000		

Lots number 27, 28, 29, 30 was sold by P. Mitchell, John Power and the Adkins Commissioners of Perry County, the 16<sup>th</sup> day of September A.D. 1826.

Frank 31	Ben Anas Wells T Said for \$52.00	John Power Said for \$4000 35
	James Kiffelmeier T Said for \$4000	
	William Hough T Said for \$5000	

11 T James Shelby Said for \$39.00	John Power Said for \$4000 35
12 T James Kiffelmeier Said for \$41.00	
13 T John Hight Said for \$40.00	
14 T John Hight Said for \$40.00	

Lot number 6 was sold by John Power, John Owen and Geo. Mitchell Commissioners of Perry County to W. Blair for \$4000 the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June A.D. 1825.

Street

Blair

Street

Carlisle

John Heckendorn, who was a cooper and shingle maker, came here perhaps in 1826-27 and built a one-story log house about middle of that large lot on which Robert Owing's livery stable now stands. A weak spring of water was near this, which has disappeared, as well as the house. I do not know what became of him.

Ross Cooper, who was a tailor, came here about 1830 or 31. He married Miss Lydia Showalter and lived in rented houses a few years, working at his trade, then moved to Frankstown, Pennsylvania.

George Cougher and Joseph Summerville who were saddlers and single men, came here about 1832 and did a partnership business for some years, then went to Landisburg.

George Wetzel who was a blacksmith came here from Carlisle; he lived in the house now owned and occupied by our enterprising townsman, A. P. Nickel. I have forgotten where his shop was. The most that I do remember about him is that he had a beautiful daughter who drew the attention of a number of the gallant beaux of this town then. After some years he returned to Carlisle.

Dr. Jacob Sawyer came here in 1830 from Dillstown and resided in the house built by J. Marshall, and at present occupied by Mr. Steele. He practiced his profession here for 5 or 6 years and then returned again. A man named Wingert came here about 1832 or 33; he was a seegar-maker and worked in the cellar of the above named Simonton house a number of years, and then went to Hollidaysburg.

George N. Singer, who was a comb-maker, came here in 1832 or about that time, and lived in the east end of the Gotwalt house. A small shop was attached in which he made combs out of cattle horns which he bought from the tanners. After some time he moved to Newport. James Duncan came here about 1828, and was a carpetner; I do



James W. Shull (9th Judge of Perry County) house on East Main Street, present home of Thomas Grabowicz.

not recollect in what house he lived; he built the McIntyre house, and others, he was a slow but sure workman. I cannot recollect what became of him.

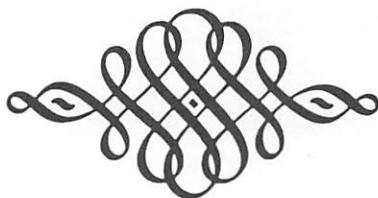
John Campbell, who was a tailor, came here in 1833 or 34, and built one part of the house at present occupied by Col. J. B. McAllister and worked at tailoring; he also built the house now occupied by J. W. Shull, Esq. Ere long he became a Justice of the Peace, and afterwards he was made Register and Recorder for the term. He was a prominent man and a useful citizen.

John Dubbs who was a merchant and a bachelor came here about 1832 or 33 and ran a large store in the room now occupied by Samuel Clouser; I think he afterwards went to Landisburg, but am not certain. About this time A. K. Cornyan came here and kept a store for a few years in the Eagle Hotel, then failed in business; then he read law with B. McIntire, and when admitted to the bar, went to Huntingdon.

To the best of my knowledge the above named ones have all passed beyond the veil which hides them from our view.



**The Charles H. Smiley house on East Main Street mentioned in the 1977 issue of "The Perry Review."**



# THE LIGGETTS OF CLINTON FOUNDRY

by Harry A. Focht

Personal acquaintance with and respect for a most venerable Perry County citizen has prompted the preparation of this historical sketch of the Liggett family. I speak of none other than Mrs. Hugh R. Magill of Newport who will celebrate her 100th birthday December 18, 1978. Anyone who has met "Grandmother Magill" cannot help being impressed by her charm, agility, intelligence, and sharp memory. In an interview preparatory to writing this article I asked her how she was. She replied that she was fine but everything in her home seemed to have developed wheels and tries to get away from her. If that could be the only complaint we had at much less years than 100! On a visit with her several months prior she insisted that she didn't need any help to bring out large oil paintings and unload a large trunk to show me pictures of her ancestors.

Before delving into the history of Mrs. Magill's Liggett ancestry I wish to convey a few words about the life of this grand Perry County lady. Marion Liggett Flickinger, daughter of William and Laura (Liggett) Flickinger, was born in a double house that stood on Market Street in Newport where Herbert Flickinger's store is located. Her father later built the house where Gayle Bonawitz now lives and lived there. A shoemaker, William Flickinger's shop on the square occupied the present location of



Marion Liggett (Flickinger) Magill in her 100th. year.

"The Port." When the Leiby and Butz clothing stores began selling shoes William Flickinger ceased his shoemaking business.

After attending the public schools in Newport Marion Liggett Flickinger entered Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg. While a senior there she learned of an opening in the public school at Schaefferstown in Lebanon County and took the train there for an interview, without anything to eat until she returned to Shippensburg. For some reason the school board did not think she would be able to fill the position, to which she replied, "I came to get the school and I'm not going to leave!" The terms of the contract were to teach an eight month term for \$35.00 and, if good, the salary would be \$38.00. She got both the job and the \$38.00. At that time the Schaefferstown children could not speak English so Miss Flickinger learned Pennsylvania German in order to teach them. She was quite intrigued by the Germanic customs of the Schaefferstown people, among which was the ringing of a dinner bell at 11:00 A.M. to call the townspeople to the public spring for water.

After teaching at Schaefferstown for one year she taught several years at Newport. From 1901 to 1906 she taught in Puerto Rico where the students sang for their new teacher what they thought was the U.S. national anthem. Much to her surprise the song was "After the Ball" which the American soldiers had taught the Puerto Rican children. From Puerto Rico she went to Columbia University Teachers College in New York City where she studied domestic arts. After teaching in the Manhattan Trade School and two years at Latrobe, Pa. she went to Montgomery, Alabama to teach. There she met her future husband, referred to as "the red-headed Irishman." A graduate of Jefferson Medical School, the health of Rev. Hugh R. Magill, M.D. had failed while serving as a medical missionary and he was teaching at a colored school in Montgomery while regaining his health. He later returned to the mission field and Miss Flickinger, determined to have him for her husband, finally married him in Khartoum, Egypt where she was serving as a missionary from 1912 to 1914, the permit to be married being signed by Sir Edward Gray. Rev. and Mrs. Magill then returned to the U.S. where he served the pastorate of Centre Presbyterian Church from 1915 to 1917. He passed away while serving the Presbyterian Church at Malden, Mass. Since 1951 Mrs. Magill has resided at Newport. She is the mother of five children, among whom is Dr. William H. Magill of Newport.

The earliest mention of the Liggett name in recorded history is 1609 when a "Liggett" family migrated to Ulster, Ireland, apparently from somewhere in Scotland. George Liggett, the first of the line in America, was born near Colerain, Ulster, Ireland in the year 1710. A Presbyterian Conventurer, he settled in West Bradford Twp., Chester County, Pennsylvania where he took a survey for 150 acres in 1734 and patented 299 acres in 1744. In 1747 he joined the Associators as Captain under Col. Moore. He died June 17, 1760 and is buried at Upper Octorara Presbyterian Churchyard according to family records but your writer was unable to locate his grave on a recent visit there. His will, recorded in Chester County Will Book "D", Vol. 4, page 237, gives his family:

George Liggett 1710 - June 17, 1760  
wife Elizabeth

1. George - willed the plantation he lives on.
2. John - willed the plantation in East Nantmill Twp.
3. Rachel - willed the plantation in East Nantmill Twp.
4. Margaret - willed the plantation in East Nantmill Twp.
5. Mary - under age.

6. Ruth - under age.
7. Ann - under age.
8. Elizabeth McKinley.
9. Grandson, George McKinley.

John Liggett, son of George, was born in Northern Ireland. He died January 29, 1791 and is buried at Forks of The Brandywine Presbyterian Churchyard. According to research done by the family he was married to Mary Shields on November 16, 1772 at Old Swedes Church. Your writer could not find this marriage in the records of Old Swedes (Gloria Dei) Church but a search of marriage licenses granted by the Province of Pennsylvania shows that "John Liggit" married Mary Shields on November 6, 1772. The same record contains the marriage of "Rachael Liggit" to John Davison on September 30, 1762. This would appear to be John's sister. Family records indicate that John served in the Revolutionary War but we have not researched this to learn details. His wife is also buried at Forks of The Brandywine Presbyterian Churchyard.

John Liggett died January 29, 1791.

Mary Shields 1751 - June 17, 1842

1. George August 16, 1773 - April 6, 1844. md. Rachel McKinley.
2. James b. & d. 1775.
3. Elizabeth born November 1777. md. David Young.
4. John born 1780. md. Sophia Kutz.
5. James born 1782. md. Nancy Detwiler.
6. Caleb born 1787. md. Margaret Wilson.
7. Samuel Gardiner born 1789. md. Barbara Sterrets.

George Liggett, son of John, married Rachel McKinley on January 11, 1798. He is supposedly buried at Forks of The Brandywine Presbyterian Churchyard but we did not locate his grave.

George Liggett August 16, 1773 - April 6, 1844.

Rachel McKinley July 17, 1773 - May 10, 1842.

1. John February 16, 1799 - February 21, 1799.
2. Eliza June 20, 1800 - 1872 single.
3. Caleb May 8, 1802 - md. Jane Cowan.
4. George May 28, 1804 - April 9, 1870 - md. Susan Crow.
5. Mary August 26, 1806 - md. Stucky.
6. Emaline November 5, 1808 - md. George Floyd.
7. Samuel March 11, 1811 - January 3, 1889 md. 1. Hannah Davis. 2. Ann (Milligan) Ickes.
8. Hannah March 1, 1813 - April 27, 1815.

Samuel Liggett was born near Brandywine Manor, Chester County, Pa. on March 11, 1811 at 10 A.M. On March 31, 1836 he married Hannah Davis of Chester County. The exact date of Samuel Liggett's removal to Perry County has not been determined but it must have been shortly after he married. On April 11, 1837 he and George Liggett purchased a tract of land in Juniata Twp., adjoining the Juniata River, from Samuel Hursh and wife Sarah. The deed for this purchase indicates the Liggetts were then residents of Juniata Twp. Nothing more has been learned of this George Liggett but it must have Samuel's brother. Most likely this was the location of the mill Mrs. Magill said her grandfather Liggett operated at Millerstown. However, it would have been across the river in present Tuscarora Twp.

On November 10, 1839 "S. Liggett" became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Millerstown. The records of this same church reveal that Hannah Liggett received the sacrament of adult baptism in August, 1841 and on another entry dated August 21, 1841 she was received by certificate from Mifflin. The mention of Mifflin, a community in Juniata County, makes us wonder if the Liggetts lived there for a while. Or, was Hannah (Davis) Liggett related to the Davis family of eastern Juniata County?

Samuel Liggett March 11, 1811 - January 3, 1889.

Hannah Davis July 11, 1816 - November 4, 1844.

1. Davis Bird Jan. 2, 1837.
2. Lewis Davis March 6, 1838 - Sept. 5, 1838.
3. Martin Luther Nov. 10, 1839 - Dec. 29, 1883.
4. John Calvin Oct. 24, 1842 - Jan. 5, 1862.



**Samuel Liggett 1811 - 1889.**

Hannah Liggett and the two children who died in infancy are reported to be buried at Millerstown. Without checking tax lists we cannot tell how long Samuel Liggett operated the mill across the Juniata River from Millerstown. By November 10, 1849 he was a resident of Saville Twp. where he purchased a tract of land from the Samuel Jacobs estate. Additional property was purchased in Saville Twp. from Robert Elliott on May 3, 1850. These purchases mark the time period when Samuel Liggett erected Clinton Foundry and began the manufacturing of cast iron objects. The 1850 Census of Saville Twp., taken September 24, 1850, lists him as "Simon Ligot - Founder."

Clinton Foundry was located between Ickesburg and Roseburg on Panther Creek. There, according to his advertisements in "The Perry County Freeman", Samuel Liggett manufactured "...threshing machines, jacks, and horse power with tumbling shaft and side gearing, ...ploughs, corn shellers, kettles, stoves, scoops, and all casting ...also, a good mill screw...". Mrs. Magill stated that her grandfather also made cast iron window grates and probably cast iron fencing such as that which once surrounded the yard at the Liggett home. The accompanying photo is of a cast iron door on an outdoor bake oven in Perry County - the only one known to be in existence. Members of the Liggett family have certificates for prizes Samuel Liggett won for his ploughs and corn shellers at the Perry County Agricultural Exhibition.



Mrs. Magill also informed us that her grandfather had a carpenter shop and sawmill at Clinton Foundry as well as a company type store which he supplied with goods from Baltimore. There were the usual buildings connected to a farm, including an ice house. Samuel Liggett also owned three houses on the road to Ickesburg. Items manufactured in the carpenter shop were stirrers, slaw cutters, potato mashers, bread trays and spoons. A field across Panther Creek at the western extremity of the property was referred to as Egypt due to its distance from the buildings. None of the buildings remain at Clinton; the foundry apparently was torn down and the house burned in the early 1900's.

Of the children of Samuel Liggett and Hannah Davis, Martin Luther Liggett graduated from Princeton College in 1864 and served as an agent for the United States Sanitary Commission in the South where his health failed. After regaining his health he enlisted in the 104th. Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. There is some confusion here as military records show that he was mustered into the service on March 16, 1862 and mustered out August 25, 1865 as corporal. Did he attend Princeton and serve on the sanitary commission while in the service? After the service he studied law and was

admitted at Chillicothe, Missouri. He then returned to Pennsylvania and practiced at Williamsport, later removed to Newport and was admitted to the Perry County Bar in April, 1868. He was engaged to be married to Florence Frank who died and he then died.

Records in possession of the Liggett family indicate that John Calvin Liggett also served in the Civil War but we have been unable to locate his military records. Tradition is that he died of homesickness at Camp Pierpont, Fairfax County, Virginia. Both he and Martin are buried at Centre Presbyterian Churchyard.

Samuel Liggett March 11, 1811 - January 3, 1889.

Ann Milligan Ickes November 22, 1821 - August 31, 1888.

1. Mary Adline March 28, 1847 - February 26, 1850, drowned in the creek at Clinton Foundry.
2. Laura Jane December 13, 1848 - 1933 md. William Flickinger in November, 1876.
3. George Alfred April 27, 1852 - 1938 md. Leah Sheaffer in December, 1870.
4. Infant son December 17, 1853 - December 20, 1853.
5. Emma Ada March 18, 1856 - 1942 md. James Walter Scott. Mrs. Scott was quite an artist and painted the pictures Mrs. Magill dragged out to show me.
6. Anna Eliza December 1, 1858 - 1927 md. Dr. Newton Bryner.
7. Carrie Ellen July 17, 1861 - md. John McClelland Means of Shippensburg a few hours prior to the death of her father. It was she who researched the history of the Liggett family. The Means lived in Chicago, Illinois.

George Alfred Liggett April 27, 1852 - 1938.

Leah Sheaffer November 27, 1847 - February 2, 1922, daughter of Daniel Sheaffer who kept tavern at Green Gates and his second wife, Sarah Keinert.

1. Eva Jane August 16, 1871 - md. L. H. Boyer on May 27, 1903.
  - A. Lillian Florence born April 2, 1904.
  - B. Edward Lynn born November 24, 1905.
  - C. Daniel Liggett born January 22, 1908.
  - D. Leah Alfarata born July 17, 1910.
  - E. Jeane Marie born April 28, 1914.
2. Annie Florence January 19, 1874, md. Thomas Rice, a dentist.
3. John Samuel September 25, 1875, md. Annie Sweger who died at Keystone, S.D. on May 1, 1905.
  - A. Orpha Leslie born February 16, 1903, md. Carlton Bealor. Mrs. Bealor who lives at Marklesville has the Liggett family records and was very generous in allowing us to use them for this article.
4. Louis Edward February 28, 1878 - July 9, 1882.
5. Sarah Louise August 8, 1880, md. D. J. McKenna.
6. Joe Oliver April 3, 1883 - September 6, 1888.
7. Kathrine Marie August 21, 1885 - October 13, 1977, md. Roy Smith.

We just checked the obituary of Samuel Liggett in "The Perry County Freeman" which states that Mr. Liggett remained in the Millerstown area about two years and then removed to Linn's Mill which is now Saville. He then purchased the property where he built Clinton Foundry. Samuel Liggett was married to his second wife on April 28, 1846 by Rev. John Dickey. She was Ann Milligan, widow of Nicholas Ickes, Jr. (October 13, 1815 - June 27, 1844), daughter of Thomas Milligan (1781-1837) and wife Ann Irvine (1791-1838). Thomas Milligan was a son of the immigrant, Samuel



**Dr. & Mrs. Newton Bryner at the Liggett home south of Ickesburg.**

Milligan (1727-1815) and wife Sarah Jardine (1737-1823), who settled in the Perry County area in 1770. Ann Irvin, wife of Thomas Milligan, was a daughter of James Irvin who died about 1823 being a son of Robert Irvin who immigrated from Ireland in 1752 and took up land in the Perry County area in 1774. Ann Milligan Ickes Liggett was born near Centre.

The obituary of Samuel Liggett gives some insight into the personality of the man. "As a citizen, no more upright or honorable man ever lived. He knew no apology or compromise with wrong. Anything that was immoral was condemned. He was a consistent pillar of the Presbyterian church. He was an avowed Prohibitionist when there wasn't another man in his community openly advocated temperance...His character and life constitute an inestimable heritage to his posterity and may be referred to at all times as worthy of emulation." On the day he died he was stricken while conducting family devotions at the breakfast table.



## LANDISBURG AREA BURIALS

Burials by undertakers Levi Kell and son of Landisburg at Landisburg and vicinity in 1891.

January	23	Mrs. Jacob Hench	74-2-8
Feb.	3	Washington Bear's child	9-2-24
	6	Miss Jennie Waggoner	51-1-21
	9	Edward Farnsworth's child	0-1-29
	10	Mrs. Adam Kiel	68-9-5
	23	James Lebo's child	1-11-11
	23	George Kiner's child	0-0-8
	26	David Dunkleberger's child	1-8-10
March	6	Daniel Weaver	68-11-15
	17	Levi Sweger's child	1-6-11
April	12	William Bailor	19-2-15
	14	John Kiner's child	0-5-10
	15	Mrs. Jacob Bernheisel	89-0-6
	23	George Wolf's child	2-4-11
	25	Mrs. John Garlin	53-0-6
May	3	Mrs. William Clark	51
	24	Mrs. Jeremiah Drexler	86-6-8
	26	John Fenical's son	15-9-9
	28	Mrs. Catherine Finkenbinder	68-0-28
June	12	Eve Sytes	70-9-23
	27	William Rheem	58-10-6
July	2	Josiah Kennedy	77-9-29
August	21	Mrs. Elizabeth Waggoner	82-3-17
	21	William Saylor	72-11-24
Sept.	15	Samuel Cree	76-9-24
	20	Richard Haney	24-6-23
Oct.	11	Christian Heckendorn	76-6-23
	14	Mrs. Valentine Shearer	29-7-5
	16	Valentine Shearer's child	12 days
	16	Mrs. John Dunkelberger	41 years
	24	Mrs. William B. Diven	32-4-20
	31	Aaron Ditty	66-9-2
Nov.	1	Mrs. Catharine Diehl	86-9-28
	4	Capt. W. H. Sheibley	57-6-15
	4	Aaron Julius	27-7-12
	5	Jacob Hench	76-7-29
	9	William Fleisher	28-2-18
	9	Henry Reiber	59-10-20
Dec.	1	David Beitzel	77-10-26
	12	Mrs. Henry Miller	79-11
	13	Peter Garlin	85-11-10
	27	Elmer Brenner	12-10-28

# THE RENAISSANCE OF A PERRY COUNTY HOMESTEAD

by Jerry A. Clouse

The writer was fortunate enough to have the pleasure of talking with one of the nicest couples in Perry County about the reconstruction and renovation of two of the buildings on their farm. Leroy and Mary (Jones) Sheibley described how they have restored and made livable a summer kitchen, and how they are currently revitalizing the farm house beside it.

The farm lies in Spring Township near Falling Springs and was long known as the William Stambaugh farm. It had been part of Francis West's lands and after his death descended to his son George. The only possible clue to who built the house are the initials D M chiseled on the front wall at porch level.

The Sheibleys now live in the restored and refurbished summer kitchen which was their first project. When they first became acquainted with the farm, the condition of the summer kitchen was such that if something wasn't done soon, it might as well be torn down. Most of the verticle board and batten siding had to be replaced.



**The homestead prior to restoration and addition**

The structures main timbers were hewn, but the two by sixes were cut with a circular type saw. The open-beamed ceiling and the one-beaded yellow pine stairwell and walls were cleaned with Spic and Span. Since these were neither painted nor varnished, this

cleaner, worked very well in removing the soot and grime.

The Spic and Span worked best with hot water so they rigged up a hot plate and boiled water in a large pot. They then cut holes in the bottom of garbage bags and put them over their heads so they wouldn't be wearing all the dirt themselves. They gained enough experience in this respect that they seriously considered doing a commercial for Spic and Span.

The ceiling beams were lined with nails on which corn had been placed to dry. The farmer was wise enough to tack old license plates at the end of each beam so that the mice and rats didn't get a share of his seed corn. The Sheibleys had the task of extracting all of these nails except a few they left here and there for their own use.

The original logs on which the summer kitchen rested were rotted, so Leroy replaced them with a cement footer. Many of the original floor boards also had to be replaced. Then, all the floor boards were sanded.

The area surrounding the fireplace was just gravel, but has been filled in with bricks. The stone fireplace originally was the walk-in type, but has been raised about one and a half foot in order to conform with the different size flue in the chimney after it was rebuilt. The chimney had to be rebuilt for there was danger of it collapsing.

The hearth is graced with a simple three bracket yellow pine mantle. An unusual fireplace crane is gripped into the mantel log at one end and goes through the stones of the fireplace wall at its other end.

The door between the fireplace and stairwell leads to the smoke room which had a ground floor. In it was a wooden spindle, the height of the room, with wooden spikes driven into it at different intervals. There was a board at the top and bottom into which the spindle fit. Meat was hung on the spikes and could be turned whenever the curer desired. This room has now been made into a powder room.

The main house is just southeast of the summer kitchen. The two and one half story stone structure measures 19 feet by 23 feet. The outside walls were pointed by Dave Bealor who was a treat for the Sheibleys. He told them many old wives tales and had to either sing or play a song for them each lunchtime. This was his last major job before his death.

The spring and original source of water is a few yards behind the house and travels underneath and through the house. Evidently the ground sunk where the spring goes underneath the wall, causing the wall to go down with it. Mr. Bealor did an expert job in repairing the wall here, for a visitor has to look closely in order to see where the wall once sagged.

Inside the cellar, the spring comes into a trough area, then flows over a plank bottom gutter to the outside, practically dividing the room in half. One of Mary's plans is to build up the trough area to create a small waterfall so that she can hear the water. By the way, the Sheibleys still use this spring.

The fireplace in the cellar is in the southwest corner. There are storage shelves between it and the stairway. In the cellar can be seen some of the stone mason's common sense. He placed plank on the inside of the north and south walls so that the floor beams had something level on which to rest instead of rough uneven rocks.

The first floor originally had two rooms and an entry way, but the Sheibleys didn't feel their life style would conform with such small chambers and have made it one room.



**The homestead today**

The walls dividing the rooms appeared unusual to the writer. To begin with, there was a row of vertical plank, fastened at floor and ceiling, spaced about three or four inches apart. Behind these, another row of plank was nailed in position to cover the spaces left by the other line. Building the wall in this way left air spaces possibly to reduce heat loss. Lath were tacked on top of these planks, and the lath were covered with plaster.

The fireplace on the first floor is located in the northwest corner, and the one on the second floor is in the middle of the wall, so each of the three fireplaces had a different flue. When taking the hearth apart on the first floor, the Sheibleys were surprised to find ground underneath the bricks and on top of the subflooring.

Originally there were two paneled doors in the front of the house with a four-paned transom above. Only one dutch elbow lock remained in the house when the Sheibleys took over. This is the type which the handle or lock can be carried with the owner after the door is secured.

On the second floor, the writer was able to see where the builder had installed blocks of wood at intervals between the stones as a base on which the chair rail was nailed. Below these at different intervals were larger blocks, understructure for the baseboard. The Sheibleys plan to insulate the walls, plaster and put the chair rails and baseboard back so as to look like the original.

Mary decided not to replaster the east wall in the bathroom and pointed the stone wall herself. Mr. Bealor taught her to use a wire brush on the cement after it has started drying. This gives the pointing a certain old-time flavor.

The only windows in the west end of the house are those in the attic and the one in the stairwell between the first and second floors. The builder was ingenious enough to place the stairway to the attic so as to receive natural light from the one window.

There is a zig-zag partition in the attic. The partition is two rows of vertical plank with alternate spaces as previously described for the sub-structure in the rooms below.

Only, lath and plaster were never placed on these. There was a room here at one time which had two dormer windows facing south, but these have been taken away.

Mary drew the plans for the stone addition built onto the east end of the house. The original main house had a balcony and porch the whole length of the front. The front was made to look like a house with a balcony and porch to the one side as many houses in Perry already have this appearance. The dinner bell is curiously bolted into the west log beam which extends from the attic out over the balcony.

The back of the addition is in the style of a saltbox which allows Mary room for a balcony-type studio above the living-dining area. This room has three skylights and large windows on three sides which when finished will have a garden-like appearance. The floor is of brick from the Morrow house south of Loysville.

The masons matched the annex stones with those of the original. They came from a neighbor's stone pile. The Sheibleys also were able to purchase window frames with mouldings similar to those in the main house.

Leroy "likes his wood the way it grows." This means there won't be any manufactured paneling in his house. The formal dining room in the addition has floor boards from the Evangelical Church in Elliotsburg. They have sanded them down but haven't decided what to do about the holes in them. Mary filled the holes in the summer kitchen floor boards with plastic wood, but she wasn't pleased with the bull's-eye effect which resulted.

The Sheibleys have gathered chestnut boards from chicken houses, hog pens and summer kitchens in order to build an island of cupboards for the new kitchen. They had to buy a planer for no-one would do the planing for them, and the old nails hidden in the wood have taken their toll on it. Charlie Weller, their carpenter, was able to add authenticity to the cupboards by putting a single bead on the edges.

With all their hard work and determination, the Sheibleys will someday be the proud owners of one of the show places of Perry County.



**IN MEMORIAM**  
**HARRY WAYNE LENIG**  
**March 10, 1908 - July 21, 1978**

The sudden death of our friend and associate was a severe blow to those concerned with Perry County Genealogical History. In recognition of Harry's friendship, work, and donation of his records we have named our library "The Harry W. Lenig Library." A memorial fund has been established to assist in preparing the library building. Following is a selection of photos of Harry.



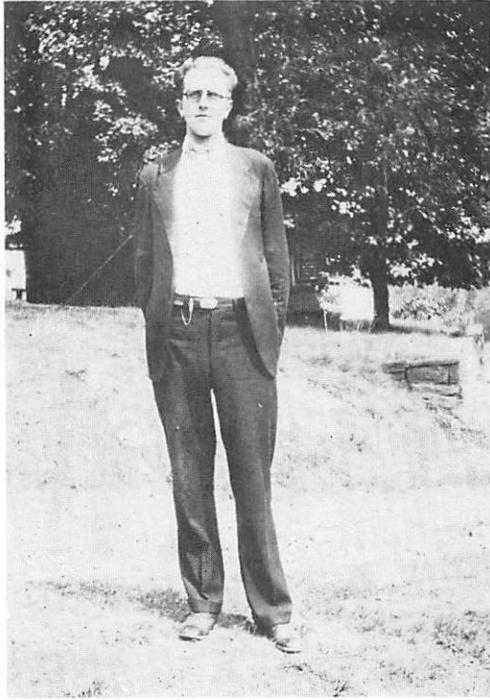
**At six months.**



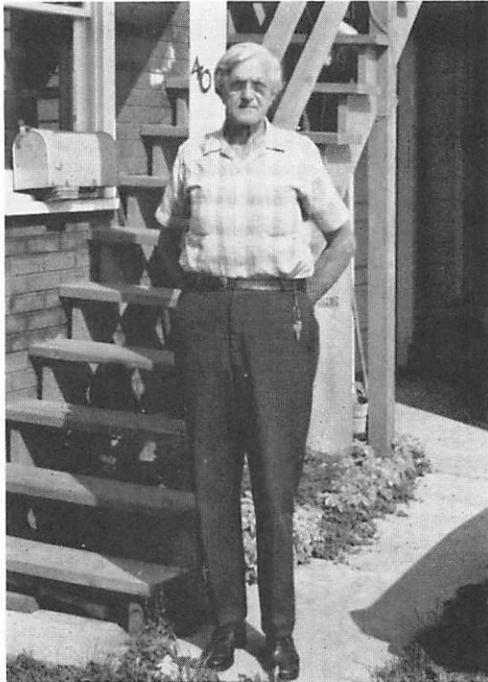
**At six years with sister Marion.**



**At sixteen years.**



**At twenty-one years.**



**A recent photo.**



## COUNTRY TAVERNS AND STILL HOUSES FIFTY YEARS AGO

From "The Newport News" of February 13, 1882 by an unidentified writer. Unfortunately, this article was to be continued the next week but that issue of the newspaper is missing.

"Fifty and sixty years have brought varied changes even in our own immediate neighborhood. In days before canal and railroad travel were in vogue all transportation and travel were accomplished by wagon and stage coach, and consequently almost every other house was a hotel (or they were then called inns, taverns or houses of entertainment), where the ardent was dealt out by the landlords, by measure, in gills and half gills, to their doughty customers. Some even taking as much as a half pint or a pint for their "morning bitters" and yet in those days "snakes", "rats" and "wild axe handles" were a thing unknown to the hardy pioneers of Perry County.

Teaming was at that time as much of an occupation as railroading and boating are at the present time. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or any kind of stock intended for market, were driven to their destination on foot, which in a great degree caused the many houses of entertainment for man and beast.

But to come to our subject in relation to the old inns and distilleries along the Juniata. We will try to give a brief synopsis of some that existed fifty to sixty years ago.

Nearly a mile below Millerstown, at the mouth of Sugar Run (now in Tuscarora township), was a tavern or inn kept by one Dr. Eckard, who also kept a ferry to convey teams and travelers across the river. He did a brisk business by times. When the river was too high to ferry, teams and travelers were obliged to stop at the inn until the water

was low enough to cross. This place was afterwards known as Wolf's ferry, owned and kept by Peter and Henry Wolf, who died several years ago in Newport. They, however, kept no tavern after moving to the ferry.

About three or four hundred yards below the above named inn, at the mouth of the small ravine, was erected a distillery, which was also run and conducted by Dr. Eckard in connection with his inn and ferry. He made the whiskey in his stillhouse and sold it in his tavern to raise steam to cross the ferry. He afterwards went to Milford and kept tavern there.

About a mile below this, in the northern corner of Oliver township (now known as Rope Ferry) an inn was kept by Abraham Rider, who also kept a ferry. The State road, which at that time run through Newport, crossed this ferry to the other side of the Juniata River, in its western direction. Rider's Ferry at one time was a place of considerable notoriety. Along the public roads leading to the ferry could be seen finger boards directing the weary traveler to "Rider's Ferry." Before the construction of the canal and the Millerstown dam Mr. Rider had an extensive flat, on which he could load a six-horse team and wagon and ferry it across the river by pushing the flat with poles. When the water was high and crossing was difficult and dangerous he would sometimes receive big prices for conveying teams across loaded with perishable goods, in some instances receiving five, ten or fifteen dollars for one trip. He also had a log canoe, which he used to convey foot passengers across the river. The canoe was made out of a huge white pine log about thirty feet long and three feet in diameter, and was dug out and made into proper shape. After the completion of the canal Rider's Ferry became useless, but the tavern was still kept until about the year 1837 or 38, the old house standing till 1878, when it was torn down and a new one erected near the old site by Peter Bealor. Abraham Rider was an uncle of Paul Rider, now living in Newport, and grandfather of E. F. Rider, of Oliver township.

Opposite Rider's Tavern, on the east side of the river, on the line of the Harrisburg and Lewistown turnpike, was a tavern kept by Benjamin Leas for a short time. After the death of Mr. Leas the tavern was kept by a Mr. Scholl. Mr. Scholl was the father of the late Mr. J. H. Crist, of Newport, and Mr. Leas was the grandfather of W. B. Leas, Esq., who now resides on the farm. After Scholl's retirement from the inn it was kept by a Mr. Keely for some time when it again changed hands for the last time, Mr. Samuel Sipe becoming the host. This inn at one time had a brisk trade, being on the line of the State road which crossed Rider's Ferry. Mr. Sipe subsequently moved to Newport, where he kept a hotel in the house now occupied by Capt. J. H. Crist. From there he removed to the house now occupied by I. D. Dunkle, where he was engaged in the hotel business for some time. He then took Greely's advice and went west.

In the central part of Oliver township, about half way between the residence of Jacob Fleisher and the Purgatory run, in a small ravine was erected a still-house by George and Joseph Bruner. It was built of round logs, the ruins of which were visible but a few years ago. The Bruner brothers carried on the distilling business for several years at this place, then removed west and the still-house was abandoned.

On the farm now owned by B. B. Fickes, in Oliver township, an inn was kept by Valentine Fickes (grandfather of the present occupant), but the project not proving a success it was abandoned after a trial of two years. Mr. Fickes died some years ago, aged about 87 years."

# BOWMAN LIGHTNER AND WILD GINSENG

by Jerry A. Clouse



Wearing a cap, sneakers and retreating in stature, you might not suspect Bowman Lightner to be a mountaineer, but he has roamed and worked the hills of Perry since a little tyke. Born on his grandfather's farm in Sheaffer's Valley, he is a son of William N. and Jennie (Clouse) Lightner and is in his 85th year. His spry walk and keen senses have been dulled by his continuing fight with cancer, but he still treads the steep hill between his cabin and that of his brother and sister everyday.

Identifying and gathering the different teas and herbs growing in the fields and woods came instinctively to Bowman. In 1920, he located a few patches of ginseng and decided to make a few dollars with this knowledge. It was worth a couple of dollars a pound then.

According to tradition, there was no ginseng in the region until about 1900 when Kurt Showalter of Landisburg planted it at different locations.

The wild ginseng (*panax quinquefolius*) root has been used medicinally for many years by Americans, but Orientals, particularly revere the root as a blood cleanser. The greatest market for ginseng is still routed for the Orient. Sometimes, Bowman would sell the dried roots to traveling fur dealers, but he usually ships them to New York.

The plant grows to be about one and a half foot tall. Three stems come out from the main shoot, and five leaves grow on each stem. Of its serrated leaves, the three top ones are larger than the bottom two. Small gray-like flowers appear in June. These become green berries, and by late summer they have turned red. In Autumn the leaves yellow and the berries drop from the plant.

If the woodsman wishes to propagate ginseng he must gather the seeds before they drop. This year the rain in the Tyrone Township area caused the blossoms to fall, preventing the development of seeds. The recent cloudburst damaged the plants further, and the leaves have already yellowed.

Once, and only once, Bowman picked the seeds into a tin can. They drew in moisture -- creating their own rusty coating. The plants from these seeds grew rust-like roots destroying their market value.

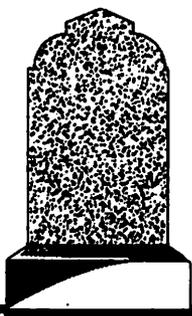
The seeds grow on the main stem above the leaves. It takes three years to grow a mature plant from seed. The longer the plant grows, the better the roots become. Sometimes the somewhat stubby, tapered roots are two-pronged and resemble the legs of a man. There are tales that this makes them more valuable, but this is an individual preference.

In 1930, Bowman had a good sized patch with 300 plants grown from roots transplanted from the mountain. He put forked stakes in the ground and placed chestnut poles over them, from east to west, in order to give the plants their required shade.

After about five years, he completely harvested this garden. The dried roots weighed eight pounds and brought him three dollars a pound. Shelly Wertz and Noy Lightner were the recipients of the two quart of seeds gathered from the plot.

Shelly (Linus) Wertz planted ginseng as he treked over the wilds of Perry. Once, he and Bowman's father discovered a patch of wild ginseng near "Wildcat" (above New Germantown), while on one of their planting expeditions. Levan "Fin" Henry also was a great ginseng man -- his main territory being Kennedy's Valley.

It has been Bowman's practice to dig the ginseng after the seeds are ripe (the last of October or beginning of November). Another source states that it should be dug just before the first frost when the sap has returned to the root, making it larger and heavier. The market for ginseng has risen, and last Fall Bowman sold two pounds for \$155.00.



## HISTORICALLY INFORMATIVE OBITUARIES

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Although many people do not care to think about obituaries, they are, in fact, a prime source of historical data. Most obituaries from the period of about 1890 to 1940 give an almost complete account of the life of that individual from which is gained an insight into the social, occupational, military, transportation and religious modes of former years. Following are exemplary obituaries from the various sections of the county.

"Perry County Democrat", December 27, 1893:

At the residence of his son-in-law, John B. Shullenberger, in Mifflin township, Cumberland County, Dec. 14, 1893, Ephraim Adams passed peacefully away. He was born in Jackson township, this county, Jan. 21, 1806. He was a brother of the late Thomas Adams, of Toboyne township, father of County Commissioner Adams, and of Alexander Adams, father of John R. and Clark Adams, of this borough (New Bloomfield). He removed to Cumberland County about fifty years ago, where he was engaged for some years in the mercantile business, but afterward went to farming,

purchasing the farm on which he died. He married Miss Elizabeth Barr, who bore him several children, but two of whom survive him. He was one of a family of ten children, five boys and five girls. Had he lived to the 21st of January he would have been 88 years old. He was highly esteemed in the community in which he lived and died.

Suddenly, on the 12th December, in the same house in which her uncle, Ephraim Adams, died two days later, Miss Maggie Adams was called hence. She was a daughter of the late Robert Adams, who was also a native of this county. Her mother, who died about two years ago, was a sister of the late William Neilson, of Centre township. She was a cousin of Wilson D. Adams, of Toboyné, and John R. and Clark Adams, of this borough (New Bloomfield). The uncle and niece were both lying dead at the residence of Mr. Shullenberger at the same time. Both died of the grip, with which disease both Mr. and Mrs. Shullenberger have been taken down and which is prevailing to an alarming extent in some portions of Cumberland County.

“Perry County Democrat”, March 7, 1894:

Daniel Zeigler, the subject of this memoir, was born near Markelville, Perry County, Pa., December 25th., 1816. At the tender age of six months, by the death of his father, he was left to the sole care of his widowed mother. Concerning his early years your writers have no data, but when he had reached the age of 12 his mother again married; this time a man by the name of Huffard, a shoemaker by occupation. For some time after his mother's marriage he remained under the maternal roof and worked along with his step-father, at the same trade. Soon, however, as the passing years had developed his physique and strength, he quitted the shoemaker's bench, and in company with his elder brother, secured a contract for cutting cordwood, and engaged in that employment. The place where he first swung the woodsman's ax was somewhere west of Duncannon and the wood was designed for the Montebello Furnace. It was cut, split, and hauled in the winter time by the joint labor of his brothers and himself. The house occupied by them, and in which they boarded themselves while engaged at this occupation, was one which was well ventilated by means of an old-fashioned chimney with a huge gaping mouth. Straw made up the beds upon which they lay down to sleep, and a blanket was their only covering. Yet the subject of this sketch has often declared that those were the happiest days of his life, and to use his own words, his brothers and himself “were the merriest coves alive.”

How long he followed the woodsman's craft is unknown to the writers. It was, at all events some time afterwards that he removed to Duncannon borough and entered the employment of a man by the name of Keiser, a hotel-keeper, who owned a small farm which was attached to, or connected in some wise with the hotel property. This land was cultivated by Mr. Zeigler, for his employer, and when not engaged in farm work he attended to the bar of the hotel. The hotel he has frequently said was at the time well patronized by the workmen of the Duncannon iron works. It was there that they spent their evenings and enjoyed themselves according to the fashion of those times in a hilarity that frequently exceeded the bounds of proper decorum.

It was during the time he lived in Duncannon that the Clark's Ferry Dam was constructed, and the deceased was one of the hands who helped build it. His steadiness and ability soon attracted the notice of those over him, and he was promoted to be “jigger boss”, as it was then called - a situation requiring a man of sober, temperate habits. He remained at Duncannon some five years, and in that time, by industry and

prudence, laid by the sum of \$500.

It was also while he lived there that he married a Miss Keiser, the daughter of Isaac Keiser, Esq., who was his first wife. After leaving Duncannon he bought a tract of land situated in Susquehanna township, Juniata County, Pa., to which he then removed and on which he lived for some years. This land was thickly timbered, and with that prudence and good judgment, which by that time was habitual, he cut up the timber into railroad ties, lumber and wood; profitably to himself. He also at the same time invested some of his spare means in a canal boat and team. The canals then were owned by the Commonwealth; it was the golden days of boating, and it also proved a remunerative venture for him. All shipments were then made by water navigation, and one season his boat, by chance, remained over winter in the city of Philadelphia. In consequence, it had a full load of merchandise on the home, or back trip, which paid him handsomely.

After clearing his land of its timber, he sold it and removing to Liverpool township, Perry County, Pa., leased the farm of Christian Leiter, deceased, now the property of Isaac Witmer. When he removed from Juniata County, I have heard him say, he brought with him \$7,000, the product of his industry up to that date. I am uninformed how long he was the tenant of Christian Leiter; perhaps not long. His hitherto successful struggle made him desirous of owning a farm more fertile and productive than any he had previously cultivated. Through the strong recommendation of John Holman, deceased, he was persuaded to examine, and then purchase a neighboring farm then known as the John Ulsh farm, which was then in the market for sale, and which lies about 2½ miles west of Liverpool.

Daniel Zeigler was thrice married. His first wife, whose maiden name is already given, died in 1859. By her he had six children, of whom three sons and two daughters survive him. He was a second time married to a daughter of George Minium, Esq., deceased, by whom he had issue a daughter, now also dead. His second wife, too, died in 1864, and in 1866 he was married to his third, Mrs. Mary Wenner, widow of Michael Wenner, deceased, with whom he has lived for over 28 years in unbroken and uninterrupted domestic harmony and happiness.

Daniel Zeigler was also at his death, grandfather of 9 grandchildren and great grandfather of 5 great grandchildren.

(The obituary goes on at some length extolling his character and accomplishments which we will not present except for the following.)

In addition to his landed possessions in Perry and Juniata Counties, he had large investments in the West, and was at his death a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Wellington, Kansas. ...A Democrat by party...his neighbors manifested their appreciation by electing him to the office of Justice of the Peace for over 29 consecutive years. Calmly submitting to the will of the Supreme Disposer of all events, he died peacefully, on the 19th of Feb., 1894, aged 77 years 1 month and 25 days.

“Perry County Democrat”, July 15, 1903:

...Henry E. Sheaffer was born April 24, 1841, on or near the old Fravel mill property, in Centre township. He was therefore aged 62 years, 2 months and 13 days at the time of his death. He was one of a family of seven children, five of whom survive him - Mrs.

Kate Meck, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Jennie Gemberling, of Selinsgrove, Pa.; Mrs. Annie Potter, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Mary Sutch, of Bloomfield; William P. Sheaffer, of Ohio, and John, dead.

His father, who was a blacksmith by trade, moved to the Brunner place, in Centre township. When quite a young man Henry Sheaffer began the blacksmith trade with the late Jacob Fritz and later finished his trade in West Virginia.

On June 9, 1864, he was united in marriage to Mary C., daughter of John and Mary Zeigler, of Berks County, Pa. Four children were born to this union, as follows: Ida, died September 10, 1888; John S., married and living on the farm, one mile west of town; Ella W., married to Edward Jones, living at Shermansdale, this county; Emma C., died April 28, 1875. Mrs. Sheaffer died January 10, 1876.

On April 11, 1878, Mr. Sheaffer married Isabella, daughter of Wilson and Mary (Lupfer) Darlington, who survives him. No children were born to this union.

In the early sixties Mr. Sheaffer carried on blacksmithing at the stand now occupied by S. S. McBride and remained there until 1874 when he removed to his farm west of town, which he had bought the year previously. He continued farming until the spring of 1879, when he again moved to Bloomfield and for two years worked at his trade at the old shop on east McClure Street. He then engaged in the livery business for several years and finally sold out and has since lived retired at his late home on Carlisle Street...

"Perry County Democrat", January 27, 1904:

Jacob Steele, probably the oldest man in Perry County, died at the home of his son-in-law, Hon. W. R. Swartz, in Duncannon, on Saturday morning, aged 94 years. He was born April 10, 1810; in Watts township, and was the son of Morris and Catharine (Liddick) Steele. He was reared on his father's farm and later kept store in New Buffalo. He was married April 28, 1842, to Mary Salome Urban, of Northumberland County. They had two children, both daughters - Ada F. (Mrs. W. R. Swartz), and Emma M. (Mrs. David A. McAllister), both deceased. Mr. Steele was a consistent member of the Methodist church, an Odd Fellow of Halifax Lodge, and a Democrat all his life. He was a wealthy and prominent man, highly honored and respected by all.

"Perry County Democrat", October 5, 1904:

John Baer, one of Carroll township's oldest and most respected citizens, died on Monday of disease of the liver, aged 75 years, 1 month and 15 days. His remains will be interred in the old graveyard in this place on Thursday. Services at the house at 10 o'clock a.m., Rev. Hayes officiating.

John Baer was a son of John and Sarah (Sugard) Bair, and was born in this county August 18, 1829. His parents were natives of Germany but emigrated to this country and were among the early settlers. His maternal grandfather, Hartman Sugard, was a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolution. John Baer, when a boy attended school and worked on his father's farm until after his father's death in 1853. He then went to Juniata County for a time but returned to Perry and in 1858 bought the property upon which he has since lived. He was married March 4, 1852, to Ann, daughter of John and Mary McGill. Their children are Catharine F. (Mrs. Joseph D. Arnold) and Mary M. (Mrs. David L. Hess) twins; William S., James M., Ellen B.

(Mrs. John Kohr); Nettie E., (Mrs. James Chesney, of Kansas City); Tirzah G. (Mrs. Frank E. Ferguson); and John S. Another daughter, Sarah, died in 1878. Mr. Baer was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was an honest, industrious and useful citizen....

“Perry County Democrat”, May 3, 1905:

...Samuel Sheller (or Schiller) was born near Churchtown, Cumberland County, Pa., on the 24th of June, 1827. He was the youngest son of George and Rebecca (Stover) Sheller and was of German descent, with an ancestry to be proud of. He worked on a farm in his youth and in 1846 came to Duncannon, where he was first employed as a cooper by Morgan, Fisher & Co., now known as the Duncannon Iron Company. In 1860 he began his mercantile career by going into partnership with Daniel Rife, under the firm name of Sheller and Rife. He was a soldier of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected captain of his company. After being honorably discharged he returned to Duncannon and resumed the mercantile business, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since... He was a director of the Duncannon National Bank... was an influential Republican and served in many of the municipal offices of the town. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and for many years a trustee and was also an Odd Fellow, having been a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 205, I. O. O. F., for fifty-seven years, serving as treasurer of the lodge for thirty-six years.

He was married in Duncannon January 3, 1850, to Margaret Haines Lewis, daughter of Guyan and Elizabeth (Barnett) Lewis, who survives with the following children: Sylvester Snow, Hon. Samuel Barnett, Charles Sturdevant, of Duncannon, Frank Stover, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Mary S. Miller, of Chicago, and Lulu J., of Philadelphia. There are also ten grandchildren surviving....

“Perry County Democrat”, July 26, 1905:

Mrs. Sarah N. Lebo, widow of the late Thomas Lebo, died at her home at Lebo, Spring township, Wednesday night of last week, aged 78 years, 5 months and 5 days. The deceased was born in Lykens township, Dauphin County, and was a daughter of John B. and Barbara (Bowman) Hoffman. She came to this county with her husband in 1852. Her husband has been dead since June 27, 1897. Their surviving children are: James, of Carlisle; John, of Lebo; Ellen, wife of Jacob Shearer; George and Christian, of Carlisle; Thomas L., Catharine, and Sarah, wife of Philip Reisinger, of Lebo, and Clara S., wife of William Hull, of near Carlisle. One sister, Mrs. John Spayd, of Philadelphia, also survives. The deceased was a consistent member of St. Peter's Reformed Church, where funeral services were conducted on Saturday morning....

“Perry County Democrat”, December 6, 1905:

Charles Barshinger, one of the most prominent citizens of Fishing Creek Valley; Rye township, died at his home at Keystone Monday evening of last week, aged 71 years, 3 months and 4 days... His remains were interred at Grier's Point on Thanksgiving day. Mr. Barshinger was born in York County, August 23, 1834, and came to this county with his brother Benjamin in 1859. He embarked in the mercantile business at Keystone and continued to keep store at the same place up until the time of his death.

He was postmaster at Keystone for more than forty years and was a useful and trustworthy citizen. For eighteen years he was a school director of Rye township, and was also tax collector and assessor several terms. He was a trustee of the Evangelical Church for thirty seven years and also superintendent of the Sunday School. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Barshinger was married January 5, 1860, in Mechanicsburg, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Idel, who survives with the following children: Talbot N. Barshinger, of Keystone; Mary Jane (Mrs. John Sheaffer) of Kennedy's Valley, and Clara V. (Mrs. D. W. Sunday) of Balfour, Cumberland County....

"The Newport News", March 14, 1895:

Christian Swab, whose death occurred at his residence, in Saville township, on the night of the 6th, inst., was born in Germany and came with his parents to America when he was nine years old. His father was Christian Frederick Swab. The family landed at Baltimore, driving from there to Loysville. While crossing the Blue Mountain his eldest brother, a little boy also, was playing with a doll, which fell under the wagon not then in motion. He stooped down to pick it up, when the team started, running over the child and killing him. It may well be imagined that the balance of the journey was made in gloom, and it was a broken-hearted family that arrived at its destination, in a strange country, with the dead body of the parents' first-born, the most priceless part of the cargo. The child was buried at Loysville. They began life in a little log house, then situated on the cross-road leading to Stambaugh's woods, near Greenpark. From there they moved to Saville township, and bought the farm, now occupied by W. T. Swartz, a son-in-law of the subject of this sketch, where Mr. and Mrs. Christian Frederick Swab both died fifteen or more years ago. In 1845 Mr. Swab was married to Catharine Smith, who with seven children, survive him. They are Samuel of Saville township; John of this place; Mrs. John Campbell of near Eschol; Mrs. Swartz, Mrs. William Stone of near Mansville; Caroline and George B. at home. One child died in infancy from burns received while Mrs. Swab was temporarily absent from her washing in the basement. Jacob and John Swab, residing at Kistler and near Mansville respectively, are brothers. Three brothers live in Ohio. Christian Swab bought the farm adjoining his father's shortly after his marriage. It is now owned by J. M. Hostetter. He lived there until '65 or '66, when he sold to the late Abram Snyder and moved to Spruce Hill township, Juniata County, purchasing a farm, where he resided three years. Disposing of this property, he bought a farm at McCoysville. After a residence there of one year he sold out and bought another farm in Spruce Hill township, building a big bank barn on it. Two years were spent at this place, when he returned to Perry County, buying the Loy farm, where he died. At the time of his death he also owned the two farms occupied respectively by Emanuel Stone, 2½ miles southwest of Ickesburg, and by James Boyer, three miles west of Ickesburg. His death was due to heart disease and dropsy. The funeral was held on Saturday; interment in the new cemetery at Loysville. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. W. D. E. Scott officiated at the funeral. Mr. Swab, by thrift and industry, accumulated a handsome competency, and leaves to his children the proud heritage of an untarnished reputation for honesty and integrity. He died with the good will and respect of his fellowmen.

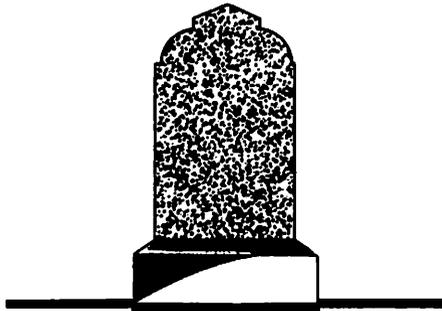
“Perry County Democrat”, August 13, 1902:

Mrs. Leah Shatto, wife of Peter Shatto, formerly of near Elliotsburg, died at Patterson, Juniata County, Pa., on Wednesday of last week, the 6th inst., in the 69th year of her age. Her death was caused by paralysis, she having had three strokes, and had been in ill health for the past three years. Her remains were brought to Elliotsburg on Saturday and interred in the Evangelical cemetery, Rev. Hert officiating. The pall bearers were G. W. Gehr, Jonas Noll, Samuel Kline, Daniel Woomer, James G. Messimer and John Carl. Mrs. Shatto was a daughter of John Hassinger, of Bealtown, Juniata County. She is survived by the following children: John, of Markelville; Annie, married to William Zeigler, of Patterson; Ellen, of Harrisburg; Lizzie, married to Isaac Etter, of Harrisburg; and Miss Jennie, of Patterson. One daughter is dead, Cleamantine, wife of Theo. Darlington, of this place. Mrs. Shatto was a good woman, a devout church member and a kind wife and mother.

“People’s Advocate and Press”, March 4, 1896:

Henry Baer was born in Lancaster County, Pa., on the 22nd of September, 1807, and departed this life February 22, 1896 at the advanced age of 88 years and 5 months. His parents were Abraham and Sarah Baer, who came to Perry County in the year 1809. His brothers and sisters were: Abraham, John, Isaac, Mary, wife of Daniel Snyder, and Martha, wife of Peter Kochenderfer. He was a brother of Associate Judge John Baer, deceased. He was the father of eight children, all of whom are living: Sarah, wife of J. C. Dunkelberger, Galva, Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of Ephraim Barclay, Kansas; Abraham, of Loysville; Henry, of Bixler; William, who resides on the old homestead at Baer’s Mill; Sophia, wife of Balsler Bistline, Ill.; Catharine, wife of Henry Metz, of New Bloomfield, and Reuben, who lives in Kansas.

The death of Mr. Baer, and that of his wife about a year ago were the first in the family and both were over 88 years old. Mr. Baer moved on the farm where he died in 1858, and it is said by those who are supposed to know, that these deaths were the first to occur in that house for upwards of one hundred years; that in the recollections of the oldest no funeral had ever left the present house, which is nearly a hundred years old. Mr. Baer was a good citizen, an honest man, and loved and esteemed by all who knew him. His body was laid to rest in the new cemetery at Loysville by the side of his wife on Sunday, the 25th of February, to await the resurrection of the just and unjust on the last great day.



Pennsylvania  
Perry Co.

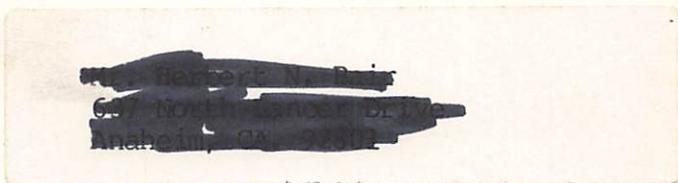
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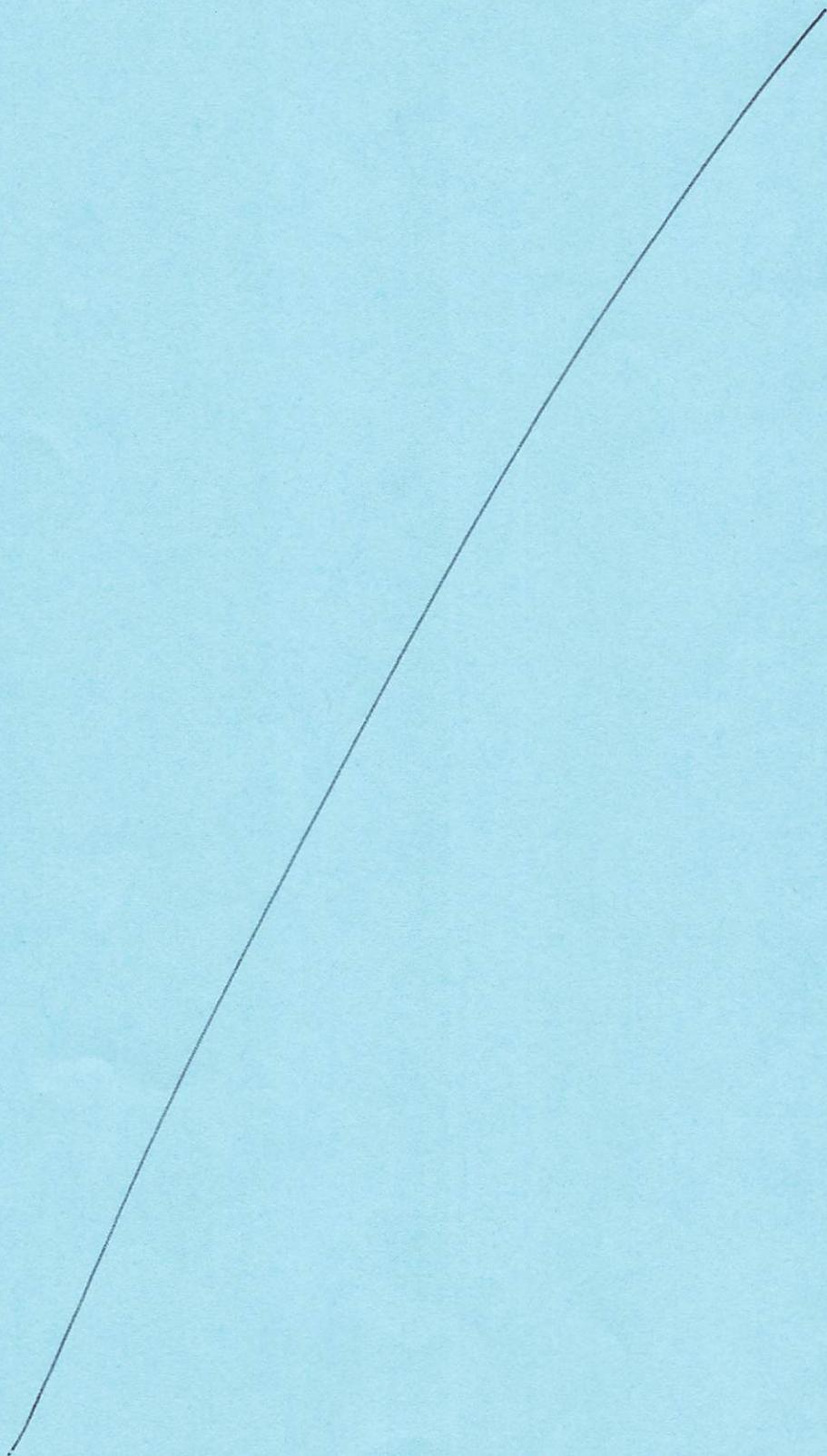
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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

GENERAL FREDERICK WATTS

We planned to do an article on General Frederick Watts, one of the earliest men of note who lived in Perry County and played an active role in the formation of The United States of America. However, other pressing matters prevented us from doing the research for this article so it will appear next year. In this article we will present concrete facts which will dis-prove many of the erroneously held beliefs regarding this man. Almost everyone who has shown any interest in Gen. Watts thinks he is buried at the Watts Burial Ground in Mahanoy Valley where they have placed a Revolutionary War marker at the grave of a grandson named Frederick Watts who died April 5, 1865 aged 64 years, 1 month, & 7 days. How could this man have served in the Revolutionary War when he was born in 1801?



# The Perry Review

Number 4

OCOGS REFERENCE ONLY 1979

Wenn wir kaum geboren werden,  
 Ah, vom ersten Lebenstritt,  
 Bis zum fahlen Weis der Erde,  
 Was ein Lusaamob'ner Schicksal.  
 Ah! mit jedem Augenblick  
 Gebet und re Kraft zunah.  
 Und wir sind mit jedem Jahr,  
 Allweiser zur Totenbahr.



Und wer weiß, in welcher Stunde  
 Und die letzte Stimme weht,  
 Denn Welt hat's mit jedem Augen  
 Keinen Menschen noch entweht,  
 Wer sein Haus nun wohl verläßt,  
 Bleibt mit Freunden aus der Welt z.  
 Da die Eitelkeit hinweg,  
 Omig's Sterben kann ertragen.



## Geburts- und Tauffchein.

Diesen beiden Ehegatten, als:  
*Juslied spring* — und seiner ehelichen  
 Hausfrau *Hilkin* geborne *Jilina*  
 ist ein *Sofu* zur Welt geboren, den 30. Tag  
*November* im Jahr unser Herr, 1847. Dieser  
 in *Frankr.* ist geboren in *Canada*  
 in Nord Amerika; u. erhielt durch die Heil. Taufe den Namen  
*Lusli* den 5. Tag *Januar*  
 im Jahr 1848 von dem Ehrw. Hrn. *Hofmann spring*

Die Taufzeugen waren: *Lusli spring*



ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Ich bin müde in Canara Ocean,  
 Dort über, das und hinaus schiff  
 Ich bin groß in Canara Ocean.

Ich bin müde in Canara Ocean,  
 Dort über, das und hinaus schiff  
 Ich bin groß in Canara Ocean.



Reading, Va.

Gedruckt und zu haben bei Johann Ritter und Comp.



## COVER STORY

Reproduced in reduced size on the front cover is the "taufschein" (baptismal certificate) of Levi Gring who is mentioned in the first article of this publication. For those not versed in German we will translate.

### Birth and Baptismal Certificate

These two lawfully married persons, namely: David Gring and his lawfully married housewife Maria, born Hill, have a son born to the world November 30, 1847. This son was born in Cumru Township in Berks County, in the state of Pennsylvania, in North America; and received the name Levi through Holy Baptism on February 5, 1848 by the Rev. Mr. Johannes Gring. The baptismal witnesses were: Levi Gring.

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## FORM OF BEQUEST

For those who wish to remember The Perry Historians in the drawing of their wills, the following bequest form is suggested:

"I bequeath to The Perry Historians, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having its offices at Newport, Pennsylvania, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars (\$ \_\_\_\_\_) and/or the following named books, papers, documents to be used by said corporation for the purpose for which it is incorporated."

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

Due to limited time we have not given the appropriate documentation for the articles in this publication. However, we will provide it upon request.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
Anaheim Branch, Genealogical Library  
440 N. Loara (Rear)  
P. O. Box 3786  
Anaheim, California 92803

**The Perry Historians**

INCORPORATED IN 1976

P.O. Box 73

NEWPORT, PA. 17074

# MINISTERS, MILLERS,

# RAILROADERS

by  
Harry A. Focht

Anaheim, California 92703

The desire of Benjamin R. Mumper of New Germantown to learn more about his Berks County ancestors led to the preparation of this article. Due to its involvement in the railroad industry of Perry County in the last decade of the last century and the first three decades of this century the Gring family has been well-known. However, it is doubted if any of the present family knew that they were descended from such a prominent family which included one of the founding ministers of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania. Anyone who has studied the history of colonial Pennsylvania or conducted genealogical research among the early German families of south-eastern Lebanon County, north-eastern Lancaster County, or western Berks County should be aware of the name of Rev. Johannes Waldschmidt.

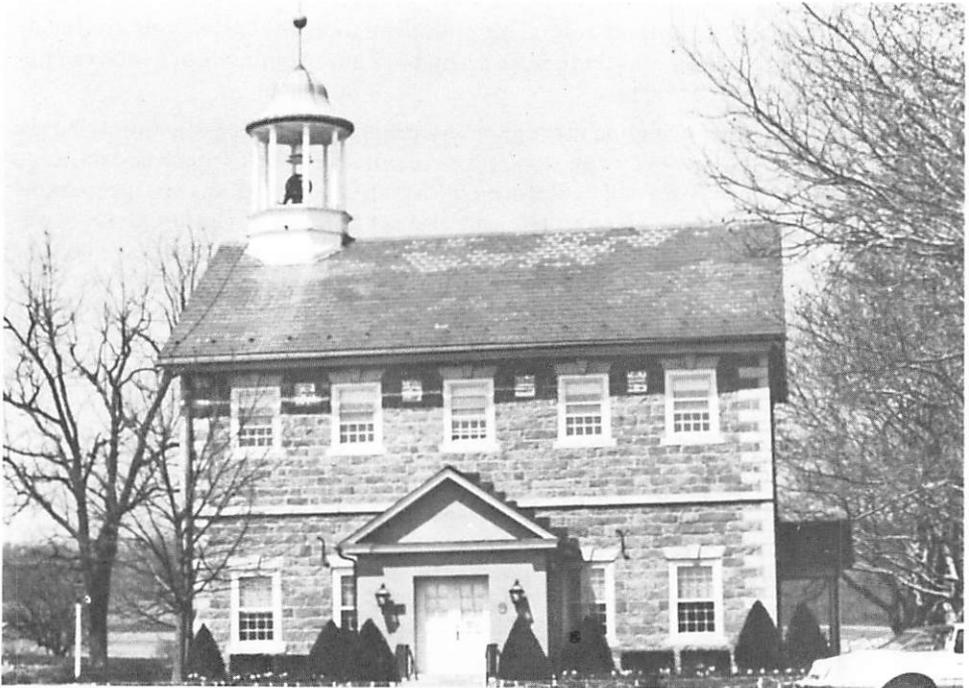
Although German settlers adhering to the Heidelberg Catechism - the basic articles of faith of the Reformed Church, published in 1563 - began organizing congregations in Pennsylvania in the early 1720's ministers were few and those that were here had to travel many miles through a veritable wilderness to serve the widely scattered congregations. The scarcity of ordained ministers and the desire of most settlers for the ministrations of the church induced many schoolmasters and others untrained in theology to play the sacerdotal role. This situation soon caused serious confusion within these congregations and there were no higher church councils or synods in this country to settle these problems.

The German states had just gone through many years of religious strife following the Reformation and Counter-Reformation and were not able to offer much assistance to their brethren in Pennsylvania. The Reformed Church of Holland was in a more stable condition than its German sister and offered guidance and support although there was a distinct theological difference between the Dutch and German churches. The time element in writing to Holland for advice, which usually took the greater part of a year, greatly hindered settling problems here. Additionally, any available ministers in Switzerland or Holland, where the Reformed Church was the state church, were reluctant to come here and face the hardships of this then largely unknown and undeveloped country and serve congregations that were struggling to survive and even possibly face the "savage" natives.

Sent by the Synods of Holland, the Rev. Michael Schlatter arrived in America on August 1, 1746, bringing with him an enthusiasm that was soon to change the course of events among the congregations in Pennsylvania. Born October 8, 1685 in St. Gall, Switzerland and thoroughly trained and experienced, Rev. Schlatter set out visiting the scattered congregations, organizing them properly, inducing them to pay appropriate salaries to pastors with proper credentials, and setting up pastoral charges. On September 29, 1747 he convened the first Coetus (Synod) of Reformed ministers in Pennsylvania which served as an advisory council to regulate congregational and pastoral relations.

In 1751 Rev. Schlatter returned to Europe to enlist support for the congregations in Pennsylvania. Returning in 1752, he brought along, in addition to a large sum of money, 700 Bibles, many of which are still in existence, and six young ministers, namely Revs. Wilhelm Otterbein, Wilhelm Stoy, Johannes Waldschmidt, Johan Jacob Wissler, and Johan Casper Rubel. Rev. Waldschmidt was immediately dispatched to north-eastern Lancaster County where, on October 22, 1752, Rev. Schlatter installed him pastor over the congregations of the Cocalico Charge, consisting of Michael Amweg's (now Swamp Church near Blainsport where Rev. Donald Geschwindt has ministered for some twenty years, having previously served the Landisburg Charge in Perry County), Weisseichenland (White Oaks, now Jerusalem Congregation at Penryn), Cocalico (now Bethany Congregation in Ephrata), Muddy Creek near Swartzville, Sebastian Reiher's (Zion Congregation south of Brickerville, now defunct), and Seltenreich near New Holland. During his ministry Rev. Waldschmidt also served the Allegheny, Eppler's and Cacusi (Hain Church) congregations in Berks County on a fairly regular basis as well as nine other congregations on an occasional basis.

Born at Dillenburg, Nassau, Germany on August 6, 1724, Rev. Johannes Waldschmidt lived in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County where he also had a farm and where he died September 14, 1786 between nine and ten o'clock A.M. and was buried in the Swamp Churchyard the following afternoon. On May 14, 1754 Rev. Wilhelm Otterbein (co-founder of the United Brethren Church) performed the marriage of Rev. Waldschmidt to Maria Elizabeth (March 17, 1733 - July 12, 1803), daughter of Christian Grub. Preserved at Swamp Church are the ancient leatherbound volumes in which Rev. Waldschmidt entered the baptisms and



Swamp Church, built in 1806.

marriages performed during his ministry. It is most likely they were among the books brought from Europe by Rev. Schlatter. In them we find the baptisms of the Waldschmidt children with their respective dates of birth as given here:

1. Johan Christian            March 23, 1755
2. Susanna Elisabeth        April 26, 1756
3. Anna Christina            July 14, 1759
4. Catharine Margaret      January 10, 1762
5. Johannes                  February 12, 1765
6. ANNA MARIA              April 3, 1767
7. Wilhelm Jacob             June 30, 1769

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While it was not our intention, at this time, to prepare a history of the Waldschmidt family, we have some data which may form the basis of such an undertaking. Berks County Deed Book No. 17, page 240 contains the "Deed of Release" of the heirs of Rev. Waldschmidt. Dated May 11, 1790, this deed names them thus: widow Maria Elizabeth; Christian & wife Catharina of "Hens" Twp., Northumberland Co.; John Snyder & wife Susannah of Cocalico Twp., Lancaster Co.; Henry Keller & wife Christina of Manheim Twp., \_\_\_\_\_?\_\_\_\_\_ Co.; Abraham Hassler & wife Catharina of Heidelberg Twp., Berks Co.; Anna Maria Waldsmith, spinster, of Heidelberg Twp., Berks Co.; John of Cumru Twp., Berks Co.; and William & wife Barbara of Cumru Twp., Berks Co. Please note that at the time of this instrument, May 11, 1790, Anna Maria was still single. Further on in this article you will see that she was not married until December 7, 1790 and through this marriage we trace the family to Perry County.



Swamp Church sanctuary.

In the 1883 **History of Centre and Clinton Counties** by John Blair Linn we learn that Christian Waltsmith (the English form of Waldschmidt) purchased 334 acres of land in what was then Potter Twp., Northumberland Co. on May 5, 1785. Waltsmith was then a resident of Heidelberg Twp., Berks Co. In February, 1790 Potter Twp. was divided and the area in which Waltsmith's land was located was named Haines Twp. which name it retained when Centre Co. was formed from Northumberland Co. in 1800. Waltsmith's land was in the area of present Rebersburg but about 1800 he sold it and moved to a location along the Miami River in Ohio where he "carried on extensive milling and manufacturing operations..." Christian's brother Johannes remained in the area of Swamp Church where he died March 11, 1829, having been born February 12, 1765.

On October 6, 1787 a tombstone was placed on the grave of Rev. Waldschmidt, of which there is an unusual history as recorded in the Waldschmidt records at Swamp Church. Following the death of Rev. Waldschmidt his widow became demented and had not spoken for years. On Sunday, June 2, 1793 a large congregation was worshipping in the Swamp Church and, when the winds were still, the large tombstone broke off at the top of the ground and fell flat upon the tomb. On that same day the widow began to speak again. As can be plainly seen on the accompanying photo, the original Waldschmidt tombstone had broken in two but has since been set in cement and bound in an iron frame.



**Ben and Betty Mumper at the grave of Ben's ancestor, Rev. Waldschmidt, at Swamp Church.**

We now return to the year 1752, the same year Rev. Waldschmidt came to Pennsylvania. On September 15, 1752 the German foreigners who arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Two Brothers took the oath of allegiance to the king of England as required by law. In this list is found the name of "Johann Gottfried Krieng." Although we have not had the necessary time required to make a thorough search of land records it seems reasonable to assume that this was the same Godfrey



Spring and, according to the Berks County biographies, also was a German Reformed minister. Synodical records of the German Reformed Church give the dates of Rev. Daniel Gring as: born in Berks County February 8, 1811 and died at York May 23, 1881. Dr. Egle, in translating Rev. Waldschmidt's records, stated that one of Waldschmidt's daughters was the mother of the two Rev. Grings in the Reformed Church.

5. Susan - died single.
6. a daughter married to a Lichty.
7. a daughter married to a Troxel.

While Anna Maria's tombstone at St. John Lutheran & Reformed Churchyard at Sinking Spring gives her birth as August 3, 1767 we are using the date in her father's baptismal records which comes closer to her age at death of 51 years and 23 days even though the biographies give it as August. The biographies give her first name as Martha while all other records give it as Anna Maria.



**Tombstone of Anna Maria Waldschmidt, wife of David Gring, at St. John Churchyard, Sinking Spring.**

David Gring, Sr. was born in Cumru Twp., Berks County but upon reaching maturity located on the Tulpehocken Creek in western Berks County where he erected several mills and prospered. We do not know where he is buried. Following the death of his wife in 1818 he married Gertrude Stamm (July 12, 1772 - March 31, 1857).

We now come to David Gring, Jr., grandfather of the two Gring families of Perry County. It must be stated here that we failed to purchase a heirloom of this family about a year ago when we were not so well versed in the history of the family. At Renninger's Antique Flea Market near Adamstown we saw two taufscheins (baptismal certificates) of the Gring family. One recorded the baptism of David Gring, Jr. who was born March 9, 1806, stating that his father was David Gring and his mother Anna Maria Waldschmidt. By the time we checked with Ben Mumper and learned that this was his ancestor and returned to Renninger's, it was sold. The remaining taufschein was purchased by Ben and appears on the cover of this publication.

David Gring, Jr. March 9, 1806 - Jan. 26, 1890

Maria Hill October 6, 1803 - May 18, 1885

married: June 25, 1826

1. David born January 11, 1829; a miller.
2. Daniel born July 27, 1830; a farmer.
3. **SAMUEL H.** October 7, 1832 - September 2, 1912
4. Ann born Feb. 22, 1834; married George Zerr.
5. Mary born Nov. 22, 1836; married Joshua Grill.
6. **JOHN** March 27, 1838 - 1911
7. Charles H. born Feb. 18, 1840; hotel proprietor.
8. Lewis died at 15 years.
9. Franklin H. born July 14, 1844; a farmer.
10. Levi Nov. 30, 1847 - Dec. 1, 1862. See front cover.

David Gring, Jr., like his father, was a miller and owned several farms. He took an active part in the affairs of his day, serving both as Captain and Major in the State Militia for eleven years. He and his wife are buried at St. John Churchyard at Sinking Spring. We attempted to locate his mill but the area has been developed so extensively that we were not successful.

*To be continued.*

# BIXLER or BECK MILLS

By  
David J. Keller

Bixler, or Beck Mills and property in Northeast Madison Twp. has an interesting story behind it. The old stone grist mill was built about 1812-1814 by the Tousey brothers, Zalman and Azariah. The creek that runs beside the mills was first called Tousey Run, but later changed to Bixler Run.

The Tousey brothers purchased the 345 acre tract from Hugh Hamilton on March 7, 1812. In 1766 Hugh Alexander built a two story log house which is believed to have stood between the woolen factory and the present mansion house. On October 20, 1801 the land was transferred to Hugh Hamilton, a son of John Hamilton and wife Margaret Alexander, daughter of the warrantee. After the Tousey brothers died the property was put up for sale on November 17, 1825.

A fulling mill was put up in 1820 but it was not the one torn down earlier this year. Jacob Bixler (1804-1886), who came from Dauphin County in 1818, and John Flickinger (1802-1872), who came from Lancaster County in 1812, bought the land on January 5, 1836. Later, Jacob Bixler got ninety acres of land and the mills. The rest of the land - 255 acres - went to John Flickinger. In 1840 Jacob Bixler tore down the two story log house which had a date stone indicating the house was built in 1766. The initials on the stone are deciphered thus: A - Alexander, H & M - Hugh and Martha, S & N - evidently the North and South of a compass.



Fulling mill - left, covered bridge - center, stone grist mill - right.

In 1840 the large mansion house where Betty and Vance Dunkelberger now live was built. Jacob Bixler rebuilt the east end of the grist mill in 1846. In 1853 the woolen mill was built and a saw mill located at the north end. In 1870 Jacob Bixler remodeled the interior and put in two turbine water wheels, the first in the county. In 1888 George Beck (1850-1929) came from McCulloch's Mill, Juniata County and purchased the property and mills from the Bixler heirs.

The grist mill was of the old fashioned burr variety and the stones used in grinding the grain were secured in France. The Bixlers made blankets, yarns, and carded wool. Besides wholesaling them they also ran a wagon all over the county doing retail business. On the wagon were the words "Centre Woolen Mills, Bixler and Bro., Blankets, Yarns, etc."

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1766 Alexander datestone.

The woolen mill operated until the 1920's. In 1888 a post office was opened in the woolen mill which lasted until the early 1900's. In 1889, one year after the purchase of the mills, the fulling mill was in full swing. People would bring the wool to the woolen mill and the workers would wash and dry it. Then they would dye the wool in colors such as red, gray, white, and black. Besides preparing the wool, blankets were made. Yarns and woolen cloth were woven at the fulling mill. George Beck operated the grist mill and the fulling mill until around 1916-1917 when his son Henry (1888-1969) took over.

Products processed in the grist mill by the Becks were ground grain for animal feed, cornmeal, buckwheat flour, and wheat flour. The Beck's brand of wheat flour was called "Snow Drift." Every year the Becks, with the help of some other friends, cleaned the mill race which was about a mile long. Altogether on the Beck property were a grist mill, woolen mill, mansion house, dye house, barn, bake oven, stagecoach shed, tenant

house, covered bridge, and many little out-buildings. Between the covered bridge and the woolen mill was the dye house in which the wool was dyed. It is not know when the dye house was built but it was torn down years ago. The covered bridge was removed around 1951 when a new bridge and road was built. The old grist mill was torn down in the summer of 1973. The fulling, or woolen mill, was razed at the beginning of 1979. The fulling mill, which had been empty for many years, is going to be coming back to life in Lititz, Lancaster County. Sylvan Brandt of Lititz worked for many weeks on tearing down the fulling mill. He hopes to rebuild it at Romes Mills and add an 18 foot waterwheel as well as get the old saw mill running again. It was a little sad to see the old mill being torn down but it is nice to know the building will be used again. With the buildings gone one would not even know a large business had ever been around, but the mills served Perry County quite well.

**Bibliography:**

**History of Perry County, H. H. Hain, 1922**

**Grist Mills of Perry County, Eugene E. Eby, 1978**

**Mrs. Vance Dunkelberger, daughter of Henry Beck**

# PERRY VALLEY BURIAL GROUNDS

The following article, written by the Perry Valley correspondent of "The Newport News," appeared in the issue of that newspaper of May 27, 1897. It is given here for its value in shedding some light on the names of persons buried in that area without tombstones as well as those whose tombstones have been destroyed. We have added photos and comment which appears in parentheses.

"In advance of Memorial Day we call attention to the condition of the following burial places: On the Patterson place, in a field east of the public road leading from Millerstown to Newport, lie buried the Norths and others who were first settlers and owners of this and the Setzler's place. Here are their graves marked with native stone which contains their names, but all uncared for - no fence to protect them when the field is pastured. (This ground remains uncared for. Inscriptions found there are: Sarah, consort of Samuel Riddle, died Oct. 15, 1821 in her 22nd. year; Rebecca, d/o James & Rachel North, died Dec. 8, 1916, aged 12 months; H. T. 1825; M. P. 1795; M. N. 1828.)

In a graveyard, east of the same public road, within sight of Millerstown, on the W. A. Blain place, lie the Fursts, Clucks, Shumans, Pfoutzes and others. This burial place would be unfenced but for the present owner of the land, who has substantially enclosed it with a post fence. (This ground is presently overgrown and un-cared for. It is located on top of a small island of land, created by the construction of new Route 322-22 and the approach from old 322-22 across from the Millerstown swimming pool. The only stones found here are those for members of the Shuman family.)



Shuman Burial Ground east of Millerstown.

Along the north valley road, about two and a fourth miles from Millerstown and to the south of the road, may be seen an enclosure distinguished for its briars, brush and small pines - the Hetrick graveyard, in which were buried Andrew Burd, the revolutionary soldier. In this yard were buried Adam Hetrick, Sr., and his sons, Adam and Nicholas, with their wives and descendants, forgotten and neglected by their descendants who are living. Family pride, where art thou? Beside the Hetricks here were buried Martin Orner and his wife, the Reeds, and Werts. In all about 35 graves lie in this partly fenced lot. (Thanks to the concern of Perry Historians, Marian Shade, and others, their ancestral burial ground has been cleaned up and a fence erected. However, when we copied the inscriptions here only 25 names were found. There were no Reed stones.)

About three miles from Millerstown, at the cross roads, on the Calvin Casner farm, is another unfenced and uncared for burial place. In this burial place Peter Bealor has put up a wire fence around the graves of his children, leaving the grave of his aunt just outside to be tramped over by the animals turned into the field to pasture. Here are about 70 graves, most of them unknown. Gravestones erected in such neglected spots only bear testimony to the neglect of the living who should care for their dead. (This ground has been completely obliterated except for the stone of Catharine, wife of David Fry, who died January 15, 1860, aged 43-9-12.)

In a field adjoining the old school house lie buried the Betzes and Wyants to the number of 30 or more. This burial place is farmed over and no trace of its existence is left except the knowledge of it by one or two old persons living. (Apparently this was the school house north of Reward. We would appreciate hearing from anyone having information about this location and the people buried there.)



Graves of George Mitchell and John Anderson in the Mitchell Graveyard.

At Reward and the Lutheran Church (St. Matthew in Liverpool Twp.) are well cared for graveyards. These are annually visited and kept in order.

The Mitchell's graveyard, near the Gap, in the Buffalo mountain, is well fenced. In this graveyard were buried George Mitchell and Hannah, his wife, and most of their descendants of that name. (This ground is still well cared for. An interesting tradition has been preserved regarding George Mitchell and his servant, John Anderson, photos of whose tombstones appear in this article. Anderson had been employed by the Mitchell family many years and was very close to them. The death of Mr. Mitchell in April, 1817 was a great blow to John Anderson, causing him to grieve to an extent that his own death occurred in August of the same year, first having made known his request that he be buried at the feet of George Mitchell. There his grave is found today.)

A mile from the Old Rope Ferry, west, along the road leading from the Juniata to the Susquehanna, near the Presbyterian church and along the north side of the road, lies Wright's cemetery, which consists of an acre of ground donated for a burial ground by Charles Wright, Sr. For beauty of situation and a cared for appearance this burial place challenges comparison with any in the county. The fence surrounding was whitewashed last Thursday. The trustees are O. P. Wright, president, of the John Wright family; Alfred Wright, secretary, of the James Wright family; Joseph A. Wright, of the William Wright family; and Hiram Wright, of the George Wright family. At the last meeting of the trustees it was decided that, in order to provide for the future care-taking of this burial place, a fund be raised in this manner:

1. All persons who shall take lots, which are 7 x 30 ft., shall be charged five dollars.
2. All persons who have living representatives shall be assessed annually for the yearly improvements or repairs the trustees shall decide to make, which they can pay in labor, material or cash.
3. That all graves must be marked with stones on which are the names and dates of birth and death.

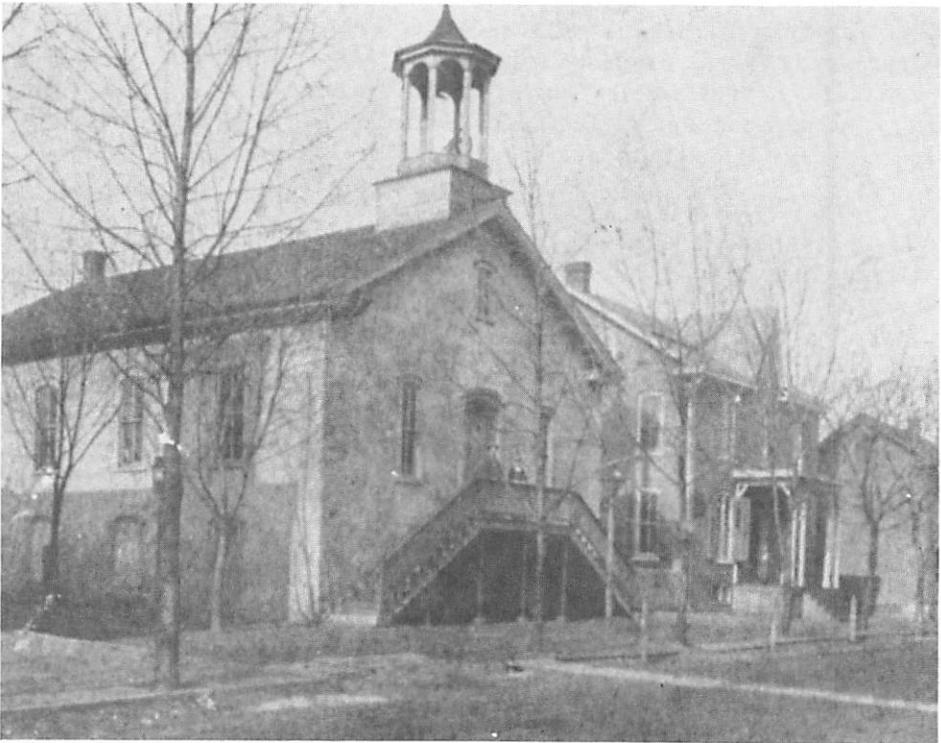
There are a number of unmarked graves, for the care of which there are no living representatives, which will be considered at the next meeting of the trustees.

The graveyard was surveyed and plotted by Silas Wright, and in the book in which is contained the plot a record is kept of the name, date of burial and disease of each person buried in the yard; also the number of the lot. The first grave in this yard was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Dell, who was buried December 12, 1858. There are now about 70 graves in the yard. (We might state that the burial record mentioned above has been continued up to the present.)



# THE DUNCANNON METHODIST CHURCH

The genesis of Methodism in Perry County appears to have been in progress by the mid-1780's. Missionary activity produced a congregation which worshipped at Thomas Sutch's school house in Pisgah. Preaching was also held at "Mitten's" and "Evans' " but we have not been able to determine exactly where the latter two places were in the county nor how long these congregations existed. Scant records indicate that there was activity in the area of Millerstown and Pfoutz Valley by 1802. In 1809 there were four appointments on the circuit which included Perry County.



**The Duncannon Methodist Church of 1840.**

The oldest existing Methodist Congregation in Perry County is that which was organized near Duncannon in 1809. Abraham, Felix, and Jacob Young were three brothers who came to this area from what is now Lebanon County. The early meetings of this congregation were held in the home of Abraham Young. In 1827 the first church was dedicated on land donated by Christian Young who also provided land for a

burial ground which is all that remains of the Young's Church site on Carver's Hill just outside Duncannon. In 1840 the congregation began the erection of a brick church on High Street in Duncannon which stood until the present building was erected in 1891. The following, among the oldest extant records of the congregation, gives the names of the members of the congregation in 1857-1858.

**Class No. 1** George Bruner, Leader. Meets at Bro. George Parsons.

Mary A. Beck	Christina Flisher
Sarah Young	Michael Riter
Mariah Bruner	Mary Parson
Mary Bothwell	Ann Riter*
Eliza Bothwell	Margaret Bothwell*

\* — indicates a Probationer.

**Class No. 2** Jacob Bruner, Jr., Leader. Meets in the Church basement.

Elizabeth Bruner	Mary A. McBride**	Samuel McDonald*
Esther Albright	Ezekial McBride**	Oliver Cummings*
Agnes Mell	James Branyan	George Parson*
Albert Wetherald	Angeline Hamilton	R. B. Hoover
Rosanna Wetherald	Eliza Cummings*	J. J. Hoover
Joseph McBride**	Emily Lippencut*	Mary J. Elles
Nancy McBride**	Elizabeth Evens*	

\* - Probationer. \*\* - Left with certificate.

**Class No. 3** A. Vanfossen, Leader. Meets Monday night in the Church basement.

Mary A. Flickiner	David Young	Mary A. Mutchabougher*
Mary Reed	Martha Mutchabougher	Mary J. McCoy*
Isabelle McKinsy	Nancy Updike	Emma Charters*
Julia Bierbuner	Matilda Hinkle	Margaret Harman*
Mary McLaughlin	Rosanna Stutzman	Barbra Littlton*
Catharine Depugh	Sarah Brown	William Mailey*
Catharine Young	Elizabeth Charters	Isaac G. Smith*
Catharine Vanfossen	Rebecca Jones	Elizabeth Manning*
Catharine Godcharles	Rebecca Culp	Maria Coup*
Sarah Beatty**	Esther Shade*	Mary A. Declvy*
Julia A. Williams*	Lydia Glass*	Elizabeth Mutchabougher*

\* - Probationer. \*\* - Died happy.

**Class No. 4** Jonathan Beck, Leader. Meets in Church Sunday morning.

Sarah Young	Rachael Rider	Matilda Miller*
Catharine Hood	Edith Branyon	Martha E. Work*
Eliza Jones	Sarah Mustgrove +	Catharine Heffly*
Eliza Vanfossen	Sarah Morgan**	Martha Clay
Margaret North	Elizabeth Stutzman	Susan Jones
Sidney Colestock***	William A. Foster	Obadiah Ellis
John Rider	Margaret Owen	Sarah Ellis

\* - Probationer. \*\* - Left with certificate. \*\*\* - Removed. + - Transferred to Pannel Church.

**Class No. 5 A. M. Johnson, Leader. Meets at Bro. Johnson's Sabbath morning.**

Elizabeth Johnson	John Lynch
John Young	Henry Stevenson
Robert Jones	John T. Miller
Thomas Wetherald	Elizabeth Miller
Sarah Wetherald	James Morrison
Susan Bouth	Joseph Shade
Mary A. Bruner	Ann E. Shade - Deceased

**Class No. 6 Jacob Bruner, Sr., Leader. Meets at Father Bruner's Tuesday night.**

Frances Bruner	Jane Black	Sarah E. Hume ?*
Eliza Stevenson	Sarah Custer	Washington Work*
Eliza Miller	Eliza Breighbill*	Washington Dunkle*
Rebecca Work	Amelia McLaughlin*	Susan Stakebill*
Martha J. Jones	Henry Wetherald*	John Riter*
Sarah Mell	George River*	Sarah Baskin*
Emiline Vanfossen**	Fletcher Bruner**	Sarah A. Reed*
Elizabeth A. Jones	Priscilla Guilder?*	Margaret A. Fissel*

\* - Probationer. \*\* - Left with certificate. \*\* - Probationer left with certificate.

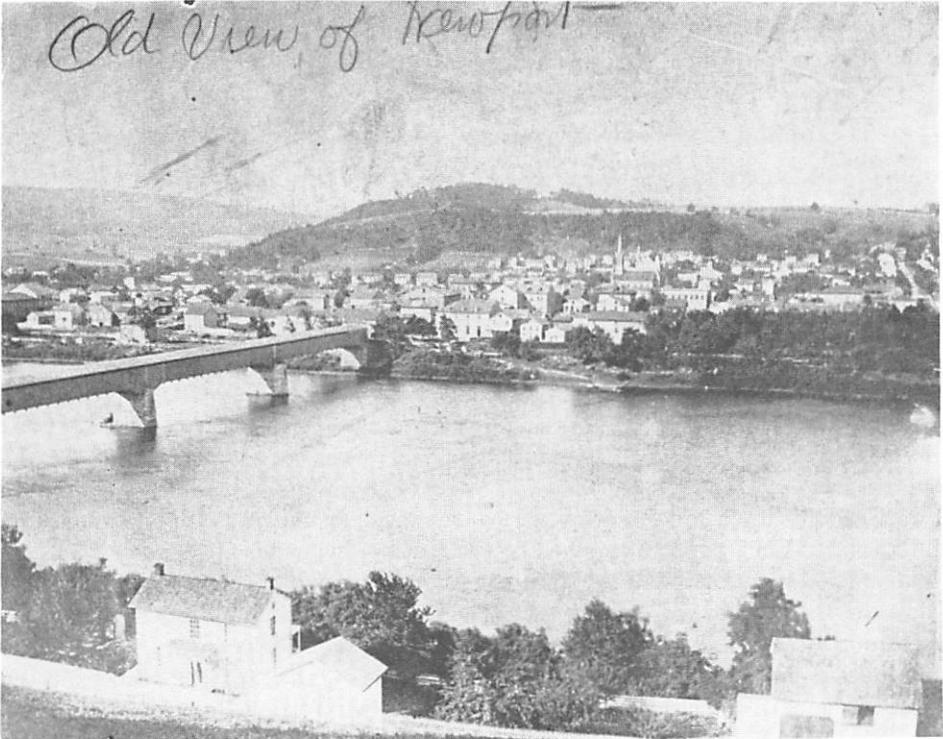
**Class No. 7 F. D. Gotwalt, Leader. Meets at Bro. Sheet's Tuesday night.**

George Vanfossen*	Sidney Spahr*	William George**
Septemus W. Jones*	David McCoy*	Mary Chisholm*
Isaac G. Block*+	Samuel Sheets	Irvin Chisholm*
Thomas M. Fisher **	Rosanna Sheets	Edward H. Swisher*
Martin Foster*	Mary E. Steward**	John Declvy*
Juliet Ellis*	Laura Rhoads**	William M. Stevenson*
Margret Mitchner*	Lewis W. Morris*	Eleanor Rhoads
Sampson S. King*	William P. Ellis*#	Rebecca Branyan
Samuel Rife*	Daniel Rife	

\* - Probationer. \*\*Probationer removed. \*\* - Probationer left with certificate. \*# Probationer deceased.

# NEWPORT FROM 1829 DOWN TO THE PRESENT

The following article was copied from "The Newport News" of July 24, 31, August 14 and 28, 1880 and was a record compiled at that time by Michael Hartzell whose family was among the early residents of Newport. In 1931 Mrs. Horace Beard identified the locations at that time which appeared in the newspaper in parentheses. The Perry Historians have recently identified the locations with the help of Isabel Donaghy, Hilda Smith, William Snyder, Junior & Verna Ludwig, Violet Rice, Louise Mohler, and Frederick Fry. Rather than use parentheses as in the 1931 edition, we have placed a number in parentheses in the original script and at the end of each paragraph we have given the 1931 identification under the letter "A" and our recent identification under the letter "B".



A view of Newport about 1885.

Before beginning Mr. Hartzell's history we would like to give a bit of his personal history. Michael Hartzell was born in the year 1810 near Whitestown, Menallen Township, Adams County and died December 24, 1884 in Oliver Township, Perry County. In 1829 he came to Newport and learned carpentering with Daniel Rider. In 1834 he married Lydia, daughter of John Rider who owned the land on which the original part of Newport was laid out. To this wife he had two children who died prior to their father. Following the death of this wife he married Keziah Martin of Clark's Ferry with whom he had the following children: John Z., Jesse L., Mrs. Willis Sunday, and Mrs. Frank Gray of Chester County. His living brothers were: Col. John and Adam Hartzell of Des Moines County, Iowa. Living sisters were: Mrs. Eliza Zinn and Mrs. Arnold Lobaugh. Michael Hartzell was a member of the Methodist Church and served as school director and member of the Newport town council. Several years prior to his death he moved from Newport to Oliver Twp.

"I came to Newport in August, 1829. The town of today was then nothing but a farm. All that portion south of Second Street was in four fields, fenced, and was farmed by Jacob Naylor (1) who also owned the land now constituting Henry L. Smith's farm in Oliver township (2). At that time the public road crossed the Little Buffalo Creek just above the iron bridge, at the foot of Second Street, and approached the river through the lot on which David Thompson's furniture establishment (3) is now located, following in a direct line until the fording, the same as is now in use, was reached, there being no bridge over the Juniata at this point (4).

1: B - Jacob Naylor died Dec. 12, 1844, aged 53-11--

2: A - now the cemetery farm.

B - Noll farm across the Middle Ridge Road from the Newport Cemetery.

3. A - now below Elmer Zeigler's residence.

B - Elmer Zeigler lived at 128 S. Second St.

4. B - The fording most likely was where the river bridge now stands or just above it.

All that portion east of Second Street, down to "The Point", Cook's boat yard (1), as we then termed it, was in one field, fenced, and was called the "old orchard." That Fall there was the largest crop of apples I ever saw. The "old road" as we called it, then came along the "old orchard" fence, at the corner where A. B. Demaree's house now stands (2), turned the corner and went down the Mulberry Street of today to the river and up the river to the fording. The canal was then in process of construction, and was dug out above and below where the road crossed, which was left until the canal bridge at the foot of Market Street was finished - which was sometime during the same Fall. That portion of the canal between the aqueduct below and above town (3) was not completed until in the Fall of '30. At that time there was but a very few houses in the town and what were here were on Water Street (4). I will give my readers the number there were at the time I first saw Newport, which was then known as Ridertown. I came here to learn the carpenter's trade with Daniel Rider - who has since moved to Iowa. He then lived in a little old house that stood on the bank of the Little Buffalo Creek, below the Harper heir's house (5), where their pig pen now stands, and the old Rider farm house occupied the same position where the Harper heirs live today. Rider's barn stood just a short distance below Rev. Mr. Seibert's stable. (6) The road from the house to the barn passed through C. Watson's and Mrs. Sarah Bosserman's lots. (7)

1: B - Previously Solomon's Low's and later James Wilson's boat yard where canal boats were built - behind the Episcopal Rectory.



**Frank/Mathna house.**

- 2: A - present home of Gilbert H. Frank.  
B - Arthur Mathna home at 101 S. Second St.
- 3: B - Acqueducts had to be constructed to carry the canal over the Little Buffalo Creek below town and the Big Buffalo Creek above town.
- 4: B - Water Street is now called Front Street.
- 5: A - now J. K. Everhart house.  
B - Elwood Mohler house at 147 S. Second Street.
- 6: B - We believe Rev. S. W. Seibert lived in the brick house on the south-west corner of Second & Mulberry Streets.
- 7: A - now W. W. Manning house.  
B - 110 and 114 S. Second Street.

The first house built on the river bank was old Jimmy Smith's; it was the old house A. V. Hombach tore down a few years ago, on the site of his marble works. (1) The stable on the rear of this lot is the oldest building in town. The next oldest house is the one in which A. Favinger now lives, near Kough's warehouse. (2) It was originally built of logs. It has since had additions put to it besides being pebble-dashed, etc. as you see it now.

- 1: B - lately Harry Leonard Marble Shop, north-west corner Front & Mulberry Streets.
- 2: A - present site of P.R.R. Passenger Station lawn on alley.  
B - torn down when railroad station built.

The next is the one now known as Dunkle's hotel (1); the next the building of Jesse Butz's (2) burned down in the year of 1874, on the site where his (3) new brick house and store is being erected. Next a little old house which stood where Isaac Etter (4) now



Canal aqueduct over Big Buffalo Creek in 1898.

lives. It was called "the Old Irvin House", then came the "Nancy Zeigler house" - Capt. Christ's residence is a part of it (5).

1: A - Front & Market Streets, south-west corner.

B - torn down when P.R.R. Station built in 1905.

2 & 3: A - J. S. Butz, Sr.

B - now Catawissa Tavern, north-west corner Front & Market Streets.

4: A - at Beatty Garage.

B - now Morrison Garage Body Shop on Front Street, once Sweger's livery.

5: A - vacant Swab lot Front Street & Dock alley.

B - Morrison Garage Show Room and gasoline pumps on Front Street.

The above named list comprised all the houses that were in the place when I first came to it. Now we will go to Second Street. Where Jacob Hopple's (1) three story dwelling house and furniture rooms now are, there had just been built by Daniel Rider a house of sawed logs; it was simply up and under roof. Where the Gantt House now stands (2) there was a log blacksmith shop. Rider finished his house that Fall. He also erected the shop in which the Hopples (3) now work at their trade, where I learned my trade and where we began work in November.

1: A - Lee M. Kell house.

B - The Hopple/ Kell house and funeral home is now the Newport Senior Citizen Center, 35 S. Second Street.

2: A - Mingle House.

B - The Gantt House was rebuilt in 1874 following a fire. It later was known as The Mingle House, Newporter Hotel, and recently opened and closed as The Lockhouse Inn. The North-east corner of the square & Market Street.

3: B - Jacob Hopple (1816-1890) and his son William (1842-1915) were cabinetmakers and undertakers.

There was then one store here, kept by E. Bosserman and Samuel Beaver, and no tavern; but the next Spring, John Sipe rented the building on Jesse Butz's corner (1) before referred to, and began tavern keeping there. There was no whiskey sold then between Duncan's Island and Lewistown, and there being a large force of Irishmen employed on the canal a snorting rum business was carried on by Sipe. Before the Sipe tavern was started when "the boys" wanted to have a little fun they had to go to Milford (2) in Juniata township, or to "Blue Ball", the "Sulphur Springs" (3) in Center township, where Henry Fickes' farm now is.

1: A - Front & Market.

2: B - Wila.

3: A - Homer Rice farm.

B - later Basil Gantt owned the farm; now held by the Historical Society of Perry County.

The first school in this place was taught by John Ferguson in the little old house that stood on the bank of the creek below Harper's. The first building put up after the Rider house on Second Street, was the warehouse now occupied by Koughs, (1) the grain and commission men. It was raised between Christmas and New Years, 1829, and part of it finished that winter, being completed the following Spring. The first lot of flour ever stored in Newport was put in that warehouse, and then hauled from there to the mouth of the Little Buffalo Creek, where it was loaded on an ark built by E. Bosserman and James Everhart, father of James Everhart, Sr., of Oliver township. The ark's cargo was completed with pig iron and floated down the river, either to Columbia or Port Deposit, I forgot which.

1: A - present location of G. P. Bistline row of houses.

B - Bistline row on S. Front St., below railroad station, burned in the late 1940's.



Morrison home - left, Hench Law Office - right.

The next house was put up by Dr. Dolan, on the lot now owned by John Fleisher (1) who tore it down to make room for his present residence. James Souder then rented the old Irvin house, and about the same time bought the lot on which Dr. Whitmer's fine new house stands (2) or the one where Schrom lived (3) where he built the house the latter lives in or the one the former previously occupied.

- 1: A - present home of Miss Mary Diven.  
B - 38 S. Second St.
- 2: A - present home of Dr. L. A. Carl.  
B - now Mrs. Lester Morrison, 30 N. Second St.
- 3: A - present home of C. S. Smith.  
B - Allen Hench law office, lately Alan Wolf's law office, 26 N. Second St.

The next Fall Samuel Sipe bought the lot where the old blacksmith shop then stood, built around it, and started a tavern in August, 1831. This was where the present Gantt House stands. It will be remembered Sipe formerly kept tavern in the house Abe Favinger now occupies. To make way for Sam, John Sipe closed up his hotel along the canal and took charge of the tavern at Milford.



Left to right: former Lynn "Vinegar" Smith home, Emenheiser/Stoner building, Myers/Manning building, Hopple/Kell Funeral Home.

The summer of 1831 building was pushed along pretty smart. The Fall previous however, Philip Reamer built his blacksmith shop on the lot where Wm. Emenheiser's house is (1). He worked there and boarded out at his father's (2). He afterwards built the brick house Henry Meyers tore down to make room for his new home (3). It was the first brick house built in town.

1: A - present P.P. & Co.

B - Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. in 1931; in the 1950's Kerm Harry had a restaurant there after which it housed the Newport Library and presently is the tax office of Joseph Stoner at 27 S. Second St. William Emenheiser (1842-1916) was in the stove and tin business. Later, from about 1873 to 1900, Emenheiser operated a general merchandise store.

2: A - present C. A. Oren farm.

B - Jensen home at the foot of the Newport side of ore bank on the road to Pine Grove.

3: A - E. W. Crissman home.

B - 33 S. Second St. where the Mannings had a store for quite a few years. Then Gerald Bucher had his ice cream parlor in the north side and Dr. William Magill had his first office in the south side. Presently occupied by the shops of Louise Mohler and Mary Orthey respectively. Crissman & Duffy had an electric shop on the south side also.



S. A. Sharon house.

John Fite built the next house, which is now occupied by Jacob Tibbens (1). The same summer Dr. Dolan sold his house to the widow Buchanan and built a small one where Isaac Leas now lives (2). The next house built was by J. W. Bosserman (3). It was simply a brick kitchen, with shed roof, on the Miller Hotel corner (4). The kitchen is in use there today. John Souder built the next house now occupied by Capt. Brennehan (5).

1: A - present home of S. A. Sharon location

B - 67 S. Second St.

- 2: A - present site of Dr. J. H. McCulloch home.  
B - home of Eleanor McCulloch, 56 S. Second St.
- 3: A - present I. M. Meminger store location.  
B - William Moore Insurance Office, 208 Market St.
- 4: B - The Miller Hotel, later Hotel Graham, is now the CCNB Bank Building, north-west corner of square & Market St.
- 5: A - present M. J. Sanderson & H. M. Kough property.  
B - The Sanderson's restaurant is now the Town Tavern and Harry M. Kough's music store is now the Reisinger furniture store on the square.

At about the same time Samuel Leiby erected a long, story and half building, on part of the lot now occupied by Bailey's building (1), and started a small store in the front part, cutting the back part into two shops, which were rented by a tailor and by John Koster, a cabinetmaker. A man by the name of Wade then put up a large shop on the ground now occupied by Rider's meat market (2), where mill burrs were made for several years. Then John Fickes built the house widow Singer lives in today (3). Next in order was the house occupied by Ashenfelter, the shoemaker, erected by Samuel Leiby. Then comes a house built by Hiram Gantt on the lot where Capt. A. B. Demaree's now stands. Then Capt. O'Brien built a frame house on the lot Dr. Singer's building stands (4). After this there was no more building done until the next summer.

- 1: A - present J. S. Butz Bldg.  
B - This apparently was the Jesse S. Butz, Jr. building on the south-east corner of the square and Market St. later owned by Ralph Lesh and presently housing Bitting's restaurant and the "Shop & Save" store. The present building was built ca. 1855 by John S. Demaree and owned many years by Jesse S. Butz, Jr. who operated a clothing store there and rented space to other shop keepers.
- 2: A - north side of alley at Nickey home.  
B - S. Front St., below the railroad station.
- 3: A - present Mrs. W. H. Hoopes and Geo. Boova home.  
B - The Hoopes home was lately the home of Mrs. Samuel Myers and now the home of her grandson, Jack Myers, at 43 N. Second St. and the Boova home is at 51 N. Second St.
- 4: A - Eby's Drug store site.  
B - Dr. Singer's building was located on the north-west corner of the square & Second St. After Dr. Singer it was occupied by Benjamin Eby, the druggist, and his son John S. Eby. In the 1940's it was replaced by David Myers with the present building which houses the masonic lodge and the J. J. Newberry store.

*To Be Continued*



## COURT RECORDS

A perusal of Cumberland County Quarter Session records has revealed many interesting historical data which we will begin to report in this article. One comment we must make is that if all the roads were laid out for which there were petitions, all of Perry County would be roads!

“The Court’s Errection & nomination of nine Townships Tother Side N Mountain. Record’d in sessions Dock 6 October 1754.

At a meeting of the Majestrates in Conjunction with the Commissioners & Assessors of Cumberland County at Carlisle the 23, Day of October 1754 it was Concluded; that Whereas there has been an addition made to the County afores’d by a late purchase from the Indians; to Errect the habitable parts added to the said County into Separate Townships and to appoint Constables in the same for the better regulation thereof, therefore at the Request of the Inhabitants we do Errect the Sattlements called the Great Cove the little Cove & Cannaloes into one Township and nominate the same the Township of Ear, and we appoint John McMeans to act as Constable therein for the remaining part of this Current year. and further we Errect the Sattlement called the path Valley into a Separate Township and nominate the Same the Township of Fanet and we appoint John Bard to act as Constable therein for the Remaining part of the Current year. and we do further Errect the Sattlement called the Tuskerora Valey into a spearate Township and nominate the same the Township of Lac. and we appoint John Johnson to act therein as Constable for the remaining part of the Current year. and we do further Errect the Sattlement called Sheremans Valley and Bufolo’s Creek into a Separate Township and nominate the same the Township of Tyrone and we appoint John ~~Scott Linton~~ to act as Constable therein for the remaining pat of the Current year. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Suscribed our names the Day & year first written.

Sa: Smith  
Will: Maxwell  
John Finley”

It appears that the scribe who wrote this document had a problem deciding who was appointed constable of Tyrone Township. Although the name Scott was crossed out in darker ink than Linton we feel that John Scott was the one appointed because he does appear in the early tax lists of Tyrone Township. Available records indicate that the Linton family was centered in present Watts Township after 1800 and this township was originally part of Fermanagh Township which was not erected until 1767.

The following petition, although signed by only ten men, led to the division of Tyrone Township, the western section becoming Toboyne which included the present townships of Toboyne, Jackson, and most of Madison.

“To the Honble. Court sitting at Carlisle July the 20th. 1762. We the Inhabitants of Sheermans Valley Do Humbly request the Honble. Court sitting at Carlisle that they would Consider the inconveniency the Township of Tyrone Labors under the Largness of the Township therefore we Humbly request your Hon’s. that you would Devise the Township afforsd. Requested By us this 14th. Day of July 1762:

John Crawford

James Wilson

John Byers

Alexand. Murray

John Morrow

Francis Irwin

John Irwin

Thos. Hewitt

Thos. Clark

Jos. Scott”

A multitude of interesting court records deal with the laying out of roads. Judging by the number of petitions for roads it would appear that if every road were laid out Perry County would be nothing but roads. Apparently many of the petitions were refused because we still have a fair amount of fields, woods, and communities in the county. Herewith are a sampling of the petitions and reports of viewers.

“We the undernamed persons being appointed by order of court to view a road leading from the head of shermans Valley to the leading road from Croghans Gap to Alexr. Logan’s is as follows--

Mark’d a White oak saplin on the affrsd. road Between John Hamilton’s and Capt. Byers place according to the Blazer and by McCrerys old place and from thence through the Gardner Lane and from thence through Alexr. Murray’s Lane and from thence by James Blains stillhouse and from thence to the run Between John Wilsons and Robt. Murray, the above mention’d being the moust convenient manner according to the best of our judgments is certify’d by us.

Tyboin Township

October ye 10th. 1766

James Blain

John Craford

John Gardner

Alexr. Murray”

"To the Honourable Court to Sit at Carlisle the 20th. of January 1767.

Gentlemen and May it please your Worships to grant unto us an order, to have a Road cut from James Baskin's Ferry on Sasquehannah, in Rye Township, to Andrew Stephens Ferry on Juniata. Beginning at said Baskins and then the most straight and convenient way to Frederick Watts Plantation; and from thence Straight to the Narrows at Juniata, and from there Straight to Stephen's Ferry in the Township aforesaid. And your Humble Petitioners will be Ever bound to pray.

January 16th. 1767

James Baskins  
Frederick Watts  
James Watts  
Wm. Richardson  
Cornelius Atkinson  
Henry Dougherty

Francis Baskins  
Saml. Goudy  
James Patten  
Richard Stuard  
Thomas Bell  
John Stuard

The Court do appoint Duncan McCown, Thomas Dougan, Jno. Mitchell, Francis Ellis, Jno. Anderson, and Thomas Lorrimore or any four of them are appointed to View the Within Mentioned and Make Report to the Next Court."

Among the Orphan Court dockets are a few interesting entries which shed some light on soldiers of the American Revolution living in what is now Perry County. The following is taken from Orphan Court Book 3, page 7.

"At an Orphan Court held at Carlisle for Cumberland County the Twenty first Day of September Anno Domini 1786 Before John Agnew, John Jordan & Alexander Murry Esquires Justices for the same Court:

Came into Court Francis Irwin of Tiboine Township in said county and Produced a Certificate Dated War Office September 10th. Anno Domini 1783 Signed Jos. Carlton Secy. setting forth that William Smith was late a private in the Corps of Invalids & formerly Belonged to the ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. and the said Francis being duly Sworn according to Law saith that William Smith who had the same Certificate in his Custody Came to live with him this Deponant in the month of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty five and resided in his House from thence untill the twelfth Instant when the said William Departed this life, that the said William Smith was no part of that time able to win his living by Labour or any other way that this Deponant Knew of that he the said William did go to Philadelphia in September 1785 and on his return told this Deponant he had received his Pension in Philadel. for nine months at that time due. Whereupon the Court adjudge that the Executor of the said William Smith Deceased ought to receive five Dollars pr. month from the time said William was last paid his Pension untill the Day of the death of said William he having Continued and Invalid untill his Death.

By the Court"

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



# A PERRY COUNTY OBITUARY

## PERRY COUNTY DEMOCRAT

**New Bloomfield, Pa.**  
**April 27, 1910**

**Prominent Business Man Dies of Burns Received in Fighting Forest Fire.**

James Bell, one of the most prominent and respected men of Perry county, died on Wednesday night of last week from the effects of the terrible burns he received while fighting a forest fire on the mountain on the 10th of this month. An account of the accident was published in this paper at the time. Mr. Bell had gone along with a party of men to Fox Hollow to fight a fire which was raging on the mountain, destroying hundreds of acres of valuable timber. While thus engaged he was caught in a perfect hurricane of fire which swept down upon him with incredible speed and fury and before he could retreat he was surrounded by the seething flames and terribly burned. When the whirlwind of fire had passed the men who were with him, who had run to a place of safety when the flames approached, began a search for him and found him leaning against a tree, burned and blackened almost beyond recognition. Although suffering intensely, he was able to walk, with the assistance of two men, a distance of about a mile to where his team was hitched and he was quickly taken home. Drs. Snyder and Sheibley were summoned and everything possible was done for him. For several days he seemed to have a chance of recovery but when reaction set in he grew worse. An eminent physician from Harrisburg was called in consultation with his Attending physician and all that medical skill could do was done for him. His sufferings were said to be terrible, but he bore his pain without a murmur, exhibiting that fortitude and endurance which always characterized his heroic nature, and sustained by an indomitable will he continued his brave fight for life until the end came, when, surrounded by his affectionate family, who during his sufferings had watched over and ministered to him with loving care, his long and useful life ebbed away and his spirit took its flight.

James Bell was born in Wheatfield township, this county, March 8, 1842. He was a son of the late Hugh and Jane (Bell) Bell, who were natives of County Down, Ireland, and came to America about 1835. They became residents of Wheatfield township about 1840, and subsequently moved to Penn township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Bell died in November, 1870, and Mr. Bell died in March, 1882. They had five children, all of whom are now dead excepting Agnes, (Mrs. William Barnett) of Nebraska.

James Bell received his preliminary education in the public schools of Penn township and finished his education at the Bloomfield Academy. For three terms he taught school in Penn and Rye townships, and then began his career as a lumberman and farmer in Fishing Creek Valley, Rye township. His operations as a lumberman were the most extensive of any man in this part of the State. He owned thousands of acres of timberland on the Blue and Cove mountains and employed hundreds of men. The

output of his many sawmills was enormous. As an employer he was an ideal man and looked after and cared for the many men who worked for him, and no matter whether times were good or bad he always saw to it that the families of his men were well provided for. As a result his men loved and respected him and would have fought for him any time. His comfortable home was a veritable haven of hospitality and the stranger within his gates was always given a genuine welcome.

In political faith Mr. Bell was a Democrat. He was elected County Surveyor in 1874, being a practical surveyor, and also held a number of township offices. But he was not an office seeker. On several occasions he was tendered the nomination for Congress and Member of Assembly, but always declined. He was a man of keen intellect and close reasoning powers and was always well informed on national issues. Genial and friendly in his disposition, intelligent and manly in his utterances he was a most delightful companion. In his death the editor of this paper feels that he has sustained a distinct loss, both of a close personal friend and political adviser -- one in whose judgment we had implicit confidence and for whose character and integrity we had profound admiration.

James Bell was married in Rye township, January 2, 1868, to Susan B. daughter of William and Margaret (Messinger) Sloop, who survives with the following children: Margaret, Jane, Archie, George, Catharine, Isabella, Agnes, (Mrs. John Husband) of Michigan, and Susan; Their eldest son, Hugh W., died in May, 1907, and another son, Arthur, died in childhood. The family are a most kind and affectionate one and were sincerely devoted to their father. In his frequent visits to this place invariably one of his daughters would accompany him, so that he should not make the long drive home after night alone. His death is a terrible blow to them and they have the sympathy of all.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon of this week. It was the largest funeral ever known in the county. The people of Fishing Creek Valley turned out en masse and every section of the county was represented, many coming for a distance of twenty miles. A number from Cumberland and other points outside the county were also present. The great throng which attended the funeral was a silent but eloquent tribute to the high regard and sincere respect in which the deceased was held. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. I. Potter Hayes, Presbyterian pastor of this place, assisted by Rev. Stahl and Rev. Newcomer. During the services the remains, reposed on a canopied bed in the parlor, and were then placed in a massive solid mahogany casket, covered with beautiful flowers, and conveyed to the cemetery at Grier's Point. The pallbearers were J. A. Seidel, J. W. Benfer, S. S. Robinson, J. W. Beers, J. F. Heishley, E. B. Leiby, Z. T. Colyer and W. N. Seibert. There were two hundred carriages in the procession. The services at the grave were conducted with Masonic rites, Mr. Bell having been a member of Perry Lodge, No. 458, F. and A.M., of Marysville.

Mr. Bell was reared in the faith of the United Presbyterian church (Seceders) and was a man of highest moral character. His life was one worthy of emulation. The world has been bettered by his having come into it and his many acts of kindness and humanity will ever live in the memories of our people.

Contributed by Deborah S. White, a descendant of the deceased.



# THE LAND OF TURTLES

by  
Harry A. Focht

At various times we have made reference to Tulpehocken and this June conducted a tour of a portion of that area which encompasses 270 square miles of western Berks County and eastern Lebanon County. At this time we would like to take you on a synoptic guided tour of Tulpehocken. Tulpehocken is an Indian name meaning "Land of Turtles", derived from the fact that the turtle thrived in the waters of the slowly meandering Tulpehocken Creek which traverses the area from a point several miles north-east of the town of Lebanon to its confluence with the Schuylkill River near Reading. The settlement of this beautiful highly fertile region is a "tale of misfortune" of a group of Germans seeking a homeland where they could ply their trades and agricultural pursuits in peace.

From the time of the Protestant Reformation in the early 1500's the German states had been torn by religious and political strife which not only devastated much of the land and urban areas but eventually turned the eyes of many Germans to America. Sympathetic towards the unfortunate German populace and anxious to develop her American colonies, Queen Anne of England invited them to settle in America without having made any detailed plans to effect their passage. Early in 1710 about 2300 Germans landed in New York, having survived the long voyage, disease, and a long wait in England for transportation across the Atlantic.

The majority of these German immigrants were settled on government land at Livingston Manor on the Hudson River where they were put to the menial task of gathering pitch and other supplies for the British Navy. Desirous of having land of their own they soon tired of these chores and a group removed to the area of the present town of Schoharie. In a few short years this land was put into production only to be lost through faulty land titles. Having heard of free fertile land along the Swatara and Tulpehocken Creeks in Pennsylvania, a small band of determined Schoharie "wayfarers" made their way to the headwaters of the Susquehanna River where they hewed out canoes in which they floated down the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Swatara Creek in Middletown. This was in the spring of 1723 according to a comment appearing in the provincial records of Pennsylvania. Their cattle were driven overland but the lack of records and a study of the terrain of the Susquehanna Valley has given cause to much disagreement among present historians regarding the exact cattle route. It is strongly believed by the writer that many immigrants, including most of the Huguenot families of eastern Berks County, came directly from the Hudson Valley to

eastern Berks County and this route is suggested by many historians as the cattle route.

Pushing their canoes up the Swatara Creek it would seem feasible that families chose a home site along this waterway while the main party forged on to Tulpehocken. Bindnagel Church, on the banks of the Swatara Creek near Palmyra, may well have been the result of several "exiles from Schoharie" who decided to settle in that area.

Who all these wayfarers to Tulpehocken were is difficult to determine but several records give a partial list of names. A petition to Governor Keith of Pennsylvania by thirty-three families residing in Tulpehocken in 1724-1725 contains fifteen names, viz: Johannes Lantz, Peter Rieth, Conrad Schitz, Johann Baltzer Anspach, Lawrence Zerbe, Joseph Seib, Georg Rieth, Johann Nicholas Schaeffer, Johann Leonhard Rieth, Anthony Scharf, Johann Michael Christ, Johann Peter Faust, Sebastian Fischer, Andrew Walborn, and Godfrey Fidler.

The Tulpehocken tax list of 1725 contains the following: Phillip Braun, John Cons (Koons), Conrad Culpman, John Conrad Dieffenbach, Peter Feck (Feg), John Forrer, Jacob Frayman, Michael Ernst Herner, Jacob Kopp, John George Heine, John Adam Walborn, Jacob Kobel, Abraham Laucks, John Adam Lesch, John Berger, Casper Reid, Frederick Shaffer, Christopher Stump, Peter Torn, Martin Zerbe, Michael Shaffer, John Moor, and John George Stump. Remember that the taxing was done by the English so this list does not bear the German forms of names.

A petition in 1727 for a road from Tulpehocken to George Boone's in Oley contains the following names: Frederich Schaeffer, Adam Lesch, Chas. Neos, Johan Heinrich Schuckert, Martin Steub, Antoni Shadt, Jacob Karbell, Nicholas Sheffer, Michael Ernest Herner, Johannes Christman, Steffan Wasserscheidt, Adam Walborn, Jacob Klopff, George Lesch, Abraham Lauk, Nichlas Reuell, Conrad Dieffenbach, Peter Klop, Sebastian Fischer, Lenhart Reit, Casper Reit, Martin Batdorf, Lenhard Feg, Philip Braun, Martin Zerbe, Michael Aemerich, and Johann Entefelt.

That others came to Tulpehocken from Schoharie as late as the 1730's is evident by comparing names appearing on records of the Schoharie area with names on Tulpehocken tax lists and church registers. One group is reported to have migrated in 1728 and in 1729 the famous Conrad Weiser came, of whom we will speak later. These immigrants had the permission of the provincial authorities to settle and make improvements in Tulpehocken but, in reality, the land belonged to the Indians until 1736 when the purchase was finalized by the Penns. Land was cleared and log homes were erected. By 1727 the first church was erected at Rieth's and by the 1740's stone houses were being built. Numerous outstanding stone structures erected prior to 1800 still dot the area attesting to the industry of these early settlers. By this time immigrants were also settling in Tulpehocken who had come through the port of Philadelphia so that by the 1740's and 1750's the region had been fairly filled, causing many to migrate to other areas.

Driving through the center of Tulpehocken along Route 422 between Myerstown and Stouchsburg one cannot escape being attracted by the sight of two imposing limestone churches with steeples reaching high into the sky. About a mile apart in the open countryside are Christ Tulpehocken Evangelical Lutheran Church and Trinity Tulpehocken Reformed Church, both of which stem from the old 1727 Rieth's Church which stood about one-half mile east of Stouchsburg. Rieth's Church was owned by the Lutherans although the Reformed people helped build it and had rights to the building and burial ground.



Christ Tulpehocken Lutheran Church.

Without an ordained minister to serve them these early Tulpehocken settlers were dependent upon lay readers and schoolmasters for their religious edification and worship. About 1732 an attempt was made to secure a minister from Germany through one Caspar Leutbecker who, like many Germans, had been influenced by the pietist movement in Germany and Schoharie. After waiting almost a year for the arrival of the minister from Germany it was reported that he had died on the way and Leutbecker took it upon himself to perform the role of minister to the Tulpehocken Lutherans, most of whom accepted him. However, some of the strictly orthodox Lutherans suspected that Leutbecker never sent for the minister from Germany in order to set himself up as minister and thus began a long controversy which saw the Leutbecker party, later under Moravian influence, and the orthodox Lutheran party, under the leadership of Rev. John Caspar Stoever, struggling for control of the church building. Locks placed on the door were broken and, in one instance, a girl was pushed through a window and sawed out the window to the size of a door in order that the Stoever party might gain entrance to the building.

It might be stated at this point that the Moravians were a highly pietistic denomination who, under the leadership of Count Ludwig von Zinzendorf, had purported to form a union of all German churches in Pennsylvania. Although this plan was thwarted by the Lutheran and Reformed bodies, it cannot be denied that the Moravians provided genealogists with invaluable parish records wherever they organized congregations. Also, Rev. Johan Caspar Stoever provided genealogists a gold mine with his personal records of ministerial acts along with the various parish registers he initiated although he acted as an independent pastor and never aligned himself with the Lutheran Ministerium.

Rieth's Church came under control of the Moravian party, although it later returned to the orthodox Lutherans, forcing the Stoever party to secure their own property which was accomplished by the erection of Christ Tulpehocken Lutheran Church west of Stouchsburg in 1743. In 1785-1786 this original building was replaced by the present two-story edifice which has stood all these years as well as surviving two devastations. On November 6, 1884 only the four limestone walls remained after the explosion of a nearby dynamite factory and again, on August 1, 1887, only four walls remained after the church was struck by lightning.

Among the early leading members of Christ Congregation were: Lauer, Fisher, Unruh, Wolf, Schwengel, Lechner, Naef, Graef, Lesch, Anspach, Stein, Weiser, Immel, Laub, and Batdorf. Soldiers of the American Revolution buried in the adjoining churchyard are: Johannes Anspach, Johan Peter Anspach, Peter Brud, Peter Etchborger, Georg Gensemer, Andreas Groff, Johann Katterman, Christian Lauer, Christian Lesher, Jacob Lebenguth, Peter Stein, Johann Walborn, Martin Walborn, and Jacob Weiser.



One of the oldest tombstones at Christ Church: Johan Georg Graef, Jan. 1, 1696 - May 16, 1745.

An interesting legend has been preserved in connection with Christ Church. In an Indian raid near Selinsgrove on October 16, 1755 Regina and Barbara Leinger and Marie LeRoy were captured by the Indians. At the end of the French and Indian warfare in 1763 Regina and others abducted by the Indians were returned to Carlisle in an attempt to re-unite them with their families. Following the abduction in 1755 Regina's mother had removed from the frontier to Tulpehocken and was a member of Christ Church. She was persuaded to go to Carlisle but did not recognize her daughter who had grown up in the ensuing eight years of captivity and Regina did not remember her mother. In desperation the mother began to sing a familiar German hymn, "Allein, und doch nicht ganz allein" - Alone, and yet not all alone am I - to which Regina responded. Dr. Egle, in his **History of Lebanon County**, states that Regina married a Mr. Statler and died in 1826 near Staystown, Somerset County and that her daughter married Peter Schell of Bedford County.

The purpose of this article is not only to give our readers a synopsis of the early history of this area but to point out the relationship of Perry County to other parts of the world. No area is an island unto itself! To do this we have chosen the family of Peter Stein, one of the Revolutionary War soldiers buried in the churchyard at Christ Tulpehocken Lutheran Church. The Stein stones, like most tombstones of that age, are well worn with age and difficult to read so we give the dates on them as we were able to decipher them. A survey of the church records has given the dates of marriage and the births of the children. We did not find an estate for Peter Stein but his tombstone indicates he was survived by six children although we found no tombstones for those who died prior to Peter.



Graves of Peter & Anna Catharina Stein.

Peter Stein April 1, 1723 - January 30, 1799 75-9-14

wife Anna Catharina Dec. 22, 1727 - Aug. 28, 1799 75 weeks, 3 months, 1 week, 5 days

The marriage register indicates that both Peter Stein and Anna Catharina Anspach were single when they were married March 30, 1752.

1. Johannes Dec. 18, 1752 - July, 1810  
md. (1) Dec. 7, 1779 Catharina Brossman (1763-1798)  
(2) Christina Cremer?
2. Johann Peter Feb. 26, 1754
3. **ANNA ELISABETHA** Feb. 25, 1756
4. Johann Leonard July 24, 1758
5. Frederick Johann March 1, 1760
6. Maria Margaretha Dec. 26, 1761
7. Catharina Sept. 15, 1763
8. Johann Philip Feb. 3, 1765
9. Eva Barbara Dec. 11, 1768
10. Georg Philip July 21, 1772

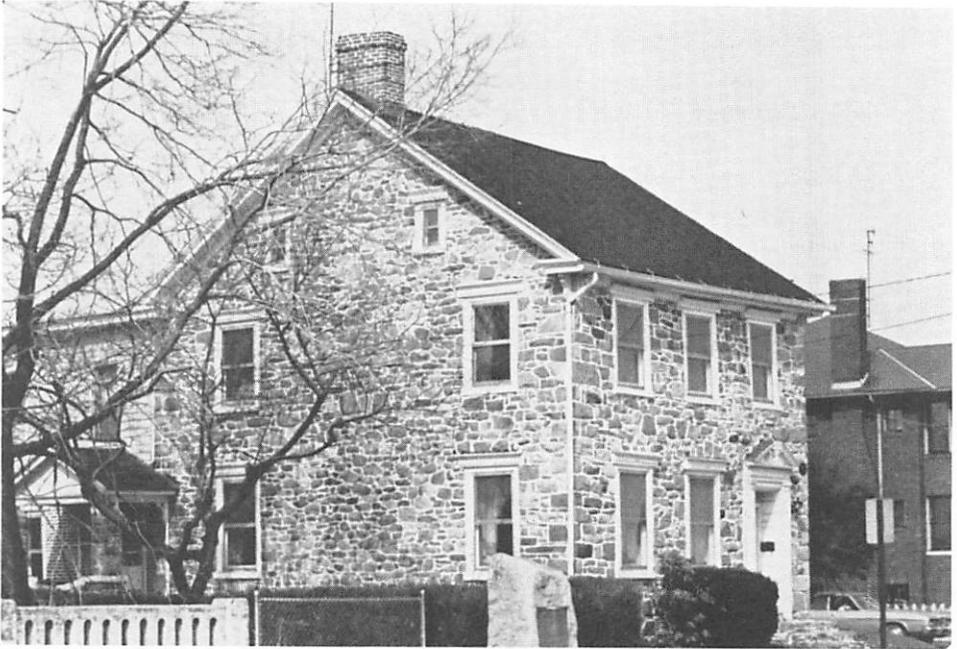
The Christ Church marriage record of Johannes Stein to Catharina Brossman states he was the son of the venerable Elder Peter Stein. These records also provide the tie between this Tulpehocken family and Perry County by recording the marriage of Englehard Würmle, son of Johannes of Cumberland County, to Anna Elizabetha, daughter of Elder Peter Stein on April 27, 1779.

Unfortunately, Peter Stein does not appear to have been among the Palantines who made the trek from Schoharie to Tulpehocken. Most likely he was the Peter Stein who landed at Philadelphia September 5, 1748 on the ship Edinburgh along with Abraham, Henry, and Sebastian Stein. Credence to this supposition is found in the fact that Sebastian Stein and wife acted as baptismal sponsors at the baptism of Peter Stein's son Frederick Johann at Tulpehocken in 1760. However, the preceding lists of early Tulpehocken residents shows that the Anspachs were among those wayfarers from Schoharie.

Before tracing the Wormley (Würmle, Würmle) family to Perry County we must turn our attention to the city of Lancaster where we find record of the family at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. The records of this congregation contain the following births of children of Johannes and Anna Maria Würmle:

1. Eva Catharina Jan. 9, 1754
2. **ENGLEHART** March 24, 1755
3. Johannes Feb. 25, 1757
4. Jacob Dec. 3, 1758

The maiden name of Johannes Würmle's first wife Anna Maria has not been determined but the marriage records of Holy Trinity give the location in Germany of the Wormley family - married Feb. 10, 1761, Johannes Würmle, widower, from Pfaffenhofen, Wurttemberg to Elisabet Schoppin, from Rohrbach. Holy Trinity records give the birth of their daughter Elisabetha on Jan. 12, 1762. This is undoubtedly the same Johannes Würmle who landed at Philadelphia September 15/17, 1753 on the ship Patience although the ship's manifest gives his age as 21 years which does not agree with his tombstone which gives his birth as October 13, 1727. He died June 16, 1789 and is buried at Poplar Churchyard near Wormleysburg, Cumberland County, the town being named after his son John who laid it out and



Stone house at Wormleysburg built ca. 1815 by John Wormley, Jr. where he operated a ferry on the Susquehanna River.

built the stone house still standing on Front Street. A Cumberland County "Deed of Release" dated July 2, 1789 deeded the property to the son John and provided us with the names of the children of Johannes Würmle. They were:

1. widow Elizabeth
2. Englehart and wife Elizabeth of East Pennsboro Twp.
3. John of East Pennsboro Twp.
4. Jacob and wife Elizabeth of East Pennsboro Twp.
5. George and wife Elizabeth of East Pennsboro Twp.
6. Catharine, wife of George Bennage, of East Pennsboro Twp.
7. Elizabeth, wife of George Lutz, of Manor Twp., Lancaster Co.
8. Mary, wife of Casper Lutz, of Manor Twp., Lancaster Co.

Further indication of the problem of correlating birth dates from baptismal records with tombstone dates is exemplified by tombstones at Poplar Churchyard. The baptismal record gives Jacob's birth as Dec. 3, 1758 while his tombstone gives Nov. 26, 1758. Also buried at Poplar Churchyard is Elisabeth Wärmlesin (April 26, 1762 - May 24, 1796), wife of Johannes Mohr, who is not mentioned in the "Deed of Release" and whose birth is given as Jan. 12, 1762 in the church records.

We found Englehart and Elisabetha in what is now Latimore Twp., Adams Co. (then York Co.) where the baptismal records of Lower Bermudian Lutheran Church record the following children of Englehart and Elisabetha:

		<b>Sponsors</b>
1. Johann Jacob	March 16, 1781	Johann Würmle Sr. & wife
2. Anna Catrina	Nov. 22, 1782	Georg Bennetsch, Eva Catrina
3. Johannes	Nov. 17, 1784	Johannes Würmle Sr. & wife
4. Peter	Jan. 31, 1787	Georg Bennetsch, Eva Catrina
5. David	April 6, 1788	Father

What Englehart was doing there or how long he remained we have not been able to determine. He finally appeared in what is now Perry County where, on April 12, 1810, he purchased from Jacob and George Briner the 380 acre Joseph Thorn tract in Tyrone Twp. At that time Englehart's residence was given as East Pennsboro Twp. Although records are rather sketchy, it appears that Englehart and Anna Elisabetha had the following additional children:

6. Jacob Nov. 29, 1792 - Jan. 17, 1831
7. Mathias who married Jane Billman from whom he was separated on Nov. 28, 1821 ✓
8. Englehart Jan. 3, 1796 - Feb. 17, 1864
9. Georg who married Barbara Keiner

If census records are correct there were several others whose names we have not been able to determine. It would appear that Englehart followed the milling profession as he was taxed in Perry County with a grist and saw mill which property he sold to his son John who erected what was later known as the Baer Mill in Madison Twp.

Both Englehart and Anna Elisabetha Würmle are buried at Lebanon Lutheran and German Reformed Churchyard in Loysville, Perry County. Her tombstone contains her maiden name, giving further proof of the tie to Tulpehocken - "Hier ruhen die Gebeine den Anna Elisabetha Würmlesen eine gebohren Steinen ist Gestorben den 4 Nov. 1815 Alters 59 Jahr 8 Monat u. 7 Dage" Following her death Englehart married Maria, widow of Johon Georg Hammer. Additional research should also trace the Hammers to Tulpehocken.

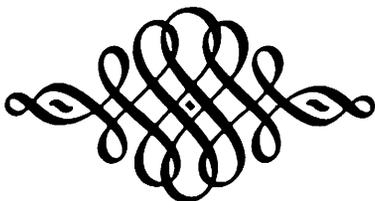


Wormley tombstones at Lebanon Churchyard in Loysville.

The **History of Perry County** states that Englehart Wormley served in the battle of Long Island and ensuing engagements in the American Revolution and was never injured during his whole term of service.

The name Wormley has long since disappeared from Perry County and descendants through the female line are few. Descendants in other parts of the United States still carry the name, reminding us of the seemingly endless pilgrimage of those wayfarers to Tulpehocken over 200 years ago.

In our next issue we will resume our tour of Tulpehocken and digress upon another family that migrated to Perry County.




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Persons buried by Levi Kell & Son, undertakers, during the year 1892, in the vicinity of Landisburg:

<b>January</b>		<b>Age</b>
2	Ebert, John	51-4-11
8	Clelan, Sarah	69-0-3
12	Bower, Absalom	64-5-5
12	Bower, Mrs. Margaret	69-11--
19	Myers, August's child	1-2-4
31	Snyder, John C.	67-9-25
<b>February</b>		
2	Diller, John	72-9-18
3	Moyer, Cyrus' child	5-0-23
6	Sweger, Isaiah's child	2-4-24
24	Bealor, Joseph	49-9--
25	Long, David	81-0-8
<b>March</b>		
9	Rice, N. J.'s child	0-0-22
9	Mumper, William's child	0-0-1
14	Comp, Mrs. Elias	69-5-3
25	Rice, Mrs. Jeremiah	75-0-0

<b>April</b>		
6	Dunkleberger, Samuel	76-2-7
9	Long, Mrs. David	77-9-6
12	Nunnemaker, Mary	13-10-19
23	Nunnemaker, Jacob's grandchild	0-4-7
30	Egolf, Aaron	78-4-22
<b>May</b>		
6	Eberly, Charles' child	3-5-24
6	Kistler's child	0-0-2
13	Jacobs, Calvin's child	5-3-11
<b>June</b>		
14	Gamber, Mrs. A.	91-6-11
16	Dout, Mrs. Julia	68-6-20
26	Sweger, William	77-4-21
<b>July</b>		
3	Dunkleberger, Mrs. David	35-5-27
30	Rice, Jeremiah	77-1-18
<b>August</b>		
8	Shumaker, Dr. L.'s child	0-1-0
12	Meglen, Charles	0-3-3
15	Smee, Mrs. William	59-4-22
15	Adams, Henry	0-5-0
22	Bender, Amanda	17-7-2
31	Sloop, Mrs. Jacob	65-2-1
<b>September</b>		
11	Miller, Wesley's child	0-5-2
29	Dock, Mrs. Zack	43-2-17
<b>October</b>		
7	Morrison, David	62-8-3
13	Sheaffer, Mrs. Lucinda's child	1-4-10
<b>November</b>		
4	Bernheisel, Solomon	80-2-5
10	Fenicle, Adam	71-0-28
14	Snyder, John's child	1-0-14
19	Lightner, Linn's child	0-2-7
28	Bitner, John S's child	0-0-9
<b>December</b>		
3	Sheibley, William	92-7-3
15	Wheeler, Mrs. John	60-5-4
20	Zimmerman, Mrs. William	20-6-18
20	Anderson, Mrs. Daniel	23-0-5
29	Sweger, George's child	4-10-5



# THE OLDEN DAYS

by  
Harry A. Focht

In order to give our readers a more vivid insight into the lives and times of our Perry County ancestors we have initiated this series of articles in which we will describe the various customs which were an integral part of the daily routine of living years ago. We had thought to title this series "The Good Old Days" but realizing that although life then was at a much slower pace than today, it entailed a lot of hard and routine work. We invite our readers to share their knowledge of old Perry County customs.

## "MAKING MUSH"

One of the main staples during the winter months among farm families was mush. Early in October several bushels of select ears of field corn were placed in the oven of the old wood-burning cook stove. Field corn is that used to feed animals, not sweet corn. These ears were left in the oven until well-roasted, turning the kernels golden brown. The ears were then removed from the oven and the kernels shelled from the cob. I well remember sitting behind my Grandmother's cook stove and shelling roasted corn until I thought my hands would be torn to shreds by the kernels which became very hard and sharp through the roasting process.

Placed in grain sacks, the roasted kernels of corn were then taken to the mill to be ground into corn meal. My Grandparents usually had their corn meal ground at Toomey's Mill at Wila. As payment for grinding the corn meal the miller usually retained one-tenth of the finished product which he sold to customers who came to the mill or to local store-keepers. The ground meal was then taken home and made into mush as described below. We wish to state that corn meal is still ground at the Wentzel Mill at Bridgeport (near Landisburg) and is, as far as we are concerned, the best available. It is slightly coarse and not fine like flour as are most of the available corn

meals. Corn meal is also used in making "Ponhaws"(Scrapple) which will be described in a future article on butchering.

To make mush take one cup of corn meal per person and slowly add one cup of COLD water a little at a time until thoroughly mixed. To three cups of boiling water slowly add the corn meal mixture, constantly stirring. Lower the heat to simmer and add 1½ teaspoons salt. Let simmer several hours, stirring frequently, until well-thickened. If you do not want to spend several hours making mush the old-fashioned way, keep the mixture boiling after adding the corn meal but stir constantly until well-thickened. While still hot the mush can be eaten with milk and sugar or honey to taste. To make fried mush pour the cooked mixture into a rectangular loaf pan and let it cool thoroughly. Cut into ½ inch slices and fry in a well-buttered skillet until well-browned. Serve with syrup or molasses. My mother, one of a large farm family, often remarked that she was "raised on mush and milk." A slightly monotonous diet to my taste!

A more appetizing use of corn meal is making "Corn Pone." Don't ask the source of the word "Pone" because I do not know. Perhaps one of our readers can enlighten us. This is a bread or cake which can be eaten with a meat gravy or syrup. Mix together 1 cup sifted flour, ¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon baking powder, ¾ teaspoon salt, & 1 cup corn meal. Blend together 1 well-beaten egg, 1 cup milk, & 5 tablespoons melted and cooled shortening. Place mixture in a greased 8x8x2 pan and bake at 425 degrees for 20 minutes.

## **"FASTNACHT DAY"**

As this article is being written as are on the eve of Shrove Tuesday, a day which has a long tradition among German families and is still widely observed in Perry County and other areas of Pennsylvania. Although the traditional religious reason for making "Fastnachts" on Shrove Tuesday has been somewhat neglected, this tradition stems from the practice of clearing the house of all fats in preparation for the fasting theme of Lent. It is the German counterpart of "Mardi Gras." Any type of doughnut can be made for this observance but we will share one which we find especially tasty to our German taste buds. Potato doughnuts are made by mixing ½ cup butter into ½ cup hot mashed potatoes followed by 1 beaten egg; then a mixture of ½ cup sugar, 2 teaspoons salt, & ¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg. Beat until fluffy. Soften 1 package active dry yeast in ¼ cup warm water (ca. 110 degrees), let stand ca. 10 minutes and beat into the potato mixture. Alternately add a little of the following to the potato-yeast mixture: 7 to 7½ cups sifted flour and 1½ cups of the water in which the potato was cooked. Beat well after each addition and if necessary add some extra flour to make a soft dough. Knead dough on a floured surface until smooth and satiny and place in a greased bowl, greasing the top of the dough. Cover and let rise in a warm place until doubled - ca. 1½ hours. Punch down dough and divide into two portions and roll out on a floured surface to ½ inch. Cut with a doughnut cutter and again cover and let rise until doubled. Fry in deep fat at 370 degrees for 3 to 4 minutes or until lightly browned; turn to brown evenly. Remove from fat and drain. May be sprinkled with confectioners sugar or eaten "chust so."

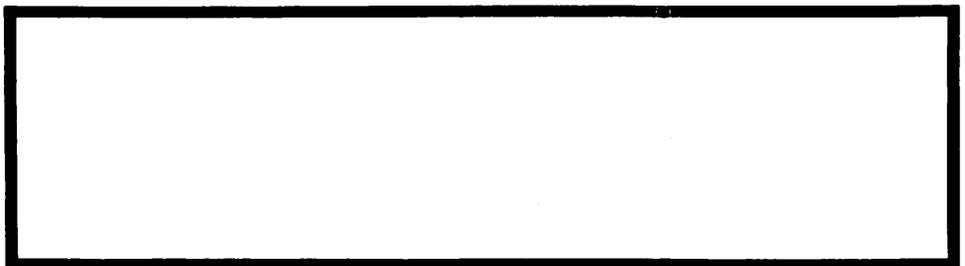


# **AIRY VIEW**

## **DEDICATION**

After many months of hard work Airy View School House was dedicated as our headquarters and temporary home of The Harry W. Lenig Library on April 28, 1979. Mr. Lenig's pastor, Rev. Paul Case of St. Paul Lutheran Church dedicated the property to the advancement of education, the purpose for which the school house was erected in the late 1800's. Rev. Paul Bergmueller, pastor of Centre Presbyterian Church, spoke on the attributes of our Scotch-Irish settlers and Mr. Gerhard Kern of Harrisburg spoke about the German settlers. Rev. Levain Fouse, pastor of The Landisburg Charge, United Church of Christ, served as liturgist.

Airy View ceased to be used as a school house in the early 1950's and was converted into a dwelling which purpose it served until November of 1977 when it was purchased for The Perry Historians. The dedication warranted front page coverage in "The Patriot News" of Harrisburg and over 100 people attended the service. Unfortunately, the school house was not large enough to accommodate everyone. Several stood outside and participated through the opened windows and door. At this time we realized we had to erect a building large enough to accommodate large groups as well as securely house our library. We are presently working to raise the necessary funds for this building.





Left to right: Rev. Bergmueller, Mr. Kern, Rev. Case, Rev. Fouse.



After the dedication.

# NECROLOGICAL REPORT

From "The News" of Newport, dated February 6, 1891, we copy the following deaths of Perry County as reported by Thomas Heaney, Esq. for the year 1890:

<b>January</b>		<b>Age</b>	<b>March</b>		
2	Emma A. Kerr	28-6-11	2	Jennie H. Dunbar	36-10-4
4	Florence E. Keel	3-9-12	2	Harriet Smith	45-2-20
5	Maria Price	62	4	Amos E. Keller	--1-8
5	William G. Rumbaugh	23-10-20	4	Emmett Patton	--8--
7	Boyd I. Rumbaugh	-15-	5	Hamilton Mehaffy	85-6-2
8	George P. Lightner	27-10-19	6	Mary Adams	79-3-4
8	Susannah Motter	71-10-19	7	William M. Noblet	27-5-22
11	Elizabeth Billow	72	7	Elizabeth Brookhart	58-5--
11	Elizabeth J. Peale	51--22	8	Wilson M. McKee	74-8-26
13	Chas. N. Arndt, killed P.R.R.	18-4-3	8	Elizabeth Henderson	61-7-1
13	Sarah Powell	82-10-28	8	Nancy J. Diven	64-8-12
13	Lavina Walker	87--13	13	Alice M. Stambaugh	3-1-9
14	Henry H. Wieland	68-5-23	13	David Deckard	81-5-28
14	Jacob Eshelman	70-3-2	13	Lydia Noll	79-3-4
14	Rachel Jacobs	57--22	17	William Bollinger	70-2-21
15	David W. Weaver	19-6-24	17	Raymond M. Robinson	--10-8
17	Samuel Kepner	48-10-28	17	Mary Frantz	72-11-9
17	Rebecca Nesbit	51	18	Catharine Johnson	44-9-3
17	Caroline Noll	60-8-25	20	Philip H.S.R. Clemson, killed P.R.R.	18-2-27
17	Jacob F. Ensminger, killed N.C.R.R.	35-10-13	20	William Hull	--10-8
18	Joseph McNaughton, killed P.R.R.	42-5-1	20	Mary Roush	74-7-15
21	George F. Little	1-9-6	20	Edward L. Milliken	45-3-14
22	Jonathan Minich	84-8-10	21	Isabella Stone	71-1-9
22	Sarah M. Thompson	48-9-16	21	Austin L. Low	38-3-16
22	Mary A. Kochenderfer	72--24	22	Isaac Butturff	69-1-5
23	Fietta Ward	60-2-27	22	John Adams	75
26	Christina Gardner	76-9-28	22	Charles E. Spence	22-3-28
28	William Singer's infant	----3	24	John Bowman	74--12
30	Sarah A. J. Shumaker	55--6	25	Richard Magee	74
			26	Jacob Hopple	74-2-3
			30	Charles W. Oren	3-3-4
			31	Michael Shumaker	68-8-10
			31	Clarence Sweger	-----
<b>February</b>			<b>April</b>		
2	Henry Bridge	65-4-16	4	Maud Oren	1-8-4
3	Maud M. Monmiller	1-9-25	5	Irvin Wertz	5-2-19
5	John Sweger	74-11-28	6	Jane Morrison	74-10-12
6	Margaret Faite	80	7	Benjamin F. Bender	46-1-26
7	Catharine Loy	83	11	Samuel Kern	52-2-20
8	Christina E. Evans	33-11-18	14	Joseph E. Evans	--2-29
10	Ellen Stambaugh	48	15	Jane Flickinger	61-7-11
11	Cecil M. Myers	--8-28	16	Mary Bair	84-8-21
17	Jennie M. Kell	17-4-29	21	Annie Sweger	31--8
18	Jennie M. Ritter	26-11-15	24	Myrtle V. Diven	--11-12
18	_____ Kell	1-4-29	24	Willie C. Barner	1-8-17
18	Mary E. Wolf	27-8-3	24	Thomas Seager	60-11-21
20	Abraham Shull	66	25	William Fleming	62-8-25
27	Samuel J. Reisinger	63	25	Laura M. Clouser	16-8-5
27	Maria Orwan	78-5-11	27	Frederick Nipple	18-4-16
27	Rev. J. T. Wilson	55-4-5			
27	Sarah F. Baskins	68--8			

29	Mary E. Taylor	53-1-14
29	Mary Bosserman	79-1--
29	Pearl Clouser	5
30	William A. McKee	47-10-18
31	Frederick Barnett	75

### May

1	Jacob L. Zimmerman	1-1--
1	James F. Shaffer	9-2-13
2	Milton Clouser	6---
7	John B. Thompson	63
8	Mary Brnyan	--7--
9	Rebecca Noll	56-8-12
10	Carrie E. Clouser	14-6-28
10	William H. Reed	1-4-1
15	Margaret Bentzel	72-7-5
18	Eddie Gintzer	15-3-3
21	Margaret M. Brnyan	--7-2
22	Mary A. Minich	29-7-12
22	Rebecca Hopple	79-9-15
23	Charles F. Beigh	--6--
24	Sarah Smith	18-7-24
25	Michael Shatto	84-6--
27	Elmer E. Rupp	28-4-18
28	Mary Bair	64-9-9
30	Mary Brindle	79-3-5
31	Hannah M. Hetrick	65-3-6

### June

2	Amanda Stone	34-9-13
4	George Peterman	66-5--
4	Lulu V. Steel	7-10--
5	Sarah A. Zeigler	33-8-25
8	Henry Nipple	81-5-23
8	Carrie Burns	1-6--
9	Lizzie A. Smith	-----
10	Benjamin Grubb	40-3-6
10	Rebecca J. Fry	64--4
10	Annie M. Stambaugh	24-10-20
13	Nancy C. Rider	43-5-28
14	Bessie B. Yoder	6-5-1
14	Laura Zeigler	23-6-27
18	Laurence E. Yohn	1-2-3
26	Simeon Lauver	46-5-17
27	Daniel D. Roush	--4-27
29	Isaac M. R. Jamison	69-2-16

### July

2	Charles S. Steel	--9-2
5	Jonas J. Smith	77-6-23
7	Elizabeth Peters	74-9-1
9	William S. Orris	10-2-24
10	William D. Hombach	45-8-5
13	Keziah Hartzell	68-4-18
16	Frances Lahr	41-3-11
16	Jane Redman	53-11-13
16	Ellen Warner	61-5-5
17	Sarah Evans	71-4-21

20	Mary Hostetter	16-5-4
21	Robert Baskins	78
22	Annie R. Brown	8-1-7
23	William D. Briner	62-6--
23	Elizabeth Radle	71-1-11
24	Emma A. Frantz	--10-15
24	Oliver B. Smith	40-11-4
24	Margaret H. Myers	----3
24	Jennie R. Losh	1-4-26
25	Elizabeth L. Tressler	82-5-21
26	Margaret B. Rupert	82-5-10
26	Bertha A. Shull	30-9-15
27	Emily R. Young	45-11-9

### August

1	Dr. John Usaw	56
6	Elizabeth Warner	92-2-10
11	John Horting	76-10-28
17	Mary A. Kleckner	75-6-7
17	Nancy A. Steel	65-4-22
18	Lulu B. Zeigler	--2-16
21	Jacob Boyer	63-2-14
23	Samuel Fissell	40
23	Mary J. Leonard	1-7-18
27	Charles R. Powell	--6-6
31	Frederick Barnett	70

### September

1	Mrs. Hohenschildt	80
1	Mary Bealor	82-2-12
3	Jeremiah Jones	49-1-29
3	Elizabeth Kiner	67-6-2-
3	Mary J. Kline	--3-15
4	Annie Morrison	6
5	Joseph Smith	79
5	Alma R. Peters	--8-25
6	Katie Brothers	34-6-16
6	Parker A. Grubb	--2-25
7	Jacob A. Zeigler	68-8-13
10	Lydia Long	73-3--
13	Sarah Fisher	67-6-28
14	Ethel L. Jones	----12
16	Mrs. John Baumgart	26-9--
16	Elizabeth M. Hetrick	55
17	Sarah Jones	80-10-15
18	Annie M. Barrick	74-11--
18	Frank Minich	27
19	Theorus Kines	30-10-18
20	Harold T. Hartzell	15-11-5
20	Sarah Sundy	68
21	Levi Hollenbaugh	80
22	William Goodman	76-8-13
24	David Stone	36
25	Lizzie M. Moretz	1-3-4
28	Jeremiah Pooley	59
29	Annie L. Kerr	69
30	Sarah Sheetes	65

*Continued Next Year*

