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SOLDIER'S MONUMENTS AT MIDDLE SPRING, PA.

HISTORY OF THE
CUMBERLAND
VALLEY
PENNSYLVANIA



— BY —

MRS. HARRIET WYLIE STEWART, A.B.

DEDICATED TO MY FATHER,
REV. SAMUEL S. WYLIE
WHOSE LOVE OF HISTORY
HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION
TO ME IN THE PREPARATION
OF THIS LITTLE VOLUME.

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P R E F A C E

The author was born in the manse of the Presbyterian church at Middle Spring, Pa., and has been for years head of the Department of History in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa. She is the wife of John K. Stewart, A. M., head of the Department of Latin, in the same institution. From a child she was a lover of history and for more than two years has been collecting the facts and writing the only complete history of the far famed, beautiful and historic valley of the Cumberland, Pa.

There may be, here and there, some slight errors and mistakes in dates, but this is due more to the indifference and want of accuracy of correspondence than to the carelessness of the author.

It is hoped a generous public will read and find benefit from this history and especially the young people of our schools as it has been compiled to give them a more accurate knowledge of the valley in which they live.

SAMUEL S. WYLIE,

Pastor Emeritus of the Middle Spring Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER I

TOPOGRAPHY AND EARLY SETTLERS



THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY is a portion of a very extended valley that ranges from Virginia to New York. It lies between the Lebanon Valley on the Northeast and the Shenandoah Valley on the Southwest. In 1750 the name "Cumberland" was given it by the early settlers in honor of a County of England, on the borders of Scotland and after travelling through the Northwest of England, we can easily see the strong similarity between the two sections of country, it having also a town named Carlisle. This valley was originally called the "North Valley" and the "Great Valley" to distinguish it from the "Little Valley," which name was given to that valley which surrounds Chester, and is quite short.

The Cumberland Valley is about seventy-five to eighty miles in length and has an average width of twelve miles. In several places it is sixteen miles wide. The highest point of the valley is called the "Summit" which is seven hundred eighty-three feet above level and is in about the central part of the valley, between Shippensburg and Chambersburg on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. This divide separates the waters flowing into the Potomac from those flowing into the Susquehanna. On the east or south, we have the Blue Range and on the north or west, the hills which are included in the North Mountain, The Kittochtinny Mountains, an Indian name meaning "Endless Mountains" extending to the Carolinas and Georgia. The South Mountain, or Blue Range, is very irregular in appearance while the North or Kittochtinny is very regular in contour. Both add great beauty to the valley.

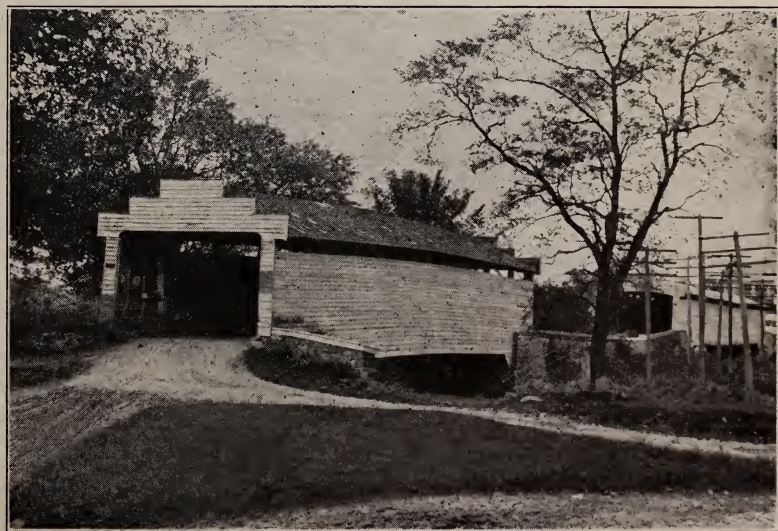
The creeks of importance are four, which cross the valley from North to South and all enter it at about the same elevation of three hundred feet. The present system of drainage was formed after the period of the world's history when the plains covered this State in a flat uninteresting marsh which was upheaved in the violent eruptions following the Carboniferous age, the age in which grew

the dense green tropical vegetation of gigantic ferns, mosses, palms and fruitless, flowerless trees that have since died, rotted into peat and coal under the cover of the rocks that later covered them. The two main streams that drain the eastern part of the valley are the Conodoguinet and the Yellow Breeches. The Conodoguinet, eighty miles in length, is the Indian name for "a river with great bends" and it in truth has them, sometimes sweeping inland for a distance of nine miles and out again into its course. It rises in Horse Valley, near Jordan's Knob in Franklin county and falls into the Susquehanna at Fairview, about two and one-half miles above Harrisburg. There is a little Indian legend connected with the Conodoguinet that gives the pronunciation of the word. One day a "red-man" was walking along the banks of this stream on one side and a "pale face" on the other side. The Indian shouted to the white man "can-I-go-in-it?" "can-I-go-in-it?" and from that day to this the stream has been called the Conodoguinet. At times it is a swift flowing stream, especially in the spring of the year, but this story no doubt, was made to fit the name. Another legend connected with this stream and rather far fetched is this: "Two Indians had discovered a deer and were running it down, when with a single bound the deer crossed the stream and was away on the other side. The hunters dog was bravely and slowly trying to swim the stream when one of the Indians said to the other, "Can-a-dog-win-it?" There is doubt about this story for the Indians of that day did not hunt with dogs. The Yellow Breeches is the next stream. It rises on the north side of the South Mountain. Its course is eastward, receiving Mountain Creek, Boiling Spring and other smaller tributaries. It forms the southern boundary of Cumberland county for eleven miles and affords water power to some forty flour, grist and saw mills. It falls into the Susquehanna, which is also an Indian name meaning, "a long crooked river," at New Cumberland, about three miles from Harrisburg. The names of these rivers and mountains are all that we have left of the "poor Indian" except the accounts of his terrible massacres.

The two main streams flowing into the Potomac on the other side of the divide are the Conococheague and Antietam creeks. The Conococheague has also a little legend connected with its name. A party of Indians after a long journey along this stream, sitting down, tired and disappointed, gave expression to the word "Conococheague" viz: "is indeed a long way." This stream is made up of two branches, the West Branch flowing South of the Tuscarora Mountains and uniting about three miles on this side of the Pennsylvania and Maryland line, with the East Branch of the Conoco-



THE CONODOGUINET CREEK, ROXBURY GAP.



QUIGLEY'S BRIDGE, NEAR NEWBURG, PA.



cheague which rises in Adams county, flows through Chambersburg, and in its Southern course receives many tributaries, as the Falling Spring, Brown's Run, the West Branch of the Conococheague and wends its way through Maryland and falls into the Potomac river at Williamsport. This stream affords water power for many mills and factories, as does also the Antietam. The Antietam consists also of two main branches uniting near the Pennsylvania and Maryland line and flows south to the Potomac. The chief interest of this historic creek is the dreadful battle fought on its banks September 17, 1862, when its water was turned to blood by the falling of the Blues and Grays under Burnside's Bridge.

“And see the streamlets how they run
Through woods and meads, in shade and sun.
Sometimes swift, sometimes slow,
Wave succeeding wave they go
A various journey to the deep,
Like human life to endless sleep.”

Along the North or Kittoctinny Mountains, we have the finest springs, such as Silver Spring, Trindle Spring, Letort Springs, Boiling Springs, Rocky Springs, Falling Springs, Middle Springs, Big Springs. Around these gathered the early settlers and the churches were all named after them.

The Cumberland Valley embraces three counties, Cumberland and Franklin, Pennsylvania, and Washington county, Maryland. Cumberland, named after a county in England, was established in 1750. It was then the sixth county in the State; Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester having been established in 1682, Lancaster 1729, and York in 1749. This county was separated from Lancaster county upon the presentation of a petition to the Assembly by James Silver and William Magaw, on behalf of the inhabitants of North Valley, then so called, representing that the residents of the western part of Lancaster county, west of the Susquehanna river, suffered great hardship by being so remote from Lancaster, where the courts were held and the public offices kept; and that it was very difficult for “the sober and quiet part” of the North Valley to secure themselves against thefts and other abuses, frequently committed by idle and dissolute men, who, to escape punishment, resorted to the remote parts of the province, and owing to the great distance from court and prison, frequently escaped. Considering these reasons, it was provided by the Assembly January 27, 1750, to remedy the inconveniences complained of, as set forth in the petition, and a county was established. Another county of

the Valley is Franklin, formed in 1784 and named in honor of one whose services for his state, at home and abroad, will be remembered as long as we have a state of Pennsylvania. The first townships in the North Valley embraced all the territory between the Susquehanna and Maryland and were called Pennsborough and Hopewell. These were made by the court at Lancaster in 1735. In Cumberland county the townships bear English names as Hampden, Middleton, Middlesex, Southampton, East and West Pennsboro. Franklin county has Scotch-Irish as Antrim, Lurgan, Letterkenny, Fannett. It has also English names as Guilford, Hamilton, Southampton and names of Revolutionary heroes as Washington, Greene and Montgomery. The towns and villages of these counties bear names of the founder or promoter. The town of Carlisle named its streets, Hanover, Pitt, Bedford, Louthier, after dukes and lords of England. It also has a High street which is of English origin, where the principal street of a town, especially a market town, is a continuation of a highway, hence, High street. Shippensburg and Chambersburg have each a King and Queen street. The streams are named after some early resident as Herron's Branch, etc.

The natural curiosities of this valley are very few. In Cumberland county a cave on the banks of the Conodoguinet about one and a half miles north of Carlisle may be classed as a curiosity. The entrance to it is a semi-circular archway, about eight feet high, in a lime stone cliff of about twenty feet perpendicular elevation. From the entrance there is a nearly straight passage of about two hundred seventy feet to a point where it branches into three directions. The passage is high enough to admit the visitor erect. One chamber has been given the name of his satanic majesty, "The Devil's Dining Room." Another gallery has been given the poetical name of "The Seven Springs." These pools are formed by the drippings of the roof, which have been mistaken for springs. A small park surrounds the cave. Carlisle, Sulphur Springs and Boiling Springs are places of considerable resort in the summer season. Another natural curiosity in Cumberland county is the source of the Big Spring. This spring rises in what is known as Big Pond, near the South Mountain, and flows under ground for about four miles and issues out of the ground about two and one-half miles from Newville. Many people think it to be the largest fresh water spring in the world. Franklin county, Peters township, also has a cave discovered by Mr. Reese in 1832, who lived at the base of the North Mountain. As a large spring issued out of a rock near his home, he decided to dig for water and strike the stream. He had proceeded but a few feet when he heard water running with great

rapidity and the fissure in the rock expanded into a large and beautiful cavern. In every direction were to be seen beautiful stalactites suspended from the ceiling and a stream of water running the entire distance of this subterraneous passage. In order to explore the cave, one must pass through this stream which at certain seasons of the year is almost dry. The extent of this cavern is unknown but it has many cascades and figures of the spar resemble trees, shrubs, birds, beasts, men, and in one place raised on a pedestal, is a striking resemblance of a half unfurled flag.

The earliest settlers of the Cumberland Valley were the Scotch-Irish, (a pure American word), who came from Scotland, and had gone to Ireland to occupy the lands taken from the Irish people by Queen Elizabeth and James I. In religion they were Presbyterians, and by occupation, farmers. The Irish earls of Tyrone conspired against James I and his government; they fled from Ireland and were made outlaws, their estates confiscated and about 200,000 acres of land seized by the crown and these estates were given to the Scotch with instructions that they should cross over to Ireland within four years. These estates were divided into small tracts. A second insurrection under Cromwell took place and six counties in the province of Ulster were confiscated. Cromwell's idea was to root out the Irish who were Catholics and were hostile to his government, and were plotting against it. Antrim was just twenty miles from Scotland, a good country and the Scotch settled in all ten counties of northern Ireland, Down, Donegal, Antrim, Londonderry, etc. The Protestants and the Irish Catholics never got along well. At first, they refused to marry the Irish-Saxon in blood and even after three centuries there is feeling between them. Persecutions fell on the Protestants by the Irish from 1664 to 1774 on account of which large numbers emigrated from the North of Ireland. In September 1736 one thousand families sailed from Belfast on account of their inability to renew their leases on satisfactory terms with their landlords and persecuted by their neighbors they were drawn to Pennsylvania by its fame for religious liberty and the fertility of the soil. They began to arrive in 1720 and settled in the lower part of Chester, then Lancaster and made a settlement in Bucks county where was started the famous Log College. Another body located at the forks of the Delaware, in Northampton county, Donegal in Lancaster county and Paxtang, Derry and Hanover in Dauphin county, were Scotch-Irish localities at one time, but the Cumberland Valley received the greatest number of these people. From 1771 to 1773, 25,000, all Presbyterians, were driven from their homes. The grand and noble part they took in the Revolution

deserves more than passing notice. A Tory was unheard of among them, they included great military leaders, prominent lawmakers and lawyers, framers of our constitution, presidents and governors as well as state senators, congressmen and judges, known throughout the union as men of sterling characters and who were the very people to face the wilderness and resist the attacks of the wild beasts and savages. In the Cumberland Valley the Scotch-Irish were closely followed by the Germans who were good judges of land, worked hard and practiced economy. Through their industry and economy they have produced a large share of the wealth of the Valley.

CHAPTER II

INDIAN HISTORY



THE SIX NATIONS, or as they called themselves, "The United People," had not as yet sold the land, within the bounds of the Cumberland Valley, to the proprietaries, when the Scotch-Irish first began settling in the North Valley or the Cumberland Valley. The Indians were still numerous; the Shawanese, called "brothers" by the Iroquois or Six Nations, were at one time quite a conspicuous people inhabiting the woods of the West Branch of the Susquehanna and parts of the Cumberland Valley. The Delawares, called "women" by the Iroquois and the Susquehannas who were dependent upon the Six Nations, were also in this Valley. When the whites began settling, which was about the year 1730 or 1731, in the Cumberland Valley, though the land had not yet been purchased, the settlement was nevertheless by permission of the Indians. The Indians had towns or villages in various parts of the Valley. There were several of these in the lower part of the county, on the banks of the Susquehanna, Yellow Breeches, Conodoguinet, and other places in the Valley which was then without timber.

The Indians had a path, crossing the Conodoguinet, running toward the Yellow Breeches. The Shawanese and Delawares also owned a large manor embracing all land between the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks, extending as far west as the Stone Church, immediately below Shiremanstown. There were also several other manors embracing many acres. These manors were divided into lots or parcels, each containing from one hundred fifty to five hundred acres.

Shortly after General Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, the French and their Indian allies, encouraged by their success, incited the Shawanese and Delawares against the English who, they said, were taking their lands and not paying for them and these, headed by Shingas and Captain Jacobs, both Delawares, dug up the hatchet

against the English and for ten years the counties of Cumberland, Lancaster, York and others were scenes of murder, burning of houses and horrid massacres. The apprehensions of those who feared the direful consequences of Braddock's defeat were sadly realized. The inhabitants, as they had done before, again renewed their petitions to the government, and united, to resist the French and their savage allies.

In the year 1763 the inhabitants of Donegal and Paxton townships reflected thus, "Have not the bloody barbarians exercised on our fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children, inoffensive as they were, the most unnatural and leisurely tortures, butchered some in their beds, in the dead hour of night, at their meals, or in some unguarded hour?" Recalling to their minds sights of horror, scenes of slaughter, seeing scalps clotted with gore, mangled limbs, men, women and children ripped up, the hearts and bowels still palpitating with life and smoking on the ground, seeing savages swill their blood, and imbibing a more courageous fury with the human draught, they reasoned thus, "These are not human beings, they are not beasts of prey, they are something worse; they must be infernal furies in human shape. Are we, asked they, tamely to look on, and suffer these demons to exercise such barbarities upon our wives and children, our brothers and fellow inhabitants? Shall they escape? The law—the hatchet—the rifle, fire and fagot, all must bear on them." These were some of the feelings that incited the Paxton Boys to acts of cruelty. That the Paxtonians had reason to believe some of the professed friendly Indians to be guilty of treachery, even among those of the manor of Conestoga, would seem evident from a number of authentic statements and evidences from credible sources. So bent upon destroying the Indians at Conestoga were the Paxtonians, that all expostulations on the part of their respected pastor, Rev. Elder, were in vain. On hearing that a number of persons were assembling for the purpose of proceeding to cut off the Indians, he did all in his power to dissuade them from so rash an act. He sent a special messenger telling them of the consequences and that they would be liable to capital punishment. Devoted as their endeared pastor was to their welfare, the Paxtonians were, as they believed, so cruelly treated by the Indians; and having asked the government to remove them, and it not being done, they lent a deaf ear to all that the pastor said.

The Paxton boys then resolved to take the law into their own hands contrary to the wishes of Rev. Elder. They went to the settlement at night, but their approach was announced by the barking

of the dogs. The Indians rushed out of their wigwams, swinging their tomahawks; the revengers leveled their rifles and quickly killed the Indians. Not all the Indians were at home, and when those absent learned of the fate of their brethren, they hastened to Lancaster and sought safety in jail. A few made their way to Philadelphia. The rangers resolved to complete their work. They went to Lancaster, broke into the jail and shot the fugitive Conestogas as they rushed out. After this, the settlers south of the Blue Mountains had little annoyance from the Indians.

The assembly and governor condemned the action of the Paxton Boys so severely, that the frontiersmen sent a delegation to explain their grievance. The authorities in Philadelphia put the Indian refugees under guard in the garrison and sent an armed force to Germantown to meet the delegation. The Paxton Boys stated their case and were then conducted to Philadelphia, where they were put on trial for the killing of the Conestoga Indians, but were not found guilty.

The case next to be noticed is the murder committed by Frederick Stump, known as the "Indian Killer" of several Indian families in Penn township, Cumberland county. In January 1768 several Indians known as White Mingo, Cornelius, Jonas and Cammell, with their families consisting of three Indian women, two girls and a small child, having removed from the Big Island, on the West branch of the Susquehanna in the spring of 1767 came to the Middle Creek where they built their cabins, lived and hunted in friendly terms with their white neighbors; these, while traveling, came to the house of William Blythe who lived at the mouth of the creek, and were kindly treated by him. From his home they went up the creek to the cabin of Frederick Stump where it is supposed some difficulties occurred. Here four of the Indians were murdered; their bodies cast into Middle Creek, through a hole in the ice. Stump with his servant "Ironcutter" (Eisenhausen) then proceeded to a cabin about four miles from his house, where he found two Indian girls and one child, whom he also murdered, and setting fire to the cabin, endeavored thereby to consume the remains. The body of one of those thrown into Middle Creek was afterwards found in the Susquehanna, some distance below Harrisburg bridge and interred in Allen township.

The murder of these Indians caused great excitement and Penn issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of Stump and Ironcutter, promising to punish them with death; and this declaration, with two strings of wampum, were sent to the Indians living on the Susquehanna, requesting them not to break the

peace in consequence of the murder. As in the case of the Paxton Boys, Stump and Ironcutter were not punished. Tradition tells us that they were confined in Carlisle but through the efforts of the sheriff and jailor, they were allowed to escape.

The first murder by the whites, of a friendly Indian, is the case of Doctor John, a Delaware Indian, who came with his family, consisting of a woman and two children, to Cumberland county in the winter of 1760, and lived in a cabin on the banks of the Conodoguinet creek, not far from Carlisle. He and family were murdered in the early part of February. The news of this barbarous deed was immediately sent to Governor Hamilton. The Governor left nothing undone to bring to punishment those who had perpetrated this inhuman act but nothing could be learned concerning the identity of the murders. The reason for these deeds was attributed to so many cruelties having been practiced upon the whites. The terror of the people subsided but little until Colonel Bouquet conquered the Indians in the year 1764 and compelled them to sue for peace. One of the conditions upon which peace was granted, was that the Indians should deliver up all the women and children whom they had taken into captivity. Among them were many who had been seized when very young and had grown up to womanhood in the wigwam of the savage. They had the wild habits of their captors, learning their language and having forgotten their own, were bound to them by ties of strong affection. Many a mother found her lost child, yet many were unable to designate their children. The separation between the Indians and their prisoners was heart rending, many shed tears as they reluctantly left the wigwam, some afterward escaped and returned to the Indians. One female, who had been captured at the age of fourteen, had become the wife of an Indian and the mother of several children, being informed that she was about to be delivered to her parents, her grief could not be alleviated. "Can I," said she, "enter my parents dwelling? Will they be kind to my children? Will my old companions associate with the wife of an Indian chief? And my husband, who has been so kind, I cannot desert him." That night she fled from the camp to her husband and children.

On December 31, 1764, a large number of the restored prisoners were brought to Carlisle and Colonel Bouquet advertised for those who had lost children to come there and look for them. Among those that came was an old woman, Mrs. Hartman, whose child, a girl of tender years, had been taken from her several years before, but she was unable to designate her daughter, or to converse with the released captives. With breaking heart, the old wo-

man lamented to Colonel Bouquet her hopeless lot, telling him how she used to sing to her daughter a hymn of which her daughter was so fond. She was requested to sing it now, by the Colonel, which she did in these words:

“Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear;
I feel my Savior always nigh,
He comes my dreary hours to cheer;
I am with him, and he with me,
Thus cannot solitary be.”

Before the stanza was completely sung, the long lost Regina rushed into the arms of her mother.

Between the years of 1752 and 1764 many massacres occurred in the vicinity of Shippensburg, the oldest town in the valley. In the year 1763, the year of the terrible invasion of the valley, when houses, barns, hay, corn in the entire valley was set on fire, many settlers fled to Shippensburg for safety, 1,400 at one time. Thomas Pomeroy, one of the earliest settlers of Lurgan township, settled near Roxbury. His early ancestors came from Paris to Liverpool during the massacre of the Huguenots. From Liverpool he came to Philadelphia and then into the North Valley. In July 1763, Mr. Pomeroy left his home to hunt deer near the base of the North Mountain. He was away for several hours and upon his return he found his wife, two children, and their domestic, Mrs. Johnson, tomahawked. When he examined the bodies he found that Mrs. Johnson still showed signs of life although her scalp had been removed. He immediately summoned medical aid from Shippensburg and this woman recovered and lived many years without a scalp.

Many stories have been told of the narrow escape of some of the women living on the banks of the Conodoguinet Creek. There was a large stockade on the old Maclay farm near this creek, which was a refuge to many in these troublous times. At this time when the valley was overrun by Indians, a great grandmother to several families now living in this vicinity, being pursued by Indians when the spring floods were roaring in the creek, jumped on an unbroken colt, with baby in front and a little child behind her, made her way to Shippensburg to safety. Shippensburg had two forts, the history of which will be found in another chapter, but at this time during the years 1763 and 1764 the forts were not very well defended nor were they large enough for the great number of white settlers. On the 19th of March 1764 the Indians carried off five people within nine miles of Shippensburg, and shot one man by the name of John

Cesna in the old orchard by the road on the farm now owned by Mrs. Alfred Aughinbaugh. After this massacre in the orchard, the Indians, supposed to be eleven in number, were pursued and overtaken by one hundred provincials. The homes of John Stuart, Adam Simms, James McCammon, William Baird, James Kelly, Stephen Calwell and John Boyd, were burned. These people lost all their grain, which they had threshed with the intention to send it for safety further down the valley. During these years many a man saved his life by being fleet of foot. A story is told of a man who ran from Strasburg to Shippensburg, a distance of eight or nine miles, outrunning the Indian and gaining Shippensburg in safety. A little before the French and Indian war a man by the name of Kennedy, living near Welsh Run, had a very narrow escape. He went out in search of his two horses that were pasturing near his home. He was run down by an Indian and in order to escape he ran into the water and hid in the branches of a tree that had been caught in an old flood gate. The Indian searched round him several times but did not discover him, the water throwing him off the trail.

Chambersburg was little molested by the Indians, due, perhaps, to its founder and the splendid fort he erected on the banks of the Conococheague guarded by four cannon sent him by the British Government.

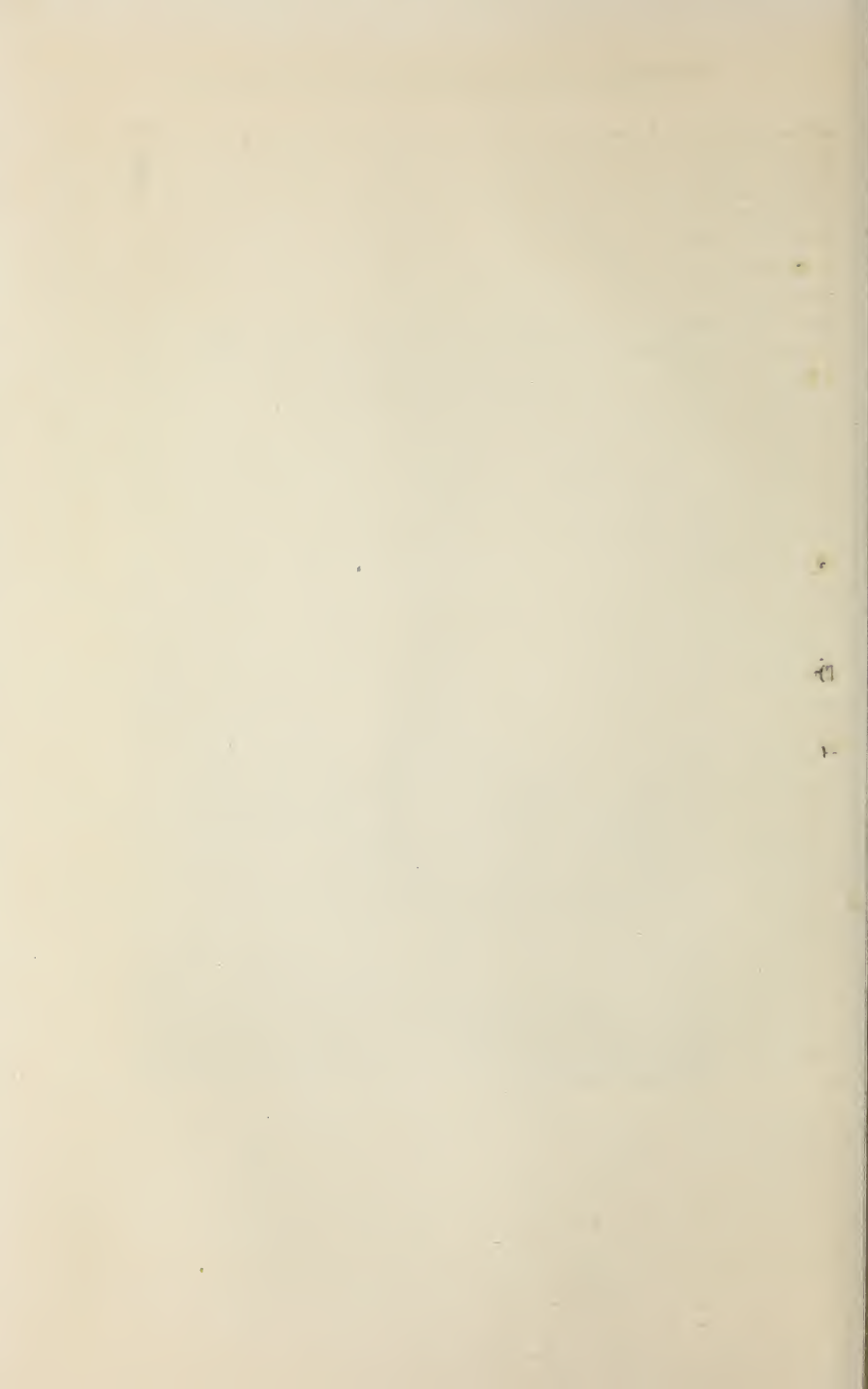
The most noted of all the massacres of the valley at this period was the Conococheague massacre. I quote from a carefully written narrative by Professor S. H. Eby, at one time superintendent of the schools of Franklin county:

"At this date (1764) settlements were started at various places in the county, principally adjacent to the Conococheague creek. The first settlers of this county experienced all the privations incident to frontier life. During the French and Indian war they were in constant peril, being exposed to the merciless treatment of the Indian war parties, who were almost constantly marauding some portion of the frontier, destroying and desolating all property within their reach, surprising and murdering the inhabitants, in a most cruel manner, and at other times abducting and subjecting them to the most inhuman treatment.

The following incident is only one of the many atrocious acts committed by these savages upon the early settlers. The region in which it occurred was then in Cumberland county, (now Franklin), about three miles north of Greencastle, and ten miles southwest of Chambersburg. This foul murder of a teacher and all his pupils, with one exception, was perpetrated by the Indians on the morning of the 26th of July, A. D., 1764. Enoch Brown was the



ENOCH BROWN MONUMENT.



school teacher of the settlement. He is said to have been a man of liberal culture, particularly noted and respected for his truthfulness, integrity, and christian character; in short, he was an exemplary teacher of his day. On the morning above named, as usual, he proceeded to the log school house, which was a structure of the rudest character, opened it, and doubtless performed the various duties attendant upon a teacher to put things generally in readiness for the opening of the school. Tradition says that on the above named morning the children were generally loath to go to school, even those that were particularly fond of going at other times disliked very much to start on that day. One boy, determined he would not go, but that he would loiter in the woods until evening, and then return to his home, leaving his parents under the impression that he had been at school. This boy, though detected of his truancy, escaped the sad fate that befell his schoolmates. One by one the mirthful boys and girls dropped in, with dinner basket in hand, little thinking that this would be their last day at school. When the hour for opening the school had arrived, they were told by the teacher to take their respective places in the room. The roll being called, only ten responded to their names, eight boys and two girls. The school had been much larger in the earlier part of the summer, but hot weather and seasonal duties had very much decreased the number of scholars. I have not been able to ascertain the names of all the scholars, but have learned, from a reliable source, that no two were from the same family, so that there were ten families from the settlement represented in the school. Eben Taylor was the largest boy, a lad of about fifteen years of age. George Dunston was somewhat younger than Taylor, and Archie McCullough, who survived his injuries, was the youngest child in the school. The names of the two girls were Ruth Hart and Ruth Hale. The account given by Archie McCullough is, that when the master and scholars met at the school, two of the boys informed him that on their way to school they had seen in the bushes what they conceived to be Indians; but, the teacher, being a man of courage, attributed this report to the timidity of the children, as these rumors had frequently on former occasions, been in circulation on the frontier, when really no Indians were near. But shortly after the opening exercises of the school, a slight noise at the door attracted the attention of the teacher, when lo! the grim visage of three Indians met his gaze. Quick as thought did he conceive the idea that these cruel villians were after him and not the children. Knowing, too, that there was no means of escape, and, hoping to spare the lives of the innocent children, he quickly stepped to the door, and, in imploring tones, be-

sought them to kill him, torture him, or dispose of him as they saw fit, but, for heaven's sake, to spare the poor harmless children; to which, after a short consultation, one of the Indians replied that they did not want the children, but in order to avoid detection, and not to arouse the settlers before they had time to make good their escape, they would be compelled to kill the children also. In an instant one of the Indians, armed with a wooden mallet, ran through the door, and attacked the master, who had nothing with which to defend himself but his hands. These were soon disabled and broken, after which a few well directed blows about the head, felled him to the floor in a dying condition. During the time the savage was brutally murdering Mr. Brown, the children were almost frantic, running to and fro, crying for help. Possibly some of them would have made their escape into the undergrowth which surrounded the house, but for the two Indians who remained on the outside to guard the door, and to give timely notice to the one within, in case they were discovered. One by one the urchins were stricken down by furious blows from the heavy mallet of the Indian, until all, save little Archie, were stretched upon the floor, dead or dying. As no time was to be lost, the savage went hurriedly from one to another, tearing off their scalps. Little Archie who had thus far avoided detection, was concealed behind some wilted boughs which had previously been put in the great fire-place, from which place of concealment he could see the horrible slaughter of his schoolmates. The Indians, now supposing their work completed, were about leaving the house, when one of them, looking back, discovered some object in the chimney corner where Archie was secreted. The savage rushed back upon Archie, dealt him a single, but fearful blow, and ruthlessly tearing off his scalp, left him for dead. Some hours after this bloody tragedy had been committed, one of the citizens happened to come in the vicinity of the school house, and, observing the unusual quietness of the place at that hour of the day, his curiosity led him to the door, where the horrible scene was presented to him. Ten lifeless bodies were stretched upon the floor, weltering in their own blood, and little Archie, who was not dead, but blind from the blow he had received, moaned and crawled about, among his dead companions, smoothed his hands over their faces, and ran his fingers through their hair, as if trying to distinguish one from another by the touch. Poor lad! for many weeks he was lying in a critical condition, and at several times his life was almost despaired of; but by securing the best medical skill that then could be obtained, and by careful and attentive nursing, he, after lingering a long time, recovered. He lived to an old age but his mind was never quite

right again. A few days after this dreadful massacre, the whole neighborhood gathered to participate in the funeral obsequies. The teacher and scholars were all buried in the same grave, being put into a large, rudely constructed box, with their clothing on, as they were found, after being murdered. In connection with the murder of Mr. Brown and his pupils, I shall give a short extract of John McCullough's narrative, who was captured by the Indians in 1756, and was still a captive at the time the murder was perpetrated:

"Some time in the summer of 1764, a party of Indians, numbering about three hundred collected, with the intention to go to the Conococheague settlement, and make a general massacre of all the people, without any regard to age or sex. They were out about ten days, when most of them returned. Having held a council, they concluded that it was not policy for them to leave their towns destitute of defense. However, several small parties went to different parts of the settlement. It happened that three of them, with whom I was well acquainted, went to the neighborhood from which I had been taken. They went to a school house, where they murdered and scalped the school master and all the scholars. They supposed all were dead when they left the house, but one boy, about ten years old, a full cousin of mine, recovered, after he had been scalped. I saw the Indians when they returned with the scalps. Some of the old Indians were very much displeased with them for killing so many children, especially one chief, or half-king, who attributed their act to cowardice, which was the greatest insult that could be given them.

On the fourth of August, 1843, seventy-nine years after the perpetration of this brutal slaughter, a number of gentlemen from the town of Greencastle, repaired to the place, in Antrim township where, tradition said, the murdered victims had been buried. A. B. Rankin, Esquire, of Greencastle, says:

"A small piece of ground on the south side of a hill, was pointed out as being the place. This spot is in an open field, unmarked by anything, save the grass and briars that distinguish it from the cultivated land with which it is surrounded. Some of the party soon commenced to remove the earth, and, after digging to the depth of four and one-half feet, found some rotten wood and several rusty nails of quite ancient construction. After digging a little deeper, part of a small skeleton was found. The bones were much decayed, and when the skull was handled and exposed to the atmosphere for a short time it crumbled into dust. Near by the side of this skeleton there was discovered another, which from its size, was evidently that of a man full grown. It was in a much better state of preservation than the former, and from the relics found in close

contact, which were a large metal button, several small ones, part of an iron box, it was evident that this was the skeleton of the teacher. After further search, several other small skeletons were found, lying with head and feet in opposite directions.

The relics above mentioned are still in possession of some of the persons who were present at the time of the exhumation. The location was truly a solitary one, being against the side of a hill, which was covered with a thick undergrowth of pine, and in front of which there is a deep and dismal ravine, affording every opportunity for the escape of savages after having committed so fiendish an act. I visited the place myself on the 12th day of July, 1877, and found nothing but two locust trees, to render sacred and commemorate the spot where lie buried the remains of the innocent victims of Indian ferocity."

Since the foregoing narrative was written, a number of public-spirited citizens of Franklin county formed a committee, and by voluntary contributions raised a fund in the name of the teacher and scholars of all the schools in the county, and purchased from Captain Jacob Deihl, the owner, a suitable amount of land, including the spot where Schoolmaster Brown and his ten pupils were so cruelly dealt with, and erected an appropriate and enduring monument to mark the place where occurred one of the most tragic scenes in the history of Pennsylvania.

Shortly after this massacre had been committed, the Indians were again seen at McDowell's (Franklin county) pursuing two men, and soon afterward, some savages murdered most barbarously, the daughter of James Dysart, twelve or thirteen miles above Carlisle. This young girl was going home on the Sabbath day after the sermon preached at Big Spring.

Gyantwochia, "the corn planter", who gained a reservation in Pennsylvania by Wayne's treaty of 1795 and chose 640 acres on the west branch of the Allegheny, where his descendents live at the present day, the last remnant of the red man in Pennsylvania, was at one time in the Cumberland Valley. He became a great friend of the white settlers after the days of the Revolution and in Franklin county on the west branch of the Conococheague, a short distance from Greencastle, the "corn planter" lived for a time and became well known in that section.

In connection with the Indian history of the Cumberland Valley, mention should be made of Fort Loudon, a large fort at the base of Cove Mountain, Peters township. Captain Thompson, in a letter to Colonel Armstrong, written from Fort Loudon, dated April 7, 1758, mentions the arrival of forty Cherokee Indians at Fort Loudon, and

that more were daily expected, and desires Governor Denny's immediate directions, in what manner the Indians were to be treated and how to be supplied, as they had come without arms and clothes. These Indians had come for the general service of the colonies.

Numerous are the incidents that transpired in and about the vicinity of Fort Loudon, little has been preserved that is authentic or upon which one can safely rely. The fort was on the frontier and a strong guard was always kept for the safety of the fort and trouble often occurred among the settlers, Indians, traders and provincial troops. A story is told of how James Smith, a prominent citizen of Loudon, brought certain Indian traders to his terms who had been supplying the Indians with arms, ammunition, liquor, etc. Smith says, as usual, we blacked and painted and waylaid them near Sidling Hill. I scattered my men about forty rods along the side of the road, and ordered every two to take a tree, for one to keep a reserve fire (not to fire until his comrade had loaded his gun) by this means we kept up a constant slow fire upon them. When they saw their pack horses falling close by them, they called out, "pray gentlemen, what would you have us to do?" The reply was "collect all your loads to the front and unload them in one place; take your private property and retire." When they were gone we burned what they left, which consisted of blankets, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalping knives, guns, ammunition, liquor and so forth. The traders went back to Fort Loudon, applied to the commanding officer, Lieutenant Grant, and secured a squadron of Highland soldiers, who were quartered there, and went with them in quest of the robbers, as they called us, and without applying to a magistrate, or without obtaining any legal authority but solely on suspicion, they took a number of creditable persons prisoners, who were not in any way concerned in this affair, and confined them in the guard house at Fort Loudon. I then raised three hundred riflemen, marched to Fort Loudon, and encamped on a hill in sight of the fort. We were not long there until we had more than double as many of the British troops prisoners in our camp, as they had of our people in the guard house. Lieutenant Grant, the Highland officer, then sent a flag of truce to our camp, where we settled by giving them two for one, which enabled us to redeem all our men from the guard house without further difficulty. After this Lieutenant Grant kept a number of rifles which the Highlanders had taken from the country people and refused to give them up. As he was riding out one day we took him prisoner and detained him until he delivered up the arms; we also destroyed a large quantity of gun powder that the traders had stored, lest it might be conveyed privately to the Indians. The fol-

lowing letter written by Lieutenant Grant shows the state of affairs and the spirit of the times: "On May 28, 1765, while taking the air on horseback, about one and one-half miles from the post, I was surrounded by five rioters who presented their pieces at me, the person who commanded them, called to them to shoot the scoundrel, one fired, frightened my horse so badly that it ran into the bushes and threw me upon the ground. They disarmed me, carried me fifteen miles into the woods, and threatened to tie me to a tree, and let me perish, if I would not give them some arms, which by my orders had been taken from the first party of rioters that had appeared at the post."

Hagerstown was a magnificent hunting ground for the Indians, who seem to have fought for it between themselves, and invaded it from the North and South just as the armies of the North and South did many years later. Of these contests there are only traditions. The Delawares from the North met here the Catawbias from the South and the battles between the two were sanguinary. Some of these battles took place just about the time when the white settlers began to appear upon the scene. The settlers were upon terms of friendship with the Indians, and until a later period were entirely unmolested by them. About the year 1736, a battle took place between these two hostile tribes at the mouth of the Antietam. At this point the Delawares, returning from one of their forays to the country of the Catawbias were overtaken by the latter. In the desperate battle which ensued every Delaware brave, with a single exception, had been killed and scalped and every Catawba warrior save one, had one or more scalps to exhibit after the victory. Like the Spartan brought home the news of Thermopylae, this scalpless brave could not rest under this disgrace, and so he pursued the surviving and fugitive Delaware with the instinct of a blood hound for one hundred miles. The unfortunate fugitive was overtaken, slaughtered and scalped on the banks of the Susquehanna; and he could return to his home. There is a story of the early settlers connected with the bloody battle; whether founded on fact, can not be told. The date of the battle given is 1736. At this time, there lived upon "Red Hill", an eminence near the Antietam, about two miles from the scene of the battle, a settler who was called Orlands, with his wife, Lauretta, a French woman, and their children, a boy, Thomas, and a girl, Roseline. Hearing the sound of the battle between the Delawares and Catawbias, the family fled to the side of South Mountain and there remained several days and nights, partially protected from a severe storm by an overhanging rock. While in the refuge a neighboring settler brought the news that it would be safe to return

to their cabin. They did so, and found it undisturbed. It was not long before the boy, Thomas, was taken with the fever which was brought on by the exposure in the mountains and died. The mother who was very delicate soon followed her son to the grave and the health of the daughter was greatly impaired. In her grief and desolation she sought the society of the family of Peter Powls, living near the Belinda Springs not far distant and in frequently passing drank of the water and her health was restored. This was the first discovery of the medicinal property of that spring, which afterwards became popular. But her restored health was not long enjoyed in peace. A Catawba chief fell in love with her and demanded Roseline for his wife. The proposal was rejected with honor but the savage was not to be defeated in his design. He frequently prowled around the cabin awaiting his opportunity until one night he shot the father through an open window and bore off the unfortunate Roseline to his wigwam. No news of her was ever afterward received by her friends. On the western side of the mouth of the Conococheague creek, after the settlement of Conococheague had begun, another bloody conflict took place between the Catawbas and the Delawares, and the Delawares were again defeated. The surviving warrior this time took refuge in the house of a friend, who lived near the scene of the battle, and was by him protected from his pursuers. Just on the outskirts of Williamsport there was within the memory of many now living, an Indian graveyard, which probably contained the bones of those who fell in that battle. It was no uncommon thing to see a party of Delawares pass the houses of the early settlers with female Catawba prisoners. Some would have little children in their arms, and many of these would be sacrificed when they reached the towns of the Delawares. Many Indian relics and mounds have been found around Hagerstown and vicinity. Some of the mounds have been examined and found to contain bones, pottery and implements.

CHAPTER III

ROADS, TURNPIKES AND FORTS

THE TURNPIKE ROAD from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, constructed by an incorporated company, was begun in 1816; and crosses the country southwest by way of Hogestown, Carlisle and Shippensburg, the same being much traveled before the completion of the railroad. The Hanover and Carlisle turnpike road, begun in 1812, extends from the borough of Carlisle southeast by way of Petersburg, in Adams county, to Hanover and from thence to Baltimore. The Harrisburg and York turnpike road passes along the west side of the Susquehanna river. One of the early roads marked on the maps of Franklin county, published in 1796, shows a road extending from Chambersburg to "Scarburg", now known as Pleasant Hall, at which point it intersected the "Three Mountain road," which was a highway that led from Shippensburg through what is now Orrstown, to Bedford and other points to the westward. It is likely this road led from Chambersburg to the Rocky Spring Presbyterian church. A log church had been built there as early as 1740 and a number of farm dwellings had been erected in the immediate vicinity before or during the Revolutionary war, forming quite a settlement, so that a highway to the county seat was a necessity and was laid out at an early date. From the Rocky Spring the road extended for the greater part of the way through uninclosed woodland. After the land was cleared the road was changed to meet the new conditions. It is said that traces of the road can yet be seen on one of the farms near Rocky Spring and it is, no doubt, the bed of part of the Scarburg road as at first laid out.

Among the hostelries of colonial and revolutionary times, which were located along the Three Mountain Road, there is none more intimately linked with those early days than the one at Pleasant Hall. The building is still standing. It is altogether probable that the surveyors who prepared the map of the state may have made the

hotel their headquarters while working in that part of the country and dignified the dwellings that may have been there by naming them "Scarburg," a familiar name, no doubt, to the early settlers in that locality, but one that the people of today seldom hear.

The "Old Baltimore Road" had its beginning in Franklin county near Mercersburg, and extended over the southern part of the county to Nicholson's Gap, on the South Mountain. From the foot of the South Mountain the road extended into Adams county, through Gettysburg, returning again to Shippensburg, its outline being in the shape of a horse shoe.

A road now known as the Chambersburg and Greencastle road but in early times called "The King's Highway", was a road much used by people traveling to Chambersburg from the southwestern part of the valley. Another road leading from Chambersburg followed the Waynesboro road to New Franklin, thence by Philip Stump road to Black Gap. This road did not extend to Gettysburg but to what was known as "Moonshower's Tavern," located two miles east of the mountain's top, thence to Bendersville, at which point it united with the one from Fairfield to Shippensburg. There were numerous "trails" or pack horse routes, for much of the produce and merchandise of that day had to be transported by horses. A century or more ago five hundred pack horses would be seen in Carlisle at one time, going thence to Shippensburg, Fort Loudon, and further westward, loaded with salt, iron, etc. The pack horses used to carry bars of iron on their backs, crooked over and around their bodies, barrels or kegs were hung on each side of these. One of the great industries of that time was bending iron and shoeing horses for western carriers, many blacksmiths clearing eight dollars per day. The pack horses were generally led in divisions of twelve or fifteen, carrying about two hundred pounds each, all going single file and being managed by two men, one going before as the leader, and the other at the rear to see after the safety of the packs. Where the bridle road passed over hills, the path was in some places washed out so deeply that the packs or burdens came in contact with the ground, and were frequently displaced. However, as the carriers usually traveled in companies, the packs were soon adjusted and no great delay occasioned. The pack horses were generally furnished with bells, which were kept from ringing during the day drive, but were allowed to ring at night, when the horses were set free and allowed to graze. The bells were intended as guides to direct their whereabouts in the morning. When wagons, especially the "old Conestoga" type, were introduced, the carriers considered that mode of transportation an invasion of their rights, their indig-

nation was great and there was more excitement than when years later the railroad came through the valley.

The traffic on these early roads was varied; no bridges spanned the streams and it must have been difficult for the lonely pioneer settler to convey his horses, sheep, turkeys, cattle and grain to the city markets. Many settlers beyond the mountains brought their merchandise through the gaps and took the roads of the Cumberland Valley to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

What a lonely and laborious life the pioneer settlers of this valley must have lived. There were no railroads, no trolley lines, no telegraph lines, no telephones and few churches and schools. The hunter's cabins were lighted by tallow dips and no labor saving machinery as is now so common on every farm. The only diversion was the arrival and departure of the stage coaches in the small towns. The "Concord Coach", so named because Concord, N. H., was the center for their manufacture, was used by people traveling from east to west. They were made for carrying nine passengers upon three seats inside, two with the driver upon the "box" in front, and three upon a seat behind this on the front edge of the top. The daily arrival of the coach in the towns of the valley was heralded by streamers waving, horns blowing, horses on the run, drawing up to the inn in the center of the town, and all the townspeople rushing out to see who was traveling, and to hear the news. After the days of the pack horse with the leather saddle bags had gone, the Conestoga wagons were introduced in the travel to the "Great West," drawn by six, eight or ten horses. There is only one of these famous old wagons in the valley that I have seen. It is the property of Mr. Sharpe Quigley, of Newburg. It came to him as an inheritance from his father-in-law, Mr. Andrew Gross, who was a famous roadster. On account of their great white covers they were called in the west the "Prairie Schooners." During the summer of 1913 the DuPonts, of Wilmington, Del., sent a fine Conestoga wagon through our valley by the old Forbes route to show the present generation how the powder was taken from their famous mill, begun in 1802, and carried to Lake Erie and won Perry's victory during the war of 1812.

The old taverns of the towns of the valley with many of their industries, have passed away with the coming of the railroads. This valley has three main railroads; the Cumberland Valley, a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was begun in 1831 and in 1835 it was opened from Harrisburg to Carlisle; in November 1837 to Chambersburg. The wooden rails were not satisfactory and in 1850 the track was relaid with heavy rails and in 1865 the road was extended to Hagerstown, Maryland, and a little later to Martinsburg, West Vir-

ginia, a distance of ninety-four miles from Harrisburg. The Baltimore and Cumberland Valley, now the Western Maryland, has a terminus in the valley at Shippensburg and there joins the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad which extends through the valley from Harrisburg. All of these roads are good but the Cumberland Valley is especially noted for its good roadbed and beautiful scenery along its line. The valley is nearly connected by trolley lines running through it which also adds much to the growth of the valley and the convenience of the people. The only other highway that is of interest is what was formerly known as the Baltimore and Pittsburg Turnpike, now forming a part of the Lincoln Highway, its course through Franklin and other counties being marked by colors, red, white and blue bands, which encircle every eighth or tenth telegraph pole. It is also marked by the large letter "L" and when completed the road will be the main highway from ocean to ocean and will be one of the great thoroughfares joining all the people of the union more closely together, a counterpart of the great roads of Rome, a real "APPIAN WAY." Good roads in our valley are on the increase but there remains much to be done in the rural districts.

FORTS

As early as 1736 the land in the Kittoctinny region, which is now known as the Cumberland Valley, was purchased from the Indians and thereafter open to purchase by the permanent settlers. In that particular section peace and quiet remained for a number of years, up until the great treaty that was made in 1754. That treaty assumed to take in all of the land west of the Susquehanna as far as the setting sun. This indefinite boundary line occasioned a great deal of dispute, and, in fact, the Indians resented the idea that they had ever entered into such a sweeping sale of their land. The Delawares being a tribe that was made up of a number of smaller tribes, found fault because their hunting grounds were thus taken away from them without compensation, the Six Nations having appropriated all the proceeds thereof to themselves. The Delawares, therefore, and their allied tribes began to trade with the French instead of the English who were the friends of the Six Nations and to sum it up this difficulty led to the defeat of General Braddock's soldiers in 1755 and as a writer has stated "the blood of Braddock's soldiers was added to the price of the land." The governor of the province, being apprehensive of danger to the people, ordered a line of forts to be erected through the Cumberland Valley, leading westward to Ohio. Strife and turmoil lasted until 1758, when

a more perfect treaty with the Six Nations and their cousins the Delawares, was formed, and peace and quiet was again restored. In 1764 the more warlike Indians buried the hatchet and enabled the husbandmen to resume their labors uninterrupted and to extend their cultivation and improvement.

FORT HARRIS

About the year 1705 John Harris, Sr., built his home on the bank of the Susquehanna where now stands Harrisburg. This building became later Fort Harris. He was more especially a trader but also engaged in agriculture. It is said of him that "he was the first person to introduce the plough on the Susquehanna and was as honest a man as ever broke bread."

FORT CROGHAN

This fort was established in 1755 and it is stated that George Croghan lived about eight miles from the Susquehanna river along the North Mountain. This fort has been treated of as being anterior in point of time to Fort Shirley at Aughwick and all indications seem to point to that conclusion. It was stated in a report of forts that George Croghan was an Indian trader and had a station on the mountain in Croghan's Gap, leading to Shearman's Creek Valley, all of which has been fully passed upon. We conclude there was no fort bearing his name in this county.

FORT DICKEY

Fort Dickey is placed by the Historical Map of Pennsylvania in Cumberland county about ten miles west of the Susquehanna river and on the south side by the Blue Hills, outspurs of the Kittoctinny mountains. It was erected in the year 1764. It seems to have been one of many places of refuge and defense in case of an Indian attack.

FORT FERGUSON

Supposed to have been erected in 1764 near the site of Carlisle Springs, perhaps a mile or more west of Fort Dickey.

FORT McALISTER

Erected about the same time as Fort Ferguson and stood where the Conodoguinet cuts through the mountain, its site being in the northern part of Franklin county, one mile west of Roxbury.

FORT LETORT

This fort, if it can be called one, was established in 1753 near Carlisle, as a trading house, by James Letort, a trader, residing at Beaver Pond, near where Carlisle now stands. There is a creek in Cumberland county bearing the same name which forms a branch of the Conodoguinet. We have no data at hand as to any exact location, nor as to its use as a fort.

FORT LOUTHER

This fort was erected in Carlisle, Cumberland county, as early as May 27, 1753. A garrison was stationed there the same year as a stockade was erected within the present borough limits, on what is now known as High street, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Nothing remains of the fort to mark its exact location. The cause of the erection of this fort was mainly owing to the bands of Indians who occupied the territory between the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers—Delawares, Shawanese and Tuscarora tribes. John O'Niel, an agent of Governor Hamilton, at one time went to Path Valley to talk with these various bands but it has never been learned what took place at that meeting. When these bands became troublesome Captain Jack, a bold, daring soldier, became the leader of the white settlers and resisted their invasion. The stockade was constructed by digging a ditch around the area to the depth of four feet. In this oak logs, seventeen or eighteen feet long, pointed at the top, were placed in an upright position. At the top the logs were spiked or pinned together so as to make the whole firm and staunch. The ditch was then filled with earth up against the logs and platforms were constructed on the inside of the inclosure some four or five feet in height and upon these the defenders stood and fired through loopholes near the top of the stockade. It was at this fort that Governor Morris was stationed June 5, 1755, for the purpose of being near to Braddock's army that he might give aid. It was at this place he received the last letter ever written by Braddock. Governor Morris also sent Braddock a letter from this place.

FORT McCOMB

This fort, mentioned in connection with the preceding three, was located near Doubling Gap. Along with the others it was regarded as a place of rendezvous for the settlers along the mountain.

FORT MORRIS

In the same year in which General Braddock made his fateful march against the French and Indians beyond the Alleghenies—1755

—Fort Morris was erected in Shippensburg on a high bluff of rocks on the main street of the town about twenty feet higher than the grade of the street. It commands a view of all parts of the surrounding country, and as a place of defence was one of the best adapted in the valley. The Mount Moriah Baptist church is now situated on it but is not in use and the Civic Club of the town has beautified the hill and surrounding vicinity. The fort was called "Fort Morris" in honor of Governor Morris and was constructed under the direction of Colonel James Burd and Mr. Swain. It was near the northwestern end of the borough on land of William McConnell and known as "The Fort", also called "Bull's Eye" from a large round opening in the gable. The remnants of the walls stood until 1836 and were two feet thick and made of stone taken from a quarry near where they stood. The roof and the timber part of the building had been torn down before 1821. In 1836 the walls were torn down by a party engaged in a drunken frolic. There were openings in the walls several feet from the ground, either for light or loopholes. The fort was surrounded by a stockade which included twenty acres. Cabins were built on the hill near the fort but not one remained in 1821. The twenty acres took in portions of ground now within the limits of the Spring Hill cemetery. The timber that was used in building the fort belonged to Edward Shippen who had previously removed to Lancaster.

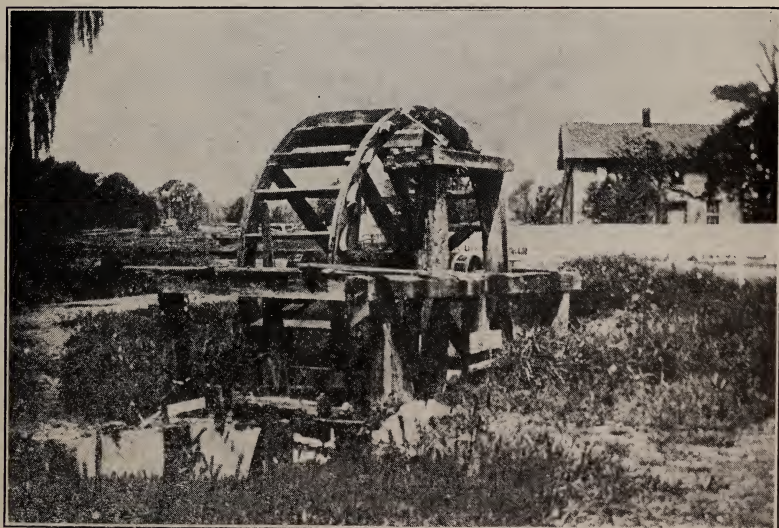
There was another fort at Shippensburg called "Franklin", Governor Morris ordering the erection and Franklin superintending the construction. On November 21, 1756, Col. Armstrong named Shippensburg as one of the fortified towns which were to remain over the Susquehanna to be garrisoned by two of the eight companies of Col. Armstrong's batallion, two companies in each fort, by whom patrols could be kept constantly marching between fort and fort. There were five of these garrisoned forts to be kept in the valley. The reason for this was the defeat of General Braddock which gave the Indians confidence and were easily prompted to deeds of violence by the French. Shingas and Captain Jacobs, the Delaware warriors, were supposed to be the principal instigators in the valley and a considerable reward was offered for their heads. Thus we find two of Pennsylvania's greatest men in colonial times perpetuated in the names of the two defenses against the savages, Fort Morris and Fort Franklin.

FORT FRANKLIN

The historical map of Pennsylvania is silent as to the date of the erection of this fort; but notwithstanding all the confusion that



FORT MORRIS, (BULL'S EYE) SHIPPENSBURG, PA.



OLD WATERWHEEL ON BRANCH, SHIPPENSBURG, PA.

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has arisen between the names Fort Franklin and Fort Morris, the writer is of the opinion that this fort had existence at Shippensburg, and was located on Burd street in the northeastern side of the town, and is supposed to have been established as early at 1740. The ground on which Fort Franklin was erected is now a residential section and owned by different parties. Some writers have expressed doubt as to it ever having had an existence; others located it at the western end of the town while others asserted that it was built of stone and had an old well in connection with the fort and none of them dated its existence further back than 1756.

Owing to the rapid increase of population before 1740, the Indians of this section began to exhibit alarming symptoms which became evident to the settlers and caused considerable uneasiness. In order to be prepared for any emergency, the citizens of the town met at the public house of the Widow Piper to consider the propriety of providing some place of safety in case there should be an uprising. The meeting agreed that such provision should not be delayed, but in order to obtain the co-operation of those who resided in the surrounding country, an adjournment was had and a day named for the second meeting to which the entire male population of the surrounding country was invited.

At that meeting it was decided that a log fort should be erected on the northwestern side of the town. A time was fixed upon when the people assembled, cut the logs and put up the building in a very few days. This was in the early part of the year 1740. During the fall of that year Governor Thomas sent a garrison of twenty-two men to the fort. As there was no water convenient to the fort, the soldiers, with the assistance of some of the people of the town who were willing to aid, dug a well within the outward enclosure of the fort. This well was filled up with stones and rubbish about fifty years ago, but its location is still visible on Burd street just outside of a field belonging to Mr. John Grabill, known as "Fort Field." This fort had no name until 1755, when it was called Franklin to distinguish it from Fort Morris, which was then under construction. Edward Shippen, in a letter to William Allen, dated June 30, 1755, gave an account of the murders committed "near our fort." In that year a garrison of fifty men was stationed at Fort Franklin. It was afterward enlarged by adding several sections to it. After the Indian troubles of 1763 were over, these sections were occupied by private families. As it was looked upon as the property of the people at large, no care was taken of it, and it soon began to decay, became untenable and was torn down about the year 1790. Some writer has stated that the "Old Fort", built of logs and called

Franklin, was afterward torn away during Governor Morris' administration and a larger and more commodious one constructed of stone, was erected upon the same site and named in honor of Gov. Morris. Another writer whose article may be found in the appendix of the Pennsylvania Archives, says "It is said that a second fort was built at Shippensburg, and called Franklin but by whom and when we have no information." By some, it is thought that this name was subsequently given to Fort Morris. The same writer says "An old gentleman, Mr. Joseph Johnson, who was born in the town and is now nearly ninety years of age but with a strong mind and a good memory, says there was a fortification at the northeast part of the borough on the land of the late William McConnell known by the name of "The Fort", where the remains of a well dug for the use of the fort still exists. In the memory of Mr. Johnson, two or three log houses that constituted part of the fort were still standing and were occupied by families. From Mr. Johnson's account there can be no doubt but that it was a log structure. It was stated by an old citizen of the town in 1853 that no part of the fort was of stone, that when he was quite a young man he had assisted in tearing the various sections down and that some of the logs of which it was constructed were in a very good state of preservation.

The history of these two forts located in such proximity, in the vicinity of where the town of Shippensburg, Pa., now stands, adds another measure of significance to the history of the valley, having played an important part in the historical epoch to which their history is confined and they are worthy of a mark by the state to perpetuate early facts clinging historically to one of the oldest towns in this section of the state.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FORTS

FORT CHAMBERS

This fort was erected by Benjamin Chambers in the year 1756 in the Conococheague settlement. Its site was at the confluence of Falling Spring and the Conococheague creek, where the town of Chambersburg stands. It was considered the most defensive and safest fort in the Conococheague settlement. It stood just west of North Main street and midway between Market and King streets, within the borough of Chambersburg. Most of the ground upon which this fort stood is covered by the Chambersburg Woolen Mills. The founder of the fort was Benjamin Chambers who was the first white settler in Franklin county. In 1755, in order to make his home more secure against the attacks of Indians, it was roofed with

lead. He also had a mill, the dwelling and mill being surrounded by a stockade. This fort, with firearms, blunderbus and swivel was so formidable to the Indians that they seldom assailed it, while those who ventured out were either killed or carried off as prisoners. In the year 1756 Mr. Chambers got into trouble with the provincial authorities about "His Great Guns." They were fearful that the French and Indians might capture the fort and turn these guns which had been presented to Mr. Chambers by the English government, toward other places. Lieutenant William Denny demanded these guns of Col. Chambers in 1757 and commissioned the sheriff of Cumberland county to seize them. Col. Chambers resisted the demand and his neighbors sustained him in his refusal to give them up. The people throughout the whole valley were greatly excited at what they conceived the unjust demand of the governor. Col. John Armstrong writing about Mr. Chambers' conduct says, "It is thought he designs to give trouble as he has the brass and malice of the devil." Col. Chambers refused to give up the guns and having given bond to try his rights in court, the governor quietly dropped the matter. From the Pennsylvania Archives we glean the following: "Mr. Chambers erected a fort in the winter and spring of 1756, being a stockade, including his dwelling, flour and saw mills. Within the fort he erected a large stone building, two stories in height, the waters of the Falling Spring running under a part of it, for safe access to the water. Its windows were small and adapted to defense, the roof was covered with sheet lead to protect it from fire and from the savages. In addition to small arms, Col. Chambers had supplied himself with two four-pound cannon which were mounted and used. Within this fort he remained in safety with his family throughout the whole series of Indian wars. It was also a place of safety to many of the neighboring families in times of alarm. No one was ever killed in this fort.

FORT DAVIS

This fort was erected by Phillip Davis in 1756, being about nine miles south of Fort Loudon, near the Maryland boundary line, and at the end of one of the Kittoctinny ranges. It was known in early times and since as "Davis' Knob". The fort was occasionally garrisoned by companies of rangers who traveled between the forts. According to recent information, this fort seems to have been located on a slight knoll known as "Casey's Knob," overlooking a spring, being two miles southwest of Welsh Run, Franklin county. Five men guarded the fort by day, ten at night and ten men were

kept on the parole. As to the facts and deeds of the founder of the fort no definite information can be found.

FORT LOUDON

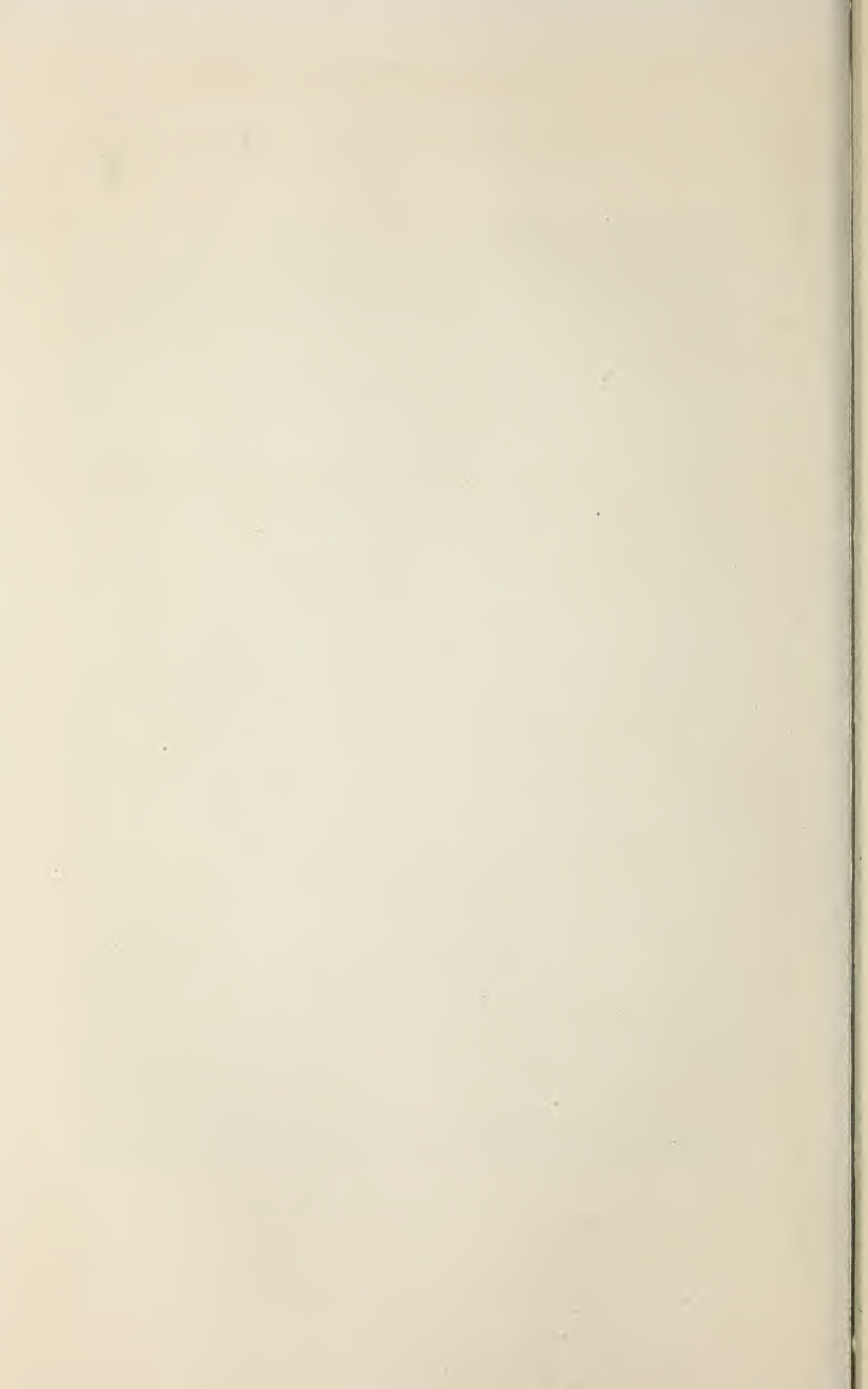
This fort was located about one mile distant from the present town of Fort Loudon, Franklin county, Pa. It was erected by Col. Armstrong in the year 1756, and was situated about two miles southwest of Parnell's Knob, on the east side of the west branch of the Conococheague creek, where Nathan Patton lived. The ground upon which this fort was located is now a farm that originally belonged to the Stenger family. There are still some faint indications showing where the fort was erected. Visiting this spot, the owner tells you that some of the stones in the chimney and logs in the house were taken from this fort, and can be seen today. A large silver maple tree marks one corner of the fort.

This fort was erected by the provincial governor for the protection of the frontier settlers against the invasion of the Indians. It frequently had a garrison of British as well as provincial troops. It was a great point of departure for pack horse trains, for Bedford and Pittsburgh. Sir John Sinclair, quartermaster general of Gen. Braddock, moved much of his supplies by that route and had one of his principal magazines at McDowell's fort. After Braddock's defeat his poor, dispirited, and destitute troops returned by this route and were quartered at Shippensburg and Carlisle. In 1755 the province of Pennsylvania made a broad wagon road from Fort Loudon westward, which General Forbes and Colonel Bouquet and others used in their western expeditions. Upon that road the present Chambersburg and Pittsburgh turnpike was built. On December 22, 1756, the fort had not been named and Col. Armstrong asked if it might not be named "Pomfret Castle" from which it appears that he did not know that another fort was already so named. It is probable that he was directed to name it "Fort Loudon" after Lord Loudon who arrived July 22, 1756, as general and commander-in-chief of all His Majesty's forces in North America. The fort extended over something more than an acre of land, the foundations being of stone, the fort proper of logs. The foundations of the chimneys of the buildings occupied within the enclosure are still to be seen.

In 1757 it was decided that only four forts should remain over the Susquehanna. Of these, Fort Loudon was one, with a garrison of two companies of Col. Armstrong's batallion to be employed in patrolling between the four forts. Many stories of Indian atrocities centre around this fort but they are shrouded with uncertainty. This we know that in a letter dated February 15, 1756, written by



FORT LOUDON MARKER.



William Trent to Richard Peters, the following occurred, "Wednesday evening two lads and a hired man were taken or killed at the Widow Cox's just under Parnell's Knob, and a lad who went from McDowell's Mill to ascertain what fire it was, never returned, the horse coming back with the reins over its head; they burned the house and shot the cattle. All the people had left their houses betwixt this and the mountain, some came to the towns and others gathered into the forts."

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FORT McCORD

This was a private fort erected in 1756, along the base of the Kittochtinny mountains, north of Parnell's Knob. It was occupied temporarily during the early Indian wars. The site of this fort was three or four rods east of the public road, leading from Strasburg to St. Thomas, seven miles from the former place and six miles from the latter. This was one of the oldest forts in Franklin county. It was in Hamilton township. When this fort was torn down an eye witness says it was constructed of heavy timber and dug deeply into the ground. He also relates that a few white people and Indians were buried near this fort in a graveyard, fenced off from a side of the garden belonging to the residence in which he lived. There was a severe engagement at this fort, in which it was captured by the Indians on or about the fourth day of April 1756, and burned, and all the inmates, twenty-seven in number, were either killed or carried into captivity. The Indians escaped the pursuit of two parties of inhabitants of the vicinity, who had divided themselves into three parties to seek them. The third party came up with them at Sidling Hill, where they had an engagement for two hours during which they fired twenty-four rounds, but were overpowered by numbers, the Indians having been relieved by an additional force under Shingas. This engagement was led under the command of Captain Culbertson. Each side had twenty killed and as many wounded. During the capture of the fort Doctor Jamison, of Col. Armstrong's battalion, was killed, so the wounded were without medical aid for a time. On the march to Sidling Hill mountains, the Indians committed many cruel deeds because they were being pursued by the white settlers. On the Tuscaroras they killed a little child and two men. They had Mr. McCord's wife with them and when they cut off Mr. James Blair's head they threw it into Mrs. McCord's lap, saying that it was her husband's head, but she knew it to be Mr. Blair's.

FORT McDOWELL

This fort was midway, in a straight line, between Rev. Steele's Fort on the south and Fort Loudon on the north, in Franklin county, east of the Kittoctinny mountains (being in the western part of the county.) It was erected in the year 1756 at Bridgeport, where McDowell's mill stands. It was about two miles south of Fort Loudon, upon the eastern bank of the west branch of the Conococheague creek. It was built of logs, rectangular in shape, and had a loop in it. It stood until the year 1840. There is a store house erected on or near the site of this fort. The place seemed to be one of great notoriety and was referred to frequently by public officers and agents as McDowell's Mill. From all accounts this was a private fort, and the earliest notice of it is in a letter from General Braddock, dated June 18, 1755, signifying his approbation of the deposits being made at McDowell's Mill, instead of at Shippensburg. In July it is reported that the road cutters had returned as far as McDowell's Mill. These men were detached to construct a path through the forests and over the mountains for the English general and his army. The locality in which this fort stood was a scene of bloodshed, murder and devastation. A number of the soldiers were killed and many persons carried off as prisoners. In November 1756, Samuel Perry and his two sons, going from the fort to their plantation were killed, scalped and covered with leaves. A party sent from the fort in search of them, was shortly after attacked by some thirty Indians. The party fought for some time, but, four of them falling, the rest made off, six of the party reaching the fort in safety. What became of the others is not known. The family whose name this fort bears were among the earliest settlers in the Cumberland Valley. They were of Scotch-Irish descent and held various positions of trust. Some of the descendents own large tracts of land in this vicinity at the present time.

FORT STEEL

This fort was erected in the year 1755. The site is on the south side of the east branch of the Conococheague creek, being about twenty miles north from Mason and Dixon's line. It was known in frontier times as Rev. Steel's fort. It was situated at the point where the Presbyterian White church now stands, about five miles south of Fort Loudon and three miles east of Mercersburg. It was a place of notoriety during the Indian wars. It was erected shortly after Braddock's defeat and during the Indian invasion which occurred in the fall of that year. With regard to the appellation, Rev. Steel's Fort, Mr. Chambers states, "The first fort I have

any information of in the Conococheague settlement is this one; this settlement composed nearly the whole of Franklin county. This was at John Steel's meeting house, which was surrounded by a rude stockade fort in 1755." Upon a visit of the Indians to this settlement in November 1755 Rev. Steel with others to the number of about one hundred went in quest of them but with no success. The location of this site was in one of the oldest settlements in the Conococheague Valley, and indeed, we find that settlements began as early as the year 1735. A few years later the settlers getting numerous they formed themselves into a congregation and later enjoyed supplies of preaching from that time. A short time before this period, the congregation became divided and different churches were erected, but so united were they in their tenets that one preacher usually supplied several congregations. It is due to this fact that we find one of the churches, known as "The White Church" called the Rev. John Steel's Church. It was in this church that he was installed as the pastor in 1754 and at the same time holding a charge in the East Conococheague. In the year following this settlement was very greatly disturbed by the interruption and forays of the Indians, due to the defeat of General Braddock. Mr. Steel's congregation was nearly broken up and dispersed. Though a man of peace and engaged in teaching the doctrine of his Divine Master, yet his heart burned within him on account of the sufferings inflicted upon his parishioners and neighbors, and he speedily organized a company of rangers for their defense, of which he was unanimously chosen captain and was commissioned by the Provincial government. At one time it is stated, Rev. Steel was in charge of Fort Allison located just west of the town which later became the site of McCauley's Mill. During this period, when Rev. Steel entered the church and took his place back of the rude pulpit, he hung his hat and rifle behind him, and this was also done by many of his parishioners. One one occasion, while in the midst of his discourse, some one stepped into the church quietly and called a number of the congregation out and related to them the facts of the murder of a family by the name of Walker by the Indians at Rankin's Mill. The tragic story was soon whispered from one to another. As soon as Mr. Steele discovered what had taken place he brought the service to a close, took his hat and rifle, and at the head of the members of his congregation, went in pursuit of the murderers. His meeting house was turned into a fort, was stockaded for defense and often was a refuge for the laboring people when the country was invaded by the Delaware Indians. It was later burned by the savages in one of their forays. About the year

1763 or '64 in consequence of these frequent attacks of the Indians, Mr. Steel took charge of the Presbyterian church at Carlisle, where he spent the remainder of his days.

There was also a fort in Guilford township, Franklin county, near Guilford Springs. Mr. Witherspoon states, "Some years ago a daughter of Mr. Etter found a tomahawk where this fort stood in Guilford township. It was made of iron or steel. He also states there was a man killed by an Indian close by, while he was on his way to the fort. The same gentleman also informs us that there was an old fort at the head of Row Springs, in Green township, known as Culbertson's Row, so called because four brothers emigrated from Ireland and all settled in a row. They were the same ones who built the block house. This old fort was erected in 1752 just before Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne. Both these places were merely block houses.

McCONNELL'S FORT

This fort is claimed to have been erected in the year 1764, lying between McCord's fort and Fort Loudon east of the Kittoctinny mountains. By a later authority, McConnell's Fort was at what is now known as Upper Strasburg, Franklin county. It was located on the Conodoguinet creek, where that stream emerges from the mountain to take its course to the eastward. Nothing further is known of this fort, no doubt it was not long in use when the larger forts were better garrisoned.

The last vestige of Colonial days within Franklin county and in Cumberland Valley is the fort located upon the farm of George H. Stewart, about one mile northeast of Shady Grove, in Antrim township. The ground on which the fort stands once formed a part of a tract of one thousand acres, owned by the Rev. William Stauffer, a minister of the German Baptist, now known as the Brethren Church. Mr. Stauffer came to America from Switzerland in 1754, being at that time about twenty-nine years of age. He landed at Germantown, near Philadelphia, and soon after his arrival launched out into what was then a sparsely settled country and after making his way up the Cumberland Valley, selected the land referred to and made it his future home. Mr. Stauffer, soon after taking possession of the farm, erected thereon a small stone building or dwelling, one story in height, which is yet standing. Though not an imposing structure it was, no doubt, regarded by the people of that day as a building of more than ordinary proportions. During recent years additions have been made to the original dwelling, so that now it is one of the largest farm houses in that section of the country. In order to afford

safety to himself, his family and his neighbors, Mr. Stauffer erected a fort on his land, which is yet standing and is in a fairly good state of preservation. It is built of limestone. The length of the west wall is 113 feet, north wall 100 feet, east wall 100 feet and the south wall 84 feet. The north end of the original dwelling house forms part of the south wall of the fort. The walls are each about two feet in thickness and vary in height from six feet to ten feet, the west wall being the highest of the four. The wooden capping has about decayed on the walls. The inside of the fort now comprises the garden which is an exceptionally good one judging from the appearance of the soil and the fine vegetables. In the north wall is a small gate, also one at the southern end, which permitted persons to pass from the dwelling house to the barn, a building that stood near the fort, without exposing themselves to the dreaded foe, who might be concealed nearby. The barn was removed some years ago farther from the old fort. A gate was also placed in an opening near the northern end of the east wall, wide enough for the passage of a team. How fine it would be for all these old forts to have permanent marks in our valley. May the day soon come.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY INDUSTRIES



AFTER THE INDIAN TROUBLES were over the early settlers returned to their old homes and in a short time beside clearing the land and the cultivation of it, they began other industries. The streams of the valley gave excellent water power for the turning of many wheels. From the Susquehanna to the Potomac began a perfect beehive of industries which has continued to the present day. The early industries were very simple compared to the ones that are now in the valley. Distilleries, fulling mills, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, axle factories, furnaces, forges, grist mills, saw mills, flour mills, woolen and cotton factories were some of the chief industries engaging the early settler. In the central section of the valley there were twenty-eight distilleries within a radius of three miles and the last one to go in the valley was located upon the McCune property in the year 1870. On the Middle Spring stream which is a branch of the Conodoguinet there were three grist mills, one axle factory, remains of which can be seen yet, a fulling mill and several saw mills. This was a sample of many streams. The furnaces were mainly confined to the North and South Mountains, the wagonmaker shops were everywhere and this was the age and day of the blacksmith which trade at that time was both lucrative and extensive, the bending the iron for the pack horses was in itself no mean occupation. The early furnaces were most interesting and this was one of the greatest occupations of the early settlers. Beginning in Franklin county some of the most noted are the following: Richmond Furnace, owned by the Ahls and bought by the South Penn Railroad Company; Loudon, owned by Springer and Hunter Hughes, located four miles east of Waynesboro near Quincy, named from the owner; Southampton Furnace, situated at Stony Point, and owned by Charles Wharton; Augusta and Mary Ann, one mile apart, situated at Cleversburg, are said to be named after the parentage of Mr. Geo.



THE DENNING MONUMENT, NEWVILLE, PA.

Clever, their owner, these two furnaces are fairly well preserved; Caledonia Furnace was a fine one but the site is now marked by a beautiful park eight miles from Chambersburg. Passing along the South Mountain one of the largest ones was at Big Pond giving employment to a hundred men and creating a little town around it. The owner of this furnace was Mr. Matthews. Another important one was the Pine Grove Furnace owned by the Ages. Not all the furnaces were along the South side although the ore was here in abundance but they did not have the water power as they did along the North side. The ore, however, had to be hauled in wagons from Green Spring, and other places in the central part of the valley to the north side. McAllister's Furnace and Forge at Roxbury, Franklin county, traces of which can yet be seen, was a very large one and was owned by Sheffler and Flemming, probably being built by either the McAllisters or the Leavights. Ore for this furnace came from Green Spring. The iron was a good grade and was used in making the old ten plate stoves and the Franklin stoves. One of the Franklin stoves is still in existence owned by a gentleman at Burnt Cabins and although the property has changed hands many times the fine old stove stays in the great chimney. Mt. Holly can boast of the most historical of all furnaces. William Denning was the owner of this furnace as well as the one at Middlesex. He was the first man to make iron cannon in America. One of these cannon was used in the battle of Brandywine and now reposes in London Tower. The British government offered a large sum of money if Mr. Denning would teach some of the British to make cannon but he would not go back on his country. He may well be called a great man in the history of this valley. The heat was so great in the manufacture of cannon that it would melt the buttons on the coats and clothing of the men working. Mr. Denning died in 1830 and lies buried at the Presbyterian graveyard. This inscription is on his monument:

Erected by the State of Pa.
in memory of

WILLIAM DENNING

the patriotic blacksmith and forger of wrought iron cannon
during the Revolutionary War.

Born 1728

Died 1830.

According to the agricultural statistics of 1838 of the Cumberland county there were 74,300 acres of cleared limestone land, 35,420 acres of uncleared limestone land, 38,060 acres of cleared slate land, 12,950 acres of uncleared slate land, 23,940 acres of

gravel cleared, 5,560 acres of gravel uncleared, 12,265 acres of sand, 80,715 acres of mountain land, 3,610 acres known to contain ore. The whole quantity of cleared land of all kinds is 284,100 acres, uncleared land and not fit for cultivation 48,600 acres. The average value of cleared land was in 1838, \$33 per acre, woodland \$27, wood land unfit for cultivation \$8 per acre. The number of farms at that time was 1,474 with an average size of 110 acres. The chief products raised were wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, turnips, buckwheat, hemp and flax. The number of stone farm houses was 298, brick 144, frame 997, tenant houses on farms 812, stone barns 292, brick 71, frame 1,111, many of them being thatched with straw. According to the census of 1840 there were in this county, six furnaces, which produced 2,830 tons of cast iron; five forges and rolling mills which produced 2,150 tons of bar iron. Hats, caps and bonnet manufacturers employed twenty-six persons. Tanneries 31 people, sole leather and uppers with saddlers, etc., 96 people. Soap and candles were also manufactured. Twenty-eight distilleries produced 52,305 gallons of alcoholic beverages. Three breweries produced 12,000 gallons of beer. There was one pottery, 112 retail dry goods and grocery stores, 13 lumber yards, 12 fulling mills, 9 woolen mills, 1 cotton mill, 1 paper mill, 5 printing offices, 2 book binderies and 6 weekly newspapers, carriage and wagon maker shops valued at \$309,760.00, 54 flour mills, 8 grist mills, 63 saw mills, 1 oil mill, furniture manufacturers valued at \$60,831.00. Total amount invested in manufactures \$309,001.00, a very small amount compared with the wonderful amount invested at the present time.

According to the Agricultural statistics of 1838 in Franklin county (and what is true of Franklin and Cumberland counties holds true for the rest of the valley) there were 101,020 acres of cleared limestone land, uncleared 40,840 acres, gravel land cleared 19,560 acres, gravel land uncleared 13,930 acres, sand uncleared 12,670 acres, mountain land 98,250 acres, land containing iron ore 1,530 acres, all cleared land being in a high state of cultivation. The farms differed in size from one to three hundred acres and were farmed by the land owners. The average value, per acre, of uncleared land was thirty dollars, cleared land thirty-five dollars, although some of the best improved farms sold for one hundred dollars per acre. Average value of wood land, unfit for cultivation, was from four to five dollars per acre. The whole number of farms was 2,064. According to the census of 1840 there were eight furnaces in this county, which produced 3,810 tons of cast iron; eleven forges, bloomeries and rolling mills produced 1,125 tons of bar iron, which

employed 570 men, capitalized at \$258,500.00. Hats, caps, bonnets, etc., giving employment to thirty-five people, valued at \$30,800.00. There were thirty-seven tanneries. Other manufactories of leather, saddleries, etc., twenty-one, distilleries forty, breweries one, potteries five, retail dry goods, groceries and other stores one hundred eleven, brick and lime manufactories to the value of \$7,800.00, fulling mills seven, woolen mills nine, paper mills one, printing offices four, binderies three, four weekly and one semi-monthly newspaper, one rope walk, carriage and wagon manufactories valued at \$23,700.00, flouring mills thirty-three, grist mills sixty-four, saw mills one hundred nineteen, oil mills seven, furniture manufactories to the value of \$5,000.000, total capital invested in manufactories \$436,610.00.

The following note, taken from the Franklin Repository, being an account kept by Henry R. F. Mollwitz, keeper of the North Mountain turnpike gate, leading from Loudon to McConnellsburg, for the years 1830 and 1834 shows the amount of traveling over one road during these years, how they traveled and their mode of transportation and commerce:

Broad wheeled wagons -----	6,641	6,359
Narrow wheeled wagons -----	495	374
Single horses -----	761	1,243
Carriages -----	138	107
Two horse wagons -----	318	779
Gigs -----	18	—
Riding horses -----	3,116	2,817
Draft horses -----	39,824	42,330
Heads of cattle -----	5,834	6,457
Sheep -----	2,180	2,852
Hogs -----	1,180	40
Colts -----	18	—

CHAPTER V

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

THE SCOTCH-IRISH are justly credited with being the first to respond to the call for defenders of the liberties of the colonies against the aggression of the British. Not only did they respond promptly to the call but it was largely through their instrumentality that the call was made.

Bancroft says, "We shall find that the first voice publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came, not from the Puritans of New England, nor the Dutch of New York, nor the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The fact that the Cumberland Valley was settled by Scotch-Irish, who were also Presbyterians, brings all the descendants of the early pioneers into interesting and living union. There are several historic facts connected with the colonial life of our ancestors in the valley that shows that what Bancroft says is true. The characteristic foresight and aggressiveness of the race early recognized the interference of the mother country, and expeditiously gathered themselves together in public meetings to express their indignation and offer their protests against the encroachments of those who were assuming unjust rights and responsibilities.

On July 12, 1774, nearly a year before the Mechlinburg Declaration (in which the citizens of Mechlinburg county, North Carolina, on May 31, 1775, absolved themselves from all allegiance to the British crown and the Westmoreland county resolutions adopted May 16, 1775, bearing testimony against the arbitrary laws of parliament) the citizens of the different townships of Cumberland county, assembled in council in the First Presbyterian church of Carlisle, of which the venerable John Steel was pastor, for council and deliberation on the stirring events of the times. This assembly solemnly declared that the inhabitants of Boston, by the enforcement of the hated Port Bill, "are suffering in the common cause of all the colonies." Robert Megaw, James Wilson, who was afterward

a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and William Irvine were appointed deputies from the county to meet other deputies from the several counties of Pennsylvania, to form measures preparatory to the general congress. The deputies left for Philadelphia, where the committee was to meet, on the fifteenth of the same month. We find the names of these three members from Cumberland county registered as taking part in the proceedings of the provincial committee, holding their meeting in Carpenter's Hall, while the Assembly was deliberating in the State House. The important matter resting on the provincial committee was to impress the Assembly with the necessity of calling a congress of deputies from all the colonies, and to make the appointment of such from Pennsylvania at once. The assembly heeded the importunate plea and as a consequence the first Continental Congress was held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Cumberland county was again represented by nine deputies at the Provincial Council in 1776. Middle Spring church occupied a very important place at this time and her influence in the valley can be judged from the fact that three of those nine deputies were members of her communion. These staunch defenders, John Maclay, Hugh McCormick and Hugh Alexander declared that the Scotch-Irish of the Cumberland Valley had one voice for the union of the separated colonies and they helped by their personal contact and patriotic addresses to lead the thirteen colonies, by their representatives, to unanimously adopt the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

The cause of civil and religious liberty was greatly strengthened and directed by an able and self denying ministry. This was especially true of the Presbyterian clergymen of the Cumberland Valley. Rev. John Steel, of Carlisle, who, in his earlier days had been a leader in the expeditions against the Indians, now became captain of the first company that marched from the valley after the Declaration of Independence. Rev. John King, pastor of the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian church at Mercersburg said to the men of his charge who were about to enter the conflict, "The cause of American Independence and Liberty, which has now called you to go forth to the scene of action, is indeed a cause in which it will be glorious to conquer and honorable to die." After urging his men to duty he accompanied them as chaplain. Rev. William Linn, was appointed chaplain of the Fifth and Sixth Penna. Battalions Feb. 15, 1776. Shortly after the battallion was ordered to Canada, Mr. Linn resigned and accepted a call, April 9, 1777, to the Big Spring church at Newville. Rev. John Craighead, born on the Yellow Breeches creek, near Carlisle, officiated for a short time as

pastor at Big Spring. He then removed to Conococheague and was there placed as pastor of the Rocky Spring church. When the Revolution became the absorbing question of the day, he was an ardent Whig, and fearless of consequences, preached liberty or death from the pulpit. The young men's bosoms swelled with enthusiasm for military glory. They marched to the tented field and several were killed, still he urged them not to be daunted.

On one occasion he brought all his eloquence to bear on the subject until his congregation arose to their feet, as if ready to march. An old lady who had lost a son in battle shouted out: "stop, Mr. Craighead, I just want to tell ye, agin you loss such a pretty boy as I have, in the war, ye will na be sa keen for fighting, quit talken, and gang yerself to the war. Yer always preaching to the boys about it; but I dinna think ye'd be very likely to gang yerself. Jist ga and try it." He did try it; and the next day he and Robert Cooper, his classmate at Princeton college in 1763 and who was then pastor at Middle Spring church, set about to raise a company in which they succeeded, the choicest spirits that ever lived. They marched in short order and joined the army under Washington in the Jerseys, fought and preached, breasted all danger, relying on God and the justice of the cause for protection. One day going into battle, a cannon ball struck a tree near him, a sliver of which nearly knocked him down, "God bless me," said his friend, Mr. Cooper, "you were nearly knocked to staves." "Oh yes," said Craighead, very coolly, "though you were a cooper you could not have set me up." He was a great humorist. While encamped at Boyd's in Lancaster county, he fell in love with Jennie Boyd and married her. He died of a cancer on his breast leaving no children and lies buried at Rocky Spring church. This christian minister had a fine record as captain of his men and also their chaplain. The father of Rev. Craighead had been educated in Europe for the ministry but he found preaching a poor business to earn a livelihood. He therefore engaged in tailoring in Philadelphia and always tied up his index finger when in good company for fear of being discovered. Being a handsome little man and having a good education he was courted by the elite of the day. He fell in love with an English heiress by the name of Montgomery, married her and spent the fortune, all but a few webs of linen with which he purchased 500 acres of land on the banks of the Yellow Breeches and which descended to his heirs.

Rev. Robert Cooper, then pastor of Middle Spring church, entered into the struggle with his whole soul, believing, with his ministerial brethren, that the cause of American independence was a

divine cause, that in the struggle, not only the rights of men but the sacred interests of Christ's kingdom were involved. On account of this intense love of his country shown by Dr. Cooper, he was made moderator of the synods of New York and Philadelphia, in May, 1776, and went to Philadelphia. While there he became enthused with patriotism, and from the fullness of his heart, poured it forth on his people on his return, until they, catching his spirit, resolved to enlist in the defense of their beloved land. Certain it is that no church in this valley, or elsewhere, that we know of, sent as many men (a list is now in my possession of over 800) into the patriot army as the Middle Spring church, and well she may be proud of her record.

The freeholders and freemen coming up from the different townships of Cumberland county, which then embraced Franklin and others, were informed in regard to the matters of momentous interest to the colonies through the "Penna. Packet" and the "Penna. Gazette", newspapers at that time printed in Philadelphia. One copy going into a great many hands, stirring a great many hearts, exciting earnest thought and discussion. As disseminators of reliable information in the sacred cause of freedom, we should bring to mind, the names of John Armstrong and James Smith. John Armstrong was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Carlisle. He had already distinguished himself as an officer in the French and Indian war; he had formed the acquaintance of Washington and like his distinguished friend; he had been a surveyor. It was in this capacity, going hither and thither with compass, determining lines that abide upon the face of the valley today, that he spoke of the rights of men and the freedom from England. James Smith, educated at the New London Presbyterian Academy, Chester county, studied law with his brother George in Lancaster, after which he came to the vicinity of Shippensburg, where he spent several years as a surveyor. He afterward made his permanent home in York. His sterling patriotism, unusual abilities and eloquence, made him one of the most distinguished advocates of Colonial rights in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Colonial Congress of 1776, and was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The influence of these two patriotic men, as they mingled with the people daily in the discharge of their professional duties was only second to that of the men who occupied the pulpits of the valley.

When Robert Cooper was moderator of the synod of New York and Philadelphia May 1776, we might have noticed, during the noon or evening recess, the moderator walking arm in arm with the youngest member of the synod in thoughtful, earnest conversation. Could

we have approached them and claimed the honor of an introduction, the moderator would have said, "this is one of my boys, William Linn, chaplain of the fifth and sixth batallions of Penna. troops." The moderator would have taken pride in presenting his young friend, for he was a young man of rare ability with a good record behind him and a still brighter future. He came from one of Middle Spring's families, born in Lurgan township, near the base of the North Mountain. He had been sent to Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1772 at the age of twenty. At the close of his junior year, he stood at the head of his class with Aaron Burr in receiving a prize for excellence in the English language. A year afterward, on the commencement stage, he divided the honor equally with Burr for eloquence. He studied theology with his pastor, Robert Cooper. On March 17, 1776, he preached a sermon before the soldiers of Magaw's batallion, who were about to leave their homes to join the army. This sermon, reproduced in the Carlisle "American Volunteer", March 16, 1876, displayed wonderful patriotism. It is said that he accompanied the troops he addressed to Philadelphia. While in Philadelphia he was ordained by the Presbytery of that city, to serve as chaplain in the army and continuing as chaplain throughout the war. He was held in the highest esteem by officers and soldiers.

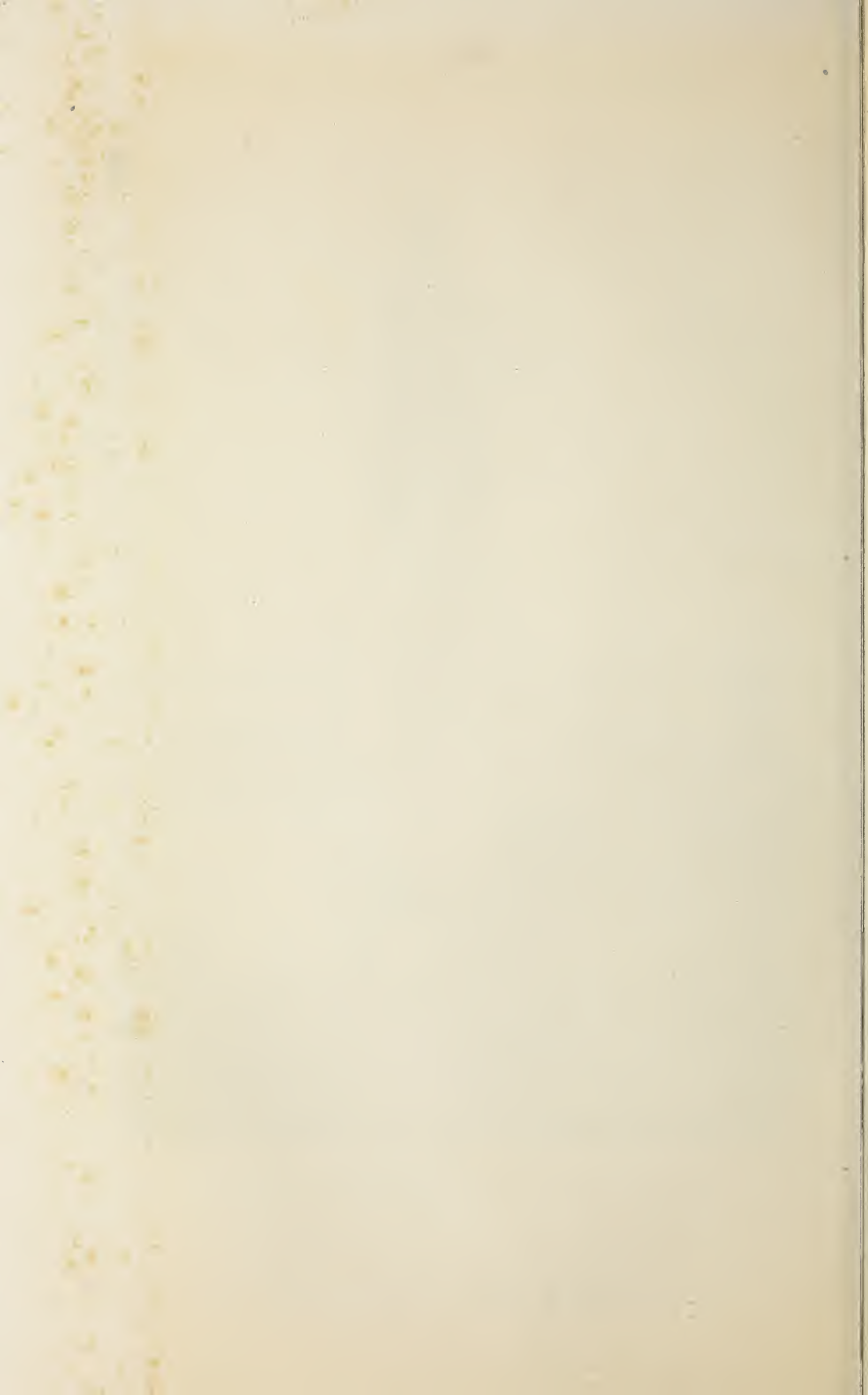
William Linn married a Maryland lady and lies buried somewhere in that state. He had the honor of being the chief orator at the funeral of George Washington and on the walls of Mt. Vernon can be read his beautiful eulogy written in his own hand.

Mr. George Duffield was another chaplain in the Revolution, from our valley. He was pastor of Big Spring and Carlisle churches. On May 21, 1772, he accepted a call to the Third Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. He was chosen chaplain of the Continental Congress and was often found following the army and doing all that he could to encourage, comfort and stimulate the soldiers in the protracted struggle, and preaching to them the gospel. His second wife, Margaret, was the sister of Gen. John Armstrong, an elder in his church at Carlisle and who was greatly distinguished for his heroic service in the Indian and Revolutionary wars.

William Denning was the patriotic blacksmith at Newville who could not be bought or sold by the British government. He was born in 1727 and had a forge and furnace near Boiling Springs. He made cannon which were in use during the Revolution; one of these cannon which was used in the battle of Germantown now rests in London Tower, England. He was a skilled forger and a noble character, for when the English Government tried to buy him to make



MOLLY PITCHER MONUMENT, CARLISLE, PA.



cannon for them, he spurned the offer and remained loyal to his country. He lies buried in Newville. The state of Pennsylvania has erected a monument to his memory with cannon and balls on the top, and a man working at a forge on the side, fit emblems for this great man; and the Cumberland Valley may well be proud to claim him. He died in 1830.

The Battle of Monmouth of the Revolutionary War has always had more than usual interest for the people of the Cumberland Valley. The reason for this is plain; the heroine of the battle, Mollie Pitcher, or Captain or Sergeant Mollie was a Carlisle woman, although New York and Massachusetts both claim women of this name. There always has been some doubt in regard to the name and the part this woman performed in the battle but be that as it may, a Mollie Pitcher lived in Carlisle, lies buried there and a man who knew her in his youth collected money forty years after her death and has her grave marked by a handsome monument, in the shape of a cannon, upon which is inscribed:

MOLLIE McCAULEY

Renowned in History as Mollie Pitcher.

The State of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$10,000.00 for a fine monument to her memory to be erected in the center of the town. Briefly stated, the life of "Mollie Pitcher" as related in history is as follows: She was Mary Ludwig, the daughter of John George Ludwig, was born at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 13, 1744; was brought to Carlisle at the age of 15 by the wife of Gen. William Irvine; lived in the Irvine family from the age of fifteen until her marriage. She and John Casper Hays, a barber, or as some people hold William Hays, barber, obtained a marriage license at Carlisle, July 24, 1769, and were married on the same day. John Casper Hays, or William Hays, enlisted on December 1, 1775, in Proctor's artillery, reenlisted in January 1777, in the 7th Penna. Infantry in a company commanded by Captain John Alexander of Carlisle. At the Battle of Monmouth he was detailed from the infantry to a battery of artillery; while serving a gun he was wounded and one of his comrades killed; the gun, for lack of gunners to man it, was about to be moved off the field when Mollie, who was conveying water in a pitcher to the soldiers at the time, bravely sprang to her husband's place and kept the gun in action, thus contributing to the favorable result of the battle." In the history it is stated that some years after the death of her first husband, Sergeant John Casper Hays, "Mollie Pitcher"

married John McCauley and this man's name appears on the Carlisle tax list in 1793;

JOHN McCAULEY;—

House and one lot and cow.

In 1822 the Legislature of Pennsylvania granted Mollie McCauley and annuity, "for services rendered in the Revolutionary War." Molly spent the last forty years of her life in Carlisle, dying in 1832, and up to 1898 there were people living who in their youth knew her personally. They could distinctly recall how she looked, dressed, acted and swore. One person gave this description: "She was a wicked old woman who drank whiskey and swore, had bristles on the end of her nose, and was so ugly that the children were afraid of her. When children were loath to come into the house in the evenings their mothers would remind them that Mollie would get them and that had the desired effect." Some pitied her but no one respected her very highly. Knowing her to have been with the army they frequently referred to her as "Capt. Mollie" or "Sergeant Mollie" but they did not know of her brave act or that she was Mollie Pitcher.

Near the place where the Stony Ridge Convention met, which assembled to petition parliament for redress of grievances, lived Samuel Lamb. He had a block house where the neighbors fled for shelter from hostile Indians. Lamb was a stone mason, built some chimneys for the rich farmers, who became able to hew logs and erect what was then known as a square log house. They used to say that he plumbed his corners with spittle, that is, he spit down the corner to see if it was plumb. Some of the chimneys he erected are standing to this day. He had a very patriotic family; four of his sons went into the Revolution, two became officers. His daughters had looms and spun webs of woolen cloth, colored it with Sumach berries, as red as they could, for all war supplies were dyed as red as possible. They also made coats for their brothers and friends, put them in a tow cloth wallet and compelled their younger brother, Samuel, to take it to camp. He was afraid, the country being nearly all forest, full of bears and wolves. One of his sisters, Peggy, asked him, "What are you afraid of, go, sooner come home a corpse than a coward." He did go and enlisted during the war, came back at the close of the war and married Miss Trindle, of Trindle Springs and one of his sons was a mounted volunteer in General Harrison's army. At the Battle of Tippecanoe, he rode a very spirited horse and upon reining him in to keep him within the ranks, his bridle bit broke and his horse ran at full speed toward

the ranks of the enemy. He brandished his sword and shouted, "Clear the way, I am coming," the ranks opened, let him through and he escaped, safely returning to his camp. Peggy Lamb deserves more than passing notice. She afterward married Capt. William Scott, who was a prisoner at Long Island. For years she resided at Mechanicsburg, near her native home, and was supported by her country. She was a type of the self-sacrifice, the Christian resignation, the heroic patriotism of the mothers and daughters of the Cumberland Valley during the Revolution. The wife and the mother did not interpose an objection when she saw her husband and the father of their children preparing to enter the conflict. The struggles of the Revolution were not all along the bloody line of the battlefield; the deepest furrows of war run through the loving hearts that are left at home. As we read of the expeditions into Canada, in which there were long marches, suffering from want and wounds, death far from home; as we read of the capture of Magan's batallion at Fort Washington Nov. 16, 1776, and the Cumberland Valley men being consigned to the pestilential prison ship in New York harbor, of the fierce battles fought in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania; the suffering of Valley Forge; the heartless butchery of our troops at Paoli and Crooked Billet, we must remember that these historic names with their incidents of carnage and death, sent their arrows of anxiety, sorrow and want into the hearts of many mothers and daughters in the homes of the valley. Yet, with reliance upon God, they heroically toiled on in the hope that their sacrifices would be blessed by a glorious victory. The patriotic mothers and daughters of the Revolution are equal with the patriotic fathers and sons. Let their unwritten names be embalmed by their descendents.

None of the fighting of the War of 1812 took place on Pennsylvania soil but her sons bled and died at Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, on Lake Erie, and at Baltimore and shared in the glorious victory at New Orleans. The greatest help given by Pennsylvania in the War of 1812 was Erie's part in helping to build and man Perry's fleet. Four companies were sent from Carlisle into this war. Capt. Stake, of Roxbury, Franklin County, formed one of these companies and marched to Erie. Montgomery Donelson formed part of a company to go to Erie and Joe McKinney took his company as far as York when they were recalled. While this war was of short duration and fought mostly on the sea, yet some of us are proud to think that our grandfathers fought their mother country a second time for what they considered their rights and were not afraid.

CHAPTER VI

EARLY TOWNS

HARRISBURG AND JOHN HARRIS



JOHN HARRIS, a native of Yorkshire, England, was a middle aged man when he landed in Philadelphia. He married Miss Esther Say, an English lady, and a woman of exceptional ability. They first lived in Chester county, then moved to Lancaster county, and later came to the Susquehanna. Here in 1726, was born John Harris, the real founder of Harrisburg. He was the first white child born in Pennsylvania, west of the Conewago Hills.

At the time of the founding of Harrisburg by John Harris, Indian towns existed in Cumberland county, opposite Harrisburg, and at the mouth of the Conodoguinet and Yellow Breeches creeks.

There had been one on the low ground on the river and another at the mouth of the Paxton creek. These two were supposed to have been abandoned at the making of this settlement. The Indians that resided in this neighborhood were of the Six Nations and it is said that at one time by firing a gun, sixty or seventy warriors could be assembled at the present site of Harrisburg. The Indian village was called Peixtan. John Harris, Sr., had two houses. The one, a trading house on the Susquehanna and the other a stone mansion back from the river, surrounded by a great stockade. He traded extensively with the Indians and had connected with his house, a large range of sheds, which was sometimes literally filled with skins and furs, mostly obtained by him in traffic with the Indians, and stored there by the Indian traders, who brought them from the western country. These skins and furs were carried on pack horses to Philadelphia.

A regular officer was engaged to keep the gate of the stockade closed. One evening, while the officer and the family were at the evening meal, the gate was left open. All at once they heard the

report of a gun and they knew that the Indians were near them. Quick as a flash Mrs. Harris extinguished all the lights in the house and the Indians fled.

Another instance shows the coolness of Mrs. Harris in a case of danger. At one period she had an Irish girl in her employ. On one occasion she was sent up stairs for some purpose and she took with her a lighted candle without a candlestick. The girl soon came down without the candle, and on Mrs. Harris asking what she had done with it, she said she had stuck it into a barrel of flaxseed. This however happened to be a barrel of powder. Mrs. Harris instantly rose, and without saying a word, for fear of alarming the family, went upstairs, and advancing to the barrel, cautiously placed her hands under the candle and lifted it out, and then coolly reproved the girl for her carelessness. This instance proves her to have been well fitted for the life of a pioneer.

On one occasion, a band of Indians who had been down the river on a trading excursion, came to the house. Some of them were intoxicated. They asked for lum, meaning West Virginia rum, as the modern whiskey was not then manufactured in Pennsylvania. Seeing that they were already intoxicated, Mr. Harris feared mischief, if he gave them more; and he refused. They became enraged and seized and tied him to the mulberry tree to burn him. While they were proceeding to execute their purpose, he was released after a struggle, by other Indians of the neighborhood, who came across the river. How the alarm was given, whether by firing a gun or otherwise, is not certainly known. In remembrance of this event, he afterwards directed that on his death, he should be buried under the mulberry tree, which had been the scene of this adventure. The trunk of this tree stood for years. It was ten feet to the lowest limb and the stump was eleven feet six inches in circumference.

John Harris died about the year 1748 and was buried where he had directed, under the shade of his own memorable tree, and there his remains still repose, with those of some of his children.

John Harris, Jr., the founder of Harrisburg, was born in 1726 and died in 1791 at the age of 65 years. He was buried at Paxtang. Under the will of his father, and by purchase, he became the owner of seven hundred acres of land, on a part of which Harrisburg now stands. He was an active, energetic and industrious man. He farmed extensively, and also traded with the whites and Indians for skins and furs; and his son Robert Harris often saw ten or a dozen wagon loads of skins in his father's storehouse, belonging to him and Indian traders. In his time Harris Ferry became a celebrated place. It is said that letters from Ireland, England and Germany, directed "to the care of John Harris, Harris' Ferry N. America,

would reach him. He was successful in business and was known through Pennsylvania. He had strong faith in the position of the town and 20 years before it was founded he predicted that the place would become the center of business in this section of the country and would be the seat of government in Pennsylvania. The town was laid out by Wm. McClay, son-in-law of John Harris in 1785. That John Harris was patriotic the following incident will establish: When independence was agitated, he thought the declaration premature. He feared the Colonies were unequal to the task of combating with Great Britain; but when it was declared, Robert Harris says, that his father took his mother aside, and in the presence of his son, read to her the declaration from a Philadelphia newspaper. When he concluded it, he said: "The act is now done, I must take sides either for or against our country. The war in which we are engaged, cannot be carried on without money. We have 3000 pounds in the house, and if you are agreed I will take the money to Philadelphia and put it into the hands of Robert Morris to carry on the war. If we succeed in obtaining our independence, we may lose the money as the government may not be able to pay it back, but we will get our land." She agreed and he carried the money to Philadelphia and deposited it in the Treasury. He lost nearly all his money.

John Harris, Jr., had four children—Robert, David, Mrs. McClay and Mrs. Hanna.

The town of Harrisburg was laid out in the Spring of 1785 and the Ice-flood happened in the winter of 1784-85 and the Pumpkin-flood in the Fall of 1787. During both these floods the low grounds around the town were covered with water. The river ran down to the Paxton creek. The fences were carried away and in the Pumpkin-flood most of the pumpkins came from the Yankees in the Wyoming valley and were strewed in profusion over the low ground below Harrisburg. When the town was laid out the ground above Market street was chiefly in woods. The first brick house was built by John Hamilton, likely on the site of the Washington hotel on Market Square. He had men, horses and wagons by which he carried on an extensive trade with Pittsburgh.

The first minister was Rev. Montgomery, a Presbyterian who preached under a tree where the Presbyterian church now stands in Market Square.

Harrisburg is situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, and is the capitol of Pennsylvania. The river was once spanned by five bridges, but now by four. Front Street Park is very beautiful and has a concrete river front of many miles. Capitol Park has 16 acres.

The first Capitol building was burned in 1897. The second one, costing \$13,000,000, was dedicated in 1906. The Mexican Monument in front of the Capitol is 76 feet high. The paintings furnished by Violet Oakley on the inside of the Capitol are very fine, and the statues on the outside of the Capitol by George Gray Bernard are very costly and beautiful.

The city has grown very fast and includes many towns as suburbs—as Steelton, Middletown, New Cumberland, Enola, Camp Hill, West Fairview, etc. It is a great railroad center and many people are engaged in manufacturing and trade.

CAMP HILL

The two Indian tribes, the Delaware and Shawanese, were the original possessors of the lower part of the Cumberland Valley, the part in which Camp Hill is located. It is known to a certainty that there was an Indian village at the mouth of the Conodoguinet, another at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches which at one time was known as Shawnee creek.

After the French and Indian war the Indians left this section and were invited back to their planting and hunting grounds, guaranteed ample protection in possession of it. The manor of Louthier was not sufficiently tempting to induce the Indians to remain upon it, and by the time Cumberland county was formed all of them had wandered off to the Ohio, and Peter Chartier, the Shawanese half-breed, with them. The Indians having forfeited all claims to the Manor of Louthier it reverted to the Proprietaries, who in 1765, had John Armstrong to make a survey of it and divide it up into tracts. When the Indians left it the white settlers moved in and took possession of the lands which the Indians declined to accept, and as they came the primeval forests melted away and instead of woods and "bawces" there are cultivated lands and gardens. The Manor of Lancaster is now thickly settled with commodious buildings and beautiful homes.

The historian, Rupp, relates that on August 24, 1756, Tobias Hendricks with John Sample, James Silver, Francis McGuire, Samuel McCormick and other citizens of Pennsboro township petitioned the Governor and Assembly for protection against the Indians. The most important stopping place in the county was the tavern, on the "Great Road," located upon the site of the present Camp Hill, of which Tobias Hendricks the second was the first proprietor. It was along this road and past this tavern that Geo. Washington passed on the morning of the 4th of October 1794. The great man forded the river in his carriage, himself driving, passed thru

Camp Hill on the Cumberland side and was met by an escort who took him to Carlisle, 17 miles away. The first bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg was begun in 1813 and by April 1816 it was sufficiently advanced to permit the mail coach to pass and by October it was open to the general public.

On the southeastern edge of Camp Hill, and so near that it can be considered a part of it, is Whitehill Station, so named because it is located on land that was originally owned by Robert Whitehill who settled there in 1772.

South and in site of Camp Hill, is a village known as Eberly's Mills. It has about a score of houses and takes its name from the mills located there. Prior to 1854 it was known as Milltown and is still sometimes designated as such. These mills were in existence in 1766 before the owners had any more than a squatter's title to the land.

Camp Hill was incorporated as a borough in 1885. It then included considerable territory but a small population. Since its incorporation the population has grown rapidly, and the town spread until it was found necessary to extend its corporate bounds and many new streets were added. Its rapid growth attracted enterprise and homeseekers, and the electric railway, from Harrisburg to Mechanicsburg in 1901 changed its course so as to pass up the turnpike and through this town.

GRANTHAM

Grantham is a town of recent date located 11 miles from Harrisburg on the Reading railroad. Eight years ago it was a small village while today it is similar to Waynesboro in Franklin county, a booming manufacturing center. Its first manufactory was the large macaroni, noodle and cereal works of S. R. Smith and Company, employing about one hundred men and women. The next was the Grantham Preserving and Pickling Company plant, built five years ago and which is very successful. At the present time the United Grocery Corporation is planning to place 19 different manufacturing plants here some time in the future.

Here is located a large Orphanage that takes care of many homeless children. A college is also located here having one hundred boarding students a year. It is one of the most progressive towns in the whole valley, with its national bank, general stores, post office, garage, etc.

NEW CUMBERLAND

New Cumberland, formerly called Haldeman's town, having been laid out by Jacob Haldeman in 1826, is a thriving borough in Allen

township at the confluence of the Yellow Breeches creek with the Susquehanna river. In its early history the town had a forge owned by Haldeman, a nail factory owned by Mr. Pratt, and an extensive lumber trade, also a tannery and a silk manufactory. In its earliest history the Shawanese Indians had a town there and for many years it was the landing place of Peter Chartier, a Shawanese, an Indian agent, and an individual of some notoriety. From the records at Harrisburg, Chartier owned six hundred acres of land, bounded by the two rivers in this vicinity.

LEMOYNE, CAMP HILL AND ENOLA

are new towns across the Susquehanna from Harrisburg in Cumberland county.

WORMLEYSBURG

Wormleysburg was laid out by John Wormley, Esq., in the fall of 1815, after whom it is called; and is in East Pennsboro township, on the right bank of the Susquehanna river. On account of its situation a fine lumber trade was carried on there by Mr. John Wormley and for many years Mr. Wormley was proprietor of the ferry known by his name.

WEST FAIRVIEW

West Fairview was laid out by Abraham Neidig, Esq., in 1815. It is situated at the confluence of the Conodoguinet creek and the Susquehanna river, in East Pennsboro township. The Conodoguinet is crossed there by a wooden bridge. In 1707 to 1720 the Indians had a town there.

WHITE HILL

White Hill is in East Pennsboro township. This town was settled and named after the Hon. Robert Whitehill, who had been for many years an active representative of the inhabitants of Cumberland county in our state as well as in Congress. He erected the first stone house in the Manor, which he occupied until his death April 8, 1813. He was a member of the convention held in Philadelphia in July 1776 in which the Declaration of Independence by Congress was approved. He was also a member of the convention that adopted the constitution of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the House of Representatives during the stormy sessions of 1798-1799 and 1800. In 1801 he was elected to the Senate, was four times elected to Congress and was a member at the time of his death. It was his proud boast that he never intrigued for a nomination nor solicited for a vote.

SHIREMANSTOWN

Shiremanstown, partly in Hampden and partly in Allen townships, called Simpson's Ferry, is five miles west of Harrisburg. About the year 1828, it was called Shiremanstown, after Daniel Shireman, deceased, who held considerable property there at the time.

CHURCHTOWN

Churchtown, in Monroe township, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Carlisle, is so called because a church held by the Lutherans and the German Reformed, had been built there some ten or fifteen years before the town was started. Jacob Weis built the first house there in 1806.

MECHANICSBURG

Mechanicsburg is situated in Silver Spring township in the heart of the most fertile and the best improved region of the Cumberland valley eight miles from Harrisburg and ten miles from Carlisle.

In 1790, the woods and underbrush grew where the town now stands. This section of the valley was known as the "barrens" and deer were often seen and were very plentiful. The first houses were built of stone and brick—one at each end of the town. Lewis Learning, Esq., erected the first brick house. John Gosweiler laid out a number of lots in the eastern section of the town, which was soon sold for building purposes.

After 1805-1806 the town was called Drytown on account of the scarcity of water. In 1809—28 the name was changed to Staufferstown, after Henry Stauffer, who was the landowner and laid out the rest of the town. From 1830, the town was known as Mechanicsburg on account of the number of mechanics and industries carried on in its limits. It grew slowly until 1830, when the Cumberland Valley Railroad was built through it and gave it a new life.

HOGESTOWN

Hogestown, in Silver Spring township, nine miles from Harrisburg, and near Mechanicsburg, is named after a small stream Hoges Run, which flows near the village and empties into the Conodoguinet creek not far off.

TRINDLE SPRINGS

Trindle Springs, one mile west of Mechanicsburg, is named after one, Trindle, an early settler.

NEW KINGSTON

New Kingston, in Silver Spring township, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Carlisle, was laid out by John King, about 1826 after whom it was named.

BOILING SPRINGS

This place was laid out by Daniel Kauffman during the year 1845, and is beautifully situated in the rolling bluffs of rich land which lie at the foot of the South Mountain. It is laid out fronting a sheet of water. Under the water there are springs, coming from rocks. The water is thrown upward from its rocky bed to the surface which it disturbs, giving it the appearance of water which is boiling, thus naturally suggesting the name by which it is known. The water of these springs flows into the Yellow Breeches Creek near Island Grove, not far from this village. The town has a post office, railroad, iron works and forge, three churches, four schools and a population of 800 people. The furnace which stands near the Spring was owned by the Ahl's in 1859, and was operated for years under this name. There are ore banks near the town, which were leased to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and other banks in the South Mountain which were successfully operated by private citizens of Boiling Springs.

CARLISLE

Carlisle was named after the town of Carlisle in England. It was also given the name of Letort Springs by the Indians. James Letort was a Frenchman that settled at the head of the Springs in 1720 and became an Indian interpreter. The colonial government built a strong stockade with a block house in each corner. The Indian wigwams were objects of great curiosity to the men who settled there in 1750 and before that time. The Indian tribes continued until driven west. In 1757, the Constitution of Common Pleas was removed from Shippensburg to Carlisle much to the disgust of the Conococheague settlement. In 1751 the town was laid out and in 1767 a resurvey was made of the town by John Armstrong. In 1755 the citizens of Carlisle were much alarmed by Indian massacres—this is shown in a letter by Col. John Armstrong to Governor Morris telling him a line of forts or blockhouses must be made along the side of the Kittochtinny Mountains, from the Susquehanna. Col. Bouquet conquered the Indians and made them sue for peace. When the Revolution broke out Carlisle was very patriotic. On July the 12th, 1774, Mr. Montgomery, Esq., the leading lawyer, called together a meeting of Carlisle citizens, and they

drew up eight very warlike resolutions. During the war Carlisle was made an important place for rendezvous of the American troops, also a prison for British soldiers. There was a prison in the town during the war and the town was made a base of supplies. Major Andre, and a friend of his, Lieutenant Despard, were taken prisoner by Montgomery on Lake Champlain and were sent to Carlisle for imprisonment. The prison was an old stone house on South Hanover street. They were allowed to keep their guns and they had a six mile parole but when going out were compelled to wear their military uniforms. Their next door neighbor was a strong Whig, a lady by the name of Ramsey. One day she saw the captives talking to two strange men, and she found out the men were Tories and at once notified the authorities and they ran the men down at the South Mountains. The men were searched and letters written in French were found on them. The letters which no one could read were kept and the men freed. After this Andre and Despard were kept in close confinement and they were so very angry that they broke their guns of beautiful workmanship to pieces.

Captain Thompson, of Perry county, gathered a body of men together, marched to the prison and demanded the bodies of Andre and Despard, saying our soldiers were starving to death at Valley Forge while the British were living in splendor at Philadelphia and when Mrs. Ramsey realized the danger, she persuaded him to march away, the captain saying as he did so, "only on account of his old friends". Major Andre wrote a letter of thanks to Mrs. Ramsey the next morning. In a short time Andre and Despard were released and the day before they left they sent Mrs. Ramsey a box of candles and again thanked her for her kindness to them. Mrs. Ramsey sent the gift back and said she was too good a Whig to accept a gift from any Tory. In 1803 Despard was executed in London on a charge of high treason. The story of Andre's capture and death is known to everyone in America. In 1787 a fracas occurred between the Federalists and the Democrats—a number of citizens from the county assembled on the 26th to express in their way, aided by the firing of cannons, their feeling on the action of the convention that assembled to frame the constitution of the United States. When they were assaulted by an adverse party, after dealing out blows, they dispersed. On the 27th they met again, well armed, but after several were put in prison, they compromised.

Louis Philippi, a fugitive from France, was a royal visitor to Carlisle in 1797. He was traveling in disguise with two brothers in a covered wagon. As has always been the custom in this valley the country people go to town on Saturday afternoon and evening. Two young men were showing off their horses on this Saturday afternoon

and in the race caught the wheel of the wagon, overturned it and Louis Philippi happened to be in it at the time and spilled some of his royal blood on the streets of Carlisle.

On October 1, 1794, the Governor of the state arrived in Carlisle and gave an address to the people. Four days later the president, Geo. Washington, his secretary, Alexander Hamilton, with soldiers, countrymen, members of the Senate and House, arrived on their way west to quell the "Whiskey Insurrection." A line was formed, composed of cavalry with 16 pieces of cannon and with infantry from various parts of Pennsylvania, amounting in the whole to 3,000 men. The courthouse was illuminated in the evening by the Federal citizens, with the inscription in the front "Washington Is Ever Triumphant". On one side, "The Reign of the Laws", on the other, "Woe to Anarchists". The citizens made addresses and Washington made an address in answer to the citizens.

In the war of 1812 four companies from Carlisle and the county nearby volunteered for the defense of their country. We take pride in remembering that the grandfather of the writer of this history was one of them.

During the Civil War Gen. Ewell's corps marched into Carlisle to the strains of Dixie Land and demanded rations for 1,500 men. They were given.

July 1, 1863, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee came within 200 yards of the town. He bombarded it for awhile then stopped for one-half hour during which time he sent a message to the town for an unconditional surrender. He was refused; he began shelling again and in an hour he set the Barracks (where the Indian school now stands) on fire. He was then recalled to Gettysburg and left.

MT. HOLLY

Mt. Holly is south of Carlisle, on the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike. Before the year 1812 this town was known first as Trent's Gap, then Portsmouth, the founders in 1815 called it South Middleton. The present town of Mt. Holly was laid out about the year 1830 by Barbour and Mullen, paper manufacturers who owned extensive paper mills at that place. It was known for some years by the name of "Papertown" and is often spoken of today by that name. It is beautifully located at the foot of South Mountain and is a popular summer resort for Carlisle and Harrisburg people.

The iron industry established in 1785 was the first operation hereabouts and it is related that the furnace was built over large ore deposits which were not discovered until after the furnace was dis-

mantled and torn away. It is also said that the first cannon in the United States was made at these works.

About the year 1813 the first paper mill was established at Holly and was run by Barber and Mullen until 1846, when it was burned. In the year 1827 Samuel Given built the Kidderminster Carpet mills, which was afterwards converted into a paper mill by Robert Given and Samuel Given and so continued until it burned in 1864. It was replaced in 1866 by the present spacious mill.

The Phoenix works once manufactured edge tools here; the lumber for the Carlisle Garrison in 1777 was sawed by a mill located in the Gap. Of late years mining of iron ore, sand and kaolin, together with the manufacture of bricks, tile, etc., has given employment to many people. The town has an elegant library, the gift of Mrs. Amelia Beall. The first known settler of Holly Gap was Elizabeth McKinney, who came there from a fort in Shippensburg prior to 1768.

GREASON

Greason, a small town about a mile from Plainfield, along the C. V. R. R., was called after Mr. Greason, who was owner of the land. It has one of the finest oak trees in the valley.

PLAINFIELD

The village of Plainfield is on the state road from Carlisle to Newville. The land upon which Plainfield stands was patented to two different persons, the western part to Jacob Alter in 1793, called Plainfield and the eastern half to Richard Peters. For a number of years the village was called Smokeytown, because tradition says every inhabitant was a smoker, or because the blacksmiths manufactured their own charcoal and kept the atmosphere charged with smoke. When the population became large enough to secure a post office the original name of Plainfield was restored.

NEWVILLE

Newville is in Newton township, on Spring Creek, twelve miles from Carlisle. In 1744 a grant of ninety acres was given in trust to 146 men by the government for a church and could not be sold without state consent. In 1794, a part was given over for a town and laid out in lots. The plan had one main street with Cove and Glebe alleys crossing High and West streets. The first minister in the Presbyterian church was Samuel Wilson. He erected his own parsonage on eight acres of land. Robert Lusk was the first citizen and inn keeper. Lieutenant William Denning was the great historical

character and artificer, who by his genius in the days of the Revolution at Washingtonburg (East of Letort Spring, Carlisle) manufactured wrought iron cannon and other implements for the war. In his latter days he resided near the mouth of Black Run in Mifflin township. He lies buried in the Big Spring cemetery, having died in 1830. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recently erected at his grave a suitable monument.

The town of Newville was incorporated by an Act of Legislature February 26, 1817, and is a growing little town at the present time.

Newville has the honor of having the largest fresh water spring in Eastern United States, if not in the world. The spring rises above the town a few miles and where it flows from the rock the stream is very swift and the hole has been compared in size to the end of a large barrel.

DOUBLING GAP

Sulphur Springs is located in Doubling Gap, in Lower Mifflin township, in the valley between the range of mountains. It is said that during the Colonial Indian wars, an Indian trail, starting at the mouth of the Juniata followed a course through Doubling Gap, thence to the mouth of the Brandy Run, at the Conodoguinet creek, then to the intersection of the great trail, from the Susquehanna river to the Ohio. Also that one of the oldest block houses in the valley was built along the trail, a short distance below the Sulphur Springs, well known and remembered by many persons, three score years ago.

The first information we have of the Sulphur Springs in Doubling Gap was when Sherman Barnes, a resident of the county, made application to take up 150 acres, including "an improvement and Sulphur Springs."

James McFarlan was the owner of 1000 acres just below the Gap, that took his name before the year 1791. Since 1800, it has been known as Doubling Gap, which name was probably suggested on account of the peculiar lapping or turning of the mountain back on itself.

Round Top rises about 1400 feet above sea level. On the top of this is "Flat Rock" formerly one of the most noted look-outs on this range of mountains, from which can be viewed the whole Cumberland Valley. East from "Flat Rock" on the side of the "knob" is a stony batter of considerable extent, which was called "The Devil's Turnip Patch". About a half mile east of the Flat Rock there is a deep ravine from the top to the foot of the mountain. Tradition says it was caused by a cloud break, occurring in the month of August between the years 1778-80. At the time it occurred, the Conodoguinet creek rose ten feet, in a very short

time, overflowing the low lands, and destroying valuable crops. By many it was remembered as the "Pumpkin Flood", for the reason that waters of the creek were full of pumpkins carried from the corn fields.

Along the path from the Sulphur Springs to the Flat Rock are the remains of Lewis' cave, a deep recess under a shelving rock, where he hid from justice at times during the years of 1816-20. During this period a man by the name of Howard kept the old hotel and was on friendly terms with David Lewis, the robber. When the coast was clear he would hang out a flag from the upper window of the hotel which was visible from the cave. The first hotel was located about a half mile down the Gap from the present hotel. The hotel license records show that Jonathan Wallace was granted the first license in 1803 and for 35 years to 1838 the hotel was a regularly licensed house. From that time to the present it has passed thru many owners and recently the grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, attracting many guests to the resort every summer.

CENTERVILLE

Centerville is a small village on the Walnut Bottom road leading from Carlisle to Shippensburg. It is in a well improved fertile region, has a high school and just near is Dickinson Presbyterian church.

STOUGHSTOWN

Stoughstown in Newton township, on the turnpike between Carlisle and Shippensburg, is a village named after Col. Stough, who for many years kept a tavern and store in the place.

SPRINGFIELD

This village, situated between Newville and Stoughstown, derives its name from a large spring that throws out a volume of water that turns many mill wheels with which its banks are lined. The situation and vicinity is very romantic.

OAKVILLE

Oakville is a small town along the C. V. R. R., seven miles from Shippensburg, so called on account of the beautiful oak trees that grew in this section.

JACKSONVILLE

Another small town a little farther on, on the same road is Jacksonville. Cyrus Canada settled here and it was called Canada for a time. Then the name was changed to Powderville—and Jack-



FIRST COURT HOUSE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.



BIG POND FURNACE, SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

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sonville. The railroad station is named Greythorne. The post office is named Walnut Bottom.

LEESBURG

Leesburg is a small town situated on the old Walnut Bottom road, six miles east of Shippensburg. The post office is called Lees Cross Roads. The Reading railroad passes through the village.

Leesburg was settled about 125 years ago. A man lived there named Lee. The village was named Leesburg in honor of Mr. Lee. When Leesburg was founded the site was covered with trees, and was covered with water in places, like ponds. Later it was cleared off, and houses were built about the year 1840, by James Clark, Colonel Chestnut, Levi Strohm, Robert McCune, Mr. Maxwell and his son, George, Mr. Shull, Mr. Taylor, George Coffey, Robert Early, Robert Mathews and Major Clever.

At the south side of Leesburg a tavern was built and owned by Mr. Lee. Soon after two more hotels were built and later they were turned into dwelling houses. At first there was only one store and it was owned by Major Clever. Some time later a blacksmith shop was built and was owned by Robert Mathews and Mr. Earley. Years afterwards Leesburg was much improved; many of the old buildings were torn down and new houses and roads were built. In the year 1916 the one tavern burned down.

CLEVERSBURG

Three miles east of Shippensburg near the old Baltimore road, is a small village by the name of Cleversburg, laid out by the Clever family. It used to have several furnaces and an iron ore bank.

SHIPPENSBURG

Shippensburg is the oldest town in the Cumberland Valley and next to York is the oldest town west of the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania. The ground where Shippensburg now stands was a part of the Edward Shippen tract. Edward Shippen's fourth son was the first mayor of Philadelphia, put in by William Penn. In 1730, the first settlement was made by twelve men. In 1733, the town had eighteen log cabins. The town was laid out in 1742 and was named for the land owner. Mr. James Burd and Mr. Ed. Shippen were very fast friends and each wanted the town named for the other. Mr. Shippen was the winner.

Ft. Franklin was built in 1740 and was garrisoned by 50 men. Ft. Morris built at the other end of the town was a great protection in the French and Indian wars. At one time during this war

1400 took refuge in Shippensburg and the forts were so congested that cellars and cabins were used as places of refuge.

When Cumberland county was first organized in 1750, the courts were held here, and the old court house is still standing, and in a good state of preservation, now used for a dwelling house. The whipping post stood just near it in the square. When the courts were removed to Carlisle in 1751 a great excitement was produced throughout the upper part of the county. The court of common pleas and the criminal court were first held at Shippensburg.

The following is a copy of the first record in the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Shippensburg for the County of Cumberland, the 24th day of July in the 24th year of the reign of his majesty King George the second, A. D., 1750.

Before Samuel Smith, Esq., and his brethren, keepers of the peace of our said Lord the King and his Justices assigned to hear and determine the following persons sworn on the grand jury.

John Mitchell	Wm. Magaw	John Porter
John Davidson	Ezekiel Denning	John Holiday
James Lindsay	Adam Hoop	John Forsythe
Thomas Brown	John Reynolds	Robert Harris
Thomas Urie	Charles Murray	Robert Meek

Case against Bridget Hagen for larceny.

Thereupon it is considered by the court and adjudged that the said Bridget Hagen restore the sum of six pounds seventeen shillings six pence lawful money of Pennsylvania unto Jacob Long the owner and make a fine to the Governor in like sum and pay the costs of prosecution and receive fifteen lashes on the bare back at the public whipping post and stand committed till the fine and fees are paid.

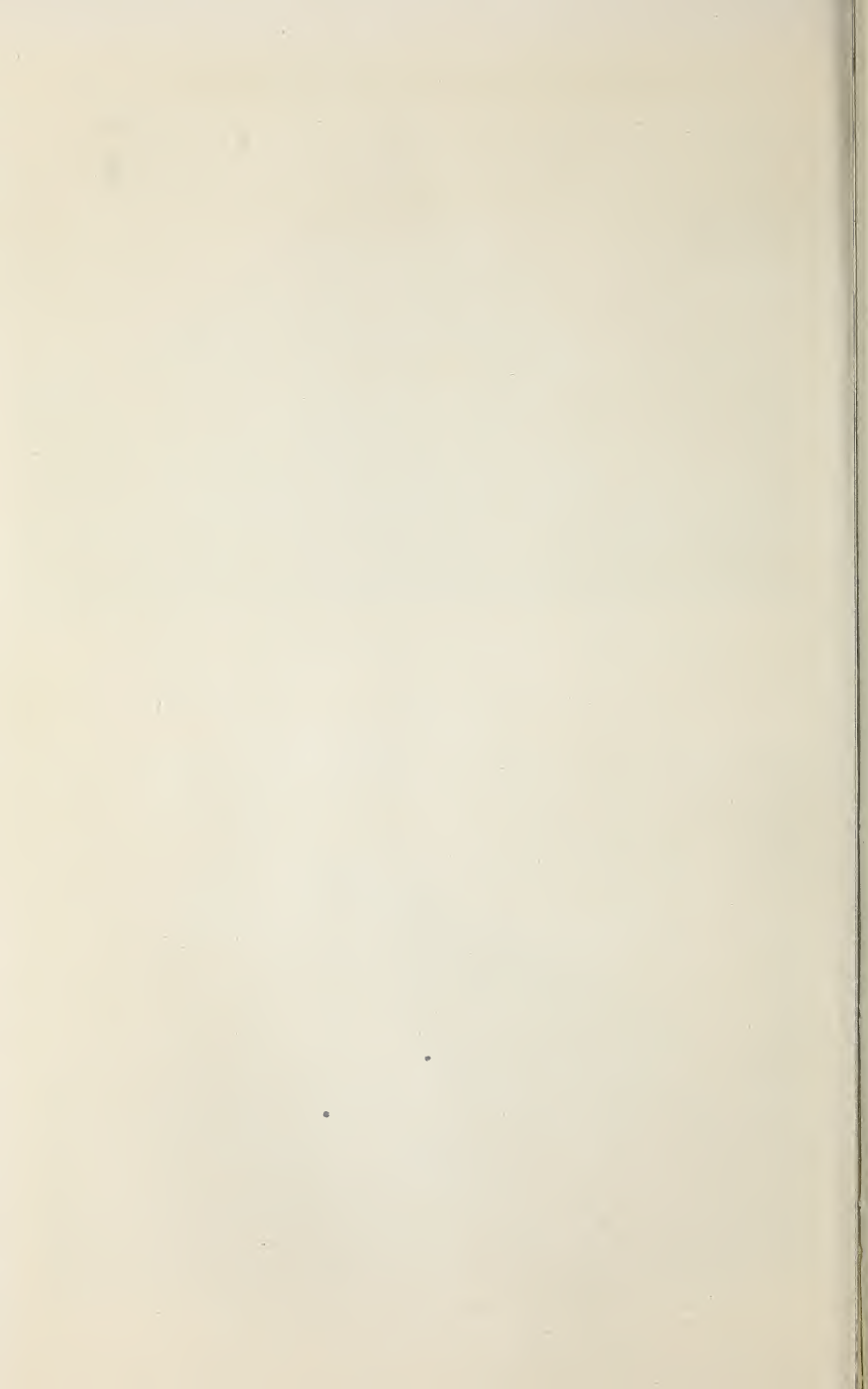
In 1775 Shippensburg was a great store house for the supplies of the Revolution to be sent to Gen. Braddock. The supplies were stored in cellars and great herds of cattle and swine were pastured in the valley. It was a great place for wheat and flour. Shippensburg was also a post town, and it had in its vicinity thirteen hotels and hostleries. Washington visited here on two occasions, both times in his going to and coming from the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. He traveled through October 11th, 1794, and took dinner at the Branch Inn. When he reached Bedford, Pa., he found it was not necessary for him to go on so he returned the way he came and on Oct. 24th, he stayed all night in Shippensburg. The story is told that on this night, the proprietor of the hotel, who was not a drinking man, felt so good in the great honor of entertaining the president that he got drunk and one of



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN NEWBURG, PA., 100 YEARS OLD.



HOPEWELL ACADEMY, NEWBURG, PA.



Washington's aids got too much. To punish the aid Washington made him walk his horse up and down the stream of water in Shippensburg called the McMeans creek, now the Branch, until he was sober. Washington was not an intemperate man. The town was incorporated January 21, 1819. Shippensburg is partly in Cumberland and partly in Franklin counties. Near the stream is the dividing line. It has always been a progressive place and today, the town has many factories and plants.

MIDDLE SPRING

Middle Spring is a small village, two and a half miles north west of Shippensburg. Historical sketches of the village are given in the last chapter of this book.

NEWBURG

Newburg, a little village in Hopewell township, laid out in 1826 by Mr. Trumble. It contains three famous old buildings, all used as dwelling houses at the present time. An old octagonal common school building, the Sunnyside Seminary and the Hopewell Academy buildings.

MOWERSVILLE

Mowersville is a village lying midway between Shippensburg and the North Mountain, on the way to Roxbury, and it has been noted for two things, for the carriage manufactory of Joseph Mower, Sr., and his successors and for the general office of the Lurgan Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This company was organized in 1859 and was incorporated in 1863. Mr. Joseph Mower was the first president of the company and Mr. Aaron Snoke the first secretary.

ROXBURY

Roxbury is on the banks of the Conodoguinet, as it flows from the Kittochtinny mountains in Lurgan township, Franklin county. It is a beautiful spot and has been compared to Delaware Water Gap for natural scenery. It was founded by William Leephar in the year 1778. He built a grist mill about the year 1783. "Soundwell-forge" was also built by Leephar in 1798 and Roxbury Furnace by Samuel Cole in 1815. In packhorse days a lot of business was done in Roxbury. The town is now a small mountain village. a great center for bark and lumber from the mountains.

LURGAN

Lurgan, formerly named Centre, is situated in Lurgan township on the road leading from Shippensburg to Roxbury.

ORRSTOWN

Orrstown is in Southampton township, Franklin county, five miles west of Shippensburg, on the Three Mountain road, on the south bank of the Conodoguinet creek. It is situated on an elevation, and its location which is beautiful, gives a splendid view of the surrounding country. It was laid out by Messrs. John and William Orr in 1834 after whom the village has been named.

MAINSVILLE

Mainsville, formerly Smoketown, is situated in Southampton township, on the road leading from Shippensburg to the old Southampton iron works, about 2 miles south of Shippensburg. It was laid out by William Mains, Esq., in 1866.

GREENVILLAGE

Green township in which Greenvillage is located was named after Gen. Nathaniel Greene and the village takes its name from the township.

Robert Armstrong settled first in the township and purchased land from the proprietaries in 1748. He sold part of this land which after passing through several persons hands, was bought by Reuben Gillespie, who sold 45 acres @ \$50 per acre at the intersection of the Chambersburg and Strasburg roads to Samuel Nicholson who laid out the town. This transaction took place in 1793. The first house was built by Jonathan Horst at the intersection of the pike and the Scotland road on the north eastern corner.

The Methodist Episcopal Society built a log church here in 1827 which was replaced by the present brick church in 1873. The Lutheran church is one of the very old churches of the valley.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is on the Conococheague Creek, five miles northeast of Chambersburg and a short distance south of Scotland Station on the railroad. It has two churches—United Brethren and Covenanters—a grist-mill, saw-mill and planing mill and a population of between 200 and 300.

The place was first settled by the Thomsons and Torrences. An old sickle factory was in operation there many years ago, which stood between grist and saw-mills. The Scotch Covenanters in early days built the old stone meeting house.

Alexander Thomson came from Scotland in 1772 and purchased the place now the property of S. Garver. The Thomsons were a large family. Mr. Garver says, when he came to the place in 1832,

there were but few families in the region. The grist-mill and saw-mill were then owned by David Snively, who afterward sold to Fredrick Roemer, who was miller and merchant there many years; he was followed by J. Sleighter and others. The blacksmith shop was run by Jacob Bittinger; then Mr. Snoke was the village blacksmith; he was followed by Robert Mahan. The other houses than those above, were a small log house where H. Bitner now lives, one on the opposite corner from P. Rows, a small house at the church, one where Mrs. McIlroy now lives and one occupied by Andrew Thomson. Robert Criswell owned the Oyler farm; it then embraced the Stewart farm. At that time the place was known as "Locust Grove Mills."

FAYETTEVILLE

Fayetteville is located on the Gettysburg pike, five miles east of Chambersburg. In 1810 several dwellings and a sawmill were built. In 1824 a school house was built. In 1826 the entire property was bought from the Chambersburg bank and was called "Miltons Mills". Shortly after this the town was laid off in lots, all fronting on the turn pike, and more dwellings were built.

About this time an application was made for a post office in the place but they objected to the name in the post office department and it was changed to Fayetteville in honor of Gen. Lafayette.

The town has a population of about seven hundred, five churches Methodist, Lutheran, United Brethren, Covenanter and Presbyterian, two general stores and three grocery stores.

The first church was a school house. The pastor of this church was Rev. E. E. Gearhart who afterwards became president of Franklin and Marshall College.

Rev. Joslona Kennedy, pastor of the Reformed church, opened a school in 1852 assisted by Prof. W. Witherow. After a while it was called the Fayetteville Academy. It was conducted with great success until Rev. Kennedy left in 1860. Then the building was sold and now it is a hotel.

Stevens Post No. 317 G. A. R. was organized April 3, 1883, with about twenty-five members. The society now has but seven members left.

STOUFFERSTOWN

Stoufferstown is situated in Guilford township, one and one-fourth miles east of Chambersburg, on the Gettysburg pike. The oldest house in the place was built by Patrick Vance in 1773. Daniel Stouffer built the "Stouffer Mill" about 1792, and a village has grown up around it in the past years.

PLEASANT HALL

Pleasant Hall is situated in Letterkenny township on the old State road about two and one-half miles east of Upper Strasburg. It was laid out by Joseph Burkhart in 1840. Near it stands a Lutheran Church which was organized very early in the history of the valley.

UPPER STRASBURG

Upper Strasburg is on the old stage road from Shippensburg to Fannettsburg at the base of the Kittochtinny Mountains. It was laid out by Dewalt Keefer in the fall of 1789 and was called after the city of Strasburg in Germany. After the completion of the Three Mountain road it became quite a business place and so long as the Conestoga wagon was doing business droves of cattle and horses were brought from west to east by Strasburg on account of the absence of tolls on this road and an abundant supply of feed to be had at low rates. This town is still an up-to-date little place and a summer resort.

CHAMBERSBURG

Falling Spring, is the name by which the first settlement in the western part of Lancaster county was known for many years. As early as 1730 Benjamin and Joseph Chambers, two brothers, visited a spot at the confluence of Falling Spring and Conococheague creeks. Benjamin, the younger of several brothers, settled permanently at the spring, erected a house which was reduced to ashes while he was away on a visit, "for the sake of the nails," by being set on fire by a hunter, an act which the Indians at that time would not be guilty of doing, for with them Mr. Chambers was on terms of intimacy. Mr. Chambers had not been here long before he erected a mill to meet the wants of the times.

When the Indians had become troublesome after Gen. Braddock's defeat, Mr. Chambers erected a private fort, garrisoned it with a few men, and provided it with some cannon, which on one occasion he refused to deliver to Col. Armstrong, who speaks in very unkind terms of him in a letter to the Governor.

Chambersburg, borough and seat of justice of Franklin county, was laid out in the year 1764 by Benjamin Chambers. The town remained but a small village until after the erection of Franklin into a separate county in 1784, since which it has steadily improved.

When Col. Chambers laid out the town, the intercourse with the western country being limited and most of the travel along the village being to the south, he was induced to lay out his lots in that direction and the town did not extend beyond the creek to the west. After the Revolution the town extended on the west side of the



OLD TANNERY, UPPER STRASBURG, PA.



OLD HOTEL BUILDING, PLEASANT HALL, PA.

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creek. The first stone house in the town was erected in 1770 by J. Jack. The first courts were held in the second story of this house and on one occasion the crowd was so great as to strain the beams and fracture the walls, causing alarm to the court and bar.

Col. Chambers had appropriated to the use of the public for a burial ground, a romantic cedar grove, on the banks of the creek. This spot is still used and retains much beauty of nature and rural scenery. This with additional grounds, he conveyed by deed of gift to P. Varen and others, as trustees, on the first of January, 1768, in trust for the Presbyterian congregation of the Falling Spring.

Of this congregation he was an efficient and active member. He continued a member of the board of trustees until 1787, when on account of his advanced age and infirmities, he asked leave to resign.

The first settlers who were possessed of farms, were mostly emigrants from the north of Ireland, and members of the Presbyterian church. After the Revolutionary War a German population supplanted the first settlers, and possessed themselves of most of their land and the Irish moved with their families west of the mountains.

James, Robert, Joseph and Benjamin Chambers, four brothers, emigrated from the country of Antrim in Ireland, to the province of Pennsylvania, between the years 1726 and 1730. They settled and built a mill shortly after, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, now in Dauphin county on the Susquehanna. The fine part of the country forming that part of the Kittochtinny valley extending from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, induced men of enterprise to seek and locate desirable situations for water works and farms, in the valleys of those two streams and of Yellow Breeches creek. These adventurous brothers were among the first to explore and settle in this valley. James made a settlement at the head of Green Spring, near Newville, Cumberland county, Robert at the head of Middle Spring, near Shippensburg, and Joseph and Benjamin at the confluence of the Falling Spring and Conococheague creeks, where Chambersburg is situated. By an arrangement among the brothers, Joseph returned to their property at the mouth of Fishing creek and Benjamin, the younger brother, improved his settlement at the Falling Spring.

Benjamin Chambers was twenty-one years of age when he came to Chambersburg. He made his settlement at Falling Springs in 1730. In 1764 when he laid out the town he tells us that it was a well timbered section. For 30 years the settlement grew very slowly. Mr. Chambers had a very good common school education, knew surveying and was a man of wonderful common sense, good

judgment and could readily read men. He was very brave and was really the chief man of the entire Conococheague settlement. He pulled teeth, stopped blood, settled disputes and was the chief magistrate of the community. He spoke the Indian language and was on great terms of intimacy with the Indians. For this reason he was never troubled by them.

In 1747, the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania appointed him Colonel. In 1749 he was made Judge of the county courts. This brought him in contact with the Indians and settled their disputes, especially in Path Valley, concerning boundary lines. In 1755 at the time of Braddock's defeat he was made a colonel of provincial troops. Col. Chambers' first house was a hewed log cabin covered with shingles and fastened with nails. This was the house that was burned while he was on a visit to the Susquehanna river. In 1756 he erected a large stone dwelling where the woolen mills now stand, on the Falling Spring. He placed four cannon on the four corners and had other fire arms. The cannon and the lead sheeting that covered the roof were from England. All the settlers took refuge in this and were never molested by the Indians when here. At the time of the Revolution he was too old to take part in the war himself but he sent his three sons. He was always a good patriot. His three sons were James, William and Benjamin. James Chambers took the first company of infantry from the valley to Boston. William and Benjamin Chambers were captains and James was a colonel. In 1778 William and Benjamin returned home on account of their father's illness. He lived to see his country free. He died in 1788 in Chambersburg and lies buried in the Falling Spring graveyard. The inscription on his tombstone reads:

"80 years old and upward".

Mr. Benjamin Chambers had a saw mill, flour mill, brick yard, and foundry at his home on the Falling Spring. His first marriage was to Miss Patterson, of Lancaster county. James was their only child. His second marriage was to a Miss Williams, the daughter of a Welsh clergyman of Virginia. They had seven children, namely—Ruhannah, married to Dr. Calhoun; William, Benjamin, Jane married to Adam Ross; Joseph, George, Hetty married to Wm. R. Brown, Esq. James the oldest son started the forge and furnace at Fort Loudon; Benjamin and George went into Path Valley and started the Mt. Pleasant furnace. Benjamin, Sr., was a great traveler. He visited England many times and also visited Ireland. He was one of a committee to settle disputes between Lord Baltimore and William Penn. He brought many settlers to this valley from England and Ireland.

ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas is eight miles from Chambersburg, on the old Cumberland road. The settlement was made in 1737. Thomas Campbell laid out the town in 1790 and for many years it was known as Campbell's town. It is only within the past fifty or sixty years that it has been known as St. Thomas.

RICHMOND

Richmond, or Richmond Furnace, is situated in Metal township, at the end of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, four miles north of Fort Loudon. The locality was formerly better known as "Mt. Pleasant Furnace", the oldest furnace in Franklin county. The furnace and village was called Richmond after Richmond L. Jones, who was president of the company at the time the railroad was built.

FT. LOUDON

This section, known as the "Conococheague settlement" was doubtless among the earliest of the country to be settled. The patent for the tract of land on which the town is situated bears the date of the 1st of March, 1737. It was surveyed and laid out on the 6th day of May, in the year 1738, unto Wm. Wilson of the county of Lancaster. (Peter's township was not organized until about 1750, and Franklin county not until 1784). The land upon which the fort was afterwards built was settled by Matthew Patton dated April 18, 1744. The earliest settlement of the township is accredited to Wm. McDowell, near Bridgeport, variously placed at from 1730 to 1737. The early settlers were generally Scotch-Irish, a brave and hardy race of people.

The town is beautifully situated at the base of Cove Mountain; 14 miles west of Chambersburg. The sites of Fort McCord, near Parnell's Knob and Fort McDowell are very near the present town of Bridgeport, and Fort Loudon, after which the town is named is about one and one-half miles south of the town. As a result of Indian hostilities Ft. Loudon was built in the fall of 1756. The fort covered about an acre of ground, part of which is now included in the farm yard. It was built of logs upon a stone foundation, and contained barracks and store houses, surrounded by a stockade. Both logs and stones supposed to have been taken from the ruins may be seen in the foundation and chimney walls of the building on the farm.

When the fort was built Col. Armstrong asked for authority to name it "Pomfret Castle" but there existed a fort bearing that name, and he was instructed to call it Ft. Loudon, doubtless after Lord

Loudon, who had arrived in America the 23 of July, 1756, as general and commander-in-chief of all the English forces in North America. The Indian history of this town and the work of James Smith is given in another chapter of this book.

As a trading post Ft. Loudon was a great point of departure for packhorse trains for the west before wagon roads had been built across the mountains. After Braddock's disastrous defeat near Ft. Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, a large part of his disheartened troops returned by this way. In 1755 a road was built from this point westward by order of the Provincial Government for the purpose of forwarding supplies to Braddock's army, but upon word of his defeat, work was stopped, at Raystown, now Bedford. Gen. Forbes and Col. Bouquet used this road in their successful expedition against Ft. Duquesne in 1758. This road is often spoken of as Braddock's road, but should not be confused with the road over which Braddock marched on his westward expedition. It was built from 10 to 30 feet in width; a portion of it is used as the public road between Loudon and Richmond Furnace.

The town of Loudon was founded by Johnson Elliott who owned and lived upon the farm adjoining the town on the south side. The lots were sold about 1804 and on to 1819. In its early history it was a great industrial center and occupied a prominent place and contributed directly to the commercial progress of the country. About 1794, Gen. James Chambers built a large forge there, and a furnace was in operation within the same period. Iron manufactories were located also at "Valley Forge," at "Uor" East, and at Mt. Pleasant. Besides these industries there were woolen mills, wagonmaker shops, blacksmith shops, whip shops and saddler shops. Loudon wagons, Loudon whips, and Loudon gears had a reputation of being the best on the market and were in demand from far and near. In addition to all this an immense amount of travel over the turn pike road added greatly to the thrift of the old town and made it a place of unsurpassed prosperity.

The town has been declining but it has still great attractions. Beautifully situated as it is, with its mountain background on three sides, and looking out southward on a lovely stretch of farmland, its pure air, and above all, its sparkling mountain water, go to make up a very pleasant home and community.

This town is also very proud of the men and women whom it has given to the world and whom they have sent out to do the world's work, both on the field of battle and in the pursuit of peace. On August 27-31, 1903, a centennial reunion was held at Ft. Loudon, commemorative of the founding of the town. One hundred and

sixty guests came back and were entertained in the town. On October 24, 1915, the town again had a great day when the markers of the old fort were unveiled and appropriate exercises were held.

BRIDGEPORT

Or Markes, is situated in Peters township, at the intersection of the roads from St. Thomas to Mercersburg and from Ft. Loudon to Upton. As early as 1730 or 1731 John, William, Nathan and James McDowell, four brothers, took up a large tract of land immediately around where the village is. Within a few years afterwards, John McDowell built a grist mill, and in 1756 built the fort which during those early days was so well known as "McDowell's Fort." About ninety years ago a stone bridge was built over the west branch of the Conococheague and from that time the place was called Bridgeport. Later the name was changed to Markes.

WILLIAMSON

Williamson is situated in St. Thomas township on the line of the Southern Pennsylvania railroad, five miles southwest of Marion. It was commenced about the year 1870 by Samuel Hawbaker, who then owned the land and who built the principal buildings in the place.

NEW FRANKLIN

New Franklin is situated in Guilford township, on the road leading from Chambersburg to Waynesboro, four miles southeast of the former place. It was commenced by Balthazer Kountz, in 1795, and John Himes, Sr., built the next house in 1827. New Guilford is situated in the same township, three miles from New Franklin.

MONT ALTO

Mont Alto was founded by Samuel Funk about the year 1815, he having built the first house. The house is still standing and is occupied by Oscar Hiefner.

Mont Alto has part of a French name and part of a Spanish name. Mont is French and means mountain, Alto is Spanish meaning timber. In other words the definition of the word is "mountain and timber".

The town was of slow growth on up until about 1902 when it took a rapid stride in development. During the 102 years of the town's history there have been such occurrences as the founding of the Hughes furnace where charcoal iron was made into pig iron and then into wrought iron. Hollow ware such as pots, kettles, bar iron, nails, etc., were made. Not having any railroads in those days,

large wagons were used to convey these articles to Baltimore. In return the teams would bring back groceries and other merchandise.

Prior to the war Capt. John Cook, of Harpers Ferry, was captured here by Daniel Logan and others. A stone marks the spot where he was apprehended.

Of late years the town has had a shirt factory and a state bank added to its fast speeding growth, and a new water system which is one of the best in the state.

There are three churches located in the town: the United Brethren, founded in 1843; the St. Peter's Reformed, founded in 1859, and the Methodist Episcopal, founded in 1874.

Mont Alto was, prior to its becoming a borough, a part of Quincy township, said township deriving its name from John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, this being done in the separation and laying out of new countries, Adams county taking the latter part of the president's name and Quincy township taking the middle part of the name, and annexed to Franklin county instead of Adams county. South of Mont Alto, known as Knepper station, stands a stone house on the Knepper farm built in 1777. Here is where the Indians made several attempts on the lives of the masons who were building the house. The surrounding country was all timberland and the redskins would dart back in the dense forest and hide after shooting arrows at the masons. The house is still standing and in good preservation. It was erected on the order of a fort. The windows still show the early craft of the mason of that day.

The country here is studded with the finest improved farms where existed a large river bottom. This afterward became a dense forest, cleared by the early pioneers and converted into luxurious farms. Mt. Alto is most widely known for its sanitorium.

QUINCY

Quincy derives its name from John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States. It lies in a rich agricultural district between Mont Alto and Waynesboro.

Quincy was founded in 1745 by Jacob Wertz, owner of the land, and has of late years been a progressive little town. The shops of the Quincy Engine Company were formerly located here but were recently moved to Chambersburg. The buildings however are still standing.

The United Brethren Orphanage is located at Quincy. There are about eighty-five or ninety children there at present. The many pretty buildings which belong to it adorn the town. The Old

Folks' Home is situated just across the road from the orphanage. The Cumberland Valley trains stop at the Orphanage and all the buildings can be seen from the railroad.

Quincy at present has two churches, the Lutheran and the United Brethren. It has two school buildings. One of them, a very well built school, was built and formerly used by the Orphanage. Some of the Quincy children go to school there now as the township supplies the teachers while the building belongs to the Orphanage.

MARION

Marion is a beautiful little town about six miles south of Chambersburg. The first building was erected in 1810. For some years it was called "Independence", but later when a post office was established it was called Marion in honor of General Marion. The first store was owned by Mayor Cook in 1822. The small village has grown to quite a large one. There are about five hundred inhabitants now. There are also two general merchandise stores, a bank and a warehouse. The Cumberland Valley railroad and the trolley run thru it.

Most all of the houses have been built in the last few years. They are all of the modern, up-to-date type. It has two churches, the Lutheran and the Reformed, and four good schools. The school buildings are modern.

WAYNESBORO

Waynesboro, formerly called Waynesburg, is in Washington township. It is two miles from the Maryland line and nine miles from Greencastle. The land upon which the town stands was taken by John Wallace, Sr., and gradually built up and was called "Wallacetown." In the year 1797, John Wallace, Jr., formally laid out the present town and called it Waynesburg in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame. The town was made into a borough Dec. 31, 1818, and the name became Waynesboro. It has always been a great manufacturing place and in its early history John Bell for years carried on a large pottery in this place. At the present time it is one of the most progressive and up-to-date towns in the valley. It is full of business and its people take great pride in their industries, schools and the beauty of their city.

ROUZERVILLE

Rouzerville, southeast of Waynesboro, was laid out in 1868 by Peter Rouzer. On Saturday afternoon, July 4th, 1863, about 2:00 o'clock, this little town was wide awake, for its citizens, aided the

Union forces to capture nine miles of Lee's wagon train as he was retreating from Gettysburg.

SNOW HILL

Snow Hill or Schneeberg is situated on Antietam creek, in Quincy township, one mile south of Quincy. Since the decline of Ephrata in Lancaster county, it is the principal place of worship of the German Seventh-day Baptists of the United States. The society had a farm of about one hundred and thirty acres, with a grist mill upon it. They also had a large brick building, two stories high and 120 feet long, for the brothers and sisters. They still have a church here where they worship every Saturday.

GREENCASTLE

Greencastle is ten miles south of Chambersburg, The land for this town was taken by a warrant issued to Samuel Smith in September, 1750. He conveyed to John Smith Nov. 4, 1761, John Smith conveyed to John Davidson Nov. 6, 1762, and he sold to William Allison July 26, 1766, and by his deed dated May 31, 1769, he conveyed the tract, 300 acres, to his son, Col. John Allison, who laid out the town in 1782. He named it Greencastle, some think in honor of Maj. General Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame, but it is more likely it was called after Green Castle, a large fishing station, where there was a fort and harbor in the county of Donegal, Province of Ulster, Ireland. Col. Allison divided his town plot into 256 lots of equal size, numbered from 1 to 256 and sold them at \$8.00 per lot. Dr. McLelland, a resident of Greencastle, and one of its early settlers, was the first regularly bred physician in this part of the county. His medical visits extended into the interior of Bedford, Huntingdon and adjacent counties, a distance of some sixty miles.

At the east end of the present town, was an old tavern or castle which was painted green, from which the town may have derived its name.

When George Washington was on his way to the French and Indian war, he stopped at this town and stayed all night at this old tavern. There was also a tribe of Indians that lived west of this town along the Conococheague creek. They were known as the Cornplanter Indians. These Indians sold this land to a man by the name of Kennedy. This land was handed down through three generations of this family.

There was also an old fort west of Greencastle, one of the earliest erected. It was afterwards turned into a distillery and was town down last summer.

Northwest of the town one will see a small park, which is the place where Enock Brown's school once stood. While Brown was teaching his pupils, they were all attacked by several Indians, and were all murdered, except one, who later recovered. This happened during Pontiac's conspiracy. There is a large monument marking this place and several small ones which mark the graveyard and small spring.

CASHTOWN

Cashtown is situated in Hamilton township on the State road leading from Chambersburg to Mercersburg.

UPTON

Upton is situated in Peters township, on the turnpike from Greencastle to Mercersburg. The first house was built by Alexander White in the year 1812. The town was commenced by Geo. Cook in the year 1840 but the greater portion has been built since 1860. It was first called Jacksonville in 1836 but afterwards changed. At the suggestion of Miss Elizabeth Watson of Greencastle, the name of Upton was taken for post office and village. The post office has been discontinued.

MERCERSBURG

This is a very old settlement. About 1730 a man by the name of James Black built a mill at or near where the town now stands. His settlement was called Blackstown. Nearly all the settlers were Scotch-Irish and in 1738 a Presbyterian church was organized under the name of "The West Conococheague Church." Mr. William Smith bought out Mr. Black as early as 1750 and it passed into the hands of Mr. Wm. Smith, Jr., and was known as 'Squire Smith's town,' the proprietor being justice of the peace for Cumberland county. Mercersburg was also a great trade center with Indians and first settlers on western frontiers. It was not uncommon to see from fifty to one hundred pack horses there at on time loaded with salt, iron, etc., ready to go over the mountains to the Monongahela country. Many unruly spirits were here as is always true of frontier places and riots were frequent and gave the British troops at Fort Loudon some trouble. The town was laid out in 1780 by William Smith, Jr. He called it Mercersburg in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolutionary army who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton January 3, 1777, and died a few days afterwards. Gen. Mercer was an eminent physician and resided for a number of years at Fort Davis, south of Mercersburg, near the Maryland line, when he practiced his profession. As early as 1756

he was a captain in the Provincial service, having had training and experience in Europe and a liking for military life. He rose to the rank of Colonel and then General. He was intimately acquainted with Washington and served with him in Forbes' campaign in 1758. Upon Washington's suggestion Congress appointed in 1776 Conrad Mercer a brigadier general in the army of the United States. While the army was in New Brunswick, New Jersey, General Mercer had shown great kindness to Mr. Wm. Smith and he named his town in his honor.

Mercersburg is situated in Franklin county, in the midst of a fertile limestone region at a distance of an hours walk from the base of what is called the North Mountain. The scenery formed by the mountains which bend around it like a crescent or ampitheatre contrasting as it does with the rich open country below is very picturesque. The Tuscarora mountains are on the west, Two Top, between Casey Knob and the Tuscarora is directly on the south. Mount Parnell on the north and Blue Ridge is on the east.

WELSH RUN

Welsh Run is six miles from Mercersburg in Franklin county. David Davis, an immigrant from Wales purchased a large tract of land along the stream nearby between the years 1736 and 1740; being joined by a number of others from his native land the place received the name of Welsh Run.

CAMP HILL

Camp Hill is in Montgomery township at the base of Casey's Knob, six miles from Mercersburg. It was started by Wm. Auld, Esq., about the year 1830 and took its name from the large camp meeting held there.

MASON AND DIXON

Under the deed of 1760 commissioners were appointed to lay down the lines between Pennsylvania and Maryland. They met at New Castle to begin work on the 19th of November, 1760. They made but slow progress and the Penns and Calverts who were at that time in London, becoming impatient at the delay, engaged Charles Mason and James Dixon of that city to complete the survey. These two men were described as mathematicians and surveyors, or merely as surveyors, but it is evident that they were both men of profound scientific learning. Both were afterwards elected members of the American Philosophical Society. Mason was at one time assistant at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. After returning from their work in America which included, in addition to

laying down the boundary line, the measurement of the length of a degree of longitude in Maryland, they were sent to the Cape of Good Hope by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus. Mason did other important astronomical work. Late in life he came to Philadelphia and became a citizen of that city where he died in 1787. Dixon died in Durham, England, ten years previous.

These two men whose names have become so familiar to Americans, left England in August 1763, and arrived in Philadelphia the 15th of November. The work on the boundary line was begun early and completed in 1767. In 1768 the placing of the stones was completed. In establishing the difficult point around the circle bounding the Delaware on the north, one of which was to be the beginning of the line to the west, these scientific engineers with the superior instruments, reported that the line as ascertained by them would not pass one inch to the westward or eastward "of the points indicated by the colonial surveyors several years previously, and that the sighting poles and the rude chain measurements of 1761 and 1762 would have answered every purpose, had the proprietors so thought." The beginning of the east and west line was indicated by setting up a "remarkable stone" bearing on its east and north faces the arms of the Penns and on the other side the Baltimore coat of arms. Beginning at this stone, the end of the line fifteen statute miles due south of the most southern point of Philadelphia, the line, which is known as Mason and Dixon's in political history, was extended due west two hundred and eighty miles, eighteen chains and twenty-one links and two hundred and fifty-four miles, thirty-eight chains and thirty-six links, due west from the river Delaware, and would have continued it to the end of five degrees longitude the western bounds of the Province of Pennsylvania but hostile Indians prevented.

As the surveying party proceeded westward they cut down the trees of the forests through which they passed, making a path or "Visto" as they called it, eight yards wide, or four yards on either side of the line. During the month of October 1765 the party was engaged on the part of the line which bounds Washington county on the north, and on the 27th of that month they ascended the summit of North Mountain whence they observed the Potomac river. On the 4th of June, 1766, they had reached the little Allegheny and there broke off work for fear of the Indians. A number of months was occupied in negotiating with the Six Nations, and under the escort of a body of braves the party reached the point two hundred and forty-four miles from the Delaware river, just thirty-six miles from the proposed end of the line. They dared not go further because their Indian escorts ordered them to desist at this point.

Before the survey was finally abandoned twenty-six of the party became frightened and left their comrades. The line was completed by other surveyors many years afterwards and its end is shown by a caisson of stones five feet in height which is the north-west corner of the state of Maryland."

Mason and Dixon is the name of the little town on the Cumberland Valley railroad. It marks the dividing line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, the history of which is given in the above.

MIDDLEBURG

The first settler here, who built the first house, was Jacob Wolgamot. The village was founded by Jacob Strickler in 1812. It is on the main road leading from Greencastle to Hagerstown, and takes its name from the fact that it is equi-distant between the two places. It was originally called "Spiglersburg". Wolgamot, it is said, built his house on the State line, one half of the house in Maryland and one half in Pennsylvania, so he could worry the officers who occasionally called to see him on official business. This house is still standing and occupied at the present time. Afterwards this town was surnamed Mutton-town.

The post office address is State Line instead of Middleburg because there is a town in Snyder county named Middleburg, and, that the two towns would not conflict with each other's post office, they decided to call this town's post office State Line.

The Middleburg Reformed church had its first preaching by Rev. John Rebaugh in 1837. The Church was organized in 1852 and was supported by a congregation of sixty-four members.

In 1845 a United Brethren church was erected at the eastern part of the town, on the road leading from Middleburg to Waynesboro. This church is still standing at the present time.

In 1846 in the central part of the town there was a very progressive store built; and in a few years this town was thickly populated and is called the garden spot of the world.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

The valley of which Hagerstown is now the center known as Hagerstown valley, or a portion of Cumberland Valley, a northern continuation of the valley of Virginia, is embraced between the North and the South Mountains. The valley is drained on the east side by the Antietam creek, flowing a few miles from the base of South Mountain into the Potomac, or Coriongoruton river—(shining in the sun like molten silver)—toward the west, the valley is also drained by the larger stream known as the Conococheague.

A German adventurer, whose name was Capt. Jonathan Hager arrived in America about the year of 1730 and pushed on to the "back country" of the Providence of Maryland. The date of his arrival at his future home is not known, but it must have been shortly after the very first settlement of Conococheague and the location of Col. Cressop at Long Meadows. In 1739, when Hager obtained his first deed from Lord Baltimore, that conveying to him the tract of two hundred acres which he called Hager's Choice, he was living in a house which already had been built upon it. It contained an arched cellar, which was the refuge of Mr. Hager and his family during the Indian war.

Hagerstown is the county seat of Washington county, Maryland. It is 86 miles from Baltimore. It lies in a fertile valley overlooked by the South Mountains and the North Mountains.

It was laid out as a town in 1762 by Captain Jonathan Hager. It was an important station on the old National road. Gen. Robert E. Lee concentrated his forces here before the battle of Gettysburg.

Kee Mar College, a nonsectarian school, was established here in 1852. Like Metzger College, Carlisle, Pa., it is no longer in existence. The larger colleges absorbed the smaller schools for girls in the Cumberland valley.

SHARPSBURG

Sharpsburg, Md., is not in the Cumberland Valley but is indirectly associated with Chambersburg and Hagerstown, a brief account of the founder and of its early history will show how this was brought about.

On July 9, 1763, Joseph Chapline laid out on his tract, "Joe's Lot", the town of Sharpsburg in lots and named it in honor of Gov. Horatio Sharpe, who was at that time the proprietor's active representative at Annapolis. Chapline came from England and was one of the earliest settlers in Washington county, Maryland. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war. His farm, Mt. Pleasant, was on the Potomac river about two miles from Sharpsburg, and there in a private graveyard his body lies buried. When Chapline laid out Sharpsburg, which is, next to Hagerstown, the oldest in the county, there were four houses in it, one was a log house used for years as an Indian trading post. Living near Welsh Run at this time was a Welsh minister named Williams. He was a Presbyterian missionary to Virginia and after the death of his wife emigrated to America and settled in Frederick county, Virginia. Here he was tried for performing a marriage ceremony, which under the laws of the Province could only be done by a clergyman of the established church. He then came to Maryland with his three daughters, one of them

Ruhannah, married Chapline; the second, Jane, married William Price, a lawyer in Hagerstown, after it was made the county seat. The third, Sarah, married Colonel Chambers the founder of the town of Chambersburg, Pa. All three were runaway matches. William's wife owned a large property in Wales and her daughter, Mrs. Chambers, went to Wales and obtained her portion. The other two daughters never did. Joseph Chapline's oldest son, Joseph, inherited the Mt. Pleasant estate. He was a man of great consequences and an officer in the Revolutionary war leading a large body of volunteers to the army. He died at Mt. Pleasant in September, 1821, aged 75 years. Unlike the Hagerstown valley, Pleasant valley was covered with a dense and almost impenetrable forest and the early settlers had hard work to bring their lands under cultivation. This woods was alive with wolves and other beasts of prey which destroyed the domestic animals of the settlers.

WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

The history of Williamsport, Md., dates back to 1787 just after the Revolution, when the city was founded by General Otho Holland Williams, a close friend of Washington and a member of his staff. Like Shepherdstown, a few miles further down the Potomac river, Williamsport was considered as a possible site for the National capital; in fact, General Williams probably founded it in the hope that it would be chosen. It is said that the high tableland of the upper Potomac was Washington's personal choice. When, however, Congress decided to build a city on the present site of Washington, D. C., General Williams was not discouraged, but continued to carry out his plans for Williamsport.

Since the Revolution Williamsport has often figured in history. The first of the battles which raged along the Potomac during the four years of the Civil War took place on the slopes of Double-day's Hill, on the Maryland side of the river. Here a detachment of Federal troops under General Doubleday checked for several days the advance of the Confederate body. Here too, General Lee crossed the Potomac on his retreat from the disastrous battle of Gettysburg. On this occasion battles raged all around the city, and running fights in the streets were every day matters.

It is Williamsport's pride that after having been the dividing line between the North and South during the war, it has now opened a new gateway for through travel between the two. This gateway is the bridge across the Potomac, built at an expense of \$100,000, and finally opened in the fall of 1909. By taking the route over this bridge the tourist can considerably shorten the trip from Hagerstown

to Winchester, and secure uniformly good roads. However, Williamsport should not be considered merely as a city to be passed through. Both the long-distance tourist and the automobilists of nearby cities in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland who are planning week-end trips may stop off at Williamsport to good advantage. The Cumberland Valley offers much beautiful scenery, and the roads as a rule are excellent.

Several important industries add to the prosperity and wealth of the city. It is a half-way station between Cumberland and Baltimore on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and hundreds of boats unload coal to be shipped over the Cumberland Valley and Western Maryland railways. Other industries are the large tannery of W. D. Byron & Sons, the coal yards, brick kilns and lumber yards, and manufactories of doors and sashes, brooms and overalls. The population is in the neighborhood of 2,000. No better commentary on the enterprise and progressiveness of the citizens can be made than the part they took in the construction of the new bridge.

The Conococheague divides the town from the most thrifty and prosperous suburb known as Hoffman's Addition, where the large tannery of W. D. Byron & Sons is located. Since the establishment of this big industry, which gives employment to several hundred men, a little town has sprung up around it with two stores and a number of pretty and suitable homes. The population of this suburb is at least several hundred persons. Byron's tannery occupies ten acres and the buildings are all of brick and the entire plant substantial and equipped in the most modern fashion. The firm does an immense business and the plant ranks among the best and most important in its line in the east. The proprietors are all progressive business men.

Adjacent to this suburb on the north is located the plant of the Conococheague Brick & Earthenware Company which gives employment to about fifty men. The company manufactures brick of a superior quality and the plant is one of the most modern in this section, having an enormous capacity. Since the plant was started the trade of the company has constantly grown until it has reached large proportions. The firm is Victor Cushwa & Sons, also widely known in the coal trade of the town and extensive shippers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

CHAPTER VII

EARLY SCHOOLS

FROM THE KNOWN CHARACTER of the early settlers, there remains no doubt that schools were established in all the settlements, although it is very hard to discover any records of the same. The practice of opening a school in the vicinity of the church, as soon as erected, or in the absence of the church, in the vicinity of the usual place of worship, is evidence that schools were established very soon after the first settlements were made within the Valley.

Most of the school houses of early times were built by joint voluntary efforts of the citizens, some giving material, others labor and money. The schools were supported by subscription, each patron paying for each pupil sent a fixed sum per quarter or per month. Many of the earlier teachers possessed very limited qualifications. When it is remembered that any one could open a school that desired to teach, and if popular with the people, might secure a good percentage, this does not excite surprise. In respect to morals, many were not above reproach and to take a "wee drop too much" was not received in the same light then as now.

In Hampton Township, half a mile north of Shiremanstown, stands a school house built in 1797, which is still occupied for school purposes. Its history is as follows:—A German Reformed Congregation, organized in the eastern portion of the County, shortly before this, agreed to build a house for school purposes, in which also to hold their religious meetings until a church should be built. John Schepp, having erected a new dwelling house, had the old one for sale and this it was designed to purchase for the purpose above stated. This school house which was composed of logs, contained originally two apartments, one occupying one third of the building being designed as the teacher's residence. The dimensions of the building are as follows,—length 30 ft. 6 in, width 28 ft. 9in. and height of story 10 ft. 6 in. This building has had several new floors, a new roof and

the benches of the olden times have been replaced by others and you could not guess its age from the weather boarding on the exterior nor from its plastered walls and ceiling.

There also stands at Newburg, Cumberland County, an old octagonal school house that is over one hundred years old and is now used as a dwelling house.

DICKINSON COLLEGE

Dickinson College, located at Carlisle, was chartered in 1783 being the twelfth college chartered in the United States. Doctor Benjamin Rush was the principal agent in founding Dickinson College at Carlisle, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing from Scotland Doctor Nesbit, who for several years presided over that institution. The first or "Old College" building, stood on the south side of Liberty Alley. The first building on the present grounds was erected in 1802 but burned down in 1803, was rebuilt in 1804, and is now known as West College, to distinguish it from East College, built in 1836-37 and from South College reconstructed the following year.

Reverend Charles Nesbit, D. D., was its first president, which position he held until his death, in 1804. From 1804 to 1809 Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., a member of the faculty, was president pro tem. He resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D. D. In 1815, he resigned and Rev. John McKnight, D. D., served as president for one year. Afterwards the operations of the College suspended until 1821 when Rev. John Mason, D. D., was chosen president. He resigned in 1824 and was succeeded by Rev. William Mill, D. D., who resigned in 1829. His successor was Rev. Samuel B. Howe, D. D., who resigned the position in 1832 when the College again suspended operations. In 1833, the College, which had been under the Presbyterian Church, was transferred to the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the resignation, from time to time, of old trustees, and the election of others. The first president under the transfer, was Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., who filled the position until 1845 when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Emory. He died in 1848 and was succeeded by Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D. Upon his resignation, in 1852, Rev. Charles Collins, D. D., was chosen to fill his position and he resigning in 1860, Rev. H. M. Johnston, D. D., became his successor. In 1868 he died and Rev. R. L. Dashiell succeeded him who was the first graduate of the institution that attained to its presidency. At this time all the members of the faculty were alumni of the College. His successor, Rev. J. A. McCauley, D. D., was also an alumnus of the institution. Rev. J. A. McCauley, D. D., was followed by Rev. Charles F. Himes, D. D., as acting presi-

dent pro tem from June 1888 to April 1889, and he was followed by Rev. George Edward Reed, D. D., from 1889 to 1911, who was followed by Rev. Eugene A. Noble to 1914 and J. H. Morgan the acting president from 1914.

The College has a permanent endowment fund, fine buildings and a library of thousands of books, among which are many that are rare and valuable.

As early as 1781, mention is made in the records of the Carlisle Presbytery, of select or classical schools in Chambersburg and Carlisle. Presbytery was also asked to appoint a committee to visit the schools three times a year. In 1782 the committee was appointed to examine the grammar school at Carlisle, and in 1784 to examine at East Conococheague (now Gettysburg), in 1786 to examine a Latin school at Hagerstown, another to examine a grammar school at Chambersburg and Mr. Cooper, Mr. Craighead and Mr. Waugh to examine a grammar school at Shippensburg. A classical school was in operation in Carlisle, prior to the Revolutionary War. In 1776 it was broken up in consequence of the war, a number of the students and the principal having enlisted in that patriot army. At this time it was in charge of the Rev. Mr. McKinley.

METZGER COLLEGE

William George Metzger died in 1879 and by his last will devised to certain trustees a sum of money to be expended in building an institution for the education of females, and also created an endowment fund. The executors of his estate were Hon. R. M. Henderson and John Hays, Esq., and a building was erected and the school incorporated under the name of Metzger Female Institute. It opened in the fall of 1881 under the management of Miss H. L. Dexter Prince who continued there until 1895. In that year the corporate name was changed to Metzger College and Wallace P. Dick, A. M., became the president who continued until 1898 when William A. West succeeded him and in 1901 Miss S. K. Ege became president of the College. Miss Ege remained as such until the summer of 1913 when an arrangement was made between the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College and Metzger, whereby in consideration of turning over to Dickinson College the greater part of the income of the endowment fund of Metzger College, Metzger was to be operated as a part of Dickinson. This agreement can be terminated at the end of any year upon three months notice to either party. The arrangement is considered to be carrying out in principle the wishes of Mr. Metzger, as expressed in his will and is of great benefit to the co-educational department of Dickinson College.

The Mary Institute, located at Carlisle, was founded in 1860 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. It was devoted to the education of young ladies, and was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1865. It was in charge of Rev. Francis J. Clere until the fall of 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. William C. Leverett. His successor was Mrs. Mary W. Dunbar, under whose charge the institution remained until it was closed.

Henry Duffield organized the "Carlisle Institute," a classical school in 1831.

Some years prior to 1853 Mr. F. M. L. Gillelen opened a select school in Mechanicsburg. The venture proved successful and was afterward known as the "Cumberland Valley Institute." Rev. Joseph S. Loose, A. M., Mr. I. D. Rupp and Messrs. Lippincot, Mullin, Reese, Rev. O. Ege and son were some of its principals and teachers.

IRVING COLLEGE

In 1856 Mr. Solomon P. Gorgas, founded Irving Female College, situated in what was then known as Irvinton, lying east of Mechanicsburg and now embraced within its limits. It was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1857 and empowered to confer degrees. The first president was Rev. A. G. Marlatt who continued until his death in 1865. Rev. T. P. Edge was another president. Mr. Campbell was president of the school until 1914 when it was taken over by Rev. Reaser, who was the president for two years. It is again (1917) under the charge of Mr. Campbell. The literary societies are the "Ivy Leaf" and "Olive Branch."

In the fall of 1848, a select school was opened in Kingston of which the first president was Mr. A. W. Lilly. The history of this school covers a period of from two to three years when it ceased to exist.

In 1835, a Mr. Casey opened a classical school in Newville, which continued in operation for a number of years. Nine years later Mr. R. French organized a classical school which he maintained for two years. He was succeeded by Mr. Kilbom. Three years later Mr. W. R. Linn took charge of the institution from which time it was known as the "Big Spring Academy." In 1852 Mr. Linn associated with him Rev. Robert McCachran and it remained under their joint charge until it closed some years later.

SHIPPENSBURG ACADEMY

Shippensburg Academy, located in Shippensburg was opened for the admission of pupils, Oct. 6, 1861, by Mr. D. A. L. Laverty, who was principal during the first year. The next year Mr. Laverty associated with him Mr. D. A. Stroh. Rev. Wells of New Jersey, acted

as principal the next year and was succeeded by Mr. D. N. Thrush; Rev. James Calder followed and was succeeded by Robert L. Sibbett, the last principal of the school.

HOPEWELL ACADEMY

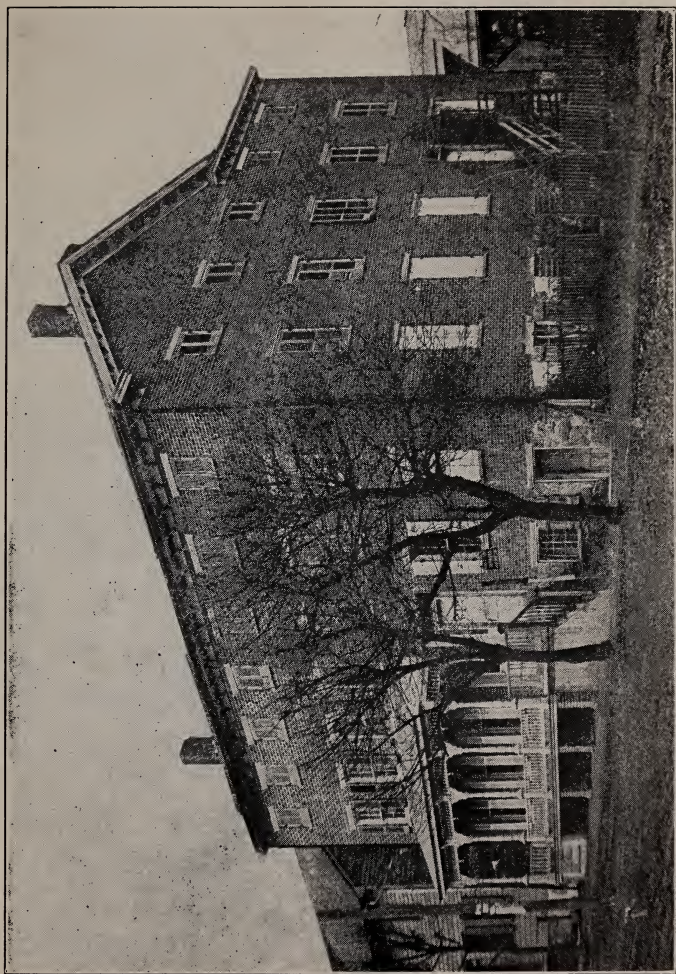
Hopewell Academy, although not an institution of the Middle Spring Church, was closely connected with it, and exerted a great influence in the enlightenment of the young people where it flourished. This school as far as can be ascertained, was established by John Cooper in the fall of the year 1810, and took its name from the township in which it was located. The school building was an oblong structure, of hewn logs, with a single entrance, sliding doors and a gable projecting over the end towards the road. It stood to the east, near the mansion house, which is still standing, on the farm owned by Albert Foglesonger. The road from Shippensburg to Newburg runs directly by the Academy buildings. John Cooper, the founder and only teacher of the school, was the son of Rev. Dr. Cooper, pastor at that time of Middle Spring Church. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, and studied for the ministry, but on account of poor health, had to give up the ministry and take up farming. After farming for a time he decided to start a classical school. For this profession he was well suited and was universally and very justly esteemed one of the best linguists of the day.

The Log Cabin School at Middle Spring on the Asper farm, Blair's Academy on the Zeigler farm, the McKee school on the Henderson farm, were the very earliest in the Valley (1804) and many people from a distance attended these schools in preparation for the Hopewell Academy.

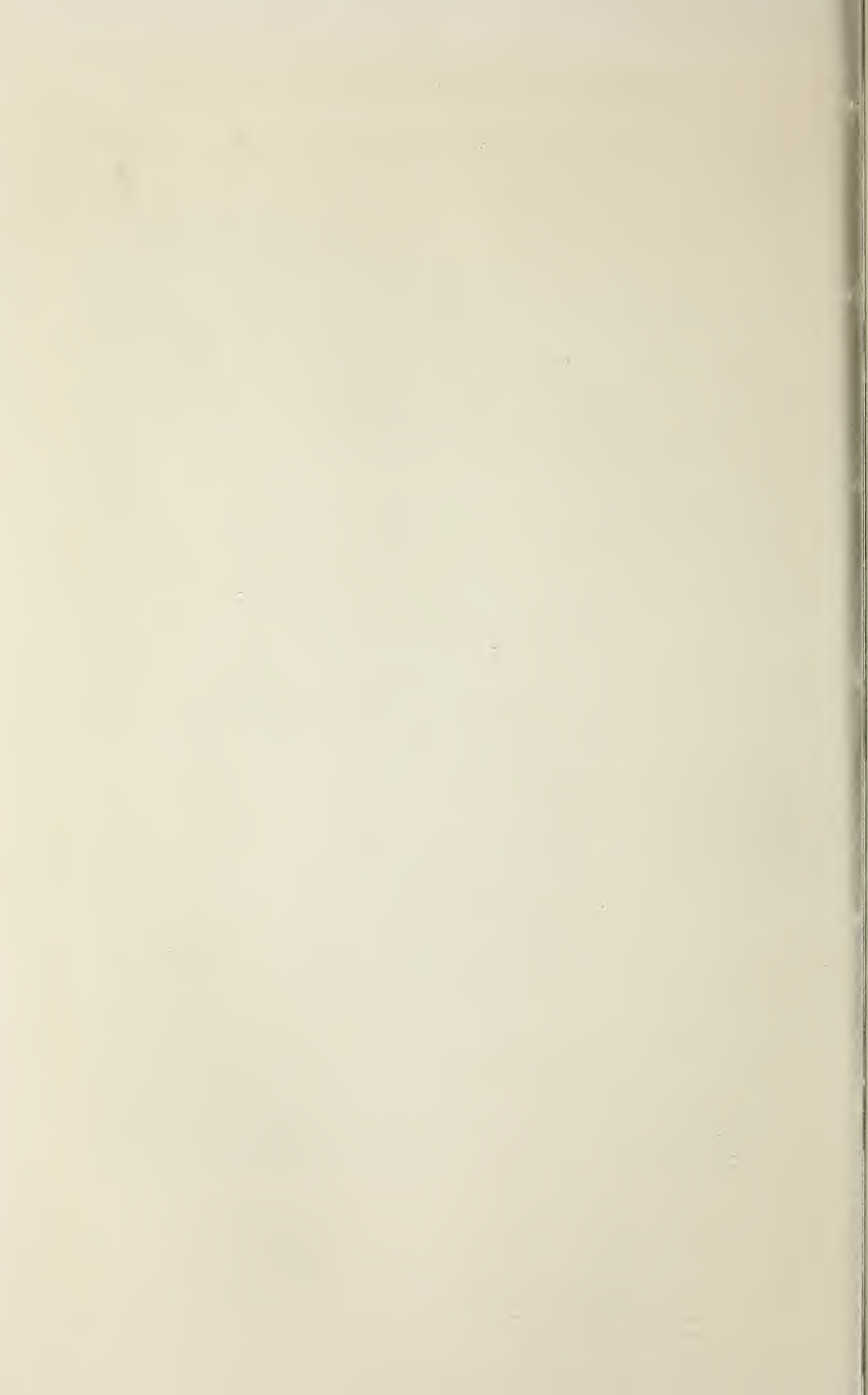
Some other early Academies were the Big Spring Academy conducted by Professor Linn at Newville, the Plainfield Academy at Plainfield and a short distance below, the Elliottson Academy. A very noted preparatory school that took many young men from our valley was the one in Shade Gap. It was widely known and men residing in the valley today received their education in this school.

THE SUNNYSIDE SEMINARY

The Sunnyside Female Seminary was opened in the borough of Newburg in the fall of 1858, under the management of a board of trustees with Mrs. Caroline Williams, a lady of fine accomplishments and full of energy, as the principal. It was chartered by the Legislature and issued diplomas to graduates. It was in existence for



SUNNY SIDE SEMINARY, NEWBURG, PA.



ten years. Sunnyside was started by Rev. I. N. Hays who was pastor of Middle Spring Church. The principal, Mrs. Williams, was a widow from Pittsburgh but while at Newburg she married again, her husbands name also being Williams, a Welshman. Mr. Morrison succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Williams as principal of the school for two years when the institution was closed.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The earliest action looking to the establishment of a Normal School in the Cumberland Valley is to be found in the Act of Assembly approved April 1, 1850, authorizing the board of school directors of Carlisle to establish a Normal School. The Carlisle School Board issued a call to the other directors asking each to send some delegate to a convention held May 7, 1850 to formulate a plan for said school. The attendance at this convention was not sufficient to warrant opening a school, and nothing more was done looking toward its establishment. The next movement in this connection originated with the teachers institute, held at Newville, Dec. 23, 1856, where it was agreed that a director from each township be appointed as a committee to take into consideration the establishment of a Normal School in the Cumberland Valley. This committee met in "Educational Hall" Carlisle, January 13, 1857, eighteen districts being represented, and it was decided to open a Normal School and locate it in Newville. The school opened for a three months term in April 1857 with Daniel Shelly principal, George Swartz being principal of the Model School. In the Normal School there were ninety one students and in the Model School one hundred forty pupils. The school had sessions until 1860.

In 1865, the first attempt was made towards securing a State Normal School of the seventh district. The initiatory steps to locating the school at Shippensburg were taken in the spring of 1870. A public meeting was called and Hon. J. P. Wickersham was invited to address it on the subject of establishing the Normal School at Shippensburg. Subsequent meetings were held and application was made to the court for a charter, which was granted April 1871. The corner stone was laid with masonic ceremonies May 31 1871. The cost of the building, including grounds, steam, gas, etc., was about \$125,000.00 and the furnishings \$25,000. Its first session opened April 15, 1873, under the principalship of George P. Beard, A. M. He remained at the head of the institution until July 1875 when he resigned; he was succeeded by Rev. I. N. Hays, followed by Mr. Potter, Mrs. S. B. Heighes, Dr. McCreary, Dr. G. M. D. Eckles, Dr. S. A. Martin and Dr. Ezra Lehman.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY

In the year 1796 Benjamin Chambers set apart two lots in the plans of the town of Chambersburg, and donated them for educational purposes. On the 23rd of August 1797 a charter was obtained from the State and on March 28, 1799, Chambersburg Academy was opened under James Ross. About the year 1799, the Academy received an appropriation of \$2,000.

Rev. David Denny, pastor of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, had charge of the Academy from 1800 to 1826. Reverend Denny McLean afterwards president of Lafayette College, was his successor. Rev. Dr. Crawford had charge of the classical department for several years, until the winter of 1830, when he was called to a chair in the University of Pennsylvania. Rev. James F. Kennedy was principal from 1850 to 1855. The building, archive library, and scientific apparatus, with all the records of the teachers and pupils were destroyed by the rebels in the great fire, 1864, under Gen. McCausland. Rev. James F. Kennedy, D. D., conducted a private school for boys until 1867 when his assistant, Oliver Green, concluded to go as missionary and closed the school, then Mr. John McDowell took the school given up by Dr. Kennedy and carried it on until 1868. A new building was completed in 1868, and school opened under the principal, Dr. J. H. Shumaker, in September of the same year, and continued as an institution of learning until 1909 when it was turned into a High School. The Chambersburg Academy, under M. R. Alexander and Dr. A. Edgar Rice, who were its principals, has a record of which any institution may be proud.

ROSEDALE SEMINARY

So far as can be learned, the first school to be established for young ladies in Chambersburg, was that of Madame Capron, a French lady, who, it is said, came here from the West Indies and opened a boarding school. One of her assistants was Mrs. Elizabeth Bunts, who subsequently opened a school of her own on West Market street—now Lincoln Way West—at Hood Street.

Mrs. Bunts continued her work until far advanced in years. She sleeps in the rear of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. The plain slab which marks her resting place bears this inscription: "Mrs. Elizabeth Bunts died in 1840, aged 90 years.—For more than forty years an accomplished and successful teacher of young ladies."

But a far more important and potent factor in the intellectual development of this community, was Rosedale Seminary, which was located on the lot now occupied by the Rosedale Building. The

history of the school and the ground upon which it stood is most interesting. In 1787 Capt. Benjamin Chambers, son of Col. Benjamin Chambers, founder of the town, erected a large stone mansion far back on the Rosedale lot, near where Spring street now is. It stood a short distance southeast of the wollen mill, which site was then occupied by Chamber's Fort. Capt. Chambers was very prominent in the early history of Franklin County. He was born at the fort in 1755, and died in the stone dwelling (afterward Rosedale Seminary) Dec. 29, 1813. Although but twenty years of age when the Revolution began, he enlisted and participated in many battles. After his return from the war he succeeded his father, who was then old and feeble, in the management of the Chambers' property and laid out that portion of the town lying west of the Conococheague.

It was through his efforts that the first bridge across the creek at Lincoln Way was built. It was he, too, who donated the ground at Queen and Third, where the High School now stands, stipulating that it should be used perpetually for educational purposes.

He married in June, 1783, Sarah Brown, daughter of George and Agnes (Maxwell) Brown of Brown's Mills.

Surrounding Rosedale were extensive grounds, shaded by native forest trees and many tall, dark pines, which seemed to whisper to each other with every passing breeze. The house was a gloomy structure of Colonial architecture, with tall chimneys, deep dormer windows and its walls covered with ivy. A wide doorway gave entrance to a spacious hall which extended the entire length of the dwelling. After Capt. Chambers' death the house was remodeled and used for a school, known as Rosedale Seminary, which became the leading school for young women in southern Pennsylvania. It was founded by the Misses Mary, Elizabeth and Eunicia Pinneo, daughters of a New England clergyman. Their brother was the author of "Pinneo's Grammar," once a widely-used text-book in our schools. These ladies were tall, prim, precise and stately, worthy descendants of their Puritan ancestors, and like them, permitted of no compromise with wrong-doing. They were cultured gentlewomen of the olden time, who taught their pupils carefully and thoroughly not only knowledge from books, but manners and morals as well. They opened their first school in a building on East Market street, which stood where Mrs. Thomas B. Kennedy's residence now stands. Later it was removed to Rosedale.

After the retirement of the Misses Pinneo, the Rev. Mr. Jones took charge of the school and remained about four years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Reeves who served as principal until that memorable day, July 30, 1864, when the men in gray, under Gen.

McCausland, burned the town and forever terminated the existence of Rosedale Seminary.

DRY RUN ACADEMY

was located in the extreme northern part of Franklin County, at Dry Run. The building was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$3000, was of ample size, and well arranged for school purposes. It was owned and controlled by men of different denominations, and was non-sectarian. The enterprise was principally due to Rev. S. C. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Flickinger, Samuel Holiday, David J. Skinner, W. G. Kirkpatrick and John Alexander. The school was opened in April 1875, by Rev. S. C. Alexander, who continued to teach until June 1876, when he was succeeded by A. A. Richards, who remained until 1878. He was followed by S. F. Snively, who remained for one year. Mr. Snively was followed by P. C. Richardson, who taught for several years. The following were some of the men who served as teachers: E. E. Pauling, Charles Doux, J. W. Mowery, Wm. McClure, Geo. S. Hom, Wm. McKenzie, Mr. Killian, Mr. Farguhar, John Reaser, Mr. Helman, J. Freet, Mr. Anderson. The Academy became the Dry Run High School in 1908.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY

was opened by Rev. Joshua Kennedy, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation, as a select school, for both sexes, in a log school house in the spring of 1852. He was assisted by Prof. W. Witherow, a teacher of merit. The school met with such great success that, on the first of September of the same year, Mr. Kennedy opened the fall term in a new building, which had been erected for the purpose. The school was then the Fayetteville Academy and Seminary. At the close of the first year the female department was suspended for a time, until a larger building was erected on the same ground by a company of stock holders. The school was continued until the year 1860 when Mr. Kennedy left, and the school suspended. The building was sold and is now used as a hotel.

MARSHALL COLLEGE

so called in memory of the Chief Justice of that name, grew out of the High School, which was established in connection with the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, at York, Pa. This school was removed to Mercersburg, Penna., in the year 1863, and at once became a college, under a charter obtained from the Legislature of Penna. Although founded by the Reformed Church its constitution was liberal and free. Dr. Fredrich A. Rauch was elect-

ed its first president. Dr. Rauch had a complete education in a German University and in point of personal dignity, scholarship and general culture, few men could be found who were his superiors. He died in the year 1840. Dr. J. W. Mervin was elected his successor. The faculty consisted of four professorships at this time and in a short time German language and literature was added, which was filled by Dr. Philip Schaff a professor in the Theological Seminary. The college remained at Mercersburg until 1853 when it was removed to Lancaster, Penna., and consolidated with the Franklin College, under the name of Franklin and Marshall College. The Theological Seminary, in view of a liberal offer made by the citizens of the place was removed to Mercersburg a year or two after the college. This institution remained at Mercersburg until 1871, when it was also removed to Lancaster.

After the removal of Marshall College, the preparatory department under Rev. Samuel Wagner and Clement Weiser, continued for two years longer, and then followed the college to Lancaster. A private school was then opened under Rev. John Kooke. When Mr. Kooke left in 1857, the citizens of Mercersburg formed a stock company, under the name of Mercersburg College Institute. The principal of the school was Rev. Joseph Loose who was followed in 1862 by A. A. Kemble. Mr. Kemble died in 1863 and was succeeded by his daughters. The last to lease the school was Charles Fisher.

In October 1865, the property was bought by the Classis of the German Reformed church and the Collegiate Institute developed into the Mercersburg College. The chartering of this college in 1868, was largely due to the efforts of Dr. Harvey Harbaugh, President of the Theological Seminary. Prof. Charles Apple of the Seminary became its first President and remained in this capacity until 1871, when he went with the Seminary to Lancaster. He was succeeded by Dr. E. E. Higbee. As colleagues to the two presidents were Profs. Kieffer, Jacob and Joseph Kenabiner, Bechdolt, Abbot, Garver and Mull. They continued this vigorous institution until 1880, when financial embarrassment obliged it to close its doors, to be opened again the next year by Dr. G. W. Aughinbaugh, who started an academy and kept it running until 1893 when, owing to old age and declining health, he resigned. Dr. Wm. M. Irvine was then elected Head Master and has conducted the academy ever since, meeting with remarkable success. The first year the school did all its work in one building; today about one dozen buildings are in use. The campus then contained four acres, today the Academy controls over 120 acres. Enrollment has grown from 78 to over 400. First year, faculty numbered four and now twenty.

The education of the girls of Mercersburg was not neglected. Mrs. Young's select school for girls, which had been located at York, followed the high school and seminary and removed to Mercersburg.

Mrs. Young's sisters, Mrs. Ranch, wife of Dr. Ranch, and Mrs. Traill Green, were at different times identified with the school, which was called Locust Grove. In 1848 the principals of the schools were E. Dean and Susanna Dow, in 1850 A. F. Gilbert was principal and in 1857, J. E. Alexander. This institute or female seminary as it was later called, was the property at the north end of Mercersburg, now owned by Mrs. Johnson Rankin. It was used for school purposes until about 1850, when it became a private residence.

WILSON COLLEGE

This college is so called after Miss Sarah Wilson, who contributed \$300,000 to its funds. It is located at Chambersburg, Pa., and was organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, giving it full collegiate powers and privileges. The object of this college is the higher education of women. The buildings are large and handsome, with all the modern conveniences, and every thing is adapted to the wants of a school. Rev. W. T. Wylie was elected president of the college in 1876. Rev. Caldwell, pastor of Central church Chambersburg, acted as president of the college for some time, followed by Dr. John Edgar, who by his strenuous efforts and fine personality made Wilson College a flourishing school. He was followed by Dr. Samuel Martin, President Reaser, Dr. Anna McKeag, and Dr. Warfield who is now the efficient President.

WELSH RUN ACADEMY

In 1802, Rev. Robert Kennedy was chosen to minister to the spiritual needs of the Welsh Run congregation, his pastorate, extending over a period of fourteen years. From 1816 to 1825 the flock was without a shepherd. In 1825, however, Rev. Kennedy returned and remained until 1843, the year of his decease.

September 30th, 1871, a third church was built and dedicated as the "Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church." The entire cost of this new house of worship was borne by Elias D. Kennedy, a wealthy resident of Philadelphia, and son of the former pastor.

After the dedication Rev. Joseph Fleming was installed as pastor. Through his efforts the "Welsh Run Academy" was opened for the purpose of giving the youth of that locality a more thorough education than that provided by the public school of the village. The value of the training afforded by the academic course was at once recognized and the enrollment was large. Mr. Kennedy be-

came the principal; being ably assisted by his wife, who, previous to her marriage had been engaged in educational work in Pottsville.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF CAMP HILL

Camp Hill's first school was held in a log house which stood near the spring. Because of its surroundings it was called "Walnut Grove School." The land on which it was located originally was part of the tract that Tobias Hendricks held. The next school house was a frame structure and is still standing. Here Dr. Wm. B. Bigler of Dallastown, Pa., taught, and one winter had 128 pupils.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY

From 1851 to 1863 White Hall Academy was located at Camp Hill, which in its time enjoyed an enviable reputation and wide spread popularity. Prof. David Denlinger was its principal and proprietor and it was often called Denlinger's Academy. He was assisted by a corps of able instructors. The course included besides vocal and instrumental music, penmanship, sciences, language and philosophy. Board and lodging were provided in the Academy building and students attended from a distance. In the first two years of its existence the institution enrolled 548 students, coming from 36 different counties in Pennsylvania, and from five different states. The school continued to flourish until 1863 when the Civil War, together with the establishment of the system of Normal Schools in the entire State, crippled it so badly that its proprietor was compelled to close it.

The State of Pennsylvania, having organized a system of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, in 1866, Professor Denlinger's school was converted into an Orphan School, and finding the building unsuitable for that purpose, he, being unwilling to enlarge, sold the property to Frederick Dum and Major J. A. Moore in 1867, who took possession November 1st of that year. Under the new management the house was renovated, dormitories cleaned and put in order. During the summer of 1868 new buildings were erected and the accommodations improved. The attendance increased from 150 to 250 children. In August 1886 Major Moore finally severed his connection with the institution. Prof. H. B. Heiges was then made Principal. He held his position for 3 years and resigned. In March, 1890, Mr. Bowman under the legislative Soldiers' Orphan Commission took sole charge of the school and continued it for 9 months more when the commission permanently closed it.

FIRST COUNTY INSTITUTE

The first Superintendent of Cumberland county schools was Mr. Daniel Shelly, who filled the position for two years. On the 21st of December, 1854, the Cumberland County Teachers Institute was permanently organized, in the Court House in Carlisle. Ex-Governor Ritner presided, ninety-four teachers out of one hundred sixty were present at the opening session. From that time to the present the Institute has met annually, usually about the first week in December.

The first authentic account of an elementary school, within the limits of Franklin county, dates back to 1764. At this date, settlements were started at various places in the County, principally adjacent to the Conococheague Creek. The first settlers of this County experienced all the privations of a frontier life. During the French and Indian War they were in constant peril, being exposed to the merciless treatment of Indian War parties. The foul murder of Enoch Brown and his pupils on the morning of July 26, 1764, was one instance of the inhuman treatment of the Indians upon the white settlers. The early settlers had few books, no periodicals and very few newspapers, so that their sources of knowledge were very limited. They were anxious that their children should receive some instruction so that whenever a settlement was formed, a school was established in which were taught spelling, reading and writing and in the higher grade schools geography, surveying and Latin. The houses or cabins used for school purposes were built of logs or poles and the spaces between them were filled with chips of wood, and plastered with mortar made of clay. The teachers of our first schools were principally descendants of the Scotch-Irish race and some of them had liberal attainments, superior, in many respects, to the teachers of a later day.

At the time of the adoption of the first constitution of Pennsylvania, up to the passage of the common school law in 1834, several Acts were passed by the legislature relative to a system of education. One handicap was the sharp distinction between the rich and the poor; many a poor boy or girl grew to manhood or womanhood without any mental training because they could not afford it. This is not the case now, our public school system in the Cumberland Valley is doing good work. Supt. Green and Supt. Smith of Cumberland and Franklin Counties are wide awake men. Every child has an equal chance; for all is free, books and supplies of all kinds.

CHAPTER VIII

CIVIL WAR PERIOD

CAMP HILL AND MECHANICSBURG

THE MOST THRILLING EPISODE in the history of Camp Hill is its experience in the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania during the summer of 1863. When it became evident that the rebels intended to invade Pennsylvania the authorities at Washington organized a department of the Susquehanna and placed in charge Major General Davis M. Couch, with headquarters at Harrisburg. Gen. Couch arrived at his post of duty on the 12th of June, and began to organize and fortify against the enemy. When Gen. Couch took charge there were not 250 men organized in the entire department and an army had to be created out of raw material for immediate use, to cover the city of Harrisburg and the two bridges spanning the river. The heights on the Cumberland side were fortified, citizens of Harrisburg volunteering to assist in the construction of fortifications. Others were hired and paid and the colored population were not behind their white brethren in giving assistance. Gen. W. F. Smith was placed in command of these defences and under his direction work upon them was vigorously pushed. They were constructed according to the plans and under the supervision of the chief engineer of the Department, Capt. J. B. Wheeler, who was assisted by Major James Brady of the First Pennsylvania Artillery and by Capt. Wilson and other railroad engineers. Three different sets of earthworks were thrown up, of which the eastern and principal one was named Ft. Washington, the next one to the westward Ft. Couch and the farthest one was left without a name. After a lapse of 50 years these fortifications are still in shape and can be seen from the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The engine house of the C. V. R. R., standing a little to the left of the bridge was also turned into a fortress, its walls being pierced for musketry and barricaded with cross ties and sand bags, with openings for two guns commanding the railroads. The rock cut of

the Northern Central railroad under Ft. Washington was barricaded and rifle pits were constructed on top of the cut, and also in front of the small work on top of the hill. An entrenchment was thrown up, light artillery was posted and a regiment was placed on each side of it. Troops were employed at felling trees standing within range of the guns of this out work, and excavating entrenchments. No bloody battle happened to be waged over and around these fortifications, but the precautions were well taken, for while they were in process of construction the enemy was rapidly approaching. The advance under Gen. Jenkins reached Chambersburg on the 16th of June, and aimed to intercept Milroy's wagon train, but was thwarted in that object by the watchfulness of Capt. Boyd of the First New York Cavalry. With Milroy's wagon train were about a thousand Government horses mounted by teamsters, and sick soldiers; and as it came thundering down the valley, it presented a sight of distress that spread all along its course. This fleeing train with its jaded animals and its bedraggled appearance gave all who saw it a foretaste of what was to come. Not until it got beyond the Susquehanna did it stop to rest, July 15, 1863.

Thinking a strong Union force was advancing Jenkins on the 18th retired to Greencastle, but on the 22nd he returned and occupied Chambersburg. The rebel army was massing at Hagerstown and on Sunday afternoon June 21st Gen. Ewell received orders from Gen. R. E. Lee to take Harrisburg. On Saturday morning the 27th Gen. Jenkins took possession of Carlisle and later in the day a portion of the rebel command passed down the Trindle road towards Mechanicsburg. On Saturday evening about 5 o'clock Gen. Ewell marched into Carlisle with a force estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000 men. Before leaving Chambersburg he sent from his corps, Gen. Early, with a strong force, by way of Gettysburg, to York and thence to Wrightsville on the Susquehanna river. York surrendered on Saturday night and early on Sunday morning a rebel cavalry force set to work to burn the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad near the mouth of the Conewago. All this caused deep anxiety and betided a great battle somewhere, many thought near Harrisburg. In expectation of such event many families fled from their homes, taking with them what movables they could and hiding others that they were compelled to leave behind. Troops were marching through the valley in all directions. They occupied the public highways to the exclusion of all other travel and encamped wherever they pleased without asking leave of anyone. Fields and orchards and woods were crowded with them. Fences were broken down, shade and fruit trees felled and many soldiers belonging to

the New York Militia regiments entered private dwellings and pilaged them. Farmers in the threatened sections were directed to remove their stock, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

On Sunday morning Gen. Jenkins reached Mechanicsburg, and after obtaining a formal surrender of the town, divided his force, sending one part of it over to Hogestown, and thence down the turnpike, and the other down the Trindle Road. In this way the Confederates arrived in the vicinity of Oyster's Point early in the afternoon of Sunday, June 28. Jenkin's force consisted of cavalry with the usual complement of light artillery, two field pieces. When it left the Shenandoah Valley it numbered 1600 men but on the way was divided up and its detachments employed in different directions, so that the part that reached Oyster's Point was a small command. The men composing it were well disciplined troops and behind them, at Carlisle, was an army of 12,000 veterans which were under orders to take Harrisburg. A few shots were fired in the vicinity of Oyster's Point to drive out sharp shooters, and several houses had shells blown through them. But the advance on Harrisburg by the Confederates was not made. On the night of the 28th, Gen. Lee became convinced while in Chambersburg that it was necessary for him to concentrate his army somewhere to the south of the South Mountains. Couriers were sent to the officers commanding the advanced detachments with orders for them to retire and join the main body of the army in the vicinity of Gettysburg.

CARLISLE

During the Civil War Carlisle was prompt in furnishing its quota for the defense of the National Government. Six companies from Carlisle participated bravely in some of the most severely contested battles of the war. The names of 17 officers and 325 privates who fell in the various engagements of that great conflict are inscribed on the monument which stands in the public square. During a great part of the struggle the inhabitants of the valley were kept in a constant state of alarm by reason of the threatened invasions of the enemy, and stampedes often of an imaginary foe. There was a feeling of relief when in the Summer of 1863 the Confederate forces made their appearance. News was received that the entire Confederate force was advancing down the valley. The 8th and 71st New York regiments which were stationed at Shippensburg came to Carlisle and began to make active preparations for war. Militia were organized, pickets were thrown out and rude breastworks were hastily constructed about one mile west of town.

On Wednesday, June 24th the home companies proceeded to the scene of the expected action on the turnpike. During the afternoon the cavalry pickets on the Shippensburg road were driven slowly in. Towards evening they reported the enemy to be within four miles of town. A great scene of excitement followed which lasted during the day following. The whole town was in confusion. College Commencement was held at an early hour in the chapel and the class graduated without much formality. Troops were drawn up in the streets. Saturday morning, June 27, the cavalry pickets announced that the enemy was at hand. It was Jenkin's cavalry which consisted of about 400 men. They were met by several citizens, among whom were Col. Wm. M. Penrose and Robert Allison, and told that the town was without troops and could offer no resistance. The cavalry advanced and entered the town quietly from the west. Some went to the garrison and some to the market house square. A requirement for 1500 rations was immediately supplied by the citizens. The provisions were stored in the stalls of the old market house. At five o'clock in the afternoon (June 27) Rhoades' division of Ewell's corps marched through the streets of Carlisle, the band playing "Dixie." These men presented a very sorry appearance, wearied with their long march. Most of them were in rags and were covered with dust. On Sunday evening services were held in some of the churches. Confederate officers present conversed with citizens in a very pleasant manner. On Monday the 29th these forces retired in the direction of Mt. Holly Springs. About 2 o'clock June 30th, 400 of Gen. Cochevan's cavalry entered the town from the east coming in by the Dillsburg road. These men were intoxicated and some rode through the streets like mad. They destroyed the railroad bridge in the night and retired. On Wednesday, July 1st, the Union troops under Colonel Boyd entered the town amid great rejoicing. These troops were followed in the afternoon by Gen. D. F. Smith's troops some of which were a company of regular cavalry from the Carlisle barracks.

The most exciting scene of the shelling of Carlisle occurred on July 1st, 1863. About seven o'clock in the evening a large body of cavalry consisting of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade accompanied by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart made its appearance at the Trindle Spring and York roads. These troops were very brave. Some rode nearly to the center of the town and then returned hastily to their commands. Some Carlisle citizens armed themselves as best they could and formed a line of skirmishers along the Le Tort Spring. This useless opposition was soon silenced. The whizzing of shells soon announced that a formidable enemy was at hand. The firing ceased at dusk

and a flag of truce was sent in. This was indignantly refused. The bombardment was resumed with greater violence. The citizens fled from their homes in utter confusion for refuge in the open fields and cellars. The flames of a burning lumber yard in the eastern portion of the town lit up the sky. About 10 o'clock the enemy fired the barracks. In the middle of the night another flag of truce was sent in. This was again refused more indignantly than before. The town was again shelled more feebly than before. The gas works and some private property were destroyed. That night Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee started with his forces over the South Mountain and in the afternoon of July 2nd, the people of Carlisle could hear the heavy thunder of the guns at Gettysburg. It was the news of this unexpected battle which put a stop to the shelling of the town. At Gettysburg, Capt. William E. Miller, July 3, 1863, a citizen of Carlisle, foiled the Confederate commander's attempt to flank Meade's army. He was granted a medal by Congress. A reunion of the Union Veterans of Cumberland Valley and the ex-Confederate soldiers of Page Valley of Virginia, was held September 28, 1881 at Carlisle. These soldiers met in friendly fellowship. A parade was formed which marched through the streets of Carlisle led by the Shippensburg and Carlisle bands.

NEWVILLE

Gen. Ewell had charge of the campaign in this section of Pennsylvania. Although he had not come into the town, a few stragglers came into the part of the town known as Newton. Gen. Ewell camped along the pike south of Newville. They were raiding mostly for valuables and horses but little harm was done. The citizens drove their best horses to Perry County. So many were taken that the roads seemed covered with them. The valuables, the citizens buried or wrapped in old rags and threw them into the yard. In one instance the rebels kicked and walked over the rags in which the valuables were.

They were courteous in their treatment of the citizens except in a few instances. At that time there was living in Newville a blacksmith by the name of Williams. They took him to their camp to shoe their horses and guarded him closely. At night a guard was placed on each side of him. For several nights he made believe he was sleeping and after they got used to it, one night he crawled out on his hands and knees and escaped.

Many citizens left the town during this time. A story is told by an old lady who was a child then. At this time she was being taken to Harrisburg, this lady her parents and sisters were all going there,

driving their cattle before them. They went in a large wagon. They proceeded as far as Oyster's Point when they met a company of men whom they thought were rebels. But they were mistaken for they saw the Union flag waving over them. The General came up, shook hands and spoke to them all except this lady who was so frightened that she lay still in the wagon bed. The General, who was General Meade, asked if they saw the rebels, to which they replied that they had not. He then told them to proceed as rapidly as possible. This lady's father was almost taken by the rebels while driving cattle. At the home of Mr. Myers in Plainfield they stole a horse.

The following are extracts from a diary kept at this time.

June 27, 1863.—About fifty rebels in town, one a brother of one of our town ladies, another had been a scholar of one of our citizens, while teaching in Virginia a few years ago. The cavalry are raiding the corn cribs tonight, for corn for their horses. Capt. Priest of Mississippi commands, quite a gentleman, stood in one of our street corners talking politics with one of our citizens till nearly midnight.

June 28, 1863.—Very few people at church. An exciting Sabbath "Johnny Rebs" left this morning with almost 300 head of cattle.

SHIPPENSBURG

On the afternoon of Tuesday, June 26, 1863, Rhoades's Division of Ewell's Corps of the Southern army entered Shippensburg from the west. A body of cavalry commanded by General Jenkins led the advance followed by the infantry and the artillery numbering several thousand men. They met with little opposition. There was but a small body of cavalry in the place under the command of Colonel Boyd, of New York, which kept up a skirmish and running fire with the advancing foe. It is said by people who were living here at the time that the Union forces marched through town followed by the rebels who were very poorly clad. The object of the Union commander was not to hazard a battle but to lead the enemy beyond the limits of the town with a view of saving the citizens. In this he was successful only so far as the cavalry was concerned.

The infantry and the artillery encamped at "the head of the spring woods" now known as the Dykeman Spring and northwest of it on Timber Hill where they remained until the next morning when they marched toward Harrisburg. During their stay they appropriated everything in the shape of horses, cattle, flour, feed, dry-goods, groceries, hardware and drugs with any value to the army. In other respects the men were as orderly and respectful as they

could be under the circumstances. Some people said the New York men under Colonel Boyd were much more destructive than the southern soldiers.

In the meantime national forces gathered under General Hooker and when he was removed, under Meade, and pursued, by forced marches, the advancing columns of the main body of the invading army until they confronted each other on the field of Gettysburg. When this intelligence reached the other forces on this side of the mountain, a portion of them returned in haste, taking the road through Caledonia past Fayetteville to Gettysburg. On the Fayetteville road some of Jenkins men stopped at a tavern and asked for Meade. They were told they would get all the Meade they were looking for at Gettysburg. Needless to say the troops reached Gettysburg in time to participate in the bloody scenes from which many of them never returned to their homes and kindred.

Many stories have been told of incidents which occurred in Shipensburg during the war. When the rebels entered the town they ordered the women to bake bread and pies and place them in the public square. Although against the will of many, women did all this and it is said the square was filled with bread and pies for the soldiers.

Many of the people took their horses and cattle out of the way of the southern soldiers. Some even took their cattle to the mountains until after the danger was over.

INVASION OF CHAMBERSBURG

In the summer of 1859 a man of rather rude aspect, but of grave and quiet demeanor, was noticed by the village crowd that usually gathered in front of the post office while the evening mail was being distributed. He attracted little attention, as he seldom spoke except when spoken to and then only in the briefest way. He was known as Dr. Brown and was supposed to be engaged in the development of iron mines on the Potomac.

While in Chambersburg he stayed at the home of Mrs. Ritner on East King Street, near the old Cumberland Valley Railroad depot. She was a friend of the anti-slavery people and was willing to help Brown. While in town his wife was with him part of the time. Brown bought all his arms such as pick and broad axes, at the Edge Tool Factory which was managed by Mr. Carlisle, an anti-slavery man. He paid for all these things in gold and had them sent directly to John Smith at Harpers Ferry. Captain Cooke, one of his band, received the arms and stored them in Kennedy's farm house near

Harpers Ferry. John Brown's son was with him in Chambersburg and also came back after the raid and stayed in Wolftown which is in the western part of the town. He stayed at a house with negroes. Friends of the anti-slavery cause sent him clothes and then he left. He was a prisoner in a farm house and saw his father hanged.

The south always believed that Brown made Chambersburg his basis for supplies for the raid of Harpers Ferry because he had many sympathizers there. This unjust prejudice was made the cause for the burning of the town by McCausland July 30th, 1864.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG

Three raids were made on Chambersburg, a little town lying about 25 miles west of Gettysburg. Chambersburg was a prosperous town and the county seat of Franklin County. It had a rope factory, ax factory, the railroad shops and the Housum shops, which are now known as the T. B. Wood Son's shops; also a planing mill where Hollinger's mill now stands.

The first raid on the town was made by Gen. Stewart in the Summer of 1863, when he came through Chambersburg from Clear Spring and Hancock. In this raid no part of the town was burned but stores and houses were robbed.

The second raid, not very long after Stewart's raid, was made by Jenkins. Jenkins and his men came into the southern part of the town towards morning. On Main street near German, a house was being built and one of Jenkin's soldier's horses stumbled and the soldier's gun fell to the ground and exploded; Jenkins, thinking that it was some of the inhabitants firing on his men, said, "The first one that fires on my men, I will lay the town in ashes." In this raid nothing was burned, but some of the stores and houses were robbed. Then Gen. Lee and his army passed through on his way to Gettysburg.

The third and fatal raid was made on July 30, 1864, by Gen. John A. McCausland, who was directed by Gen. Early to take his own brigade of infantry and the cavalry brigade of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and enter Chambersburg. One of the causes attributed to this raid was, that it was made in retaliation for the terrible disaster that General Hunter had been carrying on in Virginia. General McCausland and his men came up to the high hills about two miles west of town at about 10 oclock at night on July 28. They were kept at this place on account of the firing of a single gun, which, with a few men, all the soldiers then at Chambersburg, had been sent to keep back the approach of the enemy.

Chambersburg at this time was the headquarters of the mili-

tary districts of the Susquehanna; Gen. Couch, the commander, had organized regiment after regiment, especially to guard the southern border, but these all had to go to Washington to help with its defense.

Early Saturday morning, July 30, General McCausland placed 2000 men near the western suburb of the town about a mile from the center. Six pieces of artillery were also placed there and three shells were fired into the town without any notice to the citizens.

Major Harry Gibbon of Baltimore was sent with the remaining 900 men into the town with a requisition to be read to the citizens. The court house bell was rung for the citizens to assemble, but when none appeared Major Gilmore went about the town, and captured about 6 or 8 leading citizens and conducted them to the Court House. Captain Fitz Hugh, McCausland's chief of staff, read the requisition to them. It demanded \$100,000 in gold or \$500,000 in U. S. currency, or if this was not paid, the town would be fired. This amount of money was not in the town at the time, and the people would not have given it if they would have had it. It would have aided in the overthrow of the Government. When the Confederates found that they were not to get the money they fired the town. They burned as far north as King and Main streets; they also burned Col. McClure's house, near where Wilson College now stands. They burned as far south as Washington and Main streets; west on Market as far as the Conococheague creek and as far east as the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

To some of the Confederate soldiers it seemed great delight; they turned a deaf ear to the entreaties and tears of the aged and infirm, and of women and children. To others it was distressing work; but they had to fulfill orders. In some cases the soldiers would help to extinguish flames and in others the officers refused to permit houses to be burned in which were sick or dead people. Many of the dead bodies of the people, awaiting burial, were carried from burning houses and buried temporarily in gardens.

The scenes in the streets during the earlier part of the burning were distressing ones. People were running about in search of their friends and mothers after their children. Occupants of houses were dragging their goods from the burning houses.

The Government hospital was situated at Main and German streets. Boxes of bed clothes were removed from the hospital and hid in the cellar opposite it.

The work of destruction began at eight o'clock in the morning and by eleven o'clock the enemy had all gone; but so thorough had they carried on their destructive work that the major part of the

town, the chief wealth and business; its capitol, and its court house were laid in ruins. Ten squares of buildings were burned and two thousand people were made homeless. The majority never recovered from the disaster. When the fire had subsided and the enemy had gone, the people who had taken refuge in cemeteries and fields around the town, returned to view the remains of their homes. Sad were their feelings when they stood by their homes, the scene of desolation, recognizing here and there some article of furniture or cooking utensil. Sadder still when night came on and they realized that a place of shelter had to be sought. Buildings that had escaped the common destruction were opened, and filled to their utmost capacity. Friends took some of them in. Many left Chambersburg never to reside there again.

About 266 residences and places of business were burned, 98 barns and stables, and 173 outbuildings; making a total of 537 buildings, a loss of \$7,628,431. The State Legislature gave \$100,000 for the immediate need of the people.

One of the other causes of the burning of the town was in revenge for innocent hospitality, given to John Brown and his followers when planning the raid on Harper's Ferry. The other is regarded as a barbarous, wanton and unjustifiable act. Gen. Early, after he had seen the work of destruction the North was doing in the South, decided to be revenged by burning some Northern towns. He selected Chambersburg as it was the only one of any consequence accessible to his men.

McCausland, after leaving Chambersburg, crossed the Potomac at Cherry Run and McCoy's Fords.

MERCERSBURG

Quiet old Mercersburg has never enjoyed and probably never will be granted any special mention upon the many pages of history that have been, and are yet to be recorded of the great rebellion against the Union; but the local events during that period are both interesting and entertaining.

From the 29th day of November 1860 until the 10th day of April 1865, when the ringing of the church bells announced the surrender of Lee's army, the people of this community passed through a period of intense anxiety.

About the first of May a meeting of citizens was held and a company formed, called the Home Guards. Andy McAllister was the first man from town who enlisted in the war. He is still living. On Thursday, December 5th, the Government wagons came to town, and

bought more than 6000 bushels of oats. This was bought at 30 cents per bushel cash.

During the winter commencing with the first of January 1862 very little of importance happened that can be noted, but every battle whether victorious or not served to start one or two brave volunteers who would join some regiment and report for duty. It was not long after this until our gallant, One hundred and Twenty Sixth regiment was formed—a regiment which, as another writer has expressed it, “Franklin county was pleased to consider especially her own.” August 6th, the day on which this regiment left to go to the front, was an eventful day to the people of Mercersburg. The company of fifty-three men, which was organized just after the defeat of Banks in May, proceeded to Chambersburg, where they remained over night. The next morning finding that the situation had changed somewhat, they were told that their services were not needed and were sent home.

On September 11, the report came that Hagerstown was in possession of the rebels. About 12 o'clock that night the people were awakened by the ringing of the church bells and the sound of drum and fife. Messengers had arrived to hurry our forces on to Greencastle, as the pickets of the rebel army had advanced to near Shady Grove and within about four miles of Greencastle.

The troops started at once for Chambersburg by way of St. Thomas, and when they reached the pike a few miles on this side of St. Thomas they were met by a messenger, who informed them that the reports were much exaggerated. For a second time within six months our men started toward home without as much as having fired a gun.

It will be seen that never in all her history had Mercersburg been so surprised and taken unawares as upon the 10th day of October, 1862. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart with the flower of his famous cavalry crossed the Potomac that morning at McCoy's Ferry above Williamsport and proceeded to make a raid around the army of McClellan. The number of troops has been variously estimated, one writer putting it as high as 3,500 mounted men, and six pieces of artillery. They advanced rapidly through Blairs Valley road into the “corner.” About a thousand men, wearing union army overcoats and uniforms were sent ahead, and by this means our citizens were led to believe that they were Union Cavalry. These men, after taking many horses, went on toward Claylick. The arrival of several thousand grey-coated cavalry men, closely following their disguised leaders, quickly dispelled the delusion of our citizens that they were entertaining soldiers of the Federal Army. The ranks didn't look as blue as they

appeared at first, but now it was the natives of the town who were suddenly turning blue.

The cavalymen set to work in good earnest and after nearly every store in town had been visited to some purpose, the advance column began to leave town, taking the Bridgeport road, and evidently bound for Chambersburg. The pickets about town remained at their posts until the last straggling cavalryman had departed.

On Friday, June 19th, 1863, for the second time during the war the rebels made a raid through our town and neighborhood. This expedition was under the immediate command of Colonel Jenkins and numbered about 250 men. About 1 o'clock in the morning they passed through, not doing much damage. They proceeded through the gap to McConnellsburg. They came back over the Hunter road and passed through Mercersburg. On their return quite a number of horses were taken from farmers near town. The next morning the town was much excited by the arrival of 100 Union Soldiers who were on the hunt of the Jenkins party. But they were too late as the Confederates were by this time safe in Rebeldom with their booty.

June 30th was one of the most exciting days under Jeff Davis rule. Gen. Imboden was encamped along the pike near the Gap. Early in the morning he rode into town and made a demand for a large supply of provisions. Just as his demand was about to be filled, he received orders from Lee to move toward Gettysburg. While the division of the confederates under Gen. Heath and the Union cavalry under Gen. Buford were opening the first days battle of Gettysburg on Seminary Ridge, on the morning of July 1st, our old town was again honored by a company of marauders under the leadership of Captain McNeill.

For several days that followed our town was not troubled much for Lee had already commenced the famous retreat from Pennsylvania, after his disastrous defeat at Gettysburg.

Mercersburg though off the route of the great procession, experienced a full share of the excitement and suffering, incident to that memorable fight. Captain Jones, hearing of a great wagon train on its way from Gettysburg to Virginia commanded by Colonel Pierce, made an attack upon it and captured 100 wagons, 400 mules, 100 horses and 648 prisoners. This occurred close to Greencastle.

On June 25th there was another cry of rebels coming, and on the 27th they were reported to be on this side of the river. In the "Annals of the War" Gen. John McCausland says: "We reached Mercersburg about dark, and stopped to feed our horses and give time for the stragglers to come up." Near the corner where the

Presbyterian parsonage now stands, the battle of Mercersburg was opened. On the confederate side there were 2,800 men under Generals McCausland and Johnson. The union force was under Lieut. H. T. McLean. The battle lasted probably an hour. McLean harassed McCausland all the way to Chambersburg, and this running fight with the confederates was one of the most exciting episodes in the history of our town.

It seems almost ridiculous to suppose that this little band could offer any material resistance to a force of 2800 trained soldiers, yet it should be remembered that our men were veteran cavalry-men of the regular army. It was indeed "A sharp battle."

So ends the third and last confederate raid in our community.

Many long years have passed away, yet the Grand Army of the Republic is still with us, but their mission now leads them in the walk of peace, and they have taken upon themselves the sacred duty of caring for the soldiers widow, and the soldiers orphans'; of smoothing the pathway for the trembling step of a comrade who has but little farther to march, and laying tenderly to rest him who has ceased from battle for ever.

GREENCASTLE

Greencastle has had many historical events during its existence. When Washington went to the western part of Pennsylvania to put down the whiskey rebellion, he stopped in Greencastle, at a hotel conducted by a Mr. Hollar. This was on Saturday evening, then on Sabbath he made a speech to the people, and on Monday morning he started on his journey again.

During the Civil War soldiers came to Greencastle by four different routes; by the way of Mercersburg, the St. Thomas road, the Hagerstown pike and the Williamsport pike.

While Greencastle is one of the most peaceful boroughs during peace, it is one of the most patriotic during war. Few towns sent more men to the front during the war of the rebellion than did Greencastle, or did they take greater interest in soldiers, when in their midst.

When the army of the Potomac passed through Greencastle, their way being blocked in Baltimore, the citizens brought food of every description, including hot coffee to the soldiers along the streets and public highways.

Robert E. Lee with one hundred thousand soldiers marched through Greencastle to the tune of Dixie. They passed through Washington street to the town hall corner then to the square, and out

the Chambersburg road under the folds of Bonnie Blue Flags. The soldiers were dressed in grey uniforms.

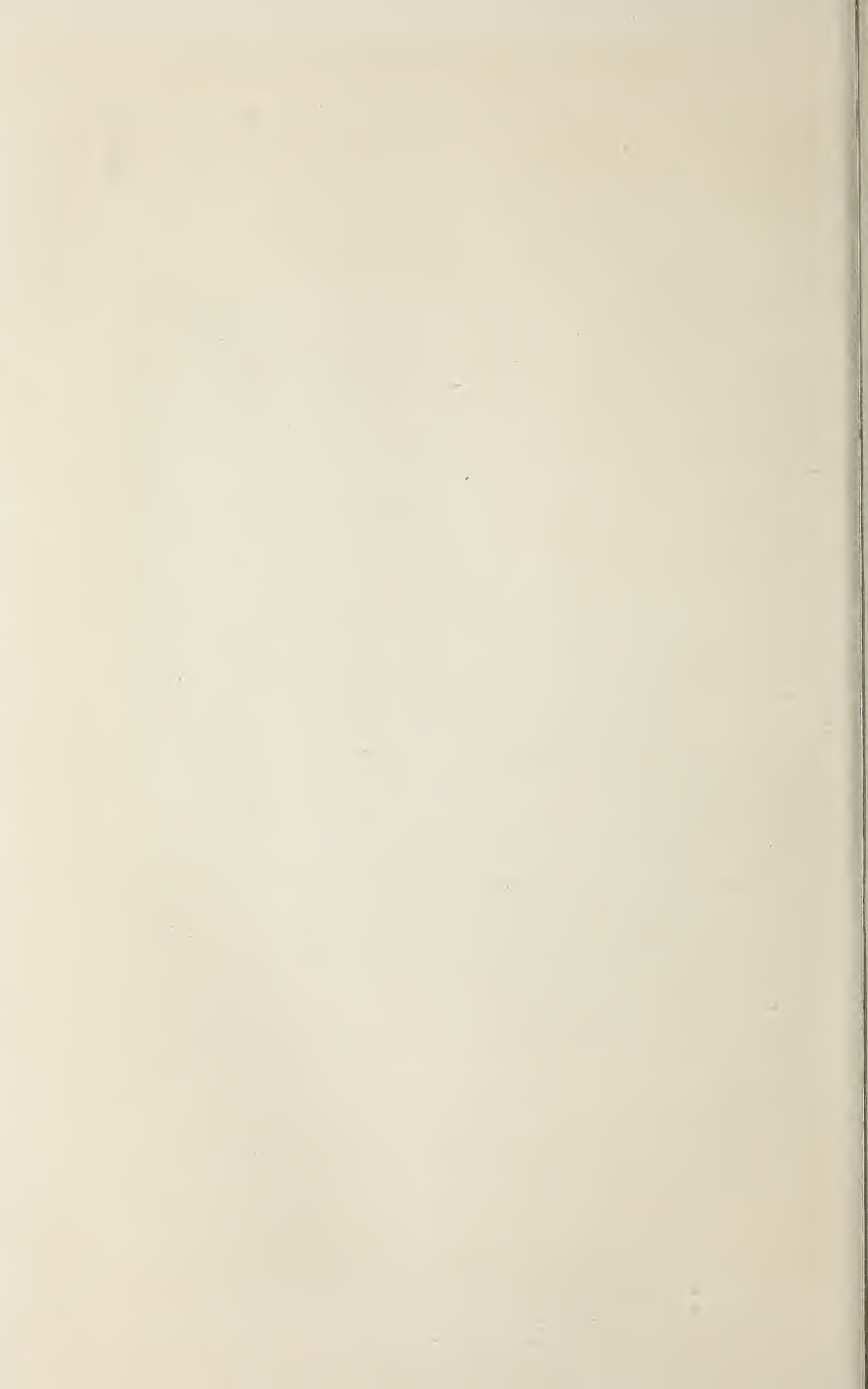
Around Greencastle clusters recollections which no historian can ignore in chronicling the events of this nation. It has taken the place in history as the temporary headquarters of John Brown. Around it burned the camp fires of the union army. Passing out of town over Shook's hill on the St. Thomas road, we come to Rankin's woods, one mile northwest of the town, where the commands of Col. Franklin and Col. Jennings lay. Moss Spring about one fourth of a mile east of the town, was the preferred camping ground of both armies. Here encamped Col. Bushland's command which was joined by the blue's and grey's of near Hagerstown, Md., under the command of Gen. Warren. This command broke here the last of September and was only too glad to return to tents on the old camping grounds. West of the town on a hill on this side of the cemetery, the signal corp lay and were in touch with like corps at Kasie's Knob on the Tuscarora mountains which communicated with the army in Virginia.

The scene shifted when on Monday, June 15, 1863, Milroy's wagon train from Martinsburg, West Virginia, dashing in the Williamsport pike and through the town panic stricken on its way to Harrisburg, declared the confederates had crossed the Potomac and would soon be upon us. The fright was contagious and the town was soon in a demoralized state. The citizens had been slow to believe the rumors of Lee's intended invasions and had not taken time or opportunity by the forelock, and now they must act on the impulse of the moment and dispose of themselves and property. Some left, others stayed. Great quantities of goods, horses and wagons were moved north, and to the swamps and thickets of the county, in hope of saving them from falling into the hands of the confederates. At noon the first New York cavalry from Martinsburg which defended the rear of Milroy's wagon train made its appearance, followed by one of our own citizens, who had been scouting between this and Hagerstown. He reported that General Jenkin's West Virginia calvary were but an hours ride from the town. Captain Boyd, knowing their superior numbers, withdrew from the town north, over the Chambersburg road as Jenkins entered it from the south. They remained but an hour on this occasion, searching the stables for horses, and took their departure as quietly as they came. The next day the confederates not only took possession of Greencastle but scoured the country as far north as Chambersburg in search of horses.

On Sabbath night, our citizens retired, not on flowery beds of ease, for the Confederates were dashing through the town and coun-



CORPORAL RIHL MONUMENT.



try in every direction, and as they woke up the next morning Jenkin's advance guard passed through the town and met on the Chambersburg road a detachment of forty-three of Boyd's men. The New York cavalry led by Corporal Rihl, began to drive the rebel guard back on the main army. The rebels took advantage of the turn and, hiding themselves behind the fences that skirted a wheat field, waited for the approach of the Union forces which came dashing up the road.

Sergeant Cafferty and Corporal Rihl, were in the lead. When almost upon them, the Confederates opened a cross fire and Rihl fell dead from his horse and Cafferty was badly wounded. Corporal Rihl's body was stripped of hat, shoes, and coat buttons, and was then interred in a shallow grave in the field opposite the home of Blair S. Flemming.

Corporal Rihl was the first union soldier to fall on free soil and to give up his life that Liberty might live.

Corporal William H. Rihl, belonged to the first New York Lincoln cavalry. About one mile from Greencastle, along the Chambersburg road adjacent to a farmyard is where he is buried. There is a large monument erected at his grave to his memory.

This battle or skirmish which took place at the outskirts of the town was fought in Mr. Fleming's wheat field. It looked as if the battle of Gettysburg which followed would take place here. Fences were cut down and cannons were run to the top of the hills and planted for action, but the Union forces were but forty in number, and Jenkin's whole army wheeled and dashed toward Chambersburg. The other army was left alone.

The number of rebels which passed through the town is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, and they had with them 192 cannon. Those that went by way of Waynesboro, General Early's corps and two divisions of Hills corps, totalled from 20,000 to 30,000.

When the battle was raging at Gettysburg, Greencastle was still the scene of active military operations.

The peace of our town was once more disturbed when on July 4th Captain Dahlgren reappeared and on learning that a squad of rebel cavalry about 50 in number was coming in the Williamsport pike, they took a position on East Baltimore street and waited their approach to the square. It was a daring undertaking for 17 soldiers to attempt to take or put to flight 50, but at the bugles blast, they all dashed through the square and into South Carlisle street, capturing a considerable number of the Confederates and driving the remainder helter-skelter out of town. The firing was sharp and the bullets whistled up and down the street. Captain Dahlgren piloted

by Thomas Pawling, carried captured dispatches to Gen. Meade. The retreat of Lee's defeated army was witnessed by our citizens as it passed through town and the suffering and mangled moved many a strong-minded man and woman to sympathy, and they felt the blush of shame for the dark crime of war.

While the enemy was coming to town the merchants tried to take their goods away and store them in safe places. There was great excitement. For three days and three night the rebel army kept pouring into the town on the way to Gettysburg.

Gen. Lee rode at the head of the command. When he came into town he was recognized by many of her citizens. It was on this occasion, that one of Greencastle's fairest damsels (Cora Harris) stepped to the curb stone and waved the Union flag over the ranks of the rebel army while they were passing through town.

While the battle of Gettysburg was raging, Greencastle was making history on her streets. Capt. Dahlgreen captured a rebel command of dispatch bearers on July 2, with two foreign dispatches from Davis to Gen. Lee saying: "I cannot send you any more reinforcements."

Greencastle is rich in historical events. It was here that John Brown made his headquarters, previous to his attempt to free the slaves, which resulted so disastrously to him at Harper's Ferry.

HAGERSTOWN IN THE CIVIL WAR

The passing of the Confederate Army through Hagerstown was a marvelous sight. They came through, a terrible army with banners. First infantry up the Sharpsburg pike, then more from Williamsport and large numbers up the Boonsboro pike, converging at Hagerstown and marching in an almost endless procession straight up the turnpikes leading toward Pennsylvania. Thousands upon thousands were marching to death, never again to see their sunny Southern land. Their banners were flying in the wind and band after band came along playing "Dixie," some "Maryland My Maryland," and many more "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Sixty thousand men with their supply trains, and two hundred cannon each drawn by a number of horses made a great procession and the number of great wagons, the artillery and the ceaseless tramp, tramp of the men and horses on the stone roads, resounded in the ears of the awe stricken people of Hagerstown for days. For nearly two days Lee paused while his army was gathering in Hagerstown. His headquarters were on the Williamsport road near Halfway and here he planned, consulted with his generals and gathered information about the roads leading across into Adam's County, or straight to

Chambersburg. In all these movements there were no Federal troops to make any opposition. Jenkin's cavalry encountered none either in Greencastle nor Chambersburg and after gathering a number of horses and cattle from Pennsylvania farmers which he paid in Confederate script, he returned to Hagerstown on June 20 and went into camp to await the general movement of the army. On June 27, Lee had left his headquarters on the Williamsport road and, with his army was in Chambersburg while detachments had gone as far as Carlisle and were threatening Harrisburg. Finally all the invading army left Washington County and there was a period of calm and suspense in Hagerstown. The town had been deserted by the most active of the Union people and those of both sides who remained felt that it was no time for petty faction.

Before day dawn on July 5, the roar and rumble of multitudes of wagons was heard in the streets and the people were startled from their beds. All day long they came. It was the supply train of Lee's defeated army. The next morning the soldiers came, sadly reduced in numbers, bringing many of their wounded, but leaving thousands of their dead, buried in hostile soil. Lee's army had remained confronting Meade all the day after the battle caring for the wounded and burying the dead. Then he started his train southward and leaving Ewell as a rear guard in front of Gettysburg, he started with his broken army towards Virginia. Ewell holding the position he did, forced Meade to follow Lee back by a more circuitous route on the east of the mountains, and the two armies came South by parallel lines just as they had gone North. The belief was that Lee had been completely routed and was in disorderly retreat. As usual after the great battles of the Civil War copious rains followed quick upon the battle of Gettysburg. The Potomac was swollen so that it could not be crossed. No bridges had been left and the fords were dangerous torrents. It was believed that the Confederates were trapped.

It is likely that Meade received more censure for not capturing the army of Northern Virginia at Hagerstown than he received praise for his victory at Gettysburg which saved the Union. But Lee had sent his engineers on in advance from Gettysburg to select a new line of battle covering the crossing of the Potomac at Williamsburg. And when Meade arrived he had had six days to strengthen his position. At Hagerstown Meade did not have in his army much more than 50,000 or 55,000 effective troops. If Lee had come from behind his breastworks to give battle it is likely that Meade would have defeated him. But intrenched as the Southerners were, it is entirely probable that Meade took the wisest course. On July 6 the re-

treating Confederates began to arrive. In Hagerstown there was much disturbance and several citizens were killed. On July 6, a party of Confederates retreating from Gettysburg encountered some Federal troops in North Potomac street and a skirmish took place. John F. Stemple was killed by a stray bullet. On Monday July 13, a fight took place in the streets between Gen. Fitzpatrick's cavalry and a party of Confederates. Andrew Hegeman, a citizen joined in the fight and was killed. After the Confederate army crossed the Potomac a great number of Pennsylvania Militia encamped near the town. The Washington House and Lyceum Hall were both used as hospitals.

At the college of St. James there was a skirmish on July 7th, between the 9th New York Cavalry and a party of Confederates who advanced from Williamsport. The next day the college was overrun by Confederates and all the supplies taken. The men were nearly famished and were importunate for food. Confederate batteries were placed in the college grounds. At noon on July 11 Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill and Brigadier General Wilcox went to the college to warn Mrs. Porter, the mother of Fitz John Porter, who was matron of the college, to leave at once and urged Dr. Kerfoot to take every woman and child away. They had no doubt a battle would take place. Acting upon this advice, Dr. Kerfoot took his family to Hagerstown. He was compelled to go by a circuitous route, for two miles of the way was along a line of Confederate sharp shooters. At night the course of the bursting shells could be traced through the air and it was a time of general anxiety. On July 12, Sunday, none of the Hagerstown churches were open and the day was one of feverish excitement.

The U. S. Cavalry advanced and drove the Confederates out of Hagerstown and around the town all day there was skirmishing. On July 14, when the people arose early in the morning they found the Confederates had crossed the river and that the Union army was in undisputed possession of Washington County. The second corps of the army of Northern Virginia had forded the Potomac at Williamsport and the First and Third Corps crossed by pontoons at Falling Waters, a few miles lower down. The rain was falling in torrents as they crossed. For hours Gen. Lee sat upon his horse on the river bank watching his army cross. It was 1 P. M. on the 14th, before the last were over and in a rear guard skirmish General Pettigrew, who had supported Pickett at Gettysburg, was killed. And so the Southern army got back upon their own soil, but it left 20,000 men, killed and wounded, behind.

CHAPTER IX.

NOTED BIOGRAPHIES

PATRICK JACK



PATRICK JACK, better known as Captain Jack, was born in 1730 in Chester County, Penna. His father James Jack, lived first in Scotland but later went to Ireland to escape religious persecution. On leaving Scotland he sold his property for a few pounds to an Irish servant by the name of Patrick O'Riley with the understanding that when the persecutions of the Protestants should cease the property should be returned. After the persecutions had ended the Jacks returned to Scotland and asked the servant under what conditions he would return the property. His reply was, "If you ever have a son his name must be Patrick Jack." It was hard for them to consent to this because the Scotch people never named anyone Patrick. Finally, however, they agreed and the name has been handed down to the present generation, that is how it was that Captain Jack received his name.

About the year 1730 James Jack and family emigrated to Pennsylvania. They first settled in Chester County, where Patrick Jack was born, and in 1734 they moved to Cumberland County and settled near Green Spring along the Conodoguinet Creek. Patrick Jack had a dark complexion, so dark that some people mistook him for an Indian. He was six feet in height, and was stern and relentless to his foes.

In 1775 he was the head of a company of hunter rangers. Expert in Indian warfare and clad like their leader in Indian attire, they were therefore proposed to General Braddock by General Armstrong as proper persons to act as scouts, provided they were allowed to dress, march and fight as they pleased. When Gen. Armstrong visited the army one of the first questions he asked General Braddock was, "Have you secured the service of Captain Jack?" General

Braddock replied, "I have not, he looks too much like an Indian." But after considering the matter he secured the service of Patrick Jack.

The scouts were well armed, and they were equally regardless of heat and cold; they required no pay, no shelter for the night.

Captain Jack became a bitter enemy of the Indians because, on his return from hunting one evening, he found that the Indians had completely destroyed his cabin by fire. From that time he became an Indian hunter and slayer.

When the Revolutionary War began he was among the first to enlist, and afterward enlisted on short terms in various companies.

On the march to Kittanning the scouts of which Jack was leader, were fired upon by the Indians in the mountains at Laurel Hill, but the Indians were soon repulsed by Captain Jack and his men. He then reported to General Braddock that he had driven back the Indians and the way was open for him to advance. The General was not pleased by this and insulted Captain Jack who said to Braddock, "You will be defeated, because you do not know how to fight the Indians." Captain Jack resigned as leader of the scouts and sent his men home, and then he came back to Cumberland County, to his friends and relatives.

In 1760 Captain Jack and his company were at the massacre at Ft. Loudon along the Tennessee river. He was one of the three persons whose lives were spared through the kindness of an Indian chief who, when he was asked why he saved the life of Patrick Jack replied, "Because he is a brave man." This Indian chief's name was Little Carpenter. He was half king of the Cherokee nation, "Of over the hills and towns," and he made a grant of land fifteen miles square on the south side of the Tennessee river to Captain Jack.

In the history of Huntington County we frequently find the name of Jack. He and Captain Scroogius were great friends and had many Indian fights in the mountains, one of which is still called Jack's mountain.

Captain Jack accompanied Samuel McClay, who surveyed for the Penns the land left them by the Indians. This land then lay in Huntington and Mifflin counties but what is now Union county.

The Provincial Congress appointed Captain Jack commander of a regiment in the battle of Brandywine in 1777. If it had not been for him and his regiment, Washington and perhaps his army also might have been captured.

Later General Von Stuben requested Captain Jack to try to prevent the advance of the enemy. Captain Jack asked for another regiment and before the battle, made a short address to his men, say-

ing, "Don't forget the Indian fighting, protect yourselves by trees and make every shot count." Captain Jack not only prevented further advance of the Indians but repulsed them with heavy losses. General Washington complimented him on the work he had done and urged him to accept a promotion. Captain Jack refused, thinking the service he had rendered his country was reward enough for him. He spent the remaining days of his life at his home in Cumberland County.

His monument at Chambersburg bears this inscription, "Colonel Patrick Jack, an officer in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars, died January 25, 1821, age ninety years.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY

In the year 1756 about four miles from Shippensburg, Pa., on the banks of the Conodoguinet in Hopewell township was born Samuel Brady, the hero of western Pennsylvania. When he was young his father removed with his family to the wilds which is now Union County. Here young Brady was trained in all the craft of the backwoodsman. The rifle, the tomahawk and the knife were his constant companions. His life was one of constant adventures; dangers in fields and floods, hairbreadth escapes, and thrilling exploits were affairs of almost daily occurrences with him. Magnificent in personal appearance and unflinching in courage, he had all the virtues of the ideal scout and Indian fighter.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered his country's service. He assisted in driving the British from Boston, and was present at the battles of Princeton, Paoli and Momouth; where by his coolness and bravery he gained the approbation of his officers.

After the battle of Monmouth where he won the rank of Captain, he was sent to Fort Pitt to check the Indians, whose depredations had excited great alarm. Here was the scene upon which he was to win his chief laurels, and earn a reputation. On his way west he learned of the death of his brother, James, who was murdered by the Indians in 1778. Soon after his arrival at Fort Pitt he learned that his father had fallen at the hands of the Indians. In his grief and rage he swore a solemn oath to avenge these murders and never to be at peace with the Indians of any tribe. To give the history of his adventures would require a volume. On one occasion, while returning to the fort, he left his command to shoot a deer. He had but a single load of ammunition, and that was in his gun. While winding his way through the forest he heard the sounds of horses' hoofs. Concealing himself he waited, and soon saw a tall Indian on horseback, with a white woman and child tied securely behind him. Brady's first im-

pulse was to fire, but he saw at some distance in the rear a number of other Indians following their chief. He waited until the horse and its riders were directly opposite him. The plumed head of the Indian was hardly ten feet distant, when the trigger was pulled and the riders came tumbling from the horse together. As quick as a flash, Brady was beside them. His knife with one stroke severed the cords that bound the captives. Seizing the child, he directed the woman to follow and called to his comrades to come to the rescue, but they had fled. Alone with one charge he made his way to the fort, the Indians being too much taken by surprise to organize a successful pursuit.

Soon after this adventure Captain Brady was trapping along the Beaver river, near Fort McIntosh (site of the present Borough of Beaver.) He was familiar with this ground and considered himself safe. He was seated on the bank of the stream, when suddenly he was seized about the neck, and his arms were pinioned to his sides. He found himself in the hands of a half dozen bloodthirsty savages, who well knew the character of their captive. To afford other warriors the opportunity of witnessing the death of their hated foe, they marched him to their village, carefully guarding him. Preparations were made to burn him at the stake. The fire was built, and the captain was surrounded by a crowd of men, women and children, dancing and yelling, and taunting him in every possible way. Never before had he been so completely in the hands of his enemies. But he was all the time watching for an opportunity to escape, and when he saw an old squaw with a pappoose on her back between himself and the fire, he shoved them suddenly into the blaze. While, all sprang to their rescue, Brady knocked over those who stood in his way, and rushed out of the camp. Yell after yell filled the air, and the warriors dashed away in pursuit. The skilled woodsman was too cunning for them, and made his way several days later to the fort, weary and hungry, but unhurt, and ready for another trial of strength or wit with his foes.

Brady's Hill, near Beaver, takes its name from the following adventure. Captain Brady had been on a scouting expedition with a small squad of men, to cut off straggling bands of Indians near Ft. McIntosh. For a time everything went well, and the party were congratulating themselves upon the accomplishment of the most dangerous part of their task, when suddenly a band of savages, ambushed by the roadside, poured a deadly volley into their midst, following it up with the tomahawk and knife. Before them every white man fell but one, and that was Capt. Brady. Ever agile and desperate in such encounters, he fought his way through the ranks of the In-

dians and ran as he never ran before. A hot pursuit was made as his scalp was the most desired of all. Mile after mile the flight was kept up. He was almost exhausted when he reached what is now called Brady's Hill, and came to a large tree overthrown by a storm, with the thick foliage still clinging to its branches. He decided to hide himself in this tree top. To throw the Indians off his track, he ran past the spot for some distance, and then retraced his steps with his back to the tree. He had hardly concealed himself when three Indians came up, puffing and blowing. They were men of great endurance, as was shown by the fact that they alone had not abandoned the race in which the pace was set by the renowned Capt. Brady. They leaped over the trunk of the tree and rushed on, following the trail, but suddenly they stopped. The trail ended. They were ready to believe anything, as Brady had escaped them so often that there existed among them a superstitious belief in his ability to disappear at any time or place. They returned to the fallen tree for council, and seated themselves on the trunk. The three were in line, when from the branches came a flash and a report, and they fell to the ground. Brady with a cry of triumph, sprang from his place of concealment and rushed upon them. One was shot through the heart, the others were only stunned, but before they could recover their wits the Scout's tomahawk completed his victory.

When Gen. Wayne arrived at Pittsburgh in 1792, he gave Captain Brady command of all the scouts then in the employment of the government. The Captain so disposed them that they put a stop to the Indian raids.

He continued in command of these scouts until the time of his death, Christmas day 1795. Never was a man more devoted to his country and very few have given more important services.

MOLLIE OF MONMOUTH

In the old cemetery at Carlisle, Cumberland County, is the grave of Mollie Pitcher, the heroine of the battle of Monmouth. Over the grave citizens of the country have erected a monument in memory of the woman they honored, not only for what she did at Monmouth, but also for her kind heart. Her father, John Ludwig, came from Germany to Lancaster County, where Mollie was born about the middle of the 18th century. Before the beginning of the war with England, Mollie was employed as a servant in the family of William Irvine, of Carlisle, who was most active in the war and rose to the grade of general.

In 1769 she married John Hays who enlisted at the outbreak of

hostilities in Captain Francis Proctor's Independent Artillery Company. Mollie went to war with her husband, and when his enlistment in the artillery expired, in December 1776, she had something to do with having him enlisted in the seventh Pennsylvania Regiment of the line, commanded by her former master, William Irvine. This enlistment dates from January, 1777, so that the confederates lost no time in looking about for something to do for the patriot cause.

Mollie was with her husband not only to work about the camp, cooking and mending, but she went with him to the field of battle to carry water to the soldiers and to care for the wounded. Thus she knew the duties of a soldier, and had the ability, and courage to do what she did at Monmouth. The day of the battle, June 28, 1778, was very hot, and many of the soldiers died from the heat. Mollie devoted herself to carrying water to her husband and other soldiers. Her husband belonged to the infantry, but an artillery man was needed, and he took the place because of his experience with Proctor's Artillery in 1776.

So it happened that the soldiers with whom they served did not know the names of their comrades, but as Mollie made her trips back and forth to bring water from the spring, they heard her husband call Mollie and they called her Mollie with the pitcher and soon this became Mollie Pitcher, the name she has taken in history. While returning from one of her trips to the spring she saw her husband fall wounded, and heard the officer in charge of the battery direct the cannon be taken back out of the way. All the soldier in her flashed in her eyes as she called to the officer not to send the gun away but to let her serve it. She scarcely waited to hear the answer, but sprang to the cannon and with much skill, began to load and fire it. After the battle the commander in chief, General Washington, complemented her personally upon her conduct and had her placed on half pay for life as a sergeant. Her husband, John Hays, died soon after the close of the war, and Mollie married George McCauley. It was under this name she received an annuity from her native State dating from Feb. 21, 1822, for her services during the Revolutionary War. Mollie died at Carlisle in 1832, the date upon her monument, 1833, not being correct as is shown by the files of the Carlisle Herald and American Volunteer for Jan. 1832, which gave an account of her death and the incident at Monmouth which made her famous.

In person she was large and robust; she had a vast fund of good nature in early life but when she grow old she became very cross and all parents had to say to their children when they would play in the streets too long in the evening was: "Be in before dark

or Mollie will catch you." Some accounts of the battle of Monmouth, say that Mollie's husband was killed there, but this is not correct, and probably comes from confusing the history of Mollie Pitcher with that of Margaret Corbin, who served a cannon at Ft. Washington, as Mollie did at Monmouth. In the minutes of the supreme executive Council, June 29, 1779, it is recorded "that the case of Margaret Corbin, who was wounded and utterly disabled at Ft. Washington, where she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side, serving a piece of artillery, be recommended to a further consideration of the Board of War, this council being of the opinion that not withstanding the compensation allowed her, she is not provided for as her helpless situation really requires." A few days later in July of the same year, we have the first acknowledgement of her services by congress, which unanimously granted her one-half the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the services of these states.

The name of Margaret Corbin is found on the rolls of a Regiment of Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Lewis Nicola when he was discharged in 1783. She as well as Mollie Pitcher, was a Pennsylvanian. She was born in Franklin County, where she lived after the war until the time of her death, about the year 1800.

COLONEL HENRY BOUQUET

In the year of 1765 Colonel Henry Bouquet was given a tract of land, 4163 acres, by Lord Baltimore which he named "Long Meadows Enlarged." This he intended for his future home but death came before his plans were carried out. The owner of this great tract was a remarkable character. He was born in 1719 at Rolle, a small town on the northern bank of lake Geneva in Switzerland. In 1736 he entered the military service of the Dutch Republic, shortly afterwards he served as a petty officer in the army of the King of Salerno, (Italy), and distinguished himself in the war with France. In 1756, the year after Braddock's defeat, Henry Bouquet sailed for America, and obtained a commission as Colonel in the Royal service. His command was composed of Swiss settlers of Hagerstown and Cumberland Valley, most of whom could not understand the English language. He was conspicuous in the campaigns around Fort Duquesne and he opened the road and established the route through Western Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh. In his expedition against the Indians in 1764 Colonel Bouquet had in his command two companies of Maryland troops mostly volunteers from Washington County. After peace was established Bouquet determined to settle

down in the colonies and at that time he was naturalized in Pennsylvania, two years before, having received his grant of "Long Meadows Enlarged," from Lord Baltimore. This great tract had now a saw mill, a tan yard and a number of houses. But the same year he received from the King a commission as Brigadier General and was ordered to Pensacola, when immediately upon his arrival he was smitten with yellow fever and died. His fine tract of land was sold.

ROBERT HUNTER

Among the famous schools of this section was the old log school at Middle Spring, whose famous teacher was Robert Hunter. He was very popular in his community and church. I have heard often that he would preach for Dr. Cooper and Mr. Blair and was considered by many people superior to these good men in pulpit oratory.

Mr. Hunter came to this country from Donegal Ireland, was brought up and educated in Glasgow and Edinburgh and was really educated for the ministry but was never regularly ordained because he was given over to intemperance at times, nevertheless he was a splendid scholar and teacher. His school stood near the stream of water running through Middle Spring and on the play ground just below Mr. Asper's home.

Here the McClay and Pomeroy boys and many others began their education. Mr. Hunter came in the year 1782 and after him came his brother William Hunter who was a carpenter and chair maker. He lived in Lurgan township, near Mowersville. While Robert Hunter taught in the winter he boarded among his patrons, but while not engaged in school work he helped his brother make chairs. Robert Hunter was a bachelor and did not get along very well with some of the maids. There was one in particular that was antagonistic to him and many a fight was theirs, but providence decreed, that in death they were not to be divided, for to the amusement of many of their friends they lie side by side in the grave yard behind the church at old Middle Spring since 1827,

JAMES WILSON

James Wilson was a Scotchman, educated at Glasgow, St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities. He emigrated to America, and after practicing law at Reading, appeared in public life as a delegate from Cumberland county to the convention that met in Philadelphia to concert measures preparatory to the First Continental Congress. He retained his residence in Carlisle till 1777, when he

removed to Annapolis, Maryland, and the next year finally settled in Philadelphia. He was prominent in the discussions preceding the Revolution, was several times a delegate in Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who also sat in the Constitutional Convention in 1787. In 1789 he was appointed one of the first associate justices of the Supreme Court, and was at the same time a law professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Wilson's fame rests chiefly in the fact that of the fifty-five delegates to the Constitutional Convention, he was the best prepared, by his knowledge of history and the science of government, for the work that was to be done. None spoke more to the point and none, excepting Gouverneur Morris and Madison, was so often on his feet. He died in North Carolina while on his judicial circuit, and was buried there.

THE JEFFRIES FAMILY

In the Lutheran graveyard at St. Thomas we have a stone erected to the memory of the Jefferies who took a very active part in the wars of this country, especially the Revolutionary War, at Brandywine and Germantown. Colonel Dixon of the Civil War, a descendant of the family, now lives in St. Thomas.

CAPTAIN COOK

On Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859, Cook was arrested near Quincy, in Franklin County, Penna., by Daniel Logan and Clagett Fitzhugh, former citizens of Washington County, Maryland. Cook with three others of Brown's gang had been left to guard the Kennedy house and its contents while Brown was away at Harpers Ferry.

Leaving his charge, he also went to Harpers Ferry and there found Brown besieged in the engine house. He then returned to the Maryland side, and after firing a few shots across the river took to the mountains following them until he came to the Mt. Alto Iron Works. He had traveled by night and remained in hiding all day, suffering greatly from exposure and want of food. When he arrived in the vicinity of Mt. Alto he had been fasting for 61 hours. He went to the furnace for something to eat. There he met Mr. Fitzhugh and asked him to sell him some bacon for himself and some companions who were camping in the mountains. A reward of fifteen hundred dollars had been offered for the capture of Cook. He was accurately described, and Fitzhugh at once suspected that the fugitive was in his presence. He thereupon told him bacon could be had at Mr. Logan's house, and they all went there together. Fitzhugh whispered his suspicion to Logan who was a powerful man, and the latter

seized Cook and after a short and fierce struggle in which the captors only saved themselves by pinning Cook's arms so he could not draw his revolver with which he was armed. Cook was carried to Chambersburg jail, and there detained until the arrival of the requisition from the Governor of Virginia. On the way from Chambersburg to Charlestown, a stop was made at the Washington House in Hagerstown and there the wretched man, a mere boy in appearance and stature, real light hair and delicate features, dirty, ragged, swearing and trembling, was exhibited to a large crowd of people who had assembled, and who were astonished at his miserable appearance, especially as he was supposed to be a man of great courage. Cook was a native of Connecticut, the son of respectable parents who had educated him for the law. Having no taste for the study, he abandoned it and took to roaming over the country. We hear of him as a book agent in the autumn of 1859, announcing himself as I. Steames; inviting all the negroes to join an insurrection against their masters, collecting supplies in a school house near Harpers Ferry, etc. He was one of the chief assistants to John Brown.

His family had lost all trace of him until his connection with the dreadful outbreak at Harpers Ferry was announced. Governor Willard of Indiana was his brother-in-law, and loyally supported him in his distress, procuring as his counsel, to defend him at his trial, Mr. Daniel Voorhees, whose eloquent appeal to the jury for mercy brought tears to the eyes of every one in the audience which filled the court house. He was however convicted and hanged.

JANE AND ELIZABETH IRVIN

Archibald Irvin and Mary Ramsey inherited the old Irvin homestead and the Irvington Mills on the west branch of the Conococheague, a short distance from Mercersburg. The elder of the two daughters by the marriage was Jane and the younger, Elizabeth.

Nancy Ramsy, a sister to their mother, married John Suttersland, an Englishman who lived in Ohio, near the home of General William Henry Harrison, at North Bend. The Irvin's visited their aunt, Mrs. Suttersland in Ohio, where they met the sons of General Harrison, William Henry and John Scott. The result of these meetings was that William Harrison, Jr., came to Irvington Mills in 1824 to wed Jane Irvin. She was mistress of the White House in 1841. At that time her sister Elizabeth was only 14 years old. Eight years later she married John Scott Harrison, in Ohio. In 1888, Benjamin Harrison, the oldest son of Elizabeth Irvin Harrison, became Presi-

dent of the United States. Jane was one of the most beautiful and most gracious women who ever presided over the White House. Elizabeth's daughter writes of her mother thus: "I felt I could not do as well as some others, as I was only a child when she died. I remember her as an angel in our house, a devoted wife and mother. I have never heard her spoken of in any other way."

JAMES BUCHANAN

James Buchanan the 15th President of the United States, was the second child of James Buchanan of County Donegal, Ireland. In 1783, when 23 years old the elder Buchanan came to Philadelphia and after a few months became a clerk in the store of John Toms, at Stony Batter, at the foot of the North mountains, near Mercersburg, Franklin County, Penna. Five years afterwards he was in business for himself at the same place. He was a shrewd businessman, with a good English education and a knowledge of men that kept him from being deceived in his trading. His place of business was a good one, here people from the west brought their products to exchange for salt, cloth and many other things that older communities could not furnish for their needs. These articles were brought on wagons from Baltimore, and after the exchange at Buchanan's place were put on pack horses for the trip across the mountains.

In 1788 the young merchant married Elizabeth Speer, whose home was at the foot of the South mountain, between Chambersburg and Gettysburg, and for eight years they lived at Stony Batter. At that place the future President was born and here he spent the first five years of his life. They then moved to Mercersburg where the father started a store which, like the former venture at Stony Batter, prospered greatly, and continued to increase until the merchant's death, in 1821.

After James, the younger, had received a fair English education, probably from his mother, he attended a school in Mercersburg where he was taught Latin and Greek. The first term he was a student of divinity under the Rev. Jno. King and Jas. R. Sharon, the next, Mr. McConnell and after him Dr. Jesse Magaw, who later married young Buchanan's sister.

In the fall of 1807 the young student was sent to Dickinson College. He soon fell into mischievous ways that prevailed among the student body but naturally being a hard student, he kept up his college work. However, he tells of an incident that made a lasting impression on him. While sitting with his father one Sabbath morning his father opened a letter just received, read it, and with down-

cast look, handed it to his son and left the room. The letter was from Mr. Davidson, Principal of Dickinson College, and stated that, but for the respect they had for the father they would have expelled his son James. Having endured to the end of the term, they could not receive him again, and wrote to the father to save him mortification of having the son sent home. Young James was greatly mortified but soon resolved upon what to do. He betook himself to the great spiritual leader of the community, the Rev. John King, trustee of Dickinson, and a man of great influence in the country. Dr. King lectured the boy, and on condition he gave his word to behave better at college, promised to intercede for him. As a result, young Buchanan returned to college and applied himself with such diligence that he was put forward by his society as a sure winner of the first of two honors granted by the school. He however believed that his society was entitled to both honors and had another candidate put up with him. But the authorities gave first honors to his opponent, and second honors to his colleague leaving Buchanan out entirely. They gave for their reason that it would have had a bad effect to give an honor to a student that had shown so little regard for the rules of the school as young Buchanan had shown. This so incensed his friends that they were willing to refuse to take part in the commencement exercises; but he would not allow them to do so, in fact after receiving a kind letter from the faculty, he himself took part.

The young student returned to Mercersburg where he remained until December 1809, when he went to Lancaster to study law with Mr. Hopkins. Although a diligent student, he describes this period of his life as the time when he studied hardest. He says: "I studied law, and nothing but law. I, almost every evening, took a lonely walk and embodied the ideas I had acquired during the day in my own language." He was admitted to the bar in November 1812. The second war with Great Britain had just started, and naturally his first speeches were on questions arising from that struggle. His first public speech to the people was made just after the British took Washington in 1814, at a meeting called to adopt measures to hurry volunteers to protect Baltimore. He was one of the first to enlist, and his company under Major Charles Sterrett Ridgely, was the first of many from Pennsylvania to go to the defense of that city. He remained in Baltimore until honorably discharged. In October, 1814, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. At this time Philadelphia was threatened and the chief business of the Legislature was to provide for its defense. From his father at Mercersburg, Buchanan received many letters, at this time, in which the

father expressed fear that his election to office had taken the son from his law studies and practice at the wrong time, hoped the young man would merit the approbation of his neighbors and above all to merit the esteem of heaven.

Buchanan was returned to the Legislature in October 1815, but at the end of that session he left it to take up his law practice again, but he was not destined to remain long out of the public eye.

About that time the young lawyer became engaged to Miss Anne C. Coleman, daughter of Robert Coleman, a wealthy resident of Lancaster. She is described as having been a singularly beautiful and attractive young woman. After the engagement had existed for some time in the late summer of 1819, Miss Coleman wrote Buchanan saying that it was her desire that he release her from it and of course, he did so. On the 9th of December, while she was on a visit to Philadelphia, Miss Coleman suddenly died. She was buried a few days afterward in Lancaster. Her lover was broken hearted, and in a tender letter to the father asking to see the body before the burial, he hints that both she and himself had been victims of the malice of others. It is a shameful commentary on the methods of partisan politics of the time at which this incident occurred that malice should have found its way into campaign documents but such was the case. The estrangement of lovers has never been a strange or unusual occurrence; but the coming of death at such times, as in this case, makes a tragedy such as to throw its shadow over Buchanan's long and useful career.

In 1820 he was sent to Congress. He first took part in a debate in January 1822, defending an attack on Calhoun, Secretary of War. and was sharply answered by John Randolph, of Roanoke. For a new member he took part in many discussions. In 1826 Mr. Buchanan made a speech on the position of the house in appropriating money to defray the expenses of a Panama commission that brought from Mr. Webster the compliment that "The gentleman from Pennsylvania has placed the question in a point of view which cannot be improved. At this time he also made his first declaration in congress on the slavery question. He denounced it as a great political and moral evil, and thanked God that he had been reared where it did not exist. Being one of the most influential Jackson leaders in Pennsylvania, President Jackson, in the summer of 1831, appointed him minister to Russia. In March he left Lancaster by stage for Washington by way of Baltimore, and on the 8th of April set sail from New York for Liverpool, which place he reached after a voyage of 25 days. After his arrival at St. Petersburg he wrote to Jackson and spoke of the cold climate, the short summer nights, the manner of

building and heating the houses, and adds: "Foreign ministers must drive a carriage and four with a postillion and have a servant behind decked out in a more green dress than our militia generals." This style was not suited to his democratic taste.

The chief object of his mission to Russia was to conclude a commercial treaty with that country. Against him were all the leading men of the court except Count Nesselrode who became his friend at the first, but even with his help it was no easy task to overcome the opposition. It was with great satisfaction therefore, that, the American minister learned from the Emperor at a levee in December that the treaty would be concluded.

Polk chose Buchanan as Secretary of State, and President Pierce made him minister to England. Owing to the condition of European politics his official life in London was full of vicissitudes, but his social life was enjoyable. His niece, Miss Harriet Lane, had joined him in the spring of 1854 and her letters home are radiant with descriptions of receptions, personages and costumes. Already the Democrats of his own State were putting him forward for the Presidency and at the convention at Cincinnati, without an organized effort on the part of his friends, he was easily nominated without pledge or promise. The first three years of his administration were spent in trying to allay the bitterness engendered by many years of political strife, while the last months were spent in dealing with one of those crises which are beyond human guidance. By his enemies his administration has been bitterly attacked, and it has been most ably defended by his friends, but he never doubted that the ultimate judgement of his countrymen would do him justice. When his term of office expired, he retired to his estate "The Wheatlands," which is near the city of Lancaster, and had been his home for many years. Here he enjoyed the letters and companionship of his many true friends. At this time he prepared and had published a defense of his administration. He had planned an elaborate autobiography but owing to the infirmities of old age it was never completed. He was a man of impressive appearance, over 6 feet tall, broad shouldered and somewhat stout. His eyes were blue, one near and one far sighted, which caused a habitual inclination of the head to one side.

He was fond of the society of men and women, and was popular at social gatherings. Reared by pious parents, he was all his life a Christian man, but not until September 1865, did he become a church member. He then united with the Presbyterian church of Lancaster

He died June 1st, 1868, of rheumatic gout and was buried at Lancaster June the 4th. The funeral sermon was preached by his

friend and spiritual advisor John W. Nevin, D. D., President of Franklin and Marshall College.

Mr. Buchanan had inherited his fathers business ability and left an estate valued at \$300,000. Little of this was from his salary as President for while in office he insisted on paying manv bills that Presidents do not usually pay. He also paid the expense of entertaining the Prince of Wales although he was really a national guest. Surely as people of his native State, we should be proud of the courage, strength and ability of him who was Pennsylvania's greatest statesmen under the Constitution, Franklin county's most noted citizen, and Mercersburg's most noted son.

KING SHINGAS.—INDIAN

King Shingas, as he was called by the whites, but whose proper name was Shingask, which is interpreted, Bowmeadow, was the greatest Delaware warrior of his time. Heckeweider, who knew him personally says, were his war exploits all in record, they would form an interesting document, though a shocking one. Conococheague, Bigboor, Slearmens valley and other settlements along the frontier, felt his strong arm sufficiently to prove that he was a bloody warrior—cruel his treatment, rentless his furry. His person was small but in point of courage and activity, savage prowess, he was said never to be exceeded by any one. In 1753 when Washington was on his expedition to the French on the Ohio—(Allegheny), Shingas lived where Pittsburgh now is, but in 1756, had his house at Kittanning.

CAPTAIN JACOBS.—INDIAN

Captain Jacobs was dauntless and reckless. When Col. Armstrong fought the Indians at Kittanning in the summer of 1756, Captain Jacobs with some warriors took possession of his house in Kittanning, defended themselves for sometime, and killed a number of men. As Jacobs could speak English our people called on him to surrender. He said, that he and his men were all warriors, and they would all fight while life remained. He was again told that they should be well used if they would surrender; and if not, the house should be burned down over their heads. Jacobs replied, that he could eat fire.

JACK ARMSTRONG

On the South Penn branch of the railroad running from Chambersburg to Richmond is a little town called Williamson. A few miles from this town in a meadow along a back creek is a stone and some

old foundation of a house which was supposed to be the cabin home of Jack Armstrong.

Jack Armstrong, was known as "Captain Jack," the "black hunter," the "black rifle," the "wild hunter of the Juniata," the "black hunter of the forest," and was from Franklin county. He entered the wilds of the Juniata, built himself a cabin and lived by hunting and fishing. One evening when he returned from his sports, he found his wife and children murdered and his cabin burned. From that time on he forsook civilized life, lived in caves, and protected the frontier settlers from the Indians, asking no reward but the gratitude of those whom he rescued. "Jack's Narrows," a narrow passage of the Juniata through Jack's mountain, below Huntingdon, was named after him.

The story is told of the little settlement of Concord, in Concord News, that the families were surprised at one time by the Indians and they thought all was lost when suddenly from the dark rang loud and clear a shot. It so scared the Indians that they ran away.

JOHN ARMSTRONG

John Armstrong, of Carlisle, after his daring achievement at Kittanning, was of continued service to the frontier settlements during the French and Indian war, and in the Revolution he rose to be a major-general. He was at Fort Moultrie, and commanded the militia at Brandywine and Germantown. He served twice in the Continental Congress.

THADDEUS STEVENS

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Vermont. He made shoes, taught a country school, and graduated at Dartmouth College before he came to Pennsylvania, as assistant teacher in the academy at York. Stepping from teaching to law, he began to practice at Gettysburg. He rapidly rose to distinction, and was sent to Harrisburg as a law-maker. He took no prominent part in the passage of the free school law except to vote for it. But when its repeal was threatened, he defended it with all his matchless logic and eloquence, and won the day against determined opposition. In honor of its author, the speech was beautifully printed on silk by some free school friends in Reading, and proudly kept by him until his death. He performed great services for the nation later on, but he himself always regarded his successful defense of free schools in Pennsylvania as the greatest achievement of his life. In 1841 he removed to Lancaster, where he was elected to Congress in 1848. He served in that body

fourteen years, dying in Washington in 1868. He was one of the boldest and ablest statesmen who sustained the Union in its hour of peril. He was a sincere and consistent friend of the colored race. He ordered in his will that his body should not be buried in a cemetery where the color line was drawn. He served in Congress when he ought to have been at home enjoying the twilight of his life; for during his last year he was daily carried in a chair to his seat.

Thaddeus Stevens although living very little in the Cumberland Valley owned Caledonia Furnace and a property connected with it. He spent most of his time in Gettysburg and Harrisburg. When the Confederates under Lee came through Chambersburg they burned the Furnace in order to retaliate for the injuries Thaddeus Stevens did their cause.—He made many anti-slavery speeches. An old house standing by the bridge at Caledonia was his office and the station house marks the site of his blacksmithshop. During the Buckshot war he had won an acknowledged position as the most formidable debator and perhaps the greatest orator at that time in public life in Pennsylvania. The Harrisburg Telegraph speaks of him at this time as a “giant among his pigmy opponents.” It was during this time that he began the railroad from Gettysburg to his Furnace at Caledonia. This road was never finished on account of financial difficulties but the bridges are in use today by the Western Maryland Railroad. Because it was so crooked it was humorously called the “Tape Worm Road.”

JOSEPH RITNER

Joseph Ritner, (December 15, 1835-January 15, 1839) was the third Governor born in Berks county. His father was a German farmer and, like most farmer boys of his day, Joseph received but a meager education. When a young man, he removed to Washington county, where he engaged in farming. By the force of his mental vigor, he soon proved himself a useful man in his new home, and the people honored him with a seat in the Legislature. He served six years and rose to the position of Speaker. As the successor of Wolf, he became the guardian of a precious legacy—the common school law; and he handed it down to posterity without the loss of one jot or title. At the end of his career as Governor, Ritner retired to a farm near Mount Rock, Cumberland county, where he died at the ripe old age of eighty-nine. President Taylor, in 1848, appointed him Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, but a favorite of Fillmore suc-

ceeded to the office soon afterwards. The following are the opening lines of a poem by Whittier on Ritner's message of 1836:

"Thank God for the token! one lip is still free,—
One spirit untrammelled.—unbending one knee!"

WILLIAM FINDLAY

William Findlay, second son of John Findlay and Agnes Brownson, was born on the "old Findlay Farm" near Mercersburg in 1768 and proved a very bright man. It was the family's intention to send William to college, but financial loss to his father, caused by fire, changed this intention. William read and studied, however, and like the other sons, became well educated and competent. On December 17, 1791, he married Nancy Irwin, daughter of Archibald Irwin, the family connected with Irwin's Mill and the Harrison line. The young couple began married life on part of the home farm, which part was willed to him on the death of his father, in 1799. As a young man he became a followerer of Mr. Jefferson's political school and an ardent Democratic-Republican. His first public office was as Major of Militia. In 1797 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, then sitting in Philadelphia. He (not yet thirty years of age) was one of the youngest members. In 1803 he was re-elected to the House. The capital was then temporarily located in Lancaster. William Findlay was the author of a proposal to locate the capital permanently at Harrisburg, and although the bill did not pass at that time, it did later and the seat of Government was moved to Harrisburg in 1812. In 1807 Mr. Findlay was elected State Treasurer. He resigned from the House and filled the new office until 1817, being annually elected for eleven years. During his official service as Treasurer the second war with Great Britain was fought. The disturbances at large and some poor legislation in the state flooded the state with faulty paper money. In spite of the greatest care about \$700 of this money found its way into the State Treasury which Mr. Findlay insisted upon making good from his own funds. This act coming to the notice of the Legislature, they voluntarily refunded the money to him. In 1817 he was a candidate for Governor against Gen. Joseph Hiester and was elected by about 7000 majority. His political opponents tried to annoy him by calling for an investigation of the State Treasurer's office. He remained Governor until 1820, when he was defeated by Gen. Hiester. While visiting in the old home in Franklin county he received word that he had been elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years. His brother John was at the same time in the National House of Representatives. After his term in the Senate he was appointed by President Jackson,

Treasurer of the Philadelphia mint. This position he held until 1841, when he desired to lay down the burden of public service and spend his last days quietly. He therefore resigned, spending the remaining days of his life with his daughter Nancy, wife of Governor Francis Rawn Shunk, in whose home at Harrisburg, he died, November 12, 1846. During his term as Governor the old capitol building was begun, and its corner stone was laid by him. His portrait is in Independence Hall. He loved the Presbyterian church and lived and died as a Christian citizen. A third brother, James, went west and helped in the founding of Cincinnati, then a frontier fort. A younger brother, Jonathan, helped to erect the State of Missouri—making his home at Kansas City. This was a very noted and prominent family in Franklin county.

CHAPTER X.

PROGRESS SINCE CIVIL WAR

SINCE THE CIVIL WAR, Now more than half a century ago, this far famed valley has made progress in every way. The population of the valley was: Cumberland county, 1860—40,098; 1870—43,912; 1910—54,479; Franklin 1850—39,904; 1860—42,126; 1910—59,775; Washington county, Md., in 1910—48,671. The population of the valley now is 162,925.

While many of the cities and towns of the valley have made remarkable advances in population as well as enlightenment and wealth, Waynesboro, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Carlisle, Mechanicsburg and Lemoyne have more than doubled in population.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing was carried on to a limited degree prior to the Civil War, generally with very limited capital and few employes. Weaving, coopering, wagonmaking, blacksmithing, broommaking and brickmaking were carried on chiefly by individuals. Since then a great change has taken place in the manufacturing methods; large combinations of both capital and labor is the universal practice.

Hagerstown, Md., the largest town in the valley, has many large and important manufactories such as the munition factory. This factory was first a bicycle factory, then an auto factory,—for a short time a metal casket factory and now a steel munition plant. Mercersburg has the largest tannery in the valley. Waynesboro is especially noted as the greatest manufacturing town in the Cumberland Valley.

Some of the leading companies are the Frick company, the Landis Tool company, the Landis Machine company, the Emerson-Brantingham company, the Victor Koontz Manufacturing company.

Chambersburg has the Wolf company, the Wood company, the Chambersburg Engineering company, a shoe factory, woolen mills and the Machine shops of the C. V. R. R.

Shippensburg has the gasoline engine plant, two clothing factories, the Beistle Christmas tree ornament factory, a furniture factory, the table works, the knitting mill and carriage manufactory.

The beautiful little country town of Orrstown, Franklin county, has two large manufactories, a large carriage manufactory and a fertilizer establishment.

Newville has the largest knitting mill company in the valley also the Elliott's coffee industry.

Carlisle has many shops and factories—the Lindner Shoe factory, the Frog Switch and Manufacturing company, the Axle works, the Chain works, and the Beetem Manufacturing companies.

Mechanicsburg has the Wilcox Manufacturing company, the Spoke and Rim Manufacturing company, Iron Fencing and Machine works and there are many other smaller manufactories that are too numerous to mention. Half a century or more ago Cumberland Valley was purely agricultural; now a great change has come over it and it has become a very important and extensive manufacturing valley.

AGRICULTURE

The Cumberland Valley is one of the most highly improved and productive in the country. A ride through this valley in mid-summer will show waving fields of corn, shocks of wheat and rye and herds of cattle and the small fruits and orchards bending to the ground.

Since the Civil War great advancement has been made in the use of all kinds of farm machinery to save labor and the better to till the soil and to gather in and thresh the crops. The grain cradle and the mowing scythe as well as the self rake reaping machine were extensively used. The sound of the flail and the tread of the horses on the barn floor and the "little bunt" threshed out the grain. These have given place now to the mower, the self binder, and steam thresher by which the harvest is shortened to a fortnight and the threshing of the grain to one or two days. Stock-raising of all kinds, has greatly increased as well as enhanced in value. Creameries have sprung up all over the valley, county and local fairs are being held, farmers are organizing all over the valley in the great Grange movement. Land has more than doubled in value and the agricultural products of the valley of various kinds are 10 to 1 both in quantity and in price during these years. At the same time

the population of the rural districts in this time has decreased instead of increased.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

One of the other evidences of the modern progress of the Cumberland Valley is its increased educational facilities shown in our common school system, graded now from the country school, thru the township high schools as, Penn or Quincy High schools, and then on to the city High school, as in Carlisle or Chambersburg. Graduates from these schools can enter the Junior year at Normal, and finish their training in two years. The Normal at Shippensburg is growing every year and lays a good foundation for teaching or going on to college.

Education is also shown in the Orphanage established at Grantham, which cares for many homeless children, and the United Brethren Orphanage located at Quincy, which cares for ninety children at the present time. Nor are the old people neglected. At the same little town of Quincy is the Old Folks' Home, situated right across the road from the Orphanage. There are homes for the aged, especially women, in Hagerstown, Chambersburg and Carlisle. The following brief history of the Scotland Orphan's School shows what is done for the soldier's child.

SCOTLAND SCHOOL

When President Lincoln asked for soldiers to maintain the integrity of the Union, Pennsylvania responded by sending more than 380,000 men into the field during the conflict.

Governor Andrew G. Curtin addressed the soldiers in camp before they were sent to the front and gave them many inspiring lessons in patriotism. He made them a solemn promise that Pennsylvania would care for the widows and orphans of her soldiers as her own. This promise was the first foundation on which the Soldiers' Orphans School System was builded.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1863, two children, whose father had been killed in battle, called at the executive mansion and asked for bread. From that time on Governor Curtin did all in his power to see that the destitute children of Pennsylvania soldiers were given a chance to live comfortably and receive a common school education.

Governor Curtin spurned the idea of calling such assistance charity, but chose to look upon it as the payment of a debt to the children of soldiers who had offered up their lives on the altar of their country.

Dr. J. P. Wickersham, of the Millersville State Normal School, and Dr. Thos. H. Burrows were of great assistance to the Governor in planning this work. The latter under the direction of Governor Curtin organized the system.

Under the care of the state it has been possible for thousands of soldiers' orphans to be educated to useful manhood and womanhood. In the early days bitter opposition to the system was encountered, but gradually these opposers came to realize that money for the building of productive citizenship is always well expended. Under the supervision of Dr. Burrows many schools were organized, the contract system being followed, and in the year 1869 the state had more than 3600 children of unfortunate soldiers in its care.

It had been planned that these schools could be closed about the year 1889. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed that over 1500 deserving children would be left without suitable homes should this be carried out.

An act passed by the legislature of that year provided for the continuance of the schools under a commission consisting of the Governor, two state Senators, two Representatives, and five members of the Grand Army of the Republic, recommended by the Department Commander.

The members of this commission serve without pay and make a detailed annual report to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1893 an act was passed looking toward the consolidation of all the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools into one school. Money was appropriated for the establishment of an Industrial School and the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School was opened June 1, 1895. Three other schools of the system were kept open for the accomodation of the younger children and the older children were transferred to the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School at Scotland, Pa.

The total number of children in the system has been gradually lessening and on July 1, 1912, Chester Springs, the last of the old Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, was closed and the pupils transferred to the school at Scotland. The advantage of Industrial Training has added greatly to the productive equipment of the pupils.

In 1899 an act was passed extending the privileges of the Soldier's Orphans' School system to the children of soldiers, sailors and marines of the Spanish American War, and in 1905 the same privilege was extended to the children of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Philippine Insurrection. Pupils are now admitted to the

State Orphan School system between the ages of six and fourteen, and discharged at the age of sixteen. On special application of parent or guardian pupils may be retained in the school until reaching the age of 18. About fifty percent of the pupils avail themselves of this added opportunity.

Graduates of the State Orphan School system are now filling positions of trust in almost every walk of life and those who have had a part in the work of their education can well feel proud of the results obtained.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL

The Carlisle Indian School is situated on a historic spot. In the early history of the Colonies, this had been a frontier military post and it was here that, in 1775, Benjamin Franklin made a treaty of peace with the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania.

During the Revolutioary War a number of Hessian prisoners were brought to Carlisle, following the battle of Trenton. While held as prisoners, they erected a large stone guard house, which is still standing at the southern entrance to the grounds. It is one of the most historic buildings in this part of the State. In July, 1863, when the southern army invaded northern territory, Carlisle was shelled and the buildings of the post were burned. These were rebuilt in 1865. For years there had been a cavalry barracks located on the present site of the Indian School.

In 1875 General R. H. Pratt became interested in the Indians, then caring for some Indian prisoners, and in September 1879, Carlisle Barracks was given over for an Indian School. The barracks had been abandoned as a station for troops for seven years and held under the care of an army officer with a sergeant and a few men to protect the buildings. On November 1, 1879 with 147 pupils Carlisle Indian School was founded by General Pratt.

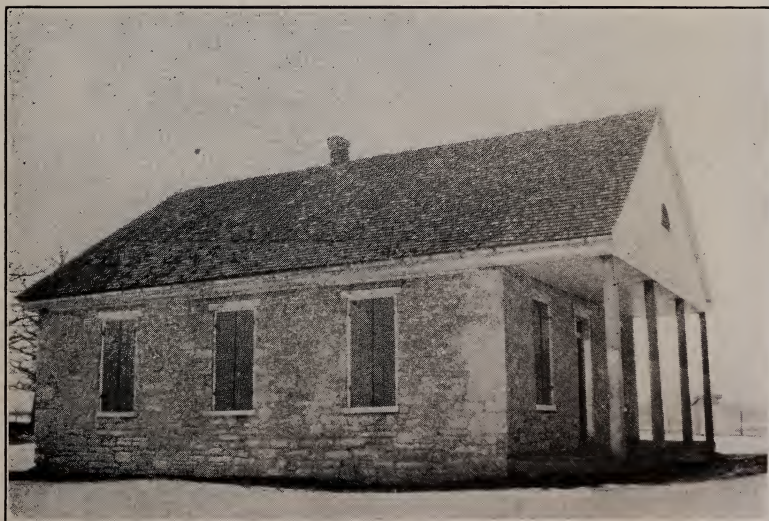
It is a large institution and students of all tribes and from all parts of the United States are instructed in this school. Like every thing done by our government, it is complete in equipment, boys are taught all kinds of trades, athletics, farming along with other studies. The girls are instructed in housework, sewing, all the arts, everything that will give them a well rounded education. The school has annually about 1000 students from more than 80 tribes and a large faculty.

THE FORESTRY ACADEMY

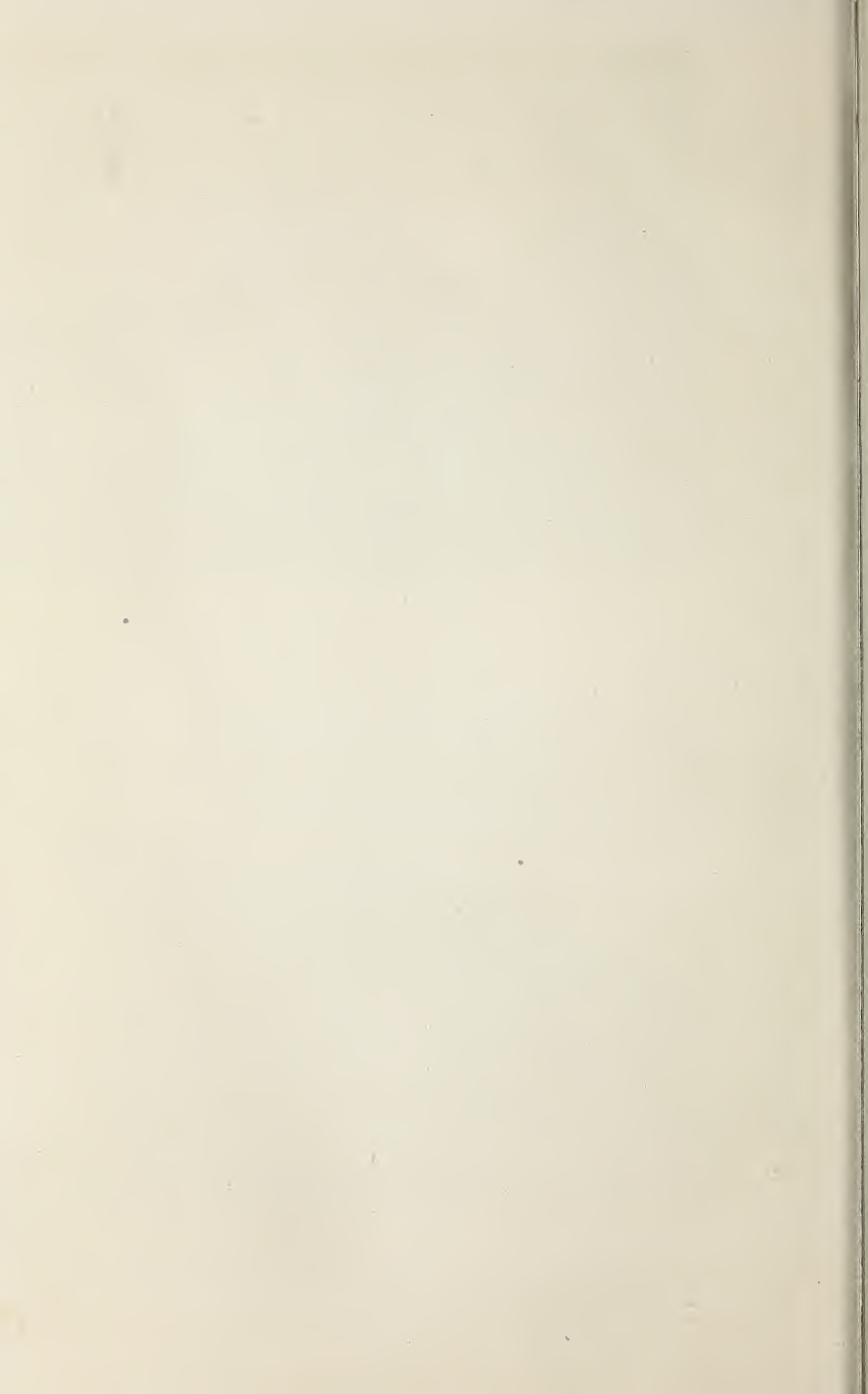
The School of Forestry, situated near Mt. Alto, is another school of recent development. The course is complete and covers several years of training. The young men are given a thorough



ACADEMIC BUILDING, INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.



BROWN'S MILL SCHOOL HOUSE, FRANKLIN COUNTY.



course in Botany and tree culture. From this school reservation they send trees to plant on our mountains or wherever they have bare land that need trees. After graduation the State employs the young men to care for its reservations.

MEDICAL PROGRESS

Medical Progress has also been a very marked feature of the advancement of the Cumberland Valley since the Civil War. Each of the three counties have now established large and well equipped hospitals in their county seats—namely Hagerstown, Chambersburg and Carlisle—these hospitals are much patronized by people of their various communities and are doing a grand and humane work in saving of lives which would otherwise go down to untimely graves.

Another very important and interesting feature of the medical advancement of the Valley is the very large Sanitarium for tuberculosis on the side of the south mountain near Mt. Alto. The situation is ideal in every respect. It consists of hospital, offices and camp. The children's building is one of the largest. At times they have as many as 600 children. There are also the woman's building, the men's building, dining rooms, pavillions, where they have all kinds of amusements, and poultry farms, where they raise chickens and pigeons for eggs, and squabs for the patients. There are a thousand patients here all the time and all expenses are paid by the State of Pennsylvania. This is indeed a noble work.

CHURCHES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

There has been great progress in two directions of the Christian Church. First in the structure and beauty of the church edifices of the different denominations; second in the more thorough organization of the church for doing its work. The Sunday School in graduation of lessons and classification, the men's brotherhood and women's organizations of various kinds. The Valley is favored with a great many different denominations of which the following is a list.

United Brethren—Liberal and Radical branches; Lutheran, Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist—Protestant and Episcopal; Church of the Brethren—or the Dunkard—Menonite, River Brethren; Seven Day Baptist, Church of God, Episcopal, Catholic, Campbellite, and various Colored Church organizations as—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran.

In 1861 the Lutheran Church numbered 4021 members and on September 1, 1916, its membership had grown to 12,800 members.

In 1870 the United Brethren Church had a membership of 3746, in 1916 it had grown to 11,000.

The Presbyterian church is the oldest church in the Cumberland Valley. Preaching at the big springs stretching throughout the valley was begun by supplies coming across the Long Crooked River as early as 1735, and in 1737, and 38 a number of church organizations had been effected, such as Silver Spring, Trindle Spring, Big Spring, Middle Spring, Rocky Spring, Falling Spring, as well as the Upper and West Conococheague.

In 1870, shortly after the Civil War, the Presbyterians had nineteen church and 2736 members—In 1916 twenty-two churches and 4750 members.

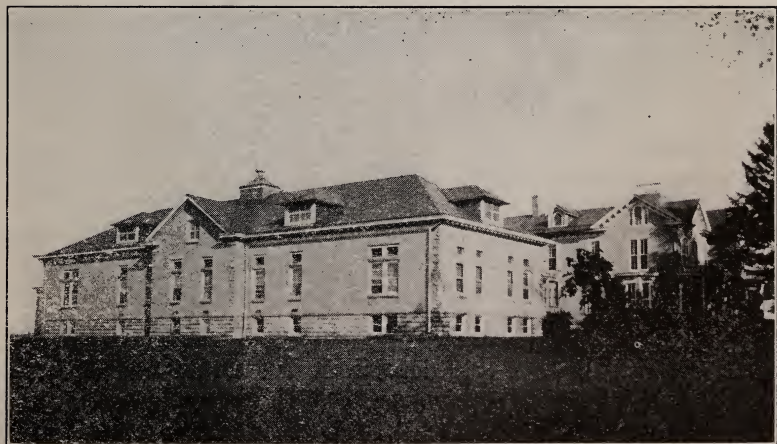
One of the old land marks of the Valley is the Rocky Spring church, four miles north of Chambersburg. Organized in 1738, for more than a century it was the leading church in that section of the country and wielded a great influence over the lives of the people both in peace and in war. The present church building was erected in 1794 and is one of the most remarkable in the country. It is built of brick and from that time to this, a period of 123 years, there has been no change in this church building, save a new roof.

The high goblet-shaped pulpit—the presenter's stand, the bench for the elders, the brick isles—the high-backed seats with the names of the pew holders on the doors, which enclosed the seats, the high and low benches for celebrating the Lord's Supper and the two large ten-plate stoves for heating the house, and the blue paint of the woodwork, the oval-shaped windows and doors—mark this as one of the most remarkable church edifices of our country and shows exactly the style of architecture of the country more than 100 years ago. This is a marked contrast to the modern church building in its remarkable adaptability to all kinds of church services—some examples of beautiful church edifices of the Valley would be St. Paul's Lutheran church, of Carlisle, the Falling Spring of Chambersburg, the Catholic church, of Chambersburg, and Memorial Lutheran church, of Shippensburg.

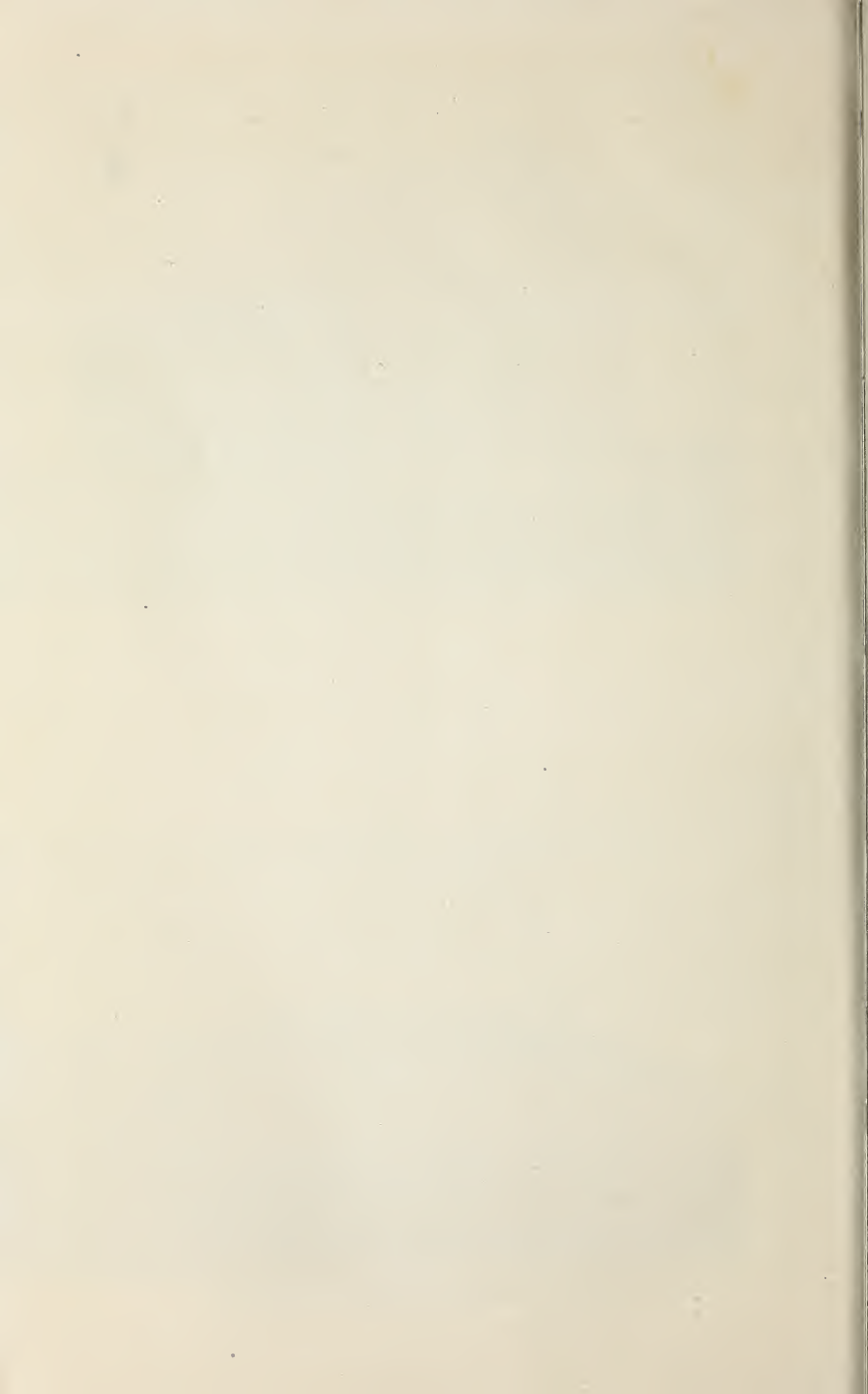
Methodism was introduced into the Cumberland Valley in 1787 by the Rev. John Hagerty and Rev. Nelson Reed. The first church was a log building seating about 200 persons, built in 1790. This is said to be the oldest Methodist church in the Cumberland Valley, the second in Central Pennsylvania—Rock chapel, in Adams County, having been built in 1773. The Rev. James Reed held the first camp-meeting in Shippensburg in 1810. He was badly abused by ruffians trying to break up his meeting. The Methodist church has grown in establishing new churches and in membership as compared with



ROCKY SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL



the old churches. In 1880 the churches numbered nine and the membership 1847; in 1916 the churches numbered twelve and the membership 4287.

The Bethel or the Church of God which numbers twelve churches in the Valley, with a membership of 1757, is not known in many states of our Union, but in this Valley it is well known, and its strongest church is at Shippensburg, having a membership of 375.

There are a number of smaller denominations scattered throughout the Valley, namely, the Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Campbellite, and the Baptist.

The Covenanter or Reformed Presbyterian church, of Scotland, has existed as a regularly constituted organization since August 17, 1791, when "a number of persons wishing to adhere to Reformation attainments did constitute themselves into a social capacity."

Rev. John Cubertson, who landed at New Castle, Del., August 5, 1751, was the first ordained minister. He immediately began the exploration of a missionary field to which there were no bounds, nor was there any opposition. For more than a score of years he traveled over a circuit embracing the whole of southeastern Pennsylvania and adjacent portions of neighboring states. The ecclesiastical union of 1782 obliterated the distinction between Presbyterian and Covenanter, where both were represented by strong and well organized bodies; but the isolated societies of the latter in the Cumberland Valley did not thus easily permit their denominational characteristics to be absorbed and modified by the fusion thus planned and executed. They regarded the covenant of their ancestors as still binding, and clung tenaciously to the faith and practice of the original followers of Cameron and Cargill. In that short period of comparative quiet which followed the close of the French and Indian War, the tide of immigration brought many of their faith to the region west of the Susquehanna and among others one who was destined to wield a wide influence in their councils, and contribute more to their subsequent history than any other individual of his generation. This man was Alexander Thomson. Sailing with his family from Greenock, Scotland, in July, 1771, he arrived at Boston, September 10 following. A Scotch colony was being planned at this time for Caledonia County, Vermont, while numerous others of that nationality were settling in the Carolinas. He considered the incipient settlements of the valley of Kittochtinny the most inviting locality, and removed thither in 1773, purchasing 500 acres of land, embracing the site of the village of Scotland. He was an active and prominent supporter of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and his house at

once became the religious center of a wide area of country. Here, in September, 1795, a general meeting was held at which measures were taken to render the organization of four years previous more effective.

A person acquainted with the location of these places can readily conceive of the wide geographical limits of the society. The sacrament was administered three or four times a year, on which occasions those who wished to commune could do so only upon the presentation of a "token" to one of the ruling elders. Days of fasting and humiliation as well as of thanksgiving were regularly and rigorously observed. It is hardly necessary to state that the Covenant Church of today has receded from this position in regard to fast days as held in 1792. And yet, at this time, there is frequent mention of the dissatisfaction among them with the constitution of the United States. Members of the church were not permitted to hold office, either civil or military, as this was regarded as sanctioning a government which sanctioned slavery, and did not require, as a qualification for office, religious convictions and professions. But they were staunch patriots, and furnished many brave soldiers to the various wars since the French and Indian troubles; many of them, however, were true to their church as well as their country and shouldered the musket without taking the oath of allegiance. Their own society was democratic in the extreme; when officers were elected or measures considered involving a division of sentiment, the votes of the younger members were taken first, that they might not be influenced by the example of older and influential persons. To such an extent was this carried that the youth were sometimes blindfolded in order to be sure they were not unduly influenced. Their deliberations were characterized by a dignity and decorum indicative of a high order of intelligence. Their discipline was rigorous and exclusive. Robert Lusk was ordained and installed as pastor of the "Conococheague congregation" in 1816, in Shippensburg; one-fourth of his time in Newville and Walnut Bottom; one-fourth in Shippensburg; one-fourth in Greene Township, and the remaining fourth in the Lurgan and Waynesburg society; and days for other places to be taken out of the whole as occasion may serve." Rev. Samuel W. Crawford succeeded him in 1824, Thomas Hammy in 1842, and Joshua Kennedy in 1845; since the resignation of the latter, in 1860, there has been no regular pastor, and the membership may be numbered among two or three families in the vicinity of Scotland and Fayetteville. The church buildings at these places were erected in 1825 and 1840, respectively. There was also a place of worship at Greenwood, erected in 1829. The meetings at Scotland were held in

a tent for many years. Prior to Mr. Lusk's pastorate, there were a number of supplies—Revs. James Reid, David Scott, James R. Wilson, William L. Roberts, J. McLeod Wilson and Moses Roney.

RAILROADS

The Cumberland Valley is one of the best conducted railroads in the country. Its road bed, ballasting, regularity of time and car service are in every respect first class. The road was incorporated in 1831, but it was eight years later before the bridge over the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg was finished and trains were operated to the terminus there. Before that passengers were brought to Bridgeport, now called Lemoyne, and either ferried over the river or hauled across the "Camelback" bridge in stage coaches. The Cumberland Valley road originally ran from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, connecting here with the Franklin Railroad, which ran to Hagerstown. In 1865 these two roads were consolidated, and in 1873 the line was extended to Martinsburg. In 1889 the extension to Winchester was completed, and that is the present terminus south. The road runs through four states.

Between the years 1838 and 1848 the Cumberland Valley Railroad operated sleeping cars between Chambersburg and Harrisburg. In those days passengers used stages between Chambersburg and Pittsburgh. The managing director of the railroad, in order to give comfort to the weary travelers, transformed one of the ordinary coaches into a sleeping car which, although primitive, gave great comfort to the ones who had just done several days of stage coaching, and gave a night's sleep between Chambersburg and the time for the train to leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia.

Today the trackage of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, including its branches, is 163 miles, and the territory it operates in and serves as a transportation agency is not excelled by any like territory in the known world.

Another item of great interest in railroad circles is that the first electric light car was built at the Cumberland Valley shops in Chambersburg in 1883, under the supervision of the road's electrician, Charles Hull, who is living retired at his home there. This car was a great attraction.

The Cumberland Valley is favored by two other railroads, the Western Maryland, whose termini are Hagerstown and Baltimore with a branch running as far as Shippensburg, and the Reading railroad, with a branch extending from Harrisburg to Shippensburg, connecting at Shippensburg with both the Western Maryland and the Cumberland Valley.

The Cumberland Valley is also favored with trolley lines, telephones, and state highways, part of which are constructed and part are under construction. All these afford great facilities of travel and communication one with another and coupled with the kind hospitality of the people, makes it one of the delightful valleys to visit or in which to have your residence.

MIDDLE SPRING

Middle Spring is one of the oldest villages in the valley and being closely related to the Presbyterian church of the same name has given it more than usual prominence. The church was organized in 1738 and the first building stood at the lower end of the village and was a log structure. In the upper end of the village still stands an old log and frame building, the Lutz home, which was, in early times a hotel. There was an old stone fulling mill on the south of the stream which was destroyed when the paper mill burned. For a long time there was a saw mill and then a Papyrus paper mill owned by the Shryock brothers, which was destroyed by fire in 1898. At this time five families were burned out of homes and the village never regained its industry. Many families moved to Florence, Massachusetts and to Downingtown, Pa.

The village has now one blacksmith shop and one wagonmaker shop—a store—and a church. The church is famed for its wonderful history, monuments have been placed by the State of Pennsylvania in honor of those who have gone out in the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War—the church erected a monument to the memory of those in the Civil War—also a monument to the ministers who have had charge of the congregation.

