







# A HISTORY

— OF —

## WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND,

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

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INCLUDING A

## HISTORY OF HAGERSTOWN

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**BY THOMAS J. C. WILLIAMS**

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TO THIS IS ADDED A BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES  
PREPARED FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM ORIGINAL  
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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**Illustrated**

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## PREFATORY NOTES.

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The author of this book was engaged in newspaper work in Hagerstown as Editor of THE HAGERSTOWN MAIL for about 17 years. He came into possession of numerous files of Hagerstown newspapers. From these this History is principally compiled. It is not intended to be a book of reference; it does not profess to be free from inaccuracies. The sources from which the incidents related have been taken are many of them fallable. That part which relates to the Civil War does not profess to be a military history and in the exciting times of the War, while Washington County was the scene of great events, there were doubtless thousands of happenings which I have not recorded. During a considerable period of the War the newspapers were suspended. I have made free use of documents and facts recorded in Scharff's History of Washington County which is now out of print and cannot be obtained. I have felt free to do this because I gave to Mr. Scharff a large amount of the material which he used. Samuel Kercheval's history, together with articles in the newspapers about the pioneers and Indian Warfare are the authorities used for the colonial period and the manner of life of the early settlers. These chronicles are written without taking any thought of the "dignity of history." Many incidents are recorded which appear to be trivial. But they give a better understanding of the character of our people. If I have failed to make this history interesting it is not because of lack of abundant material, for Washington County has been the scene of great events and the dwelling place of many famous and interesting men and women.

In all my work, which began many years ago, I have received the aid and sympathy of my former partner in publishing The Mail and my close personal friend for the third of a century, Edwin Bell, an actor in many of the scenes that I have described and one who as an Editor and a public spirited and patriotic citizen has contributed greatly to the advancement and prosperity of his native county.

T. J. C. W.

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A work such as we are now pleased to present to our many patrons, in which we have collected and placed in permanent form the annals of an interesting section of Maryland, has two sources of value. One of these is its historic utility as a memorial of the progress and development of the community, from the earliest period with which we could become acquainted through family records and traditions to the present day. The preservation of these data affords the means of illustrating and confirming or correcting and amending extant histories, and supplies material for the compilation of future ones. The second source of value is the personal interest attaching to the biographical and genealogical records comprising our portion of this work, either as studies of life and character, or as memoirs of individuals connected with the reader as relatives or fellow citizens.

On both these accounts, a collection of biographical records is a useful contribution to

current literature and a legacy to succeeding generations. Colonies of various nationalities and creeds peopled the territory now comprising Washington County; their descendants have taken an active part in national affairs, in war and in peace; and it will be strange indeed if their annals have not brought to view many scenes and revealed many facts well worthy being noted and remembered.

In the execution of this work no pains were spared to ensure the absolute truth upon which its value depends. The material comprising the History of Washington County, except the chapter relating to the churches, which was mostly contributed by ministers and competent writers, credit for which is given in the several notes, was compiled by T. J. C. Williams, whose statement precedes ours and is to the point. His production must prove to be a valuable addition to the library of every one who is fortunate enough to secure a copy and will be a lasting tribute to his memory.

The biographical sketches were gathered from the most trustworthy sources by careful note-takers. After being arranged by competent writers, and neatly type-written, these biographies were submitted by mail and otherwise, for correction and revision, which we hope was so thorough that few if any errors in facts, names or dates will be found in the complete work. Those who furnished the data are, therefore, responsible for its genuineness and authenticity. Great care was taken to have the sketches as free from error as possible, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for mistakes, as no charge was made for the insertion of any reading matter contained in the book.

Let the History and Biographical Record of Washington County, the first in the United States to be named after the "Father of Our Country," lie as a green wreath on the resting place of those pioneers, who, driven from their foreign homes by persecution, braved the sorrows of expatriation and the perils of the wilderness through single-hearted devotion to principle; and of those who came from motives which, if less heroic, were not less laudable, desiring as they did to find room and favoring circumstances for the growth and prosperity of their families.

The worth of the posterity of these early pioneers has been proved by the religious, educational and benevolent institutions that have sprung up within the borders of Washington County; by the public works in which many have taken a distinguished part; by their record of military service, and their no less valuable services as civilians; in brief, by the whole social fabric which they have reared, and which makes the land rescued by their forefathers from the wilderness a region of homes, cultured, peaceful and inviting.

In conclusion the publishers acknowledge their indebtedness for the sympathy of the press throughout Washington County, and especially to THE MAIL, for its unceasing and untiring efforts, both in its Job Department and Bindery, where this work was executed and perfected; to the ministers and other writers for their valuable contributions; and to those enterprising citizens who lent their support and encouragement to the enterprise, without which we could not have carried it to a final completion. Doubtless there will be disappointment among those who may have expected us to perpetuate their memories at our own expense, but no one is to blame but themselves, for they had ample opportunity. We take pride in the belief that we have more than fulfilled the promises made in our prospectus, and feel that we will receive the approbation of every reasonably disposed patron.

RUNK & TITSWORTH,  
PUBLISHERS.

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# CHAPTER I

**T**HE record of events proposed in this narrative embraces a period of only about one hundred and seventy years from the first settlement of white people within the present boundaries of Washington County, to the present time; yet events have been so crowded into this brief era, that it has seen the thirteen colonies of white men battling in the wilds of the New World grow into a mighty nation. It has seen the population of the American States increase from less than two millions to forty-five times that number.

It has seen a greater development of the practical appliances of civilization than was witnessed in the preceding ten centuries. There are men now living within the limits of Washington County who were living when Fulton launched his steam-boat in the waters of the Hudson river; who were 10 years of age when iron plows were unknown in the world, who were over 20 years of age when the first train of passenger cars made the trial trip on the Liverpool and Manchester road, who were over 30 when the leading scientists of the age proved that no vessel could carry enough coal to steam across the Atlantic; who had reached middle life when the first telegram flashed over the wires. The period of this history has seen territory of the European colonies and of the United States increase from a narrow strip lying between the Allegany Mountains on the west to the Atlantic ocean and from the northern limits of Massachusetts to the southern limits of Georgia, until it now stretches three thousand miles from ocean to ocean and from St. Lawrence to the Gulf.

Washington County has been the scene of

many events in this onward march of civilization which well deserve to be held in remembrance. It has been the scene of many a bloody struggle with the original possessors of the soil who have now passed away from its borders leaving only remnants behind for archiologists to speculate upon. It has sent forth many men who have been conspicuous in the country's history or have helped to develop and people the far west. It was the scene of one of the mighty battles of the Civil War and in its soil repose the ashes of many thousands who fell on the bloody fields of Antietam and South Mountain.

When the first settlement was made in this beautiful valley in the year 1735 or thereabout, the eastern part of the State had been settled by Europeans for over a hundred years and Virginia and Massachusetts for a longer period—and yet the struggle with the fierce difficulties in which our ancestors had engaged had been so great that it had taken a century to penetrate seventy-five miles from the shores of the Chesapeake into a valley more fertile and salubrious than any which had been then settled. The splendid valley of the Genesee in Western New York was still a wilderness in the undisturbed possession of the Oneidas, waiting for a colony from Washington County, which went there more than a half century later. Of the great cities of America only New York, Philadelphia and Boston had any existence, Baltimore was not laid out. The site of Washington was still a swamp and a pine forest; those of Chicago and Cincinnati were unbroken solitudes. The great forests which covered the valley of the Ohio had scarcely been entered by the trapper

and hunter. The outlying settlements were in constant danger from the incursions of the blood-thirsty Indian, and the flying settlers were sometimes pursued with tomahawk and scalping knife far within the bounds of the well settled country. Once within its history has Washington County suffered such an incursion that every white person within its bounds who escaped the tomahawk fled for protection and safety across the mountain which divided them from civilization.

Of the Indians who inhabited this fair valley when the hardy pioneers first built their cabins between its mountains, it is difficult for us who have never heard the war-whoop, or seen them ply the tomahawk in the dead hour of night by the light of burning homes, to form any correct idea. We may well doubt whether the men and women who have had this experience would concede to the red man the title of "the noble savage." If we may judge by the intense hatred with which the early settlers regarded him, pursued him, and waged a war of extermination against him, we may conclude that they did not regard him as the illustration of many of the virtues. There can be but little doubt that the red man who now infests the confines of our far Western States is a degenerate descendant of his ancestors; yet it is certain that the Indians most emulated the qualities of the wild animals after which they named themselves—the ferocity of the wolf, the cunning of the fox and the venom of the rattlesnake.

"The opinion which many careful and just-minded persons of our time have formed touching the Indian of whom the settlers in the borderland then stood in constant dread, is a singular mixture of truth and romance. Time and absence have softened all that is vile in his character and left in full relief all that is good and alluring. We are in no danger of being tomahawked. We are not terrified by his war whoop. An Indian in his war-paint and feathers is now much rarer show than a Bengal tiger or a white bear from the polar sea. Of the fifty millions of human beings scattered over the land, not five millions have ever in their lives looked upon an Indian. We are therefore much more disposed to pity than to hate. But, one hundred years ago, there were to be found, from Cape Ann to Georgia, few men who had not many times in their lives seen numbers of Indians, while thousands could be found scattered through every State, whose cattle had been driven off, and whose homes had been laid in

ashes by the braves of the six nations, who had fought with them from behind trees and rocks, and carried the scars of wounds received in hand to hand encounters.

"The opinions which such men and women held of the noble red man was, we may be sure, very different from those current among the present generation, and formed on no better authority than the novels of Cooper, and the lives of such warriors as Red Jacket and Brant. \* \* He was essentially a child of nature and his character was precisely such as circumstances made it. His life was one long struggle for food. His daily food depended, not on the fertility of the soil or the abundance of the crops, but on the skill with which he used his bow; on the courage with which he fought, single-handed, the largest and fiercest of beasts; on the quickness with which he tracked, and the cunning with which he outwitted the most timid and keen-scented. His knowledge of the habits of animals surpassed that of Audubon. The shrewd devices with which he snared them would have elicited the applause of Ulysses; the clearness of his vision excelled that of the oldest sailor; the sharpness of his hearing was not equalled by that of the deer. While he underwent the most excruciating torture the ingenuity of his enemies could devise; while his ears were being lopped off, while his nose was being slit, while pieces of flesh were being cut from his body, and the bleeding wounds smeared with hot ashes; while his feet were roasting, while his limbs were being torn with hot splinters, while the flames leaped high about him, he shouted his death-song with a steady voice till his tormentors plucked out his tongue or brained him with a tomahawk. Yet this man, whose courage was unquestionable, was given to the dark and crooked ways which are the resort of the cowardly and weak. \* \* \* He was never so happy as when at dead of night, he roused his sleeping enemies with an unearthly yell, and massacred them by the light of their burning homes. Cool and brave men who have heard that whoop, have left us a striking testimony of its nature; how that no number of repetitions could strip it of its terrors; how that, to the very last, at the sound of it the blood curdled, the heart ceased to beat and a strange paralysis seized upon the body." (McMaster's History of the United States.)

The Indians who inhabited our own valley have been described by a writer who made his

observations at the time of the French and Indian War. "The men are tall, well made and active, not strong, but very dextrous with a rifle-barrelled gun, and their tomahawk, which they will throw with great certainty at any mark and at a great distance. The women are not so tall as the men, but well made and have many children, but had many more before spirits were introduced to them. They paint themselves in an odd manner, red, yellow and black intermixed. And the men have the outer rim of their ears cut, which only hangs by a bit, top and bottom, and have a tuft of hair left at the top of their heads which is dressed with feathers. Their watch coat is their chief clothing, which is a thick blanket thrown all around them, and they wear moccasins instead of shoes, which are deer-skin thrown around the ankle and foot. Their manner of carrying their infants is odd. They are laid on a board and tied on with broad bandages, with a piece to rest their feet on, and a board over their heads to keep the sun off, and are strung to the women's backs. These people have no notion of religion, or any sort of superior being, as I take them to be the most ignorant people as to the knowledge of the world and other things. In the day they were in our camp and in the night they go into their own, where they dance and make a most horrible noise."

These "children of nature" had singular aptness for learning all the most undesirable practices of their civilized neighbors and an equally singular inaptitude for learning anything that it was to their advantage to learn. But civilization puts its worst foot forward. The first whites with whom the red men came in contact were traders who were bent on cheating them, and taking advantage of their simplicity, and hunters and trappers who possessed the vices of civilization without many of its virtues. It was from these that the Indian took his first lessons, and by the time civilized whites, or the missionary reached him he had imbibed a fierce passion for "fire water," along, it may be, with a vindictive hatred of the white race which had cozened him. An old Cherokee chief informed an officer in the United States service that "he doubted the benefits to the red people of what they had learned from the whites; that before their fathers were acquainted with the whites, the red people needed but little and that little the Great Spirit gave them, the forest supplying them with food and raiment; that before their fathers were acquainted with

the white people, the red people never got drunk because they had nothing to make them drunk, and never committed theft because they had no temptation to do so. It was true, that when parties were out hunting and one party was unsuccessful and found the game of the successful party hung up, if they needed provision they took it; and this was not stealing—it was the law and the custom of the tribes. If they went to war they destroyed each other's property. This was done to weaken their enemy. Red people never swore because they had no words to express an oath. Red people would not cheat, because they had no temptation to commit fraud—they never told falsehoods because they had no temptation to tell lies. And as to religion, you go to your churches, sing loud, pray loud, and make great noise. The red people meet once a year, at the feast of new corn, extinguish all their fires and kindle up a new one, the smoke of which ascends to the Great Spirit as a grateful sacrifice. Now what better is your religion than ours? The white people have taught us to get drunk, to steal, to lie, to cheat and to swear; and if the knowledge of these vices, as you profess to hold them, and punish by your laws, is beneficial to the red people, we are benefitted by our acquaintance with you; if not, we are greatly injured by that acquaintance."

In point of fact, for over thirty years the Indians lived at peace with the settlers in the Hagerstown valley and committed no depredations upon their property other than now and then appropriating to their own use when they were on the war path, cattle and hogs that they encountered in their march.

The pioneer settlers of our valley were cut off from civilization by the Blue Ridge Mountains. They were cut off from all the conveniences of life, of which their brethren along the coast, having constant communication with the mother country, were never completely deprived. There was to them in case of need, no hope of effectual and timely help. They were surrounded by the savage red men, and had to struggle with nature for a livelihood. Wild mountain tracts separated them from their kind and kindred, and to the west of them lay the vast and unknown wilds which might have at any time, and did before many years, pour down upon them a destruction compared with which the invasion of Italy from the forests of the Danube was a merciful visitation of Providence. The settlers therefore had only themselves

and their strong right arms to rely upon, and it made them an independent and hardy race, strong, healthy, moral and vigorous, untutored in evil and despising weakness and vice. The everyday comforts and conveniences which their descendants regard as the necessities of life were unknown to them. It is a condition of society which has now disappeared. There are now no States of the Union as remote and inaccessible as the valley of the Antietam and Conococheague was in 1735. The settler of that time and for many succeeding years lived in houses built without a nail, because there were none to be had. He felled trees and cut them of the proper length, notched them near the ends and built a pen. After a height of seven or eight feet had been reached the end logs were made shorter and shorter until the side logs came together in an apex. A tree carefully selected was split up into boards and with these the roof was covered, being held in their places by heavy logs laid upon them, and the floor was formed of the same roughly made boards, smoothed as much as possible with a broad axe. A hole was cut for door and chimney place, a rough door was made and a chimney of stones and clay. The spaces between the logs were "chinked and daubed," a ladder was placed in position which gave access to the loft, or upper story and the residence was completed and ready for occupancy on the third day. In making the door-way, &c., wooden pins were used instead of nails. The men who cut the notches and fitted the logs together at the corner of the house occupied the posts of honor and were called the "corner men." The building of the house was not the work of the owner alone. He called in all his neighbors and when the work was completed, it was the occasion of a feast and frolic which generally lasted several days, and was only concluded when the guests and hosts had become exhausted.

Along with the house, the furniture was constructed. Holes were bored in the logs at proper places and pins were inserted which supported the shelves upon which utensils were kept. A fork was planted in the ground which supported two poles—the other ends resting between the logs of the side wall. This supported the bed. Pegs were driven in the sides of the house; upon these the wardrobe was displayed, and from them the rifle and powder horn were suspended. The dining table consisted of a large slab smoothed on one side with the broad axe, and supported on four

legs, which were wedged into as many auger holes. Of china plates, cups and saucers and silver spoons he had none. Forks had no place in the domestic economy. A few of the wealthiest could boast of pewter plates and spoons, but the dinner plate of the average settler was of wood, which was indeed the material which most of his table furniture was made—namely, his bowls, trenchers and noggins. China plates would have been considered very undesirable, because in cutting food on them the hunting knife would be dulled. Gourds were more frequently used as drinking vessels.

With tea and coffee he had no acquaintance and his children grew up without ever tasting them. Milk, or water sweetened with maple sugar, washed down his meals of pork or bacon and hominy or mush. The latter was generally eaten with milk or sweetened water, bear's oil or gravy. Bacon was only used when there was no supply of bear steak, venison, wild turkey, raccoon or other game. Bread was an uncertain article of food and the settler's family might not taste it for months. It not unfrequently happened that after a hard year's work to raise a crop of corn for food for the winter, the settler would find when he came to harvest it in the autumn, that it had been already harvested by the squirrels and raccoons. In that case, his bill of fare for a whole year was greatly curtailed, and potatoes had to take the place of bread, hominy and mush. Even if the corn was secured, the process of converting it into meal was tedious and tiresome. It had to be done by beating it with a pestle in the huge wooden hominy mortars which formed a conspicuous article of furniture in every house, or else ground by hand between two rude millstones—a process almost as tedious as beating it with a pestle. When the corn was not yet hardened, it was sometimes grated through a home-made grater. The settler's family had frequently to wait for their breakfast until it could be procured with his rifle in the woods. The dress of the settler was as primitive as his dwelling and his furniture. The fashion of it was largely patterned after the attire of the Indian. He wore a hunting shirt of deer skin or home made linsey, confined around the waist by a belt. Appended to this shirt was a cape upon which some ornamentation of a rude type, was displayed. Breeches or leggins of deer skin, with deer skin moccasins confined to his feet by thongs or "whangs," completed his attire. Moccasins were easily made by means of a moccasin

awl and thongs and were the only attainable covering for the feet. In dry weather the feet could be kept very comfortable, but when it was wet the deer-skin instantly became soaked and as a result of constant wet feet in winter the settlers suffered greatly from rheumatism. From the belt were suspended the tomahawk and scalping knife—those weapons of savage warfare which the whites were not slow in adopting—the powder-horn and other articles which might be needed in the field or forest. On his shoulder was carried the trusty rifle, which was the pioneer's inseparable companion, whether he went on a hunting expedition, or went into the field to plow or visited his neighbors. His wife and daughters were dressed in the "linsey petticoat and bedgown" and their only attempt at ornamentation was a homemade handkerchief tied around the neck. They bore their part in the field and garden, besides performing their domestic duties, and had they been able to procure more beautiful garments, there would have been no occasion to wear them. Of shops and shopping they had no experience. The clothing of both men and women was the product of the rude domestic looms, or of the chase.

For many years there were no stores in the settlements, and the few necessities which the settler required beyond those of his own production were brought on pack-horses across the mountain trail. Of vehicles there were none and had there been any there were no roads upon which they could be used. Upon pack-horses, then, the furs and peltries were carried to the towns nearer the seacoast—Baltimore after it grew to be a town, being the chief trading post; there they were exchanged for needed merchandise. Later, Hagerstown became an important distributing centre not only for what is now Washington County, but for a large section of the Valley of Virginia.

The principal article of trade which the early settler had to go across the mountain to procure was salt. This he must have at all hazards, and there was no possible method by which he could produce it. A number of men needing this commodity would associate and form a caravan to make the long and dreary journey to the seacoast. The bags which were to contain the salt were filled with feed for the horses on the journey down, and some of it was left at points along the way where it would be needed for the return trip, much in the same manner as travelers in the Arctic region cache provisions. Each horse was

loaded with two bushels of salt. At the earliest period of the settlement it required the price of a good cow and calf to purchase a bushel of salt, and when filling the measure no one was allowed to walk heavily across the floor, for fear of shaking the salt down and getting too much into the measure.

Hunting was a serious occupation for the man of the backwoods, and not merely a pleasant diversion. For out of the woods he procured a good part of his food and his furs brought him in exchange his rifles, his ammunition, his salt and other necessities. In the autumn he was eager to be off and was busy for many days before the time arrived in preparing his outfit. In this occupation he became skilful beyond the imagination of hunters who had no such material interest in the result of the chase. He studied the habits of animals with the assiduity of the naturalist, and practiced the stalking of the deer with the cunning and adroitness of the Indian himself. Several neighbors, when the time to begin the autumn hunt had finally arrived, would form a little company, and putting their provisions, their Indian meal, blankets and iron pot upon a pack horse, they sallied forth. Entering the forest, they selected the location for the hunting camp. This selection required no small exercise of judgment. It had to be in a secluded position, secure from the observation of Indians and game. It must be so situated as to be screened from the keen north winds. The hut was made of poles and covered with bark or slabs. The front, towards the south, was left open and the gipsy pot was suspended in front of it. At night the hunters brought in their game and slept with their feet towards the fire. They had to know intimately the habits of the deer and how their movements would be affected by the weather. In stormy weather they expected to find them in a different position from the ground they usually occupied when the weather was fair. They knew the points of the compass, and could guide themselves through the trackless forest by observing the bark of the trees and the moss, which grows more abundantly on the north side of the trunks. While in camp, the hunter rested from his labor on Sunday, but more from superstition than from religious motives. He was impressed with the belief that unless he did so his operations would be attended by ill-luck during the remainder of the week. Superstition was a prominent feature

of the character of the simple folk. If an unfortunate person was bitten by a rattlesnake or a copper snake the reptile must be killed at all hazards, and was cut in sections about two inches long and laid on the wound to draw out the poison. The pieces were then gathered up and burned. Afterwards an application of boiled chestnut leaves was made. All remedies failed, however, when the rattlesnake got his fangs into any blood vessel which could quickly disseminate the poison throughout the body. It may be well imagined that casualties from rattlesnake bites were of frequent occurrence. Horses and cattle were also often killed by snakes. Hogs were more dangerous to the snakes than the snakes to the hogs. Charms and incantations were used in the treatment of many diseases, and candor compels us to admit that descendants of these people sometimes use them to this day. There were remedies in the garden and forest and field for all manner of diseases and the use of most of them was learned from the Indians. Walnut bark stripped upwards was used for one purpose and the same bark stripped from the tree by pulling it downwards was used to produce an entirely different result. The children suffered greatly from croup, which was called "bold hives" and they were treated with garlic or onion juice. Sweating was greatly practiced and bleeding would have been more frequently resorted to had it not been that there was no Dr. San Grado to administer this popular specific for all the ills to which flesh is heir.

A striking picture of the domestic life of the pioneers is given us by Mr. Samuel Kercheval who was the son of a pioneer and grew up just across the Potomac river from us, amidst the scenes he has described. The picture of the wedding which he gives bears every impress of truth and no one can doubt its accuracy.

"For a long time after the first settlement of this Country," writes Mr. Kercheval, "the inhabitants in general married very young. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impression of love resulted in marriage, and a family establishment cost but a little labor and nothing else."

A description of a wedding from beginning to end, will serve to show the manners of our forefathers, and mark the grade of our civilization, which has succeeded to their rude state of society in the course of a few years. At an early period "the practice of celebrating the marriage at the

house of a bride began, and it should seem with great propriety. She also has the choice of the priest to perform the ceremony. In the first years of the settlement of this County a wedding engaged the attention of a whole neighborhood, the frolic was eagerly anticipated by both old and young. This, is not to be wondered at when it is told that a wedding was almost the only gathering which was not accompanied with the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin, or planning some scout or campaign. On the morning of the wedding day, the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father, for the purpose of reaching the mansion of his bride by noon, which was the usual time for celebrating the nuptials, and which for certain must take place before dinner. Let the reader imagine an assemblage of people, without a store, tailor or mantuamaker, within an hundred miles, and an assemblage of horses, without a blacksmith or saddler within an equal distance. The gentlemen dressed in shoe-packs, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, and linsey hunting shirts, all home made. The ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bed-gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, and buckskin gloves, if any; if there were any buckles, rings, buttons or ruffles, they were relics of old times, family pieces from parents or grand-parents. The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, bridles or halters, and pack-saddles, with a bag or blanket thrown over them—a rope or string as often constituted the girth as a piece of leather.

"The march in double file, was often interrupted by the narrowness and obstructions of our horse paths, as they were called, for we had no roads. These difficulties were often increased, sometimes by the good, and sometimes by the ill will of neighbors; by felling trees and tying grape vines across the way. Sometimes an ambuscade was formed by the wayside, and an unexpected discharge of several guns took place, so as to cover the wedding company with smoke. Let the reader imagine the scene that followed this discharge—the sudden spring of the horses, the shrieks of the girls, and the chivalric bustle of their partners to save them from falling. Sometimes, in spite of all that could be done to prevent it, some were thrown to the ground; if a wrist, elbow, or ankle happened to be sprained, it was tied with a handkerchief, and little more was thought or said about it.

“Another ceremony took place before the party reached the house of the bride, after the practice of making whiskey began, which was at an early period. When the party was about a mile from the place of its destination, two young men would single out to run for the bottle; the worse the path, the more logs, brush and deep hollows, the better, as these obstacles afforded an opportunity for the greater display of intrepidity and horsemanship. The English fox chase, in point of danger to the riders and their horses, was nothing to this race for the bottle. The start was announced by an Indian yell, when logs, brush, mud-holes, hill and glen, were speedily passed by the rival ponies. The bottle was always filled for the occasion, so that there was no use for the judges for the first who reached the door was handed the prize and returned in triumph to the company announcing his victory over his rival by a shrill whoop.

“On approaching them he gave the bottle to the groom and his attendants at the head of the troop and then to each pair in succession, to the rear of the line, giving each a dram, and then putting the bottle in the bosom of his hunting shirt, he took his station in the company. The ceremony of the marriage preceded the dinner, which was a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls and some times venison and bear meat, roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. During the dinner the greatest hilarity always prevailed, although the table might be a large slab of timber, hewed out with a broad-axe, supported by four sticks set in augur holes, and the furniture some old pewter dishes and plates, wooden bowls and trenchers. A few pewter spoons, much battered about the edges, were to be seen at some tables; the rest were made of horns. If knives were scarce, the deficiency was made up by the scalping knives, which were carried in sheaths suspended to the belt of the hunting shirt. After dinner the dancing commenced and generally lasted until the next morning. The figures of the dance were three and four handed reels or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what was called jiggig it off, that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couples. The jigs were often accompanied by what was called cutting out, that is, when any of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the

place was supplied by some of the company, without any interruption of the dance; in this way a dance was often continued until the musician was heartily tired of his situation.

“Towards the latter part of the night, if any of the company through weariness attempted to conceal themselves for the purpose of sleeping, they were hunted up, paraded on the floor and the fiddler ordered to play “Hang out till Morning.” About nine or ten o'clock a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, it frequently happened that they had to ascend a ladder instead of a pair of stairs, leading from the dining and ball room to the loft, the floor of which was made of clap boards lying loose without nails. This ascent, one might think, would put the bride and her attendants to the blush; but as the foot of the ladder was commonly behind the door, which was purposely open for the occasion, and its rounds at the inner ends were well hung with hunting shirts, petticoats and other articles of clothing, the candles being on the opposite side of the house, the exit of the bride was noticed but by a few. This done, a deputation of young men in like manner stole off the groom and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if seats happened to be scarce, which was often the case, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and the offer was sure to be accepted. In the midst of this hilarity the bride and groom were not forgotten. Pretty late in the night some one would remind the company that the new couple might stand in need of some refreshment. Black Betty, which was the name of the bottle, was called for and sent up the ladder. But sometimes Black Betty did not go alone. I have many times seen as much bread, beef, pork and cabbage sent along with her as would afford a good meal for half a dozen hungry men. The young couple were compelled to eat more or less of whatever was offered them.

“In the course of the festivity, if anyone wanted to help himself to a dram and the young couple to a toast, he would call out, ‘Where is Black Betty? I want to kiss her sweet lips.’ Black Betty was soon handed to him, when, holding her up in his right hand he would say, ‘Here’s health to the groom, not forgetting myself, and here’s to the bride, thumping luck and big children.’ This, so far from being taken amiss,

was considered as an expression of a very proper and friendly wish; for big children, especially sons, were of great importance as we were few in number and engaged in perpetual hostility with the Indians, the end of which no one could foresee. Indeed, many of them seemed to suppose that war was the natural state of man, and therefore did not anticipate any conclusion of it; every big son was therefore considered as a young soldier. But to return. It often happened that some neighbors or relations, not being asked to the wedding, took offense and the mode of revenge adopted by them on such occasions was that of cutting off the manes, foretops and tails of the horses of the wedding company.

"On returning to the infare, the order of procession and the race for Black Betty was the same as before. The feasting and dancing often lasted several days, at the end of which the whole company were so exhausted by loss of sleep, that several days rest were requisite to fit them to return to their ordinary labors.

"At these weddings the groomsmen wore embroidered white aprons and it was a part of their duty to serve up the wedding dinner and to protect the bride from having her shoe stolen from her foot while she was at dinner. If they failed, and the shoe was stolen, they had to pay a penalty for its redemption. This penalty was ordinarily a bottle of wine, and until the shoe was restored the

bride was not permitted to dance. The same author already quoted gives this account of one of the wedding frolics: 'When the bride and groom were bedded, the young people were admitted into the room. A stocking, rolled into a ball, was given to the young females, who, one after the other would go to the foot of the bed, stand with their backs towards it and throw the stocking over their shoulders at the bride's head; and the first that succeeded in touching her cap or head was the first to be married. The young men then threw the stocking at the groom's head, in like manner with the like motive. Hence the utmost eagerness and dexterity were used in throwing the stocking. This practice, as well as that of stealing the bride's shoe, was common to all the Germans.'"

Such were the simple and hardy folk by whom our beautiful valley was first peopled, and while for many years religion was almost a stranger to them, and children grew to manhood without seeing the inside of a Christian place of worship, they were a moral and just people. They dealt out rude justice among themselves before the regular forms of law were known among them, and it was proved that a healthy public sentiment which found ready and forcible expression when demanded, was more effectual in restraining vice than a regularly constituted constabulary.



## CHAPTER II

**T**HE pioneer who first ascended to the crest of South Mountain and cast his eyes over the valley stretching away to the foot of North Mountain, which bounds the landscape in front of him, viewed a picture to which no descriptive pen could do justice. If he had climbed up the eastern slope of the South Mountain, above the present site of Wolfsville, and through the gap until he came out at the Black Rocks, a spot, which in its romantic grandeur of ruggedness, has undergone no sort of change since that hour, he must have been indeed insensible if he did not pause here, spell-bound at the scene which presented itself to his eyes. If it appeared less beautiful to him than the promised land did to Moses as he viewed its vine clad hills and fertile valleys and streams of running water from the summit of Nebo, it was because he had not for forty years been traveling through hot sands and naked rocks.

He stood upon the summit of a cliff one hundred feet down perpendicular; and from the base of the cliff stretched a steep declivity, bearing no vegetation, because among the huge rocks piled and strewn and hurled against each other in some volcanic upheaval, there is no earth in which it can take root. To his right hand and to his left stretched away mountaintop after mountaintop covered with trees of great variety and form, and reaching north and south, to the limits of vision. Away to the west stretched a beautiful plain—the valley of the Antietam and the Conococheague, covered with waving grass six feet in height. Here and there the course of a stream was marked by trees which fringed each bank. He could have

seen columns of blue smoke ascending from clumps of trees which surrounded gushing limestone springs, marking the location of an Indian village. He might have seen, away off in the distance, where it breaks through the North Mountain on its way to the sea, a small portion of the Potomac or “Cohongoruton” river shimmering in the sun like molten silver. The awful silence around him would be broken only by the cry of the eagle over his head or the howl of the wolf, or perhaps the whoop of a savage, resting in a supposed secure possession of this beautiful hunting ground, unmindful of the wave of humanity which was slowly but surely coming upon him to wipe out almost the remembrance of his name and nation from the face of the country. He might have heard with prophetic ear

“The first low wash of waves, where soon  
Shall roll a human sea.”

Such was the valley of which Hagerstown is now the centre, in the early years of the eighteenth century. The mountains and the rugged western part of Washington County were covered with timber but the main valley was largely without trees, except along the water courses. We meet with frequent references, in contemporary writings, to the high grass which covered the country and the present state of the forest is ample proof of this fact. For it is rarely that an oak is seen in our forests, which are composed principally of oak and hickory, which has any appearance of being over a hundred years old. Speaking of the land just across the river from us in the valley of Virginia, a continuation of our own valley, Samuel Kercheval says that “at this period (1763, when the first

settlement was made in the locality of which he was writing) timber was so scarce that settlers were compelled to cut small saplings to enclose their fields. The prairie produced grass five or six feet high and even our mountains and hills were covered with the sustenance of quadrupeds of every species. The pea vine grew abundantly on the hills and mountain lands, than which no species of vegetable production afforded finer and richer pasturage." This information Mr. Kercheval obtained from some of the original settlers.

Washington County is in general outline not unlike the State of Maryland. Its eastern boundary is the crest of the South Mountain, belonging to the Blue Ridge Range, which extends from Pennsylvania to Virginia, a distance of about thirty miles and separates Washington from Frederick County. Its northern boundary is Mason and Dixon's line, for a distance of forty-six miles. Its southern boundary line is the southern margin of the Potomac river, which separates it from Virginia and West Virginia and on the west it is separated from Allegany County, Maryland, by Sidling Hill Creek.

The main body of the County, known as Hagerstown Valley or a portion of Cumberland Valley, a northern continuation of the Valley of Virginia, is embraced between the North and South Mountains. The former crosses the County nearly parallel with South Mountain about fifteen miles distant. This valley is drained on the east side by the Antietam Creek, flowing a few miles from the base of South Mountain into the Potomac; towards the west, the valley is drained by the larger stream known as the Conococheague. The soil of nearly the whole of this valley is limestone of the best and most productive character. In the South-eastern portion of the County, there is a spur of the mountain known as Elk Ridge, running parallel with South Mountain a few miles distant from it and enclosing a valley known as Pleasant Valley, which has a freestone soil and is drained by Israel Creek. The southern extremity of Elk Ridge is the famous Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry. Beyond the North Mountain are a series of ridges rising in undulations, enclosing between them here and there fertile valleys. The soil of the western portion of the County in the mountainous region, however, is mainly unproductive. Some of these ridges are known as East Ridge, Blair's Valley Mountain, Bare Pond, Forest Mountain, Haith Stone Moun-

tain, Sidling Hill and Tonoloway Hill. In the main valley the scenery is that of a rich agricultural country displaying fertile fields, well cultivated farms, large barns and comfortable farm houses, with landscapes of magnificent beauty, having always the blue mountains for a background. The scenery of the County west of Clearspring is of romantic beauty. There is ridge after ridge, following each other like the waves of an ocean, covered with the deep verdure of the evergreens, and separated by narrow gorges and valleys, each with a rippling stream of crystal water breaking over its mossy stones and pebbly bottoms, and embowered amid trees of every variety of grace and beauty. The great industry of this magnificent County is agriculture, and the staple crops are, wheat and Indian corn. As a wheat growing county it ranks among the first in the Union. Oats, rye and barley are also grown, whilst the aggregate value of the clover seed, hay and poultry, and dairy products is enormous. Nearly all the fruits of the temperate zone are produced; apples in every variety and in vast quantity, grapes, small fruit and peaches. The last named fruit is grown in great perfection at a certain elevation on the western slope of South Mountain, where it seems to escape the damage from frost; and the cultivation of it in this region has assumed large proportions.

The mineral wealth consists of deposits of iron ore. Some traces of copper and antimony have been discovered in South Mountain, and of lignite in North Mountain. Cement of splendid quality is produced in the western part of the County, near Hancock, and in the southern part, opposite Shepherdstown. The principal manufactures are centered in Hagerstown. Here are made automobiles, paper, gloves, furniture, doors and sash, spokes and rims, iron tubes, hosiery, silk ribbons and underwear, and cigars. Transportation facilities are ample. Nine splendid turnpikes, penetrating to every district of the County, centre in Hagerstown. Railroads in seven different directions, besides electric roads to Williamsport and Frederick and into Pennsylvania afford competing lines to every important point in the County, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal meanders along the whole southwestern border for a distance of nearly a hundred miles affording an outlet to tidewater at the National Capital. The principal towns are Hagerstown, the County seat, Boonsboro, Williamsport, Clearspring, Hancock,

Sharpsburg, Keedysville, Smithsburg and Cave-town.

This county was a magnificent hunting ground for the Indians, who seem to have fought for it among themselves, and invaded it from the North and South just as the contending 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 Catawbas from the South, and the battles between the two were exceedingly sanguinary. Some of these battles took place just about the time when the white settlers first 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 bloody 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 Catawbas 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 who brought home the news of Thermopylae, this scalpless brave could not rest under the disgrace, and so he pursued the surviving and fugitive Delaware with the instinct and pertinacity of a blood hound for fully one hundred miles. The unfortunate fugitive was overtaken, slaughtered and scalped on the banks of the Susquehanna; the fair fame of the Catawba was retrieved, and he could return to his home.

There is a story of the early settlers connected with this bloody battle; whether founded on fact, or a mere product of the imagination, I cannot tell. The date of the battle given in this narrative is 1736. At that time, according to the tradition, there lived upon "Red Hill," an eminence near the Antietam about two miles from the scene of the battle and a short distance from Sharpsburg, a settler who was called Orlando, with his wife, Lauretta, a French woman, and their two children, a boy, Thomas, and a girl, Roseline. Hearing the sounds of the battle between the Delawares and Catawbas, the family fled to the side of South Mountain and there remained several days and nights, but partially protected from a severe storm by an overhanging rock. Whilst in this 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 sick with a fever brought on by the exposure in the mountain and died. The mother, who had been delicately reared, 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 Powles, living near the Belinda spring not far distant and in frequently passing it drank the waters and her health was restored. This was the first discovery of the medicinal property of that spring, which afterward became popular. But her restored health was not long enjoyed in peace. A Catawba chief fell in love with her and demanded her of Orlando for his wife. The proposal was rejected with horror 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 Rosaline to his wigwam. No news of her was ever afterwards 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 Delawares, and the Delawares were again defeated. The surviving warrior this time took refuge in the house of Mr. Charles Friend, who lived very near the scene of the battle, and was by him protected from the ferocity of 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. Mr. John Tomlinson whose father lived on the Potomac, seven miles below the mouth of the Conococheague, informed Mr. Kercheval that he remembered when a child seven or eight years of age, seeing a party of Delawares pass his father's house, with a female Catawba prisoner, who had an infant child in her arms, and that it was said they intended to sacrifice her when they reached their towns.

There are remains of Indian settlements in various parts of the County. Around the great spring at Fountain Rock, the College of St. James, arrow heads and stone pipes and tomahawks have been very abundant, and a few years ago the author saw Indian skeletons exhumed in digging a cistern not far from this place. For many miles along the Potomac, Indian relics are

abundant and in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg many mounds have been discovered. Some of these have been examined and found to contain bones, pottery and implements.

It is probable that a number of years before any regular, permanent settlement was made within the present limits of this County, the mountain had been crossed by hunters and trappers in quest of peltries and furs. The long grass afforded excellent pasturage for herds of deer, and the bears grew fat on the exuberant growth of those things they most esteemed for food. Wild turkeys were in great abundance, while the skulking wolf preyed upon anything he could overcome. The rocks and mountains were a refuge for the cat o'mounts and panthers, while the smaller folk, such as the opossum, the rabbit, the raccoon and squirrel, fairly swarmed. The two last were in such abundance that they frequently destroyed the settler's entire crop of Indian corn, leaving him without bread for a winter—a hardship which no one who has not experienced it can properly estimate, and for which he was only partially compensated by an abundant crop of potatoes. Some of the settlers came in the spring, bringing their families and no sufficient supply of either bread or vegetables, and they had to do without these necessities of life until a crop could mature. In this case the sufferings of the family, and especially of the children, were very great. One who as a child had been deprived under these circumstances of all vegetable food for six weeks, wrote, "the lean venison and the breast of the wild turkeys, we were taught to call bread and the flesh of the bear was denominated meat." This artifice did not succeed very well; for after living in this way some time, we became sickly, the stomach seeming to be always empty and tormented with a sense of hunger. I remember how narrowly the children watched the growth of the potato tops, pumpkins and squash vines, hoping from day to day to get something to answer in the place of bread. How delicious was the taste of the young potatoes when we got them! What a jubilee when we were permitted to pull the young corn for roasting ears! Still more so when it had acquired sufficient hardness to be made into Jonny cakes by the aid of a tin grater. We then became healthy, vigorous and contented with our situation, poor as it was." \*

In 1732 the attention of Charles, Lord Baltimore, had been directed to our valley and on the

2nd of March of that year he published the following advertisement offering inducements to settlers: "We being desirous to increase the number of honest people within our province of Maryland and willing to give suitable encouragement to such to come and reside therein, do offer the following terms:

"1st. That any person having a family, who shall within three years come and actually settle, with his or her family, on any of the back lands on the northern or western boundaries of our said province, not already taken up, between the rivers Potomack and Susquehanna, where, we are informed, there are several large bodies of fertile lands, fit for tillage, which may be seen without any expense, two hundred acres of said lands, in fee-simple, without paying any part of the forty shillings sterling, for every hundred acres, payable to us by the conditions of plantations, and without paying any quit rents in three years after the first settlement, and then paying four shillings sterling for every hundred acres to us, or our heirs, for every year after the expiration of the said three years.

"2nd. To allow to each single person, male or female not above the age of thirty, and not under fifteen, one hundred acres of the said lands, upon the same terms as mentioned in the preceding article.

"3rd. That we will concur in any reasonable method that shall be proposed, for the ease of such new-comers, in the payment of their taxes for some years and we doe assure all such that they shall be as well secured in their liberty and property, in Maryland, as any of his Majesty's subjects in any part of the British plantations, in America, without exception; and to the end all persons desirous to come into and reside in Maryland, may be assured that these terms will be justly and punctually performed on our part. We have herunto set our hand and seal at arms." etc.

The class of people who were attracted to this valley by this advertisement, and still more by the richness of the soil and the salubrity of the air when they became known, were largely from Germany; but a great many of the largest land grants were to men of English descent from the eastern part of the State who were for many years the ruling people. But gradually their large estates became subdivided among their tenants and there are some instances of these men who spent their

splendid estates and died poor. Many of our settlers came from Pennsylvania—some of them were Scotch-Irish and some German. A writer, in 1756, speaks of Conococheague as an Irish settlement and it is not improbable that the people who first built a block house and established a trading post at the mouth of the Conococheague were of that sturdy race of Scotch-Irish which “won the West” and contributed in no small degree to the triumph of the American arms in the war of Independence. The denial of religious freedom to the Presbyterians of Ulster in 1719 started the exodus from Ireland of the bravest and best subjects of the British crown. A steady stream of emigration to America set in, and continued for twenty-five years. Many of them landed at Philadelphia, and found their way to our valley. Many of them subsequently left it to take up their residence in the Kentucky wilderness, or among the dense and gloomy forests which covered the great valley of the Ohio. But many remained here, and in 1776 eagerly took up arms against their unnatural mother country which had cast them off. The descendants of many of them are among us now, and preserve the magnificent traits of character which distinguished their forefathers.

A considerable number of “Redemptioners” or Indented Servants also became citizens of the valley. Redemptioners were assisted emigrants—persons who wished to find a home in the colonies but not having sufficient money to pay their passage across the ocean sold themselves for a term of years for the necessary amount. The captain of the ship brought them over and then sold them for a sufficient sum to pay the passage. The practice was so extensively engaged in that it was regulated by an Act of Assembly passed in 1715, A servant being under fifteen years of age had to serve until he was twenty-two, if between fifteen and eighteen, seven years, if between eighteen and twenty-two, six years and five years if above twenty-five years of age. Usually their treatment was mild and they became freemen upon the expiration of the term of servitude; many of them, as well as of the convicts, became highly respected citizens, and the progenitors of influential families; and a few are mentioned as having become distinguished. One of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was a Redemptioner.

A much less desirable class of immigrants were the convicts. Thousands of the inmates of

British prisons were transported to America and no less than three or four thousand found their way into Maryland each year. We cannot doubt that many of these were brought to our County. The people of the colony indeed protested loudly against this invasion and complained that it would introduce all the dreadful diseases then prevailing in the jails of England among our people. But they were powerless to remedy the evil. Pennsylvania did put a poll tax or tariff upon such importations and the Maryland Assembly attempted to do the same, but were met by an act of Parliament which authorized the business, and the Attorney General, afterwards Lord Mansfield, gave an opinion that the Colonial Assembly had no right to levy such a tax. The Colonial Assembly, however, persisted in collecting it, but it did not prevent the evil. Private parties made contracts with the government to ship these convicts to America and sell them for the benefit of the shippers. These transactions were a source of great profit to those engaged in them.

The first settlement made in this County was “Conococheague,” a name which is spelled in contemporary documents and books in many entirely different and original ways. Governor Sharpe wrote it “Conoggsgee” at one time and “Conogochegh” at another. In the Maryland Gazette it was generally printed as at present. General Braddock spelled it “Connogogee” and later in the same week “Conogogee.” In fact, every writer spelled it to suit his own views and whenever he had another occasion to write the word forgot how he had spelled it the last time. The name and place were the occasion of a considerable amount of pleasantry in the United States Congress, as we shall see farther on. The settlement itself was situated on the Potomac, or Cohongoruton, as the Indians called that river above the mouth of the Shenandoah, at the mouth of Conococheague creek just about where the present town of Williamsport stands, or possibly on the opposite side of the creek. The first resident of the settlement who acquired a legal or documentary title to his land was Charles Friend, who in 1739 obtained a grant from the proprietor of 260 acres which he called “Sweed’s Delight.” It is situated on the west side of the Conococheague almost down to its mouth. Two years later, he was granted an additional tract of 25 acres adjoining “Sweed’s Delight” which he called “Dear Bargain.” It is likely that Friend had lived at this place five or

six years before he received the deed for it. The descendants of this pioneer are still living in this county, a well known and highly respected family.

Conococheague soon became important as being the outpost of civilization in the province. A block house was built here, and it became a trading post of considerable importance. A mill was erected at an early date, and before many years regular communication was established and maintained with Frederick town, with which place it carried on trade. As early as 1763 supplies and provisions were dispatched eastward from this post. Later, as we shall see, it became more important as the terminus of the Potomac river boats plying between it and tidewater at Georgetown. A large magazine of stores was gathered here for General Braddock's army, and remained after his defeat. What finally became of it is not known, but it is not unlikely that when the inhabitants of the settlement fled across the mountains, this supply fell into the hands of the Indians. It may well be supposed that there was a considerable settlement at this point before any of the settlers took steps to secure legal titles to the lands they claimed.

In the year 1739, Jeremiah Jack obtained a grant for one hundred and seventy-five acres near "Sweed's Delight" which he called 'Jack's Bottom.' Before many years all the lands in this neighborhood had been claimed and taken up, until in 1780 Jacob Friend seems to have gotten the last, which he significantly called "None Left." This tract contained only three acres and a quarter. The second settlement of any consequence was "Long Meadows"—the settlement which took its name from the grant of 500 acres made to Thomas Cressap in 1739. This settlement was situated about three or four miles from Hagerstown, on the Leitersburg road, and being a most beautiful and fertile country, was speedily taken up—part of it, as elsewhere in the County, probably by land grabbers or speculators. Daniel Dulany, a non-resident, obtained in 1751 a grant adjoining Cressap's tract for 2131 acres which he called "Long Meadows Enlarged." The same name was given to a tract of 4163 acres granted to Henry Bouquet in 1765.

This Henry Bouquet never lived in this County. The centre of his tract is the farm for so many years owned by Mr. Frederick Wilms and the old house which he occupied and which is still standing, is one of the oldest and quaintest in the

County. The owner of this great tract was a remarkable character in his time. 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 Sardinia 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 the Swiss settlers of our valley and the Cumberland Valley, of Pennsylvania, 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 Col. Bouquet had in his command two companies of Maryland troops, mostly volunteers from Washington County. After the expedition the conduct of these troops was highly commended by their Colonel. One of the companies was officered by Captain, Wm. M. McClellan; Lieutenants, John Earl and James Dougherty; Ensigns, David Blair, John Moran, Edmund Moran; Sergeants, Joseph Hopewell and Henry Graybill. The officers of the other Maryland Company were: Captain, John Wolgomott; Lieutenant, Matthew Nicholas and Ensign John Blair. For his distinguished services in the Pontiac war, Col. Bouquet received a vote of thanks from the Colonial Assemblies of Virginia and Pennsylvania. After peace was established Bouquet determined to settle down in the Colonies and at that time he was naturalized in Pennsylvania, having two years previously obtained a grant of "Long Meadows Enlarged" from Lord Baltimore above referred to. 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. Frederick Holdumand, his executor, was directed in his will to sell "Long Meadows Enlarged." This great tract of magnificent land contained in 1765 a saw mill, tan yard and a number of houses.

One of the oldest land grants in the County was "Chew's Farm" of 5000 acres granted to Samuel Chew, Jr., in 1763. "Chew's Farm" or "Chew's Manor," as it is frequently called, is in the southern part of the County lying near Mount Moriah

Church and Bakersville. As it was first granted, the lines ran across the river and into Virginia and so there was a re-survey. Connected with this grant is a tradition that the Proprietary Governor, (it must have been Ogle, for he was Governor at that time), was exploring this valley. The Governor and his party were overtaken by night near the house of Samuel Chew, and asked for hospitality. Mr. Chew received them courteously, but informed the party that his household was rather disarranged and they must make due allowances. During the night, the host became the father of a fine pair of twins who afterwards received the names of Samuel Chew and Bennett Chew. Shortly after the Governor returned to Annapolis, the patent deed for five thousand acres of land for Samuel Chew, Jr., one of the twins, was received.

One of the oldest buildings now in Washington County, is a substantial stone dwelling house in the same settlement with General Bouquet's property—the "Long Meadows" settlement. This stretch of country is the choicest portion of our valley and was eagerly taken up by settlers and speculators before any other settlements were made other than Conococheague. The building referred to is now owned by Daniel Scheller and stands upon a part of a tract known as "The Re-survey on Downin's Lot," which was owned for many years by William Ragan. The house was erected in 1750 by J. S. Downin, and a stone in the gable end bears this date and the initials of Downin. At one side of the chimney place an enclosed chamber was discovered which has been supposed to have been intended as a hiding place from Indians. But at the instance of the author it was carefully examined, and then it was discovered that the fire place had been too enormously large for modern ideas and a wall had been built up to make it smaller. It is not far from this house that the remains of Cressap's Fort are still to be found.

The first town regularly laid out into lots in Washington County was Hagerstown. In December 16, 1739, Jonathan Hager obtained a patent for two hundred acres of land which he named "Hager's Choice." One of the boundary lines of this tract is described as beginning at "a bounded white oak standing on the side of a hill within fifty yards of said Hager's dwelling-house." This shows that Hager was residing near the present site of Hagerstown at that early date and that the

settlement at Hagerstown was nearly as early as those at Conococheague and Long Meadows. In 1753, he obtained a patent for another tract which he called "Hager's Delight." This latter tract contained 1780 acres. In 1762 the Proprietary gave him two other grants, one of a hundred and eighteen acres, which he called "Stony Batter," and another for twenty-four acres, which he called "Exchange." In 1763 he obtained three more grants, "Brightwell's Choice," "Addition to Stony Batter" and "Found it Out," containing respectively fifty, eighty and sixty-two acres. In 1765 he obtained "New Work," a tract of seven hundred and fourteen acres. He thus became possessed of two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight acres of magnificent land.

The main body of the town is situated on "New Work." Hager's dwelling was about two miles from the town on the Mercersburg road, on the farm recently owned by Henry Zeller. It was a large log house, a fine building in those days. There were two large log pens far enough apart to constitute a hall. Near the house was a burial vault, and in it the body of Hager was laid after his tragic death, but it was afterwards removed to the graveyard of Zion Church, in Hagerstown, where his ashes now lie.

The Southwestern portion of Hagerstown is upon "The Land of Prospect" and was added to the town by Jacob Rohrer who obtained the grant. This Rohrer was the progenitor of a large and influential family in this County. At the period of Hager's settlement in the valley almost the whole country was unoccupied and he probably had his choice. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that there was some especial attraction to the particular spot which he made his home—either in the character of soil, the beautiful prospect or the neighborhood of several gushing springs. It is probable that this latter consideration influenced most of the early settlers. Of this important settlement, which developed into the present beautiful town, the seat of the County, and of its founder, more will be said in a subsequent chapter.

Among the early settlers, few invested so largely in land as Joseph Chapline. We have at hand the records of no less than nineteen different grants from the Proprietary, transferring to him 13,400 acres. The greater part of this land was in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg, although some of it was in Pleasant Valley. The Antietam Iron Works was included in his grant for 6352 acres

which he called "Little I Thought It." On July 9, 1763, Chapline laid out on his tract "Joe's Lot," the town of Sharpsburg in lots and named it in honor of Governor Horatio Sharpe, who was at that time the Proprietor's active representative at Annapolis. Chapline, who came from England—along with two brothers, Moses and James, must have been one of the earliest settlers in the County, for he had a grant of land in 1753, about eighteen years after the very first settlement. In 1728 he had settled in Boston. He was a distinguished citizen of the County and was several times a member of the Assembly. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and the muster roll of his company, in which he was lieutenant, was recently discovered in his house by John P. Smith who preserves it. 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 town in the County, there were four houses in it. One was a log house used for years as an Indian trading post, another stood by the present Methodist Church and was torn down in late years. The other two are still standing—the log house, now brick cased, lately owned by Samuel Michael, and a portion of the house owned by the heirs of Jacob Miller. Living near Welsh Run at this time was a Welsh minister named William Williams. He was a Presbyterian missionary to Virginia and after the death of his wife he emigrated to America and settled in Frederick County, Virginia. Here he was indicted and 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; and the third, Sarah, married Colonel Chambers, the founder of the town of Chambersburg, Pa. All three were runaway matches. From Joseph Chapline and his wife, Ruhannah, who had nine children, Mrs. Julia Alvey, the wife of Hon. Richard H. Alvey, formerly Chief Justice of Maryland, is descended on her father's side, and she has a curious ring which her father, Dr. Hays, inherited. It is inscribed,

"William Williams is my name  
Christ and His glory is my aim."

William Williams' wife owned a large property in Caermathonsire, 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 consequence 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.

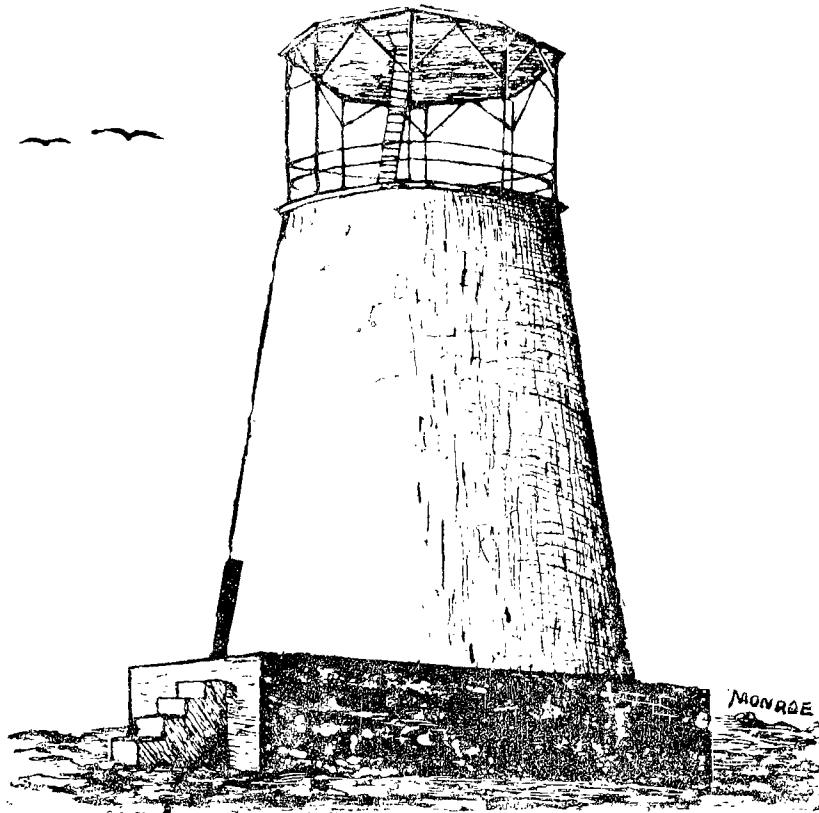
A log church was built in fulfilment of the condition of a deed from Chapline, and was used by the congregation until the battle of Antietam in 1862, when it was so shattered by Federal shells that it had to be taken down and a new one built. Before its destruction, it was used as a hospital by the Federal troops. In 1866, a new church was built, but not upon the same lot. In 1775, a Reformed Church was built in Sharpsburg, and

\*In 1768 Joseph Chapline and Ruhannah Chapline his wife, executed the following deed: "This Indenture, made this 5th day of March, 1768, between Joseph Chapline of Frederick County, Province of Maryland, on one part, and Christopher Cruss, Matthias Need, Nicholas Sam and William Hawker, vestrymen and church wardens of the Lutheran Church in the town of Sharpsburg, in the County aforesaid, of the other part;

Witnesseth, that the said Joseph Chapline, for and in consideration of the religious regard he hath and beareth to the said Lutheran Church, and also for the better support and maintenance of the said Church, hath given, granted, aliened, and enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents doth give, grant, alien and enfeoff and confirm to the said Christopher Cruss, Matthias Need, Nicholas Sam, and William Hawker, vestrymen and church wardens, and their

successors, members of the above church, for the use of the Congregation that do resort thereto, one lot or portion of ground, No. 149, containing one hundred and fifty-four feet in breadth and two hundred and six foot in length with all profits, advantages and appurtenances to the said lot or portion of ground belonging or appertaining, to have and to hold to them the said Christopher Cruss, Matthias Need, Nicholas Sam and Wm. Hawker, vestrymen and church wardens and to their successors forever to them and to their own use, and to no other use, intent or purpose whatever, yielding and paying to the said Joseph Chapline, his heirs and assigns, one pepper corn, if demanded, on the 9th day of July, yearly. And if the above named vestry do not build a church on said lot in a term of seven years, then the above lot to revert to the said Joseph Chapline, his heirs and assigns."





George Washington Monument. The First Ever Erected to His Memory,  
and was Built by Citizens of Boonsboro, in 1827.



then no others for many years. The Methodists organized a congregation here in 1811 and the Episcopalians in 1818, by the Rev. Benj. Allen, of Shepherdstown. Christopher Cruss, one of the grantees in the deed given above, was a German chemist, and among the first persons who became citizens of the new town. It is claimed that he was interested with Rumsey in his steamboat enterprise, the trial of which took place in the Potomac River, near Sharpsburg. There is a mill now standing near Sharpsburg, owned by Jacob A. Myers, which was built in 1783 and the dwelling near it forty years earlier. This was the home of Christian Orndorff the father-in-law of Jonathan Hager, Jr. It will thus be seen at what an early period the water power of the Antietam was utilized.

Another proof of the rapidity with which the lands of the valley were "taken up" after the tide of emigration began to set this way, is the early date of the settlements in the Western part of the County and notably the one at Green Spring. The most conspicuous person connected with this

settlement was Lancelot Jacques. He was a French Huguenot who came to America as a refugee. He fell in with Thomas Johnson, then a rich provincial of Frederick County, a leading citizen of Maryland, a friend of Washington, and afterwards the first Governor of the State of Maryland. Jacques, soon after his arrival in this country, became associated with Johnson in many enterprises. Together they became patentees of large tracts of land with a view, not merely of speculating, but of improving the country and developing its resources. With this view they obtained a large grant of land in what is now Frederick County, and upon it constructed and operated the Catocin Furnace. Later, they obtained a patent for fifteen thousand acres at Indian Spring, and here Jacques came to reside not far from Fort Frederick, and here his house still stands. The discovery of excellent iron ore suggested a smelting furnace. The pig iron manufactured in this furnace was pushed down the river on flat boats by a crew of trusty negroes owned by Jacques.\*

\*The following is the deed from Lord Baltimore conveying the Furnace property to Johnson and Jacques, which is here given nearly in full as showing this early enterprise and as also showing the character of most of the land grants in our Valley:

Maryland, ss.—Frederick, Absolute Lord Proprietary of Maryland and Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c.

Whereas: Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., of the City of Annapolis, have obtained out of our High Court of Chancery within our said Province, our writ of ad quod damnum, directed to the Sheriff of Frederick County, commanding him by the oath of Twelve honest and lawful men of his county, by whom the truth of the matter might be better known, he should diligently enquire if it would be to the Damage of us or others if we should grant unto the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., one hundred acres of land lying on a run of water called Green Spring Run, otherwise called Lick Run, in the County aforesaid, about two miles below Fort Frederick, as might be most convenient for setting up a Forge Mill and other conveniences, as shall be necessary for carrying on an Iron Work, and if it should be to the Damage and Prejudice of us and others, then to what Damage and Prejudice of us, and what Damage and Prejudice of others and of whom and in what manner and how and of what value, the same land was then before any other improvements of the said one hundred acres of land, and who were the possessors of the said one hundred acres of land, and who had the Fee Simple thereof, and what lands and Tenements remained to the Possessors over and above the said One Hundred Acres of Land, and if the said Land

remaining to the Possessors over and above the said One Hundred Acres will suffice to uphold their Manor, vizt. the sixth part of their Manor allotted them by the condition of Plantation for the Demesne as before the alienation aforesaid in default of the present possession more than was wont might not be charged and grieved, and that the Inquisition thereupon openly and distinctly made to us in our High Court of Chancery under his seal and seals of them by whom it was made he should without delay send and whereas the aforesaid Sheriff, at the instance and request of the above named Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Junr., hath returned into our said Court a certain inquisition Indented and taken in Frederick County on the said Run of Water called Green Spring Run, otherwise called Lick Run, on the 23rd day of December in the year of our Lord 1766, by the oath of twelve honest and lawful Men of the County, who upon their oath did say that if we should grant unto the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., the said One Hundred Acres of Land lying on the said Run of Water, beginning at a locust post set up near the south easternmost corner of the Coal House (here follow the courses and distances) containing One Hundred Acres, and which is fit and convenient for building an Iron Work for running of Pigg Iron, it would not be to the damage of us, the said One Hundred Acres or any part thereof not being a Manor, or any part of a Manor, and that the same One Hundred Acres is of the value of One Hundred Pounds current money without any further Improvement and no more that the Possession and Fee Simple of the said One Hundred Acres is in the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., in undivided Moieties as Tenants in Common

In 1776 Johnson and Jacques dissolved partnership, the latter retaining as his portion of the property, the Green Spring Furnace estate. In addition to his other enterprises, Jacques acted as agent for a number of English owners of Maryland plantations, and indeed it was in this capacity that he first came to America. His descendants have in their possession some of his account books of the plantations.

It is somewhat remarkable that Boonsboro was not settled earlier than it was, for it is a beautiful and attractive situation, and it is likely that most of the settlers from the eastern part of the State came to the valley through the gap, where the National road now passes. Here, at the foot of the mountain, Boonsboro lies. The land upon which the town is situated and that all around it, was granted to George and William Boone in about 1774. These men lived in Berks County, Pa. The latter came to his property in Maryland and resided there until his death in 1798. He and his wife are both buried in the Reformed Churchyard in the village. His wife, Susanna, survived him forty-six years, dying in 1844 at the age of eighty-eight years. The daughter of this couple, Sarah Boone, died at Keedysville in September 1874. The town did not grow rapidly. In 1796 there were only five houses and in 1829, Henry Nyman and Betebanner bought the Boone property, and laid out the town in lots. At that time there were only twenty-nine houses in the place.

and on part of two Tracts of Land, the one called the Resurvey on Green Spring, the other called Kindness, and that there remains to the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., over and above the said One Hundred Acres of land well and sufficient to uphold their Manors, vizt., the sixth part of their respective Manors allotted to them by the conditions of Plantations:—and whereas the said Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson Jr., hath given their respective Manors allotted them by the Conditions of Plantations and Whereas the said Lancelot Jaques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., hath given sufficient security to us that they the said Lancelot Jaques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., shall begin to prosecute and finish the building a Forge Mill and other conveniences on the said Land within the time limited in and by the Act of Assembly—Now Know Ye, that we, for and in consideration of the premises, do grant unto said Lancelot Jaques and Thomas Johnson, Jun., the said One Hundred Acres of Land contained within the lines aforesaid, with all privileges, rights, profits, and advantages thereto belonging, Royal Mines excepted with free egress and regress through any mans Land next adjoining to the said

The following is an account of a journey by Wm. Eddes, an Englishman, who was at the time Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis, taken from his Letters:

Annapolis, Sep. 7th, 1772.

"I am just returned from an excursion to the frontiers of this province, in which my curiosity was highly gratified. It is impossible to conceive a more rich and fertile country than I have lately traversed; and when it becomes populous in proportion to its extent, Frederick County will, at least, be equal to the most desirable establishment on this side of the Atlantic.

"In the back settlements, where the inhabitants are thinly scattered, the face of the country, even at this luxuriant season of the year, exhibited in many places a dreary appearance. Lands, to a very considerable extent, are taken up by persons who, looking to futurity for greater advantages, are content to clear gradually some portions of their domains for immediate subsistence. Not having the means to fell and carry their lumber away, they make a deep incision with an axe entirely round each trunk, at the distance of about four feet from the ground, which occasions the leaves almost instantly to wither; and before the total decay of the tree, Indian corn may be cultivated to great advantage, amidst the immense trunks that fill the dreary forest.

"To have the idea of winter impressed on the mind, from external appearances, at the time when nature is fainting beneath the intense heat

Forge Mill to have and to hold said one undivided moiety of the said 100 Acres of Land to the said Lancelot Jaques and his heirs and assigns forever and to have and to hold the other undivided moiety thereof to him the said Thomas Johnson, Jun., his heirs and assigns forever, as Tenants in Common, and not in Joint Tenancy to be holden of us as of our Manor of Conogocheague yielding and paying unto us and our heirs and successors the same Rents, Fines and Services as are reserved, due and payable unto us for the said One Hundred Acres of Land, anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding. Witness our Trusty and well beloved Horatio Sharpe, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid this 11th day of April in the seventeenth year of our Dominion Anno Domini 1768." This grant is countersigned on the margin by Horatio Sharpe; and appended to it by a ribbon is a seal nearly four inches in diameter. The impression is made upon wax enclosed between two sheets of paper. Upon one side the seal is the familiar seal of the Province—representing Agriculture and Fisheries—the other side has the Knightly Seal.

of an autumnal sun, is, I am inclined to believe, peculiar to this country. In some districts, far as the eye could extend, the leafless trees of an astonishing magnitude crowded on the sight; the creeping ivy only denoting vegetation; at the same time, the face of the earth, was covered with golden crops, which promised, "richly to repay the anxious toil." The habitations of the planters, in this remote district of the province, are in general of a rude construction; the timber with which they frame their dwellings seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe. An apartment to sleep in, and another for domestic purposes, with a contiguous store-house, and conveniences for their live-stock, at present gratify their utmost ambition. Their method of living perfectly corresponds with their exterior appearance. Indian corn, beaten in a mortar, and afterwards baked or boiled, forms a dish which is the principal subsistence of the indigent planter, and is even much liked by persons of the superior class. This, when properly prepared, is called homony,, and when salt beef, pork, or bacon is added, no complaints are made respecting their fare.

"Throughout the whole of this province fruit is not only plentiful, but excellent in various kinds. There are few plantations unprovided with an apple and a peach orchard; the peach trees are all standards, and without the assistance of art, frequently produce fruit of an exquisite flavor.

"In the woods, I often meet with vines, twining round trees of different nominations; and have gathered from them grapes of a tolerable size, and not unpleasant to the palate. In process of time, when the colonists are enabled to pay attention to their natural advantages, they will, assuredly, possess all the superfluities of life, without the necessity of recurring to foreign assistance. Even sugar, of a tolerable quality they will be able to manufacture without application to the British Islands. A planter, at whose house I partook of some refreshments produced a quantity of that capital luxury, the grain of which was tolerable, and the taste not disagreeable. This, he assured me, was the produce of his own possessions, extracted by incision, from a tree, great numbers of which grow throughout the interior regions of the American provinces, (the maple tree). The simple process of boiling brought the liquid to a proper consistency; and he was persuaded, whenever more important concerns would

permit a necessary attention to this article, the inhabitants of the British colonies would be amply supplied from their own inexhaustible resources.

"About thirty miles west of Fredericktown, I passed through a settlement which is making quick advances to perfection. A German adventurer, whose name is Hagar, purchased a considerable tract of land in this neighborhood, and with much discernment and foresight, determined to give encouragement to traders, and to erect proper habitations for the stowage of goods, for supply of the adjacent country. His plan succeeded; he has lived to behold a multitude of inhabitants of lands, which he remembered unoccupied; and he has seen erected in places, appropriated by him for that purpose, more than an hundred comfortable edifices, to which the name of Hagar's Town is given, in honour of the intelligent founder."

Capt. Jonathan Hager arrived in America about the year 1730 and pushed on to the "back country" of the Province of Maryland. The date of his arrival at his future home is not accurately known, but it must have been shortly after the very first settlement of Conococheague and the location of Col. Cressap 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 "Hagar's Choice," he was living in a house which had already been built upon it. It contained an arched cellar, which was the refuge of Mr. Hager and his family during the Indian war.

The first of the large and influential family of Poffenbergers who came to this County was John Poffenberger, who arrived here from Pennsylvania in 1760, and bought a farm on the road leading from the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg turnpike to Keedysville, near a small hamlet called Smoketown.

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. The valley was settled by the ancestors of many of the principal families which still live in it—the Botelers, Clagetts, Grimms, Browns and Rohrs. Among the first was Thomas Crampton, who was born on the ocean in 1735, as his mother was on her way to this country. His father had just died and requested that the

infant to be born should be named Thomas, whether it should be a boy or a girl. The family settled in Prince George's county, and Thomas Crampton came to Pleasant Valley before 1759. Through this wilderness was cut a road which led from the old pack horse ford below Shepherds-town, through Crampton's Gap and on to Fredericktown. The first enterprise of the settlers in the valley was to clear up the forest and plant tobacco. The tobacco was packed in hogsheads, to which shafts were fixed, and they were wheeled along this road to market. Old Mr. Crampton died Thursday morning, May 20, 1819, at the age of 84 years.

In 1777 a considerable body of immigrants arrived in the County, from a very unexpected quarter. These were a portion of Gen. Burgoyne's army, which had surrendered at Saratoga that year. They were soon assimilated by the population and became good and useful citizens. Among these was a young Irishman, who had been pressed into the British Army. His name was John Whistler. A short time after this surrender, he came to the neighborhood of Hagerstown, and remained there for some time. He married an English lady, named Bishop. He was afterwards made a Sergeant and Sergeant-Major of Infantry in the Continental Army and on the raising of a Battalion of Levies (volunteers) in that section of the State in 1791, he was appointed Adjutant of Major Henry Gaither's Battalion in Lt. Col. Wm. Darke's Regiment for frontier defence. He was wounded in the battle under Maj. Genl. St. Clair, with Indians on the Miami, November 1791. He was afterwards made Ensign, Lieutenant, Quartermaster, and Captain of the Regular Army; was Brevet Major and died while serving as military storekeeper at Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis, Mo., in 1827. From him descended all the Whistler family in this country. Col. George Whistler, a distinguished civil engineer, in Russia, was one of his sons. He also left several sons in the U. S. Army. Among his descendants is Whistler the distinguished painter.

Another of these immigrants was Major Alexander Monroe, of Scotland, who settled in Washington County and died here November 6, 1797, greatly beloved. He was buried in the Episcopal graveyard with the honors of war, in the presence of a great concourse of people—the Rev. George Bower conducting the services.

In September, 1784, there arrived at Funks-

town a family of immigrants who excited more than ordinary interest. They were Dr. Christian Boerstler, his wife and six children accompanied by a considerable body of Germans. Dr. Boerstler was born January 29, 1749, in the Dukedom of Duex Pons, a portion of the Kingdom of Bavaria. Owing to the tyranny of the German Princes he determined to emigrate to America. Accordingly, in 1784, he demanded passports. The secretary of foreign relations of his native country endeavored to dissuade him from his project. He represented to him the long and dangerous journey he was undertaking, and the wild and unsettled country to which he was going, and offered him a high position under the Government. But the Doctor was not to be turned from his purpose, and after the passports were obtained, he found himself at the head of seventy families of emigrants as their leader and pioneer. On his way to his ship he met with his Prince, who inquired where he was going with all those people. Boerstler replied that he was going to America to be free. "Under your reign we are slaves and if you continue your oppressions much longer you will have no subjects to rule." The party went in boats from the Kline to Rotterdam and there took ship for Baltimore. But before doing so a narrow escape was made from being forced on a slave ship bound for Batavia. When Dr. Boerstler landed in Baltimore he had but a single shilling in his possession and owed a guinea on the ship. He found means, however, to make his way to Washington County and settled in Funkstown. He soon became one of the leading citizens of the County, took a prominent part in the political movements which resulted in the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He secured the support of the German people to this measure by a series of vigorous essays over the signature of "Volksfreund." During the Whiskey Insurrection he bore an important part in the support of the Government. He took an active interest in agriculture and wrote many articles on the importance of the cultivation of clover. He was largely instrumental in the early introduction of that crop among the farmers of Washington County. Raising bees was also a matter which greatly interested him and he wrote much upon the subject. It was he who furnished for many years the reading matter for the German Almanac published in Hagerstown. Col. Boerstler, who became well known in the war of 1812 was his

son. Dr. Boerstler died in Funkstown, March 11, 1833, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The following extract from a life of the Rev. Michael Schlatter gives a picture of the valley at an early date and refers to another early settlement in Washington county. It is of interest, notwithstanding the numerous inaccuracies contained in it:

"His course from Frederick was nearly in a North line, to what is now Burkittsville, and thence diverging to nearly east, he crossed the mountain through what is now, and always has been known as "Crampton's Gap," thence by way of Rohrerstown in Pleasant Valley, and Keedysville on the Antietam, about three miles southwest from where Boonsboro now stands; thence in a westerly direction to the settlements on the Connogocheague, about seven or eight miles west of Hagerstown; and the place where he preached at the time, must have been somewhere in the vicinity of what is now "Saint Paul's Church," in the vicinity of Clearspring, which is the oldest congregation in that country. Here the first settlement in the county was made, the first settlers being Germans, and members of the Reformed and Lutheran churches; as Reformed families I can name the Kershners, Seiberts, Sellers, and Prices. They settled on the Connogocheague, because in 't they found good timber for building and other uses, whilst the rest of the valley was destitute of timber, and only covered with *scrub-oak* and *hazle-bushes*. Near Clearspring and on the Potomac, are still to be seen the remains of a fort they built, and in which they kept their families when the Indians became troublesome. This was afterwards rebuilt by Gen. Braddock and was then called Fort Frederick and is still known by that name.\* The country was then destitute of roads and the way pursued by Mr. Schlatter was simply a horse path or trail, though afterwards laid out into a public road, and so used until some forty or fifty years ago as the great highway to the West. Who the honest Swiss was, I cannot tell but presume he must have been one of the families I have named. (Letter from Lewis M. Harbaugh, Esq., of Hagerstown, Md., dated Dec. 13, 1856.)

"On the 7th of June 1748, I continued forty miles farther to Monocacy in the province of

Maryland, where on the 11th, in Fredericktown, a newly laid out town, I preached a preparatory sermon in the schoolhouse; and on the same day, in company with an elder of this congregation, who of his own free will offered to accompany me through Virginia, I continued my journey thirty-four miles farther to Conococheague, crossing the so-called Blue Mountains, so that we did not arrive in Connogocheague till two o'clock in the morning of the 9th, when we came to the house of an honest Swiss, and gratefully enjoyed a very pleasant rest. I preached there yet on the same day. This congregation, lying to the north from Maryland, and hence belonging still to Pennsylvania, might be served by the ministry at Monocacy. Here in this region there are very fruitful fields for grain and pasture; they produce Turkish corn almost without any manure, among which are stalks ten and more feet long; and the grass is exceedingly fine. In this neighborhood there are still many Indians, who are well disposed and very obliging, and are not disinclined toward Christians, when they are not made drunk by strong drink. After the sermon, we left and passed on ten miles farther toward the Potomac river, which is at this place one mile wide, from which also we had a fine view of the place, where the Connogocheague stream falls into this river. Here is a boundary at once between Pennsylvania and Virginia and between Maryland and Virginia. This evening we journeyed fifteen miles without having seen either a house or a human being; but we saw deer in droves."

"The point where we crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Connogocheague is where Williamsport now stands, which is next to the oldest town in the county. Here it was then supposed the line, run along afterward (in 1761) by Mason and Dixon, would strike the Potomac."

(Letter of Lewis M. Harbaugh, Esq., of Hagerstown, Md., December 13, 1856.)

The Potomac is not ordinarily a mile wide—it may have been swollen by rains at the time. "Some of the early settlers in Martinsburg and vicinity say that they remember when the river spread itself very wide, so that when high, it might with truth be said, it was about a mile wide."

(Letter from Rev. J. G. Wolf.)

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\*This of course is incorrect.





## CHAPTER III

**T**HE first settlers arrived in our valley while the border disputes between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania were at their height. This dispute about the boundary line between the two Provinces, which was not settled until after a most elaborate instrument had been executed on the 4th of July, 1760, involved the settlers of the disputed territory in many bloody affrays and in much perplexity. Its final settlement, which was not consummated until Mason and Dixon's Line had been laid out in 1767, gave the colonists peace but deprived Maryland of a large and most valuable strip of territory which was justly a portion of her domain. According to the claim of Lord Baltimore the Maryland line would have run due west from a point on the Delaware river which would have thrown the southern part of the City of Philadelphia within his territory.

In giving a correct sketch of the disputes which were settled by the running of Mason and Dixon's Line, it is necessary to refer to matters foreign to our County and to our present purpose. But as this famous line is the northern boundary of our county, and our County was so deeply concerned and affected by its final settlement, it is deemed well to give a short sketch of the whole boundary in question as far as it affects our northern line. The line which divides Maryland from Delaware, is also a portion of Mason and Dixon's line. But the name is generally understood to refer simply to the northern boundary line of Maryland, the line which was a household word throughout the United States for nearly fifty

years, the line dividing free States from the slave holding States.

In the grant to Lord Baltimore by Charles I the northern limit of the Province was "unto that part of the Bay of Delaware on the north, which lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude, where New England is terminated; and all the tract of land within the following limits to-wit: passing from the said Delaware Basin a right line with the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river Potomac, thence running towards the south unto the further banks of said river &c." The proper location of the first fountain of the Potomac, and whether the first fountain of the North branch or the South branch was intended, involved the Colony, and afterwards the State, in a protracted controversy with Virginia which was finally settled in favor of the claims of the latter state. With that controversy, however, we are not concerned in this history.

It will be observed that the Province of Maryland extended to the southern line of New England. Under that name was included the immense grant to the Plymouth Company of all the North American Continent between the 40th and 48th degrees of north latitude; that territory extended from the latitude of Philadelphia to a point many miles north of the City of Quebec and included all the Great Lakes, the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ottawa besides about a third of the whole present territory of the United States. Within the territory was included the New Netherlands, claimed by the Dutch by virtue of Henry Hudson's discovery,

and settled by them. Under their protection a settlement was made on the banks of the Delaware river, but not until a settlement of Swedes had also been established in the same neighborhood. These two colonies soon engaged in hostilities which resulted in the subjugation of the Swedes by the Dutch.

In 1659 these settlements attracted the attention of Lord Baltimore, and in January of that year Col. Nathaniel Utze was sent by the Provincial government "to the pretended governor of a people seated in Delaware Bay and to inform him that they were seated within his lordship's province without notice." And he was also privately instructed "that if he find opportunity he shall insinuate to them that if they will make application to his lordship's government they shall find good terms according to his conditions of plantation."

His Lordship's order to the Dutch to vacate were disregarded and a diplomatic negotiation between the government of Maryland and New Netherlands ensued wherein the rights and pretensions of the Dutch were fully set forth. According to the historian "Diedrich Knickerbocker" the Marylanders had also made a settlement on Delaware Bay and the Dutch attempted to dispossess them. A formidable expedition says that veracious chronicler, "was intended to drive the Marylanders from the Schuylkill; of which they had recently taken possession, and which was claimed as part of the province of New Netherlands, for it appears that at this time our infant colony was in that enviable state, so much coveted by ambitious nations, that is to say, the government had a vast extent of territory, part of which it enjoyed and the greater part of which it had continually to quarrel about. Admiral Jan Jansen Alpendam was a man of great metal and prowess and was in no way dismayed at the character of the enemy, who were represented as a gigantic, gunpowder race of men, who lived on hoe-cakes and bacon, drank mint juleps and apple toddy, and were exceedingly expert at boxing, biting, gouging, tar and feathering and a variety of other athletic accomplishments which they had borrowed from their cousins-german and prototypes, the Virginians, to whom they had ever borne considerable resemblance. Notwithstanding all these alarming representations, the Admiral entered the Schuylkill most undauntedly with his fleet and arrived without disaster or opposition at

the place of destination. Here he attacked the enemy in a vigorous speech in Low Dutch, which the wary Kieft had previously put in his pocket; wherein he courteously commenced by calling them a pack of lazy, louting, dram-drinking, cock-fighting, horse-racing, slave-driving, tavern-haunting, Sabbath-breaking, mulatto-breeding upstarts; and concluded by ordering them to evacuate the country immediately, to which they most laconically replied in plain English, 'they'd see him damned first.' Now this was a reply for which neither Jan Jansen Alpendam, nor Wilhelmus Kieft had made any calculation, and finding himself totally unable to answer so terrible a rebuff with suitable hostility, he concluded that his wisest course was to return home and report progress."

The negotiation was a protracted one and ambassadors were sent to Holland to enforce Lord Baltimore's demands, but they could obtain no further concession than an order to the Dutch settlers around Cape Henlopen to remove. New Castle and Northern Delaware were retained by the Dutch, the whole of New Netherlands was then conquered by the English, the king having granted the territory to his brother the Duke of York. Thenceforth the disputed settlements which embraced only a small portion of the territory of Maryland along the Delaware were taken into New York, although they were clearly within Lord Baltimore's grant, and retained by the Duke of York until his grant to William Penn. This grant which was made to Penn after much importunity, contained general words of restriction as to Lord Baltimore's interests, especially reserving from the grant any lands which may previously have been granted to Baltimore. Upon this condition Lord Baltimore assented. The lines of Penn's grant were the Delaware on the east "whence it extended westward five degrees of longitude, the 43d degree of latitude on the north, and on the south, a circle of twelve miles drawn around New Castle, to the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude." It will be remembered that the 40th degree of latitude was the northern boundary of Maryland. The instrument did not specify what was meant by "a circle of twelve miles drawn around New Castle," whether it was intended that the circle should be twelve miles in circumference, or to have a diameter of twelve miles with New Castle for its centre, or to have a radius of twelve miles; nor did it specify any particular point within New Castle from which the

measurement was to begin. No matter which circle was intended the conditions were impossible to be gratified and this uncertainty gave Penn his opportunity to claim everything, and after a protracted and tortuous negotiation extending over many years to finally gain his point. At an interview between Penn's representative and Lord Baltimore at Upland, what is now Chester, it was discovered to the amazement and confusion of the former that that town was twelve miles south of the 40th parallel, the northern limit of Maryland and that thus Lord Baltimore's domain would extend to the Schuylkill. This discovery led to fresh importunities for an additional grant from the Duke of York, who finally, in August 1682, granted him, what in nowise belonged to the grantor, the town of New Castle and with the territory twelve miles around it and extending south of it to Cape Henlopen. It is not necessary for the purposes of this history to follow this negotiation and show how the Proprietor of Maryland was finally cozened out of his rights.

This circle around New Castle required in Penn's first grant, gave rise to Mason and Dixon's line and also give the curious shape to the northern border of Delaware and the corresponding southern boundry of Pennsylvania. An examination of the map shows, where the three states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware come together, or rather where they should come together, a small point which separates them. Various measurements have made the area of this lost bit of land all the way from five hundred to fifteen hundred acres. William Smith and his ancestors had lived there for generations, always supposing that they were in Delaware until 1849, when a survey by United States officers disclosed the old error. Advantage has been taken of the uncertainty as to jurisdiction to make the strip the location in the past of several duels and a few prize fights, but with these exceptions nothing approaching bloodshed has marked the progress of the half-century struggle between William Smith and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1685 the referees to whom the controversy had been committed by the king decided in favor of Penn's claims that Lord Baltimore's grant included only "lands uncultivated and inhabited by savages and that the territory along the Delaware had been settled by Christians antecedently to his grant and was therefore not included within it." They then proceeded to divide what is now

the State of Delaware nearly equally between the two claimants. Lord Baltimore being at that time threatened with a loss of his whole Province by a writ of *quo warranto* to which had been issued, had nothing to do but to submit quietly to this unjust decision.

An agreement between the contending parties as to the northern boundary of Maryland having been made in 1732, a suit to compel its specific performance was begun in chancery. In May 1750 Chancellor Hardwicke rendered his decision in which he held that the circle around New Castle which was to determine the beginning of the division line between the Provinces, was to be of twelve miles radius from the centre of the town, and in a further decision that it should be twelve miles of horizontal measure and not of superficial measure. The Proprietor of Maryland having made objections to the execution of the decree, a final agreement between the parties was entered into in 1760. This agreement contained provisions for the protection of Maryland grants which should fall into Pennsylvania and like protection to Pennsylvania grants which should be thrown on the other side. The northern boundary, according to the agreement of 1732, was to be ascertained by running a line due west from Cape Henlopen, (a point about fifteen miles from the present cape) across the peninsula; this line is the present southern boundary of Delaware. From the centre of this line should be drawn and bear northerly (in fact 4 degrees west) until it touched as a tangent the circle of 12 miles radius around New Castle. If that point should prove to be a point 15 miles south of the southernmost part of the then city of Philadelphia, the due west line of the survey was to start there and run its proper course and distance. But if the tangent point should fall short of the point for starting west, as indicated, then from the tangent point on the circle a line should be projected through that part of the circle due north until it bi-sectioned the circle and from the point of bi-section a due north line should be run till it reached a point on the latitude of 15 miles south of Philadelphia, and then start west. The line within the circle formed no part of the boundary and only served to ascertain the true point at which to start the due north line from the upper segment of the circle. So that the boundary between Delaware and Maryland was the base line, then a line from the peninsula base to the tangent point; then

along the segment of the circle, as the stones indicate, to the north line. All east of the tangent line and segment was Delaware, all west was Maryland. From the point where the circle left the north line, the Delaware interest ceased and it became a question solely between Baltimore and Penn under his Pennsylvania charter.

It resulted that the projection north of the circle was the necessary running, and as that projection was a north line, three miles and a half long, and the curve of the circle on its trend eastward kept widening from the point of bi-section, at the spot where this curve reached the latitude on which the north line stopped, there was between the end of the north line and the corresponding point on the circle a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The due west line is what is popularly known as Mason and Dixon's line.

Under the deed of 1760 Commissioners were appointed to lay down the lines. They met at New Castle to begin work on the 19th of November 1760. They made but slow progress and the Penns and Calvert who were at the time in London, becoming impatient at the delay, engaged Charles Mason and James Dixon of that city, to complete the survey. These two men are described as mathematicians and surveyors, or merely as surveyors, but it is evident 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. Later 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 previously.

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 the following year and completed in 1767. In 1768 the placing of the stones was completed. In establishing the difficult points around the circle bounding Delaware on the North, one of which was to be the beginning of the line to the west, these scientific engineers with their 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 along 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 sides 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 of 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 twenty-seventh of that month they had 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 through 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 go no 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."

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in his decree had specified how the boundary lines should be marked and in obedience to this decree a stone was

erected at the end of every mile from the beginning to the foot of Sideling Hill. Every five mile stone was larger than the others, and had engraved on the north side the arms of Thomas and Richard Penn and on the south face the arms of Frederick Lord Baltimore. The intermediate stones have the letter P on the north face and M on the south face. The country to the west of Sideling Hill, being so very mountainous as to render it in most places extremely difficult and expensive, and in some impracticable, to convey stones or boundaries which had been prepared and marked, to their proper stations, instead of using such marked stones the line westward from that point to the "top of the Alleghany Ridge" was shown by raising on the tops of mountains and ridges over which the line passed, heaps or piles of stone or earth from three and a half to four yards in diameter, at bottom and six to seven feet in height. Westward of the "Alleghany Ridge" posts were erected and surrounded with piles of stone or earth about seven feet high. The regular boundary stones are of "oolitic limestone or the Portland stone of Great Britain" and they were carefully cut in England. A sufficient number was sent over to mark the whole line. Those not used were left near Fort Frederick and some of them are probably there now. A few years ago a visitor to Fort Frederick saw one used as a corner stone upon which the sills of a corn house rested and four or five formed into steps for a negro's cabin. Several of them were also used for steps in the house of Mr. Joseph Seibert, of Clearspring, and one is preserved in the rooms of the Md. Historical Society. Thus the dispute was finally ended after a bitter contest lasting nearly a century.

But during this time the controversy had not been simply on paper and between the Proprietors. It had given rise to a regular border warfare. The disputed territory being unquestionably within the limits of Lord Baltimore's grant, great numbers of persons obtained grants of the fine lands in the belt from Lord Baltimore and made their homes there. The Penns also undertook to grant the lands to settlers, so there necessarily arose conflicts between these different claimants to the same soil. Fights and bloodshed followed and all was confusion and turmoil. Some settlers who had obtained grants from one Province went forthwith and got deeds from the other and sought to

evade the payment of taxes to either government by claiming to be under the other when the collector of one came along. Several Catholic settlements were made in the debatable ground under the distinct impression that they were in the Province of Maryland. Several of these received harsh and severe treatment at the hands of Pennsylvanians. Hard knocks being given and received we find brave Col. Thomas Cressap on the stage both giving and receiving. Lord Baltimore had sent him to the disputed border with orders to hold the country for him. He settled himself on the banks of the Susquehanna opposite Columbia. Here he constructed a block house and occupied it with his family. In the same neighborhood a colony of Germans had settled under Pennsylvania grants. Cressap raised a party of fifty men and marched against these invaders. The scheme was to drive them out and divide their lands among the members of the party. In the fracas which ensued a Pennsylvanian named Knowels Dant was killed. The sheriff of Lancaster then proceeded against Cressap with a posse. They attempted to surprise that wary leader. But he obtained information of their movements and secured himself, together with six associates, in his house and stood on the defensive while the official read his warrant and called upon Cressap to surrender. Cressap was provided with an abundance of fire arms and attacked the sheriff so furiously that he gave up all hope of taking him by force. When night came on the sheriff found means to set fire to the house and offered to quench it if the inmates would surrender, but those who made the proposal were met with a volley. When the whole building was enveloped in flames, Cressap and his family and his party rushed out, firing upon the enemy as they ran. In the confusion, one of Cressap's men, Michael Reisner, shot down by mistake one of his comrades, Lanchlan Malone. Cressap was apprehended, and according to the representation of the Government of the Provinces of the King, in an address to his Majesty, with four of his companions, "were hurried into the Gaols of the Province of Pennsylvania, where one of them actually perished for want of sustenance, and the rest now live." The jail to which Cressap was carried was in Philadelphia and as he was borne through that city, we are assured that the streets, doors and windows were thronged with spectators to see the

*Maryland Monster*, who taunted the crowd by exclaiming, 'why this is the finest city in the Province of Maryland!'

In the midst of the Pennsylvania boundary dispute the Six Nations made a claim to a large part of the territory of Maryland, including our own valley. The French and Indian war was threatening and it was thought safest to satisfy their demands. The Governor consequently appointed a commission to treat with them and this was the occasion of one of the many wrangles between the Governor and the Assembly. The Assembly denied the right of the Governor to make the appointment and to assert their own authority, added two names to the list of commissioners. This offended His Excellency and he

let the whole matter drop. But later on as the situation became more threatening, the Governor appointed a commission to treat with the Indians and paid their expenses out of the ordinary revenues. In consideration of the payment of three hundred pounds current money of Pennsylvania, partly in goods and partly in gold money, the nations renounced and disclaimed to Lord Baltimore all the lands that lie on the Potomac, alias Cohongaroutan, or Susquehanna rivers up to Capt. Thomas Cressap's hunting cabin on the uppermost fork of the Potomac.

One of the crown stones in Mason and Dixon's line stands near Midvale, Franklin County, Pa., and is protected by a wire screen from relic hunters.

## CHAPTER IV

ONE morning in the early part of May, 1755, a small army descended the western side of the South Mountain, winding like a scarlet thread down through Turner's Gap where now passes the National Pike, down to the site of Boonsboro and on through the unsettled plain, across the Antietam at the "Devil's Back Bone" where "Delemere" Mill afterwards stood, and on over the broad trail which an advance detachment had laid out, to the settlement of Conococheague the present town of Williamsport. This was the first regularly organized army ever seen in the Valley of the Antietam. A little more than a century later the spectacle had grown sadly familiar.

In 1755 the seven years war had begun and at first disaster and disgrace had attended the British upon the right hand and on the left. Under the leadership of the Great Commoner the war ended with the British in undisputed possession of the greater portion of North America.

In the early part of 1754 every Indian suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from our valley. But the mystery was soon solved. The emissaries of France had been among them and had enlisted their aid in their scheme of taking possession of the Valley of the Mississippi in addition to the whole of the present British Territory in America and the flourishing settlements on the lower Mississippi, which they already held. As is well known, England claimed the whole of North America by virtue of Cabot's discovery. The French had established a colony at New Orleans and their settlements were gradually extending up the Mississippi river and when the English Gov-

ernment made a grant of certain privileges beyond the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio Company, the French began to establish rapidly a chain of forts from Canada to their Mississippi settlements. The object was to confine the English possessions to the Atlantic slope. Upon the first intelligence of the construction of Fort Duquesne on the present site of Pittsburg, George Washington, then a youth, was dispatched through the wilderness with a remonstrance from the Governor of Virginia.

In order to put an effectual end to French pretensions General Braddock was sent to America with a thousand British regulars. He enlisted a number of colonial troops and invited Washington to accompany him as his aid. For commander of such an expedition, no worse selection could have been made than that of Braddock. He was a brave soldier, but was as ignorant of the people he had to contend with and the face of the country he had to traverse, as he was supercilious. He regarded those who wished to inform him, with the utmost contempt. He was a martinet and had but slight regard for soldiers who could not go through with their exercises with the precision he was accustomed to exact in the parades of Regent Park. The fate which would overtake such a man, who knew nothing and refused instruction, was but too plain to the practical and experienced mind of Washington, who accompanied him, and who no doubt expected to share that fate. In conversation with Benjamin Franklin at Frederick City, Braddock said "after taking Fort Duquesne I am to proceed to Niagara; and having taken that, to Frontenac, if the season will

allow time, and I suppose it will; for Duquesne can hardly detain me over three or four days, and then I see nothing that can effect my march to Niagara. A few weeks later he, and nearly all of his regulars, had been shot down before reaching Duquesne, by the Indians who could not detain him above three or four days. "Having before revolved in my mind," remarked the sagacious Franklin, "the long line his army must make in their march by a very narrow road to be cut for them through the woods and bushes, and also what I had read of a former defeat of fifteen hundred French, who invaded the Illinois country, I conceived some doubts and some fears for the event of the campaign. But I ventured only to say, 'To be sure, sir, if you arrive well before Fort Duquesne, with these fine troops, so well provided with artillery, the fort, though completely fortified and assisted with a very strong garrison, can probably make but a short resistance. The only danger I apprehend of obstruction to your march, is from the ambuscades of the Indians, who, by constant practice, are dextrous in laying and executing them; and the slender line, nearly four miles long, which your army must make, may expose it to be attacked by surprise in its flanks, and to be cut like a thread into several pieces, which, from their distance cannot come up in time to support each other.'" He smiled at my ignorance, and replied, "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to your raw American militia, but upon the King's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make any impression, I was conscious of an impropriety in disputing with a military man in matters of his profession and said no more."

Braddock had been detained for a considerable time at Frederick City which place he had reached on his march to the West, by inability to procure transportation for his baggage. It was said that he roared like a lion at this detention and showered curses upon the colonies and especially upon Maryland, with a liberal and lavish profusion. On June 7th, 1755, Washington wrote from Fort Cumberland to Mr. Wm. Fairfax that: "The General, from frequent breaches of contract, has lost all patience; and for want of that temper and moderation which should be used by a man of sense upon these occasions, will, I fear, represent us in a light we little deserve; for instead of blaming the individual, as he ought, he charges all his

disappointment to public supineness and looks upon the country, I believe as void of honor and honesty. We have frequent disputes on this head, which are maintained with warmth on both sides, especially on his, as he is incapable of arguing without it, or giving up any point he asserts, be it ever so incompatible with reason or common sense."

Braddock required two hundred wagons and twenty-five hundred horses to convey his baggage and the amount of baggage required by the young officers filled Washington with disgust and dismay and caused him to greatly underrate these gentlemen. When the time came to test their courage and fighting qualities they amply redeemed themselves. The contractors who had undertaken to furnish the army with the means of transportation failed utterly because there was not so large a number of wagons in the western part of the Province. It remained for that great man, Benjamin Franklin, to relieve Braddock of his difficulties. In Pennsylvania Franklin was relied upon for everything. Nothing seemed to be beyond his powers. As a legislator, as a scientist, as a philosopher, as a commander of militia, as an inventor, as a financier, as a diplomat, he was equally eminent. Whenever any difficult or delicate work was to be done, it was Franklin, who was called upon to do it. No living man knew better how to deal with men than he and when the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania needed a man to conciliate the British commander, Franklin of course was selected and equally as a matter of course accomplished the desired result. "We found the General at Fredericktown," says Franklin, "waiting impatiently for the return of those he had sent through the back parts of Maryland and Virginia to collect wagons. I stayed with him several days, dined with him daily, and had full opportunities of removing his prejudices, (against Pennsylvania) by the information of what the assembly had before his arrival actually done, and were still willing to do to facilitate his operations. When I was about to depart, the returns of wagons to be obtained were brought in, by which it appeared that they amounted only to twenty-five and not all of those were in a serviceable condition. The General and all the officers were surprised, declared the expedition was then at an end, being impossible, and exclaimed against the ministers for ignorantly sending them into a



country destitute of the means of conveying their stores, baggage &c., not less than one hundred and fifty wagons being necessary."

Franklin volunteered to obtain them in Pennsylvania and advertised for them and they were offered with great celerity, but he found it necessary to give his individual promise for the hire as well as for payment for those which might be destroyed by the fortunes of war. The people of Pennsylvania were more willing to trust Franklin than they were to look to the British Government for their pay. It was agreed that there should be paid for each wagon with four good horses and a driver, fifteen shillings a day, and for each able horse with a pack-saddle two shillings per diem, and for each able horse without a pack-saddle eighteen pence per diem, the pay to commence from the time of their joining forces at Wills Creek, which was to be before May 20th ensuing, and a reasonable sum allowed for going to and coming from Wills Creek, each horse and wagon to be valued, and in case of loss, this valuation to be paid to the owner. Franklin in his advertisement assured the people that the service would be light as not more than twelve miles per day could be made by the Army. In two weeks after undertaking the matter Franklin had a hundred and fifty wagons and two hundred and fifty-nine carrying horses were on the march to the camp. After the defeat of Braddock the wagoners demanded twenty thousand pounds from Franklin for their property and some of them brought suit, but the Government came to the rescue and relieved him of his embarrassment; the last payment to Franklin was only made however, on the very breaking out of the Revolution.

One evening Col. Dunbar, the second in command expressed to Franklin his concern for the young officers under his command, who, he said, were generally not in affluence and could ill afford to supply themselves with suitable provisions for the march. This Franklin represented to the Pennsylvania Assembly and that body as a further measure for securing the good will of the British, dispatched to them at once twenty packages, each package containing, upon Franklin's suggestion, sugar, tea, butter, Maderia wine, coffee, chocolate, biscuit, pepper, vinegar, Jamaica spirits, mustard, hams, dried tongue, rice, raisins and cheese, all of the best qualities. All things having been arranged as nearly to General Brad-

dock's satisfaction as possible he set forth with his army on the route through the wilderness to Fort Duquesne. The General travelled in a coach drawn by six horses which he had purchased from Governor Sharpe before leaving Alexandria. The road of course was not suitable for the passage of vehicles and the fiery General "damned it heartily" as his cumbersome vehicle bounced over the outcropping limestone and through the intervening mud holes. The first day's march was nearly over the line of the present turnpike road to South Mountain; the army camped at night near the foot of the mountain not far from the present site of the village of Middletown. The next day the army crossed the mountain through Turner's Gap since rendered famous as the scene of the battle of South Mountain. The next morning the march was resumed and the route taken was over the "Devil's Back Bone" at Delemere Mill, and along the present Williamsport and Boonsboro road.

Braddock had given orders to an officer who had gone in advance with a detachment "to go immediately to that part of the Antietam that lies on the road to Connogogee and press such Boats or Canoes as you shall meet with upon the river, agreeable to the orders you shall receive from Governor Sharpe. If you shall find any difficulty in the execution of this order, you are to send an express to me and you shall be immediately supplied with a party of men to enforce it, sending word when they shall join you, and you are to collect all the boats, &c., at that pass by the 28th of this month, (April). This is a striking exhibition of the amount of knowledge the British commander possessed of the character of the country he was to traverse. The Antietam is but a shallow stream at this place, a few yards wide and there was not a boat anywhere upon it. At Conococheague a store of provisions was awaiting the army including the flour of fourteen thousand bushels of wheat. Braddock and his forces crossed the Potomac at Williamsport or Conococheague and thence by a circuitous and rugged route through the wilderness on toward Fort Duquesne which they never reached. Accompanying Braddock was a small force of the hardy settlers of our valley clad in Indian attire and armed with their rifles which constant practice in the woods had enabled them to use with unerring aim. This contingent His Excellency, the General viewed

with great contempt because they could not perform the manual of arms and marched with great irregularity.

During the fatal battle where Braddock lost his life Washington urged him to permit him with these provincial troops to take to the woods and fight the Indians in their own way, but this permission the hard headed General indignantly refused. Had that advice been followed some of the most bloody and horrible tragedies which have ever been transacted might have been averted and many a defenceless woman and helpless child who perished and were scalped by the light of their burning homes, would have been preserved. Almost the first news of the defeat of Braddock our valley settlements received, was the onslaught of the Indians who kept up a warfare upon the settlements, scalping and burning and carrying into captivity, and being in their turn hunted like wild beasts, for a period of eleven years.

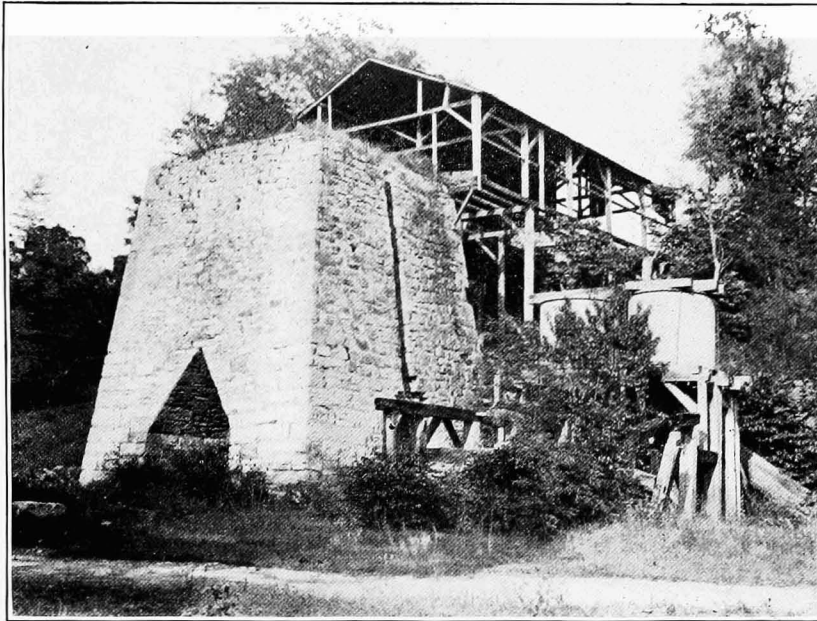
The war upon the defenseless settlers of this County was so ferocious that for a time scarcely a white person was left west of South Mountain. All had fled to the older settlements for safety and were pursued by parties of Indians within thirty miles of Baltimore. A panic seized upon the people of Annapolis and many a timid person would retire at night, almost expecting to be aroused by the war whoop of the savages before morning.

Among the Marylanders who accompanied Braddock were Major William Baird, who escaped and was afterwards coroner of Washington County from its formation to his death, in May 1792, and Col. Thomas Cressap, who was the commissary for the Maryland troops.

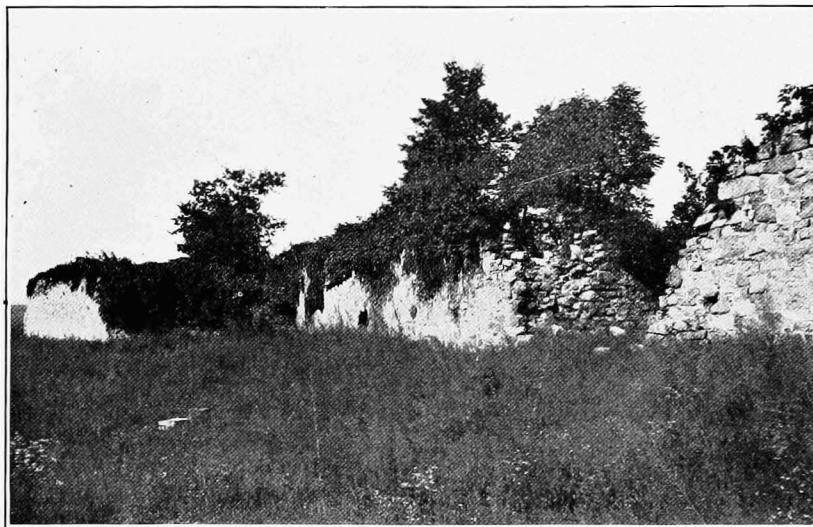
Thomas Cressap was born in Yorkshire, England. He came to Maryland and settled on a tract which he called "Long Meadows" not far from Hagerstown and for which he received a grant from the Proprietary Government of Maryland in 1739, one of the earliest grants west of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the State. In 1752 he was associated with Washington and others in the Ohio Company enterprise to head off which Fort Duquesne and other forts were built by the French. He took command of the pioneers who were engaged in the French and Indian war and distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery and excellent generalship. He was a personal friend of Governor Dunmore, who commissioned

him as captain of a Virginia Company, although he was a citizen of Maryland.

At the time of Braddock's defeat the Conococheague settlement at the mouth of the creek of that name, was the outpost of civilization, but Cressap had left his home at Long Meadows near the present site of Hagerstown, and had penetrated the wilderness and established a hunting lodge for himself on the Potomac river, several miles west of the mouth of the South Branch. He called the place Skipton after his home in England. It is now Old Town. Here for a time he maintained himself and fought the Indians, who infested the neighborhood, with the utmost ferocity. He had five children, Daniel, Thomas and Michael, and two daughters. His son, Daniel, was killed by an Indian who was simultaneously killed by Cressap, on the mountain near Cumberland still known as "Dan's Mountain." In another fray one of Colonel Cressap's negro servants was killed upon the mountain which was from that circumstance named "Negro Mountain." But even Fort Cumberland was abandoned and, Cressap, fighting as he went, retired to his home at Long Meadows about three miles from Hagerstown, where his son, Michael then lived. Here he established himself in a strong house or "Fort" as it was called, the stones of which were used in building the spring house now standing on the same spot. The farm was lately owned by Mr. Wm. Young, of Baltimore, he having purchased it of Mr. George W. Harris. The farm was the birthplace of the wife of Henry Clay. The fort on the farm was a place of refuge to the surrounding settlers from unfriendly Indians. Families were frequently waked up at dead of night, and in those terrible times we may imagine that they slumbered but lightly, by the messenger from the Fort or from the Block House at Conococheague, gently tapping on the window or door. This summons was quickly understood and in a few minutes the families would be fleeing in all haste, lighted on their way, it may be, by their burning homes. Sometimes the messenger was too late or the unfortunate people tarried too long and the tomahawk and scalping knife would do their terrible work before the place of safety was reached. In preparing for the flight the father would seize his gun and the mother her children, sometimes waiting to dress them and sometimes fleeing as they were taken from their beds. No one dared to make a light. The flight had to



Old Green Spring Furnace and Forge Used for Ore Reducer and for Gun Castings in pre-Revolutionary Times.



Fort Frederick—Sole Fort Left of the French and Indian Wars.  
It Sheltered Settlers for Many a Year After it was Built, in 1756.



be in the darkness and in deathlike silence. The whispered word "Indians" was sufficient to silence the youngest child with the silence of terror. Indeed these Block Houses or forts were frequent places of refuge during the years following Braddock's defeat which may well be called the reign of terror. They were simple affairs and only a large space or house surrounded by a stockade which was too high for the Indians to scale and too substantial to be penetrated by a rifle bullet. They were provided with apertures through which the refugees could shoot those who ventured within range of their deadly rifles. When danger threatened all the families in a neighborhood would gather into the nearest fort—frequently remaining in it all the summer, the men going out in parties to cultivate the fields and only returning to their homes late in the autumn when the Indians had left for winter quarters. Under such conditions the summer was a dreary season indeed and the advent of winter was looked forward to as a blessed release.

It was to turn this tide of murder and outrage that Fort Frederick, whose massive walls are still standing on a bluff overlooking the Potomac in the western part of Washington County, was constructed. When Washington returned from the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne, he immediately set about building a Fort at Winchester, purchasing the land and superintending the work in person and bringing up one of his slaves from Mount Vernon to do the blacksmith work. About the same time the Maryland Assembly appropriated £6,000 to build Fort Frederick, Fort Cumberland being too remote to be of any protection whatever to the settlements. This work was done with remarkable celerity under the direction of Governor Sharp and at the close of 1755 a few months after it was begun it contained a garrison of two hundred men. This old Fort which is now remaining in a fair state of preservation and is almost the only military monument of the ante-revolutionary times left to us in this State, is situated on a bluff or spur of North Mountain, a hundred feet above the Potomac river and about a quarter of a mile from it, overlooking the river and the "Big Pool," a beautiful sheet of water. Early in the century a writer gives us this description of it: "It is still standing on the Maryland side of the Cohongoruton. Its walls are entirely of stone, four and a half feet thick at the base, and three at the top. They are at

least twenty feet high, and have undergone but little dilapidation. Its location is not more than about twelve miles from Martinsburg, Va., and about the same distance from Williamsport, in Maryland. It encloses an area of about one and a half acres exclusive of the bastions or redoubts." Mr. John V. L. McMahon described it as in a like state of good preservation when he examined it in 1828. It was constructed of most durable materials in the most approved manner. Its exterior lines were each one hundred and twenty feet in length, its shape being quadrangular, its curtains and bastions were faced with a thick stone wall; and it contained barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men. Governor Sharpe purchased a hundred and fifty acres of land upon which to build the Fort. In the Legislature of 1892 a joint resolution was adopted looking towards the recovery of the fort by the State for the purpose of a permanent camping ground for the State militia, it being accessible by the Western Maryland railroad, which passes near the fort. Nothing was done under this resolution and in 1904 the Legislature appointed a commission to make a report on the subject. A portion of the walls of the Fort have been taken down to give place to a barn. One of the hinges of the huge door which was preserved until recently, weighed forty-two pounds. During the war of the Revolution, British prisoners were kept in the Fort and during the late war in 1861 the place was occupied for a short time by a Maryland Federal regiment under General Kenly, who knocked a hole in the wall through which to point a cannon. The fort was sold by the Legislature in 1790. The following is an extract from an address of the House of Delegates on the 15th of December 1757: "Though Fort Cumberland may be constructed, for anything we know, near a place proper for the stationing of a garrison at, for his Majesty's service in general, yet being as we have been informed, between eighty and ninety miles from the settlements of the westernmost inhabitants of this Province, and in the truth of this information are confirmed by your excellency's message of the 11th of this instant, wherein you say the distance from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, by the wagon road, is 75 miles, and consequently the carriage of provisions thither very expensive, we humbly conceive it cannot be reasonably desired, that the people of this Province should be burthened with the great expense of garrisoning that

Fort, which, if it contributes immediately to the security of any of his Majesty's frontier subjects, it must be those of Virginia or Pennsylvania, who do not at present contribute anything towards the support of it that we know of. We understand, the most common track of the Indians in making their incursions into Virginia (which have been lately very frequent) is through the wild desert county lying between Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick and yet we cannot learn that the forces at Fort Cumberland (though the most of these that are in our pay the summer past, have been stationed there, contrary, we humbly conceive, to the law that raised them) have very rarely, if ever molested these savages in those their incursions; from whence we would willingly presume their passage is below the Ranges which troops stationed at Fort Cumberland, can with safety to that fort extend themselves to; and consequently, that any security arising from those troops, even to Virginians who are most in the way of being protected by them, must be very remote, and to us much more so.

"When, from the incursions and horrid depredations of the savage enemy in the neighboring colonies, an opinion prevailed, that a fort was necessary for the defence and security of the western frontier of this province, it was thought most likely to be conducive to those ends, to have it placed somewhere near the place Fort Frederick is now constructed; because from thence the troops that might be judged proper to be kept on foot for the security of the frontier inhabitants, might have it in their power to range constantly in such a manner as to protect them against small parties; and in case any considerable body of the enemy should appear or the Fort should be attacked, the troops might, at a short warning be assisted by the inhabitants.

"Near the sum of £6,000 has been expended in purchasing ground belonging to, and constructing Fort Frederick, and though we may not have any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it (if ever it should be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose must be considerable, and we are apprehensive that fort is so large that in case of attack it cannot be defended without a number of men, larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification."

The contention between the Legislature and the Governor about this Fort, and the criticisms

of the former upon the Governor for the expense he incurred in erecting it, so absorbed the government at Annapolis that for a considerable time the settlers were left to the tender mercies of the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Brave Col. Cressap threatened that if more speedy measures were not taken for the protection of their settlers he would march his company of riflemen to Annapolis. Fort Cumberland was finally abandoned and the garrison, under Col. Dagworthy, removed to Ft. Frederick. In 1757 a regiment under the command of Col. Joseph Chapline, founder of Sharpsburg, occupied this fort. In 1756 a party of about fifty Indians under the command of a French captain crossed the mountains from the west with written instructions to proceed to Fort Frederick and there meet another party of fifty and with them to capture the Fort and blow up the magazine. After reaching the settlements on the Virginia side of the river, the path of this party was marked by the burning homes and the mutilated bodies of the defenseless settlers. But a party of frontiersmen under the command of a captain, Jeremiah Smith, met and defeated this party on the Capon river and killed the French captain. Upon his person was found the commission to attack the Fort. The party remaining after the defeat seemed to have divided. One party of them, fourteen in number, captured a Mr. Neff, who escaped and took refuge in a small fort. From thence a party of settlers pursued the Indians and were ambushed and defeated by them. The other party of fifty Indians who were to have met the French Captain at Fort Frederick were encountered on the Capon river by a party of settlers under Captain Joshua Lewis who defeated them. The intention of attacking the Fort was then abandoned. One of the gangs attacked a fort on the Opequon creek, near the southwestern border of this county and massacred or carried into captivity all who were in it. On their way back to the West they captured two children whose remarkable history was given by the late C. J. Faulkner in an address at the University of West Virginia in 1875 as follows:

"It was about daylight, on the 17th of September, 1756, that a roving band of Indians surprised that little fort and murdered and scalped all they found in it. On their return from this bloody work they passed the house of Wm. Stockton, east of the North Mountain, who, about one hour before their arrival, unconscious of danger,

had gone with his wife about two miles distant to perform the last duties to a dying neighbor, leaving their children at home. The Indians seized two of these children, George, a boy of fourteen years, and Isabella, a girl then ten years of age, and carried them off as captives to the north. George, who was a youth of remarkable energy and spirit, after a captivity of three years, made his escape and returned to his home in Berkeley County, with his feelings deeply embittered against the Indians and their allies, the French. Isabella Stockton, after being with them something upwards of a month, was sold by them to a wealthy Canadian trader, who took her to his home near Montreal, and being touched by the artless manners and prepossessing qualities of the child, bestowed, with his wife, every care on her education and training which the condition of the country then permitted. At sixteen years of age she had developed into a girl of extraordinary beauty and attractions. At this time there arrived from France a nephew of the trader of the name of Jean Baptiste Plata, a young man highly educated and of the noblest and most chivalric traits of character. Living in the same house with Isabella, a mutual attachment soon sprang up between them, and in about one year he made known to his uncle his purpose to ask her hand in marriage. The uncle approved of his purpose, and the young man opened the subject to Isabella. She told him that she could not disguise from him her deep attachment to him, but she felt compelled to disclose to him what she had never before breathed to any human being—something of her early history. When but ten years of age she had been torn as a captive from her parents by the Indians, and had been sold to his uncle. The images of her dear father and mother had been continually present to her mind from that day to this. Her dreams had kept their faces and features as fresh and vivid in her memory as if she had seen them every day, and she did not feel that she could, with satisfaction to herself, change her relations in life until she had once more revisited her home in Virginia, and if her parents were still alive, to ask their consent to the proposed marriage. The young Frenchman promptly offered to take her to her parents, not for a moment doubting that they would cordially ratify his union with their daughter. He accordingly procured the necessary horses from his uncle, and they started on their long and perilous journey. They arrived safely in the

county of Berkeley, and he delivered her into the embrace of her astonished and delighted parents. For a few days all was gladness and joy. But as soon as it was communicated to them that the young Frenchman was engaged to and desired their daughter in marriage, then all the animosity of the persecuted settler sprang up in their bosoms. A Frenchman at that day was more hateful to a West Virginia back-woodsman than even a Shawnee Indian, for they regarded them as the instigators and fomenters of all the cold-blooded murders and barbarities which had drenched their settlements in blood. His proposal of marriage was rejected; he was even ordered to leave the house, but he lingered long enough in the neighborhood to mature an arrangement with Isabella by which he might effect her escape and both return to Canada. Availing himself of the opportunity when the father and George were absent on a hunt across the North Mountain, the two lovers started upon their journey northward. The day after their departure the father and son returned, when the enraged father, discovering the flight, gave his orders to the fiery and impetuous George to go immediately in pursuit and "to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than hear of her marriage with a Frenchman." Meanwhile the fugitives had crossed the Potomac; they had forded the Juniata, and they had reached the west bank of the Susquehanna, in the county, now called Lycoming, in Pennsylvania where they were detained by a sudden rise in the waters of that river. Here the furious and maddened George, whose temper had not been improved by a three year's servitude among the Indians, overtook the astonished lovers. The scene that followed was as brief as it was bloody. He demanded the return of his sister. She refused to go back. Her lover interposed, and in two minutes the brave and chivalrous Frenchman lay a bleeding corpse in the arms of the agonized Isabella. History does not inform us what disposition was made of the dead body of Jean Baptiste Plata, but the lovely Isabella, crushed in all her earthly affections, was brought almost a raving maniac to her father's house. Ten years elapsed before her mind recovered its accustomed tone and vigor, when she married a gentleman of the name of Wm. McCleery, and they removed from Berkeley to Morgantown."

In order to convey an idea of the cruelties practiced by the Indians upon the settlers of the

County it is only necessary to give the following narrative which was published, along with many similar ones, in a pamphlet, about the year 1800. Incidents of this kind could be multiplied but this sample is enough as the details are sufficiently horrible.

The narrative is by Peter Williamson, a prosperous Scotchman who settled near the forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania. He tells not only of his own sufferings in captivity but of the horrible barbarities which were practiced before his eyes upon some prisoners, who were taken from Conococheague. After recounting the burning of his house, and the work of the Indians among the settlers as he accompanied them carrying their plunder for them, he continues: "Going from thence along the Susquehanna, for the space of six miles, loaded as I was before, we arrived at a spot near the Appalachian Mountains, or Blue-hills, where they hid their plunder under logs of wood. From thence they proceeded to a neighboring house, occupied by one Jacob Snider, and his unhappy family, consisting of his wife, five children and a young man, his servant. They soon got admittance into the unfortunate man's house, where they immediately, without the least remorse, scalped both parents and children; nor could the tears, the shrieks or cries of poor innocent children, prevent their horrid massacre. Having thus scalped them, and plundered the house of everything that was movable, they set fire to it, and left the distressed victims amidst the flames.

"Thinking the young man belonging to this unhappy family would be of service to them in carrying part of their plunder, they spared his life, and loaded him and myself with what they had here got, and again marched to the Blue-hills where they stored their goods as before. My fellow sufferer could not support the cruel treatment which we were obliged to suffer and complaining bitterly to me of his being unable to proceed any farther, I endeavored to animate him, but all in vain, for he still continued his moans and tears, which one of the savages perceiving, as we traveled along, came up to us, and with his tomahawk, gave him a blow on the head, which felled the unhappy youth to the ground, whom they immediately scalped and left. The suddenness of this murder shocked me to that degree that I was in a manner motionless, expecting my fate would be the same. However, recovering distracted thoughts, I dissembled my anguish as well as I

could from the barbarians, but still, such was my terror, that for some time I scarce knew the days of the week or what I did.

"They still kept on their course near the mountains, where they lay skulking four or five days, rejoicing at the plunder they had got. When provisions became scarce they made their way toward the Susquehanna, and passing near another house, inhabited by an old man whose name was John Adams, with his wife and four small children, and meeting with no resistance, they immediately scalped the mother and all her children before the old man's eyes. Inhuman and horrid as this was, it did not satisfy them; for when they had murdered the poor woman, they acted with her in such a brutal manner as decency will not permit me to mention. The unhappy husband, not being able to avoid the sight, entreated them to put an end to his miserable being; but they were as deaf to the ears and entreaties of this venerable sufferer, as they had been to those of the others, and proceeded to burn and destroy his house, barn, corn, hay, cattle, and everything the poor man a few hours before was master of.

"Having saved what they thought proper from the flames, they gave the old man, feeble, weak and in miserable condition he then was, as well as myself, burdens to carry, and loading themselves likewise with bread and meat, pursued their journey toward the Great Swamp. Here they lay for eight or nine days, diverting themselves at times in barbarous cruelties on the old man; sometimes they would strip him naked, and paint him all over with various sorts of colors; at other times would pluck the white hairs from his head and tauntingly tell him, he was a fool for living so long, and that they would shew him kindness in putting him out of the world.' In vain were all his tears; for daily did they tire themselves with the various means they tried to torment him; sometimes tying him to a tree and whipping him; at other times scorching his furrowed cheek with red-hot coals, and burning his legs quite to the knees.

"One night after he had been thus tormented, whilst he and I were condoling with each other at the miseries we daily suffered, twenty-five other Indians arrived, bringing with them twenty scalps and three prisoners, who had unhappily fallen into their hands in Conococheague, a small town chiefly inhabited by the Irish. These prisoners gave us some shocking accounts of the murders and devas-



tations committed in their parts; a few instances of which will enable the reader to guess at the treatment the provincials have suffered for years past. This party, who now joined us, had it not, I found, in their power to begin their violences as soon as those who visited my habitation, the first of their tragedies being on the 25th of October, when John Lewis, with his wife and three small children, were inhumanly scalped and murdered, and his house, barn and everything he possessed, burnt and destroyed. On the 28th Jacob Miller, with his wife and six of his family, with everything on his plantation, shared the same fate. The 30th, the house, mill, barn, twenty head of cattle, two teams of horses, and everything belonging to George Folke, met with a like treatment, himself, wife and all his miserable family, consisting of nine in number, being scalped, then cut in pieces and given to the swine. One of the substantial traders, belonging to the province, having business that called him some miles up the country, fell into the hands of these ruffians, who not only scalped him, but immediately roasted him before he was dead; then like cannibals, for want of other food, ate his whole body and of his head made what they called an Indian pudding.

“From these few instances of savage cruelty, the deplorable situation of the defenceless inhabitants, and what they hourly suffered in that part of the globe, must strike the utmost horror, and cause in every breast the utmost detestation, not only against the authors, but against those who, through inattention or pusillanimous or erroneous principles, suffered the savages at first, unrepelled or even unmolested, to commit such outrages, depredations and murders.

“The three prisoners who were brought with those additional forces, constantly repining at their lot, and almost dead with their excessive hard treatment, contrived at last to make their escape; but being far from their own settlements and not knowing the country, were soon after met by some others of the tribe, or nations at war with us, and brought back. The poor creatures, almost famished for want of sustenance, having had none during the time of their escape, were no sooner in the power of the barbarians than two of them were tied to a tree, and a great fire made round them, where they remained until they were terribly scorched and burnt; when one of the villains with his scalping knife ripped open their bellies took out their entrails, and burned them before

their eyes, whilst the others were cutting, piercing and tearing the flesh from their breasts, hands, arms and legs, with red-hot irons, till they were dead. The third unhappy victim was reserved a few hours longer, to be, if possible, sacrificed in a more cruel manner; his arms were tied close to his body, and a hole, dug deep enough for him to stand upright, he was put into it and the earth rammed and beat all around his body up to his neck, so that his head only appeared above the ground. They then scalped him and there let him remain for three or four hours, in the greatest agonies, after which they made a small fire near his head, causing him to suffer the most excruciating torments; whilst the poor creature could only cry for mercy by killing him immediately, for his brains were boiling in his head. Inexorable to all he said they continued the fire till his eyes gushed out of their sockets; such agonizing torments did this unhappy creature suffer for near two hours before he was quite dead. They then cut off his head, and buried it with the other bodies; my task being to dig the graves, which feeble and terrified as I was, the dread of suffering the same fate enabled me to do.

“A great snow now falling, the barbarians were fearful lest the white people should, by their tracks, find out their skulking retreats, which obliged them to make the best of their way to winter quarters, about two hundred miles further from any plantation or inhabitants. After a long and painful journey, being almost starved, I arrived with this infernal crew at Alamingo. There I found a number of wigwams, full of their women and children. Dancing, singing and shouting, were their general amusement; and in all their festivals and dances, they relate what successes they have had and what damages they have sustained in their expeditions, in which I now unhappily became a part of their theme. The severity of the cold increasing, they stripped me of my clothes for their own use, and gave me such as they usually wore themselves, being a piece of blanket, a pair of moccasins, or shoes, with a yard of coarse cloth to put around me instead of breeches.

“At Alamingo I remained near two months, till the snow was off the ground. Whatever thoughts I might have of making my escape, to carry them into execution was impracticable, being so far from any plantations or white people, and the severe weather rendering my limbs in a man-

ner quite stiff and motionless. However, I contrived to defend myself against the inclemency of the weather as well as I could by making myself a little wigwam with the bark of the trees, covering it with earth, which made it resemble a cave; and, to prevent the ill effects of the cold, I kept a good fire always near the door. My liberty of going about was, indeed, more than I could have expected, but they well knew the impracticability of my escaping from them. Seeing me outwardly easy and submissive, they would sometimes give me a little meat, but my chief food was Indian corn. At length the time came when they were preparing themselves for another expedition against the planters and white people, but before they set out they were joined by many other Indians.

"As soon as the snow was quite gone they set forth on their journey towards the back parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, all leaving their wives and children behind in the wigwams. They were now a formidable body amounting to near 150. My business was to carry what they thought proper to load me with but they never intrusted me with a gun. We marched on several days without anything particular occurring, almost famished for want of provisions; for my part, I had nothing but a few stalks of Indian corn, which I was glad to eat dry; nor did the Indians themselves fare much better; for as we drew near the plantations they were afraid to kill any game, lest the noise of their guns should alarm the inhabitant.

"When we again arrived at the Blue-hills about thirty miles from Conococheague, we encamped three days, though God knows we had neither tents nor anything else to defend us from the inclemency of the air, having nothing to lie on but the grass—their usual mode of lodging, pitching or encamping, by night being in parties of ten or twelve men to a fire, where they lie upon the grass or brush, wrapped up in a blanket with their feet to the fire. During our last stay here, a sort of council of war was held, when it was agreed to divide themselves into companies of about twenty men each; after which every captain marched with his party where he thought proper. I still belonged to my old masters, but was left behind on the mountains with ten Indians, to stay till the rest would return, not thinking it proper to carry me nearer to Conococheague or the other plantations.

"Here I began to meditate an escape, and though I knew the country round extremely well, yet I was very cautious of giving the least suspicion of any such intention. However, the third day after the grand body left us, my companions thought proper to traverse the mountains in search of game for their subsistence, leaving me bound in such a manner that I could not escape; at night when they returned, having unbound me, we all sat down together to supper on what they killed, and soon after (being greatly fatigued with their day's excursion) they composed themselves to rest as usual. I now tried various ways to ascertain whether it was a scheme to prove my intentions or not; but after making a noise and walking about sometimes touching them with my feet, I found there was no fallacy. Then I resolved, if possible to get one of their guns, and if discovered, die in my defense rather than be taken; for that purpose I made various efforts to get one from under their heads, where they always secured them, but in vain. Disappointed in this, I began to despair of carrying my design into execution; yet after a little reflection, and trusting myself to the Divine protection, I set forward naked and defenceless as I was. Such was my terror however, that in going from them I halted, and paused every four or five yards, looking toward the spot where I had left them, lest they should awake and miss me; but when I was too hundred yards from them, I mended my pace, and made as much haste as I possibly could to the foot of the mountain, when, on a sudden, I was struck with the greatest terror at hearing the wood-cry, as it is called, which the savages I had left were making upon missing their charge. The more my terror increased, the faster I pushed on, and, scarce knowing where I trod, drove through the woods with the utmost precipitation, sometimes falling and bruising myself, cutting my feet and legs with the stones in a miserable manner. But faint and maimed as I was, I continued my flight till daybreak, when without having anything to sustain nature but a little corn, I crept into a hollow tree, where I lay very snug, and returned my prayers and thanks to the Divine Being, who had thus far favored my escape. But my repose was in a few hours destroyed at hearing the voices of the savages near the place where I had hid, threatening and talking how they would use me if they got me again. However, they at last left the spot, and I remained in my apartment all that day without further

molestation. At night I ventured forward again, but thinking each twig that touched me a savage. The third day I concealed myself in like manner as before, and at night travelled, keeping off the main road as much as possible, which lengthened my journey many miles. But how shall I describe the terrors I felt on the fourth night, when by a rustling I made among the leaves, a party of Indians that lay around a small fire, which I did not perceive, started from the ground and seizing their arms, ran from the fire amongst the woods. Whether to move forward or rest where I was I knew not, when to my great surprise and joy, I was relieved by a parcel of swine that made towards the place where I guessed the savages to be, who on seeing them and imagining that they had caused the alarm, very merrily returned to the fire and lay again down to sleep."

After a few more adventures Williamson reached a settlement and finally the home of his father-in-law in Chester County where he learned that his wife, who had been absent when he was captured, had been dead two months.

Two remarkable escapes are related as having taken place near Conococheague settlement at the mouth of the creek, which at the time of the beginning of the Indian war contained several hundred inhabitants. A prisoner named Smith was brought over from Virginia, and at a point near Conococheague was left in charge of one of the party whilst the others went off to steal horses. In a short time they returned with an unbroken horse and leaving it with Smith's guard went for more. The Indian amused himself scaring the horse until finally it ran off dragging the Indian after him by the halter. Smith then quietly returned to his home and was found there the next morning by a pursuing party of whites, mending his furniture which the Indians had broken..

There is a high rocky cliff overhanging the Potomac above Williamsport which is pointed out as the place from whence a man named Jeremiah Jack escaped from pursuing Indians by leaping into the river and swimming across. During this dreadful time many were carried off into captivity and never heard from again. Many children were brought up among the Indians and forgot their native language.

Around old "Fort Cressap" at Long Meadows, near Hagerstown, there was a great deal of fighting and bullets have been frequently found by the plowman. An interesting relic of this period is

a Louis d'or which was plowed up in 1872 at "Tammany," the residence of the Findlay family, near Williamsport. The coin is of the reign of Louis XV and bears the date of 1748. It is in an excellent state of preservation, almost like a new coin.

The condition of our valley is hinted at now and then in the messages and addresses which passed between the Governor and the Assembly. On June 28, 1755, Governor Sharpe informed the Assembly that he had heard "from the back inhabitants of Frederick County (now Washington County) advising men that a party of French Indians, last Monday morning, June 23, fell on the inhabitants of this Province, and killed two men and one woman (who have been since found dead); eight other persons they have taken prisoners and carried off. The names of the persons who were murdered, and left, are John Williams, his wife and grandson; and with their bodies was also found a French Indian. The persons carried off are Richard Williams, a son of John, who was murdered, one Dawson's wife and four children; Richard William's wife, and two brothers of the young man who is killed, have made their escape. This accident I find, has so terrified the distant inhabitants, that many of them are retiring and forsaking their plantations." The Governor, a month previous to this had issued a proclamation, cautioning the settlers to be on their guard, and unite for their common defence and safety. He also, when he issued the proclamation, sent peremptory orders to the militia of our settlements, frequently to muster and discipline their troops and companies. "However," the Governor adds, "I find neither the proclamation or instructions will be effectual unless the militia can be assured that they shall receive satisfaction and pay for the time they shall be out on duty. I consider it highly proper for us to have a hundred, or at least a company of sixty men, posted or constantly ranging from some time on the frontiers, for our protection. In this I desire your advice, and that you will enable me to support such a number." In response to this communication the Legislature passed a resolution for maintaining a company of eighty men for the protection of the frontiers, but no money appears to have been appropriated to pay them. On the 17th of July, the next day after the news of Braddock's defeat had reached him, the Governor set forth to Fredericktown and ordered all the militia officers of Frederick County

to meet him there. He seems to have had a perfect appreciation of the real danger the people of our County were in, and as the Legislature would do nothing for their protection, he proposed to draft a company of 60 or 80 men to serve without pay and to take and impress provisions for them wherever they could be found. The same selfish spirit that animates so many legislative bodies constantly appeared in our colonial legislature at this time. The representatives of the eastern counties which were in no danger from the Indians, persistently refused to consent to any expenditure of money for the preservation of the defenceless inhabitants of our valley from the horrors of an

Indian massacre. From Fredericktown Governor Sharpe wrote to Lord Baltimore and told him of Braddock's defeat and death and announced his intention of going on to Fort Cumberland.\*

On the 12th of August Sharpe wrote to Charles Calvert: "The 23rd of July I addressed a letter to his Lordship and another to yourself, acquainting you with the fatal engagement that had happened near the banks of the Monongahela. I was then on my way westward with an intention to send up a supply of fresh provisions and wine to Fort Cumberland, which I imagined the troops must have been in need of. On my arrival at Conogogee which is thirty miles beyond Frederick

\*The Orderly Books of Gen. Braddock, two in number, are preserved in the Congressional Library at Washington to which place of safety they were brought from the library of Peter Force, Esq. Two important entries in the books are in the handwriting of Washington and it is presumed that they were kept under his direction. The first book covers the period from Feb. 26, to June 11, 1755, and the second from June 12, to 17, 1755. The first order is dated at Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 26, the time the transports with his soldiers were arriving in Hampton Roads. The next order, March 27, 1755, is dated at Alexandria and the army remained in that city until April 16. Sir Peter Halkett's regiment marched westward through Winchester, that of Col. Dunbar through Frederick, crossing the Potomac at the mouth of the Conococheague, the two re-uniting on the Virginia side. The commander-in-chief accompanied by Washington went with Dunbar's regiment.

The following extracts begin from the time of leaving Frederick and end at the time of leaving Fort Cumberland, covering the march through the territory which was, 21 years later, erected into Washington County:

Saturday, April 19, 1755—Parole—Tamworth—The commanding officer of the Artillery to apply to Mr. Leslie for a store house to lodge their new clothing in, and the officers are to see that their men comply with the orders of 8th of April, viz. to leave their Shoulder Belts, Waist Belts and Hangers behind and are only to take with them to the field one spare shirt, one spare pair of stockings, one spare pair of shoes and one pair of brown Gaters.

Fredericktown, Tuesday, April 22, 1755—Parole Westminster. One Sergeant, one Corporal and 12 men to parade immediately at the Town Guard to march with the Waggon laden with artillery stores to Conogogee and to return back with the Waggon to Frederick as soon as they are unloaded.

Frederick, Wednesday, April 23, 1755—Parole Exeter. The commanding officers of Regiments to order their officers to provide themselves as soon as possible with Bat. men out of such recruits and Levies as are unfit to do the Duty of Soldier, and such men are to be enlisted as can act as Bat men and are to be taken for any term and to be

allowed as effectives; and according to the number settled in Flanders 3 men to each company and 4 to the staff, you are to go immediately to that part of the Antietam that lies on the road to Connogogee and press such boats or canoes as you shall meet with upon the river agreeable to the orders you shall receive from Governor Sharpe. If you shall find any difficulty in the execution of this order you are to send an express to me and you shall be immediately supplied with a party of men to enforce it, sending word when they shall join you, and you are to collect all the boats, &c. at that pass by the 28th of this month.

Frederick, Friday, April 25, 1755, Parole, Appleby. Col. Dunbar's Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to March by 29th.

After Orders: One Corporal and four men to march tomorrow morning to Rock Creek, with four waggon that came up this evening; when the party comes to Rock Creek they are to put themselves under command of Ensign Hench.

Frederick, Saturday, April 26, 1755.

Parole—Bedford.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to furnish 3 officers for a Court Martial, to try some prisoners of the Independent Company and Capt. Gates Presidt, the report to be made to General Braddock.

Frederick, Sunday, April 27, 1755.

Parole—Chester.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment is to march ye 29th and to proceed to Wills Creek agreeable to the following route:

	Miles.
29th From Fredk. on the Road to Conogogee....	17
30th From that halting place to Conogogee....	18
1st From Conogogee to John Even's.....	16
2nd Rest .....	
3rd To the Widow Baringer .....	18
4th To George Poll's .....	9
5th To Henry Enock's .....	15
6th Rest .....	
7th To Cox's at ye Mouth of Little Cacaph..	12
8th To Col Cresap's.....	8
9th To Will's Creek .....	16

Total ..... 129

The men are to take from this place three Days

Town, I was informed that they had a plenty of everything at the camp, and that Col. Dunbar had determined and was about to leave Fort Cumberland with the remains of the two regiments and the three independent companies to Philadelphia. This news, so soon after the depredations of the Indians and the General's defeat, had much alarmed and thrown our distant inhabitants into great consternation. They concluded that when the troops should retire from the frontiers, the enemy would repeat and renew their devastation; and that it was better for them to fly naked and leave their habitations than remain an easy prey to an enraged and cruel enemy, who may now

have free and uninterrupted access to these two infatuated and defenceless colonies. Some that were retiring to their friends in the more populous parts of this and the neighboring Provinces, I persuaded to return back, with assurances that a sufficient body of troops would be left at Fort Cumberland for the security of that place; and that I would take proper measures to prevent the inroads and incursions of any French or Indian parties; which I hope will be effectually done by the small forts that I have ordered to be built, one on Tonoloway creek, and three under the North Mountain, in each of which I shall place a small garrison with orders to them to patrol from one

provisions; at Conogogee they will have more, at the Widow Baringers 5 Days, at Colo. Cresap's one or more Days and at all these places Oats or Indian Corn must be had for the Horses but no Hay. At Conogogee the Troops cross the Potomack in a float. When the troops have marched 14 miles from John Evans they are to make the new road to their right which leads from Opeckon Bridge. When the troops have marched 14 miles from George Polle's they come to the Great Cacapepon they are to pass that river in a float, after passing they take the road to the Right. If the water in the little Cacapepon is high the Troops must encamp opposite to Cox's.

At the mouth of the little Cacapepon the Potomack is to be crossed in a Float. Four miles beyond this they cross Town Creek if the Float should not be finished canoes will be provided. If the bridges are not finished over Wills Creek and Evans Creek, waggons will be ordered to carry the men over. It will be proper to get 2 Days Provisions at Colo. Cresaps ye whole shd. not arrive till ye 10th.

A subaltern and 30 men are to be left behind with a proper number of tents which will be carried for them; these men are to have six days Provisions.

The General's Guard is not to be relieved tomorrow but proper centrys are to be found from the 30 men ordered to remain.

Frederick, Monday, April 28, 1755.

**Parole—Deventry.**

The Detachment of sailors and the Provost Marshalls Guard consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal and 10 men to march with Colo. Dunbar's Regiment tomorrow morning and to make the rear guard.

To Captn Gates, 28th April, 1755.

You are directed by his Excellency, Genl. Brad-dock, to proceed with your Company to Conogogee where you are to act as a covering party for the Magazines and you are to remain there till further orders, unless all the Stores, Ammunition, &c., should be come up from Rock Creek and forwarded to Wills Creek, in that case you are to join the General at Wills Creek as soon as possible. You are to give all possible assistance and use your utmost endeavors in transporting the several Stores, Ammunition, Provision &c., to Wills Creek with the utmost expedition. Whilst you remain at Conogogee you are to send a

Sergeant or Corporal with such of your men as are to be trusted with all the waggons which arrive at that place from Rock Creek, allowing one man to each waggon, and you are send them immediately back to Rock Creek for more stores till you shall be informed from the officers there that everything is sent up.

To Ensign French at Rock Creek, 28th April, 1755.

You are ordered by his Excellency Genl. Brad-dock to forward with all expedition the Ammunition, Stores, &c. at Rock Creek to Mr. Cresap, Conogogee, taking care to send the Ammunition Train, Stores, &c. first, then the Hospital Stores and salt fish. You are not to wait for the Beeves but as soon as the afore-mentioned things are gone up you will move with your party and join the Regiment at Wills Creek agreeable to the following march route; as you will find Provisions very scarce on the Road you must take with you as many days of salt Provisions as the men can carry:

	Miles.
From Rock Creek to Owens Ordy.....	15
To Dowdens .....	15
To Frederick .....	15
On the Road to Conogogee .....	17
To Conogogee .....	18
To John Evan's .....	16
To Widow Baringer's.....	18
To Geo. Polle's .....	9
To Henry Enock's .....	15
To Mr. Cox's .....	12
To Colo Cresaps .....	8
To Wills Creek .....	16

Total ..... 174

You must if you should find it necessary, take with you Guides from place to place and make such halts as you shall find absolutely necessary being careful not to lose any time. If the Waggons should come in very slowly make your application to the Civil Officers and if that should not succeed send Parties to fetch in any Waggons you shall hear off. Inform Lieut. Breerton of the March Route and tell him it is the General's orders that he make all imaginable dispatch. As soon as the Paymaster arrives he must also victual his men when the last stores of all kinds which are to be sent and dismissed at

to the other and to Fort Cumberland, and in case of alarm to receive the neighboring families into their protection." The Governor was enabled to build these Forts and maintain their garrisons with money raised by voluntary subscriptions made by citizens of Frederick, including Washington County. Those who trusted to this protection however, had bitter cause to regret it. For no sooner was Braddock's army out of the way than marauding bands of Indians descended upon the settlers and deeds of horror such as have already been described, were perpetrated night after night. No one knew, upon retiring to rest at night, that he would not be murdered and scalped in his bed

before morning. The people before long were seized with an universal terror and began abandoning their homes and fleeing almost naked across the mountains to places of safety. Not one white man was left beyond the little forts on the Tonolaway. Even the brave Cressap had abandoned his hunting place on the upper Potomac and had taken refuge along with his son Michael, in Fort Cressap in Long Meadows. Many perished by the tomahawk. These were among the most fortunate. It was those who were carried into captivity or reserved for torture whose fate and whose sufferings under the torments devised with diabolical ingenuity and inflicted with the ferocity and remorselessness of

Rock Creek. You are to send a letter to Captain Gates at Conogogee informing him of it. The hand barrows and wheel barrows of the train except 6 of each are to be left behind all but the wheels and iron work which are to be forwarded.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Saturday May 10, 1755.

#### Parole—Connecticut.

Mr. Washington is appointed Aid de Camp to His Excellency Genl. Braddock.

Field officer for tomorrow, Major Sparke.

The articles of war are to be read tomorrow morning at which time the servants, women and followers of the army are to attend with the respective corps and companies that they belong to. The two independent companies and Rangers to receive three days provisions tomorrow.

For the General's Guard 48th Regiment. Col. Dunbar's Regiment to relieve the Fort Guard immediately and the Fort Guard is to march to Fraziers as a Grass guard and to be relieved every 48 hours. Captn. Pilson's Company of Carpenters is to send one corporal and 6 men with their tools and to make such fences as the officer of the Grass Guard shall think proper. The Virginia and Maryland Rangers and the Company of Carpenters to settle their men's accts. immediately giving them credit for what arrears &c are due and they are for the future to be subsisted regularly twice a week as the rest of the troops are.

A return to be given in tomorrow morning of the strength of each of the Regiments by Companies, the return to be signed by the commanding officer of each Corps the Independent Companies, Virginia and Maryland Rangers and the troop of Light Horse are also to send in a Return tomorrow morning of their strength, which return is to be signed by the captain or officer commanding each company, and to be given in separately.

The General has fixed the hour for his Levy, from 10 till 11 in the forenoon every Day.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sunday, May 11, 1755.

#### Parol—Albany.

Field Officer tomorrow, Lt. Col. Burton. The Generals Guard 44th Regmt.

A return to be sent in of the numbers of men

who understand the springing of rocks and those men that are fitt are to be told that they will receive proper encouragement all the troops are to begin their field days. Powder may be had from the train by applying for it and each man is to have 12 rounds for every field day.

A Return is to be given in tomorrow morning at orderly time of the Recruits of the Whole Army setting forth their age, size, country and occupation. One Sargeant and 6 men from piquet to attend during the time of Marketting to prevent Disputes and if any should happen he is to apply to the Captain of the Piquet he belongs to. This duty to be done alternately. All provision brought into camp to be settled according to a settled rule, a copy of which will be given to the troops by the Major of Brigade and no person bringing provisions shall presume to ask more nor shall anybody offer less for good and wholesome meat.

The 48th Regiment is to receive their Days provisions tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

#### After Orders.

All the outguards to be relieved to-morrow morning and parade at 5 o'clock.

#### Evening Orders.

It is His Excellency's General Braddock's orders that no officer, soldier or others give the Indians, men, women or children any rum, other liquor or money upon any account whatever.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Monday May 12, 1755.

#### Parole—Boston.

Field Officer to-morrow, Majr. Sparke. The General's Guard 48th Regiment.

Whereas Capt. Poulson, one of the Virginia Company of Carpenters desired a Court Martial to enquire into his Character, having been accused of being in arms in the late Rebellion in Scotland, His Excellency has been informed that the accusations is scandalous and groundless; if therefore any person whatever can prove Captn Poulson to have been in the late Rebellion they are desired immediately to send their accusation to the General; if not His Excellency entirely frees him from any imputation of that kind and desires that no reflections for the future may be thrown on Captn. Poulson on that acct.

demons, whose fate most excites our pity. Death came to these as a welcome deliverance. Its worst horrors were pleasant compared with the lingering tortures which preceded it. Some who were carried into captivity escaped and returned to their homes after years of suffering. Some who fled from these horrors did not stop their flight until they had reached Baltimore, and the people of Annapolis were greatly alarmed and many were preparing to get on board ship and sail for England. A writer in the Maryland Gazette insisted that Annapolis was the place which the Indians would be most likely to attack and that if it were not immediately fortified he

advised all who valued their lives or the lives of their wives and children to abandon the desolate and infatuated place with all speed as even then they could not go to bed in safety, it being probable that the enemy would burn their houses and cut their throats while they were sunk in sleep. Such publications did not tend to allay the public alarm and when some parties of Indians penetrated to within thirty miles of Baltimore the terror of the people was extreme. All through the year 1756 the terrible work of butchery went on. Women and children were intercepted whenever they ventured abroad until finally the whole population either left or retired, during the summer,

#### After Orders.

A General Court Martial to sit immediately at the President's tent, it is to consist of one field officer, 6 captains and 6 subaltans.

MAJOR SPARKE, President.

MR. SHIRLEY, Judge Advocate.

His Excellency has thought proper to Brigade the Army in the following manner and they are for the future to encamp accordingly.

#### First Brigade Commanded by Sir Peter Halket.

Complement Effective

44th Regiment of Foot .....	700	700
Capt. Rutherfords Independent ent Comp. of New York.....	100	95
Capt. Gales Independent Comp. of New York .....	100	35
Capt. Polson's Carpenters.....	50	48
Capt. Peronnee's Virginia Rangers	50	47
Capt. Wagner's Virginia Rangers.	50	45
Capt. Dagworthys Maryland Rangers	50	49

#### Second Brigade Commanded by Colonel Dunbar.

48th Regiment of Foot .....	700	650
Capt. Demerie's South Carolina Detachment .....	100	97
Capt. Dobbs North Carolina Rangers	100	80
Capt. Mercer Company of Carpenters	50	35
Capt. Stevens' Virginia Rangers..	50	48
Capt. Hogg's Virginia Rangers....	50	40
Capt. Cox's Virginia Rangers.....	50	43

Any soldier or follower of the Army who shall stop anyone bringing in provisions or forage to the Camp shall immediately suffer death.

No outpost to march from or to Camp with beat of drum nor is any beat of drum to beat before the Troop unless when any of the Troops are out at exercise, and of which they are to acquaint the General the night before through one of his Aid de Camps.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday, 13th May, 1755.

#### Parole—Charleston.

Field Officer for to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard, 44th Regiment.

The Quartermaster's Camp colour men and pioneers of the two Regiments with 2 of the Independent Companies with proper tools for clearing the ground in the Front, to parade at 5 o'clock in the

evening at the head of the 48th Regiment and to remain there for the Field Officer of the Day's orders.

The Picquets are to lay advanced and to remain at their parade till they receive the Field Officer's orders. Each of the two Regiments to send 6 tents to the companies in each Brigade and also to send 6 tents each for the men of their advanced Picquets. The Centrys on the advanced Picquets not to suffer anybody to pass unquestioned after sun set.

The Picquett returns at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The quarter Guard of Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment for the future to be posted on the right flank. Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wednesday 14, May 1755.

#### Parole—Dumfries.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

The General's Guard 48th Regiment.

The General Court Martial is dissolved. Luke Woodward, soldier in the 48th Regiment, commanded by Col. Dunbar, having been tried for desertion by a general Court Martial whereof Maj. Wm. Sparke was President, is by sentence of that Court Martial adjudged to suffer death. His Excellency Genl. Braddock has approved the sentence but has been pleased to pardon him.

Thomas Connelly, James Fitzgerald and James Hughes, Soldiers of the 48th Regiment and tried for theft by the said Court Martial whereof Maj. Sparke was President, are by the sentence of the s'd Court Martial to suffer the following punishment:

Thomas Connelly, one thousand; James Fitzgerald, eight hundred; James Hughes, eight hundred, Lashes att the Head of the Line. Also that they be obliged to make satisfaction for the Kegg of Beer stolen by them to the value of 33 shillings Maryland Cury, and that proper stoppages be made out of their pay by their officers for that purpose. His Excellency has approved the sentence but has been pleased to remit 100 lashes from the punishment of Connelly and 200 from each of the other two. Connelly is to receive 900 lashes at 3 different times, 300 each time. James Fitzgerald and James Hughes are to receive 600 lashes each at two different times, 300 lashes each time. The 48th Regiment to send the Drummers to the head of ye line, to put the sentence in Execution, the first time of punishment to be to

to the Forts and went in armed companies to cultivate their fields. About this time the "Gazette" published at Annapolis was filled with accounts of the atrocities of the Indians. "Our accounts," it said, "from the westward are truly alarming. All the slaughters, scalplings, burnings and every other barbarity and mischief that the Mongrel French, Indians, and their chieftain, the *Devil*, can invent, are often perpetrated there, and approach us nigher and nigher. By a person come to town this day from Frederick County, we are told that last Sunday two boys, near Lawrence Wilson's, in that County, were killed and scalped and a son of one Mr. Lynn was found dead and

scalped, himself and three more of his family missing. At the Little Cove all the houses were burnt last week. The house of Ralf Matson, about half a mile from Stodderd's fort, was burnt on Tuesday last week. Some sheep which were in a pen near the house, the Indians flung in the fire alive, others they killed and some they scalped."

On the 11th of March 1756, Isaac Baker wrote to the Gazette from Conococheague, "On our march to Toonaloways about five miles this side of Stodderd's Fort, we found John Myers' house in flames and 9 or 10 head of large cattle killed, besides calves and several horses and sheep. About three miles and a half further up the road, we found a

morrow morning at troop beating. The two Picquetts formed from the Independent Companies of Virginia and Maryland Rangers to consist of one captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 38 centinals.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday 15th May, 1775.

#### Parole—Portsmouth.

Field Officer to-morrow Maj. Sparke.

For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The officers who were ordered to get themselves ready to go with the paymaster are Could.

One Subaltern, 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl and 30 Cent'l to march this evening to Mr. Martin's where the troop of Light Horse graze, the men to take tents with them and provisions for 3 days, the officer to receive his orders from Capt. Stuart of the Light Horse; this guard to be relieved every 3rd day.

One Sergt., one Corpl. and 12 men to parade at the Fort Guard this day at 12 o'clock M.

The Surgeant is to receive his orders from Capt. Orme.

#### After Orders.

The Subaltern's Guard that was ordered to march to Martin's is countermanded.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday 16, May 1755.

#### Parole—Winchester.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Gage.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

Any Indian Trader, soldier, follower of the Army, who shall dare to give liquor to any of the Indians or shall receive or purchase from them any of their presents made to them by His Majesty through His Excellency Gen. Braddock, shall suffer the severest punishment a Court Martial can inflict.

There will be a public Congress of the Indians tomorrow at 12 o'clock at the General's Tent.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Saturday 17th May 1775.

#### Parole—Eskaw.

The Congress of Indians mentioned in yesterday's orders is put off.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

The General's Guard 48th Regiment.

The two Regiments, the Independent Compy's, the Company of Carpenters, the Virginia and Maryland Company of Rangers and the troop of Light

Horse are to send immediately to Mr. Lake, Commissary of provisions a separate return of the number of persons they each of them draw provisions for, this return to be signed by the commanders of the two Regiments and by the Captains or officers commanding the Independent Companies, &c. The form of this return is sent to the Brigade Major and is to be given in regularly every 8 Days.

His Excellency expects that this order will be punctually obeyed, as the Commissary will not be able to provide a proper quantity of provisions for the army unless he has the above return sent to him regularly.

One Subaltern, one Sergt, 1 Corporal and 30 men to mount as a guard on the Artillery. They are to parade this afternoon at 5 o'clock and to be relieved every 48 hours.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sunday May 18th, 1755.

#### Parole—Farnham.

There will be a public Congress of the Indians this day at 12 o'clock at the General's Tent.

Field Officer to-morrow Maj. Sparke.

For the Genls Guard 44th Regt.

One Corporal and 8 men of the line to attend the engineer in surveying; they are to parade at 9 o'clock.

Each Regiment, Independent Company, &c. in the making up of their cartridges are to allow 36 rounds of ball to 1 lb of powder, and for field days or exercise they are to allow 46 with or without ball.

Six women per company are allowed to each of the two Regiments and the Independent Companies; four women to each of the Company of Carpenters, Virginia and Maryland Rangers, 5 women to the troop of Light Horse, as many to the detachment of Seamen and 5 to the detachment of Artillery.

His Excellency expect that this order shall be punctually complied with as no more Provisions will be allowed to be drawn for than for the above number of women.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Monday 19th of May, 1775.

#### Parole—Guilford.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Gage.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

Each Brigade to send a man to the Gen'l. Hospital as Orderly who are to receive and obey the



man (one Hynes) killed and scalped, with one arm cut off and several arrows sticking in him; we could not bury him, having no tools with us for that purpose. Half a mile further (within a mile of Stodderd's Fort) we found Ralf Matson's house burnt down and several sheep and hogs killed. When we came to Stodderd's Fort, we found them all under arms, expecting every minute to be attacked. From thence we went to Combs' Fort where we found a young man about 22 years of age killed and scalped; there were only four men in this Fort, two of which were unable to bear arms, but upwards of forty women and children, who were in a very poor situation, being afraid

to go out of the Fort even for a drink of water. The house caught fire during the time the Indians were surrounding the Fort and would have been burnt down, but luckily there were some soap suds in the house, by which they extinguished it. The young man mentioned above was one Lynn's son, and was sitting on the fence of the stockyard with one Combes' son, when they discovered the Indians, upon which they ran to get into the Fort, and before they reached it Lynn's son was shot down, and an Indian pursued the other with a tomahawk within thirty yards of the Fort, but he luckily got into the Fort and shot the Indian. We searched the woods to see if we could discover

orders of Doctr. Napper, Director of the 2nd Hospital.

All troops are to act with the Director of the Hospital once in three months or as soon after as can be, for stoppages at the rate of 5 pence stirling per day, for every man that is admitted into the Gen'l Hospital; this stoppage to commence from the 24th day off May ensuing.

As soon as the Retreat has been beat this night the Drum Majr. of each of the two Regiments are to march with the Drummers and Drummers to the Head of the Artillery when they will receive orders.

#### After Orders.

A Return to be given into the Brigade Major to-morrow at orderly time of the number of Smiths and Carpenters that are in the two Regiments, Independent Companies, &c.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday May 20, 1755.

#### Parole—Hendon.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 48th Regmt.

One Subaltern, one Sergt, 1 Corpl. and 24 men to parade to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. They are to have 3 days provisions with them and the officer is to receive his orders this night from Sir John St. Clair.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wedn'day 21 of May, 1755

#### Parole—Ilchester.

Field Officer tomorrow Maj. Chapman.

The General's Guard 44th Regmt.

No soldier that is employed as a Baker by Mr. Lake Commissary of Provisions is to be put upon any duty whatsoever till further orders.

It is His Excellency's orders that no Sutler give any liquor to the Indians on any account. If anyone does he will be severely punished.

The Provost is to go his rounds every day through at the roads leading to the Camp. Every soldier or woman that he shall meet with on the other side of the River, or beyond the advanced Picquets without a pass from the Regiment or from the officer commanding the company to which they belong, he is to order his executioner to tie them up and give them 50 lashes and to march them prisoners through the Camp to expose them.

One gill of spirits mixed with 3 gills of water may be allowed each man per day, which the officers of the picquet are to see delivered out every day at 11 o'clock any settler that shall sell any spirits to the soldiers without an officer being present shall be sent to the Provost.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Thursday May 22d, 1755.

#### Parole—Kensington.

Field Officer Majr. Sparke.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday, May 23, 1755.

#### Parole—Lincoln.

Field Officer tomorrow Majr. Chapman.

For the Gen'l's Guard 44th Regt.

A General Court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock at the General's tent to consist of 1 Field Officer, 6 Captains, 6 Subalterns.

LT. COL. GAGE, President.

MR. SHIRLEY, Judge Advocate.

If any officer, soldier or follower of the Army shall dare to give any strong liquor or money to the Indian men or women, if an officer he shall be brought to a General Court Martial for disobedience of orders; if a non-commissioned officer, soldier or follower of the Army he shall receive 250 lashes without a Court Martial.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sat'dy 24th of May, 1755.

#### Parole—Monmouth.

Field Officer to-morrow, Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 48th Regmt.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, May 25, 1755.

#### Parole—Norwich.

Field Officer to-morrow, Maj. Sparke.

For the General's Guard 44th Regmt.

If any non-commissioned officer or soldier belonging to the Army is found gaming he shall immediately receive 300 lashes without being brought to Court Martial, and all standers by or lookers on shall be deemed principals and treated as such.

One Capt., 1 Lieut., 1 Ensign and 70 men of the 2 Brigades to parade immediately at the Fort. They are to take tents and ten days' provisions with them. The captain is to receive his orders from Sir John St. Clair.

A general Court Martial of the Line to sit to-morrow to try Lt. McLead of the Royal Regiment of

where the Indian was buried (as they supposed him to be mortally wounded), we found in two places a great quantity of blood, but could not find the body. We saw several creatures, some dead and others going about with arrows sticking in them. About half a mile on this side Mr. Kenny's (in little Toonaloways) we found a load of oats and a load of turnips in the road, which two boys were bringing to Combes', and it is imagined the boys are carried off by the Indians. When we came to Mr. Kenny's we saw several sheep and cattle killed. From thence we went to one Lowthers', about two miles further, where he found his grain and two calves burnt, two cows and nine or ten hogs killed, and about 150 yards from the

house found Lowther dead and scalped, and otherwise terribly mangled; his brains were beat out, as it is supposed, with his own gun barrel, which we found sticking in his skull and his gun broken; there was an axe, two scythes and several arrows sticking in him. From here we returned to Combes' and buried the young man and left ten of our men here to assist them to secure their grain, which, as soon as they have done, they propose to leave that Fort and go to Stoddert's. From hence we went to Stoddert's Fort where we laid on Friday night, and yesterday, on our way down here, we buried the man we left on the road."

One reason why the frontier was left defence-

Artillery confined by Gen. Braddock to consist of 1 Col. 2 Field Officers and 10 Captains.

SIR PETER HALKETT, President.

MR. SHIRLEY, Judge Advocate.

To sit at the President's tent and to meet at 12 o'clock.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Monday 26th May, 1755.

**Parole—Oxford.**

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Gage.

For the General's Guard 48th Regt.

The General Court Martial whereof Lt. Col. Gage was president is dissolved His Excellency having approved the several sentences allotted them.

John Nugent of the 44th Regiment having been tried for the theft and found guilty of the crime laid to his charge as an accomplice in receiving a share of the money that was stole, is adjudged to receive 1000 lashes and to be drummed out of the Regiment through the line with a halter about his neck. Samuel Draumer of the 44th Regt. and George Darty of Capt. Demere's Independent Company having been tried for desertion are adjudged each of them to receive 200 lashes.

Henry Dalton of the 48th Regmt. having been tried for shooting Henry Pelkington, soldr in the said Regmt, the Court Martial is of opinion that the said Dalton did not shoot the said Pelkington with design, but that it was done by accident. Therefore His Excellency Gen. Braddock, has ordered him to be released and sent back to his duty.

If any soldier is seen drunk in Camp he is to be sent immediately to the Quarter Guard of the Regmt. he belongs to and the next morning he is to receive 200 lashes without a Court Martial.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday May 27, 1755.

**Parole—Petersfield.**

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

The party of Picquets that lay advanced to load with raming ball the rest of the Picquets to load with powder and to have their ball in their pockets.

The following detachments to march on Tuesday morning to parade at Revelle beating. The men to be provided with two days' provisions ready dressed. The 44th and 48th Regts are to furnish 1 field

officer, 4 captains, 12 subalterns, 12 sergeants and 250 rank and file.

Capt. Rutherfords, Capt. Demeres Independent Companys, Capt. Waginer's, Capt. Peyrouneys Companies of Virginia Rangers and Capt. Polson's Company of Carpenters are also to march with this detachment who are to take with them their camp equipage and baggage.

Major Chapman Field Officer for the detachment.

The Independent Company and the companys of Virginia Rangers are ordered for this detachment to furnish no men for the guards to-morrow and any men that they may have upon the outguards are to be relieved immediately. Particular care is to be taken that the men's arms are in good order and that each man is provided with 10 flints and compleated with 24 rounds of ammunition.

The Tools and Tomahawks of the 2nd Brigade are to be given at gun firing this evening to the Quarter Master General at his tent and a dem'd to be made tomorrow night at 6 o'clock of ye number of tools each Brigade will want, the quarter master to attend.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wednesday May 28, 1755.

**Parole—Quarendon.**

Field Officer to-morrow, Maj. Sparke.

General's Guard 48th Regmt.

The Regulation of stoppages with the Director of the Genl. Hospital to commence from the 24th of this month.

As it is necessary to employ the soldiers in making and amending the roads His Excellency has been pleased to appt the following allowances:

To every sub. Officer, 3s od Sterling per day.

To every sergeant, 1s Sterling per day.

To every Corporal, 9d Sterling per day.

To every Drummer and private centinal 6d Sterling per day.

But as at present there is no public market and of course the men will have no opportunity of making use of the ready money His Excellency is so kind as to promise that he will see they are punctually paid whatever is due to them when they arrive in winter quarters therefore whatever subaltern officer or sergeant has the command of any working party

less was the wrangle going on between the people and the Proprietor identical with the dispute between Penn and the people of Pennsylvania. The people claimed in both Provinces that the Proprietor should bear his proportion of the burdens of the public protection and the Proprietor of both Provinces claimed an exemption from all taxation and at Annapolis the dispute continued while the people of Conococheague and Long Meadows were being scalped. Thomas Cressap with sixty of his brave riflemen, were at Frederick Town painted like Indians, and evinced a decided disposition to march down and help the Legislature in their deliberations. This was not necessary however, for just at this time an act was

passed. The Proprietors' lands were taxed and Governor Sharpe thought proper to approve the bill in disregard of his orders to the contrary. A thousand pounds were appropriated to paying a bounty of £10 each for Indian scalps. This was in 1756 during the incursions which followed immediately upon Braddock's defeat. Conococheague was the most important outpost and still contained a large magazine of supplies left there for General Braddock. A French ensign leading a party of Indians had been killed in Virginia and there was found a bag tied to his neck containing instructions from the commander of Fort Duquesne to attack Conococheague and destroy this magazine. Soon after this we learn from a

as soon as they are relieved or come back they are to make an exact return of the number of men of their party and give it in to the Quarter Master General.

But if hereafter there should be any public market or that the money will be found to be of use to the men upon a proper application His Excellency will give orders for their being paid.

The companies of Rangers are for the future to furnish their proportion of men for duty with the rest of the line.

As there will be an express going in a few days any officer that have any letters to send to Great Britain are desired to give them either to the General's aid de camp or to Mr. Shirley.

#### After Orders.

The men of the detachment that march to-morrow to be commanded by the officers of their own Corps or Company.

Sixteen men from line to be appointed to the Guns tomorrow that march and to be under the direction of the officer of Artillery.

The Independent Company and Rangers of the two Brigades to Mount but one picquet.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Thursday, 29th May, 1755.

#### Parole—Queensbury.

Filed Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Gage.

The Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday 30th May, 1755.

#### Parole—Rochester.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

General's Guard 48th Regmt.

The Troops to hold themselves in readiness to march in 24 hours warning.

Whatever Barrells the Regiments and Companies have got belonging to the Artillery are to be sent back immediately with their troops to the foreman of the train.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Saturday 31st of May, 1755

#### Parole —

Field Officer to-morrow Maj'r Sparke.

General's Guard 44th Regiment.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sunday 1st of June, 1755.

#### Parole—Tamworth.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Gage.

General's Guard 48th Regmt.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Monday 2nd June, 1755.

#### Parole—Weybridge.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

General's Guard 44th Regmt.

The Hatchet men of the two Regmts and one man per company from the rest of the line to Parade this afternoon att 3 o'clock at Mr. Gordon's (Engineer) Tent.

Four Seregants, 2 Corporals and 100 men with arms; one subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 30 men with arms to parade to-morrow morning at reveille beating at the head of the line and to receive their orders from Mr. Gordon, Engineer. His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Col. Innes Governor of Fort Cumberland.

#### Monday Evening.

Three Subaltern officers to march with the detachment of 100 men without arms which is to parade to-morrow morning at Reville beating.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday June 3, 1755.

#### Parole—Yarmouth.

A general Court Martial of the line consisting of 6 Captains and 6 Subalterns to sitt to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock at the President's Tent.

MAJ. SPARKE, President.

MR. Shirley, Judge Advocate.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

General's Guard 48th Regiment.

Four Subalterns, 5 Sergts, 5 Corpls and 150 men without arms to parade to-morrow morning at ye head of the line at Reveille beating.

One Subaltern; 1 Sergt, 1 Compl and 30 men without arms to parade at the same time and act as a covering party; they are to receive their order from Mr. Gordon, Engineer.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Wed'ay 4th of June, 1755.

#### Parole—Doncaster.

Field Officer to-morrow Lt. Col. Burton.

For the General's Guard 44th Regiment.

The 44th Regiment and Capt. Mercer's Company of Virginia Carpenters to hold themselves in Readiness to march in an hour's warning. The working Party to be relieved to-morrow morning, and by the same number.

letter from Washington to Lord Fairfax that the whole colony of Conococheague had fled and that between them and Frederick Town only two families remained. During all this terrible time the streets of Frederick were thronged with refugees in the last stage of destitution. A subscription was raised and twenty men under Lieut. Leagond were sent into our valley.

A large number of the settlers appear to have returned to Conococheague before the close of hostilities. In July 1763, nearly eight years after the outbreak we find the condition of affairs thus described by a writer from Frederick Town in the Maryland Gazette: "Every day, for some time

past, has offered the melancholy scene of poor, distressed families driving downwards through this town with their effects, who have deserted their plantations, for fear of falling into the cruel hands of our savage enemies, now daily seen in the woods. And never was panic more general or forcible than that of the back inhabitants, whose terrors at this time exceed what followed on the defeat of General Braddock when the frontiers lay open to the incursions of both French and Indians. Whilst Conococheague settlement stands firm, we shall think ourselves in some sort of security from their insults here. But should the inhabitants there give way, you would soon see your city and

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Thursday, June 5th, 1755.

**Parole—Boston.**

Field Officer to-morrow Maj. Sparke.

For the General's Guard 48th Regiment.

The Working Party to be relieved to-morrow morning and by the same number of men.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Friday, June 6th, 1755.

**Parole —————**

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Burton.

Sir Peter Halkett's Regiment to march tomorrow morning; the sick of the Regiment unable to march to be sent to the General Hospital. One Subaltern officer to be left behind with them.

The men of Sir Peter Halkett's regiment now on guard, when they are relieved or ordered to come off are to be assembled together and marched regularly to the Regiment by an officer.

Captain Gates' Independent Company and all ye remaining companys of Provincial troops to march on Sunday morning with the whole Park of Artillery.

No more women are allowed to march with each regiment and company than the number allowed of by His Excellency in the orders of the 18th of May.

Any soldier, sutler, woman or other person whatever who shall be detected in stealing, purloining or wasting of any provisions shall suffer Death.

The General Court Martial whereof Gen. Sparke's was President is dissolved.

Michael Shelton and Caleb Sary, soldiers belonging to Capt. Edward Brice Dobb's Company of Americans, tryed for Desertion are by sentence of the Court Martial found guilty and adjudged to receive 1000 lashes each.

John Igo, a convict servant, accused of theft, is by the sentence of the Court Martial found guilty of receiving and concealing goods, the property of soldiers in his Majesty's service and is adjudged to receive 500 lashes with a cat and nine Tails by the hands of the common hangman.

John McDonald, soldier in Sir Peter Halkett's regmt. accused with being an accomplice and concerned with John Igo is acquitted.

The guards advanced up Wills Creek, the Potomac and the flats to be taken off to-morrow morn-

ing and to join their several corps, the other guards to remain and be relieved as usual.

Capt. Gates independent Company and ye remaining companies of the Provincial Troops to furnish their proportion for the guards to-morrow and when they are relieved they are to join their companies in the same manner as those of Sir Peter Halkett's regiment are directed to do in this day's orders.

No soldier's wife to be suffered to march from this ground with a horse as their own.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Saturday June 7, 1755.

**Parole—Doncaster.**

Capt. Yate's Independent Companies and the remaining companies of Provincial Troops & ye whole Park of Artillery to march to-morrow morning and to be under the command of Lt. Col. Burton.

The Artillery and companies that march to-morrow to receive this afternoon provisions to compleat them to the 11th inclusive and ye women to ye 17th.

The 48th Regiment to take all the guards to-morrow; the men of ye 48th now upon ye train Guard are to join their corps to-morrow morning, when the Artillery marches off & that grant to be mounted by the companys that march to-morrow.

The 48th Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to march on Monday next.

**After Orders.**

The General's Guard is to be reduced to-morrow to 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl and 12 men who are not to be relieved but to remain with the General's Baggage.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sunday, June 8, 1755.

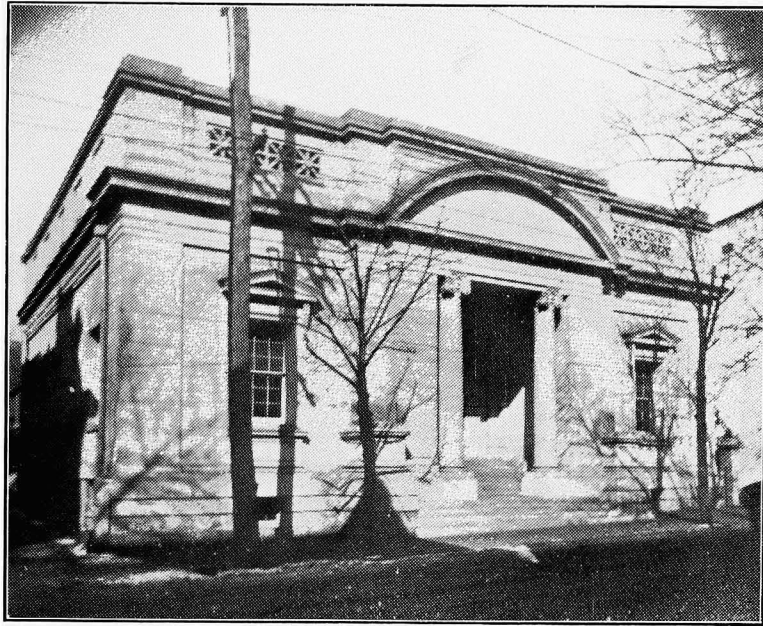
**Parole—Essex.**

Capt. Gates' Independent Company and the remaining companies of the Provincial troops and artillery are to march to-morrow.

The 48th Regiment to march on Tuesday as Col. Dunbar's Regiment is not to march to-morrow the Genl's Guard to be relieved to-morrow morning.

The Companys that march to-morrow to send immediately 1 Sergeant Corporal & 12 men to assist Mr. Lake Commissary of Provisions at the Fort.

A return to be sent immediately from Col. Dunbar's Regmt, Capt. Gate's Company and the Ameri-



Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.



Old Hagerstown Bank.



the lower Counties crowded with objects of compassion, as the flight would, in that case, become general. Numbers of those who have betaken themselves to the forts, as well as those who have actually fled, have entirely lost their crops, or turned in their own cattle or hogs to devour the produce, in hopes of finding them again in better condition, should it hereafter appear safe for them to return. The season has been remarkably fine, and the harvest in general afforded the most promising appearance of plenty and goodness, that has been known for many years. But, alas! how dismal an alteration of the prospect! Many who expected to have sold and supplied the necessities of others, now want for themselves, and see their warmest hopes defeated, the fruits of their honest industry snatched from them by the merciless attacks of these bloodthirsty barbarians, whose treatment of such unhappy wretches as fall into their hands, is accompanied with circumstances of infernal fury, too horrid and shocking for human nature to dwell upon, even in imagination. We were so sensible of the importance of Conococheague settlement, both as a bulwark and supply to this neighborhood, that on repeated notice of their distress, Captain Butler, on Wednesday last, called the Town Company together, who appeared under arms on the Court House green with great unanimity. Just as the drum beat at arms, we had the agreeable satisfaction of seeing a wagon sent up by his Excellency (whose tender care for the security of the Province raised sentiments of the highest gratitude in the breast of every one present) loaded with powder and lead. Articles

of the greatest importance at this critical juncture, when the whole country has been drained of those necessary articles by the diligence of our Indian traders who had bought up the whole for the supply of our enemies, to be returned, as we have dearly experienced, in death and desolation upon us. A subscription was then set on foot and cheerfully entered into, in consequence of which, twenty stout young men immediately enlisted under Mr. Peter Grosh, to march immediately to the assistance of the back inhabitants, and with other volunteers already there raised, to cover the reapers in hopes of securing the crops. Had not the Governor's supply arrived so seasonably it was doubted whether the whole town could have furnished ammunition sufficient for that small party, half of which marched backwards in high spirits on Thursday and the remainder on Friday morning. And on Sunday subscriptions were taken in the several congregations in Town for sending up further assistance. On Sunday afternoon we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Michael Cressap arrive in Town with mokosins on his legs, taken from an Indian whom he killed and scalped, being one of those who shot down Mr. Welder, the circumstances of which much lamented murder, and the success of Col. Cressap's family, you no doubt have received from other hands. Money has been cheerfully contributed in our town, towards the support of the men to be added to Col. Cressap's present force, as we look upon the preservation of the Old Town to be of great importance to us, and a proper check to the progress of the savages; but notwithstanding our present efforts to keep

can troops of the number of men they have fitt for Waggoners or Horse drivers.

In the return of Col. Dunbar's regiment they are only to include those men that have joined the Regiment since they have been landed in America.

Camp in Fort Cumberland, Monday, June 9, 1755.

#### Parole—Fallmouth.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to send their sick unable to march to the Genl. Hospital and to leave a Subaltern officer behind with them.

One Sergeant, 1 Corpl, 24 men without arms to parade to-morrow morning at Daybreak to assist Mr. Lake, Commissary of Provisions in loading of the waggons.

Camp at Fort Cumberland, Tuesday, June 10th, 1755.

The Fort Guard to join their Regiments as soon as Governor Innes has taken possession of it and placed his centrys.

Camp at the Grove (First Camp from Fort Cumberland.)

#### Parole—Gainsborough.

All the officers of the line to be in the Gen's tent tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

No fires to be made upon any acct whatever within 150 yards of the Road on either side, any person acting contrary to this order shall be very severely punished.

All the waggons to be drawn up to-morrow morning as close as possible and as soon as the waggons belong to the detachment under the command of Maj. Chapman have closed up to the rear of the Artillery that Detachment then to join the respective Corps.

Col. Dunbar's Regiment to encamp to-morrow morning upon the left of the whole according to the line of encampment.

Camp at the Grove, Wednesday, June 11, 1755.

#### Parole—Hartford.

Capt. Rutherford and Capn. Gates Indp. Companies and all the American's Troops to be under

the enemy at a distance, and thereby shelter the whole Province, our inhabitants are poor, our men dispersed, and without a detachment from below, it is to be feared we must give way, and the inundation break upon the lower counties."

In October 1764 a company of forty-three woodsmen from our valley marched under Capt. William McClellan to Fort Pitt to serve without pay in the expeditions against the Indians beyond

the Ohio river. This was one year and eight months after a treaty of peace had been signed by France and England. The treaty of Paris which deprived France and gave to England the immense territory in America from Hudson Bay to the Mississippi river claimed by France by virtue of the discoveries of Carteret was signed February 1763. Hostilities soon ceased and "the land had peace twelve years."

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arms immediately at the head of their respective encampments.

Any person whatsoever that is detected in stealing shall be immediately hanged witht being brought to a Court Martial.

One Subaltern officer, 1 Sergt, 1 Corporal and 40 men without arms from each of ye 2 Regts to parade immediately at ye head of the artillery.

One Sub., 1 Sergt., 1 Dr. & 30 men of the line to Parade in the rear of Col. Dunbar's Regt as soon as they have come to their proper ground. The officer is to receive his orders from Maj. Sparkes.

Whatever number of Horses are furnished by the officers are to be paraded as soon as possible in the Rear of Col. Dunbar's Regmt. and to be reviewed by Maj. Sparkes.

The officers are desired to acquaint Maj. Sparkes which of their Horses for carrying Horses and which are for Draught and to be so good as to send with the carrying horses Bat-saddles & etc., if they have them.

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The Commanding Officers of the 2 Regmts and the Captns of the Independent and Provincial Troops to send in a return to the Genl. of the number of Horses furnished by their respective officers and opposite to the officers' names, the number of Horses furnished by each officer; that the Genl. May be able to inform His Majesty of the Inclination and readiness of the particular officers in carrying on the service.

#### After Orders.

No more than 2 women per company to be allowed to march from the camp, a list of the names of those that are to be sent back to be given into Captn Morris that there may be an order sent to Col. Innes at Fort Cumberland to victual them—A list of the names of the women that are to be allowed to stay with the troops to be given into the Major of Brigade & any woman that is found in camp & whose name is not in the list will for the first time be severely punished and for the second suffer Death.



## CHAPTER V

**T**HE brief era of peace from the close of the Indian War to the beginning of the war of the American Revolution, witnessed a remarkable development of the Valley. During these ten or fifteen years, immigrants poured into the County from all sides, but more especially from Germany, attracted by the magnificent soil, healthful and invigorating climate, pure and wholesome water and the inducements offered by Lord Baltimore, which have already been set forth. Mills were built along the banks of the Antietam and Conococheague. Small factories of various kinds, were started in different parts of the County. Barnabas Hughes, the ancestor of the Hughes family, had emigrated from Ireland, and built the Mt. Aetna iron furnace at the foot of South Mountain. Roads were laid out, the streams were spanned by bridges and there was general prosperity.

The principal event of this period was the laying out of the town of Hagerstown in September,

1761, by Jonathan Hager on his tract called "New Work." Jonathan Hager,\* as has been already stated, was born in Germany.

About the year 1730 he emigrated to America and after a short stay in Pennsylvania, came to the Valley where his memory is perpetuated by the town which bears his name, probably in 1737 or 1738. In the patent for two hundred acres of land which he received from Lord Baltimore in 1739, "a bounded white oak standing on the side of a hill within fifty yards of said Hagar's dwelling-house," is mentioned in one of the lines. He was married in 1740 to Elizabeth Kerschner, or Grischner, and by her had two children, a daughter, Rosina, born April 21st, 1752, and a son, Jonathan, born in 1756. To his wife, Elizabeth, Hagar was tenderly attached. Upon her death he wrote in his family Bible in the German language, "We lived together until the 16th of April, 1765, Then it pleased the Lord to call her, after severe suffering, out of this world. What God does is

\*The Heger family is of old Saxon origin; the very name denotes its source and its antiquity. The "Heger" was one of the "sworn and knowing free-men," called "Vierherren," holding the Folkmoete or Thing, which was legislature, divine-service and court of justice combined. The mystic-square of the Thing, on which sat or stood the officers, was called "Die Hegung," and one of the Vierherren, who had to look to it that no uninitiated person overstepped the boundaries of the square, was the Heger; afterwards, the representative of the Count or Graf, when holding court, was called Heger.

Such offices in very early times became hereditary; if the father was a Vierherr, his oldest son would be initiated in due time, and generally receive or inherit the same office. Family names were only to be found with the princes (athelings). Gradually,

the nobility began to take the name of their place of residence, or of their office, and it is obvious that the office of Heger very early furnished the names for a family connected with the same for several generations.

That the Heger family had the name for the old Saxon Thing, is distinctly told us in a quaint old chronicle of the sixteenth century, entitled "Dassel-sche und Einbecksche Chronica, v. Johann Setzner um Hardessianum, Erfurt, 1594," Page 171, we read: "The noble men of Heger held from olden time as a fief a free-field-court from the Imperial Abbey of Corvey and derive a hereditary revenue from the same and today there are under their auspices in Strothhagn two sessions of the free-field-court annually."

well done. Her funeral text is recorded in 2nd Tim. i, 12. The hymn was sung, "Lord Jesus Christ, true man and God," also the hymn, "Think ye children of men, on the last day of life." "O my child, lay rightly to heart the words of this hymn, and do right and fear God and keep His commandments, and if you have anything, do not forget the poor, and do not exalt yourself in pride and haughtiness above your fellow men. For you are not better than the humblest before God's eyes, and perhaps not as good. And so, if you have no fear of God within you, all is vain. My child, keep this in remembrance of your father, and live according to it, and it will go well with you here while you live, and there eternally."

The town which Hager had founded was named by the founder, Elizabethtown, in affectionate remembrance of his wife and so it was incorporated and so it was known for many years.\*

Hagerstown as originally laid out, contained about five hundred and twenty lots each fronting on the street eighty feet, and running back two hundred and forty feet to an alley. The numbered lots in this original plat were bounded on the north by North street and extended south of Antietam and west of Walnut and six hundred and

forty feet east from Potomac. Afterwards in continuing Potomac street to the south, it had to deflect to the left to avoid the large swamp which is now just disappearing. The lots were rapidly sold, or rather leased, for five pounds and an annual and perpetual ground rent of seven shillings and six pence. Within ten years after the town was laid out on paper, more than a hundred comfortable dwelling-houses had been erected, occupied by a prosperous and happy population, having probably but little communication with the world across the mountains. They manufactured their own goods, and were already beginning to build up a trade with the settlers south of the Potomac, whom in a few years they supplied with salt, hardware and such articles as they could not manufacture for themselves in their own rude way, receiving in payment the products of the forest and the farm. The public square had been reserved to accommodate a market house in its centre. This building, a rather rude and primitive affair, we may be sure, remained until the town became the capital of Washington County in 1776, and then it gave place to a combined market house and court house, with a whipping post in the market. When not occupied by market people, the

\*The evolution of the present name is traced by Mr. Basil Sollers in an address upon Jonathan Hagar.

"The public were better acquainted with Jonathan Hagar and his work," says Mr. Sollers, "than with Elizabeth, his wife. To many it was always Hagar's Town. Indeed before the town was in existence, so well was Mr. Hagar known that neighboring farms were located as 'near Capt. Hagar's in Frederick County.' Others gave it its legal name. Even in the laws it is mentioned indifferently as Elizabeth-Town and Hagar's Town after 1802. This 'struggle for existence' between two names has interested me much. In 1770, Eddis says the name of Hagar's Town is given to it 'in honor of the intelligent founder.' A letter from a school boy to his father, Capt. Wm. Heyser, at the American Camp, Philadelphia, is dated 'Hagar's Town, Oct. 12th 1776,' Hart and Rochester advertise 'nails, brads and sprigs of their own manufacturing in Hager's-Town,' over date 'Hager's-Town, August 20th, 1790.' The 'Washington Spy,' of January 1st, 1790, is printed by Stewart Herbert 'Elizabeth (Hager's) Town,'—that is, Elizabeth-Town, or if you like it better Hager's Town. In the laws we find 'an act to establish a market-house in Elizabeth-Town,' in 1783; Commissioners of Elizabeth-Town were appointed and incorporated as such in 1791. The laws further mention it as Elizabeth-Town in 1792, 1793 and 1794. An issue of the 'Herald and Advertiser' is dated 'Elizabeth (Hager's) Town, (Maryland), Wednesday, March 31st, 1802.' Two laws mention Elizabeth-

Town in 1802, and in 1804 one mentions Hager's Town, which is the first recognition of this name in the laws. In 1807 it is twice called Elizabeth-Town and twice Hager's-Town, and the 'Hager's-Town Bank at Elizabeth-Town' is established. In the 'Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware, by Joseph Scott, Philadelphia, 1807,' he says, 'Elizabeth-Town, commonly called Hagerstown, a handsome and flourishing town, and the capital of the county. It is situated near Anti-Etam creek and 71 miles from Baltimore, and contains about 300 houses, a court house, jail, market house, school house, and four churches, viz.: one for German Lutherans, one for German Calvinists, one for Episcopalians, and one for Roman Catholics. The town has a great number of clock and watch makers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, gun and lock smiths, hatters, tanners, boot and shoemakers, saddlers, weavers, dyers, potters, coachmakers, and taylor's; also a rope and nail manufactory.' The laws mention in 1808 Elizabeth-Town twice, in 1810 Hagers-Town, in 1811 Elizabeth-Town, and Hager's-Town twice, and in 1812 Hager's-town. In 1813, the name was changed from Elizabeth-Town to Hager's Town by act of the legislature, though the first mention of the name in its present form, Hagerstown, which I have been able to find in the laws, is in 1829. Thus the justice of the people has proved in this case stronger than the affectionate desire of the founder, and legislative enactments. The fittest name has survived."

market house under the court house was used as a public hitching place for the horses of visitors from the surrounding country. The jail stood on the alley between Washington and Franklin streets. It was a small structure of logs, with holes to admit light, in the entire absence of windows at that time, and in fact not until recent years, was it considered necessary for the sheriff to reside at the jail.

The same year that Hagerstown was laid out Gen. Washington's scheme of improving the navigation of the Potomac river had taken shape and Jonathan Hager and Thomas Cressap were among the Directors or Managers for the Colony of Maryland.\*

When General Washington, as a youth, surveyed Lord Fairfax' estate in the Valley of Virginia, he became acquainted with the immense productiveness of the soil and the great mineral wealth of the Valley on both sides of the Potomac, and was no doubt struck with the entire isolation. It was absolutely without communication with the tidewater portion of the Colonies—then the centre of population, except over rude trails which must have been well nigh impassable for a good portion of the year. Later, after the successful termination of the war for Independence, when the successful General had resigned his commission and had retired to his farm at Mount Vernon, he was still alive to the future welfare of the country. With characteristic wisdom, he foresaw the rapid peopling of the Valley of the Ohio and of the

upper Mississippi, and he further saw that there was no chance of holding the people who should settle the West, as it was then called, as a part of the confederation unless they were bound by the chains of commerce and self interest. Besides these evident political considerations, it was also in Washington's mind to secure to the cities of the Atlantic seaboard the valuable trade of the Western territory. The mouth of the Mississippi river was at that time in the hands of the Spanish and Washington was anxious to keep the trade of the Ohio and the upper Mississippi from drifting down the stream to the growing town of New Orleans. His original scheme therefore was enlarged so as to contemplate an extension of the Potomac and James Rivers as far through the mountains as possible toward the waters of the Ohio which should be finally reached by short portages. He communicated with the Governor of Virginia, the Continental Congress and influential citizens of the State of Maryland and impressed upon all of them the political and commercial importance of the undertaking. In his letter to Governor Harrison, of Virginia he reminded him "that the flanks and rear of the United States are possessed by other powers and formidable ones, too; nor need I press the necessity of applying the cement of interest to bind all parts of the Union together by indissoluble bonds—especially of building that part which lies immediately west of us to the Middle States." He thought the Western settlers already stood on a pivot ready to drop into the arms of

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\*February 11th, 1762, the following communication appeared in the "Maryland Gazette," of Annapolis.

"To the public.

"The opening of the river Patowmack and making it passable for small craft, from Fort Cumberland at Will's Creek to the Great Falls, will be of the greatest advantage to Virginia and Maryland, by facilitating commerce with the back inhabitants, who will not then have more than 20 miles land carriage to harbour, where ships of great burthen load annually, whereas at present many have 150; and what will perhaps be considered of still greater importance, is the easy communication it will afford with the waters of the Ohio.

"The whole land carriage from Alexandria or George Town will then be short of 90 miles; whereas the Pennsylvanians (who at present monopolize the very lucrative skin and fur trades) from their nearest sea port have at least 300: a circumstance which must necessarily force that gainful trade into this channel, should this very useful work be affected; and that it may, is the unanimous opinion of the

best judges, and at moderate expense compared with the extraordinary convenience and advantages which must result from it." The communication stated that "it is proposed to solicit the public for their contributions by way of subscription." Eleven managers were appointed for Virginia and the same number for Maryland. "Some skillful gentlemen" had "agreed to view" the Great Falls in the spring, and if they should report the opening or passing of them practicable (which is now generally believed) it is proposed that whatever balance remains in the Treasurers' hands after completing the first design, shall be appropriated to that purpose."

The "Maryland Gazette," June 10th, 1762 contained the following announcement: "The managers have now the pleasure to inform the public, that subscriptions are filling very fast, and that people in general, but more especially in the back countries, and those bordering on the Patowmack, discover so much alacrity in promoting the affair, that there is not the least doubt that sum will be raised, sufficient to carry on the work by the day appointed for the meeting, 20th of July next."

either the British or the Spaniards should those counties offer the allurements of profitable and easy trade. Washington's plans were National and included the union of the waters of the Ohio with those of Lake Erie.

There was no difficulty in getting the Legislature of Virginia to take proper action on the Potomac navigation scheme and as it was essential to have exact conformity upon the part of Maryland, Commissions were appointed by Virginia to confer with representatives of Maryland.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, which was held in the city of Annapolis, December 22, 1784, Virginia was represented by George Washington and General Gates and Maryland by Thomas Stone, Samuel Hughes and Charles Carroll, of the Senate, and John Cadwallader, Samuel Chase, John Debutts, George Diggs, Philip Key, Gustavus Scott and Joseph Dashiell, of the House. General Washington was chairman and R. B. Latimer was clerk. This body passed resolutions setting forth their belief that the improvement of the river as far up the north branch as possible, and thence by a road to the waters of the Ohio, would greatly increase the commerce of the two States and greatly promote the political interests of the United States, by forming a free and easy communication and connection with the people settled on the western waters, already very considerable in their numbers, that therefore, the project deserved to be patronized by the States of Maryland and Virginia, and that each State should subscribe for fifty shares of the capital stock. It was the opinion of the conference that a road should begin about the mouth of Stony river and be carried about twenty miles to Dunker Bottom on the Cheat river, and

thence to the Ohio by batteaux navigation, although they feared that the improving of the Cheat river might involve considerable expense. If that was the case, however, the road might be continued twenty miles further to the Monongahela, where navigation had long been practiced. The road they thought, should be cut and cleared not less than eighty feet, and properly improved not less than forty feet nor more than fifty feet in width. It was further recommended that a survey of the route be made.

By the charter that was granted by Virginia in October 1784, and by Maryland in November of the same year, the capital stock of the Potomac Company was placed at 500 shares of \$444 4-9, each an even hundred pounds sterling of that date, payable in milled Spanish dollars or foreign coin of equal value. The canals around the Falls were made real estate and were to be free of all taxation. In case of condemnation of lands where condemnation was made, the company was to acquire an estate in perpetuity, and not simply the right of way. This feature was copied into the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the successor of the Potomac Company.\*

Tolls were granted to the company upon condition that they make the river navigable in dry seasons for vessels drawing one foot of water. The locks were to be eighty feet long, sixteen in width and with four feet depth of water. This was subsequently changed to twelve feet wide and two deep. The river was to be improved from North Branch to Georgetown; at North Branch there was to be a road made over to the Cheat River, Tolls were to be collected at South Branch, Paynes' Falls, near Weverton, and the Great Falls, near Georgetown. These toll points were afterwards

\*The following is an extract from the original manuscript book entitled "Subscriptions for extending the navigation of Potowmack" preserved in the Land Office at Annapolis:  
"Maryland Sst:

"In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled an Act for establishing a Company for opening and extending the navigation of the River Potomack. We the Subscribers, desirous of promoting so laudable an undertaking, do promise and hereby oblige ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to pay to such Treasurer as shall be appointed to receive the same, the several and respective Shares affixed to our names, in such proportions as shall be agreed upon at a general meeting of the Company to be held on the 17th day of May 1785."

Subscribers Names.	Residence.	No. Shares
Wm. Paca	Annapolis	Four
Ch. Carroll of Carrollton	do.	Six
Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer	do.	One
Wallace & Muir	do.	Five
L. Stone	do.	Two
W. H. Jenifer	Portobacco	One
T. Ridout	Annapolis	One
Sam'l Chase	Annapolis	One
Robt. H. Harrison	Charles City	One
Stephen West	Pr. Geo. County	One
I. A. Thomas	St. Mary's	Two

increased in number and one was established at Conococheague. The one at Paynes' Falls was moved up to Hook's Falls. It seems that navigation was actually practicable up the South Branch as far as Moorfield, Va., and an act was passed by the Virginia Legislature in 1800 to punish persons obstructing the stream with piles of stones or fish dams. The Potomac Company was authorized to improve all the tributaries, but this right they afterwards forfeited. The Legislature of each State passed an act permitting slaves engaged in work on the locks to be carried over the river into the other State without thereby attaining their freedom unless slaves brought from Virginia into Maryland should be permitted to remain in the latter State over twelve calendar months, in which case they should become free. In 1809 a lottery was authorized by the State of Maryland to raise money for the company.

In 1820, the inadequacy of the system being felt, an act was passed authorizing a survey of the country between the headwaters of the Potomac and the Ohio and Rappahannock. The following year, an act was passed virtually forfeiting the charter. To this the Potomac Company assented; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal succeeded to the older company and the State of Maryland subscribed its stock in the Potomac Company to the new corporation.

The Potomac, as improved, was declared a public highway. The boats employed on it were well ceiled with strong plank and sufficiently high to prevent the water in the bottom from damaging any part of the cargo.\*

They were furnished with tarpaulin covers, stretched over hoops like an old fashioned wagon, to defend the cargo from rain. Each one had a hand pump and a plank foot way upon each side either inside or out. The boats had to be numbered and licensed, but no license would be granted unless it was constructed as required by law. Up to 1797 there was an incline plane leading from the surface of the river below Great Falls to the

Canal at the upper level. Merchandise was let down and hauled up this plane so that it would appear that up to that time boats did not go all the way through.

The schedule of the tolls authorized by the charter of the Potomac Company, furnishes a curious commentary upon the condition of the currency in 1784. This was before the adoption of the constitution and there was no national currency. The States did not delegate the issuing and management of the currency to the Congress, but reserved it to themselves and consequently everything was in hopeless confusion and only foreign coins were in circulation. The table of rates was reckoned in sterling money, but every other kind of money was used as much as the English. The charter contained a table setting forth the value in English money of the various coins at that time in circulation, and likely to be tendered to the toll gatherers. A Spanish milled piece of eight, or dollar, was equivalent to 4s, 6d; English milled crowns, 5s; French silver crowns, 5s; Johannes, £3 12s; Moidores, £1.7; English guineas, £1.1; French guineas, £1, 10d.; Doubloons, £3, 6s.; Spanish pistoles 16s 6d.; French milled pistoles, 16s 4d.; Arabian Chequins, 8s, 6d.; other gold coin, German excepted, 4s, per pennyweight. The Johannes, or as it was always called the joe, was worth \$16 and was a Spanish coin highly prized and carefully hid away in the old stocking which did service as a bank in those days when there was no other.

Under the old articles of confederation, each State retained to itself the regulation of its own commerce and the imposition of duties, and so the charter of the Potomac Company permitted the products of Maryland or other States transported over this highway to enter Virginia free of any impost or tariff duty, and the produce of Virginia or other States to enter Maryland free. The toll list gives us also some idea of the production of the territory in which the Potomac and the proposed extension of the highway lay. Rates

\*The following advertisement appeared in the Hagerstown papers of 1825:

#### BOATING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at present

#### FOUR NEW BOATS

in complete order for conveying Flour, Whiskey and other produce from Williams-Port to the city of Washington, on terms to suit the times.

He has appointed Mr. James Shoaff, for his

agent to conduct business in Williams-Port, such as taking in loading and securing the same, so that it may be safely delivered, and have punctual returns made to all those that may please to favor him in the above line of business.

March 15.

N. B. Any person wishing to have Fish, Plaster, Salt, or any back loading, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

CHRISTIAN ARDINGER.  
tf.

were made for wine, rum, spirits, hogsheads of tobacco, linseed oil, wheat, peas, beans, flaxseed, grain, flour, beef, pork, hemp, flax, potash, bar and pig iron, lime, coals, pipe, barrel and hogshead staves and heading, lumber and timber. Towards the latter part of the life of the Potomac Company the shipment of coal in boats from Cumberland to Georgetown became an active industry. Fifteen hundred bushels were loaded in flat boats which the current, assisted by poles, would float down in three days. These flat boats were broken up and the timber sold, but the regular keel boats, 70 feet long, were poled back—a long and tedious operation.

Without affording him any opportunity to decline in advance, the Legislature of Virginia authorized the Treasurer, in subscribing to the stock of the Potomac Navigation Company for the State, to subscribe for an equal amount for Washington. It was done gracefully and delicately but firmly declined by the Patriot, for, he said, how would it appear to the eye of the world that he had received twenty thousand dollars of the public money? It would deprive him of the principal thing that was laudable in his conduct. Very soon subscriptions to the work came in, locks were built around the Falls of the Potomac and when President Washington came through Hagerstown on his way to Williamsport, he had the pleasure, on the 22nd day of October 1790, of returning to Mount Vernon upon the breast of the beautiful Potomac, amidst the grand scenery through which that historic stream winds its course.

The trade down the river to Georgetown was considerable from the first. The rapid current of the stream carried the loaded boats down with but little labor and they were pushed up stream by poles. The boats were built pointed at bow and stern with a steering oar at each. They were large enough to convey about a hundred and sixty barrels of flour. Hay, flour and whiskey were the principal products shipped from the County. From an early period in the history of the County, water mills were numerous along the streams and the amount of flour made was considerable. Corn and rye, being unprofitable to ship, were converted into whiskey, and the County has always had a high reputation for this manufacture, which is still maintained. Frequently when the price of whiskey was very low in Georgetown it would be wagoned eighteen miles further to Upper Marl-

boro on the Patuxent river, which was at that time a better market. One of the first to engage in this transportation business was Anthony Stake, of Williamsport, who owned a warehouse and two boats which plied between his town, then but a small village, although it enjoyed a large trade, and Georgetown.

Jonathan Hager's name came prominently before the people of the whole colony in connection with another matter of great public interest. In 1771 he was elected delegate to the General Assembly. When the Assembly convened the committee on elections reported "that they were informed and believe that Mr. Jonathan Hager, a member returned for Frederick County, is not a natural born subject, that he came into America, and was naturalized some time before the said election." After the report of the committee had been read a second time, it was resolved, "That this House will, on Tuesday next, at the sitting of the House, take into consideration that part of the said report relative to Mr. Jonathan Hagar." On Tuesday, October 8th, "The House proceeded to take the same into consideration, and permitted Mr. Hagar, on his prayer to be heard by counsel. The counsel appeared, and being heard, he withdrew." On motions to that effect, the following British Statutes, Provincial Act and Resolves were read, viz.: 12 and 13 W. III, c. 2; 1 Geo. I, c. 4; Act of Assembly of 1716, Chap. XI: 13 Geo. II, c. 7; Resolves of the Lower House of Assembly of Oct. 18th, 1753 and 22 Geo. II, c. 45. "Then the House took the several Statutes, the Act of Assembly and the Resolves above mentioned into consideration; and after some debate thereon, Mr. Hagar withdrew, and Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the House, put the following question: "That Jonathan Hagar, returned as a representative for Frederick County, not being a natural born subject, nor descended from a natural born subject, but naturalized in the year 1747, since the Stat. of 13 Geo. II, agreeable to said Stat., long before said election; hath been a resident of this province ever since, and hath a freehold of fifty acres of land, be eligible?" Resolved in the negative.

"In consequence of the foregoing Resolution, Mr. Hagar was called in, and Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the House, acquaints him that he is discharged from any further attendance on this House as a member thereof."

The vote stood twenty-four in the negative to twenty-three in the affirmative in a House

composed of fifty-eight members, thirty from the Western and twenty-eight from the Eastern Shore. Three members were absent or did not vote from the Western Shore, and eight from the Eastern. The voting members of the Western Shore where Mr. Hager was best known, stood fifteen to twelve in favor of his eligibility, and the voting members of the Eastern Shore stood twelve to eight against it. On the affirmative we find the names of Thomas Johnson who in 1775 nominated George Washington as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and in 1777 became the first Governor of the State of Maryland; of Wm. Paca, signer of the Declaration and third Governor; and of Wm. Smallwood who distinguished himself as a General in the Revolutionary War, and became fourth Governor of the State. The most distinguished name on the negative is that of Samuel Chase, in after years judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

An examination of the law in the order in which it was read before the House in their deliberation on Mr. Hager's case, aside from its bearing on the legal status of a naturalized subject in 1771, shows conclusively that the contest was between the progressive spirits and the conservative; for the law was against Mr. Hager's eligibility.

The House of Delegates did not let the matter rest here. The law as it stood did not allow Mr. Hager a seat, and the House proceeded to change the operation of the English laws by passing a provincial law covering the ground, and thereby superseding them so far as they affected the right of a naturalized citizen to a seat in the House. This was done so expeditiously that it not only prevented similar injustice to other naturalized subjects, but enabled Mr. Hager to take his seat before the close of the session.

Mr. Hager was rejected Oct. 8th. Oct. 9th an order was passed for the issue of a new writ of election to the sheriff of Frederick County "to elect a delegate to serve in this present session of Assembly, in the stead of Mr. Jonathan Hager, whose seat is declared vacant." A committee was granted leave to bring in a bill "for vesting in such foreign protestants as are now naturalized or shall be hereafter naturalized in this province, all the rights and privileges of natural born subjects." Mr. Hager's colleagues from Frederick County, and two others of the minority, with Mr. Chase of the majority in the vote of rejection,

were placed on the committee. The bill was brought in and read the first time Oct. 11th, the second time Saturday, Oct. 12th, sent to the Upper House Monday, Oct. 14th, and returned on the same day endorsed, "Read the first and second time by a special order, and will pass." Oct. 16th, "Mr. Speaker left the chair, and (with the members of this House) went to the Upper House, and there presented to his Excellency" the above bill and another for the adjournment and continuance of the High Court of Appeals. "Both which his Excellency passed into laws in the usual manner" "by sealing it with the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary his Great Seal at Arms and subscribing it on behalf of the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary of this Province *I will this be a Law.*"

Thus in eight days from the declaration of his ineligibility Mr. Hager was rendered eligible, for the new act conferred all the rights and privileges of natural born subject without the obnoxious proviso of the English law.

Nov. 16th, Mr. Hager, having been re-elected, qualified and took his seat to serve in his own stead, in time to vote in favor of that famous address to Governor Eden, protesting against his attempt to fix the fees of officers by proclamation, a subject which agitated the minds of the good people of Maryland until the opening scenes in the revolutionary drama distracted attention from all minor matters.

The act which gave Mr. Hager his seat reads: "Whereas many foreign protestants have already settled in this province, and others from the lenity of our government, the purity of our religion, and the benefit of our laws, may be hereafter induced to settle therein, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which natural born subjects enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted by, etc., That all such foreign protestants who have been already naturalized in this province pursuant to the directions of the Stat." 13 Geo. II., cap. 7—before quoted as that under which Mr. Hager was naturalized—"and all foreign protestants who shall be hereafter naturalized in this province pursuant to the directions of the said statute, shall be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be natural born subjects, to all intents, constructions and purposes as if they, and every one of them, had been born within the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or within any other of his majesty's dominions, any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

Mr. Hager was re-elected a delegate to the Assembly of 1773. The committee on elections and privileges again reported, June 26th, that Jonathan Hager was not a natural born subject, "and is the same person who was returned a Delegate for Frederick County to the late General Assembly, October Session, 1771, and by the late lower House voted and declared to be ineligible for that cause." Frederick, the last Lord Baltimore, died September 14th, 1771, and as the legislature which passed the act of 1771 was called Oct. 2d, in his name and by his authority, doubts were entertained as to the validity of the laws passed by it. In case the laws were not valid, Mr. Hager was still ineligible, until they had been made valid by a new act confirming them. Here was a new difficulty, but the House made quick work with it. The report was read and they concurred therewith, except that part relative to Mr. Jonathan Hager.

"Ordered, That that part be referred for consideration on the third day of the next session of Assembly. Ordered That the clerk of this House give Mr. Hager notice thereof."

Mr. Hager continued a member of the House to the end of the session, though he had leave of absence from June 24th to July 3d. His name is found with the majority in several divisions, and he was placed on several committees.\* It is believed that Jonathan Hager was the first man to be naturalized in this country.

About a year after Capt. Hager's return from Annapolis on the 6th of November 1775, this active, able and most excellent man and citizen was killed at his saw mill on the Antietam Creek near the town. He was superintending the preparation of timber for building a German Reformed Church on a lot which he had given, when a log slipped, knocked him down and crushed him. As soon as he could be rescued from the log he was carried into a house near by and laid upon the floor. The pool of blood which ran from him stained the floor and the stain was well remembered by the late M. S. Barber who saw it when a young man. The house was pulled down not long ago. Miss Martha Lawrence his great granddaughter, had in her possession the silver watch he wore at the time and which has the dent made by the log in passing over it. He died in the midst of his usefulness, having contributed more than any

other citizen to develop the County in which he had settled. Had he lived one year longer, he would have had the satisfaction of seeing the town he had founded and named after his dear wife, the county seat of a new County named in honor of the patriot who had just been called to command the army which he was to lead to victory through a long and dreadful conflict. That Jonathan Hager, had he been living, would have taken an active and honorable part in that conflict we cannot doubt. But he left a brave son to represent him, in Jonathan Hager, Jr., who went into the army in July, 1776, being then about twenty years of age.

His active service at this time, however, lasted but a single month, for in August he was captured by the enemy at the battle of Long Island and carried to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was imprisoned in a dungeon under the ramparts of the fort in which he probably contracted the disease which caused his early death. Here he was visited after he had been imprisoned for a year, in the month of August 1777, by his sister's husband, General Daniel Heister. Under the English law which was at that time in force in Maryland, Jonathan Hager, Jr., being the oldest son inherited all of his father's large real estate. But the generous young man did not propose to avail himself of a law which had always been distasteful to Americans, at the expense of his only sister, so immediately upon his father's decease he entered into a writing agreeing to convey to his sister the portion of his father's estate of five thousand acres, which he thought should rightfully be hers. But at this time he was not twenty-one years of age, and the deed or agreement had no binding force. Hager attained his majority while he was in prison, in 1777, and in August of that year General Heister got leave of the Board of War to go to Halifax to get his brother-in-law, now of age, to make a good deed. This was readily effected. But still General Heister was not satisfied. It was impossible to have deeds drawn up and executed with proper formality at Halifax, and so Heister, upon his return went before the Legislature to obtain the passage of an act which should cure all defects in the deed. Such an act was passed in 1781, but with the proviso "that if the said Jonathan Hager shall at any time hereafter return into this State, and shall, within six months

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\*Jonathan Hager by Basil Sollers.



thereafter, institute his suit in chancery against the said Daniel Heister and Rosannah, his wife, or her heirs or her or their assigns, and shall make it appear to the chancellor, that he did not voluntarily, freely and fairly make and execute the said deed of conveyance, or that at the time of making and executing thereof, he had not attained the age of twenty-one years, that then this act shall cease to have any operation or effect."

Of the fourteen hundred acres of his father's estate that Hager conveyed to his brother-in-law for his life with the fee in his sister, five hundred acres lay between Elizabethtown and Jerusalem "adjoining the lands of Jacob Rohrer, Michael Fackler, the town of Elizabeth to John Stull's land, thence by the same and the land of Jacob Funk, so as to include the plantation then in the tenure of Harmon Clopper." Upon this tract Heister laid out the addition to Hagerstown known as Heisterboro. The other nine hundred acres were to be laid out by Joseph Sprigg, Samuel Hughes, Daniel Hughes, Dr. Henry Schnebley, George Shaver, Isaac Baker and George Swingle. Five lots lying in Elizabethtown were also conveyed in the deed. These lots were described as being in the tenure of Thomas Simmes, the Reverend Mr. Young and Dr. Noah Hart, one lot on which Harmon Clopper formerly built a small log house and a lot opposite the Calvinist new church.

This conveyance to Rosannah Heister occasioned protracted litigation, some history of which is given in the following "Orders of Publication" taken from the proceedings of the Court of Chancery:

*In Chancery, Jan. 25, 1832.* ..

Robert Hicks & Magdeline his wife, Christian Hager and others,

vs.

Samuel Heister, David Beaver & Catherine his wife, Ellen Davis, Abraham Landis & Rachel his wife, Rebecca & Joseph Vanderslice, Mary Leah, John & Henry Heister, Jonathan and Elizabeth, William & Charles Heister & Frederick Shultze, John, Mary & William Shultze, Isaac, Catherine & William, Daniel J. & John P. Heister, Edward Climer & Maria his wife, Rebecca Echert, Juliana and Jonathan Miller and James R. Riley, and others.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain from the Defendants a conveyance of fourteen hundred acres of land, lying in and near

Hagerstown, in Washington County, in the State of Maryland, and several town Lots, in Hagerstown, and a sale of part thereof and an account of the rents and profits of the whole. The Bill states, that a certain Jonathan Hager of Frederick, now Washington County, died in the year 1775, intestate, seized of five thousand acres of land in said County, of which the said lots and fourteen hundred acres above mentioned are part, leaving two children, Rosannah & Jonathan Hager, to the last of whom, all the said land descended. That the said Jonathan Hager, the younger, executed and delivered to his said sister Rosannah, an agreement to convey the aforesaid lots and fourteen hundred acres to her in fee, and that Daniel Heister, with whom she afterwards intermarried, representing that he had obtained in 1777 from the said Jonathan Hager the younger, then a prisoner in Halifax, a deed of said property to himself in fee, petitioned the Legislature of Maryland in 1781, to pass an act vesting the said property in himself and wife in fee, but finally agreed to accept an act vesting the same in the said Rosannah in fee, and reserving a life estate to him and from that time until their respective deaths claimed and had the actual seisin and possession thereof—that the said Jonathan Hager the younger, returned to Maryland, married and died leaving an only Child, Elizabeth, afterwards married to Upton Lawrence—that the said Daniel Heister & wife also removed to Maryland and died, the said Daniel in 1804, and the said Rosannah in 1810, seized & possessed of the said lands in fee, and that the said Elizabeth devised to David Hager one of the Complainants, one of the said Lots and all the residue of her property comprising the said fourteen hundred acres, to be sold by her executors and the proceeds after the payment of debts to be divided among the Complainants, but that the whole of said property has been intruded upon by sundry persons and possessed in violation of said trust. That the said Daniel Heister in 1822, procured to be recorded certain pretended deeds of said property for himself and the said Rosannah to Wm. Heister in fee, and for said Wm. Heister to himself in fee, which if ever executed were without consideration covenous and void, and that the said Daniel, pretending to be seized in fee of said lands by virtue of said deeds, died in 1804, without issue, having made a will by which said property is attempted to be devised to his wife for life, remainder in fee to his three brothers, John, Gabriel and

William Heister, in fee, who and others, claiming under them, intruded upon said lands and kept the complainants, the infants, out of possession. The bill further states that Upton Lawrence and Elizabeth his wife, only child of Jonathan Hager, the younger, in 1810 instituted an action of ejectment in Washington County against the said John, Gabriel and William Heister, for the recovery of the said fourteen hundred acres, in which a verdict was found on the opinion of the Court and judgment rendered for Defendant, but the said judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeals and on a second trial a verdict was found and judgment rendered for plaintiff, from which the defendants appealed, but while the said appeal was pending, the said parties finding that if the said land should be eventually recovered by the said Lawrence and wife, it would still be subject to the trust vested by the will of the said Rosannah, entered into a compromise of the said suit and appeal with a view to defraud the Complainants, the basis of which was to divide the said property and perfect the said deeds from Daniel Heister and wife to William Heister, and from him to said Daniel, by an *ex post facto* act of the Legislature, and applied to the Legislature for the enactment of a statute for that purpose, and in anticipation thereof, in December 1806, all the said confederates executed a deed of said property to Roger B. Taney and Elie Beatty, to lay the same off in Lots and sell the same, for more conveniently carrying the said compromise into effect, and finally succeeded in obtaining an act (referred to in the bill,) suited in terms to the object of their conspiracy, and the said suit was reversed by consent in the Court of Appeals, reinstated in the County Court docket, and there entered agreed; and that the said trustees proceeded to sell some of the property and divide the residue between the parties to said compromise, who afterwards sold out to others, who purchased with full notice of the Complainants' claim. That the said John, Gabriel and William Heister are dead, leaving certain persons mentioned in the bill, including the absent Defendants, their heirs or devisees, or claiming titles to said property under them. The bill further states, that all the Defendants above enumerated in the title of this suit, do not reside in the State, and prays that the defendants may be divested of all title to the said property and compelled to convey the same to the complainants, and that the trustees under the will of the said

Rosannah Heister may be compelled to carry the said trust into effect by a sale of the same, that the Complainants may take the said property or proceeds of the sale at their election, that the Defendants may account with Complainants for the rents, issues and profits of said property, and prays general relief.

*In Chancery, Jan. 25, 1832.*

Elizabeth Lawrence,

vs.

Christian Hager the elder, Robert Hicks and Magdalena his wife, Christian Hager the younger, Upton Lawrence Hager and Catherine Hager, Samuel Heister, David Beaver and Catherine his wife, Ellen Davis, Abraham Landes and Rachel his wife, Rebecca and Joseph Vanderslice, Mary Leah, John and Henry Heister, Jonathan, Elizabeth, William and Charles Heister, Frederick, John, Mary and William Shultze, Isaac, Catharine E., William Daniel I., and John P. Heister, Edward Climer and Maria his wife, Rebecca Eckart, Juliana and Jonathan Miller and James R. Riley, and others.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to be put in possession of, and to be paid the rents, issues and profits of fourteen hundred acres, of land and other real estate, in Washington County, in the State of Maryland, which descended to the Complainants. The Bill states, that Jonathan Hager the elder, died intestate in 1775, leaving two Children, Jonathan Hager, Jr., father of the Complainant, who was his heir, and a daughter named Rosanna, afterwards married to Daniel Heister & who died without issue. That he intended to have made a will, devising seven hundred acres of land, in Washington County, to the said Rosanna in tail remainder in fee, to the said Jonathan Hager the younger, but never perfected it, and after his death, the said Daniel Heister prevailed upon the said Jonathan Hager, Jr., to agree in writing, that upon his arrival at age, he would convey fourteen hundred acres of the said land to the said Rosanna. That in 1776 the said Jonathan Hager, Jr., enlisted in the American Army, was taken prisoner by the British, carried to Halifax and attained the age of twenty years while there in 1777, immediately after which, the said Daniel Heister arrived there, prevailed upon him to convey the said fourteen hundred acres, not to the said Rosanna but to himself in fee, but the said deed being defective, the said Daniel

applied to the Legislature of Maryland to make it valid, but the Legislature in lieu thereof passed a law vesting the same in the said Daniel for life and the remainder in fee in the said Rosanna.

That in February 1782, the said Rosanna being deceived by the said Daniel and deluded into the belief that he intended to make a bona fide Sale of the said property, and remove to Philadelphia, joined with him in a deed thereof to his Brother William Heister, who immediately reconveyed the same to the said Daniel, both of which deeds were inoperative—That the said Jonathan Hager, Jr., being then on his return to Maryland, petitioned the Legislature for an act repealing the aforesaid law which actually passed the House of Delegates, but said Daniel Heister filed a cross petition, in which no mention was made of the said deeds from himself and wife to said William Heister and from William Heister to him, and directing the said Jonathan Hager from his purpose by an offer of a reasonable compromise, the said law which would have passed the Senate also, was arrested in that body, of which the said Daniel taking advantage refused to carry the same compromise into effect—That after the law of 1781, the said Daniel and Rosanna took possession of the said property, and remained in possession thereof until their respective deaths, which took place, that of Daniel in 1804 and of Rosanna in 1810; Rosanna having made a will, but by which she did not intend to devise the said property, supposing that she had been divested of all right in it by the said deed—That immediately after her death, Upton Lawrence, the husband of the complainant, brought an ejectment for the said property against John, Gabariel and William Heister, devisees of the said Daniel, and at the trial thereof, in 1811, the County Court decided, that the said deed from Daniel Heister and wife, to William Heister, was sufficient in law to estop the said Rosanna from claiming the said property, which decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals, at December term, 1813, by which it was conclusively settled that the said deed was void, and that a fee simple estate in the said property was vested in the Complainant; accordingly a procedendo having issued, a verdict and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, from which the defendants appealed, but the same must necessarily have been affirmed but while the cause was depending in the Court of Appeals, the said Upton Law-

rence, being desirous of holding the said property in his own right, to which the Complainant would not consent, agreed with the said defendant to divide the said property, also without her consent; & agreed futher, to apply to the Legislature to confirm the said deeds from Heister and wife, to William Heister, and from him to said Daniel, and if the Legislature should refuse to confirm them, that the said judgment should be affirmed—That application was accordingly made to the Legislature, who passed a law for that purpose, but the purpose was concealed under the guise of a general bill with a general title—That, in further pursuance of said agreement, the said parties to it applied to the Court of Appeals to revise their former decision, which they refusing to do, the cause was “entered reversed by the Court,” and in the County Court was entered “agreed”—That while the application to the Legislature was pending, the said Heister conveyed the said property to Roger B. Taney and Elie Beatty, in trust, which deed was delivered as an escrow to be returned in case the Legislature should refuse to pass the said law—That the said Upton Lawrence died in March, 1824, and that Christian Hager and others claiming the said property as devisees of Rosanna Heister, have filed their bill in this Court against the complainant the heirs of Upton Lawrence and the devisees of Daniel Heister, and those claiming under them, to which bill she has answered.

The Bill then prays that the complainant may be put in possession of her said inheritance thus wrongfully and unjustly detained from her, and that the defendants may account with her for the rents and profits of the same since the death of Upton Lawrence, and prays general relief—The bill further states that all the defendants above enumerated in the title of this suit, reside out of the State of Maryland.

Jonathan Hager, Jr., married Mary Madeline Orndorff, daughter of Major Christian Orndorff, who lived near Sharpsburg. She was very beautiful, and it is said that at the age of fifteen years she rejected Gen. Horatio Gates while he was a guest at her father's house early in the Revolutionary War. Jonathan and Mary Madeline Hager had one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Upton Lawrence, a leader of the Hagerstown Bar. Jonathan Hager, Jr., died December 18, 1798. The next issue of the Hagerstown, “Washington Spy” contains this notice: Tuesday, December 18, 1798, died, Jonathan Hager, Esq.,

proprietor of this town. He has left a young widow to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and an only daughter, a tender and affectionate father. His general character was that of an honest man, a friendly neighbor and a peaceable citizen."

Jonathan Hager's widow was courted by the great lawyer, Luther Martin, but rejected him because of his intemperate habits. She subsequently married Capt. Henry Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Upton Lawrence had nine children. One of them married Robert J. Brent, a distinguished lawyer of Baltimore. One of the daughters married William Keyser, of Baltimore. Mr. Robert J. Brent, Jr., and other descendants of Jonathan Hager, living in Baltimore, a few years ago erected a monument to the founder of Hagerstown in Zion Reformed Church yard at Hagerstown.

About the time of Jonathan Hager's death the first school of which we have any record, was established in Washington County. In 1776, Bartholomew Booth, a clergyman of the Church of England, obtained from Lord Baltimore a grant of a tract of twenty acres of land which he called Humpfield. He had come to the county some time before that, but the exact date is not known. Not long afterwards he obtained a large tract, over eleven hundred acres, which he called Dele-

mere, on both sides of the Antietam at its junction with Beaver Creek, and here he established a school which soon became widely known as a most excellent one, attracting pupils from many different localities. Robert Morris wrote to him, in November, 1777, that "the high reputation you have acquired by your institution for the education of youth must naturally create a desire in many parents to have their sons admitted into so promising an Academy, and I am amongst those who admire your character and wish my son to partake the advantages of instruction from so accomplished a gentleman." Mr. Morris understood that the number of pupils received was limited and he therefore wrote to make application for the admission of his son. At that time, it appears, no school books were published in this country and Mr. Morris was at a loss for some for his son who was not yet eight years old, and was just beginning the study of Latin. He promised Mr. Booth to send to Europe for some books as soon as possible. Benedict Arnold sent his two sons to Mr. Booth's school in 1779.\*

Justice Washington of the Supreme Court of the United States also received his earlier education at Delemere. A portion of the building occupied by Mr. Booth as a dwelling and school house is still standing. It was built of logs on a

\*The following letter is preserved by the descendants of Mr. Booth:

Phila., May 29th, 1779.

Dear Sir:

Being in daily expectation of sending my sons to you, has prevented my answering your favor of the 2d of April before. I am extremely happy in committing the care of their Education to a Gentleman so universally esteemed and admired, not in the least doubting your care and attention to them in every particular. Let me beg of you my Dear Sir to treat them in the same manner as you would your own; where they deserve Correction, I wish not to have them spared. They have been for sometime in this City which is a bad School, and my situation has prevented my paying that attention to them I otherwise should have done. If they have contracted any bad Habits they are not of long standing, and I make no doubt under your care they will soon forget them. I wish their Education to be useful rather than learned. Life is too short and uncertain to throw away in speculation on subjects that perhaps only one man in ten thousand has a genius to make a figure in. You will pardon my dictating to you, Sir, but as the fortunes of every man in this Country are uncertain I wish my sons to be Educated in such a manner that with prudence and industry they may acquire a fortune in case they are

deprived of their Patrimony as well as to become useful Members of Society.

My Taylor has disappointed me and sent home their clothes unfinished. I am therefore under the necessity of sending them undone or detaining the Waggon. I cannot think of doing the latter and must beg the favor of you to procure their clothes finished and some new ones made out of my old ones. I must beg you to purchase any little matters necessary for them. I have enclosed three hundred dollars out of which you will please to give as much to spend as you think Proper, with this condition that they render to you a Regular Account as often as you think necessary of their Expenses, a copy of which I shall expect they will transmit to me, this will learn them Economy and Method so necessary in almost every thing in Life.

If there is any Books wanting I beg you to purchase them, and whenever you are in want of money to draw on me—

I shall expect they will write me frequently—of this they will doubtless want reminding.

I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem

Dear Sir

Your most obedient  
Humble Serv't.

B. ARNOLD.

Rev'd Mr. Booth.

beautiful eminence overlooking the Antietam and within sound of its rushing waters over the bed of limestone rocks. Later, a large brick residence was built, a portion of the older building being utilized.

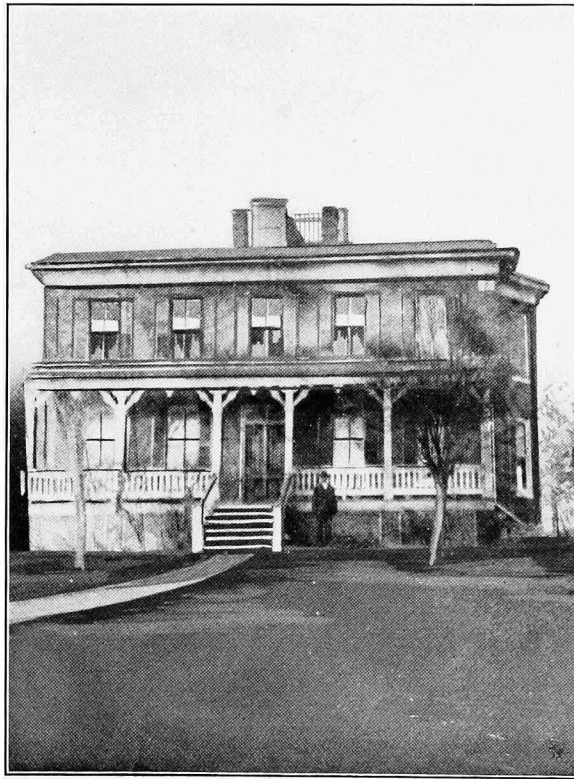
Mr. Booth not only taught school and managed his large estate of broad and fertile acres but ministered for a long time to the Episcopalians of the Valley. He was the first, and for some time the only clergyman of that Church in the Valley. A Chapel was built before St. John's

Church in Hagerstown, in what is still called Chapel Woods, near the College of St. James. The spot is marked by a few remaining tombstones which have been torn from the graves they were designed to indicate and the writer saw them not long ago piled up in a fence corner to make room for the plow. This building was standing up to about fifty or sixty years ago; the last interments in the graveyard were those of the Malotte family, who were buried there between 1830 and 1840.





**Old Fahrney Church, Boonsboro District. Union Church Now Stands on the Original Site.**



**Fahrney Home of the Aged, in Boonsboro District, Under Management of the German Baptists, or Dunkards.**





## CHAPTER VI

**T**HE outbreak of the War of American Independence found our Valley wonderfully increased in population and wealth.

Towns and villages had been laid out, the rich soil had been brought under cultivation and the high prairie grass had been turned under by the wooden plow of the time. Roads had been made, and the streams spanned by bridges. The waters of the Antietam and Conococheague were turning numerous mill wheels. There was some manufacturing, and two or three iron furnaces were in blast. A considerable trade had sprung up between Hagerstown, which was already the principal town in the Valley and the surrounding country reaching far to the west and into the Valley of Virginia.

Among the inhabitants were many who were leading men in the Province, and many who afterwards distinguished themselves by fighting their country's battles, of whom we shall see more later. The people were hardy, brought up to endure hardship, vigorous in frame, tireless on the march and wonderfully expert in the use of the rifle. Nowhere did patriotic fervor manifest itself more than in Washington County. Possibly the knowledge that their homes were entirely safe from any visitation or invasion by the British Army may have made them more fearless than they would have been had they been in constant fear of retribution. But independent of this, there were other causes combining to make our people ardent patriots. The great mass of them were not of English blood, and never had any of that feeling of filial affection for the Mother Country which made so many Tories in the eastern part of the

of Province. Many of them were the Scotch-Irish who had been expatriated and brought with them feelings of bitter resentment against England. The life they led, and the Indian fighting many of them had done, fitted them in an eminent degree for the arduous life of the Continental soldier, and enabled them to sustain hardships and want and hunger and cold such as would have demoralized the armies of almost any nation.

The passage of the stamp act, March 22, 1765, at once kindled the patriotic flame in the breasts of our people. At Frederick Town, the stamp distributor was burnt in effigy in August. That year the Governor called the Legislature together and among the delegates from this portion of Frederick County were Joseph Chapline, the founder of Sharpsburg, a gentleman of wealth and high character and one of the largest landed proprietors in the Valley; and the brave old Col. Thomas Cressap, who had threatened upon a former occasion to march to Annapolis at the head of his riflemen and bring the Assembly to their senses. It was this Legislature which appointed delegates to the first Continental Congress.

In November, Court convened at Frederick City. John Darnall, the clerk of the Court, refused to issue any processes or to perform any official act which required the use of stamped paper under the stamp act, he not being provided with such paper. The Court thereupon ordered that all business should be transacted upon unstamped paper regardless of the act of Parliament and in defiance of it; and that all the officers of the Court should proceed with their avocations as usual. The Court then went on to justify its order, upon the ground

that there had been no legal publication of the act of Parliament, and further, that there were no stamps yet to be procured. Darnall still refused to proceed with the business and was thereupon committed to the custody of the sheriff for contempt of Court. In a short time, however, he submitted, paid his fine and was discharged. This defiant action of the Court, which was composed of twelve Justices, among them being several prominent citizens of the Hagerstown Valley, caused general rejoicing. It was celebrated in Frederick by an elaborate funeral, the Stamp Act being the corpse. A full description of the ceremonies has been preserved in the columns of the Maryland Gazette of December 16, 1765.

In May, 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed and in June of the following year the Act of Parliament imposing a tariff tax upon glass, tea, paper, and painters colors was passed. In November, this act went into effect and was immediately followed by the formation of anti-importation societies all through the Provinces, our own community being in no way behind the others in their patriotic determination to drink no tea. In 1773, Jonathan Hager was elected to the Assembly, and along with the other delegates from Frederick County, signed an address to Charley Carroll of Carrollton, thanking him for the stand he had taken in opposition to the Governor of the Province in his virtual assumption of legislative powers in endeavoring by proclamation to provide for fees for the support of public offices and of the clergy.

The first public meeting of consequence held during the Revolutionary times within the present limits of Washington County, was at Elizabeth Town, July 2, 1774. Of that meeting the Maryland Gazette gives us the following account:

"On Saturday, the 2d of July, 1774, about eight hundred of the principal inhabitants of the upper part of Frederick County, Maryland, assembled at Elizabeth Town, and being deeply impressed with a sense of the danger to which their natural and Constitutional rights and privileges were exposed by the arbitrary measures of the British Parliament, do think it their duty to declare publicly their sentiments on so interesting a subject, and to enter into such resolutions as may be the means of preserving their freedom. After choosing John Stull, Esq., their Moderator, the following resolves were unanimously entered into:

"I. That the act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor of the Town of Boston, is a danger-

ous invasion of American liberty, and that the Town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause and ought to be assisted by the other Colonies.

"II. That the stopping of all commercial intercourse with Great Britain will be the most effectual means for fixing our Liberties on the footing we desire.

"III. That a general Congress of Delegates from the several Colonies to effect a uniform plan of conduct for all America is highly necessary, and that we will strictly adhere to any measure that may be adopted by them for the preservation of our Liberties.

"IV. That the surest means of continuing a people free and happy is the disusing all luxuries, and depending only on their own fields and flocks for the comfortable necessities of Life.

"V. That they will not, after this day, drink any tea, nor suffer the same to be used in their families, until the act for laying duty thereon be repealed.

"VI. That they will not after this day, kill any sheep under three years old.

"VII. That they will immediately prepare for manufacturing their own clothing.

"VIII. That they will immediately open a subscription for the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston.

"After choosing John Stull, Samuel Hughes, Jonathan Hager, Conrad Hognire, Henry Snebly, Richard Davis, John Swan, Charles Swearingen, Thomas Brooke, William McGlury and Eli Williams as a committee they proceeded to show their disapprobation of Lord North's conduct with regard to America, by hanging and burning his Effigy, after which a subscription was opened for the relief of the Poor of Boston. In consequence of the Fifth Resolve, a number of mercantile Gentlemen solemnly declared they would send off all the Tea they had on hand, and that they would not purchase any more until the Act laying a duty thereon be repealed, among which number was a certain John Parks. This John Parks was compelled by the committee to march bareheaded with torch in hand and set fire to a chest of tea he had imported. The Maryland Gazette of December 22, 1774, gives this account of the affair:

*"Tea Burning in Frederick County:*—The Committee for the upper part of Frederick County, Md., having met at Elizabeth Town, on the 26th of November, which was the day appointed for the

delivery of John Parks' chest of tea, in consequence of his agreement published in the *Maryland Journal* of the 16th ult.

"After a demand was made of the same, Mr. Parks offered a chest of tea, found on a certain Andrew Gibson's plantation, Cumberland County, Pa., by the committee for that place, which tea he declared was the same he promised to deliver.

"The committee are sorry to say that they have great reason to believe, and indeed with almost a certainty, that the chest of tea was in Cumberland County at the time Parks said upon oath it was at Chestnut Bridge.

"After mature deliberation, the committee were of the opinion that John Parks should go with his hat off, and lighted torches in his hand, and set fire to the tea, which he accordingly did, and the same was consumed to ashes, amongst the acclamation of a numerous body of people. The committee were also of the opinion that no further intercourse should be had with the said Parks. Every friend to liberty is requested to pay due attention to the same.

"Voted, the thanks of this committee to that of Cumberland County, for their prudent and spirited behavior upon this occasion.

"Signed by order of committee.

"JOHN STULL, *President*.

"N. B. The populace thought the measures adopted by the committee were inadequate to the transgression, and satisfied themselves by breaking Park's door and windows."

The appeal for the relief of the people of Boston met with a liberal and prompt response. The Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia September 5, 1774 adopted a plan "for carrying into effect the non-importation, non-consumption and non-exportation policy agreed upon. This looked to certain provincial assemblages and the people of Frederick County held a meeting at the Court House in November, and appointed representatives for that County. Among these representatives the following names of citizens of our own County appear: Thomas Cramphin, Jr., Thomas Cressap, Joseph Chapline, Christian Orndorff, Jonathan Hager, Conrad Hogmire, Henry Snavelly, Samuel Hughes, Joseph Perry, Eli Williams. Several of these gentlemen were included in a committee of correspondence.

The next move, to which, events had been rapidly hastening, was the arming of the people and the formation of military companies. The Pro-

vincial convention made the recommendation and also recommended the raising of £10,000 to carry this policy into effect. The amount apportioned to Frederick County was £1,333.

On the 24th of January, 1775, another meeting was held in Frederick City and a committee of observation was appointed, with full powers to carry the resolves of the American Congress and of the Provincial Convention into execution. A committee was also appointed in each "Hundred" to raise the funds expected from the County. For Salisbury Hundred the committee was Jonathan Hager, Henry Snavelly and Jacob Sellers. For Sharpsburg, Joseph Chapline and Christian Orndorff. For Upper Antietam, Jacob Funk, Conrad Hogmire, Joseph Perry and John Ingram. For Lower Antietam Thomas Hog, Henry Butler and Thomas Cramphin. For Conococheague, David Jones, Isaac Baker and Jacob Friend. For Elizabeth, John Stull Otho Holland Williams, John Swan and John Rench. For Fort Frederick, Ezekiel Cox. A committee was also appointed to contract for powder and lead. It was also resolved that "in order that a committee of observation may be more conveniently chosen, and a more proper representation of the people may be had, the several collectors in each Hundred are desired to give notice to those qualified by their estates to vote for Representatives, of some time and place of meeting in the Hundred to elect members for a committee agreeably to the following regulation: When the number of taxables two hundred and amounts to not more than four hundred the District shall elect three members." These members were to constitute committees of observation for their respective districts, and thereafter the general committee of observation which had been appointed at the former meeting was to dissolve. At this meeting delegates were also appointed to attend a provincial convention to be held at Annapolis the following October. Among these delegates were Jacob Funk, Joseph Chapline, John Stull and Thomas Cramphin. The final resolution strictly enjoined that no violence be done the person or property of anyone, but that all grounds of complaint be referred to the committee.

This Committee of Observation exercised all the functions of government during the turbulent and disorderly times from the date of its organization to the formation of the State Government in 1777. It executed the laws and tried and decided causes. That a committee of citizens, responsible to

no one and with no appeal from their decisions, should have exercised their great powers with such a spirit of moderation and justice and wisdom is enough to give each one of them a distinguished place in the history of the County. The President of this Committee was John Stull of Hagerstown, a man of German birth. His speech was broken English. He was a man of remarkable force of character, of excellent judgment and a strict sense of justice. He became so accustomed to deciding causes and the people became so accustomed to looking up to him for guidance with firm confidence in his ability and rectitude, that it seemed the most natural thing that he should be a member of the Court which under the first constitution was composed of a law Judge and the Justices of the Peace, as soon as the County was organized. In practice he did great violence to legal distinctions and technicalities in his pursuit of the main question. Many anecdotes are told of him when sitting in judgment in the old Court House, which stood many years ago in the centre of the public square surmounting the Market House. A man was tried before him for stealing a horse. The judge soon found that he was unquestionably guilty, but the proof also showed that the offence had been committed on the north side of Mason and Dixon's line. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. John Thompson Mason, of course insisted that the court had no jurisdiction but the Judge insisted that the man was guilty and should be punished. Mr. Mason on his side, insisted that no Maryland authority had any right to inflict the punishment and that if it did so, the man might still be arrested in Pennsylvania and punished there. "We will see about dat" remarked his Honor, as Mr. Mason left the room to fetch his authorities. Upon his return with an armful of books, he found his client tied to the whipping post beneath the Court House and the sheriff lashing his bare back. He went into the court room in such a passion as the circumstances would warrant but got only scant comfort. Judge Stull coolly informed him that the fellow had without doubt stolen the horse and had been whipped for it and now the thing was over. Associated with Judge Stull on the bench was Chief Justice Claggett, a lawyer of ability upon whom devolved all matters requiring any technical knowledge of law.

Eli Williams, whose name appears so frequently among those patriots who were endeavoring to promote the independence was a younger

brother of Gen. Otho Holland Williams. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and attained the rank of Colonel. He was for many years after the war the clerk of the Circuit Court for Washington County, a position in which his son, Otho Holland Williams, succeeded him. One of his daughters became the wife of Chief Justice John Buchanan, and so for many years two brothers, Judges John and Thomas Buchanan, sat together on the bench in Hagerstown, while the father-in-law of the Chief Justice was the clerk of the Court.

In the work of enlisting men in the militia companies the Committee of Observation was met by a plea of religious scruples which prohibited many from engaging in war. Thereupon the committee determined "that it is highly reasonable that every person who enjoys the benefit of their religion and protection of the laws should contribute either in money or military service." Accordingly the payment of two shillings and six pence per week was imposed upon all who were prevented by their religious principles from enlisting. Upon the arrival of the news of the first conflict with the British troops in the north there was a general movement for enlistment and volunteers came forward with eagerness to serve their country. Of the two companies raised by Frederick County, then, of course, including Washington, Michael Cressap was captain of the first, with Thomas Warren, Joseph Cressap, Jr., and Richard Davis, Jr., lieutenants. Of the second company Thomas Price was captain, and Otho Holland Williams lieutenants. These officers were appointed by the Committee of Observation. The companies were to march forthwith and join the Continental Army at Boston. A braver, more hardy and more efficient body of men never marched to the defence of their country. Inured to every species of hardship—many of them schooled in the dreadful conflicts of the Indian Wars, skilled in Indian warfare and hardened to Indian discipline, with marvelous skill in the use of their rifles, they gave ample promise of their subsequent brilliant career during the war.

Capt. Cressap's company was composed of a hundred and thirty of these backwoodsmen. They started on their long march to Boston, armed with tomahawk and rifle, dressed in deer skins and moccasins and treading as lightly as the savages themselves. They needed no baggage train nor equipments, save their blankets in which they wrapped themselves at night and then slept around

their fires as contentedly as if they had been comfortably housed. As they marched to the field they could easily procure game in almost sufficient quantities for their support, and this, along with a little parched corn was the only provision they had. Before marching, these men gave the people of Frederick Town an exhibition of their marksmanship. A man would hold the target in his hand or between his knees for the others to aim at,—such was their confidence in their own skill. Not only did they practice in the ordinary way but assumed various postures, showing in all circumstances the same skill.

These two companies, with Capt. Morgan's company enlisted in the neighborhood of Shepherdstown Va., were the first troops from the South to reach the field. A writer, in August, 1775, described them upon their arrival as "remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts, and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed on our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers, who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot." Such a feat with the clumsy rifles of that time was a very different matter from the practice with the improved weapons of today. Nothing could exceed the satisfaction of the commander-in-chief upon the arrival of this contingent upon whom he could always rely, part of them coming from his own State. These Maryland troops, with the other companies from this State, were the first and almost the only ones of the Continental Army to cross bayonets with the best veterans of Europe. They charged the British lines with the bayonets a number of times before the end of the war, and when they did so never failed to carry all before them.

One of the favorite selections for school declamations has always been the speech of Logan, the great Indian chieftain, which he sent by a messenger to be delivered to Lord Dunmore. It is a noble and pathetic appeal. "I appeal to any white man" said Logan, "to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not

meat, or if he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said 'Logan is the friend of the white man.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man, Col. Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it; I have killed many; I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Michael Cresap, the youngest son of Col. Thomas Cresap, was the man accused by Logan. He was born in Washington County, then part of Frederick, June 29, 1742. He was only 14 years old at the beginning of the French and Indian War, but before the conclusion he was engaged with his father in the bitter warfare with the Indians where quarter was not asked nor given. In 1774 he went to the Ohio, his father, Col. Thomas Cresap, being associated with Gen. Washington as a member of the Ohio Company. Michael Cresap established a colony on the river below Wheeling. Soon afterwards, an Indian war broke out and Cresap took command of the pioneers. He met and defeated a party of Indians on the river. Later, another party of whites treacherously massacred the family of Logan. In his "Notes on Virginia," published in 1787, Jefferson, referring to this incident, wrote "Col. Cresap, a man infamous for many murders he had committed on those much injured people [the Indians] collected a party and proceeded down the Kanhaway in quest of vengeance. Unfortunately, a canoe of women and children with one man only, was seen coming from the opposite shore, unarmed and unsuspecting an hostile attack from the whites, Cresap and his party concealed themselves on the bank of the river and the moment the canoe touched the shore, singled out his objects and at one fire killed every person in it. This happened to be the family of Logan, who had been distinguished as a friend of the whites. This unworthy return provoked his vengeance. He accordingly sig-

nalized himself in the war which ensued." This accusation of Cresap was based upon Logan's assertion that Cresap killed his family.

Gen. George Rogers Clark, who afterwards distinguished himself by the conquest of the Illinois County for the United States and who was with Cresap about this time, wrote in 1798: "The conduct of Cresap I am perfectly acquainted with; he was not the author of that murder, but a family of the name of Greathouse. But some transactions that happened under the conduct of Capt. Cresap a few days previous to the murder of Logan's family, gave him sufficient ground to suppose it was Cresap who had done him the injury." The question was greatly discussed for many years, especially by the descendants of Michael Cresap, who appear to have effectually proved that it was not Cresap who killed Logan's family. Michael Cresap went to the Ohio country, not to fight Indians, but to engage in agriculture and to start a settlement. But when the Indians went upon the war path and renewed the horrible atrocities among the settlers with which Cresap had been familiar in his youth, he naturally became a leader of the forces organized for protection. Governor Dunmore gave him a commission as Captain of a militia company from Hampshire County. Upon his return from an expedition into Kentucky he learned that he had been appointed captain of the Maryland riflemen. He returned at once to his native State, led his riflemen through the wilderness, and joined Washington before Boston. After a short period of active service there, he was taken with a fatal malady and obtained sick leave. He started for his home but got no farther than New York, where he died and was buried with military honors in the church yard of old Trinity Church where his monument still stands.

Michael Cresap married Miss Whitehead, of Philadelphia. They had three daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter married Luther Martin, the great Maryland lawyer. The second daughter married Lenox Martin, brother of Luther and the third married Osborne Sprigg, of Allegany County. Two of their sons were members of Congress, Michael Cresap Sprigg, from Maryland, and James C. Sprigg, from Kentucky. Michael C. Sprigg was for a time president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Col. Michael Cresap's widow married John I. Jacobs.

Their son, J. J. Jacobs, was Governor of West Virginia.

The young lieutenant in Capt. Price's Company became one of the distinguished and brilliant officers in the Revolution. Otho Holland Williams came of a family which settled in Maryland in the early times of the Province. He was born in Prince George's County, March 1, 1749. His parents were Joseph and Prudence Holland Williams. They died when their son was but 13 years of age. Shortly afterwards he was employed in the clerk's office of Frederick County and later, in the clerk's office in Baltimore City. After the Marylanders under Cresap reached Boston, Capt. Price was soon promoted and Williams succeeded to the command of the Company. At the fall of Fort Washington, on the Hudson river, the Colonel was absent, Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlings was wounded early in the engagement and the command of the regiment devolved upon Williams, who after a desperate struggle was compelled to surrender to the British. He was wounded in this engagement, and was afterward a prisoner of war for 15 months in New York, until in 1778 he was exchanged for his friend, Major Ackland, a British officer. On his liberation he was given the command of the Sixth Maryland Regiment. While in captivity he was confined a part of the time in a sugar warehouse, and then in one of the terrible hulks where he was subjected to that cruel treatment under which large numbers of prisoners died. He was Deputy Adjutant-General of the army under Gen. Horatio Gates, took part in the battle of Camden, was appointed adjutant-general under Gen. Nathaniel Green and commanded the rear guard in Greene's celebrated retreat. At the battle of Eutaw he led the bayonet charge that swept the field and secured victory for the patriots and was brevetted brigadier-general. Near the close of the war, Williams was sent by Gen. Greene with dispatches to Congress and he was promoted by that body to the rank of brigadier-general. When the war closed, he settled in Baltimore and was appointed by the Governor of Maryland collector of the Port of Baltimore. After the adoption of the Constitution, President Washington continued him in that office. While he was collector of the Port, Gen. Williams bought Springfield farm in Washington County and another tract of land at the mouth of the Conococheague, where he laid out the town of Williamsport in 1787. Gen. Wil-

liams died at Woodstock, Va., July 15, 1794, on his way to the Sweet Springs. He was buried in the cemetery at Williamsport overlooking the Potomac. Here a monument to his memory was erected and in 1905 Congress passed a bill, introduced by Senator Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, appropriating \$20,000 for a more suitable monument to the memory of this brave soldier.

The children of Joseph and Prudence (Holland) Williams were: Mercy Williams, born in 1746, who married first George Ross and second, John Stull; Otho Holland Williams, born March 1, 1749, died July 15, 1794, (he married Mary Smith, daughter of William Smith); Elie Williams, born 1750, who married Miss Barbara Grosh; Cassandra Williams, born 1753, who married Mr. Minor; Priscilla Williams, born 1755, who married Mr. Israel; Sarah Theresa Williams, born 1758, who married Amos Davis; Emelia Williams; Cynthia Williams, born 1762.

The children of Gen. Otho Holland and Mary (Smith) Williams were: Robert Smith Williams, who died in childhood; William Eli Williams, who married Susan F. Cooke, daughter of William Cooke, of Baltimore; Edward Green Williams, who married Anne Gilmor, daughter of William Gilmor, a member of the firm of Robert Gilmor & Sons, Baltimore; Harry Lee Williams, who died unmarried; Otho Holland Williams, who was thrown from a horse and killed.

Edward Greene Williams, second son of Gen. Otho Holland Williams, was born March 23, 1759. He was a graduate of the Princeton University and inherited Springfield. He served with honor as captain of horse in the War of 1812, and was twice delegate from Washington County to the Legislature. His death occurred February 7, 1829, when he was but 40 years old. His only daughter

was Mary Smith Williams, who married the Rev. John Campbell White, D. D., of Baltimore, brother of ex-Gov. William Pinkney White.

Several companies were organized at Elizabeth Town, some for home duty and some to march to the war. Among the latter was Capt. William Heyser's Company\* which did honorable service in the Continental Army. William Heyser was the first of that name to settle in this County and he came among the first. The building of Zion Reformed Church, in which operation Jonathan Hager lost his life, was his work. It was begun before the outbreak of hostilities, interrupted during Heyser's absence in the Army, and completed upon his return. A letter from his son, William, dated October 12, 1776, is directed to Capt. Heyser "at the American Camp, Philadelphia." The letter informs him that William, the writer, and his brother, Jacob, continue at school. It would be interesting to know what school they attended, as we have no record of any school in Hagerstown at that time. It is curious that this letter is dated "Hagerstown" at a time when its name was Elizabethtown and shortly after that name had been bestowed.

Another Washington County soldier in the Continental Army who became widely known was Captain John Hughes, a member of a distinguished family which has been prominent in the County since its first settlement. Captain Hughes was a son of Barnabas Hughes, a native of Ireland, who came to this country about 1750. He built the Mt. Aetna and other Iron Furnaces in the County and cast many of the cannon used by the Continental Army. Captain John Hughes was the intimate friend of Major Andre' during his confinement.

Peregrine and William Fitzhugh also served

\*William Heyser, Capt.; Jacob Kotz, 1st Lieut.; David Morgan, 1st Sergt.; Jacob Hose, 2d Sergt.; John Jaquet, 3d Sergt.; Jacob Miller, 4th Sergt.; P. Revenacht, 1st Corp.; Bernard Frey, 2d Corp.; Wm. Lewis, 3rd Corp.; John Breecher, 4th Corp.; George Buck, David Morgan, John Michael, Andrew Fuller, Frederick Switzer, James Duncan, John Entier, William Lewis, Henry Stroam, Melcher Bender, John Breecher, George Wise, Otzen Reeger, Jacob Bishop, George Harman, John Craft, Peter Fisher, Mathias Dunkle, Stuffle Beever, John Metz, Henry Tomm, George Gitting, Alexander Seller, Peter Gitting, James Furnier, Jacob Pifer, Jacob Klien, John Smithley, John Flick, John Roberston, Thomas Clifton, Nicholas Biard, Henry Stadler, Martin Pifer, Jacob Lowre, Jacob Hoover, John Oster, Drummer; Maurice Power,

Fifer; George Willhelm, Phillip Greechbawn, Christian Sides, Jonathan Heckert, Henry Queer, Philip Revenacht, Francis Myers, Jacob Miller, Michael Weever, Jacob Gross, Conrad Hoyl, John Fogle, Frederick Fuller, Thomas Burney, Jr., Daniel Jaquet, Michael Yeakly, Barnard Frey, Everhearet Smith, Michael Gambler, Jacob Belshoover, John Smith, Peter Sheese, Henry Wagoner, Frederick Locher, Tobias Friend, George Miller, John Kibler, Godfrey Young, John Rhods, Wentle Strayley, Adam Leiser, Mathies Gieser, Simon Fogler, Stuffle Waggner, John Crapp, John Shoemaker, Jacob Hose, Philip Fisher, Henry Benter, John Hattfield, Jacob Heffner, George Biggleman, Robert Hartness, Jacob Great-house, Adam Stonebrake, John Armstrong, Henry Michael.

with credit in the Revolutionary War. They were sons of Col. Wm. Fitzhugh a retired officer of the British Army, who removed to this County from the shores of the Patuxent at an early date. He was the ancestor of a large and honorable and leading family in this County.

Perry Benson, who attained the rank of Major General in the United States Army, and who distinguished himself in the campaign in the Southern States, and afterwards in the war with the British in 1812, was another of the brave officers furnished by Washington County for the service of their native land in the struggle for freedom.

Col. Henry Gaither, a captain in the Revolutionary Army, was father of H. H. and Edward Gaither, both at one time residents of Hagerstown. The former, up to the time of his death. Major Gaither commanded a battalion from Hagerstown, Md., in the levies of 1791, in Darke's Regiment, under Maj. Gen. St. Clair, against the Miami Indians. He was afterwards major in the Regular Army—3rd Sub. Legion in 1792, and Lt. Col. in 1793. He left the service in 1802.

The nearest approach our County had to a

war was the confinement of a number of British prisoners in Fort Frederick, and the arrest near Hagerstown of Dr. John Connelly, a tory of Pennsylvania, with a party on the way to the Western frontier. They bore a commission from Lord Dunmore to form an army to the westward and to march back through Washington and Frederick Counties and cut off communication between the American forces in the North and South. Connelly's papers were so carefully concealed that they were not discovered, but in his fright he acknowledged his mission. After being detained for some time in Frederick, the party was sent to Philadelphia. Hagerstown was occupied by soldiers as winter quarters in 1778. During the war, Washington County furnished a considerable quantity of wheat for the support of the army, and a number of purchasing agents was always busy buying from the farmer.

Daniel and James Hughes were actively engaged in casting cannon at the Antietam Iron Works near Sharpsburg and it is not unlikely there were several powder mills within the County. A number of small woolen factories supplied many blankets for the use of the soldiers.

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Extracts from the minutes of the Committee of Safety:

"The committee met according to adjournment. Present, Joseph Smith, Esq., in the chair; Samuel Hughes, Secretary; James Smith, C. Orendorff, Z. Cox, C. Swearingen, Capts. Hager and Stull, C. Hogmire, G. Zwingly, J. Sellars, W. Yates, W. Rench and W. Baird.

"It appears to this committee (from the representation of some of the members who have endeavored to get their neighbors to enroll in companies of militia) that the greatest number refuse in consequence of several religious sects being excepted by the resolves of the convention.

"Resolved, That this committee is of opinion that it is highly reasonable that every person who enjoys the benefit of their religion and protection of the laws of this free country ought to contribute, either in money or military service, towards the defence of these invaluable rights.

"Resolved, That two shillings and six pence, currency per week (for all those who are constrained by religious principles from contributing their proportion in military service) would be equal to mustering, agreeable to the directions of the convention.

"Resolved, That a remonstrance be sent to the next convention, setting forth the cause and substance of the above resolve.

"Ordered, That the commissioned officers of the militia companies in this district attend at Elizabeth Town on the third Monday of this month, in order

to vote for persons to be recommended to the council of safety, as field officers.

"The committee met according to adjournment. Present, John Stull, Esq., in the chair; Samuel Hughes, secretary; George Zwingley, James Smith, J. Rench, C. Orendorff, C. Swearingen and W. Rench, Capt. Hager, W. Baird, John Sellars, Z. Cox.

"On a motion being made and seconded, it was

"Ordered, That a letter should be written to the committee of correspondence in the middle district, that it is the opinion of this district that the battalion of minute-men for this county would receive great advantage by being kept together and instructed, and that this committee are desirous such a plan should be adopted, and that a meeting of the three districts of this county would be advisable; and, in case such meeting should be appointed, Messrs. James Smith and Samuel Hughes are appointed to attend at said meeting, with full power to act for this committee in the aforesaid business.

"Ordered, That all those who have enrolled with Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dement, do join and form one company, and immediately proceed to the choice of officers.

"On motion of Mr. Thomas Trink, Sr., of Upper District of Frederick County, that he hath been often jostled by the residents of upper part of Frederick County by refusing to pay their public dues, it is of the opinion and advice of this committee that they ought to pay their levies and all their public dues for the support of the civil government.

"A motion being made by a member of the com-



mittee, that as sundry companies of militia that are not yet made up and ordered according to the directions of the Provincial convention and as the numbers of the said companies appointed to be raised do not amount to make up two battalions, it is

"Resolved by the committee, in order to satisfy the populace, that an election be held for the Hagerstown battalion on the 22d day of October, 1775, and for the lower battalion on the 30th day of October; and that the said lower battalion shall transmit a full and clear copy of their election to the committee of correspondence for the said district, in order that they may transmit the same to the Council of Safety of this province that they may take order there in.

"The committee met on the 11th of November, 1775, Col. Joseph Smith in the chair.

"Agreed, That Capts. Stull, Hogmire, Baker, Rench, Hughes, Kershner, Shryock, Clapsaddle, be the first battalion; Capts. Orendorff, Shelley, Williams, Davis, Smith, Demond, Swearingen, Walling, be the second battalion.

"Whereas it hath been represented to this committee by Mr. John Swan that his character has been much aspersed by a certain John Shryock as having said that he suspected the said Mr. Swan of having been an enemy to America, the said John Shryock being called to this committee, and making nothing appear against him, the said John Swan is honorably acquitted by this committee of said charge.

"At the meeting of the committee on the 20th of November, 1775. Present, Mr. James Smith, president; Messrs. Stull, Baird, Swearingen, A. Rench, Zwingley, John Rench and S. Hughes, Doct. John C—— [Connolly], of Fort Pitt, and certain persons called Doctor S—— [Smith], and M. C—— [Cameron], were bro't before the committee and accused of being inimical to the liberties of America.

"Resolved, Unanimously, That the aforesaid Doctor S—— and M. C——, being found guilty of many equivocations and coming in company with the aforesaid Doct. C—— from the dangerous councils of Lord Dunmore, that it is the opinion of this committee that the said S—— and C—— shall be sent to the Council of Safety or convention for further enquiry. The committee adjourns till the 1st Monday in December.

"The committee met accordingly. Present, Mr. Jos. Smith in the chair; Christian Orendorff, John Rench, Andrew Rench, C. Swearingen, George Zwingley, S. Hughes, B. Yorder, the committee appointed Daniel Heaster to arbitrate and award on an affair of controversy now depending betwixt William Sitzter and Christian Sneckenberger, in the room of Capt. Jonathan Hager, dec'd.

"Ordered, That Samuel Hughes and Andrew Rench do attend at Mr. Harry's on Thursday next, in order to receive the accounts of necessities supplied to the rifle companies, and transmit the same to the treasurer in Philadelphia for payment.

"December the 18th, 1775, the committee met; Jos. Smith in the chair. Christian Orendorff, Andrew W. Rench, George Zwingley, John Rench, John Sellars, Conrad Hogmire.

"Agreed, That Capt. Shryock is to have one

pound powder and four pounds lead, for which he was out in taking C——.

"Agreed, That each captain of the two battalions is to have two pounds of powder and six pounds of lead, to be applied only to the public in case of an invasion, and to be returned if demanded.

"Agreed, That if Capt. H—— comes home before the —— day of January next, and does not come to this committee upon the complaint of Lieut. William Hyer, Adam Smith and John Oster, he will then be sent for.

"The committee was called on the 10th of January, 1776, Samuel Hughes in the chair.

"Capts. Hogmire, Smith, Swearingen and Rench, and Messrs. Zwingley, Sellars, John Rench. Dr. S—— who made his escape from Frederick Town, was brought before the committee, and several letters of consequence from Dr. C—— to the enemies of America in the back country were found with him.

"Resolved, That the said Dr. S—— be sent under safe guard to the Congress.

"The committee met, according to adjournment, January 15. Present, Joseph Smith in the chair; John Rench, C. Hogmire, James Smith, A. Rench, John Sellars, C. Orendorff, G. Zwingley, S. Hughes.

"Ordered, That Henry Yost be supplied with six pounds of powder to prove his muskets with.

"The committee met according to adjournment, on Monday, Feb. 5, 1776. Present, John Stull, Esq., in the chair; A. Rench, John Sellars, C. Hogmire, C. Swearingen, G. Zwingley, Samuel Hughes, John Rench, E. Cox, Wm. Yates, Wm. Baird.

"Ordered, That Thomas Brooke be clerk to this committee. The committee proceed to the trial of Capt. S. H——, and after examination of evidence, do honorably acquit him, they not being able to make anything appear against him. Henry Y—— having been charged with making use of or selling the powder allowed him by this committee to prove his muskets, is honorably acquitted, as he has fully satisfied the committee he is clear of the charge.

"Ordered, That Basil Prather be recommended by this committee as a captain, and Henry Prather as lieutenant, to the Continental Congress.

"The committee met, according to adjournment, the 19th of February. Present, Maj. Joseph Smith, in the chair; Col. John Stull, Majs. C. Swearingen and A. Rench, Capts. J. Sellars, C. Orendorff, C. Hogmire, Mr. John Rench.

"Capt. John Sellars and Lieut. M. Laughin appointed to enquire what number of the country's arms are either in the hands of Capt. Baker, and to know what order they are in.

"Ordered, That Capt. S. Hughes have nine pounds of powder to prove one of the cannon.

"Ordered, That Mr. Moses Chapline be recommended by this committee to the Continental Congress as of fit person to take the command of a company as captain in the service of his country.

"Ordered, That Lieut. Col. Smith, of the Thirty-sixth Battalion, be recommended to the Council of Safety or Convention of this Province as first colonel to said battalion in place of Col. Beall, who has refused his commission; and Capt. Orendorff as lieutenant colonel to said battalion, and Jno. Rey-

nolds,\* captain, and George Keefer first lieutenant to Capt. Orendorff's company.

"The committee met according to adjournment, the 4th March, 1776. Present, Capt. Conrad Hogmire in the chair; Col. John Stull, Capt. J. Sellars, John Rench, Capt. Samuel Hughes, Col. A. Rench, G. Zwingly.

"Ordered, That the following persons hand about the Association papers: Thomas Brooke, George Demont, John Charlton, Joshua Barnes, Jas. Walling, J. Rench, J. Sellars, David Jones, John Bonett, J. Stull, Samuel Hughes, Peter Shelley, Daniel Perry, John Reynolds.

"Ordered, That the Captains of each hundred take an Association paper and present to the inhabitants of their hundred for signing, and make an exact account of those that sign and those that refuse, with their reasons for refusing Conococheague hundred excepted. David Jones, J. Barnett, Balsars Moudy, and Matthias Pots being appointed for that purpose.

"Ordered, That Col. J. Stull, Capt. S. Hughes and Col. Joseph Smith be judges of the election for the choice of six members in the place of Capt. Hager, (deceased), Col. Samuel Beall, Col. Thomas Cresap, Mr. Joseph Chapline, (who refused), Messrs. Cox and William Yates, who are taken into the upper hundred.

"Ordered, That Henry R—— be kept under guard of six men until sent to the Council of Safety for trial; but, in case he shall sign the Association, enroll into some company, ask pardon of this committee, and give good security for his good behavior in future, to be released.

"Ordered, That the Sheriff of Frederick County obtain a general warrant on his list of public levys and clergy for last year.

"In consequence of the preceding letter (a letter from Daniel of St. Thomas, Jenifer setting forth the needy condition of the people of Boston) from the honorable to the Council of Safety of this Province, we have, agreeably to their request, furnished them with what quantity of blankets and rugs the inhabitants of this district can with any convenience spare, and a price estimated on them by this committee as follows: (Here follows a list of persons contributing blankets and money. The following are the contributors:)

Wm. Baird, John Parks, Andrew Rench, Simon Myer, Philip Rymeby, Geo. Fry, Felty Safety, Joseph Birely, Richard Davis, Thomas Prather, Ch'n Rohrer, Leonard Shryock, Robert Guthrie, Christian Miller, Jacob Prunk, Jacob Rohrer, Ellen Miller, Chas. Swearingen, Ch'n Eversole, John Ingram, Adam Grimes, Wm. Douglas, Matthias Need, Michael Ott, John Feagen, Jeremiah Wells, Joseph Rench, Zach'h Spires, Matthias Nead, Henry Startzman, George Swingly, George Hoffman, Jacob Brumbaugh, Michael Miller, George Hartle, John Rolter, Christ'n Burgard, Jacob Good, John Rench, John Stull.

"Received of Conrad H. Sheitz forty-four blank-

\*Captain John Reynolds was soon afterwards killed on the Ohio river and his family taken captive by the Indians.

ets for the use of this Province, which were delivered him by the committee of observation of Elizabeth-Town district.

"Received by me this 12th day of April, 1776.

"GEORGE STRICKER."

Col. John Stull received the remaining seven blankets, for the use of the Province. Col. Stull delivered 112 lbs. Powder (belonging to the public) to Capt. Burger in order to prove the cannon at D. and S. Hughes' Works.

"Ordered, That the said quantity remain in the possession of D. & S. Hughes until this committee gives further order thereon.

"The committee met according to adjournment. Present, Col. Samuel Beall in the chair; Joseph Smith, John Keller, Mich'l Fockler, Wm. Heyser, John Stull, Henry Shryock, A. Rench, Christian Lantz, G. Zwingly, J. Rench, Conrad Hogmire.

"The committee orders that Major Henry Shryock and Capt. Michael Fockler shall receive of Mr. Daniel Heister what money is in his hands, for arms and other necessities purchased here for Capt. Mich'l Cresap's company, signed and ordered by the committee.

"April the 29, 1776, the committee met according to adjournment. Present, Col. J. Smith, Geo. Swingly, S. Hughes, Wm. Baird, John Rench, Sam'l Beall, Jr., C. Swearingen, Ch'n Lantz, Wm. Heyser, Christian Orendorff, John Sellars, John Stull, Conrad Hogmire, Samuel Beall, Jr., chosen chairman, and James Clark appointed clerk. Appeared Maj. Henry Shryock and Joseph Chapline.

"Resolved, That this committee do pay the clerk seven shillings and six pence for each day that he shall attend, and that he consider himself under the ties of honor not to disclose or reveal the secrets of said committee.

"Resolved, That the several returns of the non-enrollers and non-associators be considered [here follow sundry lists of the names of persons who refused to enroll or associate]. On motion, that the committee sit at Sharpsburg once in three times, the committee concurs therewith.

"May 7 the committee met according to adjournment. Members present, Col. S. Beall in the chair; Andrew Rench, G. Chaplin, Henry Shryock, C. Hogmire, S. Hughes, Wm. Heyser, John Sellars, Chas. Swearingen, George Swingly, John Stull, James Clark, continued as clerk. It was resolved that no personal disputes and reflections should pass in committee. No questions to be put and voted to without a motion being made and seconded. The committee adjourn.

"Resolved, That consideration be had of the summonses issued at the last committee for the appearance of sundry persons before them this day, to show cause why they did not enroll and associate, and deliver up their arms, in which the committee concurred, and proceeded to examine the returns made thereon, when it appeared that sundry persons had due notice accordingly, and were called in turn.

"And that such as have appeared not, or are not able to give any satisfactory reasons to this committee, why they did not or do not enroll and associate, and deliver up their arms, according to the

resolve of the late convention in December last, be fined and proceeded against.

"Wednesday, 8 May, 1776. The committee met according to adjournment—all the members present as on yesterday, except Capts. Hughes, Hogmire and Sellars. Appeared Mr. John Rench.

"Ordered, That sundry persons do pay the sums annexed to their names in one month from the date hereof, and deliver up their fire arms immediately, if they have any, except pistols, to the several persons appointed to receive the same." [Here follows a long list of names, with fines annexed.]

"This day Col. J. Stull made known, to this committee that he received from the treasurer, Thomas Harwood, by order of the Council of Safety, £137.8s. 6d. current money, it being the sum due for 51 blankets purchased by the committee for the use of the Province, by order of the Council of Safety.

"Ordered, That Captains James Walling, P'r. Reed, Basil Williams, Michael Fockler, Martin Kershner, John Sellars, S. Hughes and C. Hogmire be empowered by warrant to receive the sundry sums of money heretofore assessed by this committee against

the several persons, as per lists to be made and annexed thereto, who have not enrolled, and the fire arms they may have from those who have not associated, agreeably to the resolution of this convention in December last, within each of their districts, to be made out in the form following:

"You are hereby authorized or empowered to receive from sundry persons the sums of money annexed to each of their several names, as per lists hereunto annexed, at the end of one month from the date hereof, and such fire arms immediately, except pistols, that are or may be in their possession, or otherwise may be their or either of their properties, whenever found, and make the return thereof; to sit the next after the time aforesaid, being the sums levied and assessed upon them and each of them for not enrolling and associating, agreeably to the convention of December last, and this shall be your authority. Given under my hand this 8 of May, 1776, by order of the committee."

"The above warrant, with the separate lists of names and sums annexed to the several gentlemen appointed for that purpose, to be by them collected, agreeably to the order of the committee."



## CHAPTER VII

**W**ASHINGTON County is just two months and two days younger than the State of Maryland. By the Declaration of Independence, made in Philadelphia July 4th, 1776, the Province became a State. On July 6, before the Maryland convention in session at Annapolis had received the great news from Philadelphia it passed resolutions declaring the allegiance of Maryland to the mother country was at an end. This had gathered as a provincial assembly, but before its adjournment it called the first State Convention which assembled at Annapolis, August 14, 1776, two weeks after the Colonial Convention had dissolved itself. No executive and no legislative body was yet in existence and the functions of government were exercised by the committee of safety. The fourteenth day of August, 1776 is therefore a memorable date in the State's history. In the new convention each County had four delegates except Frederick and to it were appointed twelve, four from each of the

districts now composing Frederick and Montgomery Counties, and four from the territory west of the South Mountain, a territory which the convention proceeded to erect into a County which received the name of the great man who had taken the office of commander-in-chief of the Patriot Army, the immortal Washington. Four delegates to this first State convention sent from this district, were Samuel Beall, Samuel Hughes, John Stull and Henry Schnebly. These delegates carried with them petitions for the laying off the new county. Up to July 1775, Fredericktown was the voting place for all the territory now forming the Sixth Congressional District. At that time Elizabethtown was designated by the Provincial convention as the voting place for all the State west of South Mountain, now the three western counties. On the 6th day of September, which is the birthday of Washington County, the convention passed the resolution setting off Washington and Montgomery Counties.\*

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\*The following is the resolution as far as it relates to Washington County:

"Whereas, It appears to this convention that the erecting two new counties out of Frederick County will conduce greatly to the ease and convenience of the people thereof;

"Resolved, That after the first day of October next such part of the said county of Frederick as is contained within the bounds and limits following, to-wit: Beginning at the place where the temporary line crosses South Mountain, and running thence by a line on the ridge of the said mountain to the River Potowmack, and thence with the lines of said

county so as to include all the lands westward of the line running on the ridge of the South Mountain, as aforesaid, to the beginning, shall be and is hereby erected into a new county by the name of Washington County.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Resolved, That the inhabitants of said county of Washington shall have, hold and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of any county in this State.

"Resolved, That Messrs. Joseph Sprigg, Joseph Smith, John Barnes, Andrew Rench, Daniel Hughes, William Yates and Conrad Hogmire shall be and are

After the new County was duly formed and named the next and first important matter to be settled was the place for the County seat. This was to be determined by a vote of the duly qualified voters of the County. Elizabethtown was designated as the place for holding the polls. For this honor, which seemed itself to indicate the place of the County seat, Mr. Funk's town of Jerusalem, now known as Funkstown, was the only contestant. Mr. Funk went diligently to work circulating petitions among his fellow citizens, and obtaining signatures, asking the convention to bestow this mark of distinction upon his promising little town, far more beautiful and judiciously located than its rival. Mr. Funk, like those who have circulated petitions in later years, had no manner of difficulty in obtaining all the signatures that he wanted; but in the meantime the personal influence with members of the convention of General Daniel Heister and other leading citizens interested in Elizabethtown,

hereby appointed commissioners for Washington County; and they; or the major part of them, shall be and are hereby authorized and required to buy and purchase in fee a quantity of land not exceeding four acres; at or adjoining such place as a majority of voters within the limits of said county, quaiified at this convention, shall hereafter direct, the election to be held at the place heretofore appointed for the choosing of delegates in this convention (the said commissioners giving ten days' notice of the place and time of voting) for the purpose of building thereon a Court House and prison for the said county; and shall cause said land to be laid out by the surveyor of Frederick County, with good and sufficient boundaries, and a certificate thereof to be returned and recorded in the records of said county; and the said commissioners or a major part of them, shall draw their order on the Sheriff of Washington County to pay such sum as shall be agreed upon for the said land, and the Sheriff is hereby directed and required to pay the said order out of the money hereafter mentioned, to be collected by him for that purpose; and such payment for the land shall invest the Justices of Washington County and their successors with an estate in fee simple therein for the use of the said county forever; and if the said commissioners, or a major part of them, and the owner of the said land shall differ about the value of the said land, in such case the commissioners or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to order the Sheriff of Washington County to summon twelve freeholders upon the said land who shall be empowered and sworn as a jury to inquire the value of said land; and the said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall draw their order on the Sheriff of Washington County to pay the said valuation; and the said Sheriff is hereby directed to pay the said order out of the money

carried off the coveted prize for that town. The people living west of Sideling Hill objected strongly to being compelled to come all the way to Hagerstown to vote and their petition asking for a polling place at Skipton or Old Town for two days and after the election was over, the judges for the western part of the County, now Allegany and Garrett Counties, should meet the Elizabethtown judges at the latter place, and ascertain the result of the election. The judges of election at the Elizabethtown polls were Joseph Smith, Noah Hart and Eli Williams. The voting was *viva voce* and lasted several days. The result of the election was a triumph for Elizabethtown and it was to be the County seat. It was this result that settled the destiny of these two towns so near to each other and at the time so nearly of the same size. For if the result of that election had been different Jerusalem would have been the city and Elizabethtown still a village.

The machinery for the County government

hereafter mentioned, to be by him collected for that purpose; and upon his payment of the said order the fee simple in the said land shall be invested, as aforesaid, in the Justices of Washington County and their successors for the use of the said county forever.\*\*\*

"Resolved, That the Justices of Washington County, or the major part of them, be and they are hereby authorized to contract and agree for a convenient place in the said county to hold the Courts for the said county, and to contract and agree for a convenient place, in the said county for their books, papers and other records, and also for a fit building for the custody of the prisoners; and the said Court shall be held and records kept at such place until the Court House and prison for the said county shall be erected and built; and the charge and expense of such place shall be defrayed by the said county, and assessed with the public and county levy.

"Resolved, That the Justices of the said county shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy on the taxable inhabitants of the said county, with the public and county levy, as much money as will pay for the purchase on valuation of the land aforesaid, together with the Sheriff's salary of such percentum as may be hereafter allowed for collection of the same, which said sums shall be collected by the Sheriff of the said county from the inhabitants of the said county, in the same manner as other public and county levies may be by law hereafter collected; and the said money, when collected, shall be paid by the Sheriff to such person or persons as the commissioners aforesaid, or the major part of them, shall order and direct.

"Resolved, That the Justices of Washington County shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to assess and levy, by three equal assessments, in the year of 1777, 1778 and 1779, with their

had to be formed and set in motion. The first sitting of the County Court was to be held the following March. In the meantime the Court of Frederick County was to have jurisdiction. But writs to be issued after December 1st, against defendants residing in the new county should be directed to the Sheriff of that County and made returnable to the March term. The Justices of the Peace and other officers of Frederick County residing in the territory of the new county were continued in position as officials for the new county. The Justices of the Peace were to constitute the County Court. The first County Court for Washington County, under this resolution was composed of Samuel Beall, John Stull, Joseph Sprigg, Samuel Hughes, Henry Schnebly, Joseph Chapline, John Bainor, Richard Davis, Andrew Bruse, Andrew Reach, William Yeates, Lemuel Barrett, Thomas Cramphim Christopher Crune, John Cellar. The office of Justice of the Peace of

that day was an highly honorable one, and all those named were leading citizens of the community. Samuel Beall, Andrew Bruse and several others belonged to the western portion of the County, now Allegany. John Stull and Samuel Hughes have already been mentioned.

Joseph Chapline was one of the largest landed proprietors in the County and well known as the founder of Sharpsburg. This County Court expounded the law and meted out justice in the quaint old Court House which was soon erected in the middle of the public square, mounted up on stilts, giving space beneath it for the town Market and the whipping post and stocks. A short distance to the northwest in the alley between Franklin and Washington streets stood the County Jail, a small log building without windows and with a door thickly studded with wrought nails, giving it the appearance of that strength which was probably, in fact, wanting. It was no part of

public and county levy, any sum not exceeding thirteen hundred pounds common money in and upon the inhabitants of Washington County, together with Sheriff's salary, of such a percentum as may be hereafter allowed for collection of the same; which said sum, so to be assessed and levied, shall be collected by the Sheriff of Washington County from the inhabitants thereof, in the same manner as other public and county levies shall be hereafter by law collected, and the said money, when collected, shall be paid by the said Sheriff to the commissioners of Washington County aforesaid, and shall be by them applied toward building the Court House and prison in the said county. \*\*\*

"Resolved, That the commissioners of the county, or the major part of them, shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to contract and agree for the building of the said Court House and prison on the land to be purchased as aforesaid.

"Resolved, That all causes, pleas, processes and pleadings which are now or shall be pending in Frederick County Court before the first day of December next shall and may be prosecuted as effectually as they might have been had these resolves never been made; and in case any deeds or conveyances of land in Washington County have been, or shall be before the division aforesaid, acknowledged according to law in Frederick County, the enrollment and recording thereof within the time limited by law, either in the County Court of Frederick County or in the County Court of Washington County, shall be good and available, the division aforesaid notwithstanding.

"Resolved, That executions or other legal process upon all judgments had and obtained or to be had on actions already commenced, or to be commenced before the 1st day of December next, in Frederick County Court against any inhabitant of

Washington County, be issued and enforced in the same manner as if these resolves had not been made; which said writs shall be directed to the Sheriff of the said county, and the said Sheriff is hereby authorized and directed to serve and return the same to the Frederick County Court, with the body or bodies of the person or persons, if taken against whom such writ or writs shall issue for that purpose, and during the attendance of the Sheriff of Washington County at Frederick County Court he shall have power to confine in the Frederick County jail, if he shall think it necessary, such persons as he shall have in execution; but after his attendance shall be dispensed with by the said Court, he shall then, in a reasonable time, remove such persons as he shall have in execution to his county jail, there to be kept until legally discharged.

"That the public and county levy now assessed or levied or to be levied and assessed by the Justices of Frederick County Court, at their levy court for the present year, shall and may be collected and received by the Sheriff of Frederick County as well of the inhabitants of Frederick County as of Washington County aforesaid, and collected and accounted for, applied in such a manner as the said public and county levy would have been collected, accounted for and applied had these resolves never been made.

"Resolved, That the County Court of Washington County shall begin and be held yearly on the 4th Tuesdays of those months in which other County Courts are held, and shall have equal power and jurisdiction with any County Court in this State."

The words "Montgomery County" which county was created by the same set of resolutions, accompany the words "Washington County," all through but have been omitted here.

the duties of the Sheriff to take charge of this jail or to be responsible for the prisoners it contained. All that was in the hands of a jailor. The office of Sheriff was one of great dignity and included that of tax collector and financial agent of the County. The County was of course not divided into election precincts or districts as at present, there being but a single polling place for all the voters within the limits of the present County. But for purposes of apportionment and for other purposes there were subdivisions into Hundreds. There was Salisbury Hundred, Sharpsburg Hundred, Upper Antietam Hundred Lower Antietam Hundred, Conococheague Hundred, Marsh Hundred, Fort Frederick Hundred, Elizabethtown and Elizabeth Hundred. There was an urgent and immediate necessity for funds. There was no treasury and money had to be obtained to erect public buildings, a Court House and Jail, to pay salaries and for various other important purposes. An Assessor was required in each hundred and it is a curious circumstance that on the first Court docket, or docquette as it is spelled in those early records, next to the prosecutions for selling liquor "above rates" the most frequent one against persons for contempt of court in refusing to act as assessors in different districts. The fines and penalties were generally imposed in tobacco, at that time and for many years afterwards, extensively given within the County. Its cultivation gradually died out, but lingered longest in Pleasant Valley, where many now living can remember some remnants or relics of the industry. Where tobacco was not used for the standard of valuation the English money was used and even after the adoption of the Federal Constitution for some years dollars and cents did not appear on the Court minutes.

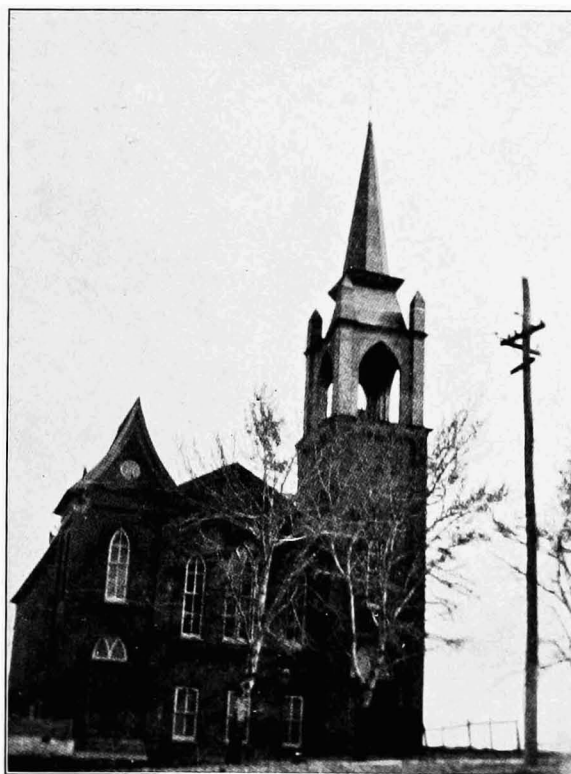
After the "upper District of Frederick County" had attained the dignity of being a county the first consideration was to procure a Court House as speedily as possible. The resolution of the convention already quoted had designated the method of procuring the necessary funds and the County Commissioners therein named immediately set about to erect the building. The work was done in the excitement of the Revolutionary War or immediately following the restoration of peace. The amount of money raised for the purpose was not large so the building, although of brick, was not durable nor well constructed for we find that in 1816, when it was only thirty or thirty-five years

old, it was in a state of ruinous decay and entirely unsafe as a depository for the public records. The site selected was a remarkable one, the centre of the public square where it was impossible to obtain suitable space for a commodious building without obstructing the two principal highways of the town, which indeed it did although it was complained of as being too small and also as being injurious to the appearance of the town. There can be little doubt that it was a nuisance for it was not only an unsightly obstruction but the open market space under it was used as a place for hitching horses and it also contained the whipping post, an institution frequently brought into service. All this was probably greatly annoying to the people whose residences immediately fronted on the square and whose fronts were crowded by the Court House. Among these were Jonathan Hager's stone house at the northeast corner of the square, inhabited after his return from the war by Jonathan Hager, Jr., and his beautiful young wife, Mary Madeline, the daughter of Major Christian Orndorff and later on by Col. Henry Lewis, who married Mr. Hager's widow. This old building was torn down within late years to give place to a three-story brick house now used as a store. Diagonally across the square from the Hager residence lived old Jonathan Hager's only daughter the sister of Jonathan Hager, Jr., Rosanna, who married General Daniel Heister. Their residence still stands, although its surroundings have sadly changed and its dignity is gone. But it is apparent that once it was a handsome residence. It is finished inside in hard wood in the best possible taste, which some later owner has in the worst possible taste, hid under thick coats of paint. General Heister was a man of wealth and was liberal in his expenditures and hospitality. In the rear of the house, extending along Washington street to the Bank alley was the garden, beautifully cultivated and filled with the finest flowers which Mrs. Heister delighted in attending. General Heister was closely identified with all public affairs for a considerable number of years and his name constantly occurs in contemporary history. He was elected to Congress in 1802 and died the following year before the expiration of his term. The garden referred to above was entered from Washington street through an imposing gateway between the two massive gate posts. In 1885 whilst digging the foundations of the large building which now adjoins the old Heister mansion in





Washington County Orphans' Home.



Zion Lutheran Church, Williamsport.



the rear, a portion of one of these posts was dug up, full five feet under the pavement and amidst springs of water which trickled out of the ground as the excavations were made, showing how much the streets have been elevated by constant filling, and that Hagerstown was originally built in what was little better than a swamp. South Potomac street, as the town extended in that direction, was deflected toward the east to avoid running into the marsh. It was this filling up of streets which led to the incorporation of the town and the institution of a town government. In the desire to fill up and avoid the inundations of cellars and houses in wet weather, grades were changed, different elevations of sidewalks were adopted and gutters destroyed and water turned into the middle of the streets rendering them at times impassable. This action was taken by the Assembly in 1791. Thomas Hart, Ludwig Young, Wm. Lee, John Shryock, John Geiger, Peter Heigley and Baltzer Goll were appointed Commissioners with power to improve and maintain streets, dig wells and organize a fire department and to levy a tax not to exceed three shillings on one hundred pounds, equivalent to about fifteen cents on the hundred dollars.

Thomas Hart, the first named of the Commissioners was the partner of Nathaniel Rochester in the dry goods and afterwards in the hardware business and various other enterprizes. The store of Hart & Rochester was the first one in Hagerstown. He was one of the numerous colony which left Hagerstown early in the century to settle in the wilds of Kentucky, then attracting immigrants by its rich soil and various advantages. Hart was no less prominent in his new home. He is distinguished among other things for being the father-in-law of Henry Clay. Thomas H. Benton was a nephew and named after him. In 1790 the firm of Hart & Rochester advertised a large quantity of nails, brads and sprigs. Twenty penny nails and flooring brads were sold at nine pence per pound or thirteen shillings and six pence per thousand. It was claimed for them that they were far better than any imported from Europe. They were all made here in Hagerstown and hammered by hand out of wrought iron. The forge where the work was done was on the lot at the southeast corner of Washington and Prospect street where the Presbyterian Church now stands. One relic of the hardware store of Hart & Rochester still remains in Hagerstown. It is the enormous lock on the front door of Mr. Rochester's residence

which stood on the opposite corner and which still remains, one of the most beautiful residences of the town. It has been greatly improved since that time and is now the home of Mrs. James Findlay, daughter of Mrs. Howard Kennedy.

The great event of this period in the Town's history was a visit in 1790 from the President of the United States, and that President the Father of his Country, the immortal Washington. The occasion of this visit is not very clear although its object has been always understood to visit Williamsport as a candidate for the location of the Federal City. For some time a fierce contention had been going on at intervals in Congress between the Northern and Southern delegates as to the permanent home of the Federal Government. A session of Congress had been held in the old State House at Annapolis and the journey from Massachusetts to that town was one of three weeks' duration over roads which constantly menaced the lives of the travellers. The delegates from the North desired to locate the proposed Federal City at a more convenient distance and the Southern delegates were equally determined that they should do no such thing. New York had spent what was at that day considered a large sum of money, in erecting buildings for the accommodation of Congress and the proposal to remove Congress to Philadelphia was fiercely assailed by the press of New York. In July 1790 a writer in the New York Journal criticised the proposed removal to Philadelphia with bitter sarcasm. It was eminently proper, snarled this writer, to remove to Philadelphia, for that city was nearer than New York to the ancient domain of Virginia. Much weight should be given to this for the next stride was to place Congress on the banks of the American Nile at Conococheague, a spot apparently as much designated by nature for the Capital of the country as Kamtchatka or Otahiete. But it was to the banks of the "American Nile" that Congress was to go in spite of sarcasm. In 1783 Congress had passed a bill to buy a tract of a mile or two on the Falls of the Delaware and erect buildings for which purpose the magnificent sum of a hundred thousand dollars was appropriated. This proposition was assailed by the Southern members who truly contended that the proposed location was not central. But they were unable to obtain a reconsideration. In the following year, however, it was resolved that it was inexpedient to have Congress sit always at the same place and that buildings should also be erect-

ed at Georgetown on the Potomac. The Southern delegates did not ask that the Capital should be brought south of the Potomac but they were determined that it should not go farther north. During the entire discussion the Northern members gave the name of Conococheague to the proposed Capital and it was used by them in derision, for it was well understood from the beginning that the selected spot on the Potomac, or the American Nile as it was called by the Northern satirists, was Georgetown and not Conococheague. After the passage of the two Capitals resolution nothing further was done until December 1784 when it was rescinded and commissioners were appointed to buy lands and erect buildings at Lambertville on the Delaware. Its final location on the Potomac was the result of a log rolling arrangement by which the Southern members agreed to vote for the bill for settling the public debt in return for giving them the Capital on the Potomac.

In 1791 Fisher Ames wrote to Thomas Dwight that "the Southern people care little about the debt. They doubt the necessity for more revenue. They fear the excise themselves and still more their people, to whom it is obnoxious and to whom they are making it more odious still by the indiscreet violence of their debates. Besides they wish to seize the bill as a hostage for such a regulation of the bank as will not interfere with Conococheague ten years hence."

During the discussion of the bill establishing the Bank of the United States, unfortunate Conococheague was again bandied about as a term of derision and coupled with such names as Reedy Island and other imaginary spots of great seclusion.

The circumstance which brought Williamsport, or as it was still called, Conococheague, into this undesirable prominence was a petition from the citizens of that hundred addressed to the Legislature of the State, setting forth that the law of Congress respecting a district for their permanent residence presented an occasion to hope that the district might be located in this County, and that the petitioners were willing to make such contribution as their means would enable them towards furnishing Congress with the necessary accommodation. They therefore prayed the Legislature to pass a law appropriating a district ten miles square within this County wherever it may please the President to make the location. So confident however, were the people of Williamsport of their great destiny that persons having lots to

sell would hold forth as an inducement to buyers that it was "expected, from a late decision in Congress, that the grand Federal City will be erected at or near said port." But I am satisfied that it was not to make this selection that Washington rode up to Hagerstown on the twentieth day of October in the year 1790. It is more likely that he desired to inspect the Potomac river, then in the hands of the Potomac Company of which he was the President, and that instead of making the tedious journey up in a boat pushed by poles up stream, he determined to ride up and make his inspection as he floated down stream. But be that as it may he came and it was a great day for Washington County and especially for Hagerstown where he was to spend the night. Captain Rezin Davis called out his Company of militia, composed in part of veterans who had fought in the Revolutionary War, and went down the road a mile or two beyond Jerusalem to meet the distinguished visitor. The military was of course accompanied by a concourse of citizens and when the President came in sight he was welcomed by thundering cheers. As the procession approached the town and proceeded down Washington street to Beltzhoover's tavern the church bells of the town rung a welcome and the people who lined the way shouted themselves hoarse and salutes of artillery and musketry fired. An address was presented to the President by Thomas Sprigg, Henry Shryock and William Lee in behalf of the citizens of the town and County bidding him a hearty welcome to the town and thanking him for granting them the first, the greatest of all favors, his presence. They felicitated themselves upon his exploring our country: "Our beloved Chief!" the address went on, "Be pleased to accept our grateful thanks for this honor conferred on us. And may the disposer of all things lengthen out your days, so that you may behold with satisfaction the virtue and prosperity of the people whom you have made free! And when you come to close the last volume of your illustrious actions, may you be crowned with a crown not made with hands!" The President replied to the address briefly and courteously, thanking the people for their flattering expressions of regard and extending his sincerest wishes for their temporal happiness and future felicity.

The principal citizens had prepared a supper which we may well imagine was the very best the town could afford. A long list of toasts, no less than thirteen in number, were drunk. The Pres-

ident of the United States, Congress, the Land We Live in, the River Potomac, American Manufactures, Commerce and Manufactures, the National Assembly of France, the Marquis Lafayette, the spirit of Liberty, the memory of the soldiers who fell in the war, and Dr. Franklin were all duly honored. The fifth toast was, "May the residence law be perpetuated, and Potomac view the Federal City."

The banquet terminated at an early hour and in accordance with his constant custom, Washington retired to his bed at ten o'clock and by seven the following morning he had eaten his breakfast and was on the road to Williamsport. After a short stay in that settlement, probably at Springfield, the Williams residence, he embarked on one of the double stern boats covered with canvas like a wagon and floated down the beautiful stream, its banks at that time of the year flashing in the sunlight, the brilliant tints of autumnal foliage, to his home at Mt. Vernon. A description of the character of the fare and accommodation at Globe Inn, more commonly called, Beltzhooover's Tavern, where Washington spent the night, would be curious reading. The Globe was in 1790 the principal tavern of the town and stood on the eastern part of the lot now covered by the Baldwin House. Beltzhooover, who kept it, was a brother of the proprietor of the Fountain Inn, for many years the most popular hotel of Baltimore. The Fountain was the stopping place for the numerous wagons and teamsters which started from the Globe in Hagerstown, or which had spent the night at the Globe on the way from the Valley of Virginia or places west of Hagerstown. The Indian Queen Tavern stood on North Potomac street above the Market House and there were many other hotels started up not long afterwards. Among these were the General Washington, the Swan Tavern, the Eagle Tavern which occupied the lot where now stands the Smith building, which was the Mail office 25 years ago. North of Hagerstown and at that time considerably beyond the town limits was the Wayside Tavern. Before the turnpike roads were made the road entering the town to North Potomac street was an important one. Great numbers of wagons, bringing produce to the town or going through towards Williamsport, or Baltimore came down this road and put up at the Wayside Tavern. It was also a place for sleighing parties to meet for

dancing and between this point and the town the sport of bullet playing was practiced to such an extent as to be dangerous to life and limb that it was finally prohibited by an act of assembly. Bullets were thrown with utter recklessness and iron bars had to be placed over the windows of the Court House in the square to protect the glass from these missiles. Another of these suburban taverns was situated years afterwards, on the road to the West, one mile from the town. It was known as the "Buck Tavern," taking its name from the painting of a large buck on a swinging sign, before its door. In its rear was a grove of native forest trees. Under these in an enclosure the "sports" of the town and surrounding country often met to test the fighting power of their chickens. Crowds frequented these entertainments. Not unfrequently "Bull baits"—fights between a bull and dogs took place. Cruel as it was there was to many an attractiveness about it that always made it a profitable exhibition. Often during these exhibitions, between the town and tavern, boys between eight and fourteen could be seen under the escort of their parents leaving the exhibition. They had left home or school for this excitement.

After the making of the National Turnpike road the Hagerstown taverns became stopping places for the enormous travel between the East and the West, and their yards were crowded with teamsters, wagons, stage coaches, sheep and cattle on the way to the East or West and a character of patronage came to the taverns which demanded and received the best accommodations. But at the time of Washington's visit there was no such stimulus to the Elizabethtown taverns and they were doubtless on a par with the ordinary country tavern of the time. Even in the large towns as many as eight beds were put into a single room and if there were no bed empty the new arrival would take his place beside the stranger in the first bed he would come to without so much as asking leave. Sheets were changed on regular days, and a traveler who should presume to ask for clean sheets would be suspected of being an aristocrat.\* Letters complaining of the taverns were frequently published by strangers whom curiosity brought to the country from Europe. They admitted that the fare was usually good but naturally objected to having their rooms kept open all night "for the reception of any rude rabble that

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\*McMaster's History.

had a mind to put up at the house." All complaint was silenced by the reply that it was the custom of the country. These taverns were places of public resort for the discussion of politics, for dances and amusements and for the drinking of whiskey. The amount of whiskey consumed in Hagerstown at that time and down to recent years, is fearful to contemplate. It was cheap and fortunately it was pure. There was no adulteration and no excuse for any. The prices for drinks for many years was regulated by law. If a man wished to "treat" he would not order so many drinks but a pint of whiskey more or less, according to the number called up to drink. For many years there was a fashion of whiskey bottles, blown into a likeness of Washington and nearly every man in this County had his "George Washington" which he took to the nearest grocery to get filled. Every grocery sold whiskey and many other stores kept a bottle in a back room to "treat" customers. On Saturday a grocery clerk in Hagerstown was kept busy from morning to night filling "George Washingtons" from a barrel until frequently a boy engaged in this work would topple over drunk from the fumes. Sometimes the storekeeper would make the boy drink a small quantity of the whiskey and that would at once render him proof against the overpowering effects of the vapor. For many years and down to the time when the Franklin railroad, the Canal and the National Turnpike were constructed, it was a matter of contract with laborers the amount of whiskey to be dealt out. A regularly employed functionary on these and all other works employing a large number of men was the "Jigger Boss" who made constant rounds among the men, with his "jigger," a small tin can, dealing out whiskey. The men working on the Canal agreed with the contractors to receive eighteen of these jiggers and a "chance at the jug"—that is, at the close of the day's work each one should have the privilege of drinking from a jug all that he could take at a single draught. Possibly this will account for a number of riots which occurred during the prosecution of work on the Canal.

One of the most important events which took place in Washington County towards the end of the century was the establishment of the first newspaper, the *Washington Spy*. Up to this time the nearest periodicals were *Bartgis' Gazette of Fredericktown* and a newspaper in Winchester Virginia. At this time there were but few newspapers pub-

lished in the United States and most of the people of Washington County had never seen a newspaper, and a large proportion of them could not have read one. The ignorance of the people of current events and their credulity in easily becoming the prey of imposters was due not only to the scarcity of newspapers but to the small amount of information about events in the communities where they were published which they contained. The *Washington Spy*, however was a good paper and through hints and allusions and controversies and advertisements contained in its columns, we get a fair picture of the times.

The first issue of the *Spy* appeared to the astonished citizens of Hagerstown in July 1790. Its editor was Stewart Herbert and its price was fifteen shillings a year. Its pages were ten by fifteen and a half inches. In April 1795, Herbert died and the paper was continued by his widow, Phoebe Herbert, in partnership with a journeyman printer named John D. Carey; but this partnership was dissolved March 20, 1796. The day of issuing the paper was changed several times in consequence of a change in the day for the arrival of the weekly mail, bringing the newspapers from Europe. March 31, 1796 there was no issue of the paper because of a removal of the office to Peter Miller's house. About the first of January 1796, Thomas Greeves, a Scotchman, Professor of Mathematics, opened a night school in the town. This Thomas Greeves married Mrs. Phoebe Herbert and thenceforth gave up teaching Mathematics and became editor of the *Spy*. This position he occupied but a short time, for the paper failed to pay expenses and was discontinued—the last copy being issued January 18, 1797. Greeves, as we shall see, started the *Maryland Herald* in the place of the *Spy* and was its editor for more than thirty years. He died in Cumberland Md., in 1840 at the age of 74 years. Fifty years he had spent in America. A bound file of this interesting publication is preserved in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore. From its columns we can get a fairly good and full picture of the town and county and of the condition of society at that time, and as much or more from the advertisements than from the news columns. A mere hint is occasionally given of some interesting occurrence. For instance in September 1791, this item appears: "On Tuesday morning will be published and for sale at 4d a letter from Miss S———a to Mrs. R——— who

on her way to Bath visited St. Rozo Vitozo, the most celebrated person in this part of the county and now residing near Sharpsburg." For several weeks the reader is left entirely in ignorance of who St. Rozo Vitozo is, but then the following partial explanation is given: "Fifty or sixty persons pass through Shepherdstown daily to visit Miss Rosa Orndorff near Sharpsburg, some through curiosity, others conscientiously affected by the surprising situation and appearance presented by this young woman, many coming two hundred miles." Rosa Orndorff here spoken of was a daughter of Major Christian Orndorff, a distinguished citizen of the county, and a man of wealth and great hospitality. Many officers of the Revolutionary Army in traveling between the North and South crossed the Potomac at the Shepherdstown Ford and many of them spent the night at Major Orndorff's. Among these was General Horatio Gates, who during one of these stoppages became desperately enamored of Miss Mary Orndorff, the sister of Rosa, who was at that time but fifteen years of age, and distinguished for her great beauty. She rejected General Gates and married young Jonathan Hager. Rosa Orndorff was subject to attacks of the singular disease known as catalepsy. Probably a majority of reported cases of this disease are impostures but this seems to have been a genuine one. No copy of the published description of her case is known to exist but the descendants of the family say that in her trances, she seemed to be entirely insensible to any pain, so that pins could be stuck into her flesh without producing any effect upon her; and that hundreds of visitors were anxious to experiment upon her, and a strict watch had to be maintained over her to save her from being converted into a pin cushion. It appears that she was a Spiritualist, and whilst entirely unconscious of all her surrounding would converse with spirits and bring messages from the spirit world to those who wished to communicate with their departed friends. It is not surprising, therefore, that in that credulous age persons came from long distances to see so remarkable a personage. It must have been an intolerable nuisance to have several hundred visitors each week although they did bring their provisions with them. Later, the Orndorffs moved to Kentucky and there Rosa died, having first obtained a promise from her father that her body should be buried on the old homestead near Sharps-

burg. This promise was faithfully performed although it must have been at a heavy cost.

During the decade from 1790 to 1800, the population of the County had increased from 15,822 to 18,659, of these 2,200 were slaves. Much of the land was still held in large tracts, which had not all been brought under cultivation. The prairie fires had been stopped, and forests of oak, hickory, walnut and poplar had sprung up and covered a great part of the surface of the country. The crops were tobacco, wheat, corn, flax, hemp and some cloverseed. The products of the latter was not sufficient for the local demand, for some was imported from Lancaster County, Pa. Good crops of wheat were raised; the harvesting was done then and for twenty years afterwards with sickles, and the threshing by the flail or the grain was spread around in a circle on a clean floor, and trodden out by horses. This latter method was used until it was superseded by the first threshing machines, which gradually came into use about the year 1820. The tobacco crop was a very important one, for a frost which occurred September 26, 1792, inflicted a heavy loss upon the County by the injury to the tobacco crop. Great damage was also done to this crop and to the corn by a hail storm in August, 1790.

The people of course had less communication with the outside world, and were less dependent upon other communities than at present. Clothing and linen were all of home manufacture. Every housewife had her spinning wheel for both wool and flax. Dying and fulling mills were numerous and there was no neighborhood which had not some repository for goods to be dyed. In 1790 John Rohrer had succeeded his father, Jacob Rohrer, in his fulling mill on the Marsh run, close to Hagerstown, where he did fulling, blue dying and all sorts of coloring. Lawrence Protzman had a fulling and reed making mill in Hagerstown, and did blue dying. On the Conococheague, six miles above Williamsport, near Major Kershner's mill, William Didenhover had his fulling mill. Henry Funk did fulling and dying a half mile from Newcomer's mill. Two miles and a half from Hagerstown was the fulling and dying mill of Martin Baechtel.

The wool was spun and carded at home and the cards for this purpose were made in Hagerstown. In the year 1790, no less than five thousand dozen wool cards were produced in Hagers-

town and all importation of this useful household implement had ceased. Brushes were also made.

In 1791, Thomas Dobbins came over from Williamsport, and started a brush shop. He appealed to the patriotism of the people to save their hog bristles and horses tails to sell to him, and in connection with his brushes he advertized an ink powder for sale, which he claimed to be "superior to any made in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Potsdam, or any dam whatever."

As early as 1791, it was made a boast that the importation of shoes had nearly ceased and must soon cease altogether. Thomas M. Jilton had a shoe factory in Hagerstown opposite Ridenour's tavern, and there were shoemakers in every neighborhood. They did not have to go beyond the limits of the County for their leather, for tanning and currying was a flourishing industry. Mathias Nead had a tannery until 1790 when he was succeeded by his son Daniel. Other tanneries were owned and operated by Alexander and Benjamin Clagett and Dorris Doyle. The printer of the *Spy* offered ready money for clean linen rags which he exchanged for the paper upon which the *Spy* was printed, but at what mill does not appear.

The hats worn by the people of the County were also produced in Hagerstown and their manufacture a flourishing industry down to the time of the Civil War. The first hatters were John Harry and Jacob Harry, young men who, with several brothers, came to the County at an early date. Jacob Harry built the house next to the Baldwin House on the east. Here he put out his sign, "Jacob Harry, Hatter." After he was established in trade here his father, Jacob Harry, Sr., came over from Europe and arrived in Hagerstown at night. The next morning the sign over the door immediately arrested the old gentleman's attention and he at once made his son take it down. "That is not your name, sir," said he, "your name is Hairy." The young man protested but the old one remained firm and the sign was accordingly taken down and placed in the garret where it remained until after the death of the old man. It was then restored and that spelling of the name has remained until this day. It was this Jacob Harry who made the addition to Hagerstown known as Harrystown. He had a large number of children, among them George I. Harry, John Harry, and the wives of the late Frederick Humrichouse, John Roberston and William D. Bell. Harry's wife was a Miss Sailor. The

Harrys came to America from Holland, to which country they had been driven from France by the persecution of the Huguenots.

Jacob Ott was also a prominent hat maker. He manufactured hats for men and women. Another hatter was Henry Wingart. Later Wingart was in partnership with a man named Taylor, and dissolved in 1798. Shortly after the beginning of the century, Samuel Rouskulp appears to have been the principal hat maker and later his two sons, Samuel and Upton were the only manufacturers of felt hats in Maryland.

The farmers of the County found a market for their hemp at several rope walks in Hagerstown, which furnished all the mill and well ropes, bed cords and all other kind of ropes used by the people. The principal of these rope walks was that of Col. Thomas Hart and son. This was bought by Col. Hart's former partner, Col. Nathaniel Rochester, in April, 1794, and in consequence of this purchase and a desire to live near the rope walk, he sold the house he was then living in, on North Potomac street, a house which was afterward owned by the family of the late Wm. Williamson, and built the house at the corner of Prospect and Washington street, later owned by Upton Lawrence, William D. Bell and Dr. Howard Kennedy. Col. Rochester built the central portion of the house very nearly as it now is, but the wings were of one story, and built of logs. These wings were removed by Upton Lawrence when the house came into his possession, and the structure was put nearly in the shape it now stands.

Just across Prospect street from his residence stood Col. Rochester's Forge and Nail Works. This was another important Washington County industry,—the manufacture of nails. Cut nails had not been invented, and so those used by our people were beaten out at Rochester's works or at Hughes & Fitzhugh's Nail Factory at Mt. Aetna.

The manufacture of whiskey being almost the chief industry of the County, we find there was a considerable number of brass workers and copper-smiths to make and repair distilleries. Wm. Heyser was a coppersmith, and in 1797, he occupied a house one door from the square formerly owned by Nathaniel Rochester. John Greiner, who had fought the Indians in the Miami campaign, was a brass founder. His foundry was nearly opposite the Beltzhoover tavern, probably where Updegraff's store now is. William Reynolds also had a copper working and tinning establishment, but he



removed it to Baltimore in 1797. Another use for workers in brass was in the manufacture of clocks which was successfully carried on in Hagerstown for many years. Among those engaged in this business were Jacob Young, John Steikleider, Hyatt Lownes and John Reynolds. The most famous of them was Arthur Johnson, who flourished some time afterwards and who made the Town Clock in 1823. Gunsmiths were very numerous, as there was a great demand for fire arms through this whole period, not only in hunting, but for military purposes, as we have already seen. There were so many shops in the town that the trials of guns in their yards became a source of public danger, and an ordinance had to be passed to suppress it. The only gunsmith, however, whose name appears in the Spy is Christian Hawken, in May, 1794. To supply powder for these fire arms, and also for blasting rocks, John Light started a powder mill near Funkstown in 1797. This mill was in existence over twenty-five years, and during that time it was constantly blowing up. Later, another mill was started lower down the Antietam, two miles from Funkstown by Mr. Boerstler. Mr. John Booth also had a powder mill on the Antietam at "Delemere." In March 1799 two gentlemen who were out hunting went into this mill to replenish their stock of powder, while there the powder maker discovered that one of the mortars was getting too dry. He put his hand into it, and an explosion took place. There were a hundred and fifty pounds of powder in the mill; the roof was blown off, the workman lost his eyesight, one gentleman was much burnt, and the other had his thigh broken. It is a commentary upon the newspaper of the time, that in giving an account of this accident it was not considered necessary to mention the name of any of the persons injured.

A Pot Ash Factory, an Oil Mill for the manufacture of linseed oil by John Scott at West Conococheague, numerous distilleries and the flouring mills were also included in the industries of the County. In September, 1795 there is an advertisement for a sober tobacconist. The entire surplus of rye and corn was converted into whiskey and sent to Georgetown in boats or to Baltimore in wagons and this was one of the principal industries of the County. But the chief one of them all was carried on in the flouring mills spread along the banks of the Antietam and the Conococheague at short intervals as well as upon other streams. Col. Stull had the mill on the

Antietam many years afterwards owned by Wm. Hager. Here he also had a distillery and a saw mill. Cephas Beall succeeded him here in 1794, and afterwards Clagett & Beall. David Rowland had a large mill on the Antietam, a mile from Funkstown and on the same stream was Beall & Kendall's Mill. As early as 1791, the wheat raised around Hagerstown was not sufficient for these mills and many thousand bushels were brought down the river on flat boats to Williamsport and landed at the warehouse of Thomas Dobbins and Charles Brooks, who also shipped great quantities of flour in boats, down to Georgetown. The people of Washington County were very different at that early day from what they are at present. There was greater simplicity in their manner of life. They made but little money, and spent but little; a whole family could be clothed for what it costs now to clothe a single member of it. Education was by no means general and a public scrivener, William McIntosh, "opposite the German Calvinist Church," in Hagerstown, found his employment not only in preparing instruments but in writing letters for those who could not write. The German language was much used, and in all the churches except the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic, after one was built about 1794, it was used exclusively and only gradually, in after years, gave place to the English language, as another generation grew up. Indeed, after a century it has not yet been entirely discarded. Not only was the great body of the people of German origin, but the population was being constantly reinforced by fresh arrivals from Germany. In the Beaver Creek neighborhood there was but a single English family, that of a man named Ingram.

For those who wished to acquire an education there were schools, but they were probably very poor ones. In 1790 we find a gentleman who can teach Latin and English advertising that he would wish to have encouragement in a private family, or would take upon him the care of a public school. Ann Rawlings conducted a school in Hagerstown, where she taught "ready sewing, flowering, marking and open work." There was an English school in the hands of trustees which educated a small number of pupils. Some of these came from the country, but the condition of the roads in winter was such that they had to give up school during that season. Mr. Spicer taught vocal music and Hart & Rochester kept music books for sale. In

1792, there is an advertisement calling for a school master—a single man who can teach an English school. In January 1793 Mr. and Mrs. Jones came up from Annapolis and opened a boarding school, on the first Monday in February, for the improvement of young ladies. They taught “ready writing and arithmetic, tambour and Dresden, English and French embroidery, drawing and painting in water colors, geography, flagee and riband work, plain and colored needlework of all kind, instrumental music, seed, shell and paper work.” This varied and somewhat jumbled course of study was in the hands of Mrs. Jones, who, however, did not long continue her school for she died one year later. Mr. Jones, in a separate house, taught “a few young gentlemen English grammar, ready writing, arithmetic, book keeping and morals.” William Kerr taught animal magnetism and how to cure diseases. In 1794 Mrs. Levy opened a school to teach sewing and embroidery and the “rudiments of reading and writing.” Art needlework was considered a necessary accomplishment for young ladies and the old “Samplers” possessed by so many families bear testimony to their skill. In 1794 John Claggett advertized for a “grammatical teacher” to whom he offered a liberal salary. The following year Mr. Barrett started a class in French. In 1797 an English and Latin school was advertised.

It was many years before there was any great progress in popular education, but there were many well educated and refined people. They did not read many books, for they lacked the great abundance possessed by the people of today, but what they did read was worth reading. In the home of every gentleman could be found a few books, either translations of the Greek and Roman Classics, or the best of the English authors. But few novels were read, and among them was pretty apt to be found a copy of Fielding's Works. Now and then we meet with a notice in the paper asking for the return of some book which had been loaned.

There was a society in the County which could boast of refinement and luxury. The grocers advertised expensive wines, chocolate, teas, olives, capers, anchovies and many articles found now only at the best groceries. Many citizens possessed coaches upon which a license or tax had to be paid, which was fixed by an official who inspected all the coaches in the County. Some of the families boasted of harpsichords, pianos and “house organs.” The people were not only music-

al, but fond of amusements which upon occasion took a noisy character. Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Church visited the town in 1776, soon after the Declaration of Independence, and found the whole population, as he thought, beating drums, firing guns and dram drinking—impressing the worthy gentleman with the belief that the place was entirely given over to Satan. There were shooting matches just such as the one described in Cooper's “Pioneers.” A tavern keeper who wished to attract custom would advertise a deer, a turkey or some other prize to be shot for, each person entering the list paying a certain sum. In nearly the same way money was made by hunting. A bear or elk would be captured and a grand hunt arranged for a certain day when the animal was liberated, chased and recaptured. Strolling players often visited Hagerstown, and gave exhibitions in the taverns or the Court House and in May, 1793, a male camel “from the deserts of Arabia” was exhibited in the town. In Dr. Schnebly's barn an African lion was exhibited. In April 1791, McGrath's Company of comedians appeared “in Hagerstown at the Theatre” in the tragedy of “Revenge.”

McGrath's Company of actors frequently passed through the town. Nearly every summer it would go to Baltimore and stop in Hagerstown for a week or more. McGrath was a great favorite with the people and there was genuine sorrow at the announcement of his death in 1799. His Theatre in Hagerstown was Mr. Peck's ball-room in the Indian King Tavern, and here the curtain would rise before sunset. An address to the people of Elizabethtown and a patriotic song composed by Mrs. Douglas were sometimes announced. The plays were “Douglas,” “George Barnwell,” “The London Merchant,” which were always supplemented by a farce such as “Barnaby Rattle” or “A Wife at Wit's End,” “The Poor Soldier.” Another company, “Hamilton & Co.,” treated the people to such plays as “Macbeth,” “The School for Scandal” and “Romeo and Juliet.”

An amusing incident relating to Hagerstown in 1799 is told in John “Bernard's Retrospections in America.” Bernard belonged to a company of English actors of high standing who were making a tour of the United States. They came to Hagerstown to play. Mr. Bernard relates his experience as follows:

“On the second night of our entertainment at Hagerstown, we were opposed by an exhibition

which drew at a draught every spectator engaged to us. This was the first importation of a Bartholomew fair novelty I had met with in the States, and did not yield to the most extraordinary in my recollection. It was thus announced.

"This day is introduced to the American public the far famed monster of Madagascar called the one-horned Boukabekabus, whose age, powers and dimensions have never been discovered, and must remain a matter of conjecture to the end of time. He will eat, or drink any given quantity of wine, read or write like any ordinary gentleman, etc. On Thursday after performing all these feats he will exceed himself, &c. After astonishing the crowned heads of Europe the proprietor pants to submit this curiosity to the Judges of Hagerstown."

"I prevailed on Cooper to accompany me to see a phenomenon, which evidently had escaped the notice of Lennen's, when we discovered that the extraordinary monster consisted of an ordinary bull's hide, surmounted by the canvas head of a unicorn and distended by wooden ribs, containing a man in the interior who roared through a trumpet and flickered a pair of candles in the glass eyes to give them a mysterious aspect. We also found that the ingenious and modest impostor was no other than a runaway tailor from our wardrobe who had carried with him all the materials for his exhibition. After this appeal to the critical acumen of Hagerstown (a proper refuge for outcasts) we felt disinclined to continue in the lists so returned to Alexandria."

In September, 1799, the first circus was exhibited in Hagerstown. It was "Rickett's Equestrian Circus," and the attractions were horsemanship, vaulting, etc. The price of admission was one dollar. But the principal amusement then and for many years afterwards was horse racing. It was useless for moralists to write and declaim against it, as they did, it was firmly rooted as an institution in the County and nothing could induce the people to abandon it. Before 1790, there were regular race courses at Williamsport, Hagerstown, Funkstown, and Hancock. The last named race course was managed by John Johnson and Caspar Shaffner. Those at Hagerstown by Jonathan Hager

and John Ragan, both of whom kept taverns. Every autumn there were trials of speed and great crowds gathered to witness them. The horses were fine and liberal purses were offered. In 1790, the Williamsport races were for three mile heats open to any horse carrying nine stone. In 1817 the Grand Jury presented the annual horse racing as a grievance—"not of itself a violation of the law, but attended by profane swearing, drunkenness, &c., to the corruption of the youth." The jury earnestly hoped that peaceable citizens would discontinue the practice. But peaceable citizens would do nothing of the kind, and horse-racing went on for many years. Great attention was paid to raising horses, and it was customary to parade fine horses through the streets of the town. This became a public nuisance, and was prohibited by a town ordinance. In 1793 it was considered of sufficient importance to announce in the *Spy* "that the beautiful and remarkably elegant imported horse "Sportsman" of the real Hunter breed, is to pass through town today on his way to his present owner, George Clarke, Esq., of Green Castle." Apparently Washington County was not alone in attention to horse racing for one day in June, 1791, the post man from Baltimore came with no mail and his excuse to the disgusted editor was that when he left Baltimore, a horse race was in progress and the postoffice was closed in consequence, so that he could not get his mail. This excuse the editor received with some incredulity. But all communication with the outside world was infrequent and uncertain. But one mail a week was received from Baltimore. In the winter the roads were frequently in such bad condition as to be impassable. The *Spy* of January 6, 1791 expresses the thanks of the printer "to the gentleman who sent him a late Baltimore paper. As the post arrives so seldom and precarious during the winter the editor will receive every communication with thanks." The regular course in 1792 was for the mail to leave Baltimore at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and proceed through Frederick to Sharpsburg then on through Hagerstown to Chambersburg, arriving at the latter place at 7 o'clock on Monday evening or more likely at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning.\*

\*From the *Washington Spy* July 9, 1794:

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Elizabethtown, 5th July, 1794 for:  
Charles F. Brodhag, Fort-Cumberland.  
John Boggs, Hagers-town.

John Campbell, near Hancock-town.  
George Duncan, care James Erwin, Mercersburg.  
Michael Fallon, care Daniel Hufe, Iron Master.  
James Foard, Washington County.  
Isaac Houfer, Hager's-town.

This was under the early organization of the U. S. Post Office Department. Three years previously Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, had become the first Post Master General of the United States with but a single clerk to assist him in attending to the affairs of the seventy-five post offices the country then contained. There were but two in Washington County Sharpsburg and Elizabethtown, and none between the latter place and Chambersburg. There was great carelessness and indifference upon the part of the mail carriers who did not seem to care very much whether they went empty handed or not. The carrier from Baltimore returning from Chambersburg, would bring the Philadelphia papers to Hagerstown but sometimes he came without them, rather than wait a few minutes for the pouch to be made ready. In October, 1795, another post route was established through the County, namely, from York, Pa., to Martinsburg, Va. This involved another change in the day of the publication of the Spy. During the earlier portion of this period Robert Rochester was Post Master at Hagerstown.

In 1796 the office was removed to a house known as "Mt. Hart," probably one of the properties of Col. Thomas Hart. When a mail was received, the door was closed, but there was such a constant knocking for admission, that the postmaster hit upon a device to protect himself from the annoyance. When the mail bag had been opened, and the letters were ready for delivery a white flag was displayed from one of the windows and public notice was given, that under no circumstances would the door be opened until the flag was out. On Monday morning such letters and newspapers, addressed to citizens of Hagerstown, as had not been called for were dispatched to the persons for whom they were intended, by a carrier. The letters and papers now received and distributed at Hagerstown in a single day are more than were then received in the whole of Washington County in twelve months. In 1793, Robert Rochester had been succeeded as postmaster by Nathaniel Rochester. In 1797 John Ragan had started a

stage line which left his tavern on Tuesday for Baltimore via Frederick and New Market, reached Baltimore Wednesday and returned to Hagerstown on Saturday. Hagerstown contained at this time about twelve hundred inhabitants, but it was relatively a much more important place, at that period and for many years after, than it is at present. It was the business centre of a large territory and was a distributing point for a large part of the Western territory just then opening up. A great part of its produce was brought here and sold, and provisions taken back. In September, 1791, there was a drought all over the country, and especially through the western portion of Virginia and Kentucky. Thousands of cattle, some from Virginia and some driven through the wilderness from Kentucky, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and were brought to Hagerstown for sale. This largely extended traffic furnishes us with an explanation of the great number of stores in the town, apparently so disproportionate to its size. These merchants not only sold goods but they were shippers of produce to the coast. A large proportion of their business was by barter. For the dry goods and groceries they sold, and which many of them received upon direct consignment from Hull England, they took in payment wheat, rye, tobacco, speltz, oats, flax, butter, tallow, bees wax, &c., and maple sugar. This last commodity was brought down from Cumberland. Flat bottom boats brought wheat, deer, skins and hams down the Potomac from Cumberland to Williamsport. At this time wheat was worth five shillings a bushel, rye 3s 9d; corn 2s 9d.; whiskey, 3s 9d; tub butter, 8d; beeswax, 20d to 22d; flax 1s 6d. Among the merchants of Hagerstown, the principle firm was that of Hart & Rochester, who kept a large stock of dry goods. In 1792 this firm dissolved, and was succeeded by Thomas Hart & Son. Nathaniel Rochester continued in the mercantile business in partnership with Robert Rochester, until June, 1794, when he closed up the concern in order to devote himself exclusively to

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Frederick Heife, Hager's-Town.

John Hukill, Salisbury Manor, Washington County.

Daniel Hughes, Esq., Hagerstown, Washington County, to be forwarded by Andrew Blake Gardener (2 letters.)

Robert Hughes, Esquire.

John Kinning, care of 'Sqr. Henderson near Green-Castle.

Michael or Martin Markley, Hagerstown.

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Tobias M'Gaughey, to be called for at the Post-Office.

Stephen M'Claskey, Hagerstown.

John M'Lane at Mr. Taylor's Hagerstown.

David Park, Allegany County, Maryland.

Henry Seybert, Distiller at Nichols, Swingles.

William Scott, Long Meadows.

George Tiginger, near Hagerstown.

John Tenent, to George Clarke Green Castle.

Daniel Toneyry, Williamsport.

the manufacture of ropes and nails. Other prominent merchants were M. & W. Van Lear, Alexander and Hezekiah Clagett who were succeeded in 1791 by Alexander and Benjamin Clagett "dealers in Dry Goods and Wet Goods." Benjamin Clagett married Jennet, daughter of Wm. Lee; John and Hezekiah Clagett; Darvan & Tierman; Geiger & Harry, dry goods and grocers, on the southeast corner of the Square; James Ferguson & Co., wholesale and retail. Ferguson made a great deal of money and died about 1830 at an advanced age; Henry and Jacob Hoover, dealers in French burrs; John Lee at the sign of the "Sugar Loaf;" Rezin Davis at the sign of "Gen. Washington;" his residence was on the east side of South Potomac street, a few doors from the Square on the lot long owned by Alexander Armstrong. He was Lieut. Colonel of the 24th Reg. of Md. Militia but resigned in April 1799, and was succeeded by Wm. Fitzhugh. Thompson & Kean in the front room of Capt. Ott's Tavern; Wm. Lee, John and Peter Miller who dissolved in 1793 and were succeeded by Peter Miller & Co.; Christopher Adler, Ogle & Hall, "in the Main street leading to the Western country, three doors above Col. Rochester's;" Basil & Richard Brooks, the latter married a daughter of John Ragan; Luke Tiernan was succeeded in 1796 by K. Owen & Co.; Baltzer Goll was not only a leading merchant, but a prominent and public spirited citizen of the County for many years. He died in May 1799, leaving a young widow and 6 children. He was succeeded in business in 1796 by Alexander Kennedy, who married Miss Stephen, of Berkley County; Clagett & Foreman; Devalt & Lissinger, Jas. Kendal, who was a son-in-law of Col. J. Stull; Frederick Miller & Co., apothecaries, at the sign of the golden mortar between the Court House and Ragan's Tavern; Francis Foreman & Co., who started trade about 1797; Aaron Joseph, Jeweller, at John Ragan's Indian King Tavern. Among the stores in the County outside of Hagerstown was that of John Smurr, near Swengle's Mill, a short distance from Williamsport. He dealt more especially in drums in 1794, an article of merchandise in great demand about that time. In Williamsport were the stores of James Brown & Co., who dissolved in 1794; Jeremiah Evans and Charles Shanks, who were partners until 1793; Rudolphus Brill; John Kennedy & Co., who opened a store on North Potomac street in the town in 1797; Jacob T. Towson; and P. De Vecmon. In

Hancoctown were the stores of Samuel McFerran and Joseph and Henry Protzman.

The people who came to town to deal at the stores had no lack of accommodation, for the taverns were very numerous. In 1791, Peter Shaffner took Beltzhoover's tavern and changed its name to the "Sign of the General Washington." Beltzhoover then lived in a large brick house next door to his tavern, probably the old Dorsey house. He afterward resumed the tavern keeping business in 1793. John Ragan kept the "Indian King tavern" in the Main street leading from the Court House to the Western country. He was succeeded in 1791 by Thomas Crab. From the Indian King, Crab took Adam Ott's tavern at the sign of the "Shipp." This house stood where the Hoover House later stood. Crab was succeeded at the Indian King by Mr. Peck. In connection with the Hotel Peck had a summer garden where he served tea, coffee and syllabub. In 1799 Peck went to Baltimore and took the Columbia Inn. William Mackey kept the "Indian Queen" on North Potomac street; James Downey kept the "American Arms" on the Main street leading to the Western country, and Capp's tavern. On the public square, fronting the Court House, stood the Fountain Inn, kept in 1797 by Jonathan Hager. This was a favorite place for Independence day celebrations. This Jonathan Hager settled in the valley not many years after his namesake the founder of the town, with whom, as far as I am able to discover, he was not related. He was a man of excellent character and a popular and good citizen. For some years he kept a tavern in Chambersburg but returned to Hagerstown about 1796. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and it is stated in his obituary that "he lived in Hagerstown when the ground on which it stands was a howling wilderness." If this be true, he must have come here at an early age for he was only nine years old when the town was laid out, having been born in 1752. He died February 16, 1823.

In Williamsport, there was the tavern at the Sign of General Washington, opened by George Bishop in October 1793; and in Hancoctown the tavern was at the sign of the "Ship." Previously to 1792 it was kept by John Donovan. In that year it was taken by Caspar Shaffner.

The newspaper gives but little insight into the political affairs of the time, but that little furnishes a curious contrast to the customs of the

present time. In a communication addressed to the printer in October, 1790, an unsuccessful candidate at an election which had just taken place complained bitterly because he had "observed at almost every door in Elizabeth Town a printed piece of yours entitled 'Result of the Election.' It was so new and extraordinary that I wish the same error never to be committed by a printer whom I respect and have from his first coming here endeavored to support. The errors are, first, inserting the number of votes the gentleman elected had, and second, mentioning a gentleman who was not elected." For this gross breach of propriety the printer made a suitable apology. All that was said about the election was in the extra for the regular issue contains but little mention of it. This Congressional District was composed of Alleghany, Washington and a portion of Frederick counties. Col. Thomas Sprigg was the first representative in Congress. The candidates were selected by commissioners from the different counties who were appointed "to confer and secure a respectable representation in Congress at the ensuing election."

In the spring of 1791, a movement began which has continued until the present day—the emigration of people from the County to the West, which has peopled many important sections of country with Washington County folk. There is a Maryland settlement in Northern Illinois, with Polo for its centre, which is almost entirely peopled from our County. In 1791, and previously, Kentucky was the western frontier and its rich soil and excellent climate had just begun to attract immigration. A wilderness intervened, which had to be traversed at a great cost of labor and patience; but the tide of emigration was strong for many years. A Frenchman, M. Lacassagne, and others who owned great tracts of land in the new territory, had agents in Hagerstown and neighboring towns for the sale of their lands and the promotion of emigration to the banks of the Ohio. In this county Lacassagne's agents were James Chepline, of Sharpsburg; Col. Thomas Sprigg, Col. John Barnes, Nathaniel Morgan and Dr. Henry Schnebley, leading and influential citizens of the County. The Orndorff family from Mt. Pleasant, near Sharpsburg, emigrated to Kentucky at an early period. Among them was Christopher Orndorff, who settled in Logan County where his wife, Mary, died in 1823. Col. Hynes a rich farmer near Hancocktown, went in 1792.

In March, 1791, a party of fifty, left Funkstown and journeyed through the wilderness to the new land. They took with them the baggage of "that good old man" Jacob Funk, the founder of the town of Jerusalem or Funkstown, who followed in a few days, probably overtaking the party on the way. Frederick Rohrer left the County in 1793 for a "distant part," probably Kentucky, and left a large number of town lots and other property in the hands of Baltzer Goll, Luke Tiernan and Jacob Rohrer for sale. Among the first emigrants to leave for the wilds of Kentucky was Captain John Reynolds, an officer of the Revolutionary Army. He sold his property in Washington County, took leave of his aged parents and friends and set off in the latter part of 1778 for the West, traversing a wilderness almost from the time of leaving home. He was accompanied by his wife and seven children, a Mrs. Harden and her two children, Mrs. Malotte and five children, Capt. Daniel Stull, Robert Dewler, Ralph Naylor, a white servant, and a colored girl belonging to Mrs. Reynolds. The party spent the winter near the banks of the Ohio not far from Pittsburg and in March 1779, they embarked in two boats to reach their destination lower down the river. One boat contained Captain Reynolds and all the persons above named. The other boat contained Reynolds' cattle and horses and was in charge of men employed by him.

The boats had come to Long Reach about fifty miles below Wheeling. Here the children became tired, and the party landed; but traces of a recent Indian encampment were discovered and they immediately re-embarked and pushed out into the stream. The current carried the boats near the northern shore, and as they approached a point of land a volley of rifle bullets was poured upon the boat in which were Captain Reynolds and his family. The Captain was asleep with his head in his wife's lap. The man who was steering was killed. Reynolds grasped his rifle and arose to his feet but as he did so, a bullet crashed through his brain and he died instantly. The horrified woman was induced to lie down but not until a bullet had gone through her bonnet. The fire was returned, and one Indian was killed, but the boat drew nearer and nearer to the shore and a number of Indians swam out and took possession of it. Three of the occupants of the boat were killed and the remaining nineteen were carried into captivity. The cargo of the boat was an im-

mense prize for the savages and consisted largely of dry goods and other merchandise in which Reynolds had invested his whole fortune.

The narrative of the adventures of these unfortunate people is thrilling in its details and heartrending. They were tortured and persecuted and suffered from weariness and hunger. Mrs. Reynolds saw her little girls fall by the way from weakness and want of food and was in constant terror lest they should be unable to rise again, in which case she knew they would be tomahawked. They were compelled to run the gauntlet several times for the amusement of the party. This pastime consisted in compelling the prisoners to run through an avenue of Indians, who rained cruel blows upon them as they passed. Capt. Reynold's son, John, one day disappeared from the party, and the mother was convinced that he had been killed. But she afterwards recovered him as we shall see. He finally returned to Hagerstown, where he lived many years as a respected and honored citizen, Major John Reynolds. He died about the year 1830.

Soon after this two of the children, Elizabeth and a little son, William, then in his third year, were torn from the arms of the mother, who, with some of her other children, was carried by a war party to Fort Detroit. The little boy and girl were taken to one of the Delaware towns on the Scioto. William was kept by the chief, who was called Peter, as his property. Peter gave Elizabeth to his wife's sister. At this settlement was also Peter Malott and several white women, whose business it was to work corn and do all the domestic work. Elizabeth was near enough to her little brother to see him occasionally. She was fortunate enough to secure the good will of the squaw who had possession of her, and received humane treatment. The party had now and then to endure famine, when the corn crop had been exhausted, and the chase had been unsuccessful. It happened that a party returning from the war path brought a captive white woman from Kentucky through the Scioto village. This woman had an opportunity to speak with Elizabeth and learn her history. The little girl begged her, if she ever escaped from the Indians to send word of her place of captivity to her uncles, Joseph Reynolds and Robert Smith, of Washington County, Maryland. She also sent a message to her father who she seems to have thought might still be alive. In the meantime the devoted mother was at De-

troit, planning and working for the rescue of her children, who were scattered abroad throughout the wilderness. To gather these again to her arms was a task which might well have appeared hopeless to the most sanguine, and appalling to the bravest heart. But the brave woman never despaired. She had arrived at Detroit, forlorn and in a deplorable condition of weariness and suffering. Her captors had deprived her of nearly all of her clothing and she had but little to wear except a ragged blanket. Some ladies offered to take her little girls as nurses for their children, but she refused to let them go, and the next day they sent her a supply of suitable clothing. From this time onward she made some money by sewing, and received regular rations from the British government for herself and her children, as prisoners of war. Whilst in Detroit, a Captain Reynolds of the British Army, hearing her name, and that she was from Maryland, obtained an introduction to her. He told her he was from Maryland, which he had left when the war broke out, to join his Majesty's service, and that he wished to find whether he could trace any relationship with her husband. Mrs. Reynolds told him she had no desire to make the inquiry as she did not wish her children to claim kin with a Tory.

Mrs. Reynolds soon prevailed upon the British commander to send parties in search of her other children. These messengers went out provided with a great quantity of rum, found them all and induced their possessors to bring them to Detroit, and claim the twenty pounds reward which was given for each prisoner or scalp brought in by the Indians. In this way all were recovered except Joseph, the eldest, who had been adopted by a chief near Detroit, and was designed to succeed him in command of the tribe. Him the mother succeeded in abducting while the warriors were all absent from the wigwam. The boy was secreted until her departure. The Indians made desperate endeavors to recover him, and to kidnap the other children. John had been purchased on the Upper Sandusky by a Mr. Robinson, who, after learning who he was, brought him to Detroit and delivered him to his mother from whom he had been separated since early in their captivity. The party which had brought Elizabeth to Detroit had left little William in the Delaware settlement. It was in October that Elizabeth left him and the mother was almost distracted with grief at not getting him back. One day about the middle of Decem-

ber, as Elizabeth went past the Council house door for water, an officer called to her to come and see her little brother. She ran eagerly forward and there saw the little fellow. The officer restrained her from speaking to him to see whether he would know her. He looked up and saw her and said, "It is my Betsy." She ran for her mother who was electrified with joy. The little boy, after some difficulty, recognized her also. The commandant redeemed him and restored him to his mother. It may well be supposed that the meeting of the mother with her little ones as they were restored to her was pathetic to the highest degree.

The kind commandant soon put the whole party on a vessel and sent them to Montreal. In that city Mrs. Reynolds met an American prisoner whom she knew and she set to work to get him a compass and a tinder box to assist him in escaping. He had already made an attempt, but for lack of a compass had got lost in the woods and been recaptured by the Indians. As he was about making the second attempt, the news of peace arrived. Mrs. Reynolds, her children and nineteen other prisoners were landed in the United States, and conveyed to New York. Here they met General Washington who gave them a pass. They set sail for Philadelphia. There this remarkable woman hired a wagon and drove back to her old home in Washington County. As the party, all of whom were supposed by their friends to be yet in captivity with the Indians, approached the house of Captain Reynolds' father, one of the boys ran ahead. As he went into the house he was asked whose little boy he was and replied: "Captain

John Reynolds." The astonished old man looked down the road and there saw his dead son's entire family approaching. The heroic woman had brought her whole pack back, safe and sound, without the loss of a single member. Major John Reynolds, one of the boys as has been already said, became a respected citizen of Hagerstown, living here many years. Another son, Joseph, married Betsy the daughter of Capt. William Heyser in 1793. William left the county and went to Baltimore to live in 1794. Little Elizabeth married a man named Wolfkill and went to live in Urbana, Ohio. Mr. Joseph Reynolds who recently lived in Hagerstown and who was a son of Captain John Reynolds' cousin, met this lady in Urbana when she was eighty years of age. She told him this whole narrative of her adventures among the Indians. Captain John Reynolds' brother devoted his life to the work of revenge and became a celebrated Indian fighter. Isaac Reynolds, the father of the late Joseph Reynolds, lived on the farm more recently owned by Mr. Wm. Roulette near Sharpsburg. Thence he removed to Baltimore. William Reynolds, the oldest of the children who were taken into captivity, became a wealthy farmer in Washington County. He lived on a fine farm near Mt. Aetna Furnace and died there October 7, 1823. Before his death he had lost his property by going security.\*

The most important of all the immigrants from the County up to the end of the century was Col. Thomas Hart, who left for Lexington, Kentucky, on Wednesday, May 27, 1794, accompanied by his family. Col. Hart had seven children only two of whom were living when their mother, Mrs.

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\*The narrative of the adventure of one of the early emigrants from Washington County to the Valley of the Ohio, a brave woman, will give an insight into the life of those hardy pioneers who won the West.

"Among the first adventurers who settled on the river in the vicinity of Wheeling, was a family by the name of Tomlinson. Joseph and Samuel were then in the prime of life, when, in the year 1771, they commenced clearing Grave Creek. The cabin of Joseph was built on the elevated second bottom, about two hundred yards from the great mound which stood on his possessions. A large spring of clear cold water burst out at the foot of the slope, forty or fifty yards from the house, and ran along the first bottom a few rods, discharging its current into Little Grave Creek. Subsequently several families joined them, and by the time the Indian war broke out in 1774, they were able to build and man a stout block-house, surrounded by pallisades, which

they defended in such a manner as to maintain their post during that season of war and bloodshed. Peace was made with the savages by Gov. Dunmore, in the fall of that year.

Mr. Tomlinson's clearing was now so large that he thought he could support a wife. A young woman named Elizabeth Hartness, whose mother lived about fifteen miles from Hagerstown, in Maryland, had made a conquest of his heart some years before, while seeking protection within the walls of Swearingen's fort, with her widowed mother and sisters, from an inroad of the Indians. Joseph was at the time employed as a ranger, for the settlement around the fort, and thus became acquainted with Elizabeth when quite a small girl. She was now eighteen years old. He made a journey across the mountains in January, 1775, and they were married within the walls of the fort.

Mounted on horses, they commenced their journey to her new home the last of January, and reach-



Susanna Hart, died, August 26, 1832, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. One daughter, Eliza Hart, married Dr. Richard Pindle, a prominent physician of Washington County, one who had an honorable record in the Revolutionary Army. Dr. Pindell was a partner of Dr. Frederick Dorsey in 1803. His office was near the Square. In 1791 he lived about three miles from Hagerstown. He was the first Master of Mt. Moriah Lodge of Masons, which was organized in 1802, and was elected Grand Master in 1806. About 1814 he moved to Kentucky and practiced medicine in Lexington. He was for many years the family physician of his distinguished brother-in-law Clay. Mrs. Pindell died in August 1793. Another daughter, Sukey Hart, married Samuel Price, a member of the bar of Hagerstown in June 1794. After reaching Kentucky a third daughter married Henry Clay and a fourth married James Brown, subsequently minister of the United States to France. One son, the gallant Capt. Hart, distinguished himself in the Indian war and fell in the massacre on the Raisin River in the war of 1812. Col. Hart was for many years one of the most conspicuous and useful citizens of Washington County. He lived a number of years on his farm on Long Meadows, afterwards the Richard

Ragan farm, and more recently owned by George W. Harris and Wm. Young. Upon this farm Mrs. Clay was born. She frequently passed through Hagerstown in after years in company with her distinguished husband, and was here for a night with her grand-daughter in 1832 a few weeks before Mr. Clay was nominated for President of the United States by the National Republican convention at Baltimore. Upon that occasion they spent the night at the Globe Tavern. Col. Hart's residence in Hagerstown when he came here to live was in the building subsequently McIlhenny's Tavern. He was for many years a partner of Nathaniel Rochester and the senior member of the firm. Shortly before he left, these two had dissolved partnership and Col. Hart continued in the mercantile business in the firm of Thomas Hart & Sons. This is the commentary of the *Washington Spy* upon Col. Hart's departure. "He was an old and very respectable citizen, a peculiar ornament to society, a great admirer of order, a warm friend to the rights of man. It cannot therefore be wondered at that it is with regret we part from him and his admirable family."

Lucretia Hart, who was for more than half a century the wife of Henry Clay, was born at the farm at Long Meadows near Hagerstown in

ed his little log cabin on the 5th of February. After the planting of his cornfield in the spring, they again mounted their horses and made another journey to the vicinity of Hagerstown for the purpose of bringing out her mother and her oldest sister, Molly Hartness. The old lady was a native of Ireland, and came to America when a child. Her family name was Scott. Her other two daughters were married, and an only son had been killed by the Indians the year before while out on a trading expedition among the savages on the waters of Big Hocking, so that her mother and Molly were quite alone. Elizabeth was the youngest child of her parent, now in her sixty-second year.

Pack-horses were procured, and as much of their household goods as they could bring in this way were packed over the mountains, by roads which at this day would be called impassable. "Where there is a will there is a way;" and many things then accomplished by the pioneers, would now be thought actually impossible. The old lady was a very small woman, but animated with a resolute, adventurous spirit, she bore the journey without complaining.

They reached their wilderness home in June, the year the war of the Revolution commenced. Here they lived with constant watchfulness, on account of Indians, until August, 1777, when their depredations became very troublesome, and word was brought by the rangers and traders that a large

body of Indians were on their way to destroy the settlements at Grave Creek and Wheeling. A council of the inhabitants was called, when it was decided to abandon the settlement and retire with their families, some to Wheeling Fort, and others to the station on Monongahela, near Redstone Old Fort. Packing up their household goods, with their only child, they placed them on horseback, and driving their cattle before them, bid a sad farewell to their pleasant home. They left seventeen acres of corn, all in the roasting ear, a quantity of flax, some of it dressed ready for spinning, with their hogs and fowls to the merciless power of their enemies.

The females of that day were celebrated for their skill in spinning and weaving, all their apparel being fabricated with their own hands, from materials grown on their own lands. Flax and hemp afforded a large portion of the raw articles; some had a few sheep, but they were scarce.

In a few hours after their departure, the fort and dwelling houses were burnt to ashes, and their corn-fields and hogs destroyed. As they passed through Wheeling, Samuel, who was a single man, thought it to be his duty to remain and assist in defending the place against the coming attack. He did so, and on the morning of the assault, the 27th, while out reconnoitering their approach, with one Greathouse, fell into an ambuscade and was killed. Joseph, with his family, and that of Isaac Williams, his brother-in-law, proceeded on to the vicinity of

1781. While she was a child of 13 her father, Col. Hart, emigrated to Lexington, in Kentucky, which was then a village containing a few log huts. In 1797, when she was sixteen years of age, there were but fifty families residing in Lexington; and of all that beautiful and fertile country surrounding the town, but a small part was yet in cultivation. The primeval forests could be seen in every direction; panthers, bears, wolves, wild turkeys and deer were frequently shot within half a mile of the rude court house. It was at this frontier town, peopled, however by polite families from Maryland and Virginia, that Lucretia Hart passed the years of her youth and early womanhood.

It could not be expected that amid such scenes she would acquire the arts of the drawing-room, or much of the knowledge which is stored in books; she did acquire however, an abundance of such knowledge and skill as her situation required. Few women have ever understood better the management of a plantation than Lucretia Hart.

The country was rapidly filling up. In November 1797, among the emigrants who arrived from Virginia, was Henry Clay, then about twenty-one years of age, and one of the most brilliant young men of his native State. The son of a Bap-

tist preacher, he had in his boyhood found employment in Richmond, where, attracting the notice of an eminent judge, he had received assistance from him in studying the law. Although much courted in the polite society of Richmond, and though his talents were eminent and acknowledged, there were too many old lawyers in the place to admit of the speedy rise of the young man, who had nothing but his talents to recommend him. So, on getting his license to practice, Henry Clay emigrated to the new State of Kentucky, and hung out his tin sign at Lexington. He was so poor that he had not the means of paying his weekly board; and he used in after years to say that he thought he should be perfectly comfortable if he could make a hundred pounds a year.

His fascinating manner, his courtly address, and his ready conversation, immediately made him a favorite with the people of Lexington, and he soon had the pleasure of receiving a fifteen shilling fee. He rushed into a practice which brought him reputation and money far beyond his expectations.

It was inevitable that this attractive youth should find himself at home in the amiable family of Colonel Hart, whose hospitable mansion was the centre of the best society of Lexington. When

Redstone and rented a farm. Here they remained until after the close of the war of the Revolution.

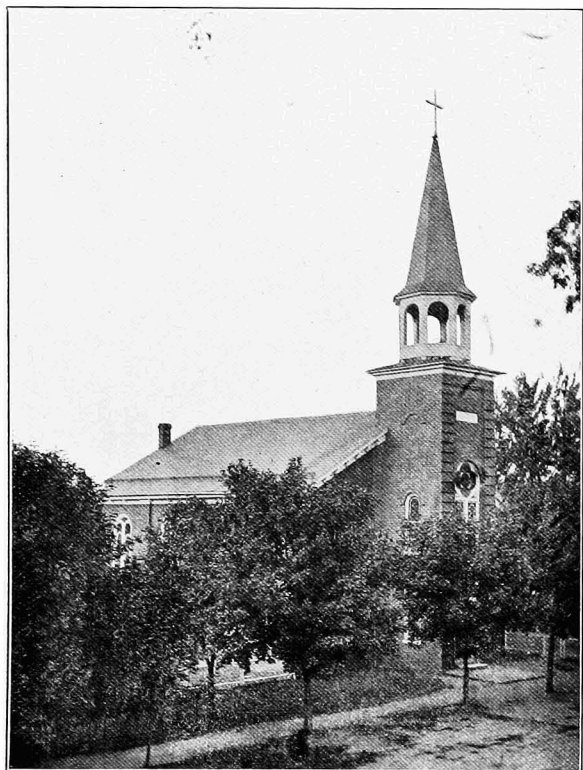
In the autumn of 1783 they concluded to return to their old home on Grave Creek. Although peace was established with Great Britain, and the colonies were free, yet the western Indians had never ceased their hostilities with the settlers along the Ohio, but plundered and killed them on every favorable occasion. Mrs. Tomlinson, now the mother of five children, notwithstanding the danger from the savages, yet yearned in heart for her old home in the wilderness, where she had first tasted the bliss of connubial love, and gave birth to her first child. Besides, she was not reconciled to pay so large a share of the proceeds of their toil by way of rent when they had much better land of their own, where all it produced would belong to themselves. After repeated discussions on the subject, they decided on returning to their forest domain.

The journey from Red Stone to Grave Creek could easily be made by water. Having no convenient boat, Mr. Tomlinson constructed a raft of dry logs, connected by grape vines, and on this frail flotilla placed his family and household goods. The cattle and horses were driven by a hired man across the country by land. The water was low at that season, and the progress of the raft slow. From the constant state of alarm in which they had lived for years, he had acquired the habit of rising from bed in his sleep; on these occasions he would call out

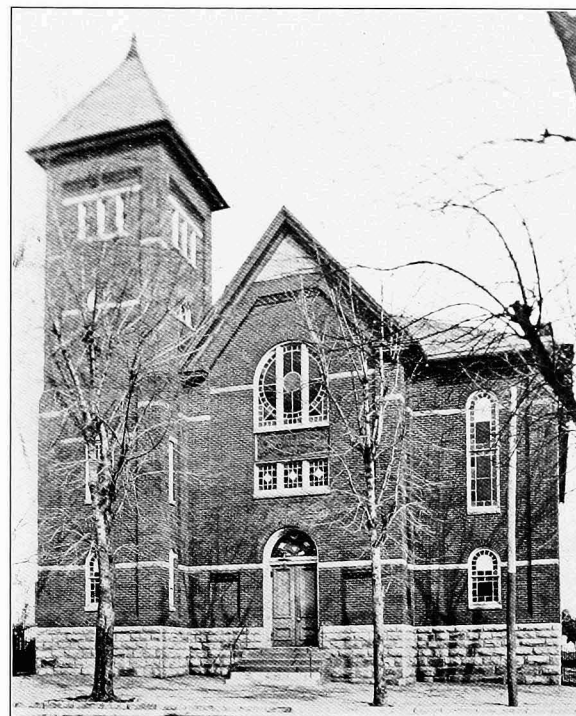
to his wife, "Elizabeth, Elizabeth, they are coming, they are coming!" and seizing her in his arms, pull her out of bed. Many times she was thus awakened, and found herself standing on her feet by the side of the bed while her husband was still under the influence of the delusion, dreaming that the Indians were upon them. On their way down he had a narrow escape from drowning—dreaming that one of the children had fallen overboard, he plunged into the river after it. The water happened to be shallow, and recovering his feet, he clambered on the raft, awakened by the cold bath. His wife was in a sound sleep, and awakened by his asking for some dry clothes.

They landed at their old home the last of October. It was a sad and desolate looking spot. Their cleared land in the course of six years, the time of their absence, was grown over with pawpaw bushes, and the nice little orchard of peach and apple trees overrun with briars and brambles. Ever busy nature was again resuming her rights. In short, there was nearly as much to be done before a crop could be raised, as when the land was covered with the primeval forest.

Here they were, a solitary family in the wilderness, with no one to aid them nearer than Wheeling a distance of twelve miles. They had brought a tent with them, which was set up near the spring, and served to shelter themselves and goods from the rain, until they could build a cabin. This was a



Reformed Church, Cavetown.



First Christian Church, Hagerstown.



Mr. Clay had resided but a year and a half in his new Kentucky home he offered his hand to one of the young ladies of the house, Lucretia, who accepted it, and they were married in April, 1799. About the same time, Mr. Clay became the possessor of a beautiful plantation of about six hundred acres, situated a mile and a half out of town. It was one of the finest farm in the State, and it was the possession of this estate which enabled Mr. Clay to spend so many years of his life in the public service without impoverishing himself.

Of very little use, however, would this plantation have been to a statesman, who spent half the year in Washington, if it had not had a mistress capable of conducting its affairs with vigor and judgment. If the services of Henry Clay were beneficial to his country, then his country should remember with gratitude that it was his wife who really gave him the leisure and independence which enabled him to be a public servant. During his long absence at the seat of government, she directed the slaves, managed the crops, and conducted the dairy. Even as late as 1832, when Mr. Clay was at the height of his celebrity, his wife used to supply the principal hotel at Lexington with thirty gallons of milk every morning. An extensive greenhouse was under her care; the

clothing of fifty-five slaves devolved principally upon her; not a gallon of milk nor a pound of butter, nor any of the vegetables from the garden went to market without her supervision. She was the first up in the morning, and the last to bed at night; and no body of slaves in the State was better cared for than hers. Besides this, she presided gracefully at the table of her husband, and knew how to accommodate herself to all his guests, whether of high or low degree.

Mrs. Clay lived with her husband in happy married life for the space of fifty-three years. She had not the consolation of witnessing her husband's dying moments. She was at Ashland when her husband died at Washington, June 29, 1852; but the chief solace of his last days was receiving minute accounts of his family at home. Accompanied by a committee of the Senate, the body of the departed Statesman was borne to his home near Lexington, and placed in the principal apartment of the house, where the funeral solemnities were performed whence it was conveyed to the cemetery followed by a great concourse of people. Mrs. Clay survived her husband several years, and her remains now repose by the side of his in the family vault.

Another interesting emigrant from the Coun-

slow job, as he had no assistance but the females. The logs were cut and dragged on to the ground with the aid of his horses. The site chosen was the spot where their former home had stood, near the margin of the high second bottom, as it sloped on to the alluvium of Grave Creek, overlooking the beautiful spring, as it gushed in a clear, rapid stream from the base of the slope. With the aid of his wife, the old lady, and Molly, the logs were rolled up, and the cabin built to the usual height for putting on the roof. The timbers for this could not be put up without other help than that of the females. He went to Wheeling and procured two black men of his father's to come and assist him. From some cause they could only stay till the timbers were put up and one-half the roof covered with clapboards, while the other half was put on by himself and women.

They had lived in the tent seven weeks, and it was now December. The weather suddenly became cold, and they were glad to exchange the shelter of the tent for that of the new cabin, although the crevices between the logs were only 'chinked,' but not daubed with clay or mortar.

The winter of 1784 set in early, and was one of great severity all over the United States. The ground was covered with snow, and for six weeks it was so steadily cold that it did not melt on the roof of the house. As they had laid up no fodder for the cattle, the poor animals began to suffer for food, having nothing but such twigs and dead plants as

the woods afforded. Early in February Mr. Tomlinson left home for "Red Stone," intending to bring down by water a supply of breadstuff for the family, with corn, wheat, and bran for the cattle. The river was yet fast closed by ice, but had always been open by the last of the month, so that he should be back early in March. After he was gone the weather continued intensely cold. The cattle suffered more and more from starvation, until ten of the fourteen head which he owned were dead. The remaining ones were kept alive by the efforts of Molly Hartness and Elizabeth, who every morning went out with their axes and cut down two or three large trees, of the maple, beech or linden, chopping the branches so that the cattle could reach the tender twigs and buds of the extremities. In this manner the domestic animals of the first settlers were often kept alive during the latter part of the winter and the early spring months. They also had to chop and haul wood with the horses for the fire; the unfinished state of their cabin requiring a great deal of fuel to keep the children and themselves in any manner comfortable. For two months these heroic females lived in this manner all alone.

The last of February, as the weather became milder, and the sap began to flow in the maple they turned their attention to the manufacture of sugar—a few sap troughs were made of the soft wood of the buckeye, and with their pails, dishes, &c., they contrived to gather a sufficiency of the rich

ty was the Rev. John Stough. He was a wagon maker in Hagerstown after the Revolution. In 1787 he married Elizabeth Hogmire. In company with several families he left Hagerstown to cross the Alleghanies. After surmounting many grievous obstacles, the party reached the Virginia glades, a hundred and sixty miles from Hagerstown and twenty miles from any settlement. Here Mr. Stough lived and preached for six years. Then his wife died, and he returned to Hagerstown. But upon arriving at his old home, his horse which he had bought on his way was claimed by a tavern keeper as stolen property, and in a few days his four little children whom he had brought back with him, were taken with smallpox and quickly died. Subsequently he again left Hagerstown, and was the first Lutheran minister who preached west of the Alleghany mountains.

The old jail which at this time stood below the Square on the rear of a lot was kept in rather a disgraceful manner. The key of this building, a ponderous home-made piece of wrought iron, was preserved as a curiosity by the late Thomas E. Mittag. The jail was used to confine runaway slaves waiting to be reclaimed by their masters or waiting to be sold. The building was so insecure that methods to prevent escape which

juice to make a considerable quantity of sugar and molasses. They had so little milk from their starved cows, that sweetening of some kind was absolutely necessary for the five children, and a small lad named John who lived with them.

The month of March was drawing to a close, and yet no news of the return of Elizabeth's husband reached them. The flour and meal brought from "Red Stone" was all expended; their last cake was baked and on the table; not knowing where they should procure bread for the next meal. But that kind Providence which watches over all his creatures, and provideth food in due season, even for the ravens of the wilderness, sent their old friend Isaac Williams with a barrel of flour for their relief. He had come down in a canoe from Wheeling to see about putting up a cabin for himself, and knowing that Mr. Tomlinson was away from home, detained by the late breaking up of the ice, he thought their food must be nearly expended and so brought his seasonable supply.

Late in March a family of six persons came down the river and settled near them—old Mr. Stout, his wife, and two sons, with Isaac Pendleton, his son-in-law, and wife. This made their situation less lonesome, but did not relieve their burdens.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Williams, who remained to make preparation for occupying his vacant farm a short distance below, the following incident took place, and is intended to show that kind feelings

even in those days of debtors prisons were considered inhuman, were used. A writer in 1791 complained that a man who had been sentenced to the wheelbarrow nearly a year before, was still chained to the floor by a weight of iron he could scarce bear and was almost naked through the winter. There were no means provided for heating the jail and it was said that an unhappy victim confined as a madman must have perished with the cold had it not been for the charity of some private individuals who took upon themselves this burden which should have been borne by the public. It was said by the public officials in extenuation of this inhuman conduct, that the man who had been sentenced to the wheelbarrow had not been sent to Baltimore because there was no money in the public treasury to pay the expense of his journey and that as to the madman, the county had provided no Bedlam and the officers had no where else to confine him but in the jail.

This difficulty was soon remedied by building an Alms House. In March, 1799, Henry Schnebly, William Heyser and George Ney, trustees of the poor, advertised for proposals to build a brick Poor House in Hagerstown 36x60 feet and two stories high. This was not an age of mercy or sentimentality. In 1797, four men were arrested

may exist in the heart of a savage, as well as being the most interesting portion of this narrative.

On the first day of April, early in the morning, Mr. Williams was out with his rifle to hunt deer in the adjacent woods. His route led him through the little orchard grown up thick with briars and brush, affording fine lurking places for any wandering savages who chose to watch the house. Two Indians now lay concealed near the little path, undiscovered by Isaac, as was afterwards ascertained by him and the Stouts, who found the lair or bed where they lay, it was thought, since the day before, from the barking of the dog. They, however, did not molest him. Soon after he left the cabin, Elizabeth went out in another direction to search for the cows, which she was in the practice of milking in the woods, wherever she could find them. Her mother went out at the same time to gather some dry wood for the morning fire—while in the act of picking it up, a few rods from the house, two Indians stepped up unperceived, close to her side—one of them a tall, fine looking fellow, very lovingly put his arm around the old lady's waist, and said in broken English, "me very hungry." Without hesitation, or being the least alarmed, she answered in her Irish brogue, "coom to the hoose," and setting her face in that direction, led the way to the cabin. Molly, who was at the door, and saw them approach in a friendly way, thought they must be white men, but was soon undeceived. As they entered the door, the

for horse stealing. They appear to have been a regular band of desperadoes for one of them turned State's evidence and gave a list of thefts and robberies committed by the party, which nearly filled a column of the newspaper. They were tried at Hagerstown and one of them sentenced to twelve years hard labor at the wheelbarrow, another to four years, one to be burned in the hand, and one case was removed to the General Court at Annapolis. One of the party, a man named Benjamin Gibbs, after serving out his term, returned to the County and immediately stole another horse. He was taken and put in jail, and escaped, but was soon recaptured. This time he was sentenced to death but I can not find that the sentence was ever executed.

The summer of 1793 was long remembered for its intense heat; four or five persons died from its effects. Two years later there was a great flood in the County. The water of the Antietam rose eighteen feet and much damage was done to mills and bridges. Political events worthy of record belonging to this period may be summed up as follows: In 1791 Col. Moses Rawlings and Dr. Henry Schnebly were electors of the Senate and Adam Ott, John Cellar, Wm. Clagett and Benj. Swearingen were elected to the Legislature.

old lady said to Molly, "these men are hungry, get them some breakfast." They shook hands with Molly and all the children. She hastened to comply with the order, and stepping to the little cupboard, took down a half loaf of bread, and a large gourd-shell bottle full of molasses, taking a deep pewter platter, she poured it half full of the syrup and set it with the bread on the table.

They seemed in too great haste to eat much, but one of them took up the dish of molasses and drank it off. Then spreading one of their dirty blankets on the floor, they put upon it the bread, gourd of molasses, and two or three loaves of maple sugar they espied on a shelf. Looking around for more food, they discovered the barrel of flour standing in the corner, and drawing the blanket along the floor, the tall Indian commenced dipping out the flour with his hands, and piling it up on the blanket. When he had taken about forty or fifty pounds, the old lady stepped up to the barrel, and putting her arms into it, told him he had got enough, and 'should na ha noo more!' The smaller Indian instantly sprang at her, and seizing her arms, hurled her violently across the floor; as soon as she could recover her feet she exclaimed in a great rage, 'moorder, moorder! John, call the men!' speaking to the little boy. The tall Indian, said, 'No, no, they will kill us!' After taking as much flour as they could carry, and tying up the blanket by the corners, they took down a striped linsey riding skirt

In 1792 Thomas Sprigg was elected to Congress without opposition. Adam Ott, Benoni Swearingen, Richard Cromwell and Lancelot Jacques were sent to the Assembly. In October 1793 Robert Hughes, Mathew Van Lear, B. Swearingen and William Clarke were elected to the Assembly. In December of the same year, Nathaniel Rochester received the appointment of Associate Justice which was deemed a matter of public congratulation and shortly afterwards William Clarke was made clerk of the commissioners of the tax. Adam Ott, who had been sheriff from 1785 to 1788 offered himself as a candidate in 1794. John Lee, Rezin Davis, Charles Swearingen, William Heyser and John Wagoner were also candidates. In 1795 the Delegates elected to the Assembly were Samuel Ringgold, Richard Cromwell, John Barnes and Lancelot Jacques. Cromwell resigned and at a special election Richard Brooke was elected to the vacancy. The delegates to the Assembly the next year were John Sellers, Thomas Bowles, James McClain and Robert Douglas. In 1796 at the Presidential election there was a bitter contest between John Lynn the Adams Elector, and Adam Ott, who was for Jefferson. Although Ott carried Washington County by a vote of 1,337 to 698, Lynn was elected in the district by a majority of

that hung upon the wall, and laid it on the floor. The old lady not at all daunted by their rough usage stepped up and seized it, saying, 'dale a hait of that shell ye ha, for that is Betty's,' meaning her daughter Tomlinson, who was yet absent in the woods. The Indian smiled at her volubility, and suffered her to keep it. They then stepped up to the little cupboard, and took out two tin cups, two spoons and some goose eggs that lay on the shelf, and put them into a brass kettle. After collecting these articles they espied a pot full of mush made for the calf, whose mother's milk was needed for the children. This they scooped out with tin cups, and ate with great relish. As they were about to depart, Molly addressed the large Indian, and begged of him not to take the brass kettle, as she could not keep house without it. He very kindly took out the eggs, spoons, &c., and handed it back to her. Before leaving the house they made signs with their fingers, that they belonged to a party of thirty Indians, who were encamped across the Ohio river. The two Indians had but one gun, which might have been one reason for not firing at Isaac Williams, lest if it had missed him, he would certainly kill one of them. As they left the cabin with their loads of plunder, they passed down the slope by the spring; the old lady followed them to this spot, and at the top of her voice screamed out all the ugly names she could think of; calling them dirty Indian thieves; red-skin devils, rascals,

four votes. In 1797 the delegates to the Legislature were Martin Kershner, Ambrose Geoghegan, Cephas Beall and John Buchanan.

The century closed with the exciting episode with France. That Republic had committed depredations upon American vessels and had insulted the American Minister, and sent him his passports. The President had appointed three distinguished gentlemen as Envoys, to proceed to France taking with them ample powers to settle all disputes and to adjust all differences. These envoys had not been received by the Government but had been secretly approached and asked for a heavy bribe, to be paid to the Directorate as the price of peace. The reasonable portion of the people of the United States were deeply incensed, but there was a large party which still clung to France, who aped the manners and speech of the French people and called each other "citizen." There seemed to be no questions of domestic policy upon which the people could divide. The division line was found in foreign politics. There was an English party, ready almost to lick the feet of the English, and there was the French party who excused or even applauded the vilest atrocities of the French Revolution. In Washington County, the Federal or English party was probably in the ascendant, but there were found writers in the newspaper to denounce the President for bringing on the difficulty

&c. They paid no attention to her abuse, but as they passed by the spring, very coolly killed two geese out of the small flock they found there, and added them to their plunder.

They had been gone but a short time, when the men, called by John, came to the house, well armed. On inquiring into the circumstances, they felt assured that they belonged to a large party who were in the vicinity, or they would not have encumbered themselves with so much flour; besides they had killed no one, and if they should pursue and kill these two as they easily could do, having only one gun, the other Indians would soon know it, and might massacre the two families in revenge. It began also to rain about that time, and the pursuit was given up. This happened on Friday, and Mr. Tomlinson reached home on the 5th, or Wednesday following. Between Friday and the day of his return, the same party of Indians killed two men on Wheeling creek, viz: Randal Dearth, and one Redford, who were in the woods hunting their horses. The day after his return the same party stole two of his horses and took them away with them.

Within a few months after these events, Mr. Tomlinson learned from Isaac Lane, who had lived for many years in the Indian country on Mad River, being adopted into the tribes of Wyandots, that the two Indians who plundered his house, lived near

with France. But there was a general mustering of the military, arming and drilling. General Samuel Ringgold wrote to the President offering the services of his troop of Federal Blues, and received from Mr. Adams a reply that the determination of the troop to support the Government with their lives and fortunes did them great honor. Captains Abraham Rutledge and Dennis Davis made an offer, in a long communication, of their two companies of infantry. In his reply the President took occasion to complain bitterly of the misrepresentation to which he had been subjected, which had misled so many citizens in their opinion of his measures. The military spirit lasted for some time after the occasion had passed away. There was a continual drilling and marching. The fourth of July, 1799, was celebrated in several places by the soldiers in uniform. The military of Williamsport, in full uniform, joined with the civilians of the town in festivities at the Federal Spring on the Potomac, a short distance away. Captain Schnebley's troop of Washington Blues dined at Peck's Garden in Hagerstown, and a select company of the 24th Regiment celebrated the day and drank their toasts at Mr. Rohrer's Spring, and afterwards marched through the streets of Hagerstown. The first move in the matter of the French excitement was a meeting of citizens at the Court House on the 21st of May 1798, "to

him, and the one who spoke English was the son of John Montour, a chief man of the tribe.

Mr. Tomlinson felt so thankful that they had spared the lives of his wife and children, that he wrote a letter to young Montour by Mr. Lane, expressing his gratitude, and saying they were welcome to the horses for their humane conduct. It pleased the Indian very much, and was probably the means of inducing them to be merciful to other women and children who might fall into their hands.

Several of the descendants of Joseph Tomlinson, are yet living, some of them on the flats of Grave Creek. The town of Elizabeth, named for Mrs. Tomlinson, is quite a flourishing village, and the seat of justice for Marshall county. The Court House stands about two hundred yards from the spring, and a large brick house covers the site of the log cabin that witnessed the events above narrated. Old Mrs. Hartness died in 1797, aged eighty-four years, and her daughter Elizabeth in 1841, aged also eighty-four years.

These events were taken from the narration of Mrs. Budey, a daughter of Joseph Tomlinson, who was an eye witness of the transactions, and then six years old. Mr. Tomlinson in his prime of life was a celebrated trapper and hunter, but made no attacks on the Indians, except in case of necessity.—S. P. Hildreth in the *Genius of the West*.



express their sentiments on the critical and alarming situation in this country, and for the purpose of acquainting foreign nations with the unanimity of our people in supporting our Constitution and liberties." This latter clause did not appear as absurd in those days as it does at present, for France was depending largely upon the adherence of the people of the United States to herself rather than to their own government. General Thomas Sprigg was the President of the meeting and Eli Williams secretary. The resolutions were presented by Gen. Sprigg, Nathaniel Rochester, Charles Carroll, Daniel Heister, Wm. Lee, Wm. Fitzhugh, Samuel Hughes, Martin Kershner and Eli Williams. They set forth the desire of the meeting to cultivate peace with all nations, the regret at the delay by France in receiving our envoys and then concluded with the declaration that "we do not hesitate to declare our firm determination to support our Constitution, Government and independence against every attack." The paper was presented to the President by Mr. Baer, the member of Congress from this district, and a polite note of acknowledgment was shortly afterwards received from Mr. Adams.

About the same time the people of the lower district assembled at Sharpsburg. Joseph Chapline was the chairman of the meeting. The tone of the resolutions passed was much more hearty than those passed at Hagerstown, and those who framed them were evidently political friends of the President. They held party spirit a reproach, and declared that in the defence of our rights as freemen, we shall ever act as one man, animated by one soul, and that "any foreign nation is mistaken in the American character which supposes it capable of any division upon great national questions in which its independence is involved;" and that "upon this subject our ground is taken and our opinion fixed." The meeting expressed its approbation of the conduct of the President and of the Envoys. The resolutions were accompanied by a long address to the President in which the whole county was congratulated upon the unanimity of the people in their resolution to preserve their independence.

The President was applauded for his wisdom and spirit in dealing with France and the hope was expressed that his future conduct might measure up to the same standard. "Shall the proud Republic of France attempt to pluck from the brow of Columbia the laurels which her gallant

sons have planted there? No. We are unanimously resolved to defend them and are prepared to succeed or perish in the conflict. Be to us an Aristides of whose administration no man complained, and who never permitted any part of the public treasure to be exhausted in vain." The services of the people were offered with an humble confidence that they would not be found wanting in the day of trial. This was presented as the other and elicited a reply of some length. The President thanked his fellow citizens for their generous applause and assured them that the determination to defend the rights of freeman or perish in the conflict was heroic and glorious. He could not promise an administration of which none would complain unless they could assure him that no man "in this querulous age will complain of truth, liberty and humanity." But he could and did assure them that no part of the public treasure would be exhausted knowingly and willingly in vain.

The next meeting was one on Cannon Hill in Hagerstown to express approbation of the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief of the army. Sixteen regular toasts and four volunteers were drunk and among the latter one to Nathaniel Rochester, asking him to run for Congress. At this meeting a paper was addressed to the President hoping for the maintenance of peace with France, a country similar in government to our own but approving the course of the President and pledging support. It would have been hard to express a sentiment more likely to irritate the President than the comparison of the French government to our own. In his reply he expressed his surprise that the people should have such an idea and then went on to show the great contrasts between the two. He spoke of their magnificent profusion of expense as well as of their prostitution of morals and depravity of manners. He would meet with sincerity any honorable overtures of peace but would himself make no more.

Out of all the warlike talk and military preparation grew a conflict which also caused some excitement at the time and ended in a manner not sanguinary. Captain William Lewis, a veteran of the Indian war, had asserted that Alexander Cooper, who just then appeared in Hagerstown as Ensign of the "additional" army, was probably the same man whom the British had sent into the American camp near the Miami Town as a spy to bribe the American officers to desert. A violent

newspaper warfare ensued. Cooper produced a certificate from Alex. Neill that he had been living in York at the time of General Wayne's campaign, and that Cooper had been there the entire time. Capt. Lewis sent a challenge to Cooper, and they went over the river and met just opposite Williamsport. Cooper had the first shot, aimed at Lewis and missed, and then Lewis discharged his pistol in the air and a reconciliation took place.

The contest for Congress in 1798 was between John Baer, for re-election, and General Daniel Heister. The polls was held at the Court House and continued from October 1st to 4th, inclusive. Heister carried the county by a vote of 1,340 to 936, but Baer was elected in the district by a majority of 511. There was a great rejoicing among the Republicans or Democrats over this victory which they celebrated at General Heister's spring, a large number gathering at the Court House and marching to the spring where they were met by four hundred others. Gen. Sprigg and Nathaniel Rochester presided at the abundant feast. One of the toasts was "may our public servants, in their ardor to avoid the 'Gallie snare,' never leap into the steel trap of Britain." Soon afterwards a barbecue was held at the same place in honor of the President.

In the last month of the century, a remarkable tragedy took place in the vicinity of Hagerstown. John Jacob Werner, an elderly man, tomahawked his wife and four children, and then committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He entered the room where the children were sleeping, and after, as he supposed, killing them all, he enticed his wife into the room and gave her a blow with the Indian weapon, which fractured her skull. He then killed himself. His

mind was disturbed by a suit which was pending against him in the court. The wife and two of the children recovered.

In a communication from the Rev. F. R. Anspach to the German Reformed Messenger, announcing the death of the late Henry Shafer, of Funkstown, the following reminiscences are given in 1855:

"Mr. Shafer was born in Pa., Jan. 11th, 1766. He came to Washington County, Md., which was then called the Back-woods, four years before the Declaration of Independence. He settled in Funkstown (Jerusalem,) in 1790, where he resided up to the period of his death. He was received into the German Reformed Church by Rev. Jacob Weimer, at Hagerstown. About the year 1797 he connected himself with the German Reformed Church at Funkstown. He was a member of the church council about half a century, and only withdrew from office in 1847 on account of the infirmities of age. He was indeed in more than one sense a pillar in that church.

I have heard him say that the beautiful lots of tall timber which are now seen in Washington County grew up during his lifetime. When he first came here, many acres now covered with tall oaks were overgrown with hazel bushes. The buildings of those days were of an humble character, and the Indian paths served as their roads.—Railroads, canals, telegraphs and other improvements which have done so much to advance the country in all the elements of a high state of prosperity were brought into existence during his sojourn on earth. Flour made at his father's mill was transported to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, on pack-horses in half barrels. What a change in the condition of our country during one lifetime!"

## CHAPTER VIII

**F**OR A century after the first settlement of the Valley of the Antietam and the Conococheague, one event followed another to keep alive the military spirit of the people. For more than a generation there was a constant struggle for existence—a war against the Indians and the privations and hardships of a frontier life. Then came the great struggle with the Mother Country. After that the new member of the sisterhood of nations had to remain always upon the defensive and always ready to resent the insults which were showered upon her, and it was only by the skin of the teeth that a war with France was escaped. The people of the county had just been called upon to surrender their arms to the State when another occasion arose for their use and they were again distributed. The great question which faced the early Congresses was how the revenues of the Government should be raised. In solving this question serious internal complications and disturbances arose, and the new County of Washington was a portion of the theatre in which these disturbances took place and our own people took a prominent part not only in the disturbances themselves, but in suppressing them. In 1791 the second Congress passed what is known as the “Excise law,” the very name by which it was called being hateful to a large portion of the American people. Whiskey was one of the staple productions of Washington County and of all that country near this latitude west of the Blue Ridge Mountains which had no facilities for the transportation of their grain to market. Wheat was ground into flour and carried in covered wagons to the seaport

towns at a heavy expense, but corn and rye, which were largely produced, were not of a sufficient value to justify this expensive method of transportation. They were therefore converted into whiskey and shipments of these crops were made in this less bulky form. And in those days of great scarcity of coins or currency of any kind, whiskey was largely used as a measure of value and an article of barter. A gallon of rye whiskey at the stores of the county and in Western Pennsylvania was equivalent to a shilling. When therefore Congress put a tax of from seven to eighteen cents a gallon on whiskey according to its strength or proof, or an alternative tax upon the still, it was regarded as an oppressive and tyrannical measure. Western Pennsylvania was instantly in a ferment. The revenue collectors who came among them received the same treatment and even worse than had been visited upon the sellers of stamps twenty years before. Those who gave a collector shelter or countenance were tarred and feathered and left bound to trees; those who gave information against the illicit distillers or moonshiners received even worse treatment. Their property was destroyed by the torch and they might esteem themselves fortunate if they escaped with their lives. Conventions of the “Whiskey Boys” were held and they had friends in Congress and in the Legislature of every State. Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania, appointed commissioners to treat with them and whilst he and his commissioners were ‘treating,’ the President of the United States issued his proclamation warning the insurgents to disperse and submit to the law and called for twelve thousand volunteers. The Whiskey Boys had sent their

emissaries to the towns farther east and it is supposed some of them reached Hagerstown. Among the rabble of the town, composed of men who could not read with facility and many of whom had perhaps never seen a newspaper in their lives, they found easy credence for their absurd tales. They assured these ignorant people that not only was whiskey taxed under the new and hateful excise law but wheat and rye at four pence per bushel and in Pittsburg even the children of the poor and rich alike had been taxed—each boy at its birth fifteen shillings and each girl ten. The columns of the *Washington Spy*, the only newspaper published west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, began in the early part of 1791 to give some indication of what was going on. In the issue of May 11 of that year it is announced that Henry Gaither has been appointed by the Governor commander of the levies now raising in the State for service against the Western Indians, vice Col. Rawlings, declined; and Captains Wm. Lewis and Benjamin Price were appointed to command two of the companies. From this time for four years Hagerstown was a camp and a recruiting station. Whilst in command of the levies in March 1794, Henry Gaither's house in Hagerstown was burnt down at night, and although he and his delicate wife escaped with their lives, they suffered intensely from the severe cold. Three months later he was relieved of his command—the Governor appointing Moses Rawlings Brigadier General for Washington and Allegany counties, with Thomas Sprigg, Rezin Davis and Wm. Van Lear Lieutenant Colonels for Washington County, and Josiah Price, Charles Carroll, William Fitzhugh, Adam Ott, Hanson Briscoe and Christian Orndorff majors. Captains Lewis and Price were constantly in motion backward and forward from Hagerstown to points further to the West. May 11, 1791, Lewis advertises for recruits. "All able bodied young men who are willing to render their country service for six months, will have an opportunity to see a new country, free of expense, by applying at drum head in Hagerstown, where they shall have their bounty, clothing, and be taken into pay and kindly received." The pay into which they were taken was eight dollars a month. The new country which Lewis promised they should see was the thick, impenetrable forests and the fever breeding swamps which bordered the Mau-

mee river. For in the midst of the excitement occasioned by the excise law the campaign against the Indians in the Northwest which resulted in the disgraceful defeat of General St. Clair, was undertaken and put an end to the enforcement of the laws of Congress until the Indians had been finally subjugated. By June two hundred recruits had been gathered and on the twelfth of that month Captain Lewis and Captain Price marched for the scene of the war. If this little detachment saw this new country it is probable that only a few of them ever saw their own beautiful land again. Two weeks later another company of soldiers under the command of Captain Carberry marched through the town to Pittsburg to defend the frontiers from the Indians. The next year, April 1792, Captain Lewis was back again in Hagerstown gathering recruits and offering a bounty of eight dollars a month for able-bodied young men. On the tenth of July Captain Price who had gone further east for soldiers, marched into the town on his way to Pittsburg, and here received his instructions from Captain Carberry of the United States Army who complimented him upon the appearance of his men and assured him that they would be inferior to none in the army he was about to join. This detachment was followed on the fifth of November by a larger body of recruits under the command of Captain Carberry and which joined the body raised by Captains Lewis and Stephenson which was already in Hagerstown. In Stevenson Company Ensign Whistler, a soldier in the army which Burgoyne surrendered and who has been already mentioned in these pages, was engaged. He was still an Ensign but shortly afterwards received his promotion. The troops arrived in Hagerstown on Monday and left the same week. On Tuesday they delighted the people of the town by a "lively representation of a fight between regulars and savages, Captain Lewis commanding the former and Stevenson the latter, each of whom with his respective subalterns, (Lieutenant Smith and Ensign Whistler) displayed the different characters with dexterity and address—both parties adhering to the signals of that old and well tried veteran Captain Carberry, whose tactical adroitness exceeds most officers of his rank. Eye witnesses thought the Indian mode of warfare gave them the advantage over regulars."\* During Captain

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\**Washington Spy* Nov. 7, 1792.

Carberry's stay in Hagerstown he was married on the 9th of November to the "amiable Miss Sybila Schnertzell of Frederick County."

The early part of 1793 Captain Lewis spent in Hagerstown which was his home. Some person ventured to criticise him for remaining inactive for so long a time and expressed the opinion that he should be at headquarters. To this in accordance with the custom of the time the Captain replied through the newspaper and in no measured terms. He informs his critic that he has no orders to move and that he, the critic, does not understand the importance of his duties in Hagerstown and concludes by advising him to mind his own business and not to meddle in matters beyond his comprehension. In June 1793 Whistler who was now a Lieutenant in the 1st Sub Legion U. S. Army, received orders to go to Hagerstown to raise recruits. He was in the town engaged in this business and in drilling his men until October when he marched for the west with a detachment composed almost entirely of Hagerstown men. He maintained the strictest discipline among his recruits, whilst in the town and received hearty commendation from the citizens on that account. During all this period of military occupation the soldiers had been fed by citizens of the town upon contracts awarded to the lowest bidder. A soldier's ration consisted of one pound of bread or flour, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork and a half gill of spirits, rum, brandy or whiskey. With each hundred rations went one quart of salt, five quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap and one pound of candles. During Captain Lewis' absence in 1794, Frederick Rohrer warns him by an advertisement in the Spy that if his ground rent is not shortly paid his two lots will be sold to satisfy the same. In May 1794 Rezin Davis requested all who wished to join a troop of horse which was then being formed, to leave their names at his store. Among those who marched to the Indian war in 1794 was Robert Elliott, of Hagerstown. He was mortally wounded on the bank of the Miami and desired his servant to leave him and save himself. This the faithful fellow did with great reluctance but the next day he returned for his master's body and was himself killed. Elliott was the father of Commodore Elliott famous in the battle of Lake Erie. During the summer of this year the excitement over the excise law was revived and the first indication of it was a violent controversy in the news-

paper. "A Lover of Order" wrote a long letter to the editor severely censuring the whiskey rioters and justifying the excise law. He was immediately set upon by a number of writers with all the ferocity and volubility at their command. One signing himself "Republican" deplores the degeneracy of America, once the home of the free and calls upon his Country in tragic tones to blush for that degeneracy. The next issue "A Lover of the Genuine Stuff" makes an assault upon "A Lover of Order" and advises him to double distil his article. To both of these the Lover of Order replies in a tone unbecoming to his assumed title and the controversy is closed for the time by "Pacifcator." One article the printer declines to publish as being too inflammatory. On the 20th of August the President's Proclamation warning the rioters to submit to the law was published in Hagerstown and the following week Captains Daniel Stull, Robert Douglas, John Geiger, John Lee and Casper Shaffner called upon their respective companies to assemble at the Court House and Captain Jacob Schnebley calls for volunteers to form a company of light horse. The next week "an old subscriber," (the Spy was only about three years old) from South Mountain, published a letter violently denouncing the excise law. Along the base of South Mountain it is probable there was at that time a great number of small stills, for in that portion of the County the resistance to the law was more determined. An organized body of men armed themselves and proceeded towards Frederick town with the avowed determination to attack the town and to take possession of the magazines there deposited. Frederick had already been notified by messengers from Hagerstown of the meditated attack, but as there were five hundred enlisted men in the town and a large number of the Baltimore militia within easy reach, no fear was felt nor was there any occasion for apprehension for the attack was not made. At the first outbreak of the disturbances messengers were dispatched to Annapolis and the Governor of the State hastened to the scene of the disturbances. He arrived in Hagerstown on Saturday and remained over Sunday, returning to Annapolis on Monday. A number of men from each of the companies of militia had been drafted into a body to be sent to Western Pennsylvania to join the army which was moving forward to quell the disturbances there. This draft was the occasion of a riot in Hagerstown which was confined to what

was called the rabble of the town, but it grew to large and formidable proportions. It soon appeared that the object of the mob was not entirely bound up in the present excitement but that advantage would be taken of the occasion to take vengeance upon any respectable citizen against whom any one of the rioters had a private grudge. It was well known that animosity was felt against certain of the leading citizens of the town. Two days before the rioting began John Thompson Mason had made an eloquent and powerful speech to the people explaining the excise law and exhorting them to maintain order and observe the law but nothing but force could restrain their madness. In imitation of the French Revolutionists it had become the fashion among the whiskey boys to erect liberty poles. The Hagerstown mob accordingly planted one in the Market House. Cols. Sprigg and Shryock and Major Price went among them and remonstrated with them at the risk of their lives, but could produce no impression. Shortly afterwards the pole disappeared. It was thought at the time that one of the rabble who erected it had cut it down in order to give the mob occasion to do violence to certain prominent gentlemen namely, Adam Ott, the sheriff; Henry Shryock, Rezin Davis, Wm. Lee, Benj. Clagett, Nathaniel Rochester and Josiah Price, whom they held in especial detestation. They therefore put up a handbill in the Market House, written in the German language, ordering these gentlemen by name to put up another Liberty pole without delay upon pain of being put to death. This threat was "Valiantly Despised" by these gentlemen. But by this time things had gotten in such an uproar that the orderly citizens of the town armed themselves and patrolled the streets and mounted guard and sent detachments into the country to arrest rioters. In this restoration of order Captain Lee and Captain Schnebley took a prominent and honorable part. At this time General Bailey arrived at the head of three hundred and twenty troops, seventy of them being mounted. They immediately joined themselves to the citizens and assisted in restoring order and a great many arrests were made. They found there was no further occasion for them and after a few days they returned home. Just as they left, two hundred men under Major Lynn bound for the western country, arrived in town. They were halted here and directed to remain until further orders and the veteran Major Ott took command of them. The spirit of the

rioters which was probably of that ephemeral kind which is inspired by whiskey fresh from the stills, was now completely broken and they tamely surrendered whenever called upon. A party of five cavalymen captured a party of sixteen who offered no resistance whatever. They just now began to appreciate the serious trouble in which they had become involved and begged hard for mercy and plead ignorance as their excuse. Judge Craik and some of the magistrates investigated a number of charges and held many of the rioters for bail. During this time Adam Ott was sheriff of the County. He had been an officer in the Revolutionary Army and made good use of his military training during these times. For many years he lived in the house at the northeast corner of Franklin and Potomac street opposite the present Market House. During the whiskey insurrection he imprisoned those whom he arrested, within its walls. This old house was one of the first erected within this town and stood until May 1870 when it was demolished to make room for the Hoover House. Thus ended the whiskey insurrection. And it is as much due to the firmness and wisdom of President Washington as to his humanity that he was able to quell this formidable insurrection without bloodshed. On the way to join the troops which had assembled at Cumberland, Washington had a second time since becoming President, honored Washington County with his presence. On the thirteenth of October 1794, he arrived at Williamsport "in good health. His presence made every heart rejoice and beat high with affection and gratitude." That night every window in the town was illuminated. Early in the morning he proceeded to Cumberland.

About this time, while the soldiers were quartered in Hagerstown, there seemed to be no end of public excitements and alarms. About the first of October 1793 a public meeting was called in Hagerstown to adopt measures for protection from the infectious fever then prevailing in Philadelphia. The measures adopted for safety call to mind the scenes described in the Journal of the great plague in London. All the towns and communities which had intercourse with Philadelphia were filled with alarm. Nor were their fears ill founded, for in the last days of July a strange disease of a most dreadful and deadly character, now known as yellow fever, had begun to spread in Philadelphia. A fever would set in with pain in the head and loins. On the fourth day the

whites of their eyes turned yellow, blood ran from the nose, the patient vomited profusely a black vomit, the body become of a yellowish-purple color and on the eighth day he would die.\* But it was more likely that the physicians would not let him live until the eighth day, for at the appearance of the very first symptom blood letting was begun and kept up without intermission until the patient would die from exhaustion. Deaths took place all the time. The constant ringing of church bells and the funeral trains became so depressing to the sick that it had to be prohibited and bodies were buried silently at dead of night. All who could procure means to leave the city fled and it was to prevent infection from this army of refugees that precautions were taken and quarantines established in all the towns within two hundred miles of Philadelphia. Baltimore was greatly alarmed not only on account of infection from Philadelphia but because a shipload of refugees from San Domingo had landed at her wharves and many supposed that it was refugees from that island who had brought the infection to Philadelphia. So the Governor of the State issued a proclamation and all means which suggested themselves were tried to secure the public safety. The public meeting in Hagerstown was presided over by Col. Henry Shryock. Doctors Samuel Young, Peter Woltz, Richard Pindell and Jacob Schnebly were appointed health officers. Thomas Hart, William Lee, George Shall, Rezin Davis, John Geiger, George Woltz, Levy Andrew, Levy, Jacob and David Harry and William Reynolds were constituted a committee. No person who came from Philadelphia or who was suspected of coming from there was allowed to be received into any family or indeed to come into the town. In order to keep them out, a large number of citizens enlisted and formed themselves into a patrol to guard every road and avenue by which the town might be reached and all persons suspected of coming from the scene of the plague were ruthlessly driven off. Clothing and supplies which were sent from Eastern Pennsylvania for the troops gathered in Hagerstown were not permitted upon any account to be received. Nor indeed were fears of an infectious disease without good cause. But the committee of safety might have turned their attention to matters within the town limits as well as without. For at this very time the streets had gotten into

such a desperate condition—so filled with filth and impeded by piling earth at different heights, that even those on horse back rode on the sidewalk. In February 1793 the town authorities were compelled to obtain power from the Legislature by an amendment to the charter, to prohibit horses from being taken on the sidewalks, to compel the removal of nuisances at the cost of the guilty persons, to prevent the firing of guns and pistols, which had become a source of great danger to the public. One young lady about this time, while horseback riding through the streets had her horse frightened by the firing of pistols at a gunsmiths and she was killed. The same ordinance imposed a fine of seven shillings and six pence for allowing chimneys to take fire and burn out at the top. This was a constant source of danger. Wood was the only fuel and most of the buildings and all of the roofs of the town were of wood and hence a chimney on fire was only to be prevented by the employment of a chimney sweep. From the year 1790 down for a long time Col. Thomas Hart kept a little negro boy named "Dick" for this service. He was sent around the town once in every six weeks to offer his service to the citizens to sweep their chimneys. If a person was not ready to employ him on the day he came, he was compelled to wait six weeks until his turn came again. The frequent fires which were generally the result of carelessness or of foul chimneys, were apt to be attributed then as now to incendiarism. On October 1790 a portion of the roof of Col. Stull's house and of the upper floor—the same house which was taken down by Mr. Wm. Hager, not many years ago—was burned, and a few nights later his barn, filled with grain was burned at midnight, it was at once "supposed to have been set on fire by some enemy to mankind and monster to society."

Up to this time there had been no organized fire company and the efforts to extinguish fires being such as are now resorted to in the country. The neighbors gathered around and offered such help with as many buckets and tubs as they could lay hands on, the women frequently doing the most efficient service. A public meeting was called for New Year's day 1791 for the purpose of organizing a regular fire company "when all who chuse to have their buckets insured will please produce them in order that they may be inspected and

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\*McMaster's History.

registered." At this meeting the United Fire Company, was formed. It continued to exist until 1814. It held almost weekly meetings and did good service to the town.

Amidst the excitement of military movements, the whiskey insurrection and the Indian war, a man died in the city of London, on the 24th of December 1792, who had made himself immortal in American history and whose chief achievement took place within the limits of Washington County. The Washington Spy of March 15, 1793 contained this brief notice: Mr. Rumsey, of this State, who has distinguished himself by several useful mechanical inventions, and latterly applied to propelling vessels by the force of steam, died on the 24th of December last, in London in a sudden manner." James Rumsey who receives this brief obituary from the newspaper of the County where he had distinguished himself was born in Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland in 1743. He learned the trade of machinist and became a millwright, making many valuable improvements in the machinery used in mills. At the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War he enlisted in the Continental Army, and it is probable, served with credit and came under the personal observation of Washington for soon after the organization of the Potomac Company, he was appointed superintendent on that work by Washington. It was this work and General Washington's deep anxiety to improve navigation that gave an impetus to his desire for the application of steam to propelling boats. The idea of this application occurred to him some time before it took shape, for in his petition to the Maryland Legislature, which was received by that body and read on November 11th, 1784, he there says that he has been for several years engaged in perfecting a plan for moving boats by the power of steam. At that time there was not a steam engine in America. One of the old Newcomer atmospheric engines had been brought from England to work a copper mine in New York, but long before this it had been cast aside. Watts' improvement was not then known this side the Atlantic. After the close of the war Rumsey was engaged in mercantile business at Bath in what is now Morgan County, W. Va., in partnership with Nicholas Orrick, but during this time he left the store to Orrick while he devoted his time to experimenting in steamers on the Potomac at Sir John's Run. In the summer of 1784 he exhibited a working model of his boat

to Washington who gave him a certificate of his approval of the plan. In the same year he petitioned the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia for the protection he was entitled to for his invention. Virginia passed an Act in October 1784 and Maryland in January 1785 giving him the exclusive right of navigating their rivers "with his newly invented steam boats." The former State in her act, reserved the privilege of purchasing the right conferred for £10,000. In October 1784, he succeeded in a private but very imperfect experiment, to test some of the principles of his invention at the mouth of Sir John's Run. The boat used on this occasion was about six tons burden. The machinery was made by the country blacksmiths under Rumsey's supervision. The boiler was a pot-ash kettle with a cover fastened down with bolts, rivets and hard solder. The experiment was made after night and the boat steamed up against the current at the rate of three miles an hour. It contained Rumsey, his partner, Orrick and his brother-in-law, Mr. Barnes. Subsequently he built two other boats of considerable size, one in 1785 and the other in the following year. The first was washed away by a freshet and the other one wrecked by ice.

But the boat upon which Rumsey's fame rests was built or partly built and first exhibited in Washington County. The greater part of the machinery was made at the Antietam Iron Works, the smelting furnace at the mouth of Antietam creek, in Washington County, which was built before the war of the Revolution and with the exception of occasional suspensions during periods of business depression, was in operation down to 1877. The remainder of the work was done in Shepherdstown, Rumsey himself making the tubes of the boiler by twisting gun barrels around a horse collar block at a saddler's shop. On the 7th and 11th of December, 1785, he made a public trial at Shepherdstown, and succeeded in propelling his boat by steam alone, at the rate of four miles an hour, against the current of the Potomac.

Among those on board, or on the river bank as spectators of this trial trip, were Generals Gates, Stephens and Darke, Mr. Bedinger, Dr. Alexander, of Baltimore, Mr. Kearsley, Mrs. Ann Baker, and hundreds of others. As the little rude structure darted out into mid stream, and then shot up the river, General Horatio Gates, who stood upon the shore, next to Major Henry Bedinger, took off his hat and exclaimed in reverent tones, "My God!



she moves, she moves!" After this satisfactory exhibiton Rumsey published a pamphlet containing certificates of those who witnessed it. This pamphlet is reprinted in the U. S. Patent Office report for 1849-50. A part of the original propelling apparatus was secured by Hon. Alexander R. Boteler and placed in the patent office at Washington for preservation. It is now in the National Museum. The place where this famous trial was made is a spot of romantic beauty. There is a long stretch of the Potomac just below the old town of Shepherdstown, where the water is deep and placid, reflecting upon its calm and peaceful bosom lofty cliffs of limestone rock which constitute its southern margin. This beautiful sheet of water is now spanned by the Norfolk & Western railroad bridge. A mile below the town at the eastern end of the stretch of deep water in which Rumsey's boat floated is the "Pack Horse ford" where there has always been a ford, back in Indian times and then for caravans of pack horses carrying salt, &c. to the settlers. The road stretched across Elk Ridge and passed over South Mountain by Crampton's Gap to Frederick. During the war soldiers constantly crossed and recrossed this ford and by it Lee's Army retreated to Virginia after the battle of Antietam. Over the high cliffs just referred to a detachment of Federal troops was swept by a body of Confederates retreating from Antietam and drowned in the river below.

Rumsey's boat was about eighty feet long and was propelled by a steam engine, which worked a vertical pump in the middle of the vessel, by which the water was drawn in at the bow, and expelled at the stern through a horizontal trunk in her bottom. The reaction of the effluent water carried her at the rate of four miles an hour when loaded with three tons, in addition to the weight of her engine, of about one-third of a ton. The boiler held no more than five gallons of water, and needed only a pint of water at a time; and the whole machinery did not occupy a space greater

than that required for four barrels of flour. It seems that he and Dr. Franklin entertained similar ideas about the same time. Mr. Rumsey went to England to put a vessel afloat on the Thames and died there in 1793.\*

General Washington was always favorably impressed with the practicability of this invention, as developed to him by Rumsey, and did much to encourage him. In a letter to Hugh Williamson, M. C., dated at Mount Vernon, March 15, 1785, Washington says in alluding to Rumsey's boat: "If a model of a thing in miniature is a just representation of a greater object in practice, there is no doubt of the utility of the invention. A view of his model, with the explanation, removed the principal doubt I ever had of the practicability of propelling against a stream by the aid of mechanical power; but as he wanted to avail himself of my introduction of it to the public attention, I chose, previously, to see the actual performance of the model in a descending stream, before I passed my certificate, and having done so, all my doubts are satisfied."

While at Shepherdstown, Mr. Rumsey dwelt in a small log house, which stood near the town jail, in the outskirts of the village. He was supplied with funds for his undertaking by his brother-in-law, Charles Morrow, which proved the ruin of the latter. Mr. Rumsey's craft was called "the flying boat," by the town's people, and they gave him the name of "crazy Rumsey."

After the experiment before alluded to, Rumsey being under the strong conviction that skilled workmen and perfect machinery were alone wanting to insure perfect success, went to Philadelphia and the "Rumseyan Society" was formed, during the following year, of which Benjamin Franklin was president, and money was raised to send Rumsey to Europe. He went to London, and built a steamer to be exhibited on the Thames, securing patents from the British government for steam navigation, bearing date in the beginning of the year 1788. Several of his inventions,

\*Reigart's Life of R. Fulton.

\*\*October 9, 1784.

By the following certificate it will appear, that our beloved General, in his retreat from the Glories of the Field, still continues to encourage, and pay attention to, such undertakings as are pregnant with great utility to his country. Mr. James Rumsey (late of Baltimore) having been happy in a mechanic discovery, could not, for some time, impress his fellow-

citizens with an idea of its practicability; but, by a laudable perseverance, he hath at length obtained, not only the approbation of General Washington, but of General Wood, the Honourable Mr. Randolph of the Council, Doctor Craig, and several members of the Legislature of this State, and other Gentlemen of character and distinction; so that he may now expect a reward from his grateful country, that may, in some measure, compensate him for his ingenuity.—Virginia Argus.

in one modified form or another, were afterwards in general use; as, for instance, the cylindrical boiler (which was found much superior to their old tub or still-boilers, in the presentation of fire surface, and capacity of holding rarified steam), is described both single and combined, in his specifications, and is identical in principle with the one used in his Potomac experiment.

He was attended in England with the difficulties and embarrassments of pecuniary nature which so often have obstructed the progress of the inventor. He was frequently obliged to abandon his main object and turn his attention to other labors in order to obtain means to resume it. Thus he struggled on, undismayed, until he had constructed a boat of about 100 tons burden, and pushed it forward so near to completion that he fixed a day on which to give a public exhibition. This was not accomplished without transferring, at a ruinous sacrifice, a large interest in his inventions, to enable him to raise funds to escape being incarcerated in a debtor's prison. Notwithstanding this sacrifice and his extraordinary efforts, his boat was seized by his unsympathizing creditors, and he was not allowed to loose it from its moorings, but only permitted to show how its machinery would work. While working on his boat in London, he met Brissot de Warville, who mentions Rumsey in his book "New Travels in America," as building a boat to go by steam and being so sanguine of the success of his invention as to believe he would be able to cross the Atlantic in fifteen days. Rumsey was also thrown much with Robert Fulton while in London. In one letter he says that he was threatened with the horrors of a London jail and was made the subject of play house wit.

Some, however, were found to sympathize with him in his distress, who were also intelligent enough to appreciate some of the merits of the invention. These urged him to deliver a lecture in order to raise funds, and interest the public in his behalf, to which he consented. The evening came and with it, to his astonishment and consternation, he found himself confronted with an audience which filled the house to overflowing, and was composd of the elite of learning, fashion and beauty of London. He was overwhelmed and embarrassed at this unlooked-for token of interest, and his revulsion of feeling was intense and over

powering. He arose under these circumstances, to deliver the first (as well as the last) lecture of his life, and whilst he was arranging his notes his agitation was observed by a gentleman, who handed him a glass of water. He uttered a few incoherent words, when it was seen that his face became suddenly suffused and that he clutched at the table before him for support. His friends sprang forward and caught him in their arms as he fell in an apoplectic fit. The next day he died—another martyr to the cause of human progress. Some time after his death (in 1793), the boat which he had constructed was set in motion on the Thames. Robert Fulton (the reputed inventor of steam navigation) was with Rumsey in London; was associated with him at the time of his death; and the next year he applied for the right of protection for a boat to be propelled by steam. Chancellor Livingston, afterward minister to France, has the credit of finally bringing out the steamboat on the Hudson, from the drafts furnished by Robert Fulton, who knew little of mechanical principles at the time, except what was taught him by the inventive genius of James Rumsey.

In 1839, Congress voted to James Rumsey's only surviving child a gold medal, commemorative of the father's agency in giving to the world the benefit of the steamboat.\*

The Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, who died in 1892, furnished many of the facts recited in this sketch. He became deeply concerned in the project of doing tardy justice to the memory of Rumsey. He desired to erect a monument to him upon the high cliffs overlooking the scene of his great triumph, and urged the legislature of West Virginia to make an appropriation for this purpose. Acting with him was the Hon. Daniel Bedinger Lucas, of Charlestown, W. Va., a grandson of Daniel Bedinger who stood on the bank and watched the little craft plow its way through the waters of the Potomac. These efforts bore fruit in an appropriation for a monument to Rumsey, to be placed at Shepherdstown, made by the Legislature of West Virginia in 1905 upon the recommendation of Governor A. B. White, of that State.

From a letter from Shepherdstown, W. Va., published in the Baltimore American April 2, 1905, the following extracts are taken:

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\*Shepherdstown Register.

The history of Rumsey's early life is one of hardship, privation and unremitting labor, through all of which he bore himself with that patience, determination and unswerving purpose which was the inheritance of his Scottish blood. His great-grandfather, Charles Rumsey, emigrated to America from Wales in 1665, and settled near the head waters of Bohemia River, in Cecil County, Md. His grandfather, Edward Rumsey, born in 1703, was the youngest of eight children, and married at a very early age a lady named Douglas, of Scotch lineage. The eldest son of this union, Edward Rumsey, Jr., was the father of Jas. Rumsey, who was the second of three sons.

The exact date of James Rumsey's birth has never been definitely settled, but is given upon reliable authority as March, 1743. His mother before marriage was Miss Anna Cowman, of Maryland. His birthplace was Bohemian Manor, in Cecil County.

Much of the early manhood of Rumsey is clouded in obscurity, but he emerged at the age of 33 years to volunteer for service in the Revolutionary War, in which he attracted the attention of Major Henry Bedinger, who formed an attachment for the young man which lasted until the latter's death. Rumsey served throughout the War for Independence, and in 1783 removed to Bath, Berkeley County, Va., now Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, W. Va. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, having as a partner a Virginian, Nicholas Orrick. Becoming dissatisfied with this business, he disposed of his interest, and then associated himself with Robert Throgmorton in conducting an inn for visitors who came to take the famous mineral baths. It was while at Bath that Rumsey formed the acquaintance of George Washington, who was a frequent visitor, and who was impressed with the mechanical knowledge displayed by Rumsey.

So great was the interest displayed in the plans of Rumsey by General Washington that in September, 1784, Rumsey exhibited to the General a working model of his boat, when Washington next visited the springs, and the following indorsement of the invention was penned at the time by him:

"I have seen the model of Rumsey's boat, constructed to work against the stream; examined the powers upon which it acts; been eye-witness to an actual experiment in running water of some rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I

had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance against rapid currents.

"That the discovery is of vast importance, may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation, and if it succeeds (of which I have no doubt) the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works which, when seen and examined, may be executed by the most common mechanic.

"Given under my hand at the town of Bath, county of Berkeley, in the State of Virginia, this 7th day of September, 1784.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

That Rumsey had been working upon his invention for several years previous to the time he exhibited the model to General Washington appears from a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1783, which is on file at Annapolis, and in which it is set forth that he had been for several years prior thereto "engaged with unremitting attention in perfecting an engine for propelling boats on the water by power of steam." The number of engines mentioned by him in this petition shows the scope and range of his early mechanical conceptions. Rumsey also addressed a similar petition to the General Assembly of Virginia, and the following year (1784) both assemblies passed acts investing him with the exclusive right to make and sell the invention in those states until the year 1794, fixing penalties for a violation of these rights.

In a letter written at Mount Vernon, March 15, 1786, to Hon. Hugh Williamson, a member of Congress, General Washington said:

"Mr. McMechen's explanation of the movements of Rumsey's boat is consonant to my ideas and warranted by the principle upon which it acts. The small manual assistance, to which I alluded, was to be applied in still water and to the steerage. The counter action being proportioned to the action, it must ascend a swift current faster than a gentle stream, and with more ease than it can move through dead water. But in the first there may be, and no doubt is, a point beyond which it cannot go without involving difficulties which may be found insurmountable. Further than this I am not at liberty to explain myself; but if a model, or thing in miniature, is a just representation of a greater object in practice, there is no doubt of the utility of the invention. A view of this model, with the explanation, removed the prin-

incipal doubt I ever had of the practicability of propelling against a stream by the aid of mechanical power; but as he wanted to avail himself of my introduction of it to the public attention, I chose previously to see the actual performance of the model in a descending stream before I passed my certificate, and, having done so, all my doubts are satisfied."

Rumsey was reticent concerning his earlier plans, and confided his ambitions to but few, among them being John Wilson, of Philadelphia, who visited the springs during the summer of 1783, and whose description of Rumsey's first boat is to be found in a treatise on the subject of steam as a means of navigation published at a later date by the inventor when he was seeking to introduce his invention to the public. Of the first formal trial Wilson wrote:

"The boat was finished in the fall of 1783. Her hull was built by Rumsey's brother-in-law, Joseph Barnes, of Shepherdstown, who was a carpenter by trade. The capacity of the boat was about six tons burden. Her boiler was a primitive affair, being simply an iron pot, or kettle, such as is ordinarily used in the country for culinary purposes, with a lid, or top, placed on its mouth and securely fastened there with rivets, bands and soft solder. The engine, which was constructed partly by the village (Bath) blacksmith, but principally by Rumsey himself, was upon the New-comer, or 'atmospheric' principle, its power being obtained by the weight of the air pressing on the piston beneath which a vacuum had been created by the condensation of the steam. The mode of propulsion was by means of a pump, worked by steam, which, being placed toward the forward part of the boat, drew up at each alternate stroke of the engine a quantity of water, which, by the return or down stroke, was forced through a trunk at the bottom along the keelson and out at the stern under the rudder. The impetus of the water rushing through the trunk against the exterior water of the river drove the boat forward, the reaction of the effluent water propelling her at a rate of speed commensurate with the power applied."

The trial was made under cover of night, in October, 1783, at a secluded spot on the Potomac River near the mouth of Sir John's Run, about six miles from Bath, with only Rumsey and his two intimate friends, Joseph Barnes and Nicholas Orrick, present. Tradition says that for half the

night the three men labored with the strange craft upon the placid stream, pottering at the imperfect machinery, running the unwieldy bulk hither and thither, the master mind anxiously examining each point of failure in the machinery and suggesting such improvements as his better trained intellect deemed advisable. At length, greatly encouraged by the first trial, Rumsey returned to Bath, after carefully removing the engine and depositing it in a secluded place.

At this period in the career of the inventor he married Miss Morrow, of Shepherdstown, a sister of the famous Morrow brothers, one of whom afterward became a member of Congress and another governor of Ohio. Rumsey was then about 40 years old, and was described by a cotemporaneous writer as an exceedingly handsome person, tall, of commanding presence, powerfully proportioned and of splendid address.

In May, 1785, he again sought the services of his brother-in-law, Joseph Barnes, to construct a boat upon a larger and more improved model than the one previously built near Bath. The second boat was 50 feet in length and 18 in width, and was completed in December of the same year. Joseph Barnes and the Mr. McMechen previously referred to, piloted the craft down the river to the mouth of the Shenandoah, where Rumsey was employed with the Potomac Improvement Company's project, in order that the machinery could be placed under the direct supervision of Rumsey himself. This machinery had been constructed upon a more ambitious scale than that in the first boat, and in order to preserve the principle as a whole portions of it were manufactured at Shepherdstown, Baltimore, Frederick and the Antietam Works, near Hagerstown.

It was determined that the next trial should take place at Shepherdstown.

Owing to the difficulty of assembling the parts from the different points of manufacture, it was not until the middle of January, 1786, that the boat was ready to be taken to Shepherdstown. In the meantime interest in the forthcoming test of "crazy Rumsey's flying boat" had been aroused to a high pitch. A sudden freeze in the river compelled a further delay of the test.

In March, 1786, the machinery was placed in the boat for the purpose of a trial trip to test her new tubular boiler, which Rumsey had constructed during the winter. The trial was made at night, with no one on board save Rumsey, his brothers-in-



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law, Joseph Barnes and Chas. Morrow, Dr. McMechen and Francis Hamilton, the latter taking the helm. The trial was successful, the craft steaming up the river at fair speed against a strong current. But Rumsey's usual ill-fortune pursued him, for just as the boat was about to complete the journey a defect became apparent in the boiler, and it finally collapsed, the occupants of the boat being compelled to guide it to the landing with poles placed against the bottom of the river. This necessitated another postponement of the public trial.

The inventor found it impossible to undertake the construction of a new and costly boiler until the following summer—1786. Rumsey was wholly dependent upon his earnings as secretary and superintendent of the Potomac Improvement Company and the demands upon his purse incident to the construction of the boat and the machinery had practically exhausted his resources. The man's pride, stung by the open derision of the uneducated and the pitying demeanor of his friends, forbade him seeking assistance; but, urged into activity by the exigencies of the situation, he sought and obtained leave of absence from his duties upon the river and bent his energies toward the construction of a new boiler. In this work he was aided by Joseph Barnes, whose devotion to the inventor form one of the most remarkable features of the development of the steamboat. Together the men succeeded in getting the boat in trim for the long-delayed public test, and a time was fixed for the trial. • Rumsey was not yet to realize his ambition, however, for a few days before the time appointed a sudden rise in the river brought down a mass of floating debris, which struck the craft at her moorings, tore her loose and carried her down the river to the jagged rocks, upon which she was cast a wreck.

Undaunted by repeated failures, unmoved by the mockery of his fellow-townsmen or the rebuffs which beset his every step, Rumsey faced this critical period in his fortunes with that indomitable and unflinching courage which characterized his whole career. Almost impoverished by this latest calamity, he yet set to work to repair his boat and replace the machinery. Again he was aided by Barnes, and their united efforts succeeded in restoring the craft to a condition which would permit the announcement of a day for the trial. In September, 1787, the boat was taken up the stream to Shepherdstown, and when the last

detail of repairs had been completed it was announced that the public exhibition would take place on the river in front of the town on December 3. The news spread rapidly throughout that section, and when the hour arrived the Virginia bank of the Potomac was lined with an eager multitude.

The late Congressman A. R. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, whose life spanned the period between 1815 and 1892, and who, perhaps, devoted more time and effort to establishing the fame of Rumsey than any other man, was personally acquainted in his youth with many of those who witnessed the trial trip of Rumsey's boat, and heard from their lips the incidents of that remarkable occurrence. Among those who were present when the inventor moved up the stream in his boat are mentioned Mrs. Ann Baker, Mrs. Eleanor Shepherd, Major Henry Bedinger, Capt. Jacob Haines, Michael Fouke and Peter Fisher. Congressman Boteler has left a graphic account of the incidents of the day, which is here given in part:

"Although more than a century has now elapsed since that memorable day—December 3, 1787—when it was first demonstrated to the public that an effective plan for steam propulsion had been invented, it is not difficult for those familiar with the physical features of the locality where it occurred to form a proximate idea of the scene as it then appeared, with the attendant circumstances of the occasion, for the meddlesome hand of modern improvement has not yet done much to mar the general aspect of the quaint old town and its picturesque surroundings. Its rocky cliffs, which rise for more than a hundred feet above the southern bank of the river, are as unchanged, with the exception of a passageway at one point for a railroad, in their time-tinted ruggedness and romantic associations, as on that eventful day.

"The day was a beautiful one. On a rocky knoll near the cliff, and beneath the sheltering branches of a clump of cedars which formed a natural canopy of evergreens above them, was a group of ladies and gentlemen whose names, being unidentified with the occasion, may properly be mentioned here. The most conspicuous figure in the group was that of Horatio Gates, late Major General in the Continental Army, and at that time residing on his Travelers' Rest estate, five miles from Shepherdstown. By the side of General Gates was Major Henry Bedinger. Near him were the Rev. Robert Stubbs and Capt. Abram Shep-

herd, the former being principal of the Classical Academy and rector of the Episcopal Church, of which Captain Shepherd was one of the wardens. Another Revolutionary officer nearby was Col. Joseph Swearingen. There were also Philip Pendleton, John Kearsley and Cato Moore. The three Morrow brothers, brothers-in-law of Rumsey, were there, as likewise were John Mark, Thomas White, David Gray, Benoni Swearingen and other prominent citizens of that section. Among the ladies in the group were Mrs. Abram Shepherd, Mrs. Rumsey, Mrs. Charles Morrow, Mrs. Mark and daughter Ann.

"Rumsey had invited the ladies to take passage upon his boat, but no gentleman was permitted on board except Charles Morrow and Dr. McMechen, the former of whom was to take the helm and the latter to assist Rumsey in attending to the machinery. When, therefore, it was time to start, the ladies were escorted on board to seats provided for them abaft the boiler, which, with the rest of the machinery, occupied the forward part of the boat, about two-thirds of its length from the stern. When they had shoved the boat off a short distance from the shore Rumsey started her engine, and she moved slowly out to the middle of the river, where, rounding to, in obedience to her helm, and with her prow pointing up the stream, she paused for a moment; then by a sudden impulse steamed off up stream against the current of the river, amid the shouts of the excited multitude upon the shore.

"The boat, after going for a half mile or more above the town, to a point opposite what is known as Swearingen's Spring, rounded to and returned, going for some little distance below town, beyond where the Shenandoah Railroad bridge now spans the Potomac. Thus she continued to go up and down the river for about two hours. The average rate of speed to which the boat attained on this occasion was three miles an hour; but on a second trial, which took place on Thursday, December 14, 1787, in the presence of numerous spectators, her speed was increased to an average of four miles an hour."

In pursuance of his determination to bring his invention to the attention of the people at the centers of population, Rumsey left Shepherdstown and journeyed to Philadelphia. He found that his fame had preceded him and he was received with honor by the most eminent men of that city. Benjamin Franklin was deeply interested

in the new power for boats, and, with 27 other distinguished gentlemen, organized the Rumseian Society, of which Franklin was president. Aided by the members of this society, Rumsey decided to go to England to introduce his invention, and, armed with letters of introduction and indorsement from General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry and others, he set sail in May, 1788.

Arriving in England, Rumsey immediately sought to protect by patents his several inventions in engines, pumps, boilers and mill machinery. He secured the attention of the members of the Society of Arts and Sciences. The heavy cost of his patents had reduced his funds to an embarrassing state, in consequence of which he was unable to begin his boat for public exhibition until 1790. This boat was 100 feet long, with proportionate breadth of beam and depth of hold, and was by far the most ambitious effort of Rumsey's career, as it proved to be the last. Struggling under the greatest difficulties, owing to the lack of funds Rumsey remained loyal to his work, experiencing much the same condition of affairs during the next two years as had characterized his four years' work at Shepherdstown.

Rumsey's boat was nearing completion and the time of trial was almost at hand when he was robbed of the enjoyment of his triumph by the hand of death, expiring suddenly on the evening of December 21, 1792, in the Adelphi Hotel, in London.

A letter written by R. C. Wakefield, on December 26, 1792, speaks of Rumsey's interment and his affairs thus:

"Every respect has been paid to his remains by his friends, several of whom attended at his interment at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where I had him conveyed on Monday evening last. I fear his affairs will be too intricate to make it safe for anyone to administer, as he has left no will, at least in England."

Rumsey's will, written in Philadelphia, on May 15, 1788, just prior to his departure for England, witnessed by Benjamin Wynkoop and Joseph Wynkoop, was found among his papers and admitted to probate in Philadelphia a few months after his death. A certified copy of this document is now on file in the Berkeley County Courthouse, at Martinsburg, W. Va. The total value of the estate was about \$5,000, one-third of which he left to his wife; the



remaining two-thirds was divided into four parts, two of which were devised to his son, James Rumsey, Jr., the residue being equally divided between the two daughters, Susannah and Clarissa. Edward Rumsey, Jr., a younger brother of the inventor, was named as administrator, and his bondsmen were Nicholas Orrick and Smith Slaughter, who gave bond in \$10,000.

Though the master mind relinquished the work upon the eve of the consummation of his most cherished dream, the project was yet left in such shape that it was easily carried to a successful conclusion by others, and in a short time the boat upon which Rumsey had spent the later years of his life was tested with the most favorable results.

The honors and rewards so well earned by the great inventor and which formed the chief inheritance of his only son, James Rumsey, Jr., drifted into other hands through the physical disability of his heir.

For many years the people of the eastern section of West Virginia have endeavored to secure the funds necessary for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of one whose work has been the boast of every resident, but repeated appeals to civic pride, to Congress and the State Legislature proved futile until, backed by former Governor White and an awakened public sentiment, a measure, championed by former Supreme Court Judge Lucas and Delegate Wetzel, was passed at the recent session of the Legislature appropriating a sum that will prove the nucleus of the fund needed.

Already plans for the shaft are being formu-

lated, and the site has long been selected by popular sentiment.

In August 1793 Thomas Cooper left England for America "to determine whether America and what part of it was eligible for a person like myself with a small fortune and a large family, to settle in." He went through Hagerstown to Kentucky and found a home to which he brought his family. He wrote a series of letters to his friends in England to advise them of what he saw. From these letters the following is taken:

"Maryland. The neighborhood of Haggartown on the Antietam Creek.

Soil—A dark colored loam similar to that on the south side of the Powtomack.


Price of land from \$16 to \$24, i. e., from 31 12s to 5l, 8s per acre, one-half cleared within 8 or 10 miles.

Labour—Husbandmen scarce. Wages 1s 6d and provisions per day \$5 to \$6 i. e. 22s 6d per month.

Market—Baltimore where wheat fetches about 7d per bushel more than at Alexandria. The price of taking flour to Baltimore 75 miles, 5s. 3d. per barrel. It may be sent to Alexandria, 80 miles for \$1 one-third of which is for the land carriage to Williamsport, 8 miles, at the mouth of Conegocheague Creek. But for want of a warehouse at Great Falls, this mode of conveyance is less useful at present than it would otherwise be. Ten miles north-west of Haggartown and upon a part of the Conegocheague Creek, to which navigation may be easily extended, land, one-half cleared and the rest in wood, will fetch 6l, (\$30) per acre. This creek has been used already during a week or two in the spring."



## CHAPTER IX

 IN THE last days of the Eighteenth Century the news of the death of Washington reached Hagerstown and here as elsewhere, filled the hearts of the people with genuine grief. Nothing else was talked about. Proclamations were issued by the President and by Governor Ogle of the State of Maryland, setting apart the patriot's birthday as a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer. He desired the people "to call to mind his virtues, public services and unshaken patriotism and admiring, endeavor to imitate them. And that they implore the Most High God to supply his loss." The day was observed in accordance with these suggestions. All the business houses were closed, and addresses upon the character and public services of Washington were delivered in the churches. But the people were not content to wait so long for this expression of their feeling of affection and veneration for the dead hero. On the 15th of January a meeting was held at the Court House to perfect plans for a funeral procession. Of this meeting, Eli Williams was the president, and Nathaniel Rochester, secretary. A committee of arrangements consisted of Eli Williams, Adam Ott, Nathaniel Rochester, Jacob Schnebley, George Woltz, William Fitzhugh, Samuel Ringgold, David Harry, Josiah Price, Thomas Sprigg and Daniel Heister. The 24th day of January was appointed for the observances, and that day witnessed the largest concourse of citizens which had ever been gathered together within the County. A cannon had been mounted and sixteen rounds were fired. A procession was formed at the Court House, and moved to the German Lutheran Church

to the sound of tolling bells and bands of music playing the Dead March. First came Col. Schnebley's Troop, with standard, as were all the other standards, in mourning; then followed Col. Fitzhugh, the officer of the day; Major Ott's battalion; a band of music; Captain Reynolds' Company of militia; Captain Ringgold's troop; General Sprigg and his staff; the field officers of the militia; two German and two English teachers with their pupils; Mr. Kelley, professor of languages, with his school bearing a standard; a white horse handsomely caparisoned; the clergy of the county with white sashes and scarfs; a bier, bearing a hat and sword, carried by four sergeants in uniform; six Revolutionary veterans as honorary pall-bearers—Col. Price, Major Carr, Dr. Richard Pindell, Dr. Lancelot Jacques, Col. Davis and Col. Van Lear; twenty-four ladies in white robes; the committee of arrangements; magistrates and other civil officers, and then the multitude of people. Arriving at the church door, the military opened to the right and left and the bier, the clergy and the twenty-four ladies passed in first. The Rev. Mr. Schmucker had written three hymns for the occasion, which were sung to the accompaniment of the organ and other instruments. The Rev. Mr. Bower of the Episcopal Church, offered a prayer in English, the choir chanted a psalm, Samuel Hughes delivered an oration and the Rev. Mr. Rahauser closed the services by a prayer in the German language. The bier was then taken to the front of the church, and three volleys of musketry were fired over it by Captain Reynold's troop.

But the people of Hagerstown were by

no means too much absorbed in their grief to take their pleasure as usual. In January, 1800, a subscription had been started to establish an Academy. To further this object, a young gentleman of the town had written a play called "Love a la Mode," which along with "The Regent," a heavy tragedy was acted at Ragan's ball-room by a number of amateurs of the town, three days after the day of humiliation and prayer. The affair was a brilliant success, and of some of the actors it was said that they would have done no discredit to the first theatres of the land. The play was shortly afterwards repeated, and this time there was some wrangle over the disposition of the proceeds. Some desired that the money should be used for making a "causeway" from each of the corners of the Square. Others thought it would be best to subscribe it to a fund to buy a public clock. But the matter was finally settled by handing the money over to Mr. Harry, the treasurer of the German Lutheran Church, for the use of that congregation.

The building of causeways in the Public Square would doubtless have served a very useful purpose, for there was no way of reaching the Court House and the Market, which were in the midst of the Square, but through the deep mud with which the town was "paved" in winter. The sidewalks and roadway were alike neglected and unkept. As far back as 1794, the commissioners of the town ordered that the persons through whose lots the ditch from the public spring at the foot of Brentlinger's lot passed should make that ditch three feet wide and two deep and protect the sides with logs or stone walls, and further, should pave and "post" their foot ways. For six years no manner of attention was paid to this order and then, in April, 1801, John Hedding, clerk of the Market, warned the people that if all this work was not done by the following September it would be done by the town at the cost of the owners of the lots.

All this time, too, the people were greatly concerned with political affairs. The election in the autumn of 1799 had been declared null and void because it had been held by a deputy sheriff instead of the high sheriff himself. That officer had sought to justify his neglect by throwing the blame upon John Buchanan, then just coming into prominence as a leader of the Bar, who had his office on the Public Square next to Dr. Richard Pindell's house. The sheriff said that Buchanan had advised him that an election held by his dep-

uty would be legal. Mr. Buchanan denied having given any such advice, and he questioned and cross-questioned the sheriff in open court, until both gentlemen became very much incensed and made a scene. Up to this time there had been but one polling place in the County, that at Hagerstown, and no judges of election except the sheriff who "held the poll." In 1800, under an act passed the previous year, the County was divided into five election districts, and judges of election, the first in the County, were appointed for each district. Those for the first district, or Sharpsburg, were Thomas Crampton, Benjamin Tyson and Joseph Chapline. In No. 2, or Williamsport, Rezin Davis, William Van Lear and Robert Smith. In No. 3 or Hagerstown, John Geiger, Ignatius Taylor and William Webb. In No. 4, or Clearspring, Richard Cromwell, James Prather and Josiah Price. In No. 5, or Hancock, Thomas Brent, William Yates and Isaac Bachtel.

The elections in the year 1800 were of an exciting character. The struggle was between the Republicans, of which party Jefferson was the founder and undisputed leader, and the Federalists to which party President John Adams, whose term was then just about to expire, belonged. The majority of the people of this County were followers of Jefferson. There were two elections. At the first, Jacob Schnebley was elected sheriff by a large majority. The Republican candidates for the Assembly, John Cellar, Robert Smith, Ambrose Geoghegan and Richard Cromwell, each received 1032 votes and was elected by a majority of about two hundred. The Federalist candidates were Alexander Clagett, Dr. Zachariah Clagett, Robert Hughes and Thomas Brent. Later was the Presidential election. At that time Presidential Electors were chosen by districts and not on a general ticket as at present. Washington and Allegany Counties were entitled to one Elector. The candidates were Eli Williams, who was for Adams, and Martin Kershner, who was for Jefferson. Kershner was elected by a majority of nine votes in the two counties. He carried Washington County by a majority of a hundred and sixty-six, receiving eleven hundred and forty-four votes to nine hundred and seventy-eight cast for Williams. The first election district gave Williams five hundred and fifty-nine votes, Kershner fifteen; the second, Williams one hundred and three, Kershner two hundred and eighteen; the third, Williams a hundred and forty-four, Kershner six hundred

and sixty-nine; the fourth, Williams thirty-seven, Kershner two hundred and nine; the fifth, Williams one hundred and thirty-five, Kershner thirty-three.

In due course of time it was known that John Adams had been defeated, but no one was elected. Under the system of electing President and Vice-President, the one receiving the highest number of votes was President and the next highest, Vice-President. Jefferson and Aaron Burr, running on the same ticket, although it was well understood that the people had voted for the latter with the intention of making him Vice-President, he received the same number of votes with Jefferson. The election therefore went into the House of Representatives, and after a great number of fruitless ballots Jefferson was finally elected, in accordance with the intention and wishes of the people. When this news reached Hagerstown, there was great joy among the Republicans. Nathaniel Rochester, the secretary of the Republican committee, published a call for the citizens of the County to assemble in Hagerstown on March 11, 1802, to rejoice over the result. The committee, learning that many Federalists would be deterred from attending by the fear that they might be insulted by the jubilant Democrats assured them that all who came would be welcomed, and that the main object of the meeting was to restore peace and harmony. Those who responded to the call, came to the Court House and formed the procession which marched to Rohrer's Hill, were estimated at not less than two thousand. The committee had not only prepared a bountiful dinner for all these but had enough whiskey for them to drink sixteen toasts. The best and most friendly spirit animated the assembly and when the people dispersed they were in good humor with themselves and all the rest. The rejoicing extended even within the walls of the county jail. The unfortunate debtors there confined found means to drink sixteen toasts, not omitting one to "A speedy releasement to the oppressed prisoners of the United States."

An election for Congressman was held in April, 1801. The candidates were General Heister and Eli Williams. The former was elected by a majority of six hundred and thirty-six in the three western counties, which constituted the district. Washington County gave him a majority of three hundred and four. Following the election, Albert Gallatin, the new Secretary of the

Treasury, arrived with his family in Hagerstown on his way to Washington. He remained in the town all night. The previous summer the town was honored by a visit from the Secretary of State, John Marshall, shortly afterwards appointed Chief Justice of the United States.

About the same time, the curious had a sight of several parties of distinguished Indians, who passed through the town on the way to and from Washington. In January, 1802, came Little Turtle, the chief of the Miami's, accompanied by four other chiefs, in charge of Captain Wells. The next week came a party of thirteen Shawnees and Delawares, and later, the celebrated chief "Cornplanter," and fifteen Senecas. In May, 1800, the tenth regiment of U. S. troops passed through the town going from Carlisle to Harper's Ferry. They remained in the town about half a day—long enough for a duel between Captain Gibbs and Lieutenant Franklin. Captain Gibbs was wounded in his side, painfully, but not dangerously. This appears to have been a fighting regiment, for only a week or two after their arrival at Harper's Ferry there was another duel between two of the officers. Lieutenant Swan came upon parade without his uniform, and for this offence was placed under arrest by Lieutenant Elliott and upon the first opportunity challenged him for the affront. Swan received a ball in his thigh and fell to the ground, but when his opponent came up and asked whether he was seriously wounded, he was ordered back to his position by the wounded man who claimed his right to shoot. But he could not stand upon his feet to deliver his shot and so fired in a sitting position. His bullet penetrated Elliott's breast, and came out at the shoulder, inflicting a severe, but not mortal wound. A worse act of violence took place at Beaver Creek about this time, November, 1801. James Manuel asked some of his neighbors to come to his house. He thought his wife was dying. Upon arriving at the house, the neighbors who responded to his request witnessed a horrible and ghastly sight. The woman was cold and stiff and her head in a pool of blood from a fractured skull. Manuel was at once suspected of the murder and he and his son were given into the custody of the sheriff.

The sheriff that year was Jacob Schnebley, and the Chief Judge was William Craik. Before him was Chief Justice Richard Potts with Thomas Sprigg and Henry Shryock, associate justices, in

1791. The Justices of the Peace of the County, presided over by the Chief Justice, constituted the County Court. Judge Craik's circuit comprised the counties of Frederick, Montgomery, Washington and Allegany. William Craik was a native of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland. His father was Dr. James Craik, a surgeon of the Revolutionary Army and a member of Washington's military household. He had removed from Port Tobacco to Alexandria. William Craik either did not go to Alexandria with his father, or had moved back to Maryland some time before this date. Upon his appointment to the bench, he went to Frederick to live. In February, 1802, he was succeeded in office by Judge William Clagett. At the same time Ignatius Taylor, Eli Williams and Jacob Harry were appointed judges of the Orphans' Court, and Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Ringgold, Adam Ott, Richard Cromwell, John Good, Charles Carroll and William Yates were appointed justices of the Levy Court. In April, 1800, Eli Williams, who had been clerk of the Circuit Court from the formation of the County, resigned the office and the Justices of the Count appointed his son, Otho Holland Williams, to fill the office, a position he held for forty years.

The County lost several prominent citizens during the first two years of the century. In June, 1800, John Barnes died of gout on the magnificent plantation known as "Montpelier," then written "Mount Pelier." This estate is situated near Clearspring, about eleven miles from Hagerstown, in one of the most fertile and beautiful portions of the County. Its value at the time of Mr. Barnes' death was estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. John Thompson Mason, who inherited this estate, was a young practitioner at the Bar, after the County was organized and was, when Jefferson was elected President, one of the most brilliant men of his time. It is said that Jefferson visited him at Montpelier. He offered to him the position of Attorney General. John Thompson Mason died at Montpelier Dec. 10, 1824, aged 60 years. Mr. Mason came to Washington County from Fauquier County, Virginia. Mrs. Mary Ball Washington, mother of General Washington, was a visitor at his house when she died. Mr. Mason wrote to Gen. Washington apprising him of his mother's death. His descendants have Washington's letter replying to this notification. They also have the letter to Mr. Mason from Jefferson, urging him to take the

office of Attorney General, and reproaching him for his persistence in refusing to use his brilliant abilities in the service of his country. In July, 1806, Mr. Mason was induced to accept the appointment of Attorney-General of Maryland to succeed William Pinkney but he resigned in a few months. One of the daughters of Mr. Mason married Dr. John O. Wharton, son of Jesse Wharton, U. S. Senator from Tennessee. He met Miss Mason while studying medicine in Baltimore. They went to Tennessee to live, but in a year returned to Maryland, and resided on a portion of the Montpelier estate. They were the parents of Col. Jack Wharton, of New Orleans, of Wm. Wharton and of Mrs. Richard H. Alvey, the first wife of Chief Justice Alvey. Dr. Wharton was the founder of the Maryland Agricultural College. He was collector of the Port of Baltimore under Franklin Pierce, and was for many years prominent in Washington County politics. He died in Louisiana, May 8, 1875.

Captain Richard Davis died in Hagerstown July 26, 1801. He was a soldier of the Revolution and had a highly honorable career. He assisted Captain Michael Cressap in recruiting his celebrated troop of riflemen, and marched as a lieutenant under Cressap, from Hagerstown to Boston, in 1775, to join Washington. Captain Davis was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington. He maintained the reputation of a brave soldier and an honorable man. His dust is entombed in the old Episcopal graveyard in Hagerstown where he was buried with the honors of war.

In December, 1800, Alexander Neill, the first of his family in Washington County and the progenitor of four generations of Alexander Neills, was married, according to the account published at the time, to the "amiable Miss Sally Owen." Alexander Neill lived in York, Pa., in 1794 and shortly afterwards removed to Hagerstown, where his descendants have occupied high positions to the present time. At one time he filled the position of sheriff of Washington County. His son, Alexander Neill, Jr., was a prominent member of the Hagerstown Bar for many years, and married Miss Nelson, of Frederick. Of this couple the present Alexander Neill, now a leading lawyer, is a son. He married Miss Ella Loughridge, the daughter of the inventor of the air-brake and their son, Alexander, is the fourth generation.

The political campaign of 1801 was the elec-

tion of members of the Assembly and of Electors of the State Senators. For the latter office Dr. Henry Schnebley and Samuel Ringgold were chosen. This election took place in September. The contest was between the friends of Jefferson and the Federalists. The former had a decided majority and the Federalists made no nominations. But the week before the election the Republicans received information that their opponents proposed to trick them. Nathaniel Rochester, Benjamin Galloway and Charles Carroll, of the Republican committee, warned their friends to come to the polls, as it was the intention of the Federalists to pretend that they were going to make no opposition, with the design of keeping the Republicans from the polls; whereas it was their intention to nominate candidates at the last moment, and turn out in full force to elect them. If this design was entertained, it was not carried out, for the seven candidates were all Jeffersonians. Robert Smith, John Cellar, Frisby Tilghman and Adam Ott were elected by a vote ranging from 643 to 942. A. Geoghegan, a surveyor who lived at Mount Pelier, and who had served several terms in the Assembly, J. McClain and L. Jacques were defeated receiving from 220 to 278 votes each. The campaign of the following year was more bitter, and an anti-Jefferson movement was started in the County. That sentiment had no newspaper in the County. The German paper and the Herald were both Jeffersonian. Certain enemies of Jefferson secretly offered John Gruber, the publisher of the German paper, "the Western Correspondent," to guarantee three hundred subscribers for three years and to pay him three hundred dollars in cash upon condition that he would oppose Jefferson. Gruber asked for time to consider the proposal and the next day rejected it. Later, Gruber entered into partnership with his son-in-law, May, and these two, as Gruber and May, published the Western Correspondent until 1830, when it died for lack of patronage—but few reading people at that time being unable to read English. In January, 1831, there was an unsuccessful attempt to revive it. Early in the year Nathaniel Rochester had offered himself as a candidate for the shrievalty.

In the political campaign of 1802, the Jeffersonians had everything in their own hands. The Federalists knowing themselves to be in a hopeless minority, nominated for the Assembly two well-known Democrats, Martin Kershner and Ambrose

Geoghegan, along with two Federalists, Robert Hughes and Matthew Van Lear. This was probably done hoping to slip the latter in along with the first two. But the reason they assigned was, that it was done in the interest of peace and harmony. The two Democrats, after giving some sort of an acceptance to the nomination, subsequently published a card declining to be considered Federalists. The methods of nominating candidates did not differ materially from those of the present day. A meeting was called in August 1802 at the house of David Ridenour, for the purpose of "recommending four Republican characters" to represent the County in the Assembly. Candidates were invariably spoken of as "characters." Of the meeting at Ridenour's, Thomas Sprigg was president and Tench Ringgold the secretary. Resolutions were passed condemning the prevailing judiciary system, approving the act for universal suffrage passed by the preceding Legislature, and favoring its ratification by the next Legislature, and asking the people of the districts to appoint five delegates for each district to a county meeting which would recommend delegates to be voted for. This convention met in September and nominated Martin Kershner, Robert Smith, Richard Cromwell and Frisby Tilghman. These candidates were elected by a majority of about three hundred. Soon after reaching Annapolis, Richard Cromwell died there, on Christmas day, 1802. He was buried in the graveyard of St. Anne's Episcopal Church in that city. The Governor and his Council, the Senators and members of the House of Delegates, and all the officers of the Government attended the funeral, the expenses of which were paid by the State. Shortly before this time, November 11th, 1802, another distinguished gentleman who had been an official and a citizen of the County, died in Vincennes, Indiana. William Clark, a poor Irish boy, had left his native land and found his way to Hagerstown. Here he got a position as clerk in the office of the sheriff, and whilst performing his official duties, he studied the classics and law. It was not long after his admission to the Bar that he secured a large practice. In 1795, he had attained so high a position that President Washington appointed him United States Attorney for the district of Kentucky. When Adams became President and the Indiana Territorial Government was organized Mr. Clarke was appointed first judge and he was occupying that position when he

died. A remarkable instance of longevity is recorded in the Herald in November 1802. On the 20th of that month, a man named Hanna died in the County at the age of 106 years, six months after the death of his wife who had reached the age of 102.

The appointments for Washington County in 1803 were Ignatius Taylor, Eli Williams and Jacob Harry, judges of the Orphans' Court, and Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Ringgold, Adam Ott, William Yates, Robert Smith, Josiah Price and William Heyser, justices of the Levy Court.

In the summer of this year the Republicans of the County were delighted by a visit from John Randolph, of Roanoke, then a member of Congress. He arrived in Hagerstown on the 20th of July and "a number of respectable citizens of the town and County waited on him and gave him a dinner at Mr. John Ragan's tavern, as a tribute of respect and gratitude for his great services to the country." The Republican convention which assembled at Ragan's tavern in August, 1803, resolved that Martin Kershner, Robert Smith, Jacob Zeller and Henry Ankeny were proper characters to represent the County in the Assembly, and they were accordingly recommended to the voters. Ankeny declined and the convention reconvened and selected Wm. Yates. A committee was appointed to correspond with similar committees in Frederick and Allegany Counties on the subject of nominating a proper character. Daniel Heister was selected, and was elected over Eli Williams, the Federalist candidate by 1,184 majority in the district. The opposition candidates for the Assembly were Robert Hughes, Dr. Zachariah Claggett, Thomas C. Brent and William Van Lear. The questions discussed during this campaign were universal suffrage and the bill to establish a general Court and Court of Appeals. Of course Benjamin Galloway took an active part in this discussion and opposed the latter bill and also contended that three dollars a day was an extravagant sum to pay members of the Legislature and that they should receive but two. The Republican candidates were elected by about 700 majority. At this election, Nathaniel Rochester who had announced himself a candidate a year before, was elected sheriff over Rezin Davis by a vote of 1,631 to 833. Rochester resigned the office of Postmaster of Hagerstown, and was succeeded by Jacob D. Deitrick who kept a book store and circulating library. Mr. Rochester's predecessor in the sher-

iff's office, a few weeks before the election, had a severe sentence to execute. Peter Light, of Sharpsburg, had been convicted of making counterfeit dollars, and was whipped, pilloried and cropt.

Until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789, of course there was no national currency. Accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence but English money was rarely seen or at least was not as common as the Spanish. Each State had its own shilling and there were pounds of various values. These values were in some instances fixed by law. Circulating in Maryland for many years before and after the Revolution were the Spanish milled "pieces of eight," worth 4s, 6d. English milled crowns and French silver crowns 5s. The Johannes familiarly known as the "Joe" worth \$18, the half joe, the Moidores worth \$6.75; English Guineas, French Guineas worth one shilling less than the English, Doubloons worth \$16.50, Spanish and French pistoles, Arabian chequins worth \$2.12 1-2. These values were all established by the act of the Maryland Assembly in 1784 chartering the Potomac Company. It is a remarkable circumstance that for nearly twenty years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution and an American currency judgments were entered up in colonial pounds, shillings and pence and recognizances taken in pounds of tobacco. In 1807 the clerk of the court began in a desultory way the use of the Federal currency but for some time he generally gave the amounts in colonial currency and then translated them into dollars and cents. It would seem almost incredible that it should have taken people so long to learn the simple decimal system, did we not see at this day the same tenacity in holding on to the old weights and measures in preference to the more simple decimal system. But the circulation of foreign copper coins was stopped by an act which declared that no copper coins except cents and half-cents should pass or be offered after February 15, 1804, under a penalty of a fine of ten dollars. Even after the present coinage was established by law, the great volume of small silver change was foreign and for nearly fifteen years after the adoption of the Constitution the merchants in Hagerstown still kept their accounts in pounds, shillings and pence. Although the goods had to be paid for in dollars and cents, the price was always given in shillings and pence and the habit is not entirely lost to this day for



cents are called pennies by a majority of people. It was not until 1803 that a movement was begun to change the method of keeping accounts to which they had been accustomed from infancy. In January of that year, the printer of the *Herald* suggested the reform, and begged that all the merchants in the town would join in it. It was well understood that the change could not be made unless the great majority adopted it. All who were willing to make the change on the first day of the following April, which was the day fixed upon for the new system to go into operation, were requested to come into the printing office at once and sign a declaration of their attention to do so.

Another reform started the same year was a movement for improving the streets of the town. They were in so deplorable a condition that it seemed hopeless to raise sufficient money by taxation to mend them. It was therefore attempted in another way. An Act of Assembly was procured in February, 1803, authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for this purpose. The managers of the lottery named in the Act were Nathaniel Rochester, Adam Ott, Otho H. Williams, Jacob Harry and William Heyser. They were required, as soon as the money was raised to mend the streets as well as the sum procured by the lottery would admit.

The trade of the County at this time was in a flourishing condition, and the shipments in boats down the Potomac were very large. A few years previously the flour market of Georgetown was of so little account that it was with difficulty that two or three wagon loads could be sold for cash in a single day. In the first twelve days of April, 1803, no less than fourteen thousand barrels of flour passed through the locks at Great Falls, and other produce which altogether would have required a thousand wagons, a thousand men and four or five thousand horses to move. In November, 1804, the difference in the price of wheat in Baltimore and Hagerstown was 25 cents a bushel, being \$1.50 in the former market and \$1.25 in the latter. For the elective officers in 1804 the Republicans nominated for the Assembly Martin Kershner, John Bowles, Tench Ringgold and Adam Ott. Kershner and Ott declined and Wm. Yates and Benj. Clagett were substituted. This ticket was elected without opposition. Although the Federalist had made some show the previous year of an opposition to Jeffer-

son's re-election, when the time came, Dr. John Tyler, of Frederick, and Dr. Frisby Tilghman, of Washington County, the Jefferson Electors, were elected without opposition, although the vote was small. In Sharpsburg district but eight votes were cast; in Langley's or Williamsport but 84; Fiery's 57; Hancocktown 39; and Hagerstown 424. For Congress, Roger Nelson of Frederick, was elected without opposition for the term beginning March 4, 1805, and also for the unexpired term of General Daniel Heister, who had died in Washington the previous March, at the age of fifty-seven years. General Heister was a native of Pennsylvania and had represented one of the Western Districts of that State for five years. He was in Congress at the time of the whiskey Insurrection, and presented the petitions of the "whiskey boys" of his district for the repeal of the excise. He had also served as an officer in the Revolutionary Army, but not through the entire war. He had married the daughter of Jonathan Hager the elder. He was three times elected to Congress in his adopted home. His name is perpetuated in the southern addition to Hagerstown, which he laid out in streets and lots and which is known in deeds and records as "Heisterboro." He was interred in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church, of which he was a member and a funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Rahausen.

The interment was first made in the lot opposite the church which had been devised to the church by Gen. Heister. But finding that the church did not need it, it was conveyed to Mr. Wingert, the devisee of Gen. Heister, who paid \$500 for it. Heister's body was afterwards removed to the present church yard. About the same time Col. Richard Barnes, of St. Mary's County died. Col. Richard Barnes and John Barnes were sons of Abram Barnes, who came from England, and settled in St. Mary's County. He had one daughter, Mary, who married Thompson Mason of Virginia. Richard was a very wealthy man. He owned a large number of negroes, and bought a large tract of land in Washington County, including "Mount Pelier" estate. His brother John occupied the "Mount Pelier" place and became an active citizen of Washington County. Richard Barnes bequeathed the Mount Pelier estate "to the eldest son of his favorite nephew John Thomson Mason," son of Thomas and Mary Mason, "provided he would assume the name Abram

Barnes." He also emancipated several hundred negroes three years after his death, provided they behaved themselves. They attained their freedom and went to Pennsylvania, where they formed a settlement, and became so great a nuisance that they were dispersed by Act of Assembly. The eldest son of John Thompson Mason died in infancy. A second also died. The third, Abram Barnes Mason, grew up and married Margaret Patterson. The will of Richard Barnes was contested by the Pendletons and other nephews and nieces in Virginia.

On the last day of 1803, George Carey's barn and stable at the cross roads, four miles from Sharpsburg, were burned and whilst the fire, which was incendiary, was raging, the store house of Carey & Zeigler near by was entered and robbed of \$1,800 in money. Two negroes belonging to Benjamin Tyson, of Sharpsburg, were arrested for the crime and \$1,500 of the money recovered. In August, 1799, Daniel Dougherty was convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to be hung. But the Governor commuted his sentence to hard labor for twenty years on the roads of Baltimore County or upon the streets or basin of the city.

In April, 1805, John Buchanan was appointed to the bench as Chief Justice of the Circuit. Washington County has the honor of having furnished the State of Maryland two of the most distinguished of the Chief Justices of the Court of Appeals, namely John Buchanan and Richard H. Alvey. John Buchanan was born in Prince George's County in 1772. His parents were Thomas and Anne Cooke Buchanan, of Chester, England. He was educated at Charlotte Hall School at St. Mary's County. He began the study of the law in the office of Judge White at Winchester, Va., and completed his course with John Thompson Mason in Hagerstown. In a short time he had a good practice and was elected to the Legislature in 1797. He married a daughter of Mr. Eli Williams, the first clerk of the Circuit Court for Washington County who was a brother of Gen. Otho Holland Williams, the founder of Williamsport. In 1806, at the age of about 33 years, he was appointed Chief Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany Counties, and as such he became an associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and served with great distinction upon that court until his death in November, 1844, a period of thirty-eight years. He became Chief

Justice of Maryland July 27, 1824. When the vacancy in the 5th Circuit occurred in 1806, it is said the Governor desired to appoint John Thompson Mason to the place. But that gentleman, who seems to have been adverse to office holding, declined and recommended his former pupil John Buchanan who was accordingly appointed. This appointment was made in January and in July Mr. Mason accepted the office of Attorney General of Maryland which he held for a few months. Chief Justice Buchanan's home in Washington County was an estate named "Woodland" near Williamsport. He died there in the 73rd year of his age. Sometime after his death while it was occupied by his son, Thomas Eli Buchanan, the house burned and Mr Buchanan thereafter lived in Williamsport. The wife of Thomas Eli Buchanan was Miss Dandridge of Virginia.

In an address before the Maryland State Bar Association in 1904 the Hon. James McSherry, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, spoke of Judge John Buchanan as follows:

Upon the resignation of Judge Chase, Judge John Buchanan was commissioned Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and his commission bears date 21th of July 1824. He was first appointed in 1806 Chief Judge of the old Fifth Judicial District, which then comprised the counties of Frederick, Washington and Allegany, and thereupon he became an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. He served upon the Bench for nearly thirty-eight years, during twenty of which he presided as Chief Judge.

The decisions of the Court during the twenty years that Chief Judge Buchanan presided are reported in 7 *Harris & Johnson*, 1 and 2 *Harris & Gill*, in the twelve volumes of *Gill & Johnson* and 1, 2 and 3 of *Gill*. Many cases of great importance were decided during this period. It was an epoch in which the law of the State progressed from its formative stage into a fuller development. The Court over which Judge Buchanan presided was composed of men of vigorous intellects and patient industry, and the labor they performed, in contrast with what had been done by their predecessors, was enormous. It is probably due to the fact that the number of cases had increased largely, that the rule limiting the arguments to six hours to each counsel, was adopted, less than two years after Judge Buchanan became Chief Justice. Amongst the cases of great magnitude

that were decided by the Court during this period were the *Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. vs. Balto. & Ohio Railroad Co.*, 4 Gill & Johnson, 1; *The Regents of the University of Maryland vs. Williams* 9 G. & J., and *Calvert vs. Davis*, 5 G. & J., the latter being the leading case in Maryland on the subject of testamentary capacity. On the 26th of December, 1831, Daniel Webster was admitted to the Bar of the Court of Appeals, and with the late Mr. Reverdy Johnson argued the Canal case for the Railroad Company. It was argued for the Canal Company by Walter Jones and A. C. Magruder and was decided at the June term, 1832. The judgment of the majority of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Buchanan. The report of the case occupies exactly half of one volume of the Maryland reports, the opinion of the Chief Justice covering ninety-two pages. It was an exhaustive discussion of the question in controversy between the two companies with respect to the right claimed by each to the occupancy of a narrow strip of land on the north bank of the Potomac at the Point of Rocks, in Frederick County. It required an examination into, and a decision of, the rights acquired by the Canal Company as Assignee of the franchises and property of the old Potomac Company, which had been created in 1784; and it also involved a determination of the scope of the Railroad Company's privileges conferred by its charter, the Act of 1826, chapter 123.

In December, 1836, Judge Buchanan, George Peabody and Thomas Emory were appointed Commissioners on the part of Maryland to negotiate a sale in London of the eight million dollars of State securities issued under the Act of 1835, ch. 395, to aid in the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and other works of internal improvement. Mr. Peabody was then abroad and remained there. Judge Buchanan and Mr. Emory went to England in the spring of 1837 and returned in December without having accomplished the object of their mission. (Messages of Gov. Veazey, December 27, 1837.) They did, however, succeed in March, 1837, (Res. No. 26 Dec. Ses. 1837) before going to Europe, in getting the Canal Company and the Railroad Company to agree conditionally to take \$6,000,000 of the State stock at the premium named in the Act; and the transaction was ratified by resolution No. 26 and then modified by resolution No. 68, adopted by the General Assembly

at December session 1837. This arrangement, which was severely criticised by the Ways and Means Committee in a report presented by its Chairman, the late Mr. Thomas S. Alexander, resulted in a loss to both companies, as they were compelled to pay into the State Treasury the 20 per cent. premium at which the Act of 1835 required the State stock to be sold. (Doc. O. Rep. Com. Ways & Means Dec. Ses. 1837.)

Judge Buchanan was born in Prince George's County in 1772. He was over 72 years of age when he died, but there was at that time no constitutional limitation as to age, and the people of the State reaped the benefit of his great learning, experience and ability after he attained and passed his seventieth year. On the 3rd of December, 1844, Mr. Pratt presented to the Court, resolutions on the death of Chief Justice Buchanan. After stating that Judge Buchanan had served upon the Bench for thirty-eight years, the resolution proceeded as follows: "During the whole of which period his great anxiety to discover and protect the just rights of his fellow citizens was manifested by the patient and diligent investigation and enlightened and accurate judgment: That whilst we feel deep regret at the departure of the deceased as for the loss of a cherished friend and companion, we in common with the profession will find great consolation in the recollection of his many virtues his manly character and the dignity and grace which adorned his public and social life, and greater consolation in referring to his example as a model of judicial excellence."

Judge Thomas Buchanan was the older brother of Chief Justice Buchanan, and the two brothers sat together on the bench of the 5th Circuit from 1815 to the death of the Chief Justice in 1844. During these years, while these brothers were on the bench, the brother-in-law of the Chief Justice, Otho H. Williams, was clerk of the Court and his father-in-law, Eli Williams, a part of the time Judge of the Orphans' Court. Thomas Buchanan was born Sept. 25, 1768, near Port Tobacco in Charles County. He studied law and practiced in Anne Arundel and St. Mary's Counties. He married in 1797 Rebecca Maria Anderson, a grand-daughter of Governor Samuel Ogle and removed to Baltimore, and later to Hagerstown. His residence was in the lower part of Washington County, 10 miles from Hagerstown, near Downsville and was called "Woburn." There he lived riding to and from the sessions of Court

in Hagerstown in his carriage. On May 5, 1815, he was appointed Associate Judge of the Fifth Circuit to succeed Judge Roger Nelson who had died. On Sept. 27, 1847 while riding from Hagerstown where he had been holding Court, he was seized with apoplexy and died before he reached home. His daughter and a servant were in the carriage with him at the time. He was buried in the Episcopal graveyard at Hagerstown, where his wife had been buried seven years before. Thomas Buchanan was a man of high character and many considered him an abler man than his distinguished brother the Chief Justice, but the latter was his superior in energy and ambition. Thomas Buchanan left several children. The present Brigadier-General James Buchanan, U. S. Army, is his grandson, the son of Dr. James A. Buchanan, who married a daughter of Col. John Miller. One of his daughters Meliora, married John Robert Dall and another, Anne, married John N. Steele, of Annapolis, and died there Oct. 18, 1839. Miss Harriet R. A. Buchanan died unmarried. One of Judge Buchanan's sons, Thomas Cribb Buchanan, left home and all trace of him was lost. His father spent a great deal of money searching for him through many years, but nothing was ever heard of him. When the Judge died, provision had been made in the will for this son and his share in the estate was apportioned to him and put into the hands of trustees ready for him should he return. But he never came back to claim it and it was finally distributed among the other heirs.

A sister of the two Judges Buchanan, named Mary, married Dr. Pottenger of Prince George's County. She, after the death of her husband, went to Hagerstown to live. She died there at the age of 88 years and was buried with other members of the family in the Episcopal burying ground. Her daughter married Thomas B. Hall. They were the parents of Mary Sophia Hall who was married to Col. George Schley, of Hagerstown. The older sister of this lady, Barbara, was the second wife of Frederick A. Schley, George Schley's father, and was the mother of Col. Buchanan Schley of Hagerstown. Mrs. Mary Pottenger was a lady of rare accomplishments and great social distinction. In her youth she had lived in the brilliant society of the Capital of the State. As a child, she had been specially noticed by the Father of his country and she was present

in the Senate chamber of the old State House and there witnessed the resignation by the great patriot of his military office. She had lived in Hagerstown on South Potomac street for nearly a half century and died there February 7, 1854, aged 88 years.

The files of the newspapers from which the material for these chronicles is gathered are missing for twelve years from 1805, consequently the narration of the events of those years will be more meagre than for other years. This is particularly unfortunate as it is an especially important period of the history of the County and indeed of the whole country. It includes the war of 1812 in which the people of Washington County took a prominent and honorable part. I have been compelled, therefore, to content myself with such facts and incidents as I could gather from the records of the court and from several other sources. These events will be given in a somewhat disjointed fashion.

There was a law during these years for the regulation of the charges of ferrymen, and the keepers of all houses of public entertainment. These rates were fixed by the Judges of the court and announced once each year. There were a great many ferries over the Potomac. There was one at the mouth of the Conococheague; one at Shepherdstown, one at the mouth of the Opequon, one at the mouth of the Antietam, besides Harper's, John Donnelly's at Hancock, Howser's, Ford's and Ritter's. Up to 1805 the rates for tavern charges had been fixed in British or Colonial money. At the August Term of that year, the rating was made for the first time in American currency. The charge permitted for a breakfast or supper was 34 cents, for a dinner, with a pint of small beer or cider was 50 cents, for lodgings 16 cents, for a gill of spirits or brandy, 13 cents, for a gill of whiskey 7 cents. Persons keeping houses of entertainment were required to give security in the sum of 6000 pounds of tobacco and those retailing liquor in the sum of 100 pounds in money. A Maryland shilling was equal to 14 cents in Federal currency. In 1805 Nathaniel Rochester was Sheriff of the County. Two years later he was succeeded by Isaac White and he by Matthias Shaffner in 1809. In 1813, Henry Sweitzer was elected, and held the office for four years. Daniel Schnebley was elected in 1816. The Judicial system of the State was revised in 1806. Up to that time there had been a Chief Judge

who was a lawyer and associated with him were Justices of the Peace who were laymen. William Clagett had been the Presiding Judge under this system. Under the new system, John Buchanan became the Chief Judge with William Clagett and Abraham Shriver as his associates. John Buchanan qualified as Chief Judge on the 3rd of February, 1806, and his brother Thomas Buchanan was admitted to practice at the Hagerstown Bar on the 26th of the following month. Nine years later, he became Associate Judge.

The minutes of the Court show many severe sentences. For stealing a pair of shoes a man was sentenced to hard labor on the roads of Baltimore County for eighteen months. Another man convicted of stealing some trifling article was sentenced to twenty lashes on the bare back, well laid on. This was the ordinary punishment for petty larceny, and was generally supplemented by the pillory. Among other curious cases which may be found on the old dockets is a trial upon an indictment for "keeping a Pharoah or Association table." A notable case was removed to Hagerstown from Frederick in 1809. Thomas Burke was tried and convicted for committing a rape upon the person of Maria Brawner, and sentenced to be hung. Burke was defended by four lawyers, among whom were Luther Martin and Roger Nelson. They fiercely contested the case, and in the heat of excitement Martin made some remark which offended Judge Buchanan so deeply that he struck Mr. Martin with his cane when he attempted to get into the Frederick stage where the Judge was seated. Probably at no period in the history of Washington County were there as many distinguished men practising

at the Hagerstown Bar as during the period of which we are now writing. Among them were Roger B. Taney, Roger Nelson, Philip Barton Key, Luther Martin, John Thompson Mason, Moses Tabbs, William B. Rochester and others.

About the year 1804, Nathaniel Rochester established a private banking house in connection with his various other enterprises. He was living at the time in a stone house opposite the present Court House, in which A. K. Syester lived for many years, and which was demolished to make way for the Hotel Hamilton. Here, in the front room of this house, Mr. Rochester organized the Hagerstown Bank in 1807 with a capital stock of \$250,000 divided into shares of \$50 each. At the first meeting of the organization of the bank there were present besides Mr. Rochester, Eli Williams, Thomas Sprigg, Wm. Fitzhugh, Charles Carroll, Jacob Zeller and William Heyser. The directors bought the lot upon which the bank now stands and a building was erected, which was completed and occupied in 1814. Nathaniel Rochester was the president until he left the County in 1810 and Eli Beatty was the first cashier and he held the office until he succeeded William Heyser\* as president in 1831. Then Daniel Sprigg became cashier, but two years later he went to Rochester and became cashier of a bank in that city. Mr. Beatty then resumed his place as cashier and Otho Lawrence became president. Mr. Beatty continued as cashier until his death in 1859 when William M. Marshall succeeded him.

In 1810 a notable party of emigrants left Hagerstown. The leaders of the party were Nathaniel Rochester.\*\* William Fitzhugh and Charles Carroll. Their destination was the valley of the

\*From the Herald and Torch Jan. 20, 1875.

Mr. William Heyser departed this life on Friday last in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Heyser was a very active man for his years until within a comparatively short time before his death, and so to speak, was one of the very few remaining links in the chain which connects the present with past generations, and which will soon entirely disappear. He was a man of sterling integrity, strong, vigorous mind, very practical in his views, and well informed upon general and local topics. His ancestors were among the most prominent and influential of the early settlers of our county. His father was for many years President of the Hagerstown Bank, and his grand father, Capt. William Heyser, actively participated in the war for American Independence, having commanded a company of eighty-seven men, raised in this town and county, during that war. In looking over the names of these men, we are sur-

prised at the large number of them that have entirely disappeared from the registers of the present population, but time works change, and another century may carry our names into the same oblivion.

On Sabbath last, his remains were taken to the First Reformed Church, the building of which his grand father superintended one hundred years ago, where services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Goheen, and Rev. Mr. Kieffer, the latter preaching a very appropriate and eloquent discourse to a large assemblage of people. The remains were then taken to Rose Hill Cemetery and interred.

\*\*The subscriber having declined the Mercantile business in this place, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, or the late Concern of Nathaniel & Robert Rochester, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to commence at large his Nail

Genesee river in Western New York. Rochester had visited the Genesee country ten years previously and before the year 1800, he had purchased a large tract of land in Livingston County. In 1802 Col. Rochester and Major Carroll had bought a lot of 100 acres, known as the Allan Mill tract. They paid for this land \$17.50 per acre. It was known at the time as Falls Town. Upon this tract Mr. Rochester laid out a town, and it received the name of "Rochester." Before leaving, all of the emigrants sold their property in this County. They travelled in carriages accompanied by covered wagons in which was carried a lot of household and other property and thus the party made its long journey through a country much of which was an almost unbroken wilderness. Mr. Rochester's wife was Sophia Beatty. They had twelve children, the eldest of whom was William Beatty Rochester, who practised law in Hagerstown before going to New York, having been admitted to the bar upon motion of Moses Tabbs, in March 1809, and afterwards became a distinguish-

ed Judge. Before leaving Hagerstown he was a captain of one of the militia companies which grew out of the aggression of England. The youngest, a girl, was but two months old when she left Hagerstown. One of Judge Rochester's sons is William B. Rochester, Paymaster General of the U. S. Army, now on the retired list. Nathaniel Rochester's youngest son, Henry Eli Rochester, visited Hagerstown in 1881 and several times afterwards. He was but four years old when he left here, and yet he remembered perfectly many objects. He remembered the porch of the house where his father had lived, which was still standing in 1881 and Mr. Rochester recalled the sale of his father's household goods, previously to going to New York and especially the man standing on the porch ringing the bell to bring people to the auction. This excellent gentleman died in 1889. Among his eight children is Mr. Roswell Hart Rochester, Treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company.\*

Col. William Fitzhugh, who accompanied

and Rope Manufactories. He expects those indebted to him (who have it not in their power to make immediate payment) will settle their Accounts by Bond or Note. All persons having Accounts against him are requested to bring them in for settlement.

He will constantly keep a quantity of Nails and Brads, and all kinds of Rope and Twine; and wants an Apprentice for the Rope making business.

N. ROCHESTER.

Hagerstown, June 25, 1794.—From the Washington Spy.

\*The following is a brief sketch of the life of Nathaniel Rochester, written by himself for the information of his children:

I was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 21st of February, 1752. John Rochester, my father, was born at the same place, and died in 1756. Nicholas Rochester, his father, was born in England, and died on the farm where I was born, leaving two sons, John and William.

My mother's name was Hester Thrift, daughter of William Thrift, of Richmond County, adjoining Westmoreland. About 1757, she married a second husband, Thomas Critcher, who removed with his family to Granville County, North Carolina, about 1763.

I had but one full brother, John, who was six years older than I. He returned to Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1766, married Ann Jordan and settled on the paternal estate, which he inherited as heir-at-law to my father's real estate, father dying intestate.

I had three full sisters, Ann, Phillis and Hester. The first married Benjamin Raglan and removed to

the State of Georgia. The second married Samuel Moore and remained in Granville, North Carolina, and the third married Reuben Pyles, and removed to Ninety-Six, Abbeville County, South Carolina. Soon after the death of my brother his oldest son removed to Danville, in Kentucky, and took all his brothers and sisters with him.

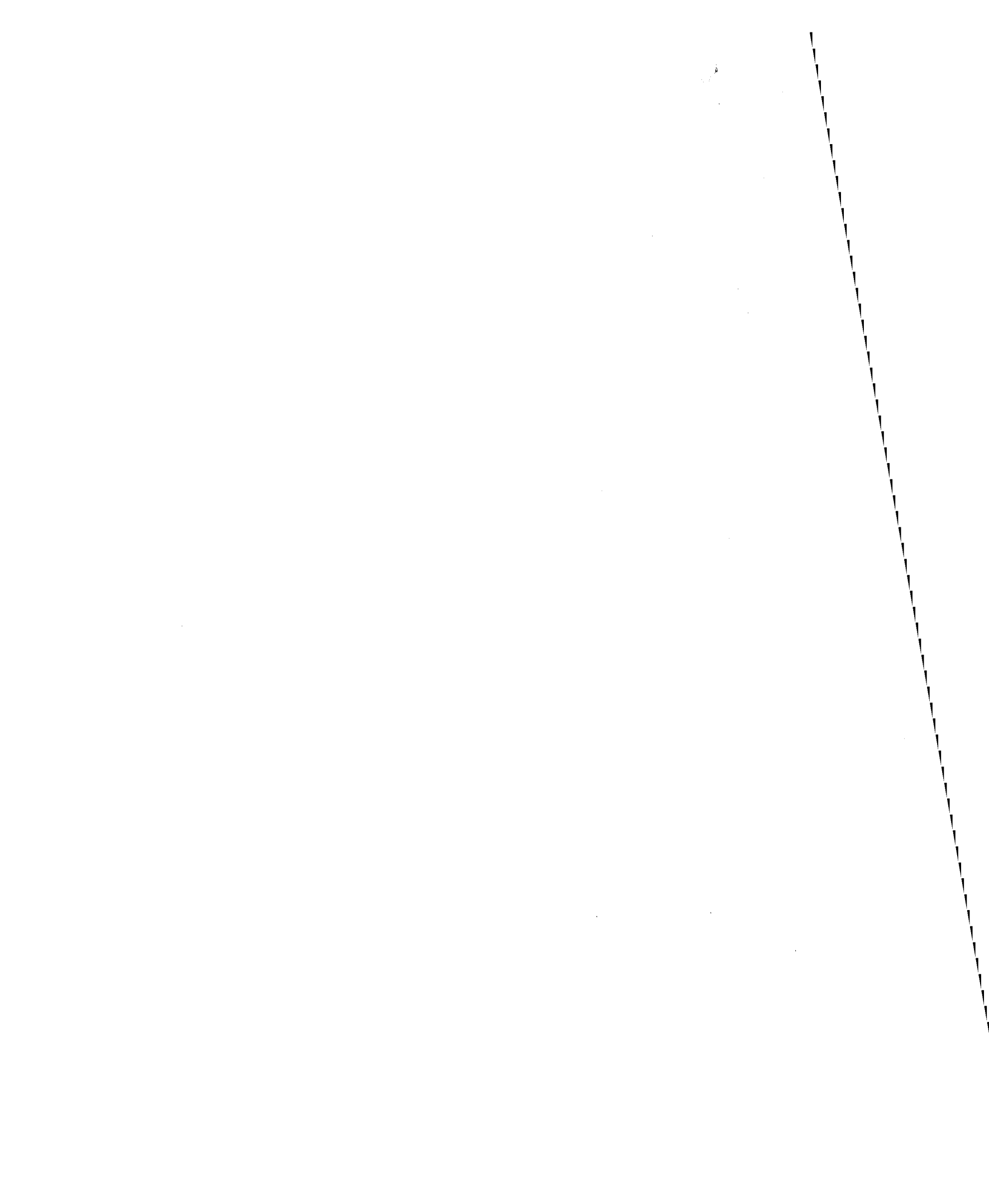
My step-father, Thos. Critcher, died in Granville County, North Carolina, in 1778, leaving three sons, Thomas, James and John, and two daughters, who married two brothers, Elijah and Charles Mitchell. My mother died in 1784, after raising ten children and losing five when they were young.

In the autumn of 1768, when 16 years of age, I was employed by a Scotch merchant named James Monroe, at Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina, about forty miles from home. I agreed to serve with him two years at £5 per annum, but at the end of six months he raised my salary to £20 per annum; this continued for two years, after which my salary was raised to £60 per annum, until 1773, when I went into partnership with my employer, and Col. John Hamilton, who was consul for the British government in the Middle States, after the close of the Revolutionary War. In the year 1775 this partnership was dissolved by the commencement of the war.

My first office was Clerk of the Vestry, in 1770. In 1775 I was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety for Orange County, whose business was to promote the revolutionary spirit among the people, to procure arms and ammunition, make collections for the people of Boston, whose harbour was blocked up by the British fleet, and to prevent the sale and use of East India teas. In August of the same year, 1775, I attended as a member of the first Provincial



NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.





Rochester and Carroll on their eventful journey through the wilderness to the Genesee country, was a man of mark who had made a reputation as an officer in the Revolutionary Army. At

Convention in North Carolina. This convention ordered the raising of four regiments of Continental troops, organized the minute men and militia systems, and directed an election for another convention to meet in May, 1776, for the purpose of forming and adopting a constitution and form of government and measures of defence. At this first convention I was appointed a Major of Militia, Paymaster to the minute men and militia, and a Justice of the Peace.

In February, 1776, the commander of the British forces in New York sent General Alexander McDonald to Cumberland County, in North Carolina, the inhabitants of which county were mostly Highland Scotch, who had fled from Scotland for their adherence to the Pretender to the Crown of England in 1745; and so secret were his proceedings that before it was known in other parts of the province he had raised 1,000 men and formed them into a regiment and he had them ready to march for Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Fear River (about 100 miles), where transports from New York were to meet them. As soon as information of these movements reached Hillsborough, a distance of about 80 miles, the minute men and militia of Orange and Granville Counties collected and marched down to Cross Creek (now Fayetteville), the seat of justice of Cumberland County, where it was understood McDonald and his regiment of tories were embodied. I went with the minute men and militia in my official capacities as Major and Paymaster, and on our arrival at Cross Creek we heard that McDonald and his regiment had set out a few days before for Wilmington to embark for New York. I was then dispatched by Col. Thackston, our commanding officer, at 8 o'clock at night, with two companies of infantry and one company of cavalry in pursuit of the enemy; but on our arrival about daybreak at Devo's Ferry, about 20 miles from Cross Creek, or headquarters, we met about 500 men with General McDonald on their retreat, they having been met and defeated at Moore's Creek Bridge by Col. Caswell, commander of a regiment of minute men. Col. Caswell was afterwards appointed the first Governor of the State. We took the 500 prisoners. Being, however, in a sparsely settled country, where provisions could not be obtained, I was obliged to discharge all but about 50, who were appointed officers by McDonald, after swearing those discharged that they would not again take arms against the United Colonies; notwithstanding which they did afterwards join Lord Cornwallis when he marched through North Carolina, in the year 1782.

I then returned to headquarters with my command and the fifty prisoners, where I found Col. Alex. Martin, of the Salisbury Minute Men, had arrived with about two thousand minute men and militia. He took the chief command.

Marshall, in his life of Washington, mentions that Martin took these prisoners. They were sent

the battle of Yorktown he was a lieutenant of Dragoons, acting as aide to General Fish, of Maryland. In Livingstone County, New York, he became very wealthy and died December 27,

under guard as prisoner of war to Frederick Town, in Maryland, where they remained until exchanged. In disarming the prisoners at Devo's ferry, the Scotch gave up their dirks with much reluctance, they having, as they said, been handed down from father to son for many generations.

In May following, 1776, when I was 24 years of age, I attended the convention at Halifax, N. C., as a member, when a constitution or form of government was adopted. Six more regiments of Continental troops were ordered to be raised, and their officers appointed, among whom I was appointed Commissary General of military stores and clothing, with the rank and pay of a Colonel, for the North Carolina line, which consisted of ten regiments.

This convention organized a government by appointing a governor and other State officers, and directed an election in November following for members of a State legislature.

On the adjournment of the convention I set out for Wilmington, N. C., where the four regiments first raised were stationed, in order to attend to the duties of my office, and took with me Abishia Thomas as a deputy, who was allowed the pay of a subaltern officer, and who has since been a clerk in one of the departments of the General Government. After riding to most of the seaport towns in Carolina and Virginia to procure military stores and clothing for the Army, I was taken sick at Wilmington, and unable to transact business for a considerable time. My physician and friends advised me to retire from the service, on account of my condition and the unhealthiness of that part of the country. I therefore resigned a week or two before the election for members of the legislature, but did not return to Hillsborough until some weeks after the election. On my return there I found that I had been elected a Member of the Assembly, which I attended in the winter of 1777, with Nathaniel Macon, who had, a little before the election, returned home from Princeton College, and was elected to the same Assembly. He has since been a member of Congress for about thirty years without intermission. During this session I was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, and in the spring following, Clerk of the Court of Orange County, which office had been held many years by Gen'l F. Nash, who was killed at the battle of German Town. I held the clerk's office about two years, and until the fees of office did not pay for the stationery used, owing to the depreciation of the paper currency.

This year, 1777, I was appointed a Commissioner to establish and superintend a manufactory of arms at Hillsborough, and went to Pennsylvania with several wagons for bar iron for the factory. When I resigned the clerk's office I was appointed one of a board of three Auditors of Public Accounts for the State, and a Colonel of Militia.

In 1778 I engaged in business with Col. Thos.

1839, aged 79 years. Col. Fitzhugh belonged to a family which was prominent and influential in Washington County for many years. He was the son of William Fitzhugh, a colonel in the

British Army. His mother was Ann Frisby, the daughter of Peregrine Frisby of Cecil County and widow of John Rousby. A daughter by Rousby married John Plater.

Hart (Henry Clay's father-in-law,) and James Brown, our present minister to France. Col. Hart resided two miles west of Hillsborough, where he had a considerable estate in land, mills and other manufacturing establishments. His residence was about on the line between the Whig and Tory settlements; the Tories committed many depredations on his property, he being a very influential and active Whig. There were frequent instances of the Whigs and Tories not only committing depredations on each other in North and South Carolina, but murdering people along their borders. Gen. Gates, who in 1779 commanded the Southern army, advised Col. Hart to remove with his family to Berkeley county, Virginia, where the family of the General resided, and as Col. Hart's property and his life was endangered by remaining where he was, he took the advice of the General and in the autumn of 1780 removed not to Berkeley but to Hagers Town in Maryland, being in an adjoining county though a different State. Col. Hart prevailed upon me to accompany him, proposing and promising to go into mercantile business in Philadelphia. Soon after we arrived at Hagers Town he furnished the capital promised, and I proceeded to Philadelphia by way of Baltimore (then a small place,) in February, 1781, and took lodging at the "Canastoga Wagon," a first rate tavern at that time. I was in no hurry to engage in business until I could consult several persons to whom I had letters, and before I had determined on a plan of business I was taken down with the small-pox in Baltimore; I was confined nine weeks. On discovering what my complaint was I asked Dr. Burke, a Member of Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, an old friend and acquaintance from North Carolina, to write Col. Hart informing him of my situation. I presume his information was that probably I would not survive the attack, for on receipt of Dr. Burke's letter Col. Hart purchased a large landed estate, four miles from Hagers Town, of Col. Sam'l Hughes to the amount of ten thousand pounds specie, and drew an order on me in favor of Hughes for all the capital he furnished to me, which was, I think, about £4,000. (I had of my own about £1,000.) He wrote me at the same time that in case I should recover to return to Hagers Town, and some other business should be given me. This draft was presented to me by Col. Hughes' agent after I was considered out of danger, and thwarted all my plans of business in Philadelphia.

I therefore returned to Hagers Town in April, taking Col. Hart's daughter home. She had been sent a year or two before to a boarding school, to the care of the celebrated Robert Morris. She was afterwards Mrs. Pindell.

Soon after my return to Hager Town, I went to North Carolina to settle some business for Col. Hart, returned to Maryland in the autumn and settled on a farm, where I continued until the latter part of

1783, having in the meantime taken another journey to North Carolina on business for Col. Hart.

In November, 1783 (the war being ended and peace declared), I went into business with Col. Hart at Hagers Town, he residing on his farm purchased from Col. Hughes, the business being conducted by me. The next year, 1784, we rented Stull's large merchant mill, and went largely into the purchase of wheat and manufacture of flour. We also established nail and rope factories and did a large business until 1792, when we dissolved partnership and each did business separately. In May 1785, whilst concerned in business with Col. Hart, Col. Elie Williams and I went to Kentucky to look after some lands we held there and a large tract of 5,000 acres held by Col. Hart. We took with us goods to the amount of about £1,100 for the purpose of paying our expenses with the profit. He returned home in July and I in August, having made a net profit of (£1,000) one thousand pounds.

In the summer of 1786, I was very ill, and a consultation of five physicians decided my case to be very desperate, but after being confined many months I gradually recovered.

I was married in 1788, being then 36 years of age. In 1790 I went to the State legislature as a member, and was so much disgusted with the intrigue and management among the members, that I afterwards uniformly refused to go again during my residence in Maryland. About the year 1791 I was appointed Postmaster at Hagers Town, and held the office until the year 1797, when I was appointed one of the three Judges of the Washington County Court. I was obliged to resign as Postmaster before I could act as Judge. The office I resigned I procured for my nephew, Robert Rochester, then one of my clerks. I was not educated for the law and not having sufficient knowledge of court rules, I could not conscientiously hold my position as Judge; I therefore resigned in 1798, having held the office about one year.

I discontinued my mercantile business in Hagers Town, and sent Robert Rochester to Bairdstown, in Kentucky, with my stock of goods, when I was again appointed Postmaster, which office I held until 1804. That year I was elected Sheriff of the county, and resigned the office of Postmaster. (Robert Rochester being about 18 years of age only, was soon drawn into dissipated habits at Bairdstown, which induced me to discontinue the business at that place). I had some years before established a business in Lexington, Ky., in connection with Cornelius Beatty, a brother-in-law of mine, where we did a good business until he was made a Colonel of Militia and joined Gen'l Anthony Wayne on an expedition against the Indians. His military life unfitted him for business; I therefore went to Kentucky in 1800 and dissolved the concern, and again in 1802 to finally settle my Kentucky business. Before I returned from Kentucky, in 1800, I visited West Ten-

After serving with credit in the British Army, particularly in the West India Expedition, Col. Fitzhugh retired on half pay to his fine estate, Rousby Hall, near the mouth of the Patuxent, Maryland, where he was living with his wife and two sons, Peregrine and William. He was in feeble health, and had almost lost his sight. Knowing his influence in the County, the British

had made overtures to continue his half pay if he would remain neutral, but all overtures were rejected, and he enlisted with zeal in the patriot cause. He sent both of his sons into the American Army and he became a member of the Executive Council of Maryland. Several times raids were made on Rousby Hall by parties of British who landed from ships in the river. One of these was

nessee, where I held 640 acres of land, to which I intended to remove with my family, but finding the country at that time very sickly and newly settled with rough inhabitants, I sold the land.

Col. Thos. Hart removed to Kentucky in 1794, and settled in Lexington. I continued the nail and rope-making and milling business after dissolving with Col. Hart, the first two until I removed from Maryland. I held the Sheriff's office three years—until 1807. At the expiration of my term of office I was appointed the first President of the Hagers Town Bank, with a salary of \$1,000 per annum. I held this position until 1810, when I removed to the State of New York. In 1808, I was elected an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, when Mr. Madison was first elected President and George Clinton Vice-President. After my return from Kentucky, in September, 1800, Major Carroll, Col. Fitzhugh, Col. Hilton and I visited the Genesee country in Western New York. Carroll and Fitzhugh purchased 12,000 acres of land, where they now reside. I purchased 400 acres adjoining their land; also, 155 acres at Dansville, upon which I built a paper mill in 1810. In 1802 Carroll, Fitzhugh and myself again visited the Genesee country to look after our interests. We then bought the 100-acre lot which is now included in the village of Rochester, at seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) per acre, and I purchased about 200 acres adjoining my 400-acre lot.

In May, 1810, having settled up my mercantile, manufacturing and sheriff's business, I removed to Dansville, Steuben County, State of New York, where I resided five years, erected a large paper mill and made many other improvements, increasing my landed estate there to 700 acres or more, which I sold in the winter of 1814 for \$24,000, and purchased for \$12,728 a farm of 445 acres in Bloomfield, Ontario County, the land being well improved. I resided here three years, say from April, 1815, to April, 1818, when I rented my farm and removed to Rochester. Whilst residing in Bloomfield I was appointed a Director in the Utica Branch Bank at Canadaigua, and resigned in 1823. In 1816 I was appointed an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, when Mr. Monroe was elected President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President. In the winter of 1817 I went to Albany as an agent for the petitioners for a new county, but did not succeed. In the winter of 1821 I again went on the same business, and succeeded in getting through a law creating the County of Monroe, and in the spring of the same year I was appointed Clerk of the new county, and was elected Member of Assembly for the same coun-

ty. I spent about four months in Albany in the winter and spring of 1822 as a Legislator. In the spring of 1824 a law was passed granting a charter for the Bank of Rochester. I was appointed one of the Commissioners for taking subscriptions and apportioning the capital stock, and in June of the same year was unanimously elected President of the Bank, which office, with that of Director, I resigned in December following, having taken an agency in the bank, very much against my inclination, on the solicitation of a number of citizens, but with an express avowal on my part that I would resign as soon as the bank should be organized and in successful operation, which was the case when I resigned; and when my advanced age and bodily infirmities required that I should retire from business, being then within about two months of entering the seventy-fourth year of my age.

#### NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.

The following notice of the death of Nathaniel Rochester is from the Torch Light of May 26, 1831:

"Departed this life at Rochester, New York, on the 17th inst., in the 80th years of his age, Col. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER, formerly of this place.

"Col. R. left behind him to lament his loss, a wife and numerous family of sons and daughters, grand children, and other relations, to whom he had been a most affectionate husband, father and friend. He was indeed a patriarch in the midst of his kindred and acquaintances, to whom they would always apply with confidence for advice and assistance. He resided for many years in Hagerstown as one of its most respectable inhabitants, whence he removed to Genesee, twenty-one years ago. For the last fifteen years he lived at Rochester, which he had founded, and which derived its name from him. He had the happiness of seeing the village which he had himself laid out in the woods, become a splendid city, containing fifteen thousand inhabitants. Col. R. as a man, was highly esteemed, and the qualities of his heart were most estimable. He was humane and charitable to the poor; his house was the residence of hospitality and benevolence. He was a citizen of great public spirit, and gave his talents liberally for the promotion of the best interests of society. To crown all, he was what is pleasing in the sight of God, "an honest man" in every sense of the word. For the last year or two of his life, he was greatly afflicted by disease, but he bore it with great christian resignation and fortitude, viewing it as a sanctifying preparation for a better world, which he trusted he would enjoy through the merits of a crucified Saviour.—[Communicated.]

repelled during the absence of Col. Fitzhugh, by Mrs. Fitzhugh, who armed her slaves. The enemy retired without firing a shot. Gaining information of a proposed night assault, Fitzhugh and his family left the house, and that night it was burnt by the invaders. Upon another occasion, a raid was made upon Col. Fitzhugh's residence when the whole family, including the two young officers and Miss Plater, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Fitzhugh, were at home. The young men had barely time to escape from the back door as the British soldiers entered the front. The old Colonel was arrested and carried through the rain and mud, accompanied by his devoted wife, who had not taken time to dress herself and had no other protection from the falling rain than a military cloak which one of the officers threw around her. Just as the river bank was reached, a half mile distant, it was decided to release the prisoner on parole. They returned home and found that all the negroes had been enticed away, and that Miss Plater had preserved the house from destruction by her excellent conduct.\*

Soon after the close of the Revolution, Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr., married Miss Anne Hughes, a daughter of Daniel Hughes, of Hagerstown. He came to Washington County and resided, until his removal to New York, at his seat, "The Hive," near Chewsville. Here his aged father spent the

latter years of his life and when he died, at a great age, he was buried in the old Episcopal graveyard in Hagerstown. Col. William Fitzhugh had a large family; among them were William H. Fitzhugh, who was three times elected sheriff of Washington County and who served in other official positions, Dr. Daniel Fitzhugh and Samuel, who went to Western New York with their father and James who moved to Kentucky. One of his daughters married the Rev. Dr. Backus, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman; another, Gerritt Smith, a leading Abolitionist of Peterboro, N. Y.; another, Commodore Swift, and a fourth James Birney, another Abolitionist leader of National reputation and the first candidate of that party for President. The old Colonel's other son, Peregrine, attained the rank of captain in the Revolutionary Army, and served for a time as aide to General Washington. He married Miss Elizabeth Chew, of Chew's farm, below Williamsport, the sister of Mrs. Benjamin Galloway. Captain Fitzhugh left Washington County in 1799 for Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario, where he raised a large family. His widow died there in 1856.\*

Major Charles Carroll, Rochester's third associate, was a cousin of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of Washington County, and lived in a large stone house a short distance from Hagerstown on the

\*Baltimore Patriot July 3, 1856.

\*The Fitzhugh family is said by all English antiquarians to be Saxon, although the name is Norman. We suspect it is of Danish descent; for their castle was named "Ravensworth," and the Raven was the standard of the Danes. Besides, William the Conqueror, himself of Danish or Norwegian descent, did not disturb Bardolph, then Lord of Ravensworth, in his vast possessions. It is probable he took part with the Conqueror. Banker says Bardolph possessed Ravensworth with divers other Lordships in the time of William the Conqueror. His son, who succeeded him, was named Akaris, then follow in regular descent, Henry, Henry Bardolph, Henry Hugh, and in time of Edward the First, Fitzhugh, which thereafter was adopted as the family surname. Fitzhugh was no doubt a very common name eight centuries ago. Two were signers of the Magna Charta, and one is found on the Roll of Battle Abbey. Those we suspect were Norman, not relations of the Ravensworth family. This latter family were leaders of the Crusades, and took an active part on the side of the "Lancasters" in the war of the Roses. Lord Fitzhugh, of Ravensworth, married a sister of Warwick, the King Maker, and Hume mentions him as a leader of a rebellion against Edward the Fourth, after Warwick Tenth.

This is the last mention of the name in general history.

The direct male line failed in the time of Henry the Eighth, and the estate descended to Thomas Dacres, who had intermarried in the family. "Cathrin Parr," last wife of Henry the Eighth, was a grand mother of the last Lord Fitzhugh. Almost the last Catholic Bishop of London was John, a son of the same Lord. After the extinction of the direct male line of Ravensworth, we find the name mentioned by Captain Cook, who was hospitably entertained by the President of the East India Company at Canton, Mr. Fitzhugh, and who we suppose called a Sound, near "Vancouver's Island," in honor of him, for we cannot imagine how else the name Fitzhugh should have been given to that Sound.

Miss Emily Fitzhugh, of Southampton, England, in a recent correspondence with Mr. John Gordon, of Baltimore, speaks of her father and great uncle as having held appointments in China. Her great uncle is no doubt the one mentioned by Captain Cook. She became interested, she says, in her namesakes this side of the Atlantic from conversation with Miss Sedgwick. But Miss S. was only acquainted with the New York branch of the Fitzhugh family, who removed from Virginia to Maryland, thence to New York. These two sisters of the name, strange to say, intermarried with two distinguished

Greencastle road. This house is now standing, and belongs to the estate of the late Gov. Wm. T. Hamilton. The property, which comprised about fourteen hundred acres of land extending along the northern limits of Hagerstown, was known as "Belvue" and it is a curious circumstance that when the County Almshouse was built upon a portion of this tract in 1879, Mr. John L. Bikle, clerk to the County Commissioners, suggested "Belvue Asylum" as the name for it, without knowing the original name of the tract. Major Carroll's family became prominent in New York. He left three sons, one of whom was a representative in Congress from New York from 1843 to 1847.

Some years before the time of which we are now writing, Washington County lost a promising son in a most tragic and glorious manner. Midshipman Israel was in the service under Commo-

dore Preble in the war with Tripoli. Volunteers were called for on the desperate service of carrying a fire-ship into the harbor of Tripoli, and young Israel was one of the volunteers. The ketch Intrepid was fitted up as a fire-ship, and put under the command of Captain Somers who, with his brave crew of volunteers, drifted into the harbor on the night of the 4th of September 1804. Every provision had been made for the escape of the crew before the explosion. The progress of the fire-ship was watched with intense interest. The explosion soon occurred, but the heroes did not return. What happened to them, or how the premature explosion occurred, was never known, for no one was left to tell the tale. It was said that the mangled remains of Israel were seen but this is not certain. Midshipman Israel was a nephew of General O. H. Williams and Eli Williams. The latter adopted and reared him.

Abolitionists (and married well,) Hon. Gerrit Smith and Mr. James G. Birney. This branch of the family is descended from the Masons, of Gunston, and inherit much of their military and adventurous spirit. Their ancestor, Col. William Fitzhugh, whose mother was a Mason, was a Colonel in the British army at the time of the Revolution. He refused to fight against America, surrendered his commission, and we find was detained as a prisoner during the war. The original settler, William Fitzhugh, was the son of Henry Fitzhugh, of Bedfordshire, England, who removed to London to practice law. William was his second son, his eldest was named Henry, a Captain in the British army, and a great favorite at Court in the reign of Charles the Second. William removed to the country about 1670, and in 1673 married Sarah Tucker, of Westmoreland. She had not attained her 11th year at the time of her mar-

riage. His son Henry married Susan Cook, of Gloucester; her mother came to the colony from England soon after the Bacon's Rebellion. All the Fitzhugh's of America are descended from the William above mentioned. The eldest male branch of the family has become extinct. Thus William, eldest son of the first settler who married Mary Lee, had one son, Henry, who married a Miss Carter. He had only one son, William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, who married a Miss Randolph. William of Chatham, left one son, the late William H. Fitzhugh, of Fairfax, who married the beautiful Miss Goldsborough, of Maryland, and died childless. Bishop Meade is descended from the Fitzhughs. Mrs. Custis of Arlington, was a sister of William H. Fitzhugh. She left only a daughter, who married Colonel Robert E. Lee, of the United States Army.—George Fitzhugh, in DeBow's Review, 1860.



## CHAPTER X

**T**HE people of Washington County warmly supported President Jefferson in his resentment of the outrages upon American vessels and the impressment of naturalized American citizens, which brought on the War of 1812. Their representatives in Congress, Roger Nelson and his successor, Samuel Ringgold, were strong Republicans and voted to sustain the Administration. In Hagerstown public sentiment expressed itself in the usual way—namely, by holding public meetings. One of these meetings was called to be held in the Court House, July 14, 1807, to adopt resolutions “upon the dastardly outrages committed by the British Squadron stationed on our coast on the flag and citizens of the United States.” Over this meeting Dr. Richard Pindell was called to preside. This distinguished gentleman had served his country as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and he was among the first to raise his voice for resistance to the encroachments of England. Strong resolutions were adopted, and it was ordered that copies of them should be sent by Upton Lawrence, the secretary, to the President of the United States and the Governor of Maryland. An estimate may be made of the character of the leading citizens of Washington County in those days by a consideration of the men who composed the committee which drafted these resolutions. They were Nathaniel Rochester, Gen. Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Hughes, Jr., Dr. Richard Pindell, Col. William Fitzhugh, Major Charles Carroll, Dr. Frisby Tilghman, Col. George Nigh, Dr. Christian Boerstler, Upton Lawrence, Dr. Jacob Schnebley, Col. Daniel Hughes, Col. Adam

Ott, William Keyser and Alexander Neill. It is doubtful whether any County in Maryland could at this time furnish such an array of men.

On the 17th of July a call was published in the newspapers for a meeting at Smith's tavern to form a company of volunteers in response to the President's desire. The meeting was held and the “Hagerstown Volunteer Rifle Company” was formed. John Ragan, Jr., was elected Captain, Thomas Post and William B. Rochester, Lieutenants. Although this company was mustered in and out of the regular army before the beginning of the war and saw no active service, each one of the commissioned officers afterwards took an honorable part in the war. Ragan entered the army and commanded a company at New Orleans and a regiment at Bladensburg. In the latter battle he was injured by his horse and taken prisoner. He died in Hagerstown in 1816 at the early age of thirty-four years. Post also commanded a company during the war and was Sheriff of the county afterwards. Of Rochester we have already spoken. He removed to New York with his father, Nathaniel Rochester before the war began, but he was there elected captain of a company and served in the campaigns along the Canadian frontier. Besides this company there were a great many others in the county then or shortly afterwards. Ragan's company, along with those of Captains Henry Lewis, Joseph Chaplain of Sharpsburg, John Harry, Daniel Hughes, Jr., and others composed the Eighth Regiment of Maryland Militia which was under the command of old Colonel John Carr, the veteran of two wars. This regiment along with those of

Colonel Samuel Ringgold, Colonel Jacob Schnebly and a number of detached companies, composed General Thomas Sprigg's Brigade. Otho H. Williams, the nephew of Washington's staff officer, was Captain of the American Blues and Captain Frisby Tilghman of the Washington Hussars. All these troops gathered in Hagerstown in May 1808 and were reviewed by Gen. John Eager Howard.

The whole County was in a fever of military excitement for some years. There was parading and marching and martial music and drilling incessantly. Col. Tilghman, who lived at old Tilghman place in the Tilghmantown District, known as Rockland, drilled his Washington Hussars at the cross roads, now known as Lappans. But the country is an unfavorable place to keep a militia company together as it is dull work for the militiaman to drill with no one to look on. The military enthusiasm was greatly stimulated by the patriotic songs written by Thomas Kennedy then of Williamsport. They were published in the Maryland Herald and afterwards gathered and published in a volume. But it was believed that the trouble with Great Britain was settled and all the companies which had entered the service, were mustered out again before hostilities began. At the election in 1808, the Democrats carried Washington County and Nathaniel Rochester was elected Elector of President and Vice-President on the James Madison and George Clinton ticket. The delegates to the legislature that year were Frisby Tilghman, Wm. Gabby, William Downey and John Bowles. The inauguration of Madison, March 4, 1809, was the occasion of great rejoicing in Hagerstown, which manifested itself by the drinking of as many toasts as there were stars on the flag. There was a great ringing of bells and firing of cannon. The people assembled at the Court House and listened to an address by William L. Brent. Nathaniel Rochester was the chairman of the meeting. Suitable resolutions were adopted on Jefferson the retiring and Madison the new President and copies transmitted to each of those gentlemen. The dinner was elaborate and consisted in part of an ox roasted whole. In the evening the town was illuminated and bands of music paraded the streets and Col. Henry Lewis displayed a full length portrait of the new President on the second story of his stone residence, the old Hager residence, at the northeast corner of the Square and East Washington street.

The Democrats or Republicans were all this

time in the ascendent in Washington County. Samuel Ringgold, the candidate of that party was elected three times in succession to the House of Representatives, namely in 1808, 1810 and 1812. At the Presidential election in 1812 the Clinton Electors of the District were Henry Williams of Frederick County and Daniel Rentch, of Washington County. This ticket carried Frederick County by 464 and Allegany by 78 majority. The Madison Electors, Frisby Tilghman and Joshua Cockey were defeated but they carried Washington County by 424 majority.

In 1812 Samuel Ringgold voted with the majority for the declaration of war with Great Britain and then went home to take his share in the war he voted for. Washington and Frederick Counties constituted one of the districts of State which should furnish a regiment of cavalry. In this regiment Frisby Tilghman was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and O. H. Williams, captain of the American Blues, Major Moses Tabbs was elected Captain of Williams' old company and Edward Greene Williams was made captain of the Hussars in place of Tilghman. Early in 1812 a recruiting office was opened in Hagerstown by Lieut. John Miller of the regular army. The inducements offered to volunteers were a pay of five dollars a month, a bounty, upon enlisting, of sixteen dollars and the promise, upon honorable discharge of three months pay and a hundred and sixty acres of land which, in case of his death in the service, should go to his heirs. The people of Washington County quickly responded to the call for enlistment and a great many companies were formed. The County's quota was filled without resort to draft and there were over six hundred men from the County in the army. Samuel Ringgold was General of the Second Brigade of the Third Division. Major Thomas B. Pottinger was Brigade Inspector. In this Brigade were Lieut. Colonel David Schnebly's Eighth Regiment, of which John McClain and Christian Hager were Majors; Lieut. Col. Daniel Malott's Tenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. John Ragan's Twenty-fourth Regiment and a squadron of horse composed of the Blues and Hussars, under Major O. H. Williams. Among the captains who had command of the Washington County Companies, were Thos. B. Hall, of the Washington Rangers, David Cushman, of Clearspring, Joseph Hunter, Capt. Wheritt, Girard Stonebraker, of Funkstown (the father of the present John W. Stonebraker, the



owner of the Antietam Paper Mill, and for six years president of the County Commissioners), John Miller, of Sharpsburg,\* Stevens, of Hancock, Lewis Chapline and Blackford, of Sharpsburg; Thomas Quantrill, Jacob Barr and George Shryock\* Henry Lowry and Captain Marker's, of the

Mountain Rangers. In August 1812 Captain Thomas Quantrill led his company off to Annapolis. In the following March Major Williams was ordered to Annapolis. In May three of Washington County Companies, those of Captain Miller, of Sharpsburg; Wherritt, of Funkstown, and

\*List of officers and men in Capt. John Miller's Company of Sharpsburg. Recruited at Sharpsburg April 30, 1811 and received or drafted into the service of the United States May 1813, disbanded July 5, 1813, copied from the original muster roll in possession of Mr. John P. Smith, of Sharpsburg:

John Miller, Captain.  
Jacob Rohrbach, 1st Lieut.  
Ignatius Drury, 2nd Lieut.  
Wm. Rohrbach, Ensign.  
Nathan W. Hays, 1st Sergeant.  
David Highberger, 2nd Sergeant.  
Charles Cameron, 3d Sergeant.  
Regin Reel, 4th Sergeant.  
Robert Moore, 1st Corporal.  
James Cowarder, 2nd Corporal.  
Thos. Nicholson, 3rd Corporal.  
John Beachley, 4th Corporal.  
John Clayton, Drummer.

#### PRIVATEs.

John Vaughn	Jacob Hatfield
Thomas Higgs	John Conly
David T. Thomas	Thomas Powers
Geo. L. Lathan	Samuel Patterson
Luke Baker	Thomas Moore
Joseph Barrick	William Boone
Kelly Cox	Hugh Conor
George Hoffmaster	Charles Seamons
Peter Onshipper	William Brashears
Henry Nicholas	William Gerram
John Jones	Joshua Hammond
Joshua Jones	Henry Deibert
Henry Hoffman	Israel Chusha
Jacob Knode	Peter Hill
Henry Dick	Benjamin Potter
Robert Twig	Joseph Seamons
John Muckleworth	Samuel Durf
David Updecraft	Daniel Ortman
George Hines	Christian Deibert
Christian Ensminger	Ignatius Barber
David Thomas	Theodore Malotte
John Rhodes	Isaac Barton
Joseph Hedrick	Martin Barnhisel
James Crandle	Thomas Potter
Daniel Tice	Thomas Griffin
Benjamin Carnes	Jacob Slusman
Daniel Edwards	Gabriel Isingbarger
Moses Crampton	Christian Farber
John Shroy	

\*The Soldiers of the War of 1812.

(From the Torch Light April 18, 1855.)

Since the passage of the Bounty Land Act, the muster rolls of all the companies in the country, that participated in its different wars, have been reproduc-

ed from their musty depositories, and thoroughly canvassed, by Claim Agents. From one of these we have obtained the names of the members of three Hagers-Town Companies, who were either at Bladensburg or North Point, or at both engagements, in the war of 1814, which we append for public information:—

#### HAGERSTOWN VOLUNTEERS.

Thomas Quantrill, Captain,  
Daniel Sprigg, 1st Lieut.  
George Harry, 2d do.  
William Hall, Ensign,  
Thomas Keen, 1st Sergeant,  
Wm. McCardell, 2d do.  
George Kreps, 3d do.  
John Harry, 4th do.  
John Hunter, 1st Corporal,  
Daniel Oster, 2d do.  
Benjamin Smith, 3d do.  
John Cellers, 4th do.  
Cha's. Duwasser, Musician.

#### PRIVATEs.

John Anderson	Jacob Goyer
William Allison	William Harry
William Armour	Joseph Hemphill
Samuel Bayley	Philip Helser
Jacob Beehart	Fred'k Humrichouse
John Billenger	Samuel Harry
Samuel Benner	Daniel Hawkin
Samuel W. Barnes	John Johnston
John Conley	Jacob Kealy
John Cramer	Jesse Keallyer
Andrew Collins	Jacob Kinkerly
Alexander Coke	Frederick Knease
John T. Cook	George Lynes
John Deitz	Jacob Loney
Daniel Daup	Jacob Locker
Peter Glossbrenner	William McPherrin
John McDonough	Daniel Smith
Soloman Man	John Shipley
John N. Miller	William Schleigh
Jacob Morter	James Sterret
John Martiney	David Shryock
Robert McClanhan	Peter Smith
Anthony B. Martin	John Sneedor
Joseph Neal	John Smith
James Noble	John Srit
John O'Ferrall	John Wagman
Columbus Patton	Lazarus Wilson
Andrew Poffenbarger	Samuel Wilson
John Schnebly	Joseph Wareham
Thomas Soper	Levin West
Joseph Stroud	George Winters
Samuel Shank	George Wise.

Stevens, of Hancock, were ordered to Baltimore. In July 1813 most of the companies were sent home, but were the next year ordered back to the defence of Baltimore and took part in the battle of North Point and Bladensburg. In the latter battle which took place August 24, 1814, were Colonel Ragan's regiment and the cavalry troop of Major Otho Holland Williams, which

belonged to Col. Tilghman's regiment. This squadron was composed of Captain John Barr's American Blues and Captain Edward Greene Williams' Washington Hussars. In this engagement Col. Ragan as has been already said, was wounded and taken prisoner. But the great body of the Washington County men gained no glory in the fight. It was a matter of great surprise

#### HAGERSTOWN CAVALRY.

Jacob Barr, Captain,  
David Newcomer, 1st Lieut.  
Samuel Rohrer, 2d do.  
Henry Kealhofer, Cornet,  
Jacob Huyett, Sergeant,  
Benjamin Kershner, do.  
Otto Adams, do.  
Jacob Kershner, do.  
Samuel Alter, Corporal,  
Levy Rench, do.  
Frederick Rohrer, do.  
John Wolgamot, do.  
Philip Binkley, Q. M. Ser'gt.  
John Kealhofer,  
Jacob Leider, Blacksmith,  
Joseph Eakle, Trumpeter.

#### PRIVATEs.

Jacob Adams	Moses Fabbs
William Adams	George Krider
William Anderson	Daniel Kline
John Winders	Henry Gurlaugh
Jacob Binkley	James Berry
John Miller	Abraham Degraft
Henry Miller	Henry Waller
James Dillihunt	Frederick Kitz
Jacob Knode	Daniel Miller
John Witmore	George Thomas
Jacob Eakle	David Clagett
John Repp	John Goll
Edward H. Wilson	John Howard
Joseph Kindell	George Kershner
John Cellers	Perry Wayman

#### HAGERSTOWN MILITIA.

George Shryock, Captain,  
Nathaniel Posey, 1st Lieut.  
David Artz, 2d do.  
Christian C. Fechtig, Ensign,  
Matthew Bateman, 1st Sergeant,  
Henry Biegler, 2d do.  
Samuel Barr, 3d do.  
Henry Protzman, 4th do.  
Thomas Sturr, 1st Corporal,  
William Miles, 2d do.  
William Smith, 3d do.  
Jacob Hess, 4th do.  
Henry Creager, Drummer.  
Frederick Kinsel, Fifer.

#### PRIVATEs.

Jacob Apprecht	William Stephen
William Armstrong	William Loaper
Jacob Baker	John Stokes

Samuel Abbott	John Sager
John Blackburn	James M. Thompson
Moses Bower	James Wilkinson
William Bailly	George Washington
John Creager	Junas Wallslager
Rezin Derumple	John Yost
Samuel Fiegley	Thomas Bond
George Fockler	James Curry
John Gray	Joseph Palmer
Peter Gieser	Samuel Lutz
Samuel Hawkey	John Tice
George Harrison	James Aldnage
William Heath	Henry Paldurf
V. P. G. Irwing	George Craul
Jacob Kline	David Tschudy
James Adams	Jacob Lizer
Andrew Burns	William Lizer
Joseph Bradshaw	John Lora
Joseph Bowman	William M. Moore
Conrad Blentlinger	James Matere
Frederick Betz	John Motzabaugh
Jacob Barr	Jesse Right
William Creager	Daniel Rench
Jacob Emrick	Gerard Smith
Michael Fague	Samuel Sailor
Jacob Gieger	John Sowers
George Grubb	Jacob Shaw
Jacob Gower	Thomas Parkes
Henry Huntzberry	Rudolph Tarlton
Henry House	John Traver
John Henry	Matthias Walluck
William Jackson	John Yeider
Henry Kinkle	Peter Zimmer
Samuel Lantz	William Shaw
Jonas Lizer	Matthias Saylor
John Locher	Michael Ridenour
George Mayentall	John Mates
Thomas Moore	John Troxell
Michael Monahan	John Buterbaugh
Lambert Nukason	John Murry
John Ropp	Henry Buterbaugh
George Rinald	Peter River

The three Captains, Quantrill, Barr and Shryock, and several other officers of these companies, are yet in the land of the living, but death has been busy among the remainder during the forty-one years which have elapsed since the war. A number of names in the above lists have become extinct in this county, those who answered to them at the Sergeant's call having long since passed away without a survivor to perpetuate them; and but few of those whose names have not died out are now here to receive the reward for their services, which has at last been wrung from their country.

in the County in those days of slow movement, how soon after the battle many of our soldiers reappeared at their homes. Many of the individual soldiers were subjected to taunts for years and many serious personal difficulties and conflicts grew out of them. Very different, however, was the behavior of these same men the following month at the Battle of North Point. There Captain Quantrell's Hagerstown Volunteers, and Col. Tilghman's Cavalry\* were especially commended for their bravery and Captain Shryock and his men performed a conspicuous part in the defence of Baltimore. But the two sons of Washington County who were most conspicuous in this war, fought on the northern frontier. The first was Captain Elliott, of the Niagara, who shared with Commodore Perry the honor of gaining the great naval victory of Lake Erie by going in an open

boat along the whole line of battle to bring the schooners into action. In after years indiscreet friends by making odious comparisons and derogatory remarks got these two brave men into enmity to each other which culminated in a challenge to Perry by Elliott.

The other soldier from this county who was conspicuous in the operations on the northern frontier, was Lieut. Col. Charles G. Boerstler, son of the distinguished Dr. Christopher Boerstler, of Funkstown. He was in the regular army and died at New Orleans November 21, 1817. On the 24th of June 1813, Col. Boerstler was detached with five hundred men to dislodge a British picket at a place called Beaver Dams. The command, whilst going through the woods were set upon by a body of British and Indians and their ammunition being nearly exhausted and being

**\*A Colored Veteran of 1812 Wants a Pension.—**

Under this caption, "J. P. M." the Special Annapolis Correspondent of the Baltimore American, gives the substance of the petition of a colored man, residing in Frederick City, praying for a pension for services rendered during the War of 1812. As the names of gentlemen, well-known and distinguished in the past history of our county, appear in the petition, we give the Correspondent's account of it as follows:

"The petition states that the claimant, early in the summer of 1814, accompanied Colonel Tilghman's regiment of Cavalry from Washington county, as steward to Dr. Hammond and his aide. When the regiment arrived at Washington city the aide was dismissed, and the claimant (Neale) was appointed aide in his place. His duties were to attend the Doctor on the battlefield, carry his case of surgical instruments and assist in the care of the wounded. He was armed and equipped as a soldier, "in order to fight the enemy when hard pressed." From Washington the command to which the claimant was attached was ordered to Prince George's county, near Mr. West's plantation, and from there to Benedict, where they encountered the enemy. The forces consisted of Colonel Duvall's Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain William's Company of Horse and Captain Stull's Company of Riflemen. A severe skirmish took place and the command fell back to Woodward and drew up in line of battle. The enemy made a detour and proceeded to Marlboro in pursuit of Commodore Barney, who, on hearing of the approach of the British, "mounted his men, blew up his flotilla and retreated before their advancing columns, which far outnumbered him in men and ammunition." The petitioner then says: "Our forces then marched to the northeast side of Marlboro, where we found the British had thrown out pickets and assumed the defensive. While in that locality a gentleman came to our commanding officer and asked that a company be detailed to go several miles and rescue a number of beeves which had been

captured by the enemy. While the Colonel was preparing to go the British trumpeters blew an advance, and in less than half an hour the British forces were in Marlboro. The Colonel ordered his forces to fall back, when brisk skirmishing took place, and lasted with short intervals till we reached Bladensburg. Arriving there cold, wet and hungry, not having tasted food for two days and a night, we found a provision wagon, and, after satisfying our hunger, we came in contact with the British pickets. After being on duty all night, we in the early gray of the morning of August 24th, under command of General Winder, prepared for the battle of Bladensburg. About twelve o'clock the British opened fire from the hill, and with their rockets set the broom sedge and fences on fire. The firing continued until near two o'clock, when our men became panic-stricken and retreated in disorder. We reached Baltimore before the battle of North Point. Upon the night of our arrival it was reported that the British had passed Fort McHenry, and were sailing to Spring Garden, from which point they intended to capture Baltimore. I was on the ground fully armed, and ready to defend the ladies and children, who were crying in a heartrending manner around me. At this place I received a shot in my hand, caused in this wise: The horse ridden by Dr. Hammond became restive from the loosening of the saddle girth, which caused it to turn. I dismounted from my horse to adjust the saddle, when one of the pistols in the doctor's holster went off.—The ball passed through my hand near the fore finger, causing a very painful wound."

"As illustrating the march of public opinion I will mention the fact that the above petition is endorsed by Hon. Wm. P. Maulsby, Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Hon. John A. Lynch, Associate Judge of the same Circuit; Hon. P. H. Marshall and others. J. P. M.—Herald and Torch, Feb. 2, 1870.

deceived into believing the opposing force much larger than it really was, Col. Boerstler surrendered. He wrote a letter to his father explaining to him the circumstances of his surrender and showing that it was demanded on the score of humanity as otherwise all his men would have been slaughtered. Col. W. Scott added a postscript to the letter begging the old Doctor to believe that his son "is not condemned for being unfortunate."\*

In the Congressional election in 1814 Samuel Ringgold was the Democratic candidate and John Baer federalist or peace candidate. Baer was successful by about a hundred and fifty majority. Washington County gave Ringgold a majority of a hundred and fifty, but there were fully five hundred Democratic votes absent from Washington County in the army and this is what defeated Ringgold. But it is possible that he might even then have been successful but for a charge which was brought against him, namely that he had unlawfully ordered the militia into service. When Washington was threatened by the British Ringgold ordered his brigade, which had been mustered out of active service to the defence of the Capital as he had ample authority to do. The brigade assembled at Boonsboro and there being informed that the presence of the troops at Washington would not be required and it being a time of the year when the men were needed on their farms, the General immediately disbanded them. This very proper and patriotic action was made the subject of a serious charge. Gen. Ringgold was again a candidate in 1816 and the charge was repeated, but the people repudiated it and elected Ringgold.

The lesson of the embargo taught the people the folly of being entirely dependent on foreign nations for its manufactured goods and there was an earnest effort in Washington County as elsewhere to establish factories. The Hagerstown

Herald of Oct. 4, 1809, announced the fact that in the preceding eighteen months fourteen carding mills had been erected and all were busy. There was also a spinning machine of three hundred spindles and others were about to be erected by E. G. Gibbs, who had made them all and had an interest in all. Several weavers had introduced the flying shuttle, the advantages of which were incalculable. There was a general preference, added the Herald, for the home products, "which whilst not so stylish as foreign, were better suited to republican manners." There was also a factory for bridle bits and stirrup irons. In the year 1813 the Herald was the only English newspaper published in Washington County. It was the successor of the Washington Spy. Thomas Grieves, the publisher of the Herald, had married Phoebe Herbert, the widow of Stewart Herbert, the founder of the Spy and had changed the name of the Spy into the Hagerstown Herald. This year Grieves associated his step-son, Stewart Herbert, with him in the publication of the Herald. Grieves died in Cumberland in 1840 and Stewart Herbert lived until 1853. Richard Williams was the first apprentice in the office of the Spy. In 1802 he established the "Farmers' Repository" but it was short lived and Williams went off to the war as Lieutenant of a volunteer company. He died in Charlestown, W. Va., in 1852. In 1809 William McPherrin started "The Gazette." It lasted just four years and suspended in 1813. In 1814 O. H. W. Stull and other influential gentlemen established the Torch Light and William D. Bell, a young man who had been in the army, was the first editor. Stull was the son of old Judge Stull. He was afterwards Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, appointed by President Harrison. He died July 1867, aged eighty-four years at the home of his son-in-law, James M. Schley, in Cumberland. The old Herald was published until 1824. It was then bought by Dr. John Reynolds and trans-

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\*Herald and Torchlight May 11, 1870, contains the following notice of the death of an old soldier:

On Friday morning last, John Harrington, well known as an old soldier of the War of 1812, died very suddenly of Paralysis, at his residence on East Washington Street of this town, aged 89 years and 6 days. Notwithstanding the extreme age of the deceased, up to within two days of his death, he walked our streets and moved in our midst with an energy and sprightliness seldom witnessed in one of his years. He was, indeed, a remarkable man in this respect, but he was most notable, during his long residence in this County, for his passionate, all-

absorbing love of country, which was ever uppermost in his mind. Having enlisted in Baltimore during the War of 1812, he marched six hundred miles to the Canadian frontier, and there, under Gen. Scott, whose memory he revered, participated in the fearful, sanguinary battle of Lundy's Lane, and near its close was severely wounded in several places, the honorable marks of which he carried to his grave. He received a Pension from Congress for his services, and some years ago the Legislature of Maryland presented him with a fine Rifle, which he prized very highly, but which was a poor reward for his gallant services from his native State.

ferred to Mr. Bell, then the sole proprietor of the Torch Light. Its publication was discontinued.

In October 1816, a colored woman known as "Mammy Lucy" died in Hagerstown. It was generally believed that she was a hundred and thirty years old, and that her son had been a servant to Col. Cressap and it was so announced in the papers. Before this, in November 1809, Mrs. Rosanna Stake, the mother of A. K. Stake, died at the residence of her son in Hagerstown, at the age of a hundred and two years and three months. At the time of her death she had a hundred descendants living. Col. William Van Lear died February 11, 1815, at the age of fifty-eight. He was brigade major under Gen. Wayne and inspector of Lafayette's division before the surrender of Cornwallis. He was wounded at the battle of Green Springs and at the close of the war, settled in Washington County.

George Beltzhoover's tavern, where the Baldwin now stands, was known in 1814 as the Globe Inn and was kept by O. H. W. Stull. Mr. Stull was afterwards Post Master of the town but left and settled in Burlington, Iowa. Christian Fechtig kept the Columbian Inn on Washington street and Benj. Light the Black Horse Inn, which was afterwards known as the Antietam House and occupied the corner where the Hotel Hamilton now stands. At that time the bricks were painted alternately red and black like a checker board. Near where the Franklin House stands was the "Golden Swan" kept by a man named Saylor. George Fague kept the house opposite the Lutheran Church and Henry Strause the tavern on the S. W. corner of the Square. The manufacture of hats was a considerable industry. Henry Middlekauff, John Julius and John Crumbaugh all had prosperous shops. John Creager made curled hair mattresses and Brantlinger made gloves and buckskin breeches. After Brantlinger's death his sign, which showed a pair of buckskin breeches and a deer was used in a practical joke by young Christian Fechtig, a youthful and very bright wag. It was one of the strangest customs of the time to make a kind of "jollification" of sitting up with a corpse. Young men were invited to perform this duty and were expected to bring their sweethearts with them and frequently a considerable company of these merry watchers would be gathered into a house of mourning. The boy Fechtig was one night one of a party watching by the corpse of a boy. He left his companions

and went out to have some fun changing signs. Old Dr. Young had bought Brantlinger's sign and had his own name painted on the reverse side and nailed it over the door of his office in the roughcast house at the corner of Antietam and Potomac streets. Fechtig reversed it and when the old Doctor came out the next day he found Brantlinger's breeches over his door with the notice that he was a breeches and glove maker. Even more incensed were John and Hugh Kennedy, on the southeast corner of the Square where Roessner now is, and who had the largest store in the town, to find over their door a sign reading "Beer and Cakes." This Fechtig had taken from old Mrs. Steel's shop on Washington street where James I. Hurley's house stood.

Old Dr. Young, above mentioned, was a well known character. He died July 23, 1838, and his dust reposes in the yard of the old Presbyterian Church on South Potomac street, where he was buried after living in this world a full century. During the latter years of his life he would spend the summer afternoons dozing in his chair before the window of his office, or "shop" as a physician's office was called in those days, occasionally arousing to kill flies with whisk-broom, which he enticed within his reach by smearing molasses on his shoes. After the old man's death, it was under the floor of this "shop" that a hair trunk was found which contained gold coin to the value of many thousands of dollars. Dr. Young was a native of Ireland, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Medical University of Edinburg. He came to this country before the revolution and attained a high position as a physician and a good man. Previously to the building of the Hagerstown Academy the town did not enjoy the best facilities for educating the young. There was, however, one excellent teacher—Elijah B. Mendenhall. He had studied law but abandoned that profession for teaching. He carried into his new vocation considerable learning. He taught the different branches of English and frequently sallied forth at the head of a class, with compass and chain to give practical lessons in surveying on the commons.

When Hagerstown was laid out two tracts were reserved as "commons" upon which the people of the town pastured their cows, and nearly every family had a cow. One of these tracts comprised all of the town north of Church street and the other was east of Mulberry street and south

of Ladle Spring. In this latter one, on the hill now crowned by the Hagerstown Seminary, was a large cannon which was fired to celebrate great occasions. Another piece of artillery which was used for the same purpose, was placed on the hill west of Walnut street and north of Church, now occupied by a steam saw mill. The first of these cannon exploded at a celebration of Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans and George Boward was killed by a fragment, and Charles Gelwig so seriously wounded that his leg was amputated. The other cannon also exploded and broke the thigh of a bystander.

At the south end of the Lutheran Church on South Potomac street stood a small log school house, kept by Mr. Ricknecker who taught a number of urchins in the German language.

Any account of the customs of our people eighty years ago would be incomplete without a reference to "Bellsnickol" and "Christkindle" who were in their glory about Christmas time. The former seldom appeared in the day. With face concealed behind a mask, he patrolled the streets at night carrying a bell, nuts and cakes to reward good children and a rawhide to punish bad ones. During the time when it was supposed he might be making his rounds there was no fear the children would leave the firesides of their homes after dark. Christmas and Easter were both celebrated with great joy. Christmas trees for the former festival and colored eggs for the latter, never failed. The colored eggs were hid in the garden and the children sought for them on Easter morning, never doubting that the rabbits had laid them.

And the gardens in those days were radiant with the blossoms of the most beautiful flowers. The German love for them was in full possession. A home without flowers was scarcely considered a home. In Funkstown, which was largely peopled by persons who had more recently left the Fatherland the gardens were still more beautiful. The Boerstlers, the Shafers, the Knodes, Shroders, Beckleys and Stonebrakers vied with each other in floriculture and the result was the most beautiful flower gardens in the State.

Wedding parties frequently came to Hagerstown from the surrounding country. The bride and groom would come horseback accompanied by a large escort of friends and neighbors. After the marriage ceremony the company would repair to Cook's Tavern on North Potomac street where an entertainment would be awaiting them. Dancing and merry making would be indulged in all night and the cavalcade would proceed homeward by the morning light. As the boundary of the town was reached the party would halt and one of the groomsmen would ride back and soon return with a bottle of wine and two glasses on a waiter. The bride and groom would each drink a glass of wine after which the waiter, bottle and glasses would be cast down in the road and then the party would proceed. But before reaching home they would almost invariably encounter a strongly barricaded fence or other obstruction erected across the road by such of the neighbors as had not been invited to partake of the festivities. The latter custom came from the original settlers.

## CHAPTER XI

**T**HE contract for constructing a turnpike road from Hagerstown to the Conococheague Creek was let to McKinley, Kinkead & Ramsey, of Cumberland, and the stone bridge to Silas Harry, in December, 1817, the work to be completed in two years. The cost of the bridge was between \$11,000 and \$12,000. The National Road extended from Cumberland to the West. The Bank road from the Conococheague to Cumberland had been laid out by Commissioners, and would be completed in 1822 and this road would give a continuous macadam road from Hagerstown to the Ohio river. From the east the turnpike had not yet reached Boonsboro, and the portion between that town and Hagerstown was not completed for several years and was a serious obstacle to travel between Baltimore and Washington and the West. The matter of roads was a much more serious and important question than at present. Now wagon roads are merely local affairs; then, they were national. Intercommunication between the distant parts of a broad land was only maintained, away from the coast or navigable rivers, by means of wagons and stage coaches. The peculiar character of the soil of the country between Hagertstown and Baltimore and Washington made good roads of any other kind than those of stone almost impossible. Before the turnpikes were made, the County was frequently cut off from all communication with the outside world. Mails were delayed, and freight had to be stored in warehouses until the state of the roads admitted of travel. This was particularly exasperating because the major part of the transportation was done in farm wagons and was

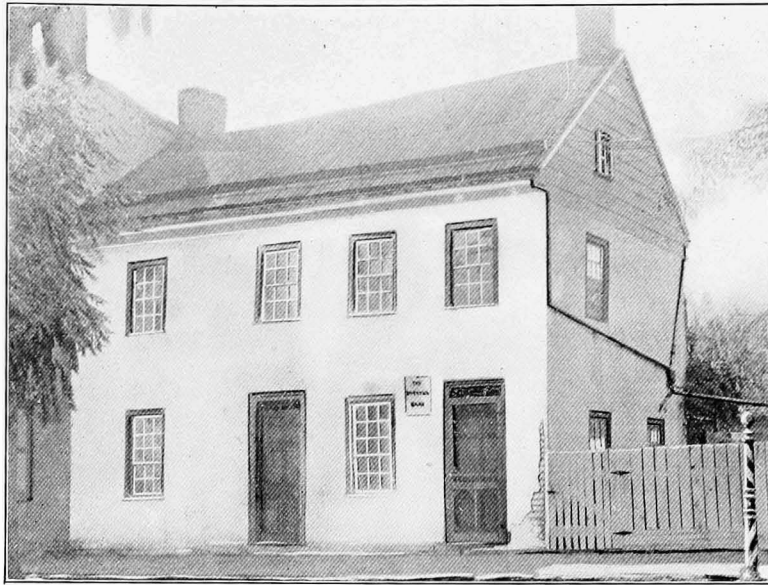
most liable to interruption at the very time when farmers were at leisure to do the work. It is not surprising therefore that this question occupied much of the thoughts of the people of Washington County at an early time; and many meetings were held and projects and schemes suggested. As early as December 1, 1796, a meeting was held at Hagerstown in the Court House, to devise means for procuring a turnpike road to be made from Baltimore Town through Hagertstown to Williamsport, one-eighth of the expense to be borne by Washington County. Gen. Thomas Sprigg presided. Resolutions were passed setting forth the advantages of the road to the farming interests of Western Maryland, in giving access to market, and at the time of the year when farmers were unable to work on their farms and could then move their crops. General Heister was the choice of the meeting for Washington County's member of the Commission to lay out the road. Eli Williams, William Clagett, Samuel Ringgold, Daniel Hughes, Nathaniel Rochester and Adam Ott were the committee to procure the passage of a charter and a committee was also appointed to get names to a petition to the General Assembly for such a charter. It was to be left to the Legislature to decide whether the road should fork at Boonsborough, with one branch to Hagerstown and one to Williamsport or whether it should be made through Hagerstown to Williamsport. The charter was granted in March 1797 for the road to pass from Baltimore through Frederick and Hagerstown to Williamsport. In September, 1797, Nathaniel Rochester presided over another turnpike meeting in Hagerstown to express the opinion

of the people on a proposed turnpike from Baltimore to Washington County. A bill had been passed by the General Assembly looking toward such a road and the people of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties had entered into the project. The Hagerstown meeting was of the opinion that "such an establishment would produce advantages of the first magnitude in our Agricultural and Commercial pursuits, that by improving the opportunity and ability of the Counties in their intercourse with Baltimore, will enlarge the scale of Commerce in that growing City, and create powers in both which will be exercised to their mutual advantage; that it is conceived the establishment will be of general utility, and that it cannot injure the interest of a single individual, either in his property of privileges; that an institution which injures none but benefits all, not only deserves but demands the support of every citizen who wishes for the prosperity of this Country."

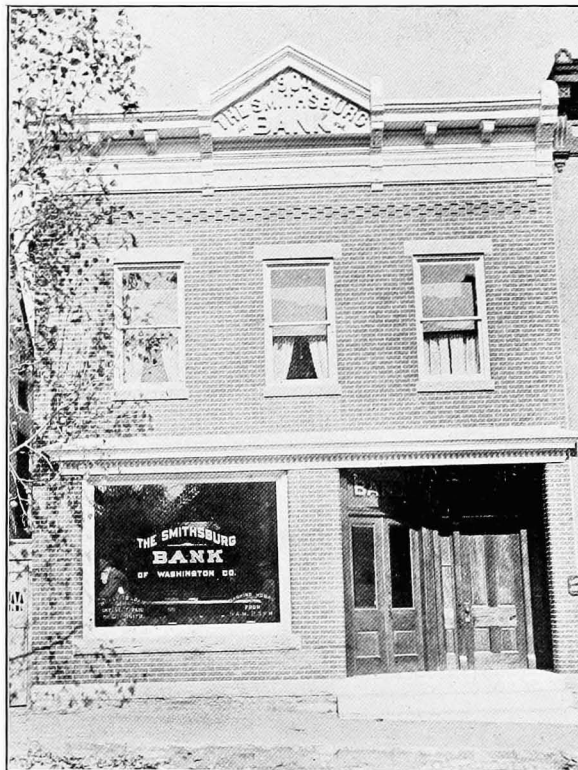
Eli Williams, Daniel Heister, Samuel Ringgold, Charles Carroll and Nathaniel Rochester were appointed a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting. It was twenty-seven years before the object sought by this meeting was attained and in that time there was a regular turnpike fever. Turnpikes were chartered in every conceivable direction. In 1810, a company obtained a charter to build a road from Hagerstown to Westminster and Charles Carroll, Upton Lawrence, William Heyser, William Downey and Robert Hughes were among the commissioners to receive subscriptions. Before the completion of the present Baltimore pike, it was a favorite route through Westminster and Emmittsburg. The Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Company which had been chartered in 1805, was authorized by the General Assembly in 1815 to extend its road westward from Boonsborough. But the present Hagerstown and Boonsborough Turnpike Company was chartered in 1819. In 1813, the Presidents and Directors of the Banks in Baltimore and of Hagerstown, Conococheague and Cumberland Banks were incorporated as the presidents, managers and company of the Cumberland Turnpike road, and in 1821 the Baltimore Banks, except the City Bank, and the Hagerstown Bank were incorporated as the President, Managers and Company of the Boonsboro Turnpike Company. The Baltimore, Liberty and Hagerstown Turnpike Company was chartered in 1815 and Henry Lewis,

Martin Kershner, R. Ragan, W. Heyser, John Withermer and Daniel Hughes, Jr., were the Commissioners to receive subscriptions. In 1818, a Company was chartered to make a road from Boonsborough to Williamsport. It was expected that this would divert the Western travel from the Hagerstown route and send it through Williamsport over a short road to intersect the road to the West. In 1815 a road from Boonsborough through Sharpsburg to Swearingen's Ferry on the Potomac, was chartered. This Company was organized and the first election held September 24 of that year; John Blackford was elected President, Col. John Miller, Treasurer; Jacob Mumma, George Smith, James Labrun, William Lorman, John Brick, George Hedrick, Abram Shepherd and Jacob Hess, Managers. In 1818, a road from Rockville to Williamsport was chartered, and in the same year one from Hagerstown to Gettysburg—the Legislature of Pennsylvania having previously chartered the portion within the territory of that State. The important road of about fifty-seven miles, to connect the Hagerstown and Conococheague road at the creek, with the National road at Cumberland, was laid out in 1819, and its completion in 1822 was assured. The money for this road, like the Conococheague, the Boonsborough and the Baltimore roads, came principally from the banks and subscriptions to the stocks of these companies, to the aggregate amount of \$486,170.71 and were exacted from them as a condition to the renewal of their charters in 1816. The proportion of the Hagerstown Bank was \$16,772.72, and of the Conococheague Bank at Williamsport \$10,566.81. In December, 1820, there was a movement upon the Legislature to have the State buy and complete the road from Baltimore to Cumberland and make it free of tolls, as was the road beyond the latter city. The road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown had been laid down by Commissioners who reported early in 1822. They had surveyed several routes and the owners of the land on each route, in competition with others, gave the right of way through their property free of charge and in September 1822, William Lorman, the first President of the Company, advertised for contractors to make the road. In March 1823, the contractors on the road were working with a large force of Irish laborers near Funkstown. On St. Patrick's day of that year occurred the Battle of Funkstown, which attracted much attention throughout the Country. Nile's Register declared that it excited





Old Smithsburg Bank.



New Smithsburg Bank.



as much interest as a war between France and Spain. The *casus belli* was a *Paddy*, produced among the turnpike hands to ridicule them on the festival of their national saint. The Torch Light, whose editor Mr. William D. Bell, was commander of the American Blues, which went to the support of Funkstown, gives this account of the affair:

"Early in the morning a good deal of excitement was produced among the turnpike hands, by the appearance of an inanimate personage, generally denominated a *Paddy*. By whom this personage was brought into view, is uncertain. The citizens of Funkstown lay his appearance to the turnpikers; whilst they, in turn, attribute it to the citizens of the town. Be this as it may a considerable number of the sons of Hibernia collected in a body, and proceeded some distance down the main street of the town, when they came in contact with some of the citizens; a quarrel ensued, in which one or two individuals on each side were severally cut and bruised, and others slightly wounded. Appearances at this time were rather alarming—a general engagement between the citizens and the workmen was anticipated. This however, was fortunately prevented.

"After the lapse of some time, the Turnpikers marshalled their force, to the amount, as reported, of about 150 men, in one of the cross streets at the upper end of the town; and the Funkstown Rifle corps was paraded in the main street. Thus prepared, the belligerent parties remained in view of each other until the rifle corps was reinforced by a part of the troop, American Blues and a strong company of militia, from Hagerstown. A short time was then spent in parleying, which resulted in the dispersion, in a great measure, of the shillela-men. The combined forces of Funkstown and Hagerstown then marched up and took possession of the high ground, and succeeded in securing several of the ring-leaders of the mob, some of whom were only taken after a diligent investment and search of their headquarters. One of these was brought over to this place and committed to jail, and the rest recognized to appear before our county Court now in session. Part of the Hagerstown forces remained during the night in Funkstown, as a guard, and returned the following morning through a drenching rain in mud almost up to the knees. The result of the campaign may be summed up as follows: None killed, one wounded by the kick of a horse, some a little

and some a good deal frightened, a few made prisoners—and the *insurrection* quashed! Our town has not, since the last war, worn a more military appearance than it did on this occasion—for a few hours everything was bustle and confusion. But happily the "dreadful note of preparation" soon gave place to peace and tranquility."

In Funkstown it was not regarded as any matter for a joke; and when the alarm, which was genuine, subsided, a public meeting was held, over which Michael Iseminger presided, and resolutions were passed, thanking the troops for suppressing the riot.

The completion of this road gave a splendid macadam turnpike, two hundred and sixty-eight miles in length, from Baltimore to Wheeling. Of this, one hundred and thirty miles, from Cumberland west, the road was free.

There was a movement in 1827 to plant an avenue of trees along the pike from Hagerstown to Funkstown, in which Dr. Boerstler and William D. Bell took a prominent part. There was a public meeting in the Town Hall in October of that year to promote the scheme. A sum of money was raised and Lombardy poplars were planted, not only between Hagerstown and Funkstown, but out the Western pike as far as the Buck Tavern. They grew to be a beautiful avenue but all died off at the time of the singular simultaneous decay of all of these beautiful trees throughout the country. In 1828 the Gettysburg and Hagerstown turnpike received twenty thousand dollars from the State of Pennsylvania and in the same year our Legislature passed an act, supplementary to an act which had already been passed, chartering the company and one to extend the time for completing the road from Boonsborough to Swearingen's Ferry to 1833. When the Washington County Bank of Williamsport was chartered in 1832, a subscription of \$10,000 to making a turnpike from Williamsport to Hagerstown or to Boonsborough, or from Cavetown to Westminster, was exacted. The Bank elected to make its subscription to a road to Hagerstown and on June 3, 1833, subscription books were opened. One dollar a share had to be paid at the time of subscribing, and it was a condition of the charter that six hundred shares at twenty dollars each, in addition to the subscription by the Bank, should be taken before operations under the charter could begin. On the second of September 1833 the first meeting of stockholders was held and the company was organized.

The first election resulted in the selection of John Davis for president; Horatio McPherson treasurer; Eli Beatty, William D. Bell, George Brumbaugh, John R. Doll and Matthew S. Van Lear, managers. It was announced that the stock had been taken to the amount of \$22,000 of which the Bank had \$10,000, citizens of Hagerstown \$6,500, and citizens of Williamsport and vicinity \$4,000. Washington County subscribed \$1,500 upon which to the year 1888, it had received \$3,042 in dividends. About 1895, a majority of the stock was purchased by the Hagerstown Electric Railway Company, and a railroad track was laid along the pike. It had for years been the expectation of the people of Hagerstown that it would be an important point on the line of through travel between the east and west, not only from Baltimore and Washington but also from Philadelphia. It was supposed that passengers from the latter city would reach Hagerstown through York and Gettysburg and thence proceed by a common route to the West. When it was regarded as settled that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad would pass through the town or Williamsport and a railroad was projected from Pennsylvania through Greencastle to Williamsport, there to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio road and the Canal, it was believed that the expectations were in a fair way to be realized. The completion of the continuous turnpike road from Baltimore to the West partially fulfilled these sanguine expectations, and was the beginning of a time of great prosperity and activity in the town. Before this time the road to Baltimore was through Funkstown, over the mountain below Wolfsville and to the north of Fredericktown. This road was very rough, at the best of times, but frequently in winter it was impassable. The traffic was in farm wagons, and included a great quantity of produce brought down the river to Williamsport in flat boats and rafts. The major portion of this, which was not used in Hagerstown, was carried on down the river to Georgetown, but some went to Baltimore in the wagons. The farmers were enabled to do this hauling as cheaply as they did by the saving of tavern bills. The wagoners not only took with them enough food for themselves and their teams to last until their return, but also carried their bedding with them. This they spread upon the floor of the bar-room and the only profit the landlord of the tavern could get from such economical guests was in the whiskey and hot coffee they bought. With

whiskey selling at a "flip" or a "levy" a pint, the profit from that source could not have been very great, unless the amount consumed was enormous. This was probably the case, for the amount of whiskey drinking in those days, when adulteration was unknown, was indeed incredible.

On the pike, it took a wagon about seven days to make the round trip from Hagerstown to Baltimore and return. A team consisted of four, five or six horses, and a load for a good team was twenty-four barrels of flour. Over the old "dirt road" the charge for freight was ordinarily \$1.25 per barrel when the road was bad, but on the pike this rate was greatly reduced, and was of course no longer regulated by the condition of the road but by competition; 80, 50 cents, and sometimes even lower rates prevailed. In the spring and autumn, merchants would hire teams to go for their stocks of goods, and the teams would take loads down for such prices as they could get, frequently receiving no more than would pay toll. Besides flour, down freights consisted of corn, clover seed, rye, whiskey, dried fruit, etc. No wheat was shipped. The whole crop of Washington County was manufactured into flour at home, besides a large quantity which was brought from Franklin County. Hagerstown was always a good wheat market, and the large mills of Jonathan Hager, George Shafer, Samuel David and Hezekiah Clagett, and others drew wheat from places as far as Chambersburg. In winter, the public square was generally filled with wagons or sleds bringing produce of various kinds to barter with the merchants, who shipped it to Baltimore as occasion offered. The amount of flour shipped was very great and when the railroad was completed to Frederick, that city was the terminus of wagon transportation. The freight offered there for shipment frequently greatly exceeded the limited capacity of the railroad. There were no warehouses for storage, and frequently as many as a thousand barrels of flour were seen piled up, exposed to the weather, awaiting shipment by rail. When the Canal was opened to Williamsport, a great deal of flour was sent to Georgetown by boat. Warehouses were built and flour was hauled and stored during the winter awaiting the opening of navigation in the spring.

Along with the completion of the pike came "line teams" through from the West. These were great wagons with the hind wheels ten feet high, drawn by six horses, and making almost as fast

time as the stages or a modern freight train. They were loaded with bacon or other Western produce which they were carrying to market to sell. On the return trip, they were loaded with dry goods and groceries for some Western store to be reached perhaps, by boat from Wheeling. The very heavy merchandise for these stores for which there was no hurry, was sent by vessel down the coast, through the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi river. Often the "line wagons" would sell their cargo of Western products in Hagerstown and then load up with flour for the rest of the distance. In Hagerstown the two popular taverns for waggoners, or wagon stands as they were then called, were Rising Sun Tavern on South Potomac street, opposite the Lutheran Church, and Frederick Stover's Tavern which was later the Mansion House, on the corner of Washington and Walnut streets. The principal stopping places for the stages were the Western Tavern, a portion of the same building afterwards known as the Antietam House, which was pulled down to give place to the Hotel Hamilton, and the Globe, which was situated where the Baldwin now stands. Up to these famous taverns the stages dashed, horses were changed there, and passengers stopped a few minutes for meals. The scene was a lively and bustling one and the approach of a stage was announced by a horn. Mounted mail carriers entered the town on a long run; their horns announced their arrival, and the postmaster would be ready to change the mail while the rider sprang from one horse to another. The passengers' baggage was carried on the "boot" of the stages and was sometimes stolen as the stage proceeded through lonely places on dark nights. In the winter of 1832, two trunks were cut from the boot of the Western stage between Clearspring and Licking Creek. One of them belonged to an Arkansas gentleman, contained \$1,100. The thieves were soon arrested at Winchester; \$554 of the money and goods worth \$250 which the robber had sold, were recovered.

Some of the most distinguished public men of that day passed through Hagerstown on their way to and from the Capital. Early in 1841, Gen. W. H. Harrison, *en route* for the White House, passed through. He caused much sensation among his enthusiastic admirers. He spoke from a store-box for a short time, to a large audience. One of his Washington County relatives tried to protect him from the heated rays of the sun by an umbrella, but he smilingly pushed it aside and com-

pleted his remarks unprotected and hatless.

One morning in front of the old hotel on the corner of Washington and Jonathan streets, opposite the Court House, on the arrival of the stage from the West, a large crowd had collected. It was found that "Black Hawk," a Sioux and Fox Chief, was *en route* for Washington, D. C., to see the President. He was in charge of an Indian Agent, and accompanied by several Indians. He had on an old black hat—stiff and high crowned, a white shirt or collar blouse and blue pants. He could not be drawn into conversation and seemed sullen and stolid.

The days of the old National Pike were the romantic times of the County. The sight of the distinguished men of the country was common to our people. To them the faces of old Andrew Jackson, of Henry Clay, of William Henry Harrison, of Davy Crockett, James K. Polk and Zackary Taylor were familiar. No other road did as large a business as this. Coaches dashed through at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and wagons followed each other so closely that it was said with some pardonable exaggeration that the heads of one team were in the rear of the wagon before it. There were many private carriages, many travelers on horseback, and an endless procession of cattle and sheep from the rich pastures of what was then called the West. Along the road every few miles, was a tavern and the reputation of the meals served in them, the venison, the bear-steaks, the hot bread, the ham and eggs, the whiskey have lost nothing from the lapse of time. The standard price of meals along the road was twenty-five cents and five cents a glass for whiskey. Barton's Tavern in Hancock was a favorite stopping place for General Jackson and there as well as at Hagerstown and Boonsboro, would addresses be presented to him. His affability and that of Clay knew no bounds—all were cordially greeted who presented themselves. Rival lines of coaches patronized different taverns and travellers were strong partisans of favorite lines. At Wheeling, when there were many passengers landing from the steamer, there was a struggle among them for desirable places in the coaches, and when the passengers were few the contest was among the coaches which frequently underbid each other until the price to Baltimore was marvelously low. One of the best known and most popular lines was that of John E. Reeside. The first coach used on the pike was a clumsy affair, carrying sixteen pas-

sengers, built in Cumberland by Abraham Russell. Then the Trenton coach was adopted, and this was succeeded by the Fry Coach, carrying nine passengers inside and two outside. The last and best was the Concord coach. Many stories are told of the old coaching days. It was a favorite amusement among passengers to hold out letters to country people, and induce them to run after the stage to get them, but a damper was put upon this sport by a well-known citizen of Washington County, old Daniel Oster, upon whom this trick was played. He pursued the coach until he overtook it and dragged the joker out and gave him an unmerciful thrashing.

From the summit of South Mountain to Clearspring, about twenty-five miles, the road passes through one of the most fertile and beautiful agricultural portions of the United States. Shortly after passing Clearspring the ascent of North Mountain, the eastern wall of the Alleghenies is begun and from its summit, at Fairview, a prospect of magnificent grandeur presents itself. Away towards the east, to the foot of South Mountain, is the panorama of farms, of villages and towns, of hills and valleys of surpassing beauty whilst to the right is the tortuous Potomac shimmering like molten silver in the sunlight and on either hand mountain top after mountain top unfold themselves. From Clearspring on through Hancock to Sideling Hill, the western boundary of the County, the scenery is of romantic beauty—a succession of wooded ridges and sylvan dells with a wealth and variety of vegetation most enchanting. It was at Hancock that the traveler from the West got his first view of the Canal—then a national work of importance, which John Quincy Adams had pronounced to be more wonderful and stupendous than any of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

But the name of the pike and the canal alike is Ichabod. Their glory has departed. The same freshet which wrecked the Canal in 1889, destroyed the bridges on the pike between the Conococheague and Sideling Hill. The traffic was not sufficient to justify the company in restoring them, and so it surrendered its charter and resigned the road to the authorities of Washington County, and it became an ordinary County road, and its epitaph has been written. Besides the turnpike roads already mentioned, seven others have been made in the County, to all of which the County Commissioners subscribed liberally. In the Beaver Creek

and South Mountain road the County subscribed for a hundred and two shares at \$20. In the Williamsport and Greencastle road, a hundred and fifty shares at \$20 a share. In the Hagerstown and Leitersburg road, one hundred shares at \$25 a share. Up to and including 1888 the County had received in dividends upon this \$2,500 of stock \$4,175. In the Hagerstown and Smithsburg road the County subscribed for a hundred and fifty shares at \$20. In the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg road, chartered in 1856, the County took a hundred and eighty shares, and up to 1888 had received \$6,041 in dividends. In the Hagerstown and Middleburg road, the County's stock is 75 shares at \$20, and in the Hagerstown and Clearfoss road sixty shares at \$25. Upon all these, dividends are received each year and in addition the County is released from the expense of maintaining the public roads. Whilst the ordinary public roads of Washington County are bad and discreditable, the system of turnpikes is the pride of the County. These turnpikes radiate from Hagerstown like the spokes from the hub of a wheel and afford access to every important point in the County. They are smooth and well kept, and are a great attraction to bicyclists and automobilists who visit the County in great numbers each summer.

It was in 1818 that an effort was made in Hagerstown to provide a better fire apparatus than the old engines which had been used heretofore. In February of that year, the Legislature granted authority to the Town Commissioners to levy a tax, and raise \$1,200 to buy a fire engine. The same Act of Assembly conferred a like privilege upon the town of Williamsport. The Williamsport Company was incorporated by the Legislature in 1827, and the same Legislature granted a charter to a company in Funkstown. In 1803 a lottery had been authorized to purchase a fire engine for Sharpsburg. The fire Company of Williamsport was in active and successful operation for years, and in 1834 was sufficiently vigorous to respond to a call when the east wing of General Ringgold's mansion at Fountain Rock now the College of St. James, took fire. The Williamsport department arrived there in time, although the distance was four miles, to confine the fire to that one wing and save the fine house. The next public meeting about a fire company in Hagerstown, after the one in 1791 mentioned in a former chapter, was at the Court House in 1802. In February, 1803, the firemen divided the town into two

districts; Main or Washington street was the dividing line between the two. The fire companies were directed by general officers, selected by themselves, the chief being a director-general, and he had an assistant. There was also an officer or director, with a corps of assistants, to take charge of goods rescued from burning buildings; there was a hook and axe director, a ladder director and a number of directors and assistants for each of the two fire engines—Nos. 1 and 2. Regular meetings for exercise were held and attendance was strictly required under penalty of a fine of twenty-five cents for those whose duty it was to work the engines, and one dollar for directors. The United Fire Company, as this was named, lasted from 1791 to 1815, when it was allowed to go down, and the engines probably became useless. In 1817, when the Hagerstown Fire Company was organized, Peter Humrichouse, David Harry, Arthur Johnson and J. A. Donaldson were constituted a committee to examine them and report their condition. Of this new fire company, Otho H. Williams was president, and William Heyser director-general, Richard Ragan, assistant, John Kennedy, treasurer, John A. Donaldson, keeper, and Samuel Hager, collector. Henry Kealhofer was director of engine No. 1, and George Shryock of No. 2. In 1820 Robert Douglas was president and Thomas Greaves, secretary. When there was an alarm of fire at night the firemen were greatly embarrassed in getting through the rough and dark streets. In 1817, George Shryock, the moderator, published an advertisement requesting all citizens, directly they heard a cry of fire at night to place lighted candles in their front windows. Just before the fourth of July of the next year, Moderator Seth Lane issued his proclamation warning people against fire crackers within the town. In 1821, the old engines had been repaired and a new one purchased and in November of that year, the town was divided into three fire districts. The citizens of each district were admonished to repair, in case of fire, to their engine house to carry the engines to the fire. South Potomac and Antietam streets were the first district; Franklin, Church and North Potomac, north of Franklin, the second; Washington and North Potomac south of Franklin the third. This fire company, however, does not appear to have been very efficient, for when the Torch Light office and Capt. Lewis' house on the Public Square, took fire in 1822 effective work was done by a line of buckets, in which the women

were very helpful. Just after this fire, in consequence of the evident need of such an organization, the first call was made for a meeting to organize another company. This meeting was held April 17, 1822, and on that day the First Hagerstown Hose Company was formed—an organization which is still regarded with pride by the town, and which has for its home the "Hose Building" on South Potomac street, erected in 1882, one of the finest buildings of the town. Its first president was George F. Kreps; Charles C. Fechtig was vice-president; H. J. Rahausser, secretary; and William C. Drury treasurer. It was the first company which was regularly incorporated by an Act of Assembly. In May, 1824, an ordinance was passed dividing the town into two districts, Washington street being the dividing line. All white male taxpayers except members of the Hose Company, were required to assemble in the Town Hall and form themselves into fire companies. The two companies formed in pursuance of this ordinance were called "The Washington Mechanic Fire Company" and "The Franklin Union Fire Company." It was the custom about this time to furnish refreshments to the firemen at fires, and upon nearly every such occasion there is a publication of thanks by the firemen for the courtesy. In 1827, a practice prevailed of using the ladders, hooks, axes and buckets belonging to the fire companies for private purposes. This was finally prohibited by an ordinance which imposed a fine of one dollar for each day one of these articles was retained for private use.

The Antietam Fire Company was incorporated March 9, 1835. The incorporators were William D. Bell, William Holliday, Daniel Carver, R. Annan, William Johnson, John W. Kennedy, Jacob Swope, Jacob Bachelder, William Weber, Alex. Armstrong, Peter Swartzwelder, Victor Thompson and William S. Brown. This company had its home in a small building on the southwest corner of the Court House lot fronting on Jonathan street, until it was torn down by the County Commissioners in 1889. The Company then bought a lot on the same street and erected a fine building.

The Junior Fire Company on Monday in Whitsun week 1852, laid the corner stone of Junior Hall on North Potomac street with Masonic ceremonies. The building was condemned as unsafe in 1889, and was removed to make way for a new and finer structure. The Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1872 with

William H. Armstrong as first president, and the Western Enterprise shortly afterward. This latter company brought the first steam fire engine to the town in 1872. About 1876 their hall on West Franklin St. was built. The water used at fires was taken from large public cisterns in various parts of the town. After the water works were completed the pressure in the fire plugs was sufficient to cast a much stronger stream than the engines, so the three engines were kept only for use in the suburbs, or in places where the water service does not reach, or in cases of emergency. The fire already alluded to, which partially destroyed the Torch-Light office on the Square and scattered the type broadcast, originated in Shank's shop from which it spread to the brick building which contained the Torch-Light office and from there to Colonel Lewis' stone house on the north-east corner of the Square. None of the buildings were completely destroyed but all were damaged and the editor of the Torch Light, for two weeks, was only enabled to issue his paper by the courtesy of the editor of the Herald and Mr. Gruber the proprietor of the Almanack.

But in 1817, and for some years following, whilst the people of the town were agitated about fire companies, the people of the County at large were concerned about a much more important affair. About this time a machine for threshing wheat which should supersede the flail and the treading by horses, was coming into notice; iron plows were talked about; and not long afterwards, cradles began gradually to take the place of the sickle. On their farm near Hagerstown, Samuel, David and Hezekiah Clagett had a field of a hundred acres, and when the wheat in this field was harvested, as many as a hundred harvesters with their sickles could be seen at a time. When farmers began to put out a hundred acres of wheat, it became manifest that treading out the wheat with horses or beating it out with flails and reaping it with sickles was too slow an operation. It is difficult to tell just where the first attempt at a threshing-machine was made in this County. In Great Britain, Andrew Merckles threshing machine, upon which the present admirable machines are based, had been in use since 1787; but it is not likely that one of them was ever brought to this County. In 1817 Thomas Beatty manufactured a machine "on a new and improved plan" for George Reynolds of Shepherdstown. It could thresh with one horse and three hands, ten bushels of wheat

in an hour or a hundred bushels a day. It was claimed that it cleaned wheat well and would answer for a rubber in a merchant mill. The exclusive right to manufacture and sell machines after Reynolds' patent, in Washington County, was owned by John Harry. In 1821 D. Nicholson and John James manufactured a thresher in Hagerstown which they sold for \$100, and which they boasted could thresh and clean thirty-five bushels in an hour. A year later, William Kirk's machine, newly invented by him upon an improved plan, only claimed to thresh ten or twelve bushels in an hour. This machine was first put in operation at the mill of the Clagetts in January, 1822, and one was tried after the next harvest on William H. Fitzhugh's farm. There it threshed a hundred bushels in a day, with two horses and three men. These machines were manufactured in Hagerstown by Isaac Parker and John Currey. From that day to this there has been a constant improvement in threshing machines. The substitution of steam for horse power, began about 1872. In 1821 wheat fans were manufactured in Hagerstown by a man named Watkins and one of his machines took the first premium at the State Fair that year. Many of the plows used by the farmers of the County at this time were manufactured in Hagerstown by Matthew Murray, and were after Peacock's patent. William Schnebly made Reaping Machines at Hagerstown between the years 1825 and 1837. At first a revolving apron was used, but this was discontinued, and after the grain had been thrown on the platform by the reel, it was raked off in piles with a three-pronged fork. In 1837, Obed Hussey, one of the inventors of a successful reaper, lived in Hagerstown and sold his machines. He had a reaper designed for smooth land, and another for uneven ground. One reaper he kept for hire and cut wheat by the acre for farmers who did not own a machine. He had abundant testimonials of the good work done by his invention.

An Act of Assembly passed in 1818 Commissioned Samuel Ringgold, William Gabby, O. H. Williams, Henry Lewis and William Heyser to sell the old jail, and to build a new one. The purchase of a lot was to be approved by the Court, and the cost of the new building was not to exceed \$12,000. The County was empowered to levy this sum in four years or to borrow it at 6 per cent. interest. The building was erected on the lot now occupied by the County jail. The



contractor was a man named Lloyd who completed the work about the year 1826. The contractor did not live in the County, and his employment created great dissatisfaction among the mechanics of the town, who complained bitterly that the work was not given to them, and charged that he was enabled to underbid them by not strictly filling the contract. It was destroyed by fire in 1857, and was rebuilt by John B. Thirston. In 1888, it was remodeled and steel cages placed in a second story which was erected over the old arched cells. The jail had grown to be a public shame; and males and females were thrown into it together there being no separate apartments provided.

Among the last prisoners who were confined in the old jail on East Franklin Street, afterwards owned by Richard Sheekles, which was sold by the commission of 1818, were the Cotterills. They were tried in the old Court House in the Square. This was a case removed from Allegany County, and was one of the most celebrated which ever took place in the County. The Cotterills, an old man named William and his two sons, John and William, had been indicted for the murder of James Adams on the 9th of May 1819.

It appeared in evidence, during their trials, that William Cotterill, sen., and his two sons, William and John, in company with James Adams, who had a considerable sum of money and a check on a mercantile house in Baltimore for a further amount, in his possession, sailed, in the ship Ceres, from Liverpool for Baltimore, about the 1st of February. Arriving in Baltimore in the latter part of April, they all took lodgings in one house, and remained there a few days, when not able to procure employment in the city, they proceeded West in quest of it. They met with none until they reached the house of Wood & West in Allegany County. On Thursday the 6th of May, they contracted with those gentlemen for employment as laborers on the turnpike road, at which they continued until Saturday evening following. On Sunday morning the 9th, Adams, believing that he had lost the check which he brought from England with him, determined to return to Baltimore in search of it, and in the event of his not there finding it, to guard against its payment, and sail for England. The three, Adams and the two younger Cotterills, then started down the road together, leaving the older Cotterill at the house of Wood & West. Between two and three hours after their departure with Adams, the two Cot-

terills returned, not along the road but through the woods, having their pantaloons wet up to their knees. On their approach to the house, they were met by their father, who manifested much uneasiness and appeared considerably agitated during their absence; a short conversation ensued, in which one of the sons was heard to say, "Father, we have done it;" they then applied for their wages, saying they intended returning to England, and in about three quarters of an hour after the return of the two sons, the three set off, not along the road but through the woods, in the direction in which the two had returned. On Sunday the 16th of May, the dead body of Adams was accidentally found, a short distance below the road, in Fifteen Mile Creek, in a dreary, recluse spot between two mountains. It was much mangled about the head and breast, the clothes nearly torn off, and the pockets rifled. Suspicion immediately fixed on the three Cotterills—they were promptly pursued to Baltimore, where they were apprehended on the eve of embarking for England, their trunk being on board the ship Franklin, just about to sail. On examining the trunk, a part of Adams' clothes, his watch, and some other articles known to have belonged to him, were found in it; and a part of the money believed to have belonged to him was found secreted about the persons of the prisoners.

Under these circumstances they were committed to the Baltimore jail, where they remained until the session of the Allegany Court, to which county they were removed for trial. Unwilling however to be tried there, they requested a further removal to this county, where they were severally found guilty of murder of the first degree.

The prosecution was conducted by Roger Perry, and the two young prisoners were defended by Beal Howard. Samuel Hughes was associated with Mr. Howard, in behalf of the elder prisoner.

On the 22nd of November Judge John Buchanan pronounced sentence of death upon the three convicts. The gallows was erected in a hollow about fifty yards above the hill on West Church street and on the 23rd of February, 1820, the execution took place, Mr. Post being the sheriff. The following is the account given by a Hagerstown paper at the time:

"During the day and night preceding, a great concourse of people arrived in town; and on Friday morning the roads, in every direction, were

literally crowded with persons coming to witness the execution. By 8 o'clock, so great was the crowd in the streets adjoining the jail, that they were rendered almost impassable; and even at this early hour, though the morning was wet and disagreeable, the place of execution was surrounded by thousands who had taken their stations to witness the awful scene. At half-past 10, the unfortunate criminals were placed in the wagon, at the jail door. Thence preceded by their coffins, accompanied by the clergy, and guarded by Captains Barr's and Swearingen's troops of horse and Capt. Drury's and Bell's foot companies they proceeded along singing solemn music to the place of execution. The Rev. Messrs. Allen and Kurtz first ascended the platform; the former delivered an address, and the latter offered prayer. The three criminals then ascended, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clay. Several Hymns were sung during the ceremony, in all of which they appeared to join with earnestness. The clergy having performed their duties, John, the youngest son, rose and addressed the multitude: He acknowledged the guilt of his brother and himself—that they had occasioned the death of Adams, and consequently that they merited death; but declared that his father was innocent. He admonished the spectators to take warning by the example about to be made, and refrain from sinful practices as such practices had brought him to the awful situation in which he then stood; he also exhorted them to endeavor to become religious, as the only means of ensuring happiness in this world and the world to come. William, the eldest son, concurred in the declaration of his father's innocence; and the old man persisted to the last in declaring that he was innocent, but affirmed that he was prepared to die. When the ropes were fastened and their caps drawn, they all stood up with firmness and continued to pray audibly and with apparent fervency, until the platform sunk, and at once put an end to their supplications and their lives. The last words that John was heard to pronounce distinctly, were "*O Lord be merciful to me a sinner!—O Lord come quickly!—O Lord come down this minute!—O!—*" Here the door fell and cut short the sentence began, but left the exclamation awfully complete."

It was estimated that the execution was witnessed by twenty thousand spectators.

Just before this famous trial of the Cotterills, was the trial of George Lizer for the murder of

his father, William Lizer, in August 1818. The two had gotten into a dispute over some trivial affair, and in the course of the desperate altercation which ensued, the young man struck his father a blow on the back of his head which caused instant death. The parricide fled and eluded for a month the officers of the law. But in September he voluntarily surrendered himself. He had for a whole month been wandering in the mountains without shelter, without venturing near any human habitation and with no other food than the berries or other fruit of the mountains. His condition was deplorable in the last degree. He was tried in the old Court House, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen years. For a year and a half of this time he was to be in solitary confinement. He escaped, however, from prison before any great part of his term was out..

Among the incidents which occurred in the County about this time was the death of Major Martin Kershner who died at his residence near Hagerstown in November, 1817, at the age of seventy-four years. He had been a number of times a member of the Legislature and for years a Justice of the Peace—a highly honorable office then.

In May 1818 great damage was done in the County by a terrific hail-storm. Hail-stones fell in torrents, crashing through glass and in some instances perforating the roofs of houses. In August of this year, a live elephant was exhibited in Hagerstown. The charge of admission was twenty-five cents, and people were warned that they would never again have an opportunity to see this wonderful animal. In 1819, the Legislature passed an act for introducing water into Williamsport. In March 6th, 1819, Col. John Carr, of Hagerstown, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, died. In September, 1820, the death in Hagerstown of an old woman was announced, who was born in Germany in 1712. Her age was therefore a hundred and nine years. Her eyesight was unimpaired, and she had never been compelled to use spectacles. Two other instances of extreme old age were noticed about the same time. Peter Bazlin, "a man of color," that is the way negroes were always spoken of in those times,—who had been a servant of Col. John Rea, of Savannah, died in Hagerstown Jan. 12, 1822, at the age of a hundred and ten years. The next month, February 20, Mrs. Catharine Carla died at the age of

a hundred and nine years and eight months, having lived to see the fifth generation of her descendants.

In September 1821 Joseph Chapline died at Mt. Pleasant, his country seat near Sharpsburg, aged seventy-five years. He was a soldier in the revolution and had led a large party of volunteers into the service from Washington County. That same month a meeting was held in Hagerstown to stock the Antietam with fish. In April 1822 Jacob Rohrer, then the oldest native born citizen of the county, died. He was born in 1746, when the country was still a wilderness and only ten years after the very first settlement within its limits. He could remember the French and Indian war and had doubtless fled with his parents to Fredericktown from the Indians and had heard what few persons now living have ever heard—the terrible war whoop of the painted savage. Notwithstanding an exceeding liberality, giving and doing deeds of charity, he amassed a considerable fortune.

In the following December, Col. Eli Williams died in Georgetown from a disease contracted whilst surveying a route for a proposed Potomac Canal. Eli Williams, a younger brother of Gen. Otho Holland Williams, was the second son of Joseph and Prudence Williams. He was born in Prince George's County in 1750. He entered the Revolutionary Army with his more distinguished brother and received a Colonel's commission. He served in the war with credit, and upon his return to Washington County, he was appointed first clerk of the Circuit Court, which position he held until the year 1800, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, Otho Holland Williams. Another son was John S. Williams, who went from Anne Arundel County to Quincy, Illinois. His eldest daughter, Maria Sophia, married Chief Justice John Buchanan; the other daughter, Prudence, married Col. John I. Stull, of Georgetown; and Catherine, the third daughter, married Henry H. Gaither.

During these years great good was accomplished in Hagerstown by the "Female Society for Instructing Poor Children." It had been organized in 1815 and in twelve years a hundred and twenty-nine children between the ages of five and twelve years had been received into it. Homes were procured for many homeless children who were bound out. Boys were taught reading, writing and

arithmetic and girls sewing and knitting in addition.

In 1817 John Palmer, an Englishman travelled through Hagerstown on a tour of inspection of the Western country. He was moved to publish his observations of America, he says, because "most of the travels I have seen are full of prejudice and invective against America and the Americans" the reason of which he hints is to make their publications palatable to their English readers. At the time of Palmer's visit the war of 1812 had not been long ended and there was still a bitter feeling between Englishmen and Americans. On June 8th, 1817 Palmer started in a stage from Georgetown bound for Pittsburg. Leaving Frederick the next morning he proceeds.

"With great labour to the horses and considerable toil to ourselves, we reached the summit of the blue-ridge and began to descend when our axle-tree broke at a distance of 8 miles from Hagerstown, our destination for the night. It was getting dark and we had no recourse left but to find our way on foot as well as we could. The driver did not accompany us, staying to put his vehicle in order, but gave us directions how to proceed. Anyone acquainted with the state of roads in America, will readily suppose we got lost, which was the case several times; but the country being pretty well inhabited, after penetrating the woods in various directions, we at last succeeded in finding the town, very much fatigued and happy to find a good supper on the table and Mr. Edwards our landlord ready to accommodate.

"The stage setting off very early the following morning we expressed a wish to stay till Wednesday to recruit ourselves; to which Mr. Edwards who is stage master, readily assented, saying it would make no difference.

"Hagerstown, Maryland, is situated in the fertile valley of Conegocheague, 70 miles from Washington. It is laid out at right angles, the houses three or four hundred in number, are of brick or stone; the public buildings are a Court House, stone Jail, Market House and Bank. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Methodists have each a meeting house. There are several good stores in the town and a number of mills are situate on Antietam creek. Considerable trade is carried on with the Western country. Billiards played with two red balls was a common amusement of the young farmers and planters

who frequented our quarters; several of them also betrayed a partiality for *slings* and *mint juleps*, certain cordials, but I saw none drink to excess.

"Prices of provisions at Hagerstown, June 1817: Meat, 8 cts. per lb., butter 16 cts.; cheese 13 cts.; whiskey 50 cts. per gallon; flour 50 cts. per stone; milk, 8 cts. per qt.; beer 12 1-2 cts per quart; cyder 6 1-4 cts. per quart.

"The size of farms near Hagerstown is 200 acres, often half in wood. The soil is of excellent quality. Price of farms with improvements, near \$100 per acre. Farm horses \$100, cows from \$10 to \$30 each. Labour, if a white man, \$12 to \$14 a month and board, or \$1 per day. Taxes of all sorts do not exceed \$3 to \$1000 of property owned. The amount of produce to the acre and the price per bushel is given as follows:

	Produce per Acre	Price
Wheat.....	25 to 30 bushels	\$1.40
Oats.....	20 to 25 bushels	40
Rye.....	25 bushels	90
Buckwheat.....	15 bushels	35
Corn.....	35 bushels	60
Clover.....	2 ton	12.00

Mr. Palmer left Hagerstown June 11 at 3 a. m. en route for Pittsburg arriving at Mercersburg for breakfast.

In the summer of 1818 the people of the County and especially the farmers upon whom all the rest depended, began to feel the pinch of hard times and immediately looked around for some object to which their evil plight could be attributed. Their eyes fell upon the banks and there was great popular outcry against these institutions. Benjamin Galloway issued a call in the newspapers for a public meeting to "protest against the prevailing system of banking or swindling." There was a general response and a large number gathered and listened to a speech from Mr. Galloway. Wheat had been selling for a good price early in 1818 but crops had failed and the farmers could not make both ends meet. Nor was the distress confined to Washington County. It was general throughout the State and in other States. In Pennsylvania public meetings were held and demands were made upon Congress to reduce salaries of officials and upon the people to give up the use of all foreign goods. The General Assembly of Maryland passed a stay law. Samuel A. Chew, the cashier of the Conococheague Bank of Williamsport, issued a call for a meeting of the stockholders of the bank. This he did, not because the

bank was insolvent, but because of the general business depression. The meeting was accordingly held, Frederick A. Schley presiding. Upon motion of Judge John Buchanan it was determined to close up the affairs of the company. A committee composed of Frederick A. Schley, Alex. Neill, Richard Ragan, Frederick Dorsey and James S. Lane was appointed to look into the affairs of the company. After doing so, they reported that the bank was entirely solvent. The stock of the bank was received in payment of indebtedness and the affairs were closed up. Some years later the present Washington County Bank took the place of the Conococheague. In the meantime the arrests for debt and the applications for the benefit of the laws for insolvent debtors were unprecedented. The stock of the Hagerstown Bank was not seriously affected and in 1821 it was selling at par. When the stay law expired by limitation in 1821 debtors found themselves in no better condition to pay their debts than they were two years before and petitions to the Legislature were everywhere circulated and signed to have the time extended. In 1821 the crops were greatly damaged. The corn was attacked by the cut worm and the wheat by the fly and all the crops were injured by severe hail storms. In the autumn there was a change for the better in the circumstances of the people brought about by an advance in October, of the price of flour to six dollars per barrel and then in two weeks to a further advance to eight and ten dollars. This would have afforded great relief to the farmers if they had had much wheat for sale. But unfortunately this was not the case either here or elsewhere as was attested by an occurrence which stands almost alone in the history of the country. In 1822 the "Volcan" arrived at New York laden with wheat from England. This immediately suggested a resort to the English corn laws and the enactment of such an impost was at once advocated by the New York Commercial Advertiser and many other newspapers. About this time or during the following month wheat was selling in Baltimore at a dollar and forty-eight cents a bushel and flour at six dollars and a half a barrel. That summer no rain fell within the County, in sufficient quantities to afford any relief, from May until August. The potato and corn crops were destroyed and the yield was not sufficient to pay for gathering them. Water was very scarce and although the Antietam scarcely contained a sufficient quantity to turn the

mill wheels, the people of Middletown and the eastern portion of Frederick County were compelled to bring their grain to the mills along this stream to get it ground. In 1818 and previously the waters of the Antietam moved the machinery of a Paper Mill, "one mile from Hagerstown on the great road leading from Hagerstown, through Herman's Gap to Baltimore." This year a movement was started to bridge the Potomac at Shepherdstown. A notice published in the Torch Light in 1818 by the proprietor of the Globe Tavern gives a curious insight into a practice which prevailed, not only at that tavern, but in all others in the town. The proprietor of the Globe informed the public that he was well aware that certain persons, with whom he was well acquainted, were in the habit of skulking around his house, eve-dropping in order to gain information of convivial parties who were enjoying themselves. These "convivial parties" were gamblers. The hotels were the headquarters of professional gamblers who plied their trade there. These were men of excellent presence and address, dressed with scrupulous neatness in broadcloth. Their prey was the rich farmer and many a one of them would be compelled to sell his slaves or even his farm to pay the debts contracted during a night at the Globe Tavern. Some of the Taverns of the town and county at this time were the Columbian Inn on Washington street next to the Post Office. It was kept in 1820 by C. C. Fechtig, Jr. A tavern at Orr's Gap was a gathering place for thieves and other lawbreakers and it was even suspected that murders had taken place there and been concealed. The gatherings at this place on Sundays were particularly vicious. The north-west corner of Washington and Jonathan streets was known in 1820 as the Bell Tavern kept by Mrs. Kendal. The Eagle Tavern in the north-west angle of the square was re-established in 1821 by John McIlhenny. On North Potomac street was the Swan Tavern. Samuel Slicer kept a tavern on the Western Pike on north side of Sideling Hill. Charles Hesletine kept the Bell Tavern in Williamsport in 1822. Thomas Edwards kept the Columbian Inn at Boonsboro. In Sharpsburg there were four public houses which were kept by John Grove, Wm. Rohrback and John M. Knode, besides the one at Belinda Springs. Knode's Tavern burnt down along with Dr. Joseph C. Hayes' and other buildings. In Clearspring in 1823 George Lowe kept the Western Hotel and Adam Brewer kept the

Clearspring Hotel. The Union Hotel in Leitersburg was kept by William Kreps. In Indian Spring there was a tavern kept by Daniel Gehr, senior.

In the spring of 1820 was the first term of Court held in the new Court House. This building was claimed to be at that time "equal in elegance and taste to any in the country." A petition had been presented to the Legislature representing that the old Court House was in a state of ruinous decay, that it was too small, that the public records were not safe and that the location of the building at the intersection of the two principal streets greatly injured the appearance of the town. Indeed as far back as 1802 there was a great outcry about the insecurity of the County records. In 1816, acting upon this petition, a law was passed appointing a commission to consist of John Blackford, Samuel Ringgold, William Gabby, John Bowles and Thomas C. Brant to buy a lot and build a Court House with the necessary offices. The Levy Court were authorized to levy a sum not to exceed thirty thousand dollars in five annual installments to pay for the lot and building. They were also directed upon the completion of the new building to demolish the old and sell the material to help to pay for the new building. This latter provision was subsequently changed and the old Court and Market House was given to the town to use the matter in erecting the present town hall and market house. The public ground upon which the old Court House stood was condemned as a public street not to be built upon or used but as a public street of the town. The commissioners bought the lot at the intersection of Washington and Jonathan streets extending down to the alley south of the Mail building. The two lots not covered by the Court House were subsequently sold by the commissioners at \$200 each. The architect and contractor of the new Court House was Thomas Harbine. The design was a square central hall surmounted by a dome and flanked on each side by a wing for the offices of the Clerk of the Court and Register of Wills. The Court Hall in the centre was a handsome room hung with tapestry but it was a whispering gallery and only in certain positions could a word be heard. A floor was then put in and the court hall removed up stairs but this did not improve matters. The floor was then removed and afterwards a floor was made beneath the dome. This improved the acoustic somewhat. In 1859 a large back

building was added and the court hall put into it so that it would be removed from the noise of the street. This building was destroyed by fire December 6th, 1871. Whilst the Court House was building there was considerable activity in other buildings and especially of churches. Subscriptions to the new Episcopal Church on Jonathan street just back of the Court House were taken. Under the active pastorate of the Rev. John Curtis Clay the Episcopal congregation had grown and prospered. The old building which had stood many years on Mulberry street opposite the Seminary and in the midst of the graveyard had become too small and very dilapidated. In July 1820 the subscribers met at the Court House and shortly afterward the building was begun and completed. About Christmas 1821 Mr. Clay left the town greatly to the regret of the congregation, "his unremitting care of his parish," said the Torch Light, "his excellent discourses, amiable and pious deportment, secured the affection of all denominations." In July 1821 the building committee of the new church, Eli Beatty, George Baer, Otho H. Williams and Franklin Anderson, bought the lot on Jonathan street for six hundred dollars from Christian Fechtig. The church was consecrated June 18, 1825, by Bishop Kemp, the Rev. George Lemmen being the Rector. This church which had once been partially destroyed by fire, was burned along with the Court House in 1871. Although the great mass of the people of the County were of German blood and belonged to the Lutheran or Reformed Churches, yet the Episcopal Church got an early foothold in the County and was perhaps the first which organized a congregation. The whole of the County was originally a portion of All Saints Parish, Frederick County. It is believed that the first Episcopal Church in the County was a log chapel on the lane which leads from the College of St. James to the Sharpsburg pike and from which "Chapel Woods" takes its name. This was built about the year 1760 and in it the Rev. Bartholomew Booth a clergyman of the church of England, and a celebrated teacher officiated. St. John's Parish, Hagerstown, or Frederick Parish as it was called until 1806, was created in 1770. It included until recently all of Washington County except Pleasant Valley which belongs to St. Mark's Parish, Frederick County. Separate congregations within this parish were created at various times. In 1819 a congregation was laid off in Sharpsburg under the name

of St. Paul's and in 1835 St. Thomas', Hancock, in 1839 St. Andrew's, Clearspring. The chapel at the College of St. James was consecrated in 1842 and in 1852 a congregation was formed and a church built known as St. Mark's at Lappans. St. Luke's Chapel was built in Pleasant Valley within St. Mark's Parish, and later on the pretty stone St. Ann's Chapel at Smithsburg. The first church at Hagerstown was occupied about the year 1791. The first vestry was composed of John Stull, Daniel Hughes, Alexander Clagett, Thomas Sprigg, Richard Pindle, Nathaniel Rochester and Eli Williams. The Rev. George Bower was the first rector employed by them. In 1803 the church was still unfinished and an Act of Assembly was procured authorizing a lottery to raise \$600 to complete the building. The Commissioners to conduct the lottery were Nathaniel Rochester, Richard Pindle, Ignatius Taylor, Robert Hughes and Otho Holland Williams. Prizes amounting to \$3,000 were offered and the receipt from the sale of the tickets amounted to that exact sum. The profit was made by retaining twenty per cent. of the prizes paid. After the old church was removed from the thickly peopled graveyard which surrounded it and in which many prominent and distinguished men lie buried, the graveyard was retained and used by all the congregation until Rose Hill Cemetery was opened. Recently it has been enclosed in a substantial stone wall erected chiefly through the activity of Mr. Jones of Frederick County, a member of the Dall family, many of whom were buried in the churchyard.

The little golden soldier on the cupola of the Market House has been regarded as the tutular saint of Hagerstown. "Little Heiskell," for that is his name, was at one time more discussed and created a greater contention than any other matter within the town. He has been "buffeted by Boreas" and has pointed out the direction of the wind to the people for more than a century. After Hagerstown became a county seat the first desire of the people, after having a Court House was to have a Market House. The two went along together. The Court House which was sixty feet square, was perched upon pillars in the midst of the Public Square leaving a large open space below. This was the Market space. On one side of the Court House wall was a bell which rang out at sunrise on Wednesdays and Saturdays the market days and upon a rod which surmounted the roof of the building "Little Heiskell" revolved in obe-

dience to the wind just as he does today. After the building of a new Court House had been determined upon it also became necessary to take steps to procure a new Market House for the old building had to be demolished. An Act having this object, was passed by the General Assembly in December 1818. In the Act Peter Seibert, Joseph Gabby and Henry Shaffer were commissioned to buy a lot near the Square and to build a Market House upon it, and the Moderator and Commissioners of the town were empowered to levy for the necessary funds or to borrow them at a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent. The old Court House was ordered to be demolished as soon as the new one should have been completed. The materials of the old building were given to the town to be used in the new building or to be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of it. This bill was in response to a petition to the Legislature presented by the Washington County delegation. This was the beginning of the movement for the Market House, but the end was a long way off. The first serious difficulty encountered by the Commissioners was procuring a suitable lot at a reasonable price. The lot was selected without difficulty but they could not agree with the owner for a price. So condemnation was resorted to. But the price fixed by the jury was deemed by the town authorities too extravagantly high and far beyond the ability of the town to pay. So the matter rested in abeyance for another year when additional legislation was obtained. Under this authority in September 1820, a new Commission, consisting of Frisby Tilghman, William O. Sprigg and William H. Fitzhugh was formed. These Commissioners succeeded in buying the lot on the southeast corner of Franklin and Potomac streets, a full lot fronting eighty-two feet on Potomac and running back two hundred and forty on Franklin street. The price paid was one thousand dollars. On December 25, 1821, the Town Commissioners advertised for sale the east end of this lot which was described as one hundred and twenty feet long and eighty-two wide and that if application was not made before the 29th of that month, it would be otherwise disposed of. The Town furnished the materials to erect the buildings and advertised for proposals to do the work in December 1821, George Brumbaugh being the town clerk. About this time the plan of placing a Town Hall and a Masonic Hall for Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 33, over the Market House was first suggested and the Leg-

islature in 1822 granted the necessary power. On St. John's day, June 24, 1822, the corner stone of the new building was laid amid imposing ceremonies, preparations for which had been in active progress for weeks. The arrangements were in the hands of Mt. Moriah Lodge and their committee was composed of Samuel Ringgold, Otho Holland Williams, Henry Lewis, William Price, William D. Bell, George F. Kreps and Samuel Rohrer. Masons from all the neighboring towns and cities constituting a great number were in attendance. They formed in a procession at the Court House and marched to the site of the building preceded by a choir, singing "Hail Mystic Art!" The Masons were clad in black or blue coats and pantaloons, white waist coats, black hats, white gloves and wore their aprons and sashes. Upon arriving at the stone prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, an oration was delivered and then the ceremony of laying the stone was performed. The procession then moved to the German Lutheran Church where services were conducted by the Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, the pastor of the church and a sermon preached by the Rev. John Clark of Greencastle. After leaving the church the procession returned to the Court House and was then dismissed. An elaborate dinner had been prepared at the Wabash Spring, a great picnic resort a short distance from town on the Funkstown road. A great many articles and papers were deposited in the corner stone and are there in safety to this day. "for the inspection, perhaps of future ages." Among the other papers is a list of the officers and members of Mt. Moriah Lodge, officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, the names of the President and Cabinet, the officers of the State and County and of the various local institutions of the town, names of the ministers and church officers, a copy of the Bible, various Masonic documents, Constitution of the Female Society for Instructing Poor Children, copy of the oration delivered at the laying of the stone, impressions of the first engravings of bank notes, issued by the Hagerstown Bank, notes of the Bank in circulation, U. S. coins, foreign coins, presented by Mr. Rohrer, newspaper and almanacs, census of Hagerstown. 2,757 inhabitants, of Washington County 23,065. The market was moved to the new Market House in December 1822 although the building was not finally completed until nearly two years later. About the same time a public meeting was held at the Court House to take subscrip-

tions to place a town clock in the cupola and it was ascertained that the cost would be about a thousand dollars. But the town authorities later on employed Arthur Johnson, a skillful clock maker of the town, residing on West Washington street to make the clock. It is an admirable piece of work and bears testimony to the skill of the maker as do the tall corner clocks still standing in many of the houses of Washington County. The Mayor and Council were empowered by an Act of Assembly passed in 1833 to levy a sum of money not to exceed one thousand dollars to pay for the clock. For several months during the spring and summer of 1823 the town was in an uproar over "Little Heiskell." In the contract between the Moderator and Commissioners of the town and the Masons under which the latter erected their lodge over the Market House, it was set forth that the work should be done according to the specifications then agreed upon and submitted. These specifications showed a Masonic square and compass for a weather vane upon the cupola and the square and compass were accordingly placed there. Immediately there was a great outcry. The newspapers were filled with indignant and excited protests. Correspondents protested against the symbols of Masonry and begged that "our good little friend Heiskell" be elevated to the prominent and important position at the summit of the Market House. "It is he who has buffeted old Boreas and told us which way the wind has blown for many years." They suggested as a compromise with the Masons, that little Heiskell be invested with an apron, embellished if they please with the square and compass. The Masons did not fail to reply and the papers were filled with many sarcastic shafts directed at the Moderator and Commissioners, but these worthy officials regarded the public clamor and the square and compass were ordered down and Little Heiskell reinstated in his lofty station as overseer of the town. In 1889, the Odd Fellows who had purchased the rights of the Mt. Moriah Lodge in the east wing of the Market House, raised that portion of the building and the corner tower another story in height and the town erected a much higher cupola which elevated the town clock nearly a hundred feet from the pavement. This, it was decided, would necessitate the removal of Little Heiskell but the suggestion was met by determined opposition from the people. The newspapers contained many protests against such vandalism, petitions

were signed and a public meeting was threatened when the Council gave way and ordered the little soldier to be reinstated after receiving a fresh uniform of gold leaf. When it was taken down it was found that the figure had been greatly injured by rust and that during the war a musket ball had passed through it and several others had dented it. After Little Heiskell had been restored the money for the erection of the building was exhausted and in December 1823 the Legislature was called upon to authorize the town to raise more money for the completion of the work. At the dedication of the new hall which took place St. John's day, June 24th, 1824, three hundred Masons were present and the ceremonies were after an ancient and solemn form. Frisby Tilghman, Otho H. Williams, Thomas Kennedy, Wm. D. Bell, Wm. Hammond, Henry Lewis, George Brumbaugh were the committee. The religious services were conducted at the Lutheran Church by the Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, and an oration was delivered by Col. B. C. Howard the Grand Master of Maryland. In the procession, besides the three hundred Masons, were the clergymen of the town and five companies of militia—the American Blues, Washington Huzzars, Union Guards, Washington Yeagers and Warren Rifle Corps. During the war the use of the Market House was discontinued and for twelve or fifteen years there was no public market in Hagerstown for the only time since 1776. The citizens were supplied with marketing from wagons which drove from house to house. Among these street vendors the most famous and best known for many years was "Bob" Warner, whose stentorian voice as he shouted out a list of his wares could be heard over the greater part of the town. In 1875 the Market House was enlarged and improved and the public market, three days in the week, was revived. The proposition to re-establish it was bitterly opposed by many citizens who had become accustomed to this street service, and by merchants who feared it would injure the business of the town to place restrictions upon the sale of country produce. But these objections were overruled and the market has been improving each year and growing in public favor until now it has become one of the features of the town at which citizens "point with pride."

The excitement over Little Heiskell in 1823, gave place to another and much more important one, which involved the whole State, and was regarded with interest in all sections of the Union.



Under the original Constitution of Maryland, which was still in force at that time, Jews were debarred from the privilege of holding office by the declaration of belief in the Christian religion which all officials were compelled to make when they took the oath of office. In the Legislature at the session of 1818, and again in 1822, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, a member from Washington County, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of the Jews and to grant them the same privileges which they enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States—in other words, to do away with all distinction between Jew and Christian before the law. This bill was defeated in 1818. After Mr. Kennedy's return home in 1818, he was bitterly assailed then as being "an enemy of christianity," a "Judas Iscariot," "one-half Jew and the other half not a Christian," and "if he should be re-elected he would renew his shameful attack upon the Christian religion." But at this election the religious fervor of the people had not been aroused and Mr. Kennedy was re-elected. In 1822 the bill was passed by a slender majority. Under the Constitution it had to be approved by the next Legislature before becoming operative; it therefore became the issue before the people at the election for members of the Assembly in 1823. All other questions were lost sight of, and even the Canal was forgotten. A perfect frenzy seized upon the people. Ten men were ready to take hold of the skirt of him that was a Jew, but with an entirely different motive from that suggested by the Prophet. In one issue of the Torch Light there were no less than fourteen different articles, written with a degree of intemperance which we in our day find it hard to understand. "A Christian Voter" asks the people of Maryland whether they wish to strike from our laws the last clause which declares our profession of Christianity. To pass this bill would encourage Turks, Jews, Pagans and Infidels. It would sap the foundations of all we hold dear. "A Native of Maryland" declares that all the twelve millions of this persecuted race which are scattered abroad throughout the whole earth, are welcome to come to our country. We will be friends with

them. We will give them anything but our country. We cannot make them masters over us. But the most conspicuous and violent in his opposition to the Jew Bill was Benjamin Galloway. This eccentric gentleman headed the "Christian" ticket, and along with him on the same ticket were Joseph Gabby, Joseph I. Merrick and James H. Bowles. But Galloway conducted the campaign in the newspapers. This bill was an assault upon the Christian religion. He had voted against it in the legislature at the last session as a bill to promote infidelity. The father of the bill, Thomas Kennedy, was not a native of Maryland, but of Scotland—a country where infidelity had made more progress than in any other country. The approaching election, he said, would solve a doubt which has been raised in the minds of many of the believers in the divinity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, whether Christianity or Unitarianism has more supporters in Washington county. He did not wish the support of any Jews, Deists, Mahometans or Unitarians, but he wanted every Christian to go forward and uphold the Christian religion." Of course the other side was heard from and replied in language equally vigorous but not so abusive. The Jew Bill ticket was composed of Thomas Kennedy, Ignatius Drury, T. B. Hall and Thomas Kellar. In all the districts of the county a religious frenzy took possession of the people. The eight candidates were invited to a "spouting" at the Cold Spring, there to give their views in addresses to the people of the County who would be gathered there to hear them and decide between them. Mr. Kennedy and his colleagues on the Jew Bill ticket had reason and right and justice on their side. But the people were in no mood to listen to reason. The "Christian" ticket was elected by a vote of almost two to one. The National Intelligencer attributed the distressing result to a religious excitement which had been artfully fomented by misrepresenting the Jew Bill. Washington County was therefore represented in the Legislature by four opponents to the measure, which one of her delegates had the honor to introduce at the former session.\*

But one who was closely identified with the

\*The text of the law as published in 1825 is as follows:

An Act for the relief of the Jews in Maryland.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every citizen of this state professing the Jewish religion, and who shall hereafter

be appointed to any office or public trust under the state of Maryland, shall, in addition to the oaths required to be taken by the constitution and laws of the state, or of the United States, make and subscribe a declaration of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, in the stead of

county, John Van Lear McMahon, then a rising young lawyer representing Allegany county, carried on to completion the work which Thomas Kennedy had begun. In the session of 1824, Mr. McMahon delivered a speech of five hours duration on this subject, and it has come down to us as one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches ever made within the walls of the old State House. In 1825 the bill was again passed and in 1826 Mr. Kennedy brought in a bill to confirm it. Mr. Galloway endeavored to raise the Jew issue at subsequent elections, but the people had recovered their reason and would listen to him no longer.

Thomas Kennedy was the son of William Kennedy of Paisley, Scotland. He left home when a boy, April 18, 1796 and embarked at Port Glasgow in the ship *Brittania*, bound for Georgetown on the Potomac river. His motive in leaving home seems to have been a romantic desire to live in the "land of freedom." His brother Matthew had already gone to America a good many years before. For twelve years no news had been received from him and his parents supposed he was dead, but in 1795 a stranger brought a letter from him, then a year old, giving a good account of himself and his prospects in America. His brother John sailed from Port Glasgow a few days before Thomas left and landed in New York the day Thomas landed at Georgetown. The voyage consumed thirty-eight days. As the *Brittania* let go her anchors at Georgetown on the 28th of May her guns were fired. This brought the inhabitants of the village down to the water side. Kennedy was the first of the passengers to jump from the captain's jolly boat upon the shore glad, as he says in his journal, "glad once more to tread on solid ground—and that too in the land of liberty." As he landed a tall man accosted him and asked where the vessel was from. He understood the man to ask where he was from and answered "from Paisley." The stranger then with great eagerness inquired of Mr. Kennedy his name. "And while he was speaking to me," continues the journal, "I thought fortune

had brought to me my brother Matthew whom I had not seen for eleven years, and on that supposition I told him I thought I knew him and then let him know my name; but it was with difficulty I could persuade him I was his youngest brother (for the said person was indeed the same I supposed.) The mutual happiness caused by this meeting can be easier conceived than described. Thomas then went to his brother's house, which was in Georgetown and became acquainted with his family, a wife and child. "After drinking some republican whiskey, I sat down to dinner and feasted on some wholesome fare, the product of Columbia and began first of all with luncheon made of Indian meal and well known by the name of Poan." In the afternoon he went through the village and the following Sunday crossed Rock Creek to view the Federal City, Washington. Washington was then a wilderness. The only buildings completed were a row known as the "six building." The President's House and Capitol were begun but were not yet under roof. One grog shop was in a temporary shed near the White House and that was all of Washington just 112 years ago. Kennedy soon obtained employment as book keeper, first for a merchant in Georgetown and then for the building of the bridges across the Potomac at Little Falls, and later on for the Potomac Navigation Company. Whilst in the latter employment he met Miss Rosamond Thomas of Frederick who was visiting near the Great Falls and after a few years married her. In 1797 he removed to Washington County and engaged in the flour trade on the Potomac at Williamsport and owned the first boat that passed through the locks at Great Falls. In 1815 he published a small volume of poems. In 1817 and in the then succeeding years and again in 1822 he was elected to the House of Delegates. In 1821 he was defeated by Casper Wever by reason of a division of the republican vote. In 1822 he secured the passage of the "Jew bill" and for this reason he was defeated at the next two elections. In 1825

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the declaration now required by the constitution and form of government of this State.

2. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, and every part of any law of this state contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as regards the sect of people aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be

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confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, in such case this act and the alterations of the said constitution & form of government, shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.



Old Market House.



Residence of P. Napoleon Brumbaugh, Hagerstown,  
Built in 1746.



he went back and the Jew bill became a law. For this service to their people the Israelites were deeply grateful and sent him a number of handsome presents, some of which are still preserved by his family. In 1826 he was appointed Postmaster of Hagerstown which position he resigned the following year to go to the State Senate. He died during the cholera epidemic.

The Cold Spring, where the discussion of the Jew bill took place was near the southern outskirts of Hagerstown, on the beautiful property owned for many years by the late John H. Heyser. It was for many years a noted resort for the people of the town and a favorite place for eating dinner, drinking toasts and listening to orations and reading the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July. During this time it was the property of Dr. John Reynolds, who got it from his wife, the sister of Wm. O. Sprigg. It was fixed up as a regular resort; bath-houses, shower baths and hot baths were there, a restaurant, a bar-room, a ten-pin alley and a dancing hall were carried on for the delectation of visitors, and the baths were advertised as a specific for rheumatism. But the principal spring in the county was the Belinda Spring, on the banks of the Antietam, a mile or two from Sharpsburg. It was discovered in July, 1821, and was for many years a place of considerable resort. Its waters unquestionably have mineral virtues and were supposed to contain sulphate of magnesia and carbonate of iron, which was advertised as very efficacious in bilious complaints, and fully equal to Bedford water. A tavern was maintained for years, grounds were laid out and walks made on the opposite bank of the Antietam. A pleasure boat plied on the waters of the Potomac and Antietam, from the spring to Harper's Ferry, affording visitors an opportunity to view some of the grandest scenery in America. At the tavern, the rates were six dollars a week and half that price for a servant or a horse. Guests could use the water free of charge, but others had to pay a dollar, which was the price of the water by the barrel. Warm and shower baths were provided, and some seasons a theatrical troupe was in attendance to afford amusement to the guests. Among the visitors at this spring in 1825 or 1826, were Judges Wm. B. Rochester, of New York, the eldest son of Nathaniel Rochester, and Elias Glenn. These gentlemen declared themselves greatly benefitted by the waters. In 1825, Jacob B. Gilbert supposed that he had discovered medic-

inal properties in a spring, which he named the Paradise Spring, on his farm three miles north of Hagerstown, on the great road leading to Waynesboro, and immediately started a health resort in opposition to Belinda. The water, he said, "was distinguished from all other waters, and contains neutral and metallic salts and soda, and exerts a cleansing efficacy, purifies the blood and is effectual in liver and pulmonary complaints, rheumatism, sores, and vertigo. Applied as cold baths, it quickly cures nervous troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance and distraction of the mind."

But the most popular and beautiful resort in the county, although very inaccessible, was the Black Rock. Here, each Independence day parties would gather and spread sumptuous repasts upon the beautiful green sward which surrounds the spring. The Declaration of Independence was regularly read and an oration was delivered, which was sure to meet with a hearty reception and vociferous applause, for patriotism was stimulated by an abundant supply of the pure liquor distilled from Washington county rye by Washington county distilleries. At these, and all other social gatherings, there had to be thirteen regular toasts, to correspond with the thirteen original States, and after these had been drunk with becoming fervor and responded to by a selected orator, volunteers were in order and they were proposed and drunk as long as a man was left with sufficient sobriety to guide his glass to his lips. Not only at Black Rock were these celebrations held. There was usually one in each of the election districts of the county and always one at the Cold Spring, and frequently at the taverns in Hagerstown. For several years about 1823, the Cave at Cavetown was illuminated and used for a kind of beer garden, and several 4th July Celebrations held here. An admission fee of 12 1-2 cents was charged. The issue of the newspapers immediately following the 4th of July, were filled with bombastic accounts of these various celebrations and lists of the regular and volunteer toasts which were proposed.

Patriotism took various forms a few generations ago, and the one which in our day would be regarded as the most eccentric of all was the erection of Washington Monument on the summit of South Mountain, just above Boonsboro, at a place then known as Blue Rocks. It is the most conspicuous artificial object in our county and can be seen from almost every portion of the valley. No observant stranger, visiting Hagerstown, fails to

inquire what it is, and but few citizens can give any satisfactory reply. At seven o'clock on the morning of July 4, 1827, a party of men, mostly laborers and mechanics, met in the public square of Boonsboro' and under the command of George I. Hardy marched to the Blue Rocks with the determination to spend the day at hard labor erecting a monument to the Father of his Country. The foundation had been laid the day before. All set to work, actuated by a spirit of enthusiasm, except a party from Frederick County, who greatly incensed the patriots by standing off and eating and avoiding work. At noon the Reverend Mr. Clingham, of Boonsboro', an aged survivor of the Revolution, delivered an address and at its conclusion a cold collation was spread. "It was not our object," says the leader, in narrating the history of the day "it was not our object to gratify our pampered appetites, consequently no sumptuous arrangements had been made, neither were toasts prepared for the occasion." This latter was a self denial which, it was likely, was unattained at any celebration of the times. It enabled the writer to boast that the whole party returned sober to their homes. They "enjoyed a more heartfelt satisfaction in partaking of their simple fare, than the most costly or highly seasoned dishes could have afforded. Our thoughts and food were both highly seasoned in the contemplation of our work." The monument was fifty-four feet in circumference at its base and on this day was raised to a height of fifteen feet. The wall is composed of huge stones. A flight of steps runs through the pile to the summit, from which a magnificent view is spread out at the feet of the spectator. A panorama of towns and villages, the fertile fields and mountain summits of three counties, and the Potomac winding its tortuous course amongst them. On the side of the monument pointing west a white marble slab was placed, bearing the inscription: "Erected to the memory of Washington, July 4, 1827, by citizens of Boonsborough." As this slab was placed three revolutionary soldiers ascended the monument and fired three rounds of musketry from the top. "As it was raised in much haste," continues the grandiloquent patriot, from whose account this sketch is taken, "all cannot boast the regular accuracy of perfect beauty; yet it possesses both solidity and durability—two important qualities. It has such strength as I think will preserve it for ages. Though rude and naked of all the charms of architecture, yet there is an

ever-blooming spirit diffused even through the dry walls of such fabrics, as fully supplies the want of elegance. We do not calculate that it will give this town immortal glory, but we do sincerely hope that it will be the means of stirring up the fading gratitude of the people and bring back to their forgetful memories in fresh and glowing colors the peculiar circumstances of gratitude under which we are placed, both to God and man." Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the great change which has come over us in regard to sentimental patriotism, than this incident. It would be a task too great for Diogenes with his lantern in this our day to find a number of men who would be willing to spend their holiday in heavy work, upon a mountain top, under the burning rays of the vertical sun of July. Many years afterwards, through the interest of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren, who had her summer residence in the mountain pass just below the monument, it was restored and improved and an awning placed to shelter visitors from the sun as they sit upon the summit and enjoy the magnificent view.

This enterprise suggested another of the same kind. When President Harrison died, a party of gentlemen of Hagerstown assembled at Black Rock to erect to his memory a monument like the one above Boonsboro. It never progressed very far, and it is doubtful whether any remnant of it is left. In 1821, about the time the Court and Market House was removed from the Public Square, it had been suggested that a monument to Washington should be placed in the centre of the square, but nothing was done.

But the most imposing celebration of Independence day which ever took place in our county, even more than the one fifty years later, was that which occurred in Hagerstown and in each of the several districts in 1826—the semi-centennial of the Declaration. The day was ushered in by the rattling of musketry and the booming of cannon, with which latter artillery Hagerstown was always supplied, until the two burst in 1828, as we shall see hereafter. Every kind of implement which could produce a noise was brought into service, and nearly all of them were drowned by the incessant roll of the kettle-drums. The Warren Rifle Company paraded through the streets and a procession marched to the Episcopal Church and listened to an address by the Rev. Mr. Lemon. Of course, the day would not have been complete without the toasts, so from the church a large party

marched to Newcomer's Tavern, afterwards the Antietam House and now the site of the Hotel Hamilton, where an elaborate banquet was served. Col. Henry Lewis presided, and a long list of toasts, commensurate with the importance of the occasion, was duly honored.

The festivities of the time were soon changed, however, into mourning, for the news came that upon this eventful day, the great statesman whose hand fifty years before, had penned the Declaration of Independence, had died and that on the same day his great political adversary, John Adams, the second President of the United States, had joined him in the land of spirits. Immediately meetings were held and resolutions adopted in various parts of the country. At a meeting held in the Court House in Hagerstown the preachers of the county were requested to preach sermons suggested by the occasion and the teachers of the schools were asked to read obituary notices to their pupils. The church bells were all set tolling and a memorial service was held in the Lutheran Church—the Reverend Mr. Fullerton and the Reverend Mr. Ruthrauff officiating. Wm. Price delivered an eulogium upon the distinguished dead, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Reed. All the churches were draped in mourning. Stores and shops were closed from 10 to 2 o'clock and all business was suspended whilst a solemn procession moved through the streets of the town. In the ranks of this procession were men of all classes and conditions, including the children from all the schools of the town. But the most conspicuous part of the procession was a little band of feeble old men, survivors of the heroes who had fought through the war of the Revolution more than forty years before. Some of these veterans had fought through more than one war and, among these was Captain William Lewis.

William Lewis was born in 1755, and was a

young man when he entered the army under Washington as a private. His gallantry attracted the attention of that great commander-in-chief, who presented him with a captain's commission. He took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and in several skirmishes. After he was mustered out of service he came to Hagerstown and remained here as a quiet citizen until the Indian war broke out. His services were again enlisted, and he was put in charge of the recruiting station which was established in Hagerstown and maintained here for several years.

This important service of disciplining the troops he performed with great credit and success. It was during his stay in Hagerstown that the Whiskey Insurrection broke out and he assisted the authorities in restoring order. He escaped the St. Clair's disastrous campaign, but marched with General Anthony Wayne in 1793 to the Miami, and did gallant service in that campaign. In 1826, when he marched with his fellow veterans in the procession just mentioned, he had become very poor and lost his health and his eyesight. That year Thomas Kennedy offered a resolution in the Legislature granting Capt. Lewis the pay of a retired captain but he did not live long to enjoy it, for he died on the nineteenth of March 1827, beloved and revered as a patriot and a valiant soldier. In 1808 his daughter Elizabeth married Captain George Shryock, who also fought for his country in the war of 1812, as Captain in Ragan's Regiment, and who died in 1872, at the great age of eighty-nine years. The family of George Shryock was a remarkable one. He was one of eleven children born to John and Mary Teagarden Shryock. Seven of these lived beyond the age of eighty years. The family resided on the Manor until 1787, when they came to Hagerstown and lived on Franklin street, opposite the Oak Spring.





## CHAPTER XII

**I**N 1820 a petition was presented to the Legislature to have the elections in the second election district held in Williamsport. That had been the place of holding elections in that district when the County was first divided into five election districts. But in 1801 an Act of Assembly was passed appointing a commission composed of William Heyser, Henry Ankeney and Frisby Tilghman to make alterations in the lines of some of the districts. Among the changes made by this commission was the removal of the polls of the second district from Williamsport to Langley's Tavern. In 1820 the Senate passed an Act authorizing the elections to be held at Williamsport and creating an additional polling place at Boonsboro. This bill the House of Delegates rejected. Instead of this a bill was passed by both houses dividing the County into seven election districts and fixing Williamsport as the polling place for No. 2, Boonsboro for No. 6 and Cavetown for No. 7. This Act took effect in 1821. Under its authority the Levy Court in 1822 appointed John Blackford, Daniel Rench, Daniel Schnebly, John Bowles, William Yates, Henry Locher and William Gabby to lay out the districts. This commission met at the Court House and organized in May 1822. This was a time of great activity in building churches and in religious matters generally. In October 1820 the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States assembled in Hagerstown. Christmas 1819 a number of citizens met in St. Paul's Church, Sharpsburg, and formed the Episcopal Society for the promotion of Christian knowledge. Isaac S. White was the

President, and Samuel Knode, secretary. A German Lutheran Church at Williamsport was consecrated July 30, 1820. Addresses were made in the German and English languages. On the 27th of May, 1822, the corner stone of a Lutheran Church was laid in Smithsburg. The sermons upon this occasion also were in two languages. A few weeks later, on May 27, the corner stone of what is now known as Salem Reformed Church, at Fisher's, three miles from Hagerstown, was laid. This church was consecrated June 8, 1823. Beginning in 1825 for several years there was an earnest endeavor to have the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church established in Hagerstown. Citizens of Boonsborough also urged that it be placed in that healthful and beautiful place. May 12, 1827, the Methodist Church in Hagerstown was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in the presence of large congregations. Sermons were preached by Bishops Soule and M'Kendree. Not long before this the Presbyterians had erected the church on South Potomac street which after the beautiful stone church at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets was built, was sold to a congregation of the Christian Church which now possesses it. The new Episcopal Church had just been completed and the Catholic congregation were engaged in building what was then the largest church in the town. In August 8, 1827, the corner stone of the German Reformed Church in Cavetown was laid. This building was in the charge of a committee composed of Jacob Lambert, Daniel Hewett, Henry Lyday, George Cauliflower and William Kreps.

The census of 1820 showed that Hagerstown

had 2,690 inhabitants of whom 400 were colored. Williamsport had 827, Funkstown 533, Sharpsburg, 656, Hancock 271. Engaged in manufacturing, Hagerstown had 464, Williamsport 111, Sharpsburg 108 and Hancock 44. Boonsborough was then too small a village to be taken into account separately. But it had a school which had a capacity of a hundred pupils. Two branches were taught to each scholar and the price of tuition was from \$1 to \$3 per quarter. The inducements held out to pupils were the delightful and healthy location of the village and the morality of the villagers. The first sale of lots in Clearspring did not occur until 1822. Three years later it had forty-seven dwellings, four stores, three taverns, two doctors' shops, a school house and a postoffice. Its population numbered 290 including many mechanics—wheel wrights, wagon makers, saddlers, tanners, blacksmiths, carpenters and masons. The rapid growth of the place was occasioned by the traffic on the turnpike which was then just attaining large proportions.

The congratulations of the people of Hagerstown upon the improved prospects of their town, were somewhat lessened by the condition of the streets. These had been going from bad to worse until they became intolerable. The lottery scheme had accomplished but little and it was complained that whilst a portion of East Washington street and a portion of the north side of West Washington were cared for and paved it was because a commissioner lived in each of these streets. The remainder even of this principal street was unpaved and in a dreadful condition. The streets became the dumping places for the town and so much matter was left in them to decay that it was urged that swine would be permitted to run at large to act as scavengers. This condition of affairs bore the fruit which was inevitable. The town became desperately unhealthy. The summer and autumn of 1822 were very dry and the sickness was everywhere. Public meetings were held in the Court House to devise some remedy. By the next year the newspapers of other towns were publishing warnings to travelers to avoid Hagerstown as a pest ridden place. Petitions were sent to the Legislature asking for power for the commissioners to have nuisances removed. It was not until 1827 that the question of a radical change in the government of the town was seriously discussed. The Moderator and Commissioners were entrusted with but little real authority. The town meeting in

January 1827 where it was proposed to obtain a charter for the town and a government by a Mayor and Council with adequate authority, as great excitement prevailed as if it were proposed to start a monarchy. Writers in the newspapers drew vivid pictures of the state of affairs in the town when it should come to be ruled by a Lord Mayor, four and twenty fat Aldermen and not less than fifty half starved common Councilmen who should be empowered to tax the heads and property of the people to any extent they chose for the pleasure of the Lord Mayor and his Aldermen and Common Councilmen. This opposition to the proposed charter placed the delegates to the Legislature in a dilemma, for they did not know which would be more popular, to reject or to favor the charter. It was not until March 22, 1848, that the Act of Assembly was passed which changed the Government to the Mayor and Council. The Mayor was to be elected for two years and one Councilman from each of the five wards into which the town had been divided in 1818 by the same Act which gave authority for building the new Market House. The constant funerals which took place while the town was unhealthy probably suggested a very sensible reform which took place in 1822. A general meeting of the English Lutheran congregation was held to protest against the needless expense and extravagance in funerals. A resolution was passed at this meeting pledging those present not to accept scarves and gloves and under no circumstances to return to the house from which the funeral took place for the customary refreshments.

The political campaign in 1820 was exceedingly animated. General Ringgold declined to again become a candidate and Mr. Thomas C. Worthington, of Frederick County, was nominated by the Democrats. The people of Washington County complained that in the convention which nominated Worthington they were not represented. In the controversy over this matter, Judge Shriver of Frederick took part and a writer in the Frederick Examiner made a most violent and immoderate assault upon the Judge for which he subsequently brought an action for libel against the publishers of the paper. Worthington's opponent was John Nelson, who was also a Democrat and who was elected by a majority of a thousand votes. The next year there was much interest taken in the sheriffalty. There were no less than thirteen aspirants for the position. The prize was carried off by the famous or rather infamous John Van

Swearingen. In 1821 one indication of the advance of Hagerstown from a country village to greater pretensions, was the first appearance of a milk peddler. John Harry announced his ability to furnish milk to customers and would deliver it fresh at their houses daily at five cents a quart and the service would begin as soon as subscribers for twelve quarts per day should be obtained. About the same time the first advertisement of an oyster house, appeared in the town papers. In December 1821 Charles Barnes opened an oyster house at the Globe Tavern. It appears also that large barns are not entirely modern, for Jacob Mumma, whose farm was near Sharpsburg, had a barn two hundred feet long. This was the largest in the County. In January 1822 this great barn was burned along with a large number of live stock and a thousand bushels of wheat. The owner's loss was estimated at \$8,000. A petition was sent to the Legislature in January 1822 asking for authority to build a bridge across the mouth of Beaver Creek, where it empties into the Antietam, at the foot of the rugged and picturesque promontory known as the "Devil's Back Bone." The authority was granted and the work placed in charge of Samuel Ringgold and Daniel Rench and Jabez Kenney was the contractor. Shortly afterwards bridges over the Antietam were also ordered at John Shafer's Mill, and one at Mumma's Mill on the road from Boonsboro to Sharpsburg. The cost of the latter was limited to \$1,800. The builder of the first was Silas Harry. The latter was built by James Lloyd. In October of the same year the Masons laid the corner stone of the bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The Conococheague bridge at Williamsport having become delapidated an Act of Assembly giving authority to repair it was passed in February 1826.

Upton Lawrence, a distinguished member of the Hagerstown Bar died March 30, 1824 at the age of forty-five years and was buried in the family vault on his farm two miles from Hagerstown. Upton Lawrence was the son of John Lawrence and Martha West of Linganore, Frederick County, Maryland. His wife was Elizabeth Hager the daughter of Jonathan Hager, Jr., the son of the founder of the town of Hagerstown. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence had five children, Jonathan and Upton, Mrs. Robert J. Brent, Misses Elizabeth and Martha. The latter lived until their death some years ago in their father's residence, the house

built by Dr. John Reynolds on Washington street near Prospect. They were the last representatives of the founder's family in the town. The Misses Lawrence possessed many valuable relics of their ancestors, including the watch which Jonathan Hager, Sr., wore at the time he was killed and which bears the marks made by the log that passed over his body. They also owned two-thirds of the ground rents on the lots of the original town, the remaining third having passed to Jonathan Hager's daughter, Mrs. Daniel Heister. Mrs. Robert J. Brent left numerous descendants. One of her daughters married William Keyser, at one time a vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Lawrence's home was always the gathering place of a refined circle of society. Among his constant visitors were Roger Brooke Taney, John Thompson Mason and Luther Martin. The latter was at one time engaged to be married to Mrs. Lawrence's mother, the beautiful young widow of Jonathan Hager; but she broke the engagement on account of Mr. Martin's well known intemperance.

The winter of 1822 was full of amusements for the people. Several troupes of players visited the town and performed at the Globe Tavern Assembly Rooms, or Hagerstown Theatre, as it was called. One company presented "The Blue Devils" and "Tobies Elegant Comedy," "The Honey Moon," for some time three nights in the week. The prices were for boxes 75 cents and 50 cents for the pit. No money was received at the door. This performance was followed by a "Grand Operatical Romance and brilliant spectacle. The Forty Thieves," which was given four nights in the week and concluded with "Animal Magnetism" a farce. Another play which was popular in New York about the same time was "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London." Concerts at the Court House were also included in the list of amusements for the winter. Another amusement during the winter was an Elk chase given by William Crumbaugh. He bought an elk and turned him loose near Hagerstown and invited the public to take part in his recapture—at so much a piece. Shooting matches had not gone out of fashion. In Christmas holidays 1825 a bear, a hog and a number of turkies were put up to be shot for at Oster's tavern, two miles from Hagerstown on the Western pike. But the most popular of all amusements then and for many years was some trial of strength. Bullet playing or Long bullets the hurl-

ing of a heavy iron ball weighing about five pounds was constantly indulged in. What is now Potomac avenue from "Wayside" down to the Square was the favorite place for this game and it became so dangerous to persons traveling on the road that it had to be prohibited by an Act of Assembly—a law which is still upon the statute books although but few persons now know the meaning of the term. There were constant wagers upon feats of strength. Samuel Shaw won a wager by carrying three bushels of wheat from the Square to Hager's mill, a mile distant, and putting it into the mill. But in winning his wager he lost his life, for shortly afterwards he was taken ill from the effects of the strain and died.

During the latter part of 1824 and for many months nothing so much interested the people of Washington County as the visit of La Fayette to America and his promised visit to Hagerstown. Upon the very first news of his intended visit to America a public meeting was held at the Court House over which William Gabby presided and of which J. Schnebly was the secretary. The citizens of the town resolved that they participated in the general joy upon the prospect of seeing the distinguished and gallant soldier, that being deeply impressed with the value of his services to this country and being desirous of manifesting in a suitable manner their veneration for his character and person it was determined that a committee should wait on him upon his arrival in Baltimore to tender their congratulations and to invite him to visit Hagerstown. The committee was composed of Col. O. H. Williams, Col. Frisby Tilghman, the Hon. John Buchanan, William Price and V. W. Randall. This committee of distinguished citizens later on met Gen. La Fayette in Baltimore to whom they were introduced by the city authorities and tendered the invitation and an address. Both were kindly received and a promise made to pay a visit to Washington County—the time to be fixed by letter. The committee returned highly elated over the success of their mission and called another public meeting to provide for a suitable entertainment for the nation's guest. These, besides a banquet, were to partake somewhat of a military character. Gen. Ringgold issued orders to the second brigade of the Maryland Militia to assemble at the town hall on the last day of October to make arrangements for their part of the ceremonies. The latter part of May 1825 was finally fixed for the visit, but to the bitter

disappointment of the people the news came that the boat on which La Fayette was ascending the Ohio river, struck a snag and sunk. La Fayette lost all of his baggage and narrowly escaped drowning. His engagement to come to Hagerstown was cancelled. He got no nearer to Hagerstown than Leesburg, Va., which he visited August 9, 1825. The same number of the Torch Light which contained this announcement, also contained an advertisement by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, asking for some wild turkeys to be presented to the General. As some compensation for their disappointment the people of the town had the satisfaction in May of seeing General Scott and his suite, and a few days later, Henry Clay, who were here *en route* to the West. Some of the internal affairs of the County about this time might well have claimed the attention of the people. The Alms House had again become a public disgrace, as it continued at intervals to be more than a half century longer. A traveler who visited Hagerstown in this year examined the Alms House and found nothing in it which did not excite his warmest admiration. He had visited many poor houses but had never seen more efficient measures taken to relieve the distressed. The inmates were supplied with all necessary food and raiment and there was a system of cheerfulness which makes the wretched forget their woes and induced affrighted reason in most cases to return to the dwelling she had abandoned. But the grand jury which visited the Alms House about the same time were not so impressed with the measures adopted to induce the return of affrighted reason. They discovered a damp and noisome apartment ten feet square, reeking with filth, unventilated and filled with terrible stench. To the floor of this cell were chained four unfortunate human beings whose only crime was that they were bereft of their reason. At the January session of that year the Legislature had empowered the Levy Court to sell the Alms House and to buy a farm for the better accommodation of the poor. Not more than \$1500 was to be levied for this purpose in any one year and no levy at all was to be made until the Court House and jail then newly built, had been entirely paid for. This farm was never bought and the poor remained in horrible quarters in Hagerstown until a farm was given for their benefit by a liberal citizen, more than a half century later as we shall see further on in these chronicles. But if the town was in so

deplorable a condition as to an Alms House it could boast of one institution which is sadly needed here in this more enlightened day. That institution was a Work House in which vagrants and lewd women were put to hard labor—each one sentenced to it for thirty days.

It is not only the Alms House that Washington County had occasion to be ashamed at this time. In January 1825 a petition for free schools went down from Boonsborough to the Legislature. The following year an Act was passed for free schools throughout the State, but the Act was submitted to the people and was to be effective in no County where it was not approved by a majority of the voters. Washington was one of the counties which rejected this law and it was done by the decisive majority of more than five hundred votes. Three thousand and eighty votes were cast—1,169 in the affirmative and 1,680 to reject. But there is reason to believe that before long the result was deeply deplored by many who had contributed to it. Perhaps when they felt the results of an improved price for wheat, the regret that some portion was not expended in education was still more keen. In January 1825—whilst wheat was selling in Baltimore at 90 cents in Hagerstown the price was only from 56 to 60 cents a bushel. But by the end of April it had advanced to \$1 and \$1.10. This sudden advance was attributed to a more liberal English policy. It was this year that what was known as the "sliding scale" in the English corn laws, with which Parliament had been experimenting since 1814 had begun to affect the market. The great difference between the price of wheat in Baltimore and Hagerstown naturally kept the subject of transportation constantly before the people. In April 1825 a meeting was called at the Court House "to ascertain the practicability" of uniting the head waters of the Antietam and Conococheague by a canal and to render both streams navigable. The Conococheague could be rendered navigable much more readily than the Antietam. As far back as 1795 large quantities of flour and other produce descended the Conococheague to the Potomac and thence by boat to Georgetown whence it was shipped to Philadelphia. Some years before 1825 Governor Findlay, in a message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania suggested that the Conococheague and Conoedogwinnet, the latter being a stream which discharges into the Susquehanna near Harrisburg, should be united and in 1825 the canal

commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania urged the union of the Susquehanna with the Potomac by these streams, as a most important measure. It was assumed that a national canal along the Potomac would soon be made and it was regarded as important that all the streams tributary to the Potomac should be made navigable and so afford an outlet to market for large tracts of country.

Whilst Maryland and Pennsylvania were thus working together in harmony to secure water transportation, there was a sharp competition going on between the two States in the matter of the land transportation of the traffic between the East and West. It was foreshadowing the later competition which sprang up between the Maryland and Pennsylvania railroads which occupied in a measure the old lines of wagon and stage coach business. The Maryland route from Baltimore through Hagerstown and Cumberland by the national road was considered much the best road and had along with it the best taverns. But the Pennsylvania route had the advantage in distance and cheapness of fares. The distance by the former route from Wheeling to Baltimore was 267 miles and the regular fare for a passenger by stage coach was \$18.75. This was divided up as follows: From Wheeling to Uniontown, \$4.25, thence to Cumberland \$4; from Cumberland to Hagerstown \$5; thence to Frederick \$2; thence to Baltimore \$3.50. By the Pennsylvania route through Chambersburg the distance to Baltimore from Wheeling was but 228 miles and the fare was \$15.50. But although the Maryland route was forty miles longer, such was the superiority of the road, stages and teams that time consumed in the journey was the same—namely for the United States mails a little over three days.

About this time there was some endeavor to settle the division line between Washington and Frederick Counties. The line was originally designated as following the crest of South Mountain but it was discovered that the ridge was considerably broken and the crest had to be determined. In 1810 an Act had been passed to effect this. It provided that each County should appoint three commissioners to lay down the division line. But Washington County did not make any appointment under the Act although Frederick did and when the subject was revived in 1823 it was doubted whether action under the law of 1810 would then be valid. Another enabling act was accordingly passed in December 1824.

Politics, however left but little time for any other public matters. For several years there was a fever of excitement which was only surpassed by the two Jackson campaigns. In 1825 there were no less than five tickets for the Assembly before the people. These were the Union, the Christian, the People's, the Antietam and the Independent. The Christian ticket which was composed of Andrew Kershner, Joseph I. Merrick, James H. Bowles and Lancelot Jacques was opposed to the confirmation of the Act to remove the political disabilities of the Jews which had been passed at the former session. All of these were elected with the exception of Bowles who was defeated by Thomas Kennedy the author of the bill which had excited such bitter opposition in the County. He was on the Antietam and the Independent tickets. The next year the questions which were discussed during the campaign were the proposed revision of the constitution of the State and the State appropriations to construct the Canal. The candidates for electors of State Senators were John Bowles, William Gabby, John Van Lear, Jr., Ezra Slifer and Benjamin Galloway. As usual the latter conducted the campaign in the newspapers. He bitterly assailed Bowles and Gabby in prose and rhyme as being unfriendly to the Canal. These gentlemen replied candidly that they were opposed to taxing the people to make the Canal but if it could be built in any other way they would heartily favor it. This brought out many public expressions of opinion. One gentleman avowed himself in favor of building a canal to every mill in the County. Lancelot Jacques, who was a candidate for re-election to the Assembly said he favored the canal but he had voted against the immense State appropriation at the previous session because he considered it beyond the ability of the people to pay. A new Constitution was also discussed with extreme rancor. The people of the County were in favor of appropriations to the canal to any extent and Mr. Jacques' prudence cost him his re-election. Thos. B. Hall, Jonathan Newcomer, Henry Fouke and Robert M. Tidball were the successful candidates. One of these, Mr. Hall, received soon after his election the appointment of State Lottery Commissioner with a salary of a thousand dollars a year. There were at this time four lotteries authorized in this County. Under the Act of 1803 to raise \$5,000 for the Conococheague bridge; under the Act of 1801 to raise \$4,000 to build a market

house in Williamsport, and by the Act of 1813 to raise \$10,000 for the Hagerstown Academy. In 1827 a bill was passed to pay the Academy \$4,000 upon condition it would relinquish its right to hold a lottery. During the melee of the State election the contest for Congress was almost unnoticed. But there were four candidates in the field—Michael C. Sprigg, John Lee, Samuel Hughes and Thomas Kennedy. In Washington County Sprigg received 899 votes, Lee 958, Hughes 621, Kennedy 592. Sprigg was elected. Mr. Kennedy, a few months later, in January 1827 was elected State Senator and Joseph Gabby was elected by the Legislature President of the Governor's Council. At this time Thomas Kennedy was the Postmaster of Hagerstown. Then Hagerstown was next to Baltimore the most important Post Office in the State. These two were the only "distributing" offices. The system of conducting business at the post office entailed considerable labor for which the trifling salary he received was but a small compensation. The entire revenue of the office did not exceed twelve hundred dollars a year and frequently did not reach that amount. Out of this had to be paid the salary of the postmaster, clerk hire, rent and fuel. Frequently three or four clerks had to be employed at night to get the mails ready for the stages. Mails had to be prepared to be sent by thirty-six stages and ten horseback mail carriers each week. Each package of letters had to be accompanied by a way bill showing the number of letters of each kind, whether prepaid, unpaid or free. Five per cent. commission was allowed on the amount of these bills. When unpaid letters were delivered to regular and trusted patrons the credit system prevailed and the number of charges entered upon the books amounted to nearly five thousand each year. The number of newspapers printed in Hagerstown and dispatched through the mails were twenty-two thousand, those addressed to printers went free of charge. This business of the Post Office was very large at that day in proportion to the size of the town.

Hagerstown contained according to the census of 1810, a population of 2342—1,951 whites, 94 free negroes and 297 slaves. In ten years the increase had been but 348. The number of slaves had slightly decreased and the number of free negroes had increased. In 1827 the population of the town had increased to 3,262. It is interesting to note the varied occupation of these inhabitants.

There were 7 clergymen, 11 attorneys, 8 doctors, 4 silversmiths, 3 coachmakers, a rope maker, 5 tanners and coppersmiths, 2 tobacconists, 6 saddlers, 5 brick makers, 2 saddletree makers, 2 upholsterers, 3 wheel wrights, 2 gunsmiths, 2 white smiths, 1 bellows maker, 8 cabinet makers, 12 mantua makers, 10 butchers, 2 coopers, 10 weavers, 3 wagon makers, 13 house joiners, 6 blacksmiths, 12 bakers, 5 bricklayers and stone masons, 1 nail maker, 7 plasterers, 2 barbers, 2 pump makers, 5 painters, 1 comb maker, 2 brass foundries, a carding machine factory, a woolen factory, a plow factory, 20 shoemakers shops, 6 tanneries, 4 hatters, 4 potteries, 2 breweries, a book bindery, 3 printing offices, 38 stores, 13 taverns, 2 book stores, 2 drug stores, 3 confectioners. There were 15 schools—4 for females, 6 mixed, 1 classical, 3 Sabbath and a charity school. There were nine churches, the bank and the Academy. West Washington street was then as now the principal street and contained the largest proportion of brick houses; but West Franklin was the most populous. The whole number of houses fronting upon the streets of the town was 558. Of these 128 were of brick, 43 of stone, 56 roughcast, 93 weather-boarded and 238 log. On West Franklin street there were 119 houses. The population of the different streets was as follows: E. Washington 208, W. Washington 874, S. Potomac 528, N. Potomac 913, E. Franklin and suburbs 527, W. Franklin 1,164, Antietam and South-Western suburbs 306. The town was then rejoicing in the possession of the new Court House, the Market House and Masonic Hall, the large new jail containing four inmates—a runaway negro, one for sale, one prisoner for debt and a man who could not agree with his wife. The town hay scales had just burned down in January of that year.

In the year 1827 there came journeying to Hagerstown one Mrs. Anne Royall, "author of Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the United States and Tennessean." She seems to have been a native of Maryland and somewhat bumptious and not at all judicial in making her estimates. In "The Black Book," published in 1828 she gives her impressions of various parts of the United States including Maryland and an account of her trip to Hagerstown. She went from Baltimore to Washington, thence through Montgomery County to Fredericktown, thence to Harper's Ferry, to Charlestown, to Shepherdstown and thence to Hagerstown. Fredericktown, Mrs.

Royall found to be "the handsomest town in Maryland, except Baltimore, and hardly exceeded by it."

In the year 1827 stages plied through Shepherdstown to Baltimore, crossing the Potomac at the town and going on to Boonsboro proceeding thence eastward by the great Western road. From Shepherdstown Mrs. Royall saw "a beautiful mansion perched on the Summit of a lofty eminence on the opposite shore." "Wishing to take a near view of the site I left my baggage to come with the stage, and crossed the river. After a pretty fatiguing walk up a moderate mount, I found myself on a level plain where sits the mansion, or palace rather, of———. It is built in the form of an L and is the most splendid building of any country house in the State and the view from it equally grand. But the house appears to more advantage when viewed from the Virginia shore. It however lacks nothing to render it a paradise; it is well built of bricks and magnificently finished. The terraces, net work, gardens and shrubbery all correspond.——— was sitting in his cool portico which overlooks the whole country, and was watching me, he said, from the time I left Shepherdstown. He is a middle aged man, married to a beautiful young wife, if I remember, his second wife. It is said he made his fortune from his farm on the Potomac, and the Ferry. After taking a glass of his cool water and chatting some time, I walked down to the ferry house in order to be ready for the stage, which did not arrive in some time. At length it appeared on the opposite shore rolling down to the river, and I am once more on the road."

This stage carried Miss Royall to Boonsboro where she changed to one of the "liners" plying Westward from Baltimore to the Ohio river. Of her journey through Washington County Mrs. Royall says:

"The land is very rough and hilly, for some distance after leaving the Potomac and not a passenger in the stage but myself. Of course the stage from want of weight was rough. The farms on the way were indifferent until we reached Boonsboro, where we happened to come in the nick of time; had we been a half a second later I should have lost my passage that night.

"Here a chubby German rather more than half drunk, came up to the door of the stage in which I was still sitting, to know which was my baggage. I asked him if he was the Hagerstown

driver. He replied he was; good! "Do you think you are sober enough to drive a coach?" "Vy, yes, I always trifes pest ven I iss half trunk." "But friend, I rather think you are more than half. You have a Royal cargo, you must mind what you are about. If you don't act as straight as a line, I will have you up when I get to Hagerstown; do you carry the mail?" "Pe sure I toes." "You are a pretty fellow to be trusted with the mail, I shall see to this; we must have sober men if they can be found to carry the mail. Do you think you can drive me to Hagerstown by dark?" "I will try." By this time his hat was off, and thinking no doubt from the firmness of the tone, and the authentic manner I assumed, I could be no less than some great personage, he stood trembling to help me in the Hagerstown stage.

"The door of the tavern before which we stopped was crowded with people of tolerable appearance some of whom belonged to the Hagerstown stage; it was amusing to see the silent amazement at the manner in which I addressed the driver. I dare say they would have traveled through the United States without it ever coming into their heads to call those drunken fellows to account. It is needless to say that the driver was my humble servant and friend during the drive.

"The stages in these parts are very large and strong and have four seats sufficiently large for four persons each. There were nine passengers ten with myself in the stage.

"Every eye was upon me. All was wonder! who can she be? was whispered. They were not long left to conjecture. A clerk who lived in Baltimore, one of the agents of the line, let out the secret. I had seen him it appears, in Stokes & Stockton's office; and after renewing our acquaintance he took his seat with the driver—as matters stood it was quite necessary for the driver to do his duty.

"I sat in the front seat and every now and then the driver would ask me how I was pleased. "Very well." "Ah, I warrant you shall say as you vas never petter trified in all your life," which was true enough, for better horses or a better road is not to be found in the world than the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown. The road is a great curiosity, being turnpiked with white stone, broken into small regular pieces, and laid as firm as the original rock. No floor could be more level; it was one entire smooth pavement. It appeared more like sailing or flying rather than riding over

land; not a jar or a jolt the whole way, and I was proud to confirm the driver's prediction that I never had so pleasant a drive before nor, excepting my return on the same pavement. Meantime the poor driver became very sober and made very free use with the whip and we were not long going to Hagerstown. But the passengers—it was laughable to see how they sat staring like statues. Not one ventured to open his mouth until at length a man in a genteel garb who was beastly drunk, assailed me in a very abrupt and impertinent manner. I bore it in silence some time, and though he was too drunk to receive any benefit from a lecture on his unfortunate failing, I, at length, as a warning to the rest of the company, admonished him in a very sharp and pointed lecture. He was silent for some time but after awhile began again, when one of the passengers, a very genteel man who lived in Pittsburg, said, 'Sir, if you are not civil I will throw you out of the coach.' This sobered him a little, but if I could have found him at Hagerstown he should have paid for his insolence.

"This valley is the finest country as to scenery, fertility and situation in the United States. It is called Conococheague Valley and lies between South Mountain, (the Blue Ridge) and Alleghany Mountain. Nothing can be imagined as a parallel to the beautiful appearance of these mountains. As you drive through the richest soil—fine houses—large fields of luxuriant, dark green wheat as far as the eye can see—the undulating mountains keeping pace with the traveller, affords one of the richest treats. The Blue Ridge loses none of its grandeur by changing states; the same sublime, blue, bold wave distinguishes this beautiful mountain to the Hudson river.

"It was only dark when we arrived in Hagerstown which lies on the grand road to Wheeling, leading from Baltimore and Philadelphia; of course is usually crowded with strangers. Situated as it is in a fertile soil, and inhabited by an industrious German race, it is a flourishing, though not a very fashionable town. It contains about 2600 or perhaps 3000 inhabitants, six churches, a jail and court house and trades largely with the Western country. It is situated near a creek called Antietam. The site of the town is pleasant, the streets convenient and many of the houses elegant—I might say, superb. Hagerstown is principally settled by Germans and their descendants, and of course retains many of their



customs. The women are short and ill-shaped and have a vacancy of countenance which too evidently shows the want of proper schools. They, however, endeavor like their neighbors of Baltimore, to cover the defect of dress which only makes the matter ten times worse; for when we see a very *fine* dressed lady, we of course, without any other evidence, set her down for an ignorant woman or a very great fool.

"Hagerstown, notwithstanding, is the seat of some literary taste and a great deal of good feeling and hospitality. Many of the first gentlemen of the State reside in Hagerstown as well as Fredericktown. This is always the case when rich land obtains. The wealth and independence, resulting from fertile land, is sure to attract those most qualified to estimate the advantage. Amongst these are Wm. Price, Esq., also Otho H. Williams, Eli B——y (Beatty?) R. Mc——, Esq., Dr. Reynolds, William D. Bell and Mr. Abbott. The names of these distinguished gentlemen are sufficient, as they are well known to be learned and accomplished, and rank among the first gentlemen in the State. These are not all. Franklin Anderson, Esq., whom I had not the pleasure to see, he being absent, is very highly spoken of. Besides these there are many enlightened gentlemen in Hagerstown. But of all wild beasts (he must be a missionary)—is the greatest. He and one Sneakgun or Sneaking or some such name, with the landlord where I put up, are the last men in Maryland. The landlord (I do not know his name) but to warn all travellers who do not wish bad fare, their pockets picked and to be insulted and robbed afterwards, he lives, or did live, next door to the Post Office.

"This is the worst public house I have met with in the Atlantic country and none can be less worthy of patronage. The chambermaid was drunk all the time I was there; no more need be said of her. Her mistress was ignorant, proud, squat, scornful and sluttish. The house was small and dirty, the windows high and the passages narrow. The landlord I never saw. I called for my bill the night previous to my departure; it was a third too high. I paid what I usually paid at other places and quit the house instantly. Next morning the ruffian bar keeper refused to give up my trunk and I came off without it, intending to have the fellow up for robbery; but my friends in Baltimore sent for it. Now it is disgraceful to our country that strangers are robbed in this man-

ner.\* \* I am astonished that towns which receive such great advantages from strangers do not fix the rates of tavern keepers and compel them under pain of a heavy fine to keep them in the public rooms; and make it criminal for any beastly tavern keeper to stop people's trunks. \* \*

"I had but a very few days to spend at Hagerstown and my way lying through Fredericktown, I had the pleasure of saluting my friends there once more. In travelling from Hagerstown to Fredericktown we cross the Blue Ridge, which is pretty steep and rough but affords an extensive prospect."

Among the sixty-four inmates of the Alms House, who died there that year was Ira Hill. This eccentric personage was constantly before the people in the public print. He had been a school teacher and possessed some learning but his mind was always unbalanced. He was an inveterate talker and was deeply interested in the Aboriginies of America, its geology and its antiquity. Upon the latter subject he published a book and wrote many articles. He was always ready to explain to his own entire satisfaction any occurrence which was regarded as extraordinary. He could always tell the cause of a cold spell of weather or a rainy period or a time of heat and drought. At the time of his death his faculties were entirely deranged.

The following year it seemed as if the entire population of the County had lost their minds in the wild excitement of the Jackson campaign. Undoubtedly the majority of what were termed in earlier days the "well-born and the wealthy," in the County were favorable to Adams, but the masses of the people were ardently attached to the hero of New Orleans. Between the "administration party" and the Jackson party or loco-focos, as they were called in derision by their opponents a war of declamation and newspaper controversy was waged with untiring zeal and fierce bitterness. An aged and an honored citizen ordinarily the most mild mannered and benevolent of men, who had filled the most exalted official positions in County and State, declared in the public print that those persons who should attend an administration meeting were two legged swine was met by the following response from a correspondent of one of the Whig papers which is here given to illustrate the bitterness of the prevailing feeling:

"In my former Nos. I have shown that this grey-headed slanderer is in principle a coward and

by education an aristocrat—that he was a TORY in the revolution and a monarchist in later days—that he was a traitor to his party, and a recreant from duty—that he was the tool of a faction and the slave of a cabal—that he was the slanderer of his own father, and the defamer of his own character—that he has been the sport of the little boys and the pity of the humane and benevolent—that his whole character constitutes a compound of venality and iniquity, which no pen can paint, and which no man can comprehend. This political mountebank—this moral desperado—who, at times denounces and at times pays court to the people—but a few days since publicly declared, that not one man out of fifty should be entitled to a vote—that one-half of that number were fools and the other half knaves. And, but two days ago denounced over his own signature, those who shall attend the Administration meeting, as two legged swine. This man, whose very breath speaks pestilence, and in whose every action iniquity is personified, is now engaged with the industry of a demon and the malignity of a fiend in slandering the best men of the county and in sowing the seeds of disorganization—this man of morbid soul—this compound of cold-hearted villainy—is rendering himself conspicuous by the prostitution of his worn-out powers to the basest political drudgery, which has ever been resorted to by the most depraved of one party for the injury of another. This man must be chained by his friends or scourged by his enemies, or we may bid good bye, during his natural life, in elections, to everything like Fair Play.

This memorable campaign was opened during the summer of 1827 by an administration meeting in Hagerstown of which J. Zeller was chairman and Alex. Neill and David Clagett were secretaries. A large delegation consisting of some of the leading men of the County was sent to the State convention in Baltimore. Among these were William Price, Major David G. Yost, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Col. Frisby Tilghman, Franklin Anderson, Dr. Michael F. Findlay, Alex. Neill, Col. John Blackford, Joseph Gabby, Thomas B. Hall and Samuel M. Hitt. Two months later this was followed by a great Jackson meeting at the Court House. John Wolgamot and Elias Baker were chairmen, John D. Grove and Daniel Rench secretaries. Committees of vigilance and correspondence were appointed for each district. The number present was estimated at one thousand. Thom-

as Kennedy addressed the meeting in a speech warmly favoring Jackson for the Presidency. For this speech he was fiercely attacked. It was the basest treachery and ingratitude, said the Whigs, that one who had accepted office under the administration should now join its enemies. President Adams had appointed him Post Master of Hagerstown and had made him an examiner at West Point. He should therefore either return these favors or remain silent. The election for members of the Assembly was based upon the Presidential contest. The two tickets were known as the Administration ticket and the Jackson ticket. Upon the former were Col. Daniel Malott, Col. Henry Fouke, Marmaduke W. Boyd and Jonathan Newcomer. Upon the Jackson ticket were Captain John Wolgamot, William Yates, Daniel Rench and William H. Fitzhugh. Benjamin Galloway offered himself as an independent candidate upon a platform of opposition to caucus nominations and a promise to devote \$2.00 per day of his \$4.00 per diem if elected, to the Poor House. But no such allurements could divert the people to any side issue. They were intensely in earnest and Mr. Galloway received but scant notice. The Jackson ticket was elected by a vote of 2,100 to 1,550 for the Adams ticket. The election of town commissioners for Hagerstown in 1828, was upon the Presidential question. One of the incidents of the campaign was a controversy between William Price and William H. Fitzhugh over a description of a Jackson meeting in Funkstown. But the incident which occasioned the wildest excitement and the bitterest indignation among the friend of Jackson was a mysterious circulation of the "Coffin Handbills." They appeared everywhere in the county. No one could tell whence they came or by what methods they had been disseminated. But there they were in every man's house bearing the ghastly representation of the coffins of the six deserters whom it was charged Jackson had executed. There were also pictures of twelve other coffins and an elaborate account of the executions in prose and in doggerel rhyme with an account of the destitute families of the men who had been unjustly slaughtered. There was also the picture of General Jackson thrusting his sword through the body of Samuel Jackson on the streets of Nashville as he stooped down to get a stone to defend himself against the General who had assaulted him. The handbill was about fourteen by twenty inches in size and the matter was

enclosed in a heavy black border. It was headed "Some account of some of the Bloody Deeds of General Jackson." These bills were printed in great numbers and became famous all over the country and a number of them found their way to England where they were noticed in the public press. The Jacksonians might kick and squall, cried the Administration organs "it is a bitter pill but down it must go. We have not introduced these symbols of approaching dissolution with thoughtless frivolity, but in sober seriousness with a view to bringing the unthinking to reflection and arresting their progress in that road which is hurrying them on to political ruin. Although the bones of these deserters, who were slaughtered contrary to law and in violation of the usage of civilized warfare, now moulder beneath the sod of the wilderness and the nightly blast howls through the rank grass that marks their dreary graves, yet shall their ashes rise in judgment against their murderous chieftain and their images flit across his vision when the mantle of night shall have wrapped him from the world and when the remorse of a guilty conscience shall have made a coward of this Hero." Such assaults as these, and the Whig papers were filled with them and they were declaimed from every stump by the orators of the party, drove the Jacksonians to a fury of zeal for their idolized old Hickory which probably secured him more votes than he would have received had his opponents conducted their campaign with greater moderation. This has been the history of many political contests. It was afterwards ascertained that the coffin handbills were printed at the office of the Torch Light and the editor of that paper had procured the cuts used to illustrate them from a man in Winchester, Va., who was still living in that town in the year 1889. It was in July that a letter from the venerable Nathaniel Rochester was published. Col. Rochester was now living in the city he had founded and called after his name, at a very advanced age. He had been an original republican leader and a follower of Jefferson, but now he considered it his duty as a lover of his country to oppose the election of the candidate of his party. He "thought it was the duty of every friend of republican institutions," he writes, "to be aiding and assisting to prevent the laying a foundation for a military despotism in the election of General Jackson to the Presidency." "So long as I can raise my voice, it will be in opposition to what I

conceive would be fatal to our excellent constitution and to our freedom, the election of a Chief Magistrate for military reasons only." In all this struggle the democrats were at great disadvantage. The press was against them and it is probable that a large majority of the best writers and stump speakers favored Adams. So a number of active young democrats got together and determined to start a newspaper of their own. Shares in the enterprise were placed at twenty-five dollars each and a great many persons throughout the County subscribed for them. James Maxwell, of Martinsburg, Virginia, was brought over as editor, a printing office was fitted up in the Indian Queen Tavern on Washington street and the first number of the Hagerstown Mail was published on the fourth day of July 1828, Jacob Fiery receiving the very first sheet which came from the press. Maxwell published some articles soon afterwards which were distasteful to the owners of the paper. He was therefore dismissed and was succeeded in the editorial chair by Mr. Thomas Kennedy and he after his death from cholera in 1836 by his son, Dr. Howard Kennedy. The democrats being now furnished with an organ the war went merrily on until the election in November. The County gave a majority of about 344 for Fitzhugh and Tyler, the Jackson electors over Price and Baltzell the Adams electors. It was in firing the cannon on Cannon Hill and on Walnut street on November 13 to celebrate this victory that both pieces of artillery burst. A fragment of the one on Cannon Hill struck and killed George Bowers severing his head from the body and hurling it a distance of a hundred yards into an adjoining field. The cup of happiness of the devoted adherents of old Hickory was filled to overflowing in the following February when their old hero arrived in Hagerstown on his way to assume the office of President. The "Mail" urged all who were anxious to do honor where honor was due to meet at different points on the great Western road and join with their fellow Jacksonians of Hagerstown and accompany the persecuted patriot to the adjoining county or as much further as they might think proper. The President-elect arrived on Sunday morning February 8 accompanied by Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Major and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. and Miss Love, Miss Easton and Major Lewis. The whole party took lodging at the Bell Tavern. Sunday morning they attended service at the Presbyterian Church and the remainder of the day was

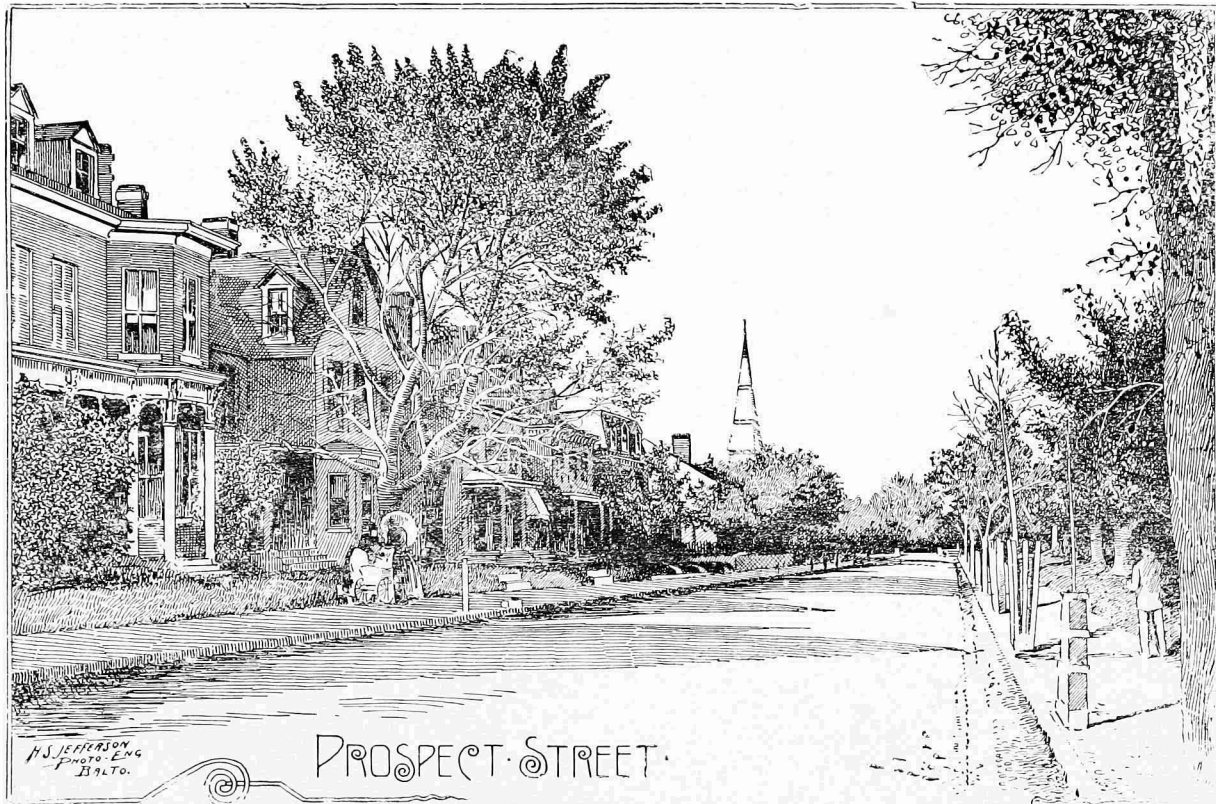
taken up by a crowd of friends who came to greet him "not," said the Herald, Mr. Grieve's paper, "not as a conquering hero, but as a plain republican citizen." His great urbanity greatly pleased those who saw him for the first time and riveted the attachment of his friends and it was claimed that it had smoothed down some of the asperities of his enemies. But such was the political rancor of the times that but few of the Whigs called on him. Nor was he permitted to depart without an indignity. A young Whig lawyer made one of the inmates of the poor-house present to the General a petition for a suit of clothes, which he had prepared. This was received as a slur upon the Jackson party. The next morning after visiting Dunlap's painting "The Bearing of the Cross," then on exhibition in the town, the President-elect and his party departed for Washington, accompanied to the Frederick County line by a numerous cavalcade of citizens. The following month the Whigs had the pleasure of receiving their great statesman, Henry Clay. Numbers of the people came to shake the hand of the distinguished visitor. Many of the houses and taverns were illuminated. The mechanics of the town tendered him a banquet at the Globe Tavern and many toasts were drunk. The Whigs were greatly incensed because the Democrats got up an opposition banquet at the Bell Tavern whilst theirs was in progress and a fierce controversy in the newspapers ensued. The tickets sold to the Mechanics banquet produced a surplus of money which was afterwards distributed to the Sunday Schools of the town.

During the Presidential campaign in October 29, 1829, Dr. Lancelot Jacques died at his residence near Hancock, at the age of seventy-two years. Dr. Jacques was a native of England but like many other Englishmen who had taken up their abode in America, he espoused the patriotic cause and entered the Continental army as surgeon. In this capacity he served through the war. Later on he was elected to the Legislature three times.

The Hagerstown Torch Light of February 13, 1829 has the following notice of the arrival of Gen. Jackson on his way to his first inauguration:

"The President-elect, General Andrew Jackson, arrived in Hagerstown on Sunday 8th inst. early in the morning, accompanied by Maj. Donaldson and Lady, Maj. Lee and Lady, Mrs. and Miss Love, Miss Easton, and Maj. Lewis, and took lodgings at the Bell Tavern. He, with his suite, attended divine service at the Presbyterian church, and much of the remainder of the day was taken up by the crowd of friends who were continually pressing forward to greet him, not as a conquering Hero, but as a plain Republican citizen, who has been called almost by acclamation to fill the first and most exalted station in the gift of a free people. His great urbanity has riveted the attachment of his friends; and were we to judge from appearances, we should say it has smoothed down some of the asperities of his enemies.

"He left here early on Monday morning, after visiting Dunlap's splendid painting, "the Bearing of the Cross," and was accompanied to the Frederick county line by a numerous cavalcade of citizens."



H.S. JEFFERSON  
PHOTO-ENG  
BALTO.

PROSPECT STREET



## CHAPTER XIII

**T**HE condition of Hagerstown began to attract public attention about the beginning of the year 1828. During the preceding year swine had been prohibited from running at large in the streets. Some of the streets were macadamized by this time, but many of them were not and the condition of these latter, in wet seasons, after they had been cut up by heavy hauling, can well be imagined. Through this deep mud, the citizen whom business, misfortune or pleasure carried abroad at nights, had to struggle in darkness. There were no street lamps and no crossings to find, if there had been light to show the way. It is true that the flickering rays of a feeble lamp might be seen before each tavern, but these did little to dispel the universal gloom of night in the town. A writer in the newspapers suggested a public subscription to raise funds to light the streets and also to provide crossings at the street corners. Men, he said, could work their way through the mud and mire, but it was too great a task for women and children. The Moderator urged persons living along the streets which were macadamized to scrape the mud in front of their premises into piles, and if it was not convenient for them to have it carted away, that work would be done at the public expense. Williamsport at this time contained one hundred houses, some of them new and described at the time as very fine. The population was placed at 900, who, it was said, were generally plain and respectable people. There were three churches and during the next summer the corner-stone of a Lutheran Church was laid by the friends of the Lodge of Masons;

there were five stores, four taverns and among the people were representatives of many different trades. The Washington County Bank was incorporated February 19, 1828, to take the place of the Conococheague Bank. During the months of April and May there was a considerable trade down the river to Georgetown. Cargoes of logs, planks, lumber, stone coal, wheat, whiskey and flour were boated down the river, and each year about a thousand barrels of flour found their way to market in the curious canvas covered boats of the Potomac Navigation Company. The people confidently expected the town to develop rapidly into a most important point. The work on the canal would begin that summer, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad would surely pass through it, and it would be the terminus of a railroad from Chambersburg and possibly be on the main route by this line from Philadelphia to the West. In the immediate vicinity of the town, upon a splendid estate, resided Edward Greene Williams, in the house in which his father, General Otho H. Williams had entertained General Washington. This was the Springfield farm, now owned by the heirs of the late Charles W. Humrichouse; the house is still standing, but has been greatly enlarged. It is one of the finest estates in Washington County. The next year after this, in February 1829 Major Edward Greene Williams died. He was the third son of Gen. O. H. Williams, and was born in March, 1789; he graduated at Princeton. He served with credit as a captain of horse in the war of 1812, and was twice elected to the Legislature. He lies buried beside his distinguished father in the cemetery at Williamsport.

In November, 1827, wheat was selling at 86 cents in Hagerstown and a dollar to a dollar and five cents in Baltimore. The next summer the price in Hagerstown had gone down to 72 cents, an unusually low price. November 15, 1827, a call for a meeting to form an agricultural society was issued; the organization survived only a few years. The first society of this kind had been organized under an Act of Assembly, passed in 1807. The first President, elected in 1808, was Thomas Sprigg; Frisby Tilghman was secretary, and Charles Carroll treasurer. It finally died out before 1827, and as above stated, there was an effort that year to revive it. But the matter which created the greatest excitement in the County during this year was an earthquake, which took place Sunday night, March 11, 1828. The shock was so violent as to toll the bell of the Lutheran Church and of course the people of the County were in a great state of consternation. A moral shock which the people received this year was even more than the physical shock of an earthquake.

In the Hagerstown papers of September 18, 1828, this item appears: "Much excitement has been produced in this county during the last week by the death of Mrs. Mary C. Swearingen, which occurred near Cumberland, in Allegany County, on Monday week last. As the accounts of this melancholy event are contradictory, and the reports exceedingly numerous and conflicting, we shall wait until something positive transpires before we hazzard a statement." The next week a statement is made. The editor, "with feelings of the keenest regret and deepest horror, announced the fact, revolting to all the feelings and sympathies of our nature, that there is too much reason for believing that she came to her death by the hands of her husband."

George Swearingen was one of the brightest, wealthiest and most popular young men of Washington County. His manner and person were pleasing; he had an obliging disposition, and was master of all the arts of obtaining public regard. Just a year before this time he had been elected sheriff of Washington County, then the most lucrative and honorable position the people could give. It was a hotly contested election and his opponents were leading and influential men—Christian Newcomer, Andrew Kershner and Jacob Miller—but Swearingen received nearly as many votes as all the rest put together. The total vote cast was 3,775, of which he received 1,822. There were per-

sons living in Hagerstown not many years ago who could remember Geo. Swearingen as he alighted from a stage in front of Martin Newcomer's Tavern, where the Hotel Hamilton now stands. Some of them, as boys, scrambled for the handsfull of copper coins which Swearingen, in the elation of his recent election, scattered broadcast among them. Many of the same boys and a much larger crowd saw him, two years later, alight at the same place, this time in irons.

Not many years before Swearingen was elected to the Shrievalty, he had married Miss Mary C. Scott, the daughter of James Scott, of Cumberland when she was but a school girl. He eloped with her from a boarding school, and married her for her money, although at the time he was in love with another woman. Mrs. Swearingen was a loving and tender woman, and deeply attached to her unworthy husband, maintaining her love for him to the last hour of her life, although he never cared for her. A month or two before his election, he became acquainted with a woman named Rachel Cunningham or Carnacum whose career of crime reads like a romance. She was brought up near Bedford, Pa., a fashionable watering-place with a reputation for great licentiousness. Descriptions of her vary greatly. By some she was described as being in no way prepossessing. By others it was said that her person was perfectly lovely and that her countenance was a mirror in which each winning grace strove for pre-eminence, and that perhaps she possessed as great a share of personal loveliness as was ever lavished on a woman by nature in any of her freaks. She first attracted public notice in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where she captured the affections of a married man, and effected a separation of him from his wife. Her next appearance was in Pittsburgh, where the victim of her charms was a wealthy iron-worker, and the proprietor of a large livery stable. The wife of this man had no mind to rest quietly under her wrongs, but revenged herself by setting fire to much of her husband's property, which was destroyed, including forty horses which perished in the flames started by the fury of this woman scorned. The conflagration, however, had the desired effect of driving off the wanton beauty, who left Pittsburgh hastily, only to go to Harrisburg and there entrap the affections of a Judge. It was not long before she occasioned another divorce. Swearingen was her fourth victim of those whom the public knew.



How or why she came to Hagerstown no one can tell, but she had been in the town only a short time when George Swearingen was among the number of the men she had ruined. And his ruin was the most complete of all. It involved his fortune, his honor, his fame and his life. He built for her the brick house in Hagerstown which stood until November, 1890, on the property of the Washington County Railroad Company near the Hagerstown station. When the house was built the place was almost a swamp, and no other houses were nearer to it than Antietam street. It was so built that not a window or door opened towards the town, and in this there was a purpose. But this arrangement did not protect the Sheriff from public scorn and indignation. His wife left him in bitter resentment, and returned to her old home in Cumberland. The people of the town were so outraged that a high official should conduct himself in this shameless manner, that a band of them went towards the house with the determination of razing it to the ground. But Swearingen was a bold man, and stood his ground. With rifle in hand he defied the mob and drove them off. Soon afterwards, however, he sent the woman to Virginia and effected a reconciliation with his wife, but in the meantime he had, without her knowledge, removed Rachel Cunningham to a farm belonging to Mrs. Swearingen in Allegany County. It was near this farm that the shocking murder was committed. Swearingen and his wife and their little child three years old left Cumberland on a Sunday morning and spent the next night at Cresapstown. Early the next morning, when they had reached the vicinity of Mrs. Swearingen's farm, they left the road. At the foot of a steep hill Swearingen was seen to alight from his horse put down the child on the ground, take his wife's horse by the bridle and disappear in the laurel bush, going up the hill. In this thick brush-wood the man hastily cut a club and killed his wife, spattering her blood around. He then rode after a drover whom he had just passed and asked him to go for help, as his wife had fallen from her horse and he feared she was killed. When persons arrived, she was found to be dead. A jury of inquest was called who rendered a verdict that the unfortunate woman had met her death by an act of Providence—so ready are men to accuse a benign Providence of being the author of all misfortunes! But soon Swearingen, with that fatuity of mur-

derers which has given rise to the proverb that "murder will out," began to make inconsistent and contradictory statements and it was found that the knees of the horse which had been ridden by the dead woman had been cut with a knife and the sores on them were not made by a fall. The body was disinterred, and a second inquest held, which resulted in a verdict that the woman had been murdered by her husband. Before he could be arrested, Swearingen fled, and Rachel Cunningham disappeared at the same time. The excitement and the public indignation was intense. The Governor of the State issued a proclamation, offering a reward for his capture. Hand bills giving an accurate description of the fugitive and of his companion were scattered broadcast. One of these handbills in December reached a post-office in a small tavern near the Red River, in Kentucky. A man and woman answering the description had spent the night at the tavern and had left, both riding the same horse, about an hour before the arrival of the mail which brought Governor Kent's proclamation. The tavern-keeper gathered a few of his neighbors, and started in hot pursuit. In three hours the fugitives had been overtaken and arrested. On the fourth of May, the prisoner arrived in Hagerstown on one of the stages from Baltimore in charge of an executive messenger and a Baltimore constable. He was heavily ironed, and was kept under guard at the Globe tavern until the departure of the Western stage, which was to take him to Cumberland, in the county where the crime had been committed. It was said that while here he appeared to be in excellent spirits. He engaged John V. L. McMahon and Wm. Price, two of the most eminent lawyers in the State, to defend him.

The trial came on in Cumberland in August 11, 1829, and lasted eight days. The whole history of the crime and the events which led up to it were laid bare. The Judges who sat in the case were Chief Justice John Buchanan, Judges Thomas Buchanan and Abraham Shriver. Never was an accused man more ably defended. His counsel, Messrs. McMahon, Price and Bushkirk, did all that learning and ability could accomplish, or ingenuity could suggest. Mr. Price spoke for five hours, and Mr. McMahon plead with the jury in a speech of seven hours duration—as able and as eloquent probably as any speech ever made in a criminal trial in this State. But it was all in vain. The wretched prisoner was so enclosed in

a network of evidence of his own weaving that there was no escape. Even whilst his counsel was making this wonderful speech, a letter, written by him while in jail to the partner of his crimes, was produced and read by the State's attorney to the jury. Mr. Dixon, the State's attorney for Allegany County conducted the prosecution. Within ten minutes after the close of the argument a verdict of guilty had been rendered. Judge Buchanan pronounced the dread sentence of the law in wonderfully eloquent and touching terms and this sentence was executed on the flat on the west side of Wills Creek in Cumberland where the gallows had been erected. He was escorted to the gallows by a number of companies of militia from adjoining counties and accompanied by a number of ministers of the Gospel. But his last thoughts were given to Rachael Cunningham. Throughout the whole of the trial and execution, Swearingen conducted himself with the utmost indifference. The strangest part of the matter was that his body, when cut down from the gallows where it had hung for an hour, was sent to the home of the mother of his murdered wife. He confessed his crime and this confession and an account of the trial were published. Forty years later, the memory of this tragedy was revived by the announcement of the death of Rachael Cunningham in the Alms House of Baltimore City, where this long protracted life of infamy and shame came to an end.

All through the history of the County can be traced a constant spirit of reform. The most persistent reformers were the temperance societies. Nothing could quench their zeal or dampen their ardor. And the immense amount of whiskey drinking was a constant demand for some movement in opposition. In November, 1828, a large number of farmers met at the Court House and formed a temperance society. Daniel Reichard was elected president, and Samuel M. Hill secretary. The first step they proposed was to abandon whiskey in the harvest and hay fields and to increase wages to the amount the whiskey would cost. A genuine temperance excitement was started, which lasted nearly two years. Many storekeepers joined the society and abandoned the sale of whiskey in their stores, and it was gravely announced as the crowning triumph of the movement that at two taverns in Clearspring and two west of North Mountain, the practice of tippling on Sunday had been abandoned. Ira Hill's enthusiasm took the form of rhyming and he published some verses

bidding adieu to whiskey for a year and perhaps forever. Connected with this movement, and perhaps stimulated by it, was a Methodist revival. A call for subscriptions to build a Methodist Church in the town was issued as early as 1827. Boonsboro became ambitious to become the seat of a college which was proposed by the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in January, 1830, a public meeting was held to promote the scheme.

Among the Acts of Assembly passed in 1829 was one incorporating a railroad from Williamsport to Hagerstown, and one to provide for building a bridge across the Antietam on the road from Williamsport to Hess's Mill.

All through the early years of Jackson's administration, there was intense excitement in this County over his acts. His vetoes of bills appropriating money for public improvements nearly affected Washington County. The Maysville turnpike veto put an end to the sanguine and well-founded expectation of making the canal a government work and a great national highway. Then the stock held in the Canal by the United States was voted to make General Eaton, one of the President's so-called "kitchen cabinet" president of the Canal—electing him, as charged by the Whigs, by the influence of the Administration.

Another act which greatly exasperated the Whigs of Washington County was the removal by the President of Casper W. Weyer from the position of Superintendent of the National road. James Hampson, of Zanesville, Ohio, received the appointment. The excitement and indignation of the Whigs can scarcely be described. The bitterness of the Whig newspaper knew no bounds and the leading articles each week was about "King Andrew I." Indeed there was but little else in the newspaper than criticism and vituperation of Jackson. The editor of *The Mail* had an uphill work in his defence, and it can scarcely be denied that many of his admirers fell off. The postmaster at Williamsport, it was said, was ordered to deposit his receipts in a bank in Chambersburg, rather than in the Hagerstown Bank, where they had been deposited theretofore, because the latter was a Whig bank. But when it came to the appointment of a postmaster for Hagerstown, the whole population was in a state bordering on frenzy. The candidates for the position were Thomas Kennedy, William Fitzhugh, D. H. Schnebly and Frederick Humrichouse. A vote of

the people was taken, and the largest number was given to Frederick Humrichouse. But none of these candidates received the appointment. The old postmaster, O. H. W. Stull, was removed and Dr. Howard Kennedy received the coveted prize. Dr. Kennedy had graduated in medicine a year and a half previously, and had settled in Williamsport to engage in the practice of his profession. Upon being appointed postmaster he came to Hagerstown to live. The Whigs were deeply incensed at the removal of Mr. Stull and the Whig paper published a letter which William Anniba, the letter carrier, had addressed to Postmaster General Barry, reproaching him bitterly for compelling him to abandon his livelihood by the appointment he had made.

Every line of the Presidents message of December 1829, which was brought on horseback seventy-one miles from Washington, a part of the road being very bad, in five hours, was roundly denounced. So bitter was the personal feeling against Jackson, that when he came with his family to Hagerstown in June, 1830, on his journey to Tennessee the Whigs declared they "were mortified that the conduct of a President of the United States, or rather the President of a *party* in the United States, should have afforded cause for the cold, indignant, determined, manifestation of indifference with which he was greeted in Hagerstown. Notwithstanding handbills announcing his approach, were freely circulated—notwithstanding strenuous exertions were made to get up an excitement and to arouse the people—notwithstanding the splendid state and style in which the President travels, well calculated to attract the curiosity of the crowd—notwithstanding all this, few individuals could be found, in our town, "so poor as to do him honor." He arrived—he passed along our streets—he tarried within our borders—Yet all was still and silent—no commotion—no movement among the people—no manifestation of feeling such as the presence of a great and good man is naturally calculated to inspire—none of that spontaneous evidence of public regard which the arrival of such men as President Washington and President Monroe, amongst us, called forth. As if conscious of the deadly injury which his hostility to internal improvements has inflicted upon our whole section of country—a section whose high hopes he has utterly blasted—our whole population, as if by a common consent, with but comparatively few exceptions, seemed to have

withdrawn from the approach of President Jackson, as they would have done from that of the pestilence that walketh at noon day."\*

A very different reception, according to the same authority awaited the great Whig, Henry Clay, when, six months after Jackson's visit, he drove up to the Globe tavern in his private carriage. Mrs. Clay, who had lived some years in the house a few doors from the tavern, and her little grandchild, accompanied Mr. Clay. A public meeting was held at the Court House, and an address, prepared by a committee which went to Clearspring to meet him, was presented. Among the large numbers who called upon him at the Globe, was a procession of a hundred and twenty mechanics, led by Capt. Zwinger. Mr. Clay was then on his way to Baltimore, where he was nominated a few weeks later for the Presidency. In his haste to go forward on his journey, he left his carriage at the Globe and proceeded in the stage. But the Whigs deceived themselves greatly, judging from these outward appearances, for the election of 1832 showed that the Hero of New Orleans was as popular as ever. The campaign contest was waged bitterly all through the cholera scourge, but when election day came, the tide had set so strongly in favor of Jackson that his opponents in the County lost heart and almost abandoned the fight. Jackson carried the County by a vote of 1,931 to 1,364 for Clay. The Whigs indulged in the most gloomy forebodings of the future of the country, until a new excitement arose, partisanship was forgotten, and for once all united in an earnest support of the President. Two weeks after the election, the Secession movement took place in South Carolina and Jackson issued his famous proclamation. Instantly there was a bustle of military preparations. Stump speakers declared to deeply excited audiences, that the times were portentous. In January 1833 the Union Rifle Company was organized. The Franklin Blues and the First Hagerstown Infantry Company were called together and a great meeting was held at the Court House presided over by John Witmer with Alex. Neill, W. D. McGill and R. M. Tidball as vice-presidents, which resolved that the President's course be approved, and that no legislation to appease South Carolina should be passed.

Whilst these political movements were in progress there was a steady onward movement in improvements and prosperity. In 1829 there was a determined effort to erect a Market House in

Williamsport. On the 24th of June in that year, the cornerstone of a Lutheran Church was laid in that town by Friendship Lodge of Masons. On the first day of the following year Daniel Weisel, then a young lawyer and afterwards a Judge on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and Thomas Trice, began the publication of the "Williamsport Banner and Weekly Advertiser." It was an excellently conducted journal, but did not continue many years. In Hagerstown there was a special effort for better streets, and a tax of twenty-five cents was levied for that purpose, and in 1831 a law was passed granting universal suffrage at town elections. Previously to that time, there was a property qualification. Notwithstanding the fact that in 1830 the wheat crop was greatly damaged by Hessian fly, and many fields had to be ploughed up and planted in corn, and that before harvest wheat brought only 68 to 70 cents per bushel, corn 30 cents, potatoes 18 to 20 cents, beef veal and pork, 5 or 6 cents, the fact that Hagerstown was an important town on the great through route to the West, brought considerable prosperity. Many buildings were erected, and every artisan in the town was occupied. Arthur Johnson, Thomas Martin and William Price started a cutlery factory, and a large cotton mill on the Antietam was projected. Many persons were engaged in silk culture, and thousands of Mulberry trees were planted.

In November, 1831, Engineer Cruger of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was in town to begin a survey of the Antietam and Conococheague Creeks, with a view to making them navigable. It was hoped to run boats from Chambersburg into the Canal at Williamsport. Public meetings were held to encourage this project and some work was actually done on the Antietam; not far from Hagerstown, some of the masonry can still be seen. In Pennsylvania these schemes had the warm sympathy of the people, but they desired more than a navigable creek. Petitions for a railroad from Harrisburg to Williamsport were poured in upon the Legislature of that State. At Williamsport, the petitioners said, the road would connect with the great Western Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Baltimore and Westminster road, which it was then supposed would soon reach Williamsport, but which in fact did not enter that town for nearly a half century. Late in 1831 apprehensions were felt that after all the Baltimore and Ohio railroad would not come through

the heart of Washington County, according to the original design, and meetings were held in Boonsborough and Hagerstown to urge the company to select that route. When the railroad finally left Hagerstown far to the right, and the Canal was opened to Williamsport, the most important trade of Hagerstown, that of flour and grain, was almost entirely diverted to Williamsport and thence to Georgetown, instead of going in wagons from Hagerstown to Baltimore. There was great consternation in Hagerstown over this condition which, as was always the case, found expression by means of public meetings. Resolutions were adopted in Hagerstown and Boonsborough, urging the construction of a railroad to Hagerstown, so that this important trade could be regained.

From 1820 to 1830 the population of Washington County had increased from 23,065 to 25,235. The increase in Hagerstown during this decade had been about 20 per cent.—from 2,751 to 3,351; Sharpsburg from 656 to 756; Smithsburg from 136 to 219; Cavetown from 105 to 183. In 1830 Hancock had 367, Clearspring 374, Leitersburg 208, Williamsport 859, Boonsboro 707, Funkstown 641. The town of Boonsboro along with Slifers, Hallers and Allabaugh's additions, was incorporated in May 1832. The corner-stone of the Methodist Church in Smithsburg was laid September 3, 1831, and in March, 1832, the church built in Clearspring by the Lutheran and Reformed people was completed. In Hagerstown in 1830 John Craddock was making Allen's Threshing Machines. Many persons in various parts of the county were also making these machines and Craddock claimed that they were infringing on his patent. A few years later, Obed Hussey who shares with McCormick the honor of inventing reapers, was selling his machines in Hagerstown. He had two kinds, one for work on rough or stony ground, and the other, which was different in some of its details, for smooth fields. One machine Hussey kept to hire to farmers to cut wheat by the acre. Among the taverns and tavern keepers about this time were the Columbian Inn, a few doors from the Court House, kept by C. C. Fechtig; the Swan Tavern was on North Potomac street; the Union Inn, on the southwest corner of the Square was kept by Mary and Daniel Schleigh; the Rising Sun Tavern, opposite the Lutheran Church on Potomac street, was then and for many years the favorite resort of teamsters, and its spacious yard was always filled with the

great express wagons from the West. At this time it was kept by Philip Householder. The Globe Tavern was kept in 1830 by Daniel Schnebly.\* In May of that year the stables of that hostelry were burned, and it contained 1800 bushels of oats at the time. Notwithstanding this disaster, Schnebly gave notice that he could still accommodate forty horses. It was in connection with this fire that public complaint was made of the apathy of citizens in working the engine, and a periodical call for a new fire company was made. One sarcastic individual proposed a fire company of women, remarking that they always did the best service at fires. In Williamsport, William Boult kept the Potomac Hotel and the Smithsburg Inn passed from the proprietorship of John Russell to Daniel Flory, who supplemented this business by that of chair making. John Chase kept the Reformed Tavern at Cavetown, and entertained many parties visiting the cave. In 1830, Hagerstown was visited, like Hamlin of old, by hordes of rats. The editor of one of the newspapers complained that they were in the cellars, garrets, kitchens and parlors, in the cupboards and meat houses, and he expected soon to have them invading the beds. It was of no avail for one person to destroy them, for the places of those killed would be immediately filled by a new invasion. A day was therefore set apart for a general and determined onslaught.

In August, 1831, a band of players presented at the theatre in the Town Hall a play which was then popular in New York, "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London." This was followed up by "The Taming of the Shrew." A portion of the hall was reserved for the accommodation of "people of color." It is a curious fact that the term negro was seldom used. The name was very offensive to these people and so considerate were people here of the sensibilities of their slaves that they

were nearly always spoken or written of as "people of color." Such tender regard has long since passed away.

During these years many prominent citizens of the County passed away. Many of them had served their country in the war of the Revolution, and some were conspicuous in the State. Among these latter was General Samuel Ringgold, of Fountain Rock, who died at the residence of William Schley, his son-in-law, in Frederick, on the 8th day of October, 1829, at the age of 67 years. Samuel Ringgold, the son of Thomas Ringgold and Mary Galloway, was born in Kent County in 1762. In 1792 he married a daughter of Gen. Cadwallader, and about that time removed to an estate of seventeen thousand acres of land in Washington County, known as Conococheague Manor. Upon this splendid estate he built the mansion house of Fountain Rock. The architect of this elegant residence was Benjamin H. Latrobe, the designer of the Capitol at Washington, whose grand-daughter, Mrs. Henry Onderdonk, is now its mistress—it having been converted into the College of St. James in 1842. Here General Ringgold lived in luxury, and entertained his friends in the best possible style. Among his friends were numbered many distinguished men. He had not been long in Washington County before he went to the front as one of the leading people. He served many years as Justice of the Levy Court, and was on many important committees. He was made Brigadier General of the State Militia and upon several occasions had a well drilled force to offer to the President. He was a strong supporter of Jefferson in his policies. Whilst he was a member of the State Senate, Edward Lloyd brought in a bill conferring universal suffrage and this bill received Ringgold's warm support although at the time he was one of the wealthiest, and in his

\*The following is an advertisement of the Globe Tavern in 1825:

#### THE GLOBE TAVERN.

AND

#### Stage Office.

After the 15th of the present month, the above establishment will be conducted by the subscriber, who has laid in a large assortment of

#### The Choicest Liquors.

His table will always be furnished with the best the markets can afford; his bedding, furniture, &c. will be of the first quality; and his house will be attended by the best of servants—In short, no pains will be spared to make the Globe Tavern as comfortable a stopping place as any other in the country, and on

terms suited to the times. To Stage Passengers the subscriber would say, that every thing that he can do to make them comfortable will be done; a sober and attentive hand is engaged, whose duty it will be to attend the stage passengers, arranging the baggage, and to guard against exchanges and loss of baggage, which so frequently happen at stage offices when the different Stages meet.

A few Boarders will be taken at the above establishment, by the month or year, on moderate terms.

DANIEL SCHNEBLY.

Hagerstown, Md., March 12, 1825.

N. B. A. Hack, Gigs and Horses,  
Will be constantly kept at the Globe for the accommodation of the public.

private life, one of the most aristocratic men in the State. He also took a prominent part as Senator in reforming the Judiciary. With an internusion of two years, from 1815 to 1817, he represented the district in Congress, from 1810 to 1821 having been elected five terms. Being a member of Congress at the time, he earnestly favored the declaration of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and was a strong supporter of Monroe's administration. The first time Ringgold was a candidate for Congress in 1796, he was defeated by George Baer, Jr., of Frederick. This defeat was accomplished by exciting the prejudices of the German population. One George Jennings said on the stump that he had heard Ringgold say there was not a German in the County fit to go to the Legislature. In this campaign Thos. Sprigg had been offered the Democratic or Republican nomination but had declined to run. In 1820, Gen. Ringgold was one of the commission to buy a lot and build a new Court House in Hagerstown. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and at the sale of pews in St. John's Church in November, 1797, he paid the highest price. For a time he served as vestryman of the church. Gen. Ringgold was twice married. His second wife was Maria Antionette Hays, a grand-daughter of President Madison. The marriage ceremony was performed in the White House. Many children sprang from these two marriages. Among these were the distinguished Major Samuel Ringgold who died on the field of Palo Alto in Mexico; George H. Ringgold of the U. S. Army, who died in California in April 1864, when deputy paymaster-general; Fayette, who was once minister to Peru; Rebecca, who married Dr. Hay, of Chicago; Ann Cadwallader the wife of William Schley; and Cadwallader Ringgold of the Navy, who died in 1862, with the rank of rear-admiral. General Samuel Ringgold, by his expensive establishment and lavish hospitality, became poor towards the end of his life. Farm after farm was sold off his great manor, until all was gone. He lies buried in a neglected enclosure at Fountain Rock, along with Maria his wife, three sons who died young and two brothers. There is a superstition that each night, as the clock strikes twelve, the rattle of wheels, the sound of horses' hoofs, and the rustling of silk dresses may be heard at the imposing front entrance of Fountain Rock. These sounds are supposed to be produced by the spirit of Ringgold, driving a phantom coach to the door of his old home. General Ring-

gold's second wife was a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments and brilliant in conversation. Whilst a widow she built the house on Washington street opposite Prospect, afterwards owned by Judge French, for a home, but her widowhood lasted only three years. In 1832 she married R. M. Tidball of Winchester, Va. The two lived for a number of years in their home in Hagerstown. In 1860, Mrs. Tidball, being again a widow, removed to San Francisco and there spent the remainder of her days with her son, Col. George Hay Ringgold, paymaster in the Army. She died October 27, 1875, at the age of eighty-five years.

In one respect, Benjamin Galloway was like Ringgold. He was an intensely earnest Democrat in his politics but his democracy extended no further. Galloway died in Hagerstown in August, 1831, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Possibly there are some citizens of Hagerstown now living who can remember an eccentric old gentleman with long white hair, with elegant manners and courteous demeanor, who lived in the stone house at the corner of Washington and Jonathan streets, now the residence of Edward W. Mealey. He was somewhat convivial, and very fond of writing for the newspapers. He generally wore a blue coat the pockets of which were filled with newspapers and manuscript. It was difficult for an acquaintance to pass him on the street. He was anxious to declaim upon politics, or to read his latest communication to the Torch Light or his last poem, to anyone who was willing to listen to him. This gentleman was Benjamin Galloway, for nearly forty years one of the best known and most conspicuous citizens of the County. Galloway was born in England in 1752, was educated at Eton and received a legal education at the Temple in London. Throughout the contentions between the home government and the Colonies which led to the war for Independence his sympathies were with the Colonists, and before the declaration of hostilities he embarked for America and settled in Anne Arundel County. He was a member of the first State Legislature and, attracting attention by his zeal for the patriot cause, he, although but twenty-five years of age, received the appointment of Attorney General in the new government. This office he held but a very short time, not more than a month, when he resigned. This unfortunate resignation returned to torment Galloway at every political controversy into which he entered, and he was never out of them. It was

charged each time that the office of Attorney General had been renounced because of timidity, or because he was secretly a Tory. These accusations were furiously repelled. He had resigned, he said, only in deference to the commands of a timid father. Galloway married Miss Henrietta Chew, of Washington County, and removed from Anne Arundel to reside on "Chew's farm" near the Potomac, six miles below Williamsport. There he was living in 1798. His republicanism was so pronounced, that in that year, when war with France seemed unavoidable, during a temporary absence from his home, a report was circulated that he sympathized with the French against his own government, and had declared his intention of joining them if they landed on our soil. This report he denounced in the newspaper as the work of a calumniator and a villain. In 1800, he had removed to Hagerstown, and occupied a house owned by Nathaniel Rochester. In 1802, he received the appointment of Associate Justice for Washington County, but shortly resigned the office. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and for a time a vestryman of the parish. All through his life he was a ceaseless agitator. He was constantly a candidate for the legislature, and several times for elector of the Senate. In 1822, he was elected, and made a diligent member. Again in 1823 he was elected after a fierce campaign, at the head of the "Christian ticket," in opposition to the removal of the disabilities of the Jews. He was a ceaseless and voluminous writer for the newspapers, and gave and received many trenchant blows. One of his favorite objects of assault was the banks. The prevailing system of banking he declared to be nothing more than public swindling and called and addressed a public meeting on this subject. While a young man at Annapolis, he became intimately acquainted with John Park Custis, Mrs. Washington's son, who was then a student at St. John's College. In December 1772, upon receiving a warm invitation from Washington, he accompanied young Custis home, and spent the Christmas holidays at Mount Vernon. Of that visit, Galloway used to relate the following anecdote:

"A few days after I arrived at Mount Vernon, Lord Sterling and Captain Foye, (the latter being the then secretary to Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia) being on their way from Williamsburg to New York, called on Col. Washington, with

whom they sojourned for three or four days, the weather being very tempestuous and sleety. A large company being at the supper table the last evening they were at Mount Vernon, Col. Washington's well known servant man, named Billy, entered the room from Alexandria, to which place he had been sent by Col. Washington for newspapers and letters, and delivered some newspapers to Col. Washington, who cast them about midway the table, and requested those who took them up to read aloud such articles of intelligence as they might judge would be desirable to the company. I being seated in a chair which enabled me to lay my hand on one of the newspapers, took the liberty of so doing, and soon announced to the company a very interesting fact, to-wit: The destruction of the King of England's sloop of war, called *Gaspee*, by a party of Yankees; she having when in close pursuit (heavy gale of wind) of a Brother Jonathan coaster (smuggler) missed stays and being so near to the shore, the commander of the *Gaspee* lost all command of her, and she was run ashore high and dry. The Yankees in a short space of time collected in sufficient force and burnt her. Captain Foye asked me to pass the newspaper from which I had communicated to the company the foregoing, (I will venture to say to him) bitter pill read the article and instantaneously declared ore rotundo, that blood must be drawn from the Yankees before they would be taught to conduct themselves as obedient subjects ought to do; and insolently said that he, yes, that he would engage to put down all opposition to the execution of revenue acts which had been lately passed, by the King and Parliament of Great Britain; and moreover that he would undertake so to do at the head of five thousand British troops; which he would march from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina. Col. Washington was engaged in perusing one of the newspapers, whilst Captain Foye was uttering these insulting and audacious words. Col. Washington withdrew his eyes from the newspaper, placed them steadfastly on Captain Foye, and observed that he (Col. W.) entertained no doubt that Capt. Foye could march at the head of five thousand British troops from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, but added, that he should be obliged to Capt. Foye to inform him (Col. W.) whether he meant as a friend or as an adversary! "If as an adversary," said Col. Washington, "and you, sir would inform me of your intention so to

do, a few weeks previous to your entry into the ancient dominion, I would engage to give you a handsome check with the Virginia riflemen alone!"

There were, on the supper table, at the time when Col. Washington favored Capt. Foye with the above stated retort courteous, twelve or fifteen wine glasses and two or three decanters of excellent old Madeira. At the instant that Col. Washington uttered the words *Virginia riflemen alone*, he struck the table with his right hand so violently that the decanters and glasses leaped from their proper places and I expected to have beheld them all prostrate on the table. Capt. Foye made no reply but immediately addressed his conversation to Mrs. Washington, at whose left hand he was seated; and during the remainder of the evening he observed a deathlike silence to Col. Washington. Capt. Foye and Lord Sterling departed from Mount Vernon immediately after breakfast the next morning.\*

Mr. Galloway kept around him a large number of slaves who had nothing to do and whom he greatly indulged. It was a common thing for a long row of them to be seen lining the side of the house on Jonathan street, and enjoying themselves in the sunshine. One of these slaves was a girl who was raised in the house as a family pet, and who frequently engaged in capers which would have made a less indulgent master sell her to the cotton fields. One day, in a fit of ill temper, this girl took a stick and punched holes through the family portraits which Mr. and Mrs. Galloway prized more highly than any other of their possessions. The ruined portraits were boxed up and buried in the yard and the girl was in no wise punished. Mr. Galloway possessed considerable wealth, owning about a thousand acres of land in Anne Arundel county, which he devised along with his other property to his wife for her life and then to James Cheston, the son of his sister Ann. Mrs. Henrietta Mariain Galloway possessed a great deal of property in her own right. Chew's farm near Williamsport containing about fifteen hundred acres had been devised to her by her uncle Bennett Chew, and her father had given her a large tract. She died about 1847, and left most of her property to Peregrine, John and Benjamin Fitzhugh, the sons of her nephew William Fitzhugh.

The next year, 1833, another, and in 1834 two more Revolutionary characters died, both of them natives of Ireland. In October, Captain Robert Douglas died at the age of 85 years, fifty-nine of which he had passed in Hagerstown. He had for many years filled the honorable position of Justice of the Peace, and had served several terms in the Assembly. He had been a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, and during his long residence in Hagerstown he was held in high esteem. In August, 1834, Patrick Garaughty, a native of Ireland and a soldier of the Revolution, died at his home near Hancock at the age of 82.

The death of the Marquis de la Fayette, which took place in 1834, was celebrated in Hagerstown as in all other towns throughout the United States by funeral meetings and processions, in which the militia companies took part, escorting a funeral car and a handsomely caparisoned horse. The military companies taking part in these funeral ceremonies were the Jefferson Greys and the rifle companies of Williamsport, Clearspring and Hancock. Christian Newcomer, the sheriff of the County, died in February, 1832. He was a prominent man and had several times been sheriff. The first of this numerous family to come to America was Wolfgang Newcomer, a native of Switzerland. He settled in Lancaster, Pa., in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His three sons, Henry, Christian and Peter, all came to Washington County. Their descendants now living in the County are numerous, including not only those bearing the name of Newcomer, but many of the Ankeney's, McLaughlins, and Rentches. Henry and Christian settled on Beaver Creek and Peter near Boonsboro or Benevola. Christian was a Bishop in the United Brethren Church. Henry was the grandfather of the late Benj. F. Newcomer of Baltimore, and Alexander\* and William of Washington County. Upon the death of Sheriff Newcomer, the Governor appointed William H. Fitzhugh to the office. Mr. Fitzhugh had just been elected to the Legislature, but he resigned his seat to accept the Shrievalty. A special election was therefore necessary to fill the vacancy in the Legislature. This was held in March, and Thomas Kennedy was elected over R. M. Harrison by a vote of 941 to 728. Mr. Kennedy died of cholera before he had

\*Communication in the Hagerstown Torch Light, dated Dec. 21, 1818:

\*To the late Mr. Alexander Newcomer the author is deeply indebted for valuable files of newspapers, which were of great use in the preparation of this history.



completed his term and Joseph Weast was elected to fill that vacancy. In January, 1834, Col. Daniel Malotte, who had just been elected to the Legislature, died, and Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, who was next highest on the poll, succeeded him.

In March 1832, the Washington County Bank of Williamsport, the successor to the old Conococheague Bank, was incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 in shares of \$25. John R. Dall,

Danl. Weisel, Matthew S. Van Lear, James Grimes, Michael A. Finley, C. A. Warfield, of A, Abram Barnes and Robert Wason were the committee to receive subscriptions. In November of the same year, the Bank organized. John Van Lear was president; Chas. A. Warfield, J. T. Towson, D. Weisel, Robert Wason, John R. Dall, Jos. Charles, Jr., and Jacob Wolf were the directors.



## CHAPTER XIV

**T**HE Potomac Company having signally failed to realize General Washington's grand idea of uniting the West to the East by the bonds of commerce and common interests, and having instead thereof been an imperfect and costly method for merely local traffic in boats drawing one foot of water, it became the general desire to substitute some better method. This project took shape in 1823 and the proposition was to construct a canal along the Potomac river to its head waters and thence to the waters of the Ohio river. This scheme was brought before the Legislature of Maryland and met with general approval. The Legislature called a Canal Convention to take into consideration the practicability and expediency of uniting by canal navigation, the waters of the Chesapeake bay with those of the river Ohio, and to devise ways and means to effect that object. Delegates were sent from fourteen counties in Virginia, one in Pennsylvania, eight in Maryland and from the three cities of the District of Columbia, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

This celebrated convention met in the Capitol at Washington on the 6th day of November 1823, and reassembled on the 6th of December 1826. Washington County was represented at the first session by Casper W. Wever, Otho H. Williams, Thomas Kennedy and Frisby Tilghman.—At the second session, three years later, there were seventeen delegates, Franklin Anderson, Marmaduke W. Boyd, Wm. Fitzhugh, Jr., George Hedrick, Samuel M. Hitt, Thomas Keller, Thomas Kennedy, John Reynolds, Frisby Tilghman, Matthew S. Van Lear, Otho H. Williams, John Blackford,

Thomas C. Brent, Thomas Buchanan, John R. Dall, Wm. Gabby and David Schmebley. The convention was presided over by Governor Joseph Kent, of Maryland and Walter Jones, of Washington City was the secretary. Among the delegates were James M. Mason, Bushrod C. Washington and G. W. Parke Custis. At the last sitting five counties of Ohio and twelve of Pennsylvania were represented. There was presented to the convention at its first sitting a communication from citizens of Belmont County, Ohio, setting forth that the canal would in their opinion be the outlet for all the trade of the Ohio river above the Falls, and they anticipated a great advance in the value of their lands when the work was in operation. They urged its extension to the waters of Lake Erie and believed that in that way the trade of all the great lakes could be commanded.

After a three day's session and an earnest and dignified debate the convention adopted a series of resolutions setting forth that a connection of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal leading from the seat of the general government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object was one of the highest importance to the States, immediately interested therein, and, considered in a national view, is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security and happiness of the United States. It was therefore resolved unanimously that it was expedient that such a canal should be made. The Legislature of Virginia had already passed an Act on Feb. 22, 1823, incorporating the Potomac Canal Company. That act was to be accepted as the charter of the company with certain modifications. Among these was a change in the name to the

"Chesapeake and Ohio Canal." That the canal should not be less in width than forty feet at the surface and twenty-eight feet on the bottom nor the depth of the water less than four feet. That the maximum profit of the company should not exceed fifteen per cent. per annum, a caution, which in the light of subsequent history proved unnecessary. A subscription to the capital stock of \$2,750,000 was suggested. Two elevenths of this sum was apportioned to Maryland, three elevenths to the State of Virginia, four elevenths to the United States, two elevenths to the District Cities. After the appointment of a number of committees, including one to urge the State of Ohio to contribute toward the construction of the canal, the convention adjourned.

The Legislature of Virginia passed a law on the 27th of January, 1824, incorporating the canal. The capital stock was put at six millions of dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares, to be paid in money or certificates of stock of the Potomac Company, which had already assented to the incorporation of the new company. There were to be elected by the stockholders a President and six Directors; each stockholder should have one vote for each share up to ten and one vote for every five shares above ten, and no official of the company should be allowed to vote any stock but his own. To constitute a general meeting of the stockholders the major part of the stock must be represented. The canal and its accessories were to be vested in the stockholders as tenants in common, according to the amount of stock, and the shares were to be forever exempted from the payment of any taxes, and the Directors were allowed to fix and collect tolls, which should not exceed the rate of two cents per ton per mile. Should the net profits of the canal exceed ten per cent. on the shares which had been paid for in money, the excess should go to the payment of a dividend up to six per cent. on such shares as had been paid for in the stock of the Potomac Company. Any further excess should go to the construction of the western section until it should be completed. Long and minute provision was made for the future distribution of surplus revenue. The canal company was required to maintain the Potomac river in a navigable condition until canal navigation should be prepared and the right to all the streams in the mountain west of Cumberland necessary to the construction and operation of the work also conferred, and the canal was declared a public high-

way. Provision was made for the condemnation of land required, and it was enacted that on payment of the awarded damages the company should be seized of the land as of an absolute estate in perpetuity, or with such less quantity and duration of interest or estate in the same, or subject to such partial or temporary appropriation, use or occupation as shall be required and described as if conveyed by the owner to them. The required dimensions were those recommended by the canal convention, forty feet in width at the surface, twenty-eight at the bottom and four feet of depth. At the suggestion of the United States, these dimensions were afterwards increased and the canal was finally made six feet deep throughout.

From Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, sixty miles, it is sixty feet wide at the top and forty-two at the bottom; from Harper's Ferry to dam No. 5, forty-seven miles, it is forty feet wide at the surface and thirty-two on the bottom; from dam No. 5 to Cumberland, seventy-seven and a half miles, the top width is fifty-four feet and the bottom thirty feet. To all cases arising from controversies about the condemnation of lands coming up in the courts precedence was to be given over all other cases so that the work might not be delayed. The canal was to be divided into the first and second or Eastern and Western Sections—the former to extend from tidewater in the District of Columbia to the mouth of Savage river in the north branch of the Potomac at the base of the Allegany mountain, second or Western Section to extend thence along the Savage river as far as practicable to reach some convenient point for connecting the eastern and western waters by a tunnel through or an open cut across the dividing ridge between the same, and thence, after crossing said ridge, to the highest steamboat navigation of the Ohio river or of some tributary thereof. The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act February 9th, 1826, incorporating the canal, and assented and adopted section after section and paragraph the act of Virginia of 1824, but with the condition that the company should extend the canal to Pittsburg. On the 21st of January, 1828, at a general meeting of the stockholders of the canal, it was resolved, in accordance with the requirement of this act, that whenever the Western section "shall be constructed, the Western termination thereof shall be at Pittsburg." The Virginia act of 1824 further required the company to begin operations within two years and to complete one

hundred miles within five years and the whole Eastern section within twelve (12) years from commencement of the work upon pain of forfeiture of the charter. This time was extended from time to time by subsequent acts. Should the Western section not be begun two years after the completion of the Eastern and finished within six years after it was begun, all rights as to that section should lapse. The right to use the waters of the Potomac in constructing any lateral canals was conceded to the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In December, 1824, the General Assembly of Maryland passed an act confirming the Virginia charter, reciting the whole of that act, after which it was enacted and declared that by confirming the Virginia act it is was not intended to deny to Congress the right to legislate on the subject of canals and roads and the express right of the State of Maryland to construct a lateral branch from the canal to Baltimore was declared. On the 3d of March, 1825, the President of the United States signed an act of Congress confirming the charter in order to grant the right of construction and operation within the District of Columbia, and granting to the State of Maryland the privilege of constructing the lateral canal to Baltimore should it be ascertained by three skillful commissioners to be appointed by the President that such a branch to Baltimore was feasible and would not be injurious to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The three States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania and the Congress of the United States all joined in incorporating the canal because it was believed at that time it would be in the territory of each. It was not finally decided for some years afterwards whether the canal should be made on the north or south bank of the Potomac west from Harper's Ferry. On the 6th of March, 1826, the General Assembly of Maryland passed "an act for the promotion of internal improvement," incorporating the Maryland Canal Company to construct a canal from the terminus or some other point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, and directing the treasurer of the Western Shore to subscribe for five thousand shares of the capital stock, and also for a like amount in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and also to subscribe to the latter canal the stock held by the State in the old Potomac Company. The

subscription for the five thousand shares in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was, by the terms of the act, to be inoperative unless the United States should take ten thousand shares and enact a law securing to the State the right to continue the canal through the District of Columbia to Baltimore. Several acts were passed modifying and explaining the portion of the act of 1826 relating to the State subscription—one of them passed March 10, 1827, and another December, 1827. The State subscription was ratified and accepted at a general meeting of stockholders held June 23, 1828. At the December session, 1826, the charter was amended so as to terminate the eastern section at Cumberland and to allow greater discretion in locating the Western portion, and shortly afterwards Virginia gave its assent. At the December session, 1827, an act was passed permitting aliens to subscribe to the capital stock. February 26, 1828, Virginia assented to this amendment. The Congress of the United States passed an act May 24, 1828, authorizing a subscription for ten thousand shares of the stock of the company and imposing certain conditions as to the dimensions and elevations. The same day the President approved an act authorizing each of the three cities of the District of Columbia to subscribe to the stock of the canal. Under authority of acts passed by Congress, Maryland and Virginia the following commissioners for receiving subscriptions were appointed: By the President of the United States, Samuel H. Smith, Anthony C. Cazenove and Clement Smith, of the District of Columbia; by the Governor of Virginia, John C. Hunter, Wm. Ellzey, Rd. H. Henderson; by the Governor of Maryland, Samuel Sprigg, Frisby Tilghman, Philip E. Thomas.

The Potomac Company, on the 15th of August, 1828, executed a deed surrendering their charter, property and rights to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

After the charter had been granted and everything was in readiness to receive subscriptions and organize, the Canal Convention already referred to reassembled at Washington December 6, 1826, and approved the charter, and a general and very intelligent discussion of the whole canal question, including the proposed extension to Baltimore and the subscriptions by the States, District cities and General Government took place.

It was not until June, 1828, however, that a

sufficient amount of the stock had been taken and the company was formally organized and accepted the charter.

At this time 36,089 shares of the capital stock, amounting to \$3,608,900, had been taken. The State of Maryland had subscribed to five thousand shares, the United States to ten thousand, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, the District cities fifteen thousand, and individuals five thousand, three hundred and sixty-two. Constructing according to the dimensions first proposed, it was estimated that it would require less than eight hundred thousand dollars in addition to this to complete the work to Cumberland, but by adopting the suggestions of the committee of Congress and making the depth six feet instead of four, and greatly increasing the width, the cost was enormously increased.

At the first meeting of stockholders held in the City Hotel in Washington, beginning June 21, 1828, Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, was elected President. The directors were Phineas Janney, of Alexandria, Joseph Kent of Maryland, Peter Lenox and Frederick May, of Washington, Walter Smith, of Georgetown, and Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania. Clement Smith, of Georgetown, was the clerk. At this meeting, which began June 21st and continued on the 23rd and on July 3 and 10, it was determined to select the route surveyed by the U. S. engineers and by Messrs. Geddes and Roberts, and which had been communicated to Congress by the President. On the 4th of July, 1828, the work of construction was formally begun at Georgetown with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a great concourse of people and with an exhibition of the florid oratory of that day which makes curious reading in this more practical time. Thirty miles distant at the same hour ground was broken for another enterprise in which the people of the State of Maryland and of Washington County were deeply interested, but which was then considered of vastly smaller consequence than the canal—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The first spade full of earth in the construction of the canal was removed by no less a personage than John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States. At the proper time in his carefully prepared speech he received "the humble instrument of rural labor, the symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen," from General Mercer, the President of the canal, and

proceeded to bury it into the earth. But the spade struck a root and did not sink in. "Not deterred by trifling obstacles," says the newspaper account of the day, "from doing what he had deliberately resolve to perform, Mr. Adams tried it again with no better success. Thus foiled, he hastily threw down the spade, hastily stripped off and laid aside his coat and went seriously to work. The multitude around and on the hills and trees, who could not hear because of their distance from the open space, but could see and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. Adams mastered the difficulty."

The procession to the place for beginning the work was formed in Washington, which was at that time separated from Georgetown by a considerable intervening space, and with no better method of communication between the two cities than stages on an execrable road. And the President of the United States, together with the representatives of foreign countries, the high officials of the Government, the officials of the canal company, companies of militia with bands of music and many distinguished personages, came around to Georgetown in boats and landed a considerable distance above that city, and proceeding to the spot designated by Judge Wright, the chief engineer of the canal, for the beginning of the work, and not far from the canal of the old Potomac Company. Here a hollow square was preserved in the crowd, and in the midst stood Mr. Adams and Gen. Mercer. "At that moment," says the account already referred to, "the sun shone out from behind a cloud and, amidst a silence so intense as to chasten the animation of hope and to hallow the enthusiasm of joy, the Mayor of Georgetown handed to Gen. Mercer, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the consecrated instrument, which having received, he stepped forward from the resting column and addressed as follows the listening multitude:

"Fellow Citizens: There are moments in the progress of time, which are the counters of whole ages. There are events, the monuments of which surviving every other memorial of human existence, eternise the nation to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe." Turning towards the President of the United States, who stood near him, Mr. Mercer proceeded:

"Mr. President: On a day hallowed by the



Clearspring Evangelical Lutheran Church.



Episcopal Church, Hancock.





fondest recollections, beneath this cheering (may we not humbly trust, auspicious) sky, surrounded by the many thousand spectators who look on us with joyous anticipation; in the presence of the representatives of the most polished nations of the Old and New Worlds; on a spot, where little more than a century ago, the painted savage held his midnight orgies; at the request of the three cities of the District of Columbia, I present to the chief magistrate of the most powerful republic on earth for the most noble purpose that was ever conceived by man, this humble instrument of rural labor, a symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen. May the use, to which it is about to be devoted, prove the precursor to our beloved country, of improved agriculture, of multiplied and diversified arts, of extended commerce and navigation. Combining its social and moral influence, with the principles of that happy constitution, under which you have been called to preside over the American people; may it become a safeguard to their liberty and Independence, and a bond of perpetual Union!

"To the ardent wishes of this vast assembly, I unite my fervent prayer to that infinite and awful Being without whose favor all human power is but vanity, that He will crown your labor with his blessing and our work with immortality."

"As soon as he ended, the President of the United States, to whom Gen. Mercer had presented the spade, stepped forward, and with an animation of manner and countenance which showed that his whole heart was in the thing."

President Adams' speech was beautifully and poetically expressed. He quoted Bishop Berkely's tribute to the "noble Empire of Time." There was a great deal of contrasting the conquests of the old world, "watered with the tears of the widow and the orphan, with the conquests of man over himself and over physical nature, the inspirations of genius and the toils of industry." The progress of the United States towards perfection was outlined. The project of the canal "contemplates a conquest over physical nature such as has never yet been achieved by man. The wonders of the ancient world, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Ephesus, the Mausoleum of Artemesia, the Wall of China, sink into insignificance before it—insignificance in the mass and momentum of human labor required for the execution—insignificance in the comparison of

the purpose to be accomplished by the work when executed."

While we cannot help smiling at the exuberance of this language, it must not be forgotten that the canal, of which these gentlemen were speaking, was to tunnel the Allegany mountains, to connect the Great Lakes with the Eastern Seaboard, and to be the outlet for the productions of the great valley of the Mississippi, and by means of bateau navigation on the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellowstone to penetrate into the Rocky Mountains, and be the bond of perpetual union which was to bind the East and the West together into one country.

Among the first questions to be decided was the depth and width of the canal. The charter had prescribed a depth of four feet and a width of forty feet. The United States recommended an increase in depth to six feet and in width to sixty feet. One reason assigned for the greater dimensions was that it takes much less power to propel a boat through the deeper than the shallower water. The truth of this is well understood at the present day by all engaged in steam navigation, but at that time it was only a theory and in order to test it, a short section of the canal was constructed according to each dimension and it was found that the gain in facility of transportation in the greater body of water was enormous.

The importance of the consideration was also increased by the hope expressed in the president's first report that it would be found practicable to substitute on the canal steam for animal labor, and render it the cheapest and most agreeable as it was to be obviously the shortest channel of intercourse between the Eastern and the Western States. "Boats of elevated cabins and double decks, propelled by steam, will counteract, by a velocity of seven or eight miles an hour, the transient suspension of their motion by the locks; and by supplying the wants of every description of passengers, will afford at the same time, cheap accommodation to the needy and multiplied enjoyments to the rich." It seems strange that it did not occur to General Mercer that a speed of seven or eight miles an hour would have washed away his banks in a very short time. But the idea of steam was not abandoned for many years. In 1842 the subject was agitated but this time with reference to the transportation of coal. A gentleman interested in the coal mines addressed an in-

quiry to the celebrated Erricson who died in March 1889; the inventor of the steam propeller and who played so important a part in history as the inventor of the turrit ironclad monitors. Mr. Erricson proposed to have a steamer, the machinery of which would weigh seven tons, tow a barge, the steamer and the barge each to carry a hundred tons of coal. He put the cost of the two boats at \$4,000, and the cost of transportation forty-six cents per ton to which should be added ninety-four cents for canal tolls and thirty-five cents for transshipment at Georgetown and for contingencies. But the scheme of running fast passenger boats involved a freedom from too much delay at bridges, for this reason and on the score of economy, every effort was made to avoid the building of bridges. Where the canal cut a man's land in two, it imposed upon the company the obligation to bridge it. Whenever it was practicable and cost but little more than the construction of the bridge the company purchased the outlying land between the canal and the river. The greater part of these tracts were sold by virtue of the authority of the Legislature in 1842, and \$25,938 received for them, mostly in the company's script. It will be observed that in all the rose colored anticipations of making the canal a through passenger line, no account whatever was taken of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad whose construction began on the same day and which was, in fact to be its most formidable competitor. The people of Baltimore had quickly become jealous of the canal and distrustful of the construction of the Maryland canal which was to give it access to the main work, and determined to rely upon a transportation system of its own.

But in the early days of the road it was merely a bold experiment and it was not even settled that steam should be its motive power. The cars were drawn by horses for some years and an experiment was even made with a car filled with sails to be propelled by wind. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that little account was taken of the competing line, until it forced itself upon the attention of the canal people in a manner far from agreeable.

The charter gave the canal the right to construct on either bank of the river. It elected the Maryland side, but at the Point of Rocks there was just room for the canal between the mountain and the river. This space was speedily seized by the railroad company and the canal had to appeal

to the courts. There was so great a delay and the termination so uncertain that the company had already sent its engineers to survey the Virginia bank when the courts gave a final decision in favor of the canal. After this result was reached and work on both canal and road had been greatly retarded, the railroad was willing to compromise and the end of Catoctin mountain was tunnelled and the two went side by side as far as Harper's Ferry, and the road then was to pass over the canal into Virginia.

The early history of the construction of the canal is full of interest. Subscriptions had been received to an amount which was deemed ample to complete the eastern section. It was a national work upon which the whole country was looking with interest. Money was plenty and the magnificence and costliness of all the work done bear evidence of it, and the brightest anticipations for its future prosperity were entertained. The traffic with the great West was the central object. But about this time attention was directed to the Cumberland coal fields and tests and comparisons were made with all other coal, and it was established by tests at the Navy Yard that a pound of Cumberland coal was of smaller bulk and gave out more heat than any other known soft coal. In 1829 Mr. N. S. Roberts, one of the chief engineers, had gravely stated that the canal would pass through coal banks where coal could be thrown from the mines into the boats with a shovel. That at the Savage mines the vein was from ten to twenty feet in thickness, over one-fifth of the whole field of two hundred square miles. Each square mile of the big vein would supply five hundred tons of coal per day for four hundred years. The railroad, it was argued, was designed merely for passengers and such light freight as we now send by express, and in an address to Congress about this time, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio road made this admission. Being the only carrier of this inexhaustible supply of the best steaming coal in the world, not unnaturally made the canal people very well satisfied with the future.

The first annoyance experienced was in the grasping spirit of the owners of the land. Some few individuals were public spirited enough to promptly give the right of way free of charge, hoping, by their example, to animate others to pursue the same course. But it was in vain. Expectations of large indemnities had been formed, and there was every disposition to exact from the com-

pany every possible penny. The result was that nearly the whole line had to be condemned. From Georgetown to the Point of Rocks thirteen hundred acres of land were required, and for this the company had to pay a heavy sum. There was considerable delay in actually beginning the work after John Quincy Adams had driven his "sacred emblem" into the bosom of mother earth. But when work did begin a large amount of it was put under contract in sections of about half a mile each. One hundred and twenty of these sections constituted a Division and one-sixth of a Division a Residency. To each Division was allotted an engineer of high reputation, and an Inspector of Masonry. To each Residency there was an assistant, a rodman and such volunteers as were in training for the work as it progressed further west. These last were a body of supernumerary youths taken on for their maintenance. The employees were all under strict discipline, and a system of rewards for skill and diligence was instituted. It was absolutely required that the work should be uniform and of the best character. Especial pains were taken to secure good cement for use in constructing the locks and aqueducts. Competent gentlemen were sent to inquire about that used upon other work of similar character, much of which was at that time in progress in the United States. After careful examinations and chemical and practical tests the cement obtained near Shepherdstown was adopted, and the wisdom of their selection is justified in the character of the masonry upon which it was used, after a lapse of fifty years. In 1838, when the work had progressed much further west than Shepherdstown, another cement equally good and more convenient was found at Hancock, and the Round Top Cement Quarries were opened by A. B. McFarland.

The bright days of the canal were soon over and the bright prospects and anticipations were overclouded by gathering gloom. The original estimated cost of the work to Cumberland was \$2,750,000, and it is supposed that if the dimensions first proposed had been adopted that estimate would not have been far out of the way. But when the United States Government and the States of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania and the District cities manifested so great an interest, the Board of Directors felt themselves justified in adopting the larger dimensions recommended by Congress, which accompanied the recommendation with a subscription to the capital stock of one mil-

lion dollars. After these dimensions had been adopted, involving an enormous increase in the construction, the available funds only completed the work to a short distance above Harper's Ferry. Virginia, the original suggester of the work, grew indifferent, and after making a subscription of \$170,000, entirely withdrew her support, impressing the management with the belief that she desired the benefits of the work and wished others to pay for it. It then became apparent that no further aid need be expected from the United States. Pennsylvania and Ohio disappointed the expectations their previous interest had raised and the whole burden fell on the State of Maryland, at that time ill able to sustain it. Then, too, the people of Baltimore had become suspicious of the scheme and having little faith in the extension of the canal from Washington to Baltimore, they feared that the canal, if completed, would inure more to the advantage of Washington than to the Metropolis of Maryland. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was therefore chartered to foster the special trade of Baltimore and the interest of the State, instead of being concentrated on the canal was divided between the rival works. Litigation for right of way along the Potomac from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry followed and both works were delayed and injured. The interest of other portions of the State were centered upon projected works of internal improvement of local benefit to themselves, and the only counties which were not either lukewarm or hostile to the canal were those of Western Maryland through which it was to pass.

It had not been even suggested up to this time, that the railroad would be of much importance in the transportation of coal and so the people of Allegany believed that they would have to look to the completion of the canal for the development of the mining interest. They therefore, after the original subscriptions had been expended, urged another convention to be held in Baltimore for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as should seem most likely to cause the canal to be soon finished and such other works of national character to be undertaken as may advance the welfare of Maryland and her sister states. In response to this call a convention representing thirty counties and cities in all the states originally favoring the work met. This convention was of the opinion that the work should be completed but that the State of Maryland should do it. And Maryland

responded to the appeal and embarked upon that course of reckless appropriations for internal improvements which in a few years brought the State to the very verge of repudiation and bankruptcy. Members of the Legislature interested in one scheme would secure the votes of other members by voting for like appropriations for their portion of the State—a system of trading and log rolling. An estimate was made that it would require two millions of dollars to complete the work to Cumberland and the Legislature proceeded to provide means to raise this great sum along with a million for the Susquehanna railroad. Six per cent. bonds were ordered to be issued, to be sold at a premium of not less than fifteen per cent. and this premium was to begin a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

At the time of this appropriation as has been shown, the work was completed above Harper's Ferry. From Georgetown to the Point of Rocks, the level had been raised 217 feet by means of twenty-seven locks. In that portion of the canal there are fifty-nine culverts, and aqueducts over the Seneca and Monocacy—the former 114 and the latter 438 feet in length, two dams, No. 1 at the head of the Little Falls 1,760 feet in length, and No. 2 at the Seneca, 2,500 feet in length. Between the Point of Rocks and Dam No. 5 there are sixty culverts and three aqueducts; over the Catoc-tin, eighty feet in length, over the Antietam 108 feet long, over the Conococheague 196 feet in length, seventeen lift locks and two dams. Up to dam No. 5 an elevation of 353 feet is overcome. In addition to the lift locks there are several guard locks at the mouths of feeders and lift locks to introduce boats from the river. Above Dam No. 5 there is half a mile of slack water navigation and a long slack water navigation at Dam No. 4. From Dam No. 5 a level of a mile and a half to Four Locks. Here the canal is extended across Prather's Neck, three-quarter's of a mile, avoiding a five mile bend in the river. The level up to Lock 51, a mile and three-quarters below Hancock, is the longest on the canal. There is a seven mile level between Locks 52 and 53, and one of four and a half miles from No. 53 to Dam No. 6.

The 27 1-2 miles between Dams No. 5 and No. 6 was opened to navigation in April, 1839. The whole of it lies in a beautiful and fertile country. Between Locks 46 and 47 the work was extremely difficult and expensive, the embankments of the canal being made in the river, which at that place

was twenty feet deep. From Lock 5 for a mile and a half the canal, which is here 47 feet above the river, passes through limestone land, and many sink holes were encountered. At the upper end of the level, where the limestone and slate unite, a stop gate was made to be used in case of any serious leakage into sink holes. Three and a half miles above Lock No. 50 and opposite Fort Frederick the canal passed through a piece of low, swampy land, which immediately filling up to the canal level, formed what is known as the "Big Pool," a beautiful sheet of water of an average width of seven hundred feet, abounding in fish and a favorite resort of water fowl. Stop gates are constructed above and below the pool so that when the canal is to be filled it will not be necessary to raise the level of this great sheet of water, which would be a work of considerable time. This fourteen mile level extends over several culverts and the aqueduct over Licking Creek, an arch of 90 feet span, which was the largest aqueduct arch which had then been constructed in the United States. The masonry of this aqueduct is composed entirely of rubble stone, with the exception of the arch, the inside of the parapet, the coping and the water table, which are of cut masonry. For two miles between Licking Creek and Hancock the canal and the National Pike lie side by side, and for a half mile at Millstone Point the canal was dug in the roadway and the company had to make a new road at considerable expense. Near Lock 51, at the upper end of the 14-mile level, there is another pool about one-fourth as large as the Big Pool. This pool was formed by transferring the tow-path to an island. About 200 feet above Lock 52 is aqueduct No. 7, consisting of a single beautiful arch passing over the Big Tonoloway. Near Hancock the work was done at large expense, the canal being constructed partly in the river and partly in very open slate rock excavation. Immediately upon the opening of the canal to Hancock that town exhibited marks of great improvement. It was here that the passengers passing from the west in the stages caught their first glimpse of this, renowned work. The canal, it was said afforded great facilities for reaching the town of Bath, only six miles from Hancock, and would, it was believed, "give additional interest and advantages to that attractive place." Between Locks 52 and 53 there is a seven-mile level. At the waste weir on this level it was reported to the directors in 1836 that "there has been erected a

cement mill between the towpath and the river. The cement is procured from the precipitous cliff on the berm side of the canal, where it is found in very large quantities, and the quality is very superior. The immediate object of the construction of this mill has been to supply the canal works between Dam No. 6 and the tunnel with the necessary cement; but it may be advantageously employed, after the completion of the canal to Cumberland for the general supply of that valuable article. This mill is situated at the commencement of the very heavy work at Round Hill, which reaches about a mile." This mill is the same long owned and operated by Bridges & Henderson, and the Round Top Cement enjoys a reputation which is greatly increased since that day.

The next point of interest is Dam No. 6, 475 feet in length and with a face of sixteen feet. This splendid dam was constructed upon a different plan from the others and several improvements were introduced which had been suggested by experience. At Dam No. 6, 135 miles from Georgetown and 50 miles from Cumberland, was for a number of years the terminus of the canal although much work had been done in sections upon the last fifty miles. Sideling Hill Creek is crossed by aqueduct No. 8, fifty feet wide. For two miles above there are heavy embankments and expensive rock excavations. Between locks 61 and 62 is Dam No. 7. It was proposed at one time to construct the locks in the upper end of the canal of timber, and experiments were made in preventing the decay of timber by the use of corrosive sublimate. Between lock 66 and the lower end of the tunnel there is a deep cut through the slate rock for 2,400 feet. This cutting at one place is 79 feet in depth. The tunnel is 3,118 feet or three-fifths of a mile in length, 24 feet wide, of which the tow-path occupies 5 feet, a depth of 7 feet of water and an elevation above the water of 17 feet and above a brick arch of 18 inches depth. The work at this point is of great magnitude and upon a magnificent plan. By cutting through the mountain a bend in the river is avoided and a saving in distance of five miles is effected. From here on to the basin at Cumberland the canal proceeds over one aqueduct and several locks. The basin itself is an enlargement of the canal to 100 feet for convenience in the reception of coal.

The canal is 184 1-2 miles long. Of this length 5 miles are in the District of Columbia,

36 1-2 miles in Montgomery County; 16 miles in Frederick County; 77 miles in Washington County; 50 miles in Allegany County. The level at Cumberland is 609 feet above that at Georgetown. This elevation is attained by 74 locks. The canal is fed from the river by means of seven dams and the capacity was estimated at 3,264,000 tons a year. This maximum however has never been reached, the greatest amount carried in one year being about nine hundred thousand tons.

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the canal were as follows: By the United States, \$1,000,000; the State of Virginia, \$250,000; the city of Washington, \$1,000,000; the city of Georgetown, \$250,000; Alexandria, \$250,000; the town of Shepherdstown, \$2,000; individuals, \$607,400; the State of Maryland under the act of March 6, 1828, \$500,000; under chap. 239, 1833, \$125,000; under chap. 395, 1835 preferred stock, \$3,000,000; under chap. 396, 1838, preferred stock, \$1,375,000—total for the State of Maryland, \$5,000,000; grand total \$8,359,400. In addition to this capital stock which was paid for in cash was \$269,073.96 subscribed and paid for in the debts and stock of the old Potomac Company. This stock was to be entitled to dividends only after the net profits of the canal should exceed a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the other stock. In addition to this capital stock the company up to October 1, 1843 had incurred debts to the amount, including interest of \$1,174,566.31. This did not include a debt of \$2,000,000 to the State of Maryland under the act of 1834, chap. 241.

After the expenditure of the original subscription the subsequent history of the construction of the canal was a struggle for ways and means and the soliciting additional assistance from the State and the pacification of clamorous creditors. Several riots occurred among the laborers, and in one case there was some difficulty in securing order. The craze for public improvements had so taken possession of the State that no demand for money was deemed extravagant. The reckless issue of bonds which brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy and repudiation belongs rather to the history of the State. The first demand from the Canal Company after its resources were gone was responded to by a loan of \$2,000,000 to be secured by a lien upon the revenues of the canal.

After this sum had been spent an application was made to the legislature in 1835 for more money, and this time the eight million loan was

issued, three millions of which was to go to the canal and the remainder to be divided up among the other public works of internal improvement to which the State had subscribed. The law under which this loan was made required that the bonds should not be sold for less than twenty per cent. premium. This it was speedily found was impossible, and so the loan was changed to a five per cent. sterling loan and the three millions of bonds handed over to the canal. After much negotiation and difficulty these bonds were sold in London at a great sacrifice, some as low as seventy-six cents on the dollar. The money secured in this manner, together with the issue of a large amount of script, completed the canal to Dam No. 6, fifty miles from Cumberland and thirty-one miles of the remainder in unconnected portions, completed. This latter work cost \$2,892,000, and it looked for some time as if this would have to be abandoned for lack of funds to complete it.

At a meeting of the stockholders held in Frederick, August 17, 1843, General Wm. Gibbs McNeill, the President of the company, was removed for a contract he had made with Letson and Rutter in contravention, it was said, of the orders of the Board of Directors, and the contract declared null and void. All this was done by the vote of the State of Maryland, the other stockholders voting "no." On the same day Col. James M. Coale was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Coale immediately opened negotiations with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which had then been completed to Cumberland, to act as the connecting link between the terminus of the canal and Cumberland. An arrangement was made with the road to land coal at Dam No. 6, charging two cents per ton per mile, "so long as it shall not interfere with their general trade nor require a material augmentation of their machinery." The theory was at once started that it was unnecessary to complete the canal to Cumberland, as the railroad could be used to advantage to provide traffic. It was to combat this theory as well as to show how the canal could be completed, that Mr. Coale made his exhaustive report to the stockholders November 16, 1843. He showed the great quantity and fine quality of the Cumberland coal, and argued that the demand for it would increase to the full extent of the capacity of the canal, and that in this traffic the railroad would not be a competitor, for railroads were designed for passengers and light freight when speed was an especial requirement.

That a car could contain but five tons of coal, and although the company was then contemplating an increase in the capacity of the cars to six tons, even at that rate, in order to deliver to the canal a sufficient quantity to insure a revenue which would pay the State any interest on the investment, would require 289 cars to be run daily, and as the distance was forty-five miles but one trip per day could be made and hence it would require 578 cars, and supposing 13 cars to be drawn by a locomotive, there would have to be twenty-two trains running daily. Clearly the railroad could not support the coal trade to this extent.

At this time the whole State was groaning under the burden which had already been assumed to advance internal improvements, and the necessity of imposing a State tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars drove many persons to advocate repudiation of the entire debt. It was useless, therefore, to ask for any further aid out of the State treasury, and so Mr. Coale's plan was to get the State to waive its lien on the receipts of the canal in favor of an issue of bonds by the canal company sufficient to complete the work to Cumberland. After considerable time the Legislature was convinced that the State's lien upon the net revenue, as matters then stood, was worthless, for there would never be any net revenue as long as the canal stopped short of Cumberland. The lien was consequently waived by an Act of Assembly passed in 1845—the Legislature of Virginia having passed an act the previous year conferring the same authority and extending the time for the completion of the canal, which had expired in 1840, to 1855.

The Maryland Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland and for other purposes," passed March 10, 1845, authorized the canal company to issue bonds to raise sufficient money to complete the canal to Cumberland not to exceed \$1,700,000, which bonds should be payable in not sooner than thirty-five years and should be a preferred lien on the revenues of the company, and the rights and liens of the State upon the revenues of the company should be postponed in favor of the bonds so issued. It was also enacted that the company should execute to the State a further mortgage, subject to the priority already mentioned in the act, as an additional security for the payment of the loan made by Chapter 241 of the Acts of 1834. These acts

were accepted by the company at a stockholders' meeting April 29, 1845.

But the act contained a proviso that none of the bonds should issue until mining companies of Allegany should enter into a contract with the canal, to be approved by the State, guaranteeing a transportation over the entire length of the canal of not less than 195,000 tons of coal per year for five years. The difficulty of obtaining this guarantee occasioned another vexatious delay which was all the more annoying that just at this time the Baltimore & Ohio railroad began to act, as the canal claimed, in bad faith about their contract. It was felt and the mining companies so said, that if they refused to give the guarantee the Legislature would repeal the requirement. But the persistent energy to Mr. Coale overcame all obstacles and by December the guarantees were gotten from a great number of parties including a guaranty of 20,000 tons per year from 122 citizens of Washington County. Under the requirements of the act the bonds could not be sold for less than par, and this was found impossible, therefore, the company made a contract with Messrs. Guynn, Thompson, Hunter and Cunningham to complete the work and to receive in payment \$1,625,000 of the bonds, bearing six per cent. interest but the contractors were, in addition to doing the work for these bonds to pay the company \$100,000 in cash and oblige themselves to pay interest on the bonds until the entire canal should be opened, amounting to \$90,000, leaving \$1,435,000 as the actual amount they received and that payable in bonds. It was not until October 1847, that the contractors were able to place any of the bonds and in the meantime work had languished and had been actually suspended for a few days, and two of the contractors, Messrs. Guynn and Thompson withdrew, and Mr. Thomas G. Harris, of Washington County became associated with the remaining two, Wm. B. Thompson, of Georgetown and James Hunter, of Virginia. These contractors became bankrupt and the contract was taken in July 1850, by Michael Byrne, of Frederick County, and by him completed—the entire cost of the work from Washington to Cumberland being \$11,071.176 or \$59,618 per mile.

At 5 o'clock p. m., June 11, 1850, the gates at Cumberland were opened by Charles B. Fish, the chief engineer of the company, and water admitted into the western level of the canal and a new boat named the "Cumberland" floated in. A

great concourse of people was present to witness the ceremonies. On the 10th of the following October the completion of the canal was celebrated at Cumberland with elaborate ceremonies. The president at that time was James M. Coale; John Pickell, Wm. C. Johnson, Wm. A. Bradley, George Schley and S. P. Smith were directors. The State Government was represented by its agents, Gov. Sprigg, J. Van Lear and Gen. Tench Tilghman, Senator Wm. D. Merrick, the Mayor of Georgetown and other prominent gentlemen were present. A long procession marched through the streets to the canal locks where there was a great gathering. "Five canal boats, laden with the rich product of the mines of Allegany and destined for the eastern markets, were passed through the locks amidst the salvos of artillery from the Eckhart Company, accompanied by the brilliant performances of the bands."\*

Mr. William Price mounted the deck of one of the boats and in behalf of the mayor and council of Cumberland welcomed the visitors to the city. In the course of his remarks he said that "The opening of yonder gates to let through the first boat carrying freight from Cumberland to tide water, signalizes a happy epoch in the financial condition of the State. It is the turning point in the history of the canal, and marks the precious moment of time when this great work ceases forever to be a burden upon the tax payers of Maryland and begins to reimburse those who have so long and so patiently borne the charge of its construction."

This hopeful view of the situation, whilst less ambitious than the predictions of President Adams made when ground was broken two and twenty years before, have been unhappily, almost equally far from realization. President Coale responded to this address in a carefully prepared speech in which he reviewed the past efforts and struggle of his work and set forth what might be hoped for in the future which even included the original design of reaching the Ohio river. The party then embarked and went down the canal ten miles to a large spring and there enjoyed a collation which had been prepared by the company. In the evening a dinner was given by the citizens of Cumberland and the day's festivities closed with a ball.

Of the \$8,359,400 of the capital stock of the canal, \$133,209.61 was not paid in. The State of Maryland owned \$5,000,000 of the stock, which was a large majority of the whole, and gave the

State entire control of the company. This stock was voted by the Board of Public Works, which appointed the President and Directors. The State was, therefore alone responsible for the management and mismanagement of the work from the beginning down to 1890. In 1842 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the sale of the State's interest for five millions of dollars, but a purchaser could not be found. At the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1888, in addition to the five millions of stock, the State held canal bonds for the two millions loaned and there was due the State an accumulation of interest amounting to \$19,177,-460.77. By the Constitution of 1867, the Legislature was prohibited from selling the State's interest in the canal unless the bill to that effect is approved by the succeeding Legislature.

A complete list of the presidents of the company is as follows:

Charles F. Mercer, from 1828 to 1832; John H. Eaton for 1833; George C. Washington, from 1834 to 1838; Francis Thomas, for 1839 and 1840; Michael C. Sprigg, for 1841; W. Gibbs McNeill, for 1842; James M. Cole, from 1843 to 1851; William Grason, for 1852 and 1853; Samuel Hambleton, for 1854 and 1855; William P. Maulsby, for 1856 and 1857; Lawrence J. Brengle, for 1858 and 1859; James Fitzpatrick, for 1860; Alfred Spates, from 1861 to 1864; Jacob Snively, for 1865 and 1866; Alfred Spates, for 1867 and 1868; Josiah H. Gordon, for 1869; James C. Clarke, for 1870 and 1871; Arthur P. Gorman, from 1872 to 1882; Lewis C. Smith, for 1883 and 1884; L. Victor Baughman, for 1885 and 1886; Stephen Gambrell, from 1886 to 1890.

During the war the canal under the Presidency of Col. Alfred Spates performed efficient service for the Government in the transportation of supplies. In April 1862, Adjutant General Thomas issued a general order that all officers of the army should respect Mr. Spates as President of the canal, and prohibiting them from interfering with him in the management of the work, but should aid and assist him in keeping it in repair and removing obstructions and removing all obstructions and interference with boats passing through the lines. Several attempts by the Confederates to destroy aqueducts were foiled by the magnificent character of the masonry. During the presidency of James C. Clark, and the first few years of that of A. P. Gorman, his successor, the canal was very prosperous, the revenues reach-

ing almost a million of dollars a year. In 1869 the sum of \$160,000 had accumulated in the treasury of the company. This was the first time within the history of the company that receipts had exceeded expenditures and the question arose, how the money should be distributed among the contending claimants who held the securities of the work. The Commonwealth of Virginia brought suit to establish her claim to certain priorities and the Legislature of Maryland passed an act submitting her rights to the decision of the court with the rest. In the case *The Commonwealth of Virginia vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company et. al.* 32 Md., the whole financial history of the canal is reviewed and the rights of each class of claimants settled.

By the act of 1834, ch. 24, the State of Maryland loaned the canal two millions of dollars and took as security, for the principal and six per cent. interest, a mortgage of all its lands, tenements, works, property, rights, net tolls and revenues. This was the first lien upon the canal.

By the act of 1835, ch. 395, the State subscribed three millions additional to the capital stock of the company, and by chap. 396 of the laws of 1838, \$1,375,000. As a condition to these subscriptions a guaranty, after the expiration of three years, was exacted from the company, of a dividend of six per cent. semi-annually out of the profits of the company. This guaranty was duly executed, and in payment of this subscription of the capital stock amounting to \$4,375,000, the State issued her bonds to the company. As a further condition the company was to pay the interest on these bonds for the three years ending July 1, 1842. It failed to meet this engagement, and was compelled, by the act of 1838, chapters 386 and 396, to execute mortgages to the State upon its property and revenues to the amount of \$663,-611.94, the interest upon the sterling loan which the State had to pay by reason of the default of the canal.

This constituted the second lien upon the canal.

In 1841 the canal had been constructed to Dam No. 6, fifty miles from Cumberland. Its resources were exhausted and its credit gone, and it remained in this crippled and almost useless condition until 1845.

On the 10th of March, 1845, the act of 1844, chap. 281, became a law. Previously to this the canal had no express authority to borrow money.



None had been conferred upon it by its charter. But this act authorized the company to borrow upon its bonds such sums, not exceeding \$1,700,000, as might be required to complete the canal to Cumberland. These bonds were to be payable in not less than thirty-five years and to bear six per cent. interest payable in January and July, and to be preferred liens on the revenues and tolls of the company from the entire length of the canal, which tolls and revenues were pledged and appropriated for their payment, principal and interest.

The State waived and postponed her prior rights and liens upon the revenues of the company in favor of these bonds "so as to make them and the interest to accrue upon them preferred and absolute liens on said revenues, until the bonds and interest should be fully paid." The second section of the act gave authority to use a sufficient portion of the revenues to pay expenses and repairs and provide an adequate quantity of water.

In 1848 the company issued these "Preferred bonds" to the amount of \$1,699,500 and executed a mortgage upon the tolls and revenues to Phineas Janney, W. W. Corcoran, Horatio Allen, David Henshaw and George Moray, trustees, to secure the bonds.

The canal company, on the 8th of January, 1846, as required by the act of 1844, executed a new mortgage to the State, securing the two million loan of 1834.

In 1847 the State of Virginia guaranteed the payment of \$300,000 of the preferred bonds. The interest was paid on this amount by Virginia for about ten years and she claimed to be reimbursed, but the court decided that this could not be done until all the overdue unpaid coupons were paid, and then the principal of the bonds, after which the coupons paid by Virginia could be repaid to her.

But Virginia was guarantor of another set of bonds. After the completion of the canal from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland the Georgetown end absolutely needed repairs; there was not enough revenue to pay expenses and the preferred bonds was dedicated to the construction of the Western end. In this emergency application was made to the Legislature of Virginia for a loan of \$200,000. In response that State agreed to endorse the bonds of the company to that amount provided her Board of Public Works should certify that the State would run no risk, or that the bonds were "suffic-

iently secured." The question whether the company had the power to issue such bonds and to make them superior to the "Preferred Bonds," having arisen, Gov. Thomas called for the opinion of Attorney General George R. Richardson, who submitted his written opinion that such a power existed. Upon this Virginia endorsed the bonds and they were sold at a premium. These bonds were known as the "Repair Bonds."

These repair bonds, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals, take precedence over the Preferred Bonds. The court, referring to them, used this language: "In answer to this (the argument that nothing should or could take precedence over the Preferred Bonds) it may well be retorted, of what value would these Preferred Bonds now be, or will they be hereafter, if the power to raise money by loan on the pledges of its revenues for the purpose of repair does not exist in this company?" It was decided the company had the power to issue these bonds under its amended charter, chapter 124, of the act of 1843, and in the last proviso to the second section of the act of 1844, ch. 281.

The company, being in default on the coupons of the preferred bonds falling due July 1, 1851 and January 1, 1852, made an arrangement with Selden, Withers & Co., bankers, of Washington, who took up these coupons amounting to \$143,000. The company afterwards issued to the firm interest bearing certificates of debt to the amount of \$140,000. These certificates were transferred to the State of Virginia along with the coupons represented by them. It was contended that these certificates in some sort of way, under the agreement with the company, enjoyed a precedence over other liens, but the Court of Appeals decided that the agreement was simply to borrow money from Selden, Withers & Co., and with that money so borrowed the coupons had been paid and extinguished.

Another class of claims against the canal were the creditors of the old Potomac Company, which assigned its charter to the canal company August 15, 1828, in consideration of the payment of their debts by the latter company, amounting, as was supposed, to \$175,800. In 1836, certain of the Potomac Company stockholders, who refused to invest in the canal, surrendered their claims against the former, receiving in lieu thereof, canal certificates of debt for one-half of the amount of their claims. The interest on these certificates

has not been paid since January 1, 1841. Under the act of 1844 these creditors have a lien upon the tolls and revenues of the canal to the extent of \$5,000 a year, in preference to the claims of the State, but subsequent to the preferred and repair bonds.

Another class of securities appeared in 1878. In 1877 there was a flood, which inflicted very heavy damage upon the canal, far beyond the ability of the company to repair. To meet this the Legislature of 1878 passed a law to "make effectual the act of 1844," and authorizing the issuing of \$500,000 of bonds "for the purpose of putting and keeping the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and its work in good condition and repair, for the payment of the current expenses of the canal," &c. To secure these bonds, as provided by the act, the company executed a mortgage to Geo. S. Brown, Jas. Sloan, Jr., and Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., upon "the revenues and other property, land, water rights and franchises." The trustees are authorized in case of a default in the payment of three successive semi-annual coupons, upon an application in writing of the holders of a majority of the bonds, to proceed to foreclose the mortgage or to apply to the courts for the appointment of a receiver.

The bonds of 1878 were by virtue of this act, to take precedence of the State's mortgages. With the money obtained from the sale of these bonds the canal was restored and business resumed, but in a greatly reduced volume.

In 1889 the great flood occurred, which created havoc throughout many States. At Johnstown, Pa., there was appalling loss of life and property. In this flood the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was almost demolished. Being hopelessly insolvent, the company was without means to make repairs, or even to arrest the decay of disuse. Under these conditions, in December 1889, a bill was filed in the equity side of the Circuit Court for Washington County by the trustees of the bondholders of 1844, asking for the appointment of a receiver, to take charge of the property and to repair and operate it. The Canal Company answered, protesting against the appointment of a receiver, and asking for the immediate sale of the property. The Attorney General of Maryland, under authority of joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, also filed an answer resisting the appointment of receivers, and asking for a sale of the property. On

January 15, 1890, the trustees under the mortgage of 1878 filed a bill for the foreclosure of their mortgage and a sale of the canal. The cases were consolidated, and on March 3, 1890, Chief Justice Alvey appointed three receivers to make an examination of the canal and report its condition, along with the prospects of future business, in case the canal should be repaired. These receivers were Richard D. Johnson of Cumberland, Robert Bridges of Washington County, and Joseph D. Baker, of Frederick. They subsequently reported to the court that the promise of business did not in their judgment justify the cost of repairs, and they therefore recommended the sale of the property. For a number of years before this, after the business of the canal had dwindled down to a small volume, there had been efforts by various railroad companies to get possession of the great work, in order that the tow path might be used for the bed of a railroad. The West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Company and the Western Maryland had both tried to get it, and a company had been chartered for the express purpose of building a road along the canal from Georgetown to Cumberland.

After the report of the trustees it was believed at last that the defunct canal would be replaced by a live railroad. But these expectations were doomed to disappointment. In August, 1890, the Attorney General, Mr. John P. Poe, amended his answer in behalf of the State by inserting a paragraph asking for "the sale of the canal and all the franchises and property of the Canal Company as described in the three mortgages from the Canal Company to the State of Maryland, the first dated April 23, 1835, the second May 15, 1839, and the third January 8, 1846." Thereupon the trustees for the bondholders of 1844, men closely identified with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, asked for the possession of the canal under the mortgage of 1848, to restore and operate it. This was done upon the theory that the mortgage of the 1844 bondholders was only on the revenues, and if the canal was sold, their security would be gone. Thereupon Judge Alvey, on October 2, 1890, passed a decree for the sale of the canal but provided that the sale should be suspended for four years from May 1, 1891 upon certain conditions. In that time the trustees for the bondholders of 1844 were to have possession of the canal, to repair it at their own cost and then to operate it. This was done, and the canal was re-

stored to a better condition than ever before. But the traffic on it has been small compared with that of former years. Judge Edward Stake, in the Circuit Court for Washington County, granted an extension of time for the operation by these trustees for six years from May 1, 1895. Again in 1901 the time was extended, this time to January 1, 1906. On Nov. 29, 1904, Mr. F. S. Landstreet, on behalf of the Western Maryland Railroad Com-

pany bid \$155,000 for the State's interests and the Board of Public Works accepted his offer. And thus the State's interest in this great work of internal improvement ceased. The canal was worth to the State all it cost, because it developed the great coal mining industry of Allegany County. But as a national thoroughfare, for which it was designed, it was a bitter disappointment to its projectors.



## CHAPTER XV

**E**ARLY in the spring of 1832 the news went abroad over the country that Asiatic cholera, then but little known in this County, had appeared in Montreal. A vague alarm was felt which was increased among the timid and superstitious by the announcement in June, of the expected appearance of Halley's great comet. Men looked forward with absolute dread to the expected appearance of its baleful light, connecting it, as it has always been, with approaching disaster. In June the Governor of the State issued his proclamation, setting apart the approaching Independence Day for religious observance, not only in thanking God for the political liberty we enjoy, but to offer prayers for its continuance and also that he would graciously arrest or mitigate the threatened dreadful visitation. Clergymen were requested to read the proclamation from their pulpits. Towards the last of the month, Henry Clay offered a resolution in the Senate of the United States, asking the President to appoint a day to be observed as a day of general humiliation and prayer to Almighty God that he might in his mercy, "avert from our country the Asiatic scourge, which is now traversing and devastating other countries. And should it be among the dispensations of his Providence to inflict this scourge upon our land, may it please Him, in His mercy, so to ameliorate the infliction as to render its effects less disastrous among us." July 4th, that year, was the quietest up to that time in the history of the County. The desire to drink toasts was not entirely suppressed, but in Hagerstown there was less toast drinking and less hilarity than ever be-

fore. All business was suspended and a large concourse of people, including five hundred children of the Beneficial Society and the Sunday schools, gathered on Potomac street before the Market House, and marched in procession to the Lutheran Church to engage in religious exercises.

Before this William D. Bell, the moderator of the town gave public notice that the cholera must shortly be expected to appear in the town, and that under Providence, cleanliness is the best protection. He therefore exhorted all citizens to cleanse streets, alleys, gutters, cellars and vacant lots. Ward committees were appointed to inspect the town thoroughly and they soon reported that the town was clean. It was probably due to this intelligent action of the moderator, that Hagerstown escaped so lightly compared with other towns similarly situated.

Meanwhile the epidemic was approaching nearer and nearer. In July it was raging in the great city of New York. Deaths were occurring at the rate of from seventy-five to a hundred and fifty a day. It was estimated that not less than a hundred thousand people had left the city and fled for safety. Thirty thousand of these had departed in a single day. The malady came on with fearful suddenness and often had an equally sudden termination. The patient would feel an uneasiness of the bowels with great heat and intense thirst; then would follow a feeling of heaviness and weakness, an almost total suspension of the pulse with a low, weak and very plaintive voice; then the "rice water" discharge would take place, violent vomiting, oppression of the stomach and an impeded respiration. The circulation

of the blood became exceedingly sluggish, the forehead, tongue and extremities became very cold. Cramps occurred in the legs, toes and hands, the face of the patient became livid and cadaverous, and the body presented a mottled appearance.

These symptoms were quickly succeeded by the final stage, which was a complete collapse of the whole system, greatly resembling the appearance of death, which quickly succeeded. The patient sometimes died in a tranquil stupor and sometimes in violent spasms and in great distress. The different stages of the disease followed each other occasionally with such rapidity that death occurred in a few hours after the appearance of the first symptom. In New York it was reported that whole families had been wiped out within an incredibly short space of time. The most popular treatment at first was hot applications, mustard plasters, calomel and opium. With such accounts of the progress of the disease it is not surprising that the people were terror stricken, but from the first there appeared to be but little fear of contagion. Early in July, Dr. Howard Kennedy and Dr. Joseph Martin went on to New York to observe the disease and its treatment in order to prepare themselves to contend with it.

The first case in Baltimore occurred on Sunday, August 5th, and before the next Sunday fifty persons had taken the disease, and twenty-two had died. One of the first to die in that city was a robust negro man who, for a wager, drank a quart of buttermilk and ate a watermelon. His death occurred a few hours after the wager was won.

About the first day of September intelligence reached Hagerstown that the cholera had appeared within the limits of Washington County. Large numbers of Irish laborers were employed upon the line of the new canal opposite Harper's Ferry and there is where the disease first appeared. The news that first came was distorted and exaggerated by the terror of those who brought it. It was said that five or six dead bodies were lying in a single shanty at one time. The workmen were panic stricken and left their work and spread all over the country carrying terror and excitement with them. One of these flying men was stricken down and died four miles west of town on the last day of August. During the first week in September four dead bodies were brought from the line of the canal to Hagerstown for interment. They were Roman Catholics, and the graveyard in Hagerstown was the only burying ground they

owned in the County. But the citizens protested against bringing the dead to Hagerstown. The town authorities forbade its continuance, and the Rev. Father Ryan, the Priest in charge of St. Mary's Church, in co-operation with Mr. Cruger the chief engineer of the canal, took steps to procure a burying ground near the canal. Mr. Cruger also promised to establish hospitals.

The following week several deaths in Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg and in the lower part of the County took place; one laboring man from the canal died in Hagerstown. Among those who died in Sharpsburg was Mr. John J. Russell. The public health of Hagerstown was reported exceptionally good. The Board of Health, consisting of Frederick Dorsey, President, John Reynolds, Joseph Martin and V. W. Randall, assured the people that cholera was not contagious and it was not probable great ravages would be committed. That if taken in time, not more than one case in a hundred would die. People were warned against imprudently eating fruit, certain vegetables and against dosing themselves with quack medicines and nostrums. In Williamsport there were two cases, one of which terminated fatally; and along the canal near that town twelve cases and six deaths were reported. Up to September 26, three citizens of Hagerstown and two strangers had died in the town. The Board of Health was very active, and the ladies of the sick society offered their services for the public good.

The disease steadily increased. From Friday the 12th of October, to Thursday the 18th, there were seventeen deaths in Hagerstown and a number in other parts of the county. Among those who died in Hagerstown were John Miller an old and prominent merchant, John McIlhenny, William Moffett and Thomas Kennedy. The latter was one of the most distinguished citizens of the County. He had filled many positions of honor and trust and had served many years in the General Assembly as Delegate and Senator. As a member of the Legislature his career had been signalized by his successful efforts to remove the political disabilities of the Jews. At the time of his death he was fifty-six years of age, a member elect of the Legislature, having been elected to fill a vacancy, and the Editor of *The Mail*. His son Dr. Howard Kennedy, remained to fill his place. The next week a number of negroes died in the town and County. Van S. Brashears and Peter Newcomer died on the Manor and Vachtel W. Ran-

dall, secretary of the Board of Health and a promising member of the Bar, died in Hagerstown. The last week of October, Parker Blood the bookseller died after an illness of two weeks with cholera. Peter Rench and several servants and canal laborers also died. Michael Wilson, of Westmoreland county, Pa., in passing through the town on the Western stage was taken with the disease and died at the Globe Tavern. In addition to these there were nine deaths in the poor house. Early in November, as the cold weather approached, the last vestiges of the cholera disappeared and people resumed their usual habits.

As soon as cases began to multiply, a hospital had been built upon the hill near the present site of the Roman Catholic graveyard. Patients were conveyed to it and carefully nursed under the direct supervision of the Moderator himself who went in and out among the sick and dying without fear and without tiring. Among the patients in the hospital was a well known character, a public jester for the town, harmless and popular and immoderate in the use of whiskey—Jack Wolgamott. Jack had reached the stage of collapse which usually preceded death by a very few hours, and as Mr. Bell left the hospital for the night he took leave of Jack expecting, and telling him that he had but a short time to live. The nurse told him that Wolgamott was begging for a pint of whiskey so Mr. Bell ordered it for him, saying that he had as well be gratified as he would die anyhow. So the whiskey was brought, and when Mr. Bell returned in the morning he found Jack, instead of being a corpse the most cheerful person about the place and nearly recovered from the disease. Among the last cases which occurred was that Mr. Bell himself, but it was a mild case and he soon recovered. The following year great fears were entertained of the reappearance of cholera. The town was again thoroughly cleaned—committees of the leading citizens giving it their personal attention. In July it broke out among the laborers on the canal and ten died near Williamsport in one day. The bodies of most of these were brought to Hagerstown for interment. Many more died the following week and one of them came to Hagerstown and died there.

The alarm of cholera this year like the previous year was heightened by a celestial phenomenon—the falling stars on the night of November 13th. It was a repetition of the shower of November 12th, 1799. Passengers on the top of stages

on the turnpike witnessed the magnificent spectacle. It appeared as if every star in the heavens was falling from its place and leaving a long trail of light behind. It continued from about four o'clock until day. People were filled with a strange fear. The stars appeared to shoot generally from a point southeast of the zenith and showering in all directions. Some of them were brilliant enough to illuminate the whole heavens, and their tracks, it was fancifully said, hung like swords of fire over the earth. Ten or fifteen of these aerial weapons would be flashing upon the terrified people at once. The atmosphere was remarkably clear at the time.

Mr. John A. Freamer was at that time mail carrier between Hagerstown and Haver's. When the meteoric shower occurred he was on the top of the mountain, and the horse he was riding, a famous little animal, became so frightened as to be unmanageable.

Many canal laborers died a violent death during the winter of 1834, after the final disappearance of the cholera. Nearly all who were engaged on the canal excavations were Irishmen, but from different parts of Ireland. Some of them were from Cork and were called Corkonians, and the others were known as Fardowners or Longfords. Between these there was a continual and bitter strife.

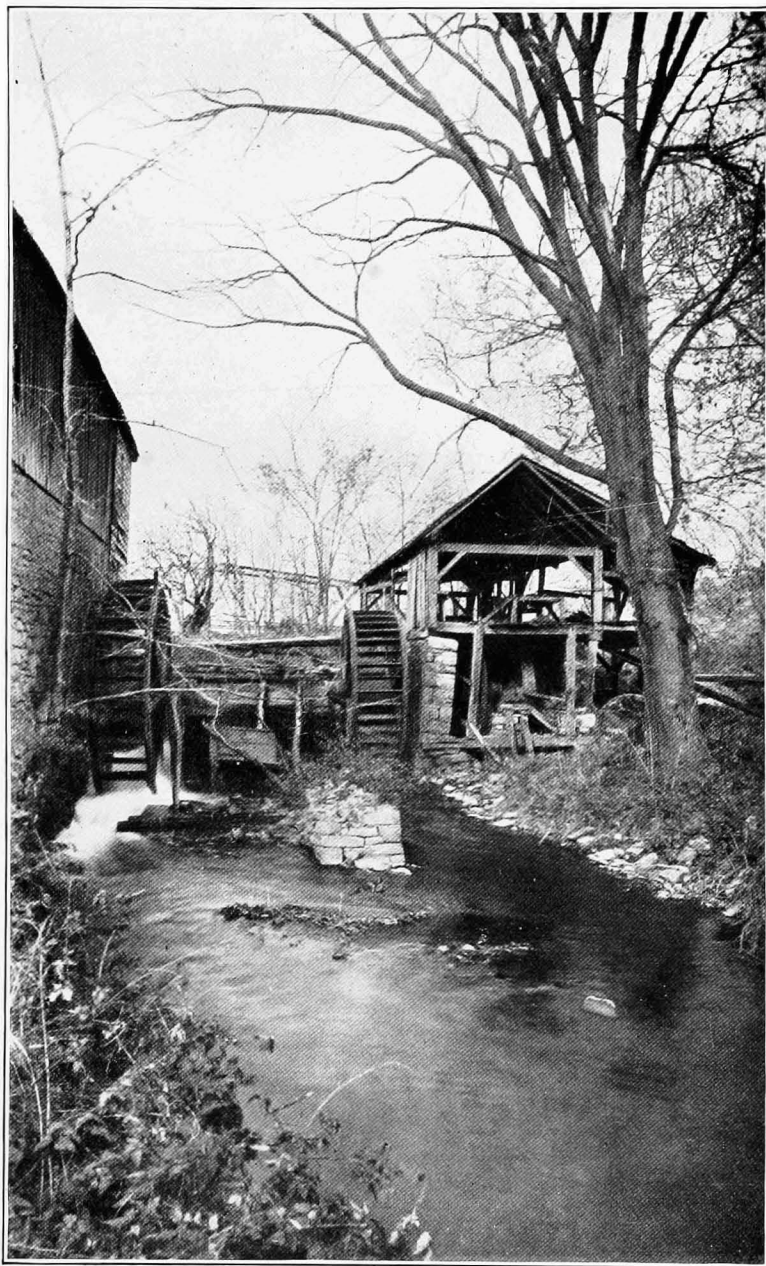
On Monday, January 20, 1834, news was received in Hagerstown of a disturbance among the canal workmen, and it was supposed that it was occasioned by non-payment of wages or a discharge of men. Two companies of the Hagerstown Volunteers marched over to Williamsport and there learned that the scene of action was several miles down the river and it was reported that hostilities had ceased and that although many were wounded no lives were lost. The next day the militia returned to Hagerstown bringing thirty-four prisoners who were committed to jail. The cause of the battle among the Irish had been that one of the Corkonians had beaten a Fardowner named John Irons, so brutally that he shortly died of his wounds. After the battle occasioned by this incident there was general demoralization among the workmen and but little work was done. The following Thursday a party of Corkonians committed excesses above Williamsport. A party from above attempted to come into Williamsport but were met on the aqueduct by those in the town and driven back. The citizens of Williams-

port took arms and put themselves in military order for the protection of the town. The next day a party of three hundred Fardowns, headed by intrepid leaders, approached Williamsport from below. They were armed with guns, clubs and helves. It was their intention, they said, to march to the upper dam and display their strength, but to do no violence unless attacked. Shortly after passing up over the aqueduct their numbers were swelled to six or seven hundred. In a field at the upper dam, they met three hundred Corkonians drawn up in line of battle upon the crest of a hill and in possession of a considerable number of guns. They made the attack upon the larger party, and several volleys were exchanged and a number killed. The Corkonians then fell back before the superior face of the enemy and dispersed. But the victors had tasted blood, and were not content with their victory. A merciless pursuit took place, the fugitives were overtaken in the woods, and many were put to death. Five were found in one place with bullets through their heads, and wounded were scattered in every direction. At 10 o'clock at night the victorious party returned through Williamsport and marched quietly to their quarters below the town. The next day the Sheriff of the County, Col. William H. Fitzhugh, arrived upon the scene in command of the two Hagerstown Companies of Volunteers and one of the leading rioters was arrested. Col. Jacob Wolf, Captain Isaac H. Allen, a school teacher immediately organized companies of militia for duty. The latter company was named the Williamsport Riflemen, W. McK. Keppler, S. S. Cunningham and William Towson were lieutenants. The Clearspring Riflemen, under Capt. Isaac Nesbitt were also on duty. But these forces were deemed insufficient for the emergency. An express was sent to Washington to ask for troops and deputations to the upper and the lower dams to bring the leaders of the two factions together and effect a reconciliation. About sunset on Monday these deputations returned, each bringing deputies who had been appointed by their respective factions, with power to effect a settlement. They accordingly got together at Mr. Lyles' tavern along with the magistrates and a number of gentlemen of the town, presided over by Gen. Otho Williams. Gen. Williams, William D. Bell, Col. Dall and others, prepared a regular treaty of peace which the Irishmen signed and they were then admonished that if either side

violated the agreement the citizens and the military would unite with the other faction and drive the offenders from the County. During Monday Gen. Williams brevetted Capt. Hollingsworth, Capt. Hollman and Capt. Allen. Captain Hollingsworth organized a troop of horse and each of the other captains enrolled a company of infantry, and the whole force was put under the command of Col. Dall. The next morning Gen. Williams received intelligence by an express messenger that a party of one hundred armed Corkonians had passed Harper's Ferry, and were on their way up to reinforce their friends at Middlekauff's dam. Col. Dall dispatched Captain Hollingsworth to meet this force at Holman's dam. There they were made acquainted with the settlement which had been agreed upon, whereupon they surrendered their arms and returned to their work down the river. The forty prisoners in the Hagerstown jail were then released upon their own recognizances.

In the meantime Dr. Wharton, one of the delegates from Washington County, offered a resolution asking the President of the United States to order out a sufficient number of troops to quell the riot at Williamsport. He read letters from citizens of Williamsport complaining that their lives and property were in danger and that the civil authorities had in vain endeavored to afford them protection. That the belligerent factions contained seven to eight hundred each, many of them armed with warlike weapons. Mr. Wharton's resolution passed the House, but the Senate substituted one asking the Governor to call out the militia and this was agreed to. But later on application was made to the General Government and Company B., 1st Reg. U. S. Artillery was ordered from Fort McHenry, and remained along the canal for some time. On the fifth of March, the commander of this company, Captain M. A. Patrick, of Windsor, Vt., died at Williamsport. His successor in command of the troops was Col. Alexander D. Mackay. This officer was one of the unfortunate gentlemen who lost their lives in January 1837, on the packet "Dolphin" as he was *en route* to join General Jessup in Florida. Another officer who died in this campaign was Lieut. John Francis Kennedy, the eldest son of Thomas Kennedy. He was at home on sick leave, but as soon as hostilities commenced he rejoined his company. But the hardships of the service and the climate soon broke him down, and he was





Old Orndorff Mill, Built in 1753—Oldest in the County.



ordered home. But he only reached Charleston, when he died, May 19, 1837, aged 31 years. He was buried at Fort Johnson.

A curious case of mistaken identity occurred in 1834. In 1822 Jacob Hine of Pleasant Valley was murdered by one Peter Dean, who made good his escape. In 1834, twelve years afterwards, J. D. Keedy met with a man named William Clark, of Licking Creek, and being entirely satisfied that it was Peter Dean, laid information and caused his arrest. Clark protested his innocence and declared that he had recently removed from Harford County and many persons there knew him. His story was discredited but a letter was written to a man in Harford of whom Clark had spoken. This man sent up a list of questions which were propounded to Clark and all of them were correctly answered. Application was then made to Judge John Buchanan for a writ of *habeas corpus*. At the hearing witnesses from Harford verified Clark's statement and he was discharged. There was much sympathy with him for the inconvenience and indignity to which he had been subjected and a purse of \$130 was presented to him, Mr. Keedy giving \$50.

In this year Pleasant Valley was laid off as the eighth district of the county.

In July 1834, the severest hail storm ever known in the County took place. Hail stones measuring a foot in circumference and weighing a pound fell in different parts of the County and at Baker's Cross Roads, so terrific was this battery that a cow was killed by the hail stones. The following January the weather was pronounced to be the coldest ever experienced up to that time. The mercury fell twelve degrees below zero and in proof of the extreme rigor of the season a wild cat was driven by cold and hunger almost to Hagerstown where it was killed. Since then the mercury has fallen much lower several times.

Two more veterans of 1776 passed away about this time. In the Fall of 1834, Samuel Lynch, aged 84 years, and a year later George Miller, aged 80 years, who had served five years in the Revolutionary army. The former was buried by the Williamsport riflemen with military honors.

In November 1834, the Williamsport Colonization Society with John T. Towson, President, and William Van Lear and C. A. Warfield, vice-Presidents, was formed. The object of this society was the deportation of negroes to Liberia. This was a scheme in which many people about

that time and for some years were deeply interested and many slaves were emancipated and sent back to the original home of their race.

On the third day of December 1834 an event occurred which marked the march of events and improvement with immense emphasis. The first train of railroad cars entered the limits of the County. On that day the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was declared open to Harper's Ferry, and a passenger train left Baltimore each morning at seven o'clock, arriving at Harper's Ferry about three p. m. Freight trains were also run and rates announced. The freight on a barrel of flour to Baltimore was 33 cents, and 32 cents from Wever's Mill. From Baltimore to Harper's Ferry the charge for carrying plaster of Paris was \$2.40 a ton, on salt and salt fish 14 1-2 cents per hundred pounds and 22 1-2 cents for merchandise. As soon as these trains began to run it was proposed to construct a railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio to Hagerstown—a proposition which was not acted upon until a generation later.

In 1836 a company was formed in Williamsport to place two packet boats on the canal to ply between that town and Harper's Ferry, where connection was made with Georgetown by a regular line of Packets and with Baltimore by the railroad. A stage ran between Williamsport and Clearspring, and one to Hagerstown, where passengers to the West could take the regular stage lines.

On the same day, the fourth of July 1828, when President John Quincy Adams removed the first spadeful of earth in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the brave men who more than fifty years before had signed the Declaration of Independence, placed in position the first stone in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The citizens of Baltimore had soon become jealous of the canal as being a feeder to the rival city of Washington and distrustful, it has been said, of its ever reaching across the mountains to the Western waters. But we may well doubt whether any distrust was felt at that point. It is likely that if the Eastern terminus of the canal had been assured to Baltimore, it would have been many years before a railroad would have been considered necessary. The undertaking at the time was a far sighted and bold move. In the case of the canal the grand expectations were doomed to disappointment whilst

the hopes and expectations of the projectors of the railroad fell far short of the reality. As only about three miles of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio road lie within the limits of Washington County, an extended account of that great enterprise does not come within the limits contemplated by this work. But we are concerned in certain portions of its history. If the original design had been followed out about eighty miles of the road would have been in Washington County and a brief reference to the causes which brought about this change has already been made. The first division of the railroad was to have ended at Williamsport and several surveys were made of the routes to reach that village. A public meeting was held in the Court House in Hagerstown July 24, 1827 to take measures to facilitate the surveys for the road. Wm. Gabby was chairman and Wm. D. Bell secretary, and a committee of two from each election district of the county was appointed to afford to engineers all the information and assistance in their power. In December of that year a party of engineers surveyed the route through Harman's Gap to the Antietam and along that stream to some distance below Funkstown and thence to Williamsport. One survey was made through Mechanicstown, Frederick county and through South Mountain by the Germantown Gorge, the route afterwards selected by the Western Maryland railroad to reach the same point. But at that time it was believed that a locomotive could only be operated on a level track and some time after the cars had been drawn by steam, horses were kept to draw them up the heavy grade to Mt. Airy. It was therefore considered essential to flank the mountains and go up the valley of the Potomac from the Point of Rocks. Agents were sent forward to negotiate with the land owners along the Potomac in Frederick and Washington counties for the right of way. As soon as this came to the knowledge of the Canal Directors an injunction was sued out of the Court at Hagerstown restraining the road from occupying the land between the mountain and river upon the ground that this right of way had been granted to the canal as the successor to the rights of the old Potomac company and that the railroad could not come in until after the canal had selected its location. The injunction was issued by Judge T. Buchanan and he was severely criticised in the Baltimore papers for exceeding his jurisdiction. The Judge was however

amply vindicated. This controversy led to a prolonged and famous litigation which was not finally decided for a number of years. In the Court of Appeals of Maryland it is one of the most famous cases and was argued for the railroad company by Daniel Webster and Reverdy Johnson. A report of this case occupies a half of the fourth volume of Gill and Johnson's reports. The canal finally won the case however and then an agreement was entered into by which the railroad was permitted to go along side of the canal from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry and then to pass over the canal and river to the Virginia shore and to keep to that side of the river until within a short distance from Cumberland. There was not room enough between the mountain and river for the canal and railroad too and if Washington County had secured the railroad along her border the canal would have had to go to Virginia. About this time the representatives from Washington County in the Legislature permitted themselves to be persuaded into voting for a State subscription for three millions of dollars to the road. A bill was introduced into the assembly in 1836 making a subscription by the State of three millions of dollars to the railroad and a like sum to the canal. The canal had already been completed all the way through the county and our people were not particularly concerned about any further appropriations to it, so some special inducement had to be offered to secure the vote of the delegation and it was accordingly required of the company to construct the road through Boonsboro' and Hagerstown and so on to Cumberland.

If they failed to adopt this route the company was to forfeit a million dollars to the State for the benefit of Washington County. The company had not, for reasons already given, the remotest intention of adopting this rule, and forthwith proceeded to adopt another. The County Commissioners brought suit to enforce the penalty but before judgment could be obtained the Legislature had hastily repealed the provision. The Court decided that this forfeiture was in the nature of a penalty and the Legislature had the power to remit it. The delay caused in completing the railroad by the canal litigation rendered a renewal of the company's charter by the Legislature of Virginia necessary the time having expired in July 1838. Before the Legislature of that State would renew the charter, a law was passed requiring the company to build the road through Martinsburg.

This was not the only injury that the jealousy and hostility of the canal inflicted on the Baltimore and Ohio Company. While the construction of the Branch road to Washington was progressing, application was made to Congress for aid to build the line within the District of Columbia with the intention of terminating it at or near the General Postoffice. The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$350,000 for this purpose but it failed in the House mainly through the unrelenting hostility of the canal interests.\*

The admirable water power of the Potomac and the excellent facilities for transportation by rail to Baltimore, and by canal to Georgetown suggested to the enterprising Casper W. Wever, the incorporation of the Weverton Manufacturing Company, which was done by Chapter 144 of the Acts of 1834 and amended in 1836.

In 1835 the people of Hagerstown had become weary of the insufficient power of the town officers, and meetings were held to devise means for the better government of the town and for authority to enforce the ordinances of the Mayor and Council which were violated with impunity. Many of the people too began to see the mistake they had made in a former year in voting against free schools. The first move to retrieve this false step was a meeting held in Boonsboro in January 1835, over which David Brookhart presided. Resolutions were passed and a County Convention to be held in Hagerstown on the 3rd of February was suggested.

The contest for Congress in 1835, was between William Schley the Whig candidate and Frank Thomas the Democrat. The latter was elected carrying Washington County by a majority of 148. The Democratic candidates for the assembly, Messrs. Wharton, Newcomer, Brookhart and Fiery were elected over the Whig ticket, Jos. Weast, Elias Baker, John Horine and Isaac Nesbitt. In this campaign a discussion for the reform of the State Constitution took place; meetings were held and resolutions passed having that object in view, and out of that movement grew one of the most exciting episodes in the history of the State.

The Maryland Senate consisted of fifteen members elected by forty electors who were chosen by the people. Twenty-four of these had to be in attendance in order to execute their duties. Of the forty, twenty-one were Whigs and nineteen

were Democrats—neither party having a quorum. In Washington County the Van Buren or Democratic party had elected their electors Robert Wason and Charles Macgill over Andrew Kershner and Peter Seibert by a vote of 1,826 to 1,661. The nineteen Van Buren electors held a meeting and determined that as they represented the counties containing the great majority of the people of the State, it was unjust and oppressive to deprive them and their constituents of all representation in the Senate. They made overtures to the majority who had met at Annapolis and declared that they would not qualify unless they were permitted to name eight of the fifteen Senators.

The Whigs would not treat with them and the Democrats determined to absent themselves and block the wheels of Government until their terms were agreed to. This determination filled men's minds with grave forebodings. Without a Senate there could be no Legislature. Without a Legislature there could be no Governor or Council. Without a Governor and Council and Legislature there could be no State Government—no appointment of Justices of the Peace—no County Commissioners or Judges of the Orphans' Court, no one to collect taxes or provide the machinery of the Courts of Justice. In short it was believed that anarchy would result from the action of the nineteen recusants. For some years there had been a persistent effort going on to reform the constitution and make the Governor, Senate and other offices eligible by the people, but the smaller counties had been able to foil the wishes of the more populous. So the nineteen let it be inferred that they would come to terms if a Senate would be elected favorable to this great reform. An address to the people of Washington County was issued setting forth the dangers which were thought to be impending—the dangers to property and person, to the peace and happiness of society, to individual prosperity and public credit and to the magnificent works of improvement. "Who," it was asked, "is to stay the hand of rapine and violence; who is to receive our portion of the surplus revenue now ready for distribution?" In view of the lowering front of impending disaster the people were urged to assemble at the Court House on the 8th of October and take appropriate action. This address was signed by many prominent citizens of the County, William Price, Eli

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\*The Great Railway Celebration of 1857 by Wm. Prescott Smith.

Beatty, D. Weisel, Geo. I. Harry, Wm. D. Bell, Joseph Gabby, Benj. Price, Abram Barnes, J. Dixon Roman, Otho Lawrence, D. G. Yost, R. M. Tidball, John Reynolds, Frederick Dorsey, Joseph I. Merrick and many others.

The meeting was held, and over it Jacob Slagle presided. Resolutions were passed denouncing the nineteen recusants as revolutionary and charging them with a desire to destroy the government. At the same time Col. William H. Fitzhugh presided over a large meeting of Democrats at the town hall which passed resolutions in support of the recusants and commending Wason and Macgill for their patriotism in taking the decided stand to secure reform. In the meantime twenty-one helpless Whig electors were at Annapolis, adjourning from day to day. Before the Presidential election one of the Recusants joined them and on the day after the election Governor Veazey fulminated a proclamation denouncing the eighteen electors as unfaithful trustees of the public and charging them with a design to destroy the government. But he proclaimed his purpose to defeat these revolutionary designs, and declared that the former Senate was a legal and constitutional body until their successors should be elected. He therefore fixed the 21st of November for the meeting of the Legislature and called upon the military of the State to be in readiness to repress lawlessness and revolution. The election in Washington County was adverse to the Democrats and their large majority of four hundred votes at the preceding election was swept away and the county had given a majority of 84 for Harrison against Van Buren in a total vote of 4075. This change of sentiment was generally attributed to the action of the Senate electors, and the same popular verdict operated in other counties. On the 12th of November, another Electors joined the meeting, and a few days later five more came in. The new Senate was elected and by this Senate the reform in the constitution was effected, giving the people the right to elect the governor and local officers.

Several quiet campaigns followed this excitement. In June 1837, Francis Thomas, Democrat, was elected over Jos. I. Merrick, Whig, by a majority of 296. In Washington County each candidate received 1,881 votes. But at the election for members of the Assembly in October of the same year the Democrats carried the County, electing Michael Swingley, Andrew Rench, John H.

Mann and John Witmer, Jr., over Alex. Neill, Sr., L. Jacques, Joseph Weast and John Welty by a vote of 1950 to 1825.

In 1836 there was a great deal of wrangling over the Hagerstown Academy. The trustees had sold off some lots and had appropriated \$150 towards the construction of the "Dry Bridge" on Prospect street. This was greatly criticised although it furnished the only public approach to the building—the only practicable access theretofore being across private grounds.

This institution was liberally patronized by persons in the District of Columbia and some of the counties of Virginia, bordering the Potomac, besides Washington and other counties in Maryland. Among its graduates were Campbell Morfit, a distinguished Chemist, of London, England. Col. Eugene McLean, of the United States, afterwards of the Confederate Army and afterwards a Civil Engineer employed by the city authorities of New York, and many others. Messrs. Roscoe, W. R. Abbott, Andrews and other prominent classical instructors controlled that Department, and Mr. Thos. Curtis, formerly of Mt. Holly, N. J., for many years managed the English portion. In the latter's school, for some time, were the late Ex-Governor Hamilton, Benj. Swope, the Rev. C. E. Swope, of New York City—Trinity Parish, B. F. Newcomer of Baltimore, Brevt. Brig. Gen'l G. Bell, Asst. Com. Gen'l., of Sub., U. S. A., and many others who became prominent citizens.

Dr. Tshudy, who enlisted in the army in 1861 when a very old man, was arrested and tried for the violation of an ancient law in undertaking to practice medicine, not being of the "Faculty." Under this law he was subject to a fine of \$50, one-half of which was forfeited to the Association of regular physicians, and the other half to the informer. This prosecution occasioned great excitement which found expression, as was usual, in a public meeting, held in Hagerstown in July, 1836. John Witmer was the President and Andrew Hogmire was the Secretary. Speeches were made by Benjamin Yoe and other prominent gentlemen who believed in the "Thompsonian" or "Botanical" treatment of diseases and these gentlemen affixed their names to a memorial to the Legislature protesting against the law and gravely asserting that the "Botanical" system was an infallible cure of rheumatism, dyspepsia and cholera. These and a great many other diseases enumerated, disappeared they said, under this treatment as if

by magic. The prominent features of the treatment were even more drastic than Dr. San Grado's favorite method and consisted of a liberal use of purgatives and emetics and sweat cloths.

Failures of crops had advanced the price of wheat in Hagerstown in December 1836, to \$2.25 per bushel, and flour to \$11 a barrel. These high prices in America attracted the attention of Europe, and for a second time vessels arrived in New York loaded with European wheat. There were twenty of these vessels, but sailing craft could not keep pace with the changes of the market, and by May, when the vessels had arrived the prospects for the new crop had carried prices down and the foreign wheat and rye were sold at a great loss to the shippers.

Among the arrivals by stage from the West in January 16, 1837, was General Santa Anna accompanied by Generals Hockley and Beeb. Santa Anna left the stage and went to his room in the Globe Tavern where he closely confined himself until his departure. He was described by one who saw him at the time as a "man above middle height, with a large face and a negative countenance." By a curious coincidence the name of the stage in which he took his departure for Washington was "The Texas."

Mention is made in the New York newspapers of January 1837, of Robert J. Brent and John R. Key, recently of Hagerstown who were engaged in Washington in the trial of persons charged with burning the Treasury Department. These young gentlemen, the papers said, conducted the case with distinguished ability. Robert J. Brent had then been at the Bar but three years. By birth he was a native of Louisiana, but his family belonged to Charles County, Maryland, which his grandfather Fenwick represented in the State Senate many years. Soon after entering the bar Mr. Brent settled in Hagerstown, where he married a daughter of Upton Lawrence. He was a prominent Democrat, a man of marked ability and remarkably attractive in social life. He removed from Hagerstown to Baltimore where he was engaged in active practice until his death in 1872. He occupied several official positions. He was several times in the legislature, a member of the

Constitutional Convention of 1850, and State's Attorney for Baltimore City.

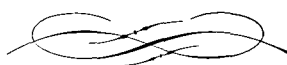
Early in 1837 occurred four deaths worthy of note.

John Kausler, a soldier of the revolution, died January 18, at the age of 85 years. He was the father of Jacob Kausler and the grandfather of John H. and Joseph Kausler, of Hagerstown.

Peter Humrichouse died February 13, 1837, at the age of 84. He was a native of York, Pa., and entered the revolutionary army at Germantown as a private under Captain Dunkin. He soon earned and received a promotion to a lieutenancy. He was at Fort Washington and Trenton, being after this latter battle officer of the day to bury the dead. He was also engaged in many other battles and skirmishes in which he suffered greatly. Soon after his term expired he reentered the army with a lieutenant's commission and took part in the battle of Germantown. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Christian Post, of the Church of England. Among the early recollections of Mrs. Humrichouse was being as a little girl in Jamaica where her father was stationed. Here one day whilst perched in a tree she saw her nurse devoured by an alligator. In 1798 Peter Humrichouse came to Hagerstown bringing with him his family, one member being Frederick Humrichouse, then a boy of nine years, who spent a long and highly honorable and useful life in his adopted town.

The next day after the death of Mr. Humrichouse, George Stake died in Williamsport, 72 years of age. At the close of the war, he was one of the guards over the British prisoners confined at Fort Frederick.

The Rev. Timothy Ryan died June 2, 1837, at the age of 53, in the midst of a career of usefulness. At the time of his death he was engaged in erecting a Catholic Church in Hancock. It was under his pastorate, which lasted sixteen years, that St. Mary's Catholic Church and parsonage, in Hagerstown, were erected. He had taken an active part in the cholera epidemic and the great number of deaths among members of his church kept him busy. He was a good man and highly respected in the county.





## CHAPTER XVI

THE troubles among the workmen engaged in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal were endless. They were either suffering with cholera, or at war among themselves, or with the Contractors, or with the people of the communities in which they were working. They were a wild set, and doubtless were treated with harshness and injustice. On the 17th of May, 1838, another insurrection began among them, this time occasioned by the non-payment of their wages. They insisted upon destroying the work they had done, since they were to receive no pay for it. The canal authorities called upon the militia for protection. Brigadier General O. H. Williams, who was then in command of the militia of this end of the State, dispatched three companies to the scenes of the disturbances. These were the two Hagerstown companies under Captain Artz and Captain Robertson, and the Smithburg Company under Captain Hollingsworth. Major Barnes' Company was held in readiness to march. But little damage was done at this time.

The next year, however, in November, a most serious outbreak occurred. The portion of the work between Hancock in Washington County and Little Orleans in Allegany County, was then under construction. There was an organization among the laborers which possessed five hundred stands of arms, and just about this time received a consignment of five hundred duck guns from Baltimore. A large body of irresponsible and desperate men armed in this manner was of course a constant menace to the community; and in fact, that whole portion of the two counties was

terrorized, and entirely at the mercy of the rioters. At Little Orleans at this time the outbreak began by an attack upon a number of German laborers, one of whom was thrown into the fire and burned to death; and a man named Hughes at Little Orleans was beaten so savagely that he died from his injuries. The military were summoned as speedily as possible. General Williams took command of the companies of Gen. Thruston of Cumberland, Major Barnes' Clearspring Cavalry and Col. Hollingsworth's Company. The militia was in the field five days, making a march of eighty-one miles; many of the rioters were arrested and their arms taken from them.

Three months before this riot, one had taken place at the tunnel, which was quelled by the companies of Thruston, Hollingsworth and Barnes. Mr. Charles B. Fiske was also engaged with them. The measures taken at this time were of a very drastic character, and brought serious trouble upon the officers. They arrested twenty-five of the leading rioters, destroyed two hundred guns, pulled down fifty shanties and burned sixty barrels of whiskey. But it soon appeared that a portion of the property destroyed belonged to innocent individuals who had taken no part in the riots. These appealed to the County and a suit was instituted against Messrs. Thruston, Hollingsworth and Fisk. The case came on for trial and it was decided that the defendants had exceeded their authority and acted illegally, and a judgment for \$2,737 was rendered against them. They afterwards appealed to the Legislature for relief, but it was denied them in rather a curt fashion.

These were not the only storms and controver-

sies which agitated the County at this time. A newspaper war of great ferocity was waged between Obed Hussey on the one side and W. and T. Schnebly on the other over the new reaping machine just then coming into use. Each had invented a machine, and each claimed precedence. Hussey declared that Schnebly's machine was copied from one which had been used in England. This William Schnebly was a great inventor. Among his contrivances was a printing platten press. The Philadelphia Saturday Courier pronounced this invention as great an improvement of the printing press as any ever made. A factory for its manufacture was started in Philadelphia in 1841. Political storms were not so violent as usual. The election in 1838 was carried by the Democrats: Robert Wason was elected Senator over Andrew Kershner and Messrs. Wharton, Grove, Mason and Byers to the Assembly. The candidates for Congress were William Price, Whig, against Francis Thomas, Democrat, William H. Fitzhugh, independent Democrat. Thomas carried the County by about a hundred majority over both his competitors, and was elected in the district. John Carr was elected Sheriff, and John T. Mason, Michael Newcomer, Frederick Byers and William McK. Keppler were sent to the House of Delegates. The contest between Price and Thomas did not end with the election. In the course of a speech delivered at Cumberland during the campaign Mr. Price made some remarks about Mr. Thomas, which the latter bitterly resented, and forthwith sent a challenge. The duel however did not take place until August 1840. On the 5th day of that month the two principals, along with Messrs. William H. Norris, John McPherson and Jacob Hollingsworth went to Virginia at a place in the mountains a few miles distant from Hancock, and there exchanged shots at a distance of twelve paces. Neither party was injured and there the difficulty was adjusted, "to the honor and satisfaction of all parties." The parties were always very reticent about the circumstances of this meeting, and nothing more than this brief recital was ever given to the public.

In the campaign of 1838 an able champion of the Democratic cause arose in the "Washington County Democrat." George W. Smith had bought the "Courier and Enquirer," a newspaper which had been published in Hagerstown for some time and changed the name to "The Democrat." Mr. John Thompson Mason assisted Mr. Smith in edit-

ing it. Under the law at this time, County Commissioners were elected by the several districts, each district electing its own commissioner. The election in Boonsboro' district in 1838 resulted in a tie between Messrs. Shafer and Ringer. At a new election, held the following March, the candidates were Robert Fowler, Whig, and Peter Showman, Democrat. The former was elected by a vote of 273 to 182 for his opponent. This was the first public appearance of Robert Fowler, who afterwards took a conspicuous position in the County and State. He was a native of Montgomery County and came to Washington at an early age. He was one of the contractors who built the Leitersburg turnpike. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, over William T. Hamilton, Democrat. He was engaged in distilling, in partnership with F. K. Zeigler. He was active in promoting the construction of the Washington County railroad, in which company he was a director up to the time of his death. He was several times elected Treasurer of Maryland after he removed from Washington County. Judge David Fowler late of the Court of Appeals of Maryland is his son.

About the close of the year 1839 there was the greatest snow storm which had occurred within the memory of any then living. The snow began to fall on the 21st of December and in a short time the roads were blockaded, and the streets of Hagerstown rendered impassable. Pollard and Clay, the contractors then building the Franklin railroad, used their teams to break tracks through the snow drifts. Hagerstown was cut off from outside communication and no mails reached the town until three days after Christmas. Just as the roads were becoming passable, on January 2, another fierce snow storm set in with a hurricane. Snow was banked up to the height of twenty feet, and at Town Hill a stage was covered. In the following summer, Hagerstown experienced a more serious visitation. An incendiary set fire in the hay loft of the stable on the lot of S. and W. Knode, on the south-west corner of the Square—running back to Bank alley in the rear of Hager's row. The fire soon communicated to this row, fronting on West Washington street, and most of these houses were destroyed by noon. In these buildings were the offices of the three Whig newspapers, the Torch Light, the Herald of Freedom and Our Flag. All of these were burnt out. Elliott Brown's barber shop, H. H. Ainsworth's hatter's

shop, Stewart's book-store and bindery, the clothing store of Zaccheus McComas and the paint shop of James I. Hurley were all destroyed. These buildings were the property of J. D. Hager of Lexington, Kentucky. The three newspapers next obtained quarters in the three-story store building on the north-east corner of the Square. The Mail came to the assistance of the unfortunate newspapers in publishing their next number. A melancholy incident occurred in Feb. 1839, which illustrates the character and customs of the people of Hagerstown. Mrs. Schleigh, the wife of John Schleigh, whilst suffering from mental aberration, disappeared from her home. The church-bells of the town were rung, and the people called together in town meeting; a regular search was instituted, but without success. The next day, the bells were again rung and the people assembled to receive further instructions, and a still more careful and systematic search of every nook and corner of the town. The woman disappeared on Tuesday, and on the following Sunday she was found dead in Leonard Middlekauff's woods, a half mile from the town.

Many well known people died about this time. In October 18, 1839, Captain Casper Snively, a soldier of the Revolution, died at the age of 79 years. About the same time, Daniel Beltzhoover, for many years the best known tavern-keeper in Hagerstown, died of yellow fever in Natchez. Luke Tiernan also died in Baltimore in the same year. He was one of the leading merchants of Hagerstown from 1787 to 1795, when he went to Baltimore. His wife was Ann Owen, a descendant of Col. Cressap. He was a native of Ireland, and a man of marked character and ability, occupying a leading position in Baltimore and in the State. The death of John Van Lear, Sr., took place November 14, 1839, at the age of 70 years. He was a member of a distinguished family which has resided at "Tammany" a beautiful country seat near Williamsport, since the close of the Revolutionary War. It was Matthew Van Lear who bought a large tract of land near Williamsport and erected the old dwelling house which is still standing. His wife was Mary Irwin of Franklin County, Pa. Mary Irwin's sister married James Findlay of Cincinnati, and Nancy, another sister, married Governor Findlay. Matthew Van Lear had twelve children. John and Joseph Van Lear never married. They lived at Tammany, and took care of a large number of nephews and nieces.

Among these were the daughters of the eldest daughter of Matthew Van Lear who had married Col. John Ramsey of Pittsburg. They were of distinguished beauty. One of them met with a French artist, who fell madly in love with her. He made her portrait, which he took with him to France and there an engraving of it was made entitled "The Beautiful American." Several copies of this engraving adorn walls in Washington County, and one of them hangs in the parlor at "Tammany." All of these beautiful girls died at an early age, except the eldest, who married William Irwin, of Cincinnati. Through the Irwins the Van Lears are closely related to the late President Benjamin Harrison. Sophia, the youngest of the twelve children of Matthew Van Lear, married Archibald Irwin Findlay, a lawyer of Chambersburg, Pa., a son of William Findlay, Governor of Pennsylvania and afterwards U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. Archibald Findlay left three children, James and Miss Nancy I. Findlay who now live at Tammany, and John Van Lear Findlay an ex-member of Congress and a member of the Baltimore Bar. Archibald Findlay's sister married Francis R. Shunk, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. He was the father of Casper Shunk, of Williamsport in this County. John Van Lear McMahon, the historian and lawyer, was the son of a sister of Matthew Van Lear, who had married William McMahon of Cumberland. Two of the daughters of Archibald Irwin, who was a brother of Governor William Findlay's wife, married sons of President William Henry Harrison. One of these sons, John Scott Harrison, was the father of President Benjamin Harrison. The father of Major John Van Lear, of Hagerstown, was the son of Dr. William Van Lear, a son of Matthew and a prominent physician of Washington County, who died in 1837.

It was in 1837 that the great movement from Washington County to the Rock River country of Northern Illinois began. From that time to the present an uninterrupted stream of emigrants have left their native homes and peopled the several counties in that State. At present the stream is greatly diminished, but during the spring months in recent years a large party of emigrants could be seen leaving Hagerstown for the West every Tuesday. The major portion of these were bound for Rock River country. But at present, whilst the parties still leave in diminished numbers, most of them are from the counties adjoin-

ing Washington and come to Hagerstown to start on their journey. This journey is accomplished now in but little more than a day and is a different undertaking from that of the pioneers who left the County in the early days to make their way through the wilderness to the settlements on the Ohio river in Kentucky, or even from the journey of the hundred families who left Washington County in 1837 and 1838 under the leadership of Samuel M. Hitt to settle in the Rock River Valley in Ogle County, Illinois. Hitt, who started this movement, was born in Kentucky, but came to this County to make his home with an uncle. Associated with Hitt in this emigration movement was a man named Swingley.

A former citizen of the County at this time attracted considerable public attention. Commodore Elliott was tried by Court Martial which he demanded upon certain derogatory statements which had been made of him, concerning his conduct at the battle of Lake Erie and of his treatment of a midshipman at a subsequent time. Elliott claimed that he was unjustly deprived of the testimony of several important witnesses, in consequence of which the judgment of the court was adverse to him, and he was sentenced to a suspension of four years and a forfeiture of pay during a half of that time. This latter portion of the sentence was remitted by President Van Buren—an act for which he was bitterly assailed by the Whigs, who charged that it was done solely upon political grounds, and in defiance of justice. During his suspension, Elliott lived near Carlisle, Pa., and was engaged in farming. He got a rehearing of his case, and was reinstated in the Navy with the restoration of his rank.

Elliott was an ardent politician and his politics several times got him into trouble. Whilst commander of the Constitution at Boston, he had made at his own expense a bust of his friend, General Jackson, and placed it as a figure head to his vessel. Someone gained access to the vessel, and under cover of darkness sawed off the head of the figure. This incident created great commotion and widespread comment. The act was denounced by the Democratic press with the immoderate language of the day, and approved by the Federal papers with delight. The dissevered head was exhibited as a trophy at a dinner given to Daniel Webster in Boston. The figure is now at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Elliott's conduct at the Battle of Lake Erie

was a constant subject of criticism by the personal and political enemies of the old sailor. Upon one occasion he demanded an investigation by a Court Martial, which decided that his conduct was brave and highly honorable. But this did not silence detractors. His conduct at Lake Erie was doubtless intrepid. After Perry reached the Niagara, Elliott left him in command and passed nearly through the whole line of battle in an open boat, to bring up the gun boats into action. James Duncan Elliott was the son of Col. Robert Elliott, who was killed by a party of Indians on his way to join General Wayne. He was born in Hagerstown in 1782, in the house on South Potomac street between Baltimore and Antietam which was later occupied by William Bester, florist. He belonged to one of the families from the North of Ireland which sent so many noble representatives to this County and to this country.

The Harrison campaign of 1840 was fully equal to the first Jackson campaign in enthusiasm although it lacked the intense bitterness of that memorable contest. The supporters of Harrison were almost beside themselves with zeal and carried everything before them. Nineteen of the twenty-four States gave him their electoral vote. A curious objection urged against Mr. Van Buren was the allegation that he favored negro suffrage. The bare hinting at such a thing filled the minds of people with horror and indignation. The Whig papers asserted that this charge was clearly sustained. That he had voted in the New York convention of 1821 to strike out the word "white" in the qualification of voters. The *Herald of Freedom* was almost paralyzed at the mention of the atrocious design. Monster meetings were held in different parts of the County. The "Buckeye Blacksmith," a wonderfully powerful and effective stump speaker, was imported from Ohio and made speeches at Clearspring and other places, arousing the people to the height of enthusiasm. At all the meetings there were log cabins drawn by six white horses, barrels of hard cider, coons and other insignia. But the great hit was the gigantic ball which came rolling down the National pike from Cumberland. Among those rolling it was George A. Pearre, then a young lawyer, afterwards on the bench. There was a halt at every village, and speeches were made. The popular refrain was

"With heart and soul

This ball we roll."

The campaign was rich in phrases, songs and

refrains. Mercersburg also sent a ball which after being displayed at the monster meeting in Hagerstown was presented to the local Tippecanoe Club of which William Price was the President.

This meeting, which was held September 16, was probably the largest meeting ever held to that time in the County. The number present was estimated at twelve thousand. Delegations came, not only from every district of the County but from adjoining counties and the neighboring States of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It was proudly said by the Whigs that "no pen could describe, no tongue however eloquent could portray the scenes of the day. It was too transcendently magnificent for any mere man to realize. Every mountain sent forth its torrent, every hill its rivulet, every valley its stream, until a mighty ocean of people was here." Washington County could usually be relied upon for a good majority for the Democrats, or the "Loco Focos" or "Van Burenites" as their opponents never failed to term them. But this year they could not stand up against the hero of Tippecanoe. The State election came on in October, and the Whigs swept the State. Washington County went the same way, by a majority ranging from 100 to 200. John Newcomer was elected to the Senate over Robert Wason and J. Nesbit, Joseph Weast, Lewis Zeigler and David Claggett were elected to the Assembly over Rench, Garrott, Lyday and Mason, the Democrats. At the Presidential election in November, the County gave Harrison a majority of 206.

On his way to Washington to enter upon the duties of the exalted office for which he had been chosen, General Harrison arrived in Hagerstown on the 4th day of February 1841, at 8 o'clock in the evening and took lodgings at McIlhenny's Tavern on N. Potomac street. Although his arrival was not expected until the next day, yet large numbers were ready to wait upon him promptly. Many had gathered from the surrounding country and some came from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Altogether they formed a concourse of enthusiastic friends who shouted themselves hoarse. But the next day the old soldier had to undergo the ordeal of receiving thousands. In one respect his reception was different from that accorded to General Jackson in Hagerstown—he was greeted with warmth by his political opponents who mingled with the Whigs in paying honor to the new President. A feature of the reception

was the slicing and distribution of a cake weighing a hundred and twelve pounds, which the people of the Town and County made for the occasion. It was surmounted by a pyramid two and a half feet in height, was iced, inscribed with appropriate mottoes and decorated with flowers. The President addressed a large concourse in the Square and then went, "walking with a firm step," to the Hotel of Mr. William Cline on W. Washington street, where a great number of ladies had gathered filling the handsome parlors. Here he spent an hour and then returned to his tavern where he dined and afterwards set out for Washington surrounded by a large escort. In describing the incident of this visit the *Herald of Freedom* said "the General is in excellent health, speaks with the fluency and vigor of youth—his countenance is grave and contemplative and he converses with great ease in that republican style which never fails to be pleasing." Nine weeks later he was in his grave.

The candidates for Congress in 1841 were John Thompson Mason, Democrat, and Edward A. Lynch, Whig. Mason carried the County by a vote of 2107 to 2034 for Lynch. Mason was elected. But the greatest interest was centered in the Gubernatorial election which occurred later in the year. The Democratic leader was Francis Thomas the "War Horse" and opposed to him was William Cost Johnson, of Frederick County, the "Catoclin Sprout." The contest was intensely exciting and resulted in a victory for the Democrats in the County by a majority for Thomas of a hundred and fifty votes and the election of the Democratic candidates for the Assembly—Jervis Spencer, Jos. Hollman, Jacob H. Grove and Samuel Lyday. The defeated Whigs were David Zeller, Charles A. Fletcher, C. H. Orr and Samuel Claggett.

Nowhere was the indignation of Whigs against President Tyler for his defection more bitter than in Washington County. Nowhere had the fight for Harrison and Tyler been more earnest and vigorous and nowhere had the shout of victory been louder. Tyler's action in repudiating his party was therefore especially bitter, and found expression not only in the newspapers, but a meeting was held on "Federal Hill" at Clearspring, when the President was burnt in effigy.

But during this campaign the Whig party in Washington County lost its chief and most able champion, who had stood in the forefront of

the battle and waged war upon the Democrats for twenty-nine years. This champion was Wm. D. Bell, editor of the *Torch Light*.

William Duffield Bell was born Friday, September 20, 1793, near Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., where his father, Samuel Bell, temporarily resided. His mother was Susan Duffield, a native of Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pa., intimately related to the Duffields of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. George Duffield, of Detroit, Michigan. In 1818, Mr. Bell married Susan Harry, of Hagerstown. She was a member of the "Harry" or "Harrie" family, which settled early in the County. Their ancestors, for a long time, resided in Northwestern or Northern France. During the religious persecution of the Protestants, they removed to Holland, and afterwards part of the family came to Maryland. Mrs. Bell's mother was a Miss Sailor, whose father, among the early settlers of Western Maryland, took up a large tract on Antietam Creek, near where it is crossed by the road from Hagerstown to Cavetown.

In early life Mr. Bell resided, after his father's death, with his grandfather at Welsh Run. He subsequently lived in Chambersburg, Pa., and was a resident of Baltimore and a member of the State militia at the attack on the city by the British in 1814. He removed to Hagerstown in 1814. He was connected in the newspaper business with Mrs. Stewart Herbert, O. H. W. Stull and others in the establishment of the "*Torch Light* and *Public Advertiser*." He had also very heavy business interests in the western part of the County. Mr. Bell was a free, expressive and attractive writer, and often engaged in miscellaneous contributions for publication. His political affinities were very strong and decided; he was an uncompromising Whig and a great admirer of the prominent achievements and influential men of that party. He never sought a public office where it was the gift of his party alone. For many years he was "moderator" of the town of Hagerstown, connected with its town works and took part in all public matters that advanced its prosperity. During the prevalence of the cholera in 1832, he was zealous, untiring and devoted to charitable duties. He was one of the oldest and most active members of the Masonic fraternity in the town, and during his entire manhood was connected with the Presbyterian Church, the greater part of such time, as an elder. He was a man of strong impulse, slowly roused, but prompt to

control his feelings, an excellent conversationist and a person of unyielding attachments. He had many warm and devoted friends. He died in the prime of his manhood, October 7, 1841, much lamented. His wife survived him nineteen years. His eldest son, Edwin Bell, succeeded him in the editorship of the "*Torch Light*," and published the paper and studied law with William Price until his removal to California in 1849. His eldest daughter married the Hon. William Motter, of Hagerstown, Maryland, long a member of the Bar of this County and one of the purest members of the Judiciary in the State. His second son, living at his death, George, was appointed to the United States Military Academy, New York, by the member of Congress for his District—Hon. James Dixon Roman. He graduated in 1853. He served in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and scouting in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians; on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas; on commissary duty and in charge of the ordnance department at San Antonio, Texas; in garrison at Fort McHenry, Maryland; on march to Fort Worth, Tex., and on Coast Survey duty. During the Civil War he served as bearer of dispatches from the General-in-chief to the Commanding Officer, Indianola, Tex.; with Light Battery of Artillery in defense of Washington, D. C.; on Commissary and Quarter-Master duty at Annapolis Junction, Maryland; as assistant in the organization of the Sub. Dept. for, and serving in, the Manassas campaign and in many important stations.

• He received the following brevets for war services:

Brev.-Maj. U. S. A., March 13, 1865.

Brev. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., March 13, 1865.

Brev. Col. U. S. A., March 13, 1865.

All the above "for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

Brev. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., April 9, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services in the Sub. Dept. during the Rebellion."

One month after the death of the founder of the *Torch Light*, the founder of the *Mail*, James Maxwell, died. After editing the *Mail* for a short time, Maxwell disagreed with the owners of that paper and was deposed from the editorship. He then started the "*Courier and Inquirer*," and in partnership with Ringer the "*Herald of Freedom*" in June 1839. The following year Mittag &

Sneary bought the Herald. In December, 1844, Judge Abraham Shriver retired from the bench, after a judicial career of forty years.

For many years the newspapers of the State contained frequent indignant denunciations of the banks and banking system. There was ample cause for this, and when old Benjamin Galloway, in a speech at the Market House, pronounced the prevailing system of banking a legalized public swindling, he was not far wrong. The only thing necessary to complete success in swindling was to obtain a charter from the State. This was hedged about with some restrictions, but these obstacles could be evaded and then the banks were free to put their notes broadcast over the land. The object and aim of the schemers was to float these notes as far away from home as possible, so as to prolong the time before they would return for redemption.

The history of one of these kiting institutions will give some insight to the general practice. The Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Hagerstown was incorporated in 1835 with a capital stock of \$300,000. Under the law, no notes could be issued until \$75,000 in gold and silver was in possession of the bank as a part of its capital stock. In 1840 the Treasurer of the Western Shore appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank and ascertain whether this provision of the charter had been complied with. The committee reported that the law had been observed and that the bank was in condition to embark in business. The notes were then issued and put in circulation. In 1843, a petition was sent to the Legislature charging fraud and asking for an investigation of the affairs of the bank. A select committee composed of J. M. Buchanan, J. S. Owens, J. H. Grove, P. W. Crain and William H. Tuck was appointed. After investigation a report was submitted to the Legislature that the Treasurer had been misinformed by the committee which he had appointed to report to him and that in point of fact the \$75,000 had not been paid in as required by law; that the bank was a fraudulent device to plunder the unwary and credulous portion of the community; that it was often sustained by borrowing from individuals; that its total assets were but \$1700 and that at one time it had been so reduced that its entire available funds were only \$4 and a few coppers. The report concluded by calling upon the Attorney General to institute proceedings to force a forfeiture of the charter. This

report of course created a run on the bank and \$5000 of its notes were brought in and promptly redeemed. This was claimed by the officers of the bank as a complete refutation of the charge that the assets of the bank were only \$1700. The president of the bank was Andrew Kershner; J. Eyster was the cashier, and the Board of Directors was composed of George Fechtig, John Welty, James R. Jones, Robert Logan, F. S. Stumbaugh and Samuel Yeakle. These gentlemen happened to be Whigs, and the Democratic newspapers did not hesitate to hint that the methods of the bank were in strict accord with the general principles of Whiggery. The Whigs upon their part declared that the legislative committee was solely influenced by party malignity. Pending the troubles Kershner and Eyster both resigned. J. S. Pollard became president, and M. C. Clarkson, cashier. There can be no doubt that the directors of the bank as well as the public were the dupes of an adroit professional bank smasher. When the whole history of the affair came out it appeared that the agents for the establishing of the bank were William Weed and J. T. Guthrie. The latter was indicted in 1843 by the Grand Jury of Washington County for embezzling the funds of the bank. Weed was the president of an obscure bank at Millington, Md. The Farmers and Millers was the successor to this bankrupt concern. The Millington Bank issued two certificates of deposit, amounting to \$60,000 and then failed and moved his furniture and fixings to Hagerstown for the Farmers and Millers. The failure had not taken place, however, until the certificates of deposit had been counted as a portion of the assets of the bank in Hagerstown by the committee. The gentlemen composing the committee were severely criticised for reporting these certificates as cash, but the Treasurer of the State said that it was the common practice to take such certificates of deposit as actual cash, and at the time the count was made the bank which issued them was, so far as the public knew, certainly solvent.

As soon as the certificates had served their purpose of embarking the new bank upon its career of fraud, they were cast into the waste basket. Mr. M. V. Heard was for a time teller of the bank and he went before the Legislative committee and made a complete exposure of Guthrie's methods. The statement of the bank made to the Treasurer of the Western Shore in January 1842, was upon the faith of a sum of money placed in the bank

by one A. J. Jones of Harrisburg, and withdrawn the same day. The first operations of the bank were in a house which stood where the building of the First National now stands, and was pulled down a few years ago to make room for the present building. It was subsequently removed to the basement of John Thompson Mason's residence on Washington street, the present residence of Mrs. William T. Hamilton. In the same house, a few years later, the Valley Bank was started. The subscription books were opened June 12, 1848. It ran a short and inglorious career, and failed, after having flooded the State of New York with its notes. A large bundle of these notes is now lying in the vault at the Hagerstown Bank. The stock of this bank was almost entirely owned by Major Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel of New York. After the failure of the bank he invested \$106,000 in a Texas Ranch. There had been some trouble about the original subscription. The books were opened in June 1854 and the whole amount of stock, \$100,000, was at once taken. The State retained \$5,000, and nearly all the rest was taken by Shoup & Co. of Dayton, O., in the name of Mr. Dusang who was to have been cashier. But the charter required that one-half of the stock should be taken in Washington County, and Dusang was not deemed a citizen. Shoup's subscription was therefore rejected and the books were reopened.

In October 1839 the Williamsport Bank suspended specie payments. Our people lost heavily by the failure of the Mineral Bank in Cumberland in 1858.

Through all this banking excitement and rascality the old Hagerstown Bank maintained its high place in the confidence of the people. In 1837 it had \$126,127 on deposit, \$45,500 of which was in specie; its real estate was valued at \$11,500 and its discounts amounted to \$457,636. Its capital stock at that time was \$250,000 and it had \$214,400 of notes in circulation. The venerable Eli Beatty was still the cashier—a position he had filled since 1807. He resigned April 23, 1859, and died on the fifth of the following month. He was succeeded as cashier by William M. Marshall. John H. Kausler, began his career in 1856 as assistant teller. He was succeeded by Edward W. Mealey, he by John L. Bickle who died in office in 1904, and then John Kieffer the present cashier was elected.

It has already been noted that the Williams-

port Bank suspended specie payments in October 1839. The suspension was the outcome of the panic of 1837. The President of the Bank of the United States, Mr. Biddle, engaged in a disastrous cotton speculation with the funds of the Bank, and ruined that institution, which dragged down many other banks and interests with it, causing a general suspension of specie payments by banks. It was said that J. Dixon Roman lost \$10,000 by the failure of this bank. The great fire in New York City contributed to the general ruin, and the climax was reached by a failure in the wheat crop, two successive years. In 1835 there was a short crop throughout the United States. In 1836, there was a total failure owing to the depredations of the fly. In Washington County the farmers were reduced to the last extremity. It was decided to try new varieties of seed for the next year and great quantities of seed wheat from the Mediterranean were imported. This wheat was sown in the autumn of 1836. As a precaution against the fly, wheat was sown late and before there was time to attain any considerable growth, cold weather set in. Late in the spring the fields looked bare and desolate, and farmers believed that there was to be a failure for the third year. But warm rains set in, and the wheat began to grow vigorously, but harvest did not take place until August. The crop harvested was a good one. Just at the beginning of the harvest, on July 27, the special election for Congress took place. Thomas and Merrick were the candidates. There was but a small vote in Washington County each candidate receiving 1881 votes. Thomas was elected by 300 majority.

During this decade the papers contained frequent notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers. These old patriots were rapidly passing away. It was now about sixty years since the close of the war, and only the very aged still remained. As each one died the event excited more than a passing interest. David Harry, who had served through the war, died at Hagerstown in March, 1843, at the great age of ninety-three years. In January, 1845, Peter Feigley died. Feigley had attained an even greater age than Harry. He was born in 1748. He served through the entire war, and was present at the surrender at Yorktown. He was buried with military honors by Captain Schley's Hagerstown Cadets, the Union Riflemen under Lieut. Hefflefinger, and the Mechanics Band. Captain George Wheritt died in



Funkstown in May, 1844. He was born in 1776, and enlisted in the army when war was threatened in 1790. He also enlisted to suppress the whiskey Insurrection. He fought through the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of North Point. He was a citizen of Funkstown and was buried with military honors by the Washington Riflemen of that place. But the death which produced a profound impression throughout the whole state was that of the distinguished Chief Justice of Maryland John Buchanan, which took place at "Woodland," his country seat near Williamsport, November 6, 1844.

The appointment of Judge Buchanan's successor gave occasion for some political feeling. There had been a hot political contest for Governor. The Democrats had been successful in electing Francis Thomas over Wm. T. Goldsborough. Governor Pratt's term was just about to expire when Judge Buchanan died, and he appointed Daniel Weisel to the vacancy just as he was retiring. The Democrats contended that it was unseemly to make the appointment, and that it should have been left for Governor Thomas. Indeed, during this whole decade party feeling and animosity was very pronounced. In February, 1845, the contest for Congress was between Mason Democrat, and Brengle, Whig. The latter carried the County by a vote of 2188 to 2060. The Presidential campaign between Polk and Clay that Fall was a time of intense excitement, and nothing was heard of but the Tariff. In Washington County, it was not merely a political contest. Most of the prominent Whigs of the County knew Mr. Clay personally, and loved him. The combination of this personal attachment with intense political conviction and an entire persuasion that the welfare of the County was dependent upon the result, operated powerfully upon the minds and hearts of the people. When the news of his defeat came, many strong men wept bitterly. Then the question of the annexation of Texas came up. The Whigs denounced it as a wicked scheme. Maryland had pronounced against it by a majority of three thousand. Mr. Merrick represented this majority in the United States Senate. He had been a pronounced Whig, and when this Whig Senator cast the deciding vote in the Senate in favor of the "wicked scheme" of annexing the "barren, debt-encumbered terri-

tory of Texas," the indignation of the Washington County Whigs knew no bounds nor moderation. Senator Merrick's action was "the most damnable recusancy and treachery ever heard of save that of the arch traitor John Tyler."\* Then came the Mexican war. The Whigs did not cease to protest against it. The cost of such a war could not fall far short of a hundred millions. It was not only an unnecessary war but it was cruel and uncalled for. But during the whole time there was great activity in Washington County. As soon as the battle was smelled from afar, the roll of the drum was heard and Whig and Democrat alike enlisted with the same feeling and desire for adventure as animates men to go on a hunting excursion. Captain Anniba promptly offered the Leitersburg Invincibles to his country but the offer was declined, because the ranks were too thin. It contained only thirty men. Among the very first to enlist was James L. Freaner.

Col. James L. Freaner a son of William Freaner, of Hagerstown, was one of the boldest and most enterprising of the pioneers who opened up the wilds of the West to civilization. He was one of the band of adventurers who first penetrated the unexplored wilds of Texas. Whilst in Mexico, he distinguished himself as the war correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* and his letters, over the signature of "Mustang," attracted the attention of the country. The treaty of peace which closed the war and ceded California to the United States was brought from the City of Mexico to Washington in an extraordinary ride by Col. Freaner. After the close of the war he went to California, and became one of the earliest settlers of that golden land. But his restless and enterprising disposition did not suffer him to remain quiet. He obtained from the Legislature of California a charter for a wagon-road through the northern portion of the State to the Oregon line. With three companions he left Yreka in June, 1852, to survey the route. The party disappeared and nothing further was heard of them for three years. Then Nuntariman, a Cow Creek Indian Chief, told how the party with two Indians had started to cross the Pitt River in a canoe. In the middle of the stream the Indians capsized the canoe and a large party on either shore commenced shooting their arrows into the white men as they were struggling in the water. Long afterwards, a skull

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\*Torch Light.

was found near the place indicated which was identified as that of Col. Freamer by a peculiar gold filling in one of the teeth.

Another son of Washington County in the Mexican War was Richard Pindell Hammond. He was a son of Dr. William Hammond. His mother was Anna Maria Ringgold Tilghman, a daughter of Col. Frisby Tilghman. Richard P. Hammond graduated at West Point in 1841. After serving at various military posts he was ordered to Mexico, where he fought bravely and was brevetted major at Chapultepec. In the fight before the City of Mexico he was highly spoken of, and after the city fell was assigned to quarters in the palace of the Montezumas, where he occupied the rooms of General Santa Anna. In 1851 he resigned his commission, and engaged in work in California. He laid out the City of Stockton. Upon several occasions he occupied high civil offices in the State and was for many years Chief of the Police Commissioners of the city of San Francisco.

Richard Pindell Hammond's father, William Hammond, Sr., was also a native of Hagerstown. Dr. William Hammond, Sr., was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army by President Andrew Jackson on June 1, 1834. His wife was a daughter of Col. Frisby Tilghman, of Washington County, brother-in-law of Gen. Samuel Ringgold. The senior Dr. Hammond died in Benicia, Cal., February 13, 1851. During the greater part of his service in the army Dr. Hammond's family resided in Hagerstown. He left three sons. R. P. Hammond, mentioned above, was the eldest. William Hammond, the second son, who died in May, 1905, at the age of 80 years, was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army, March 2, 1848, and was stationed for a number of years in California. He resigned his commission September 15, 1853, and made San Francisco his home. George Hammond, the third son of old Dr. William Hammond, was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army in June 28, 1856. He died in 1863.

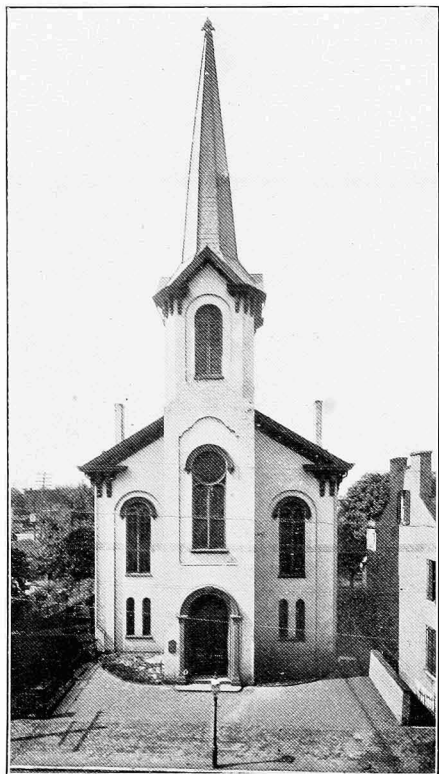
One of the daughters of the elder Dr. Hammond married John Buchanan Hall, a member of the Hagerstown Bar, who afterward moved to California.

The most distinguished of the soldiers that Washington County gave to the United States in the Mexican War was Major Samuel Ringgold. Major Ringgold's father, General Samuel Ring-

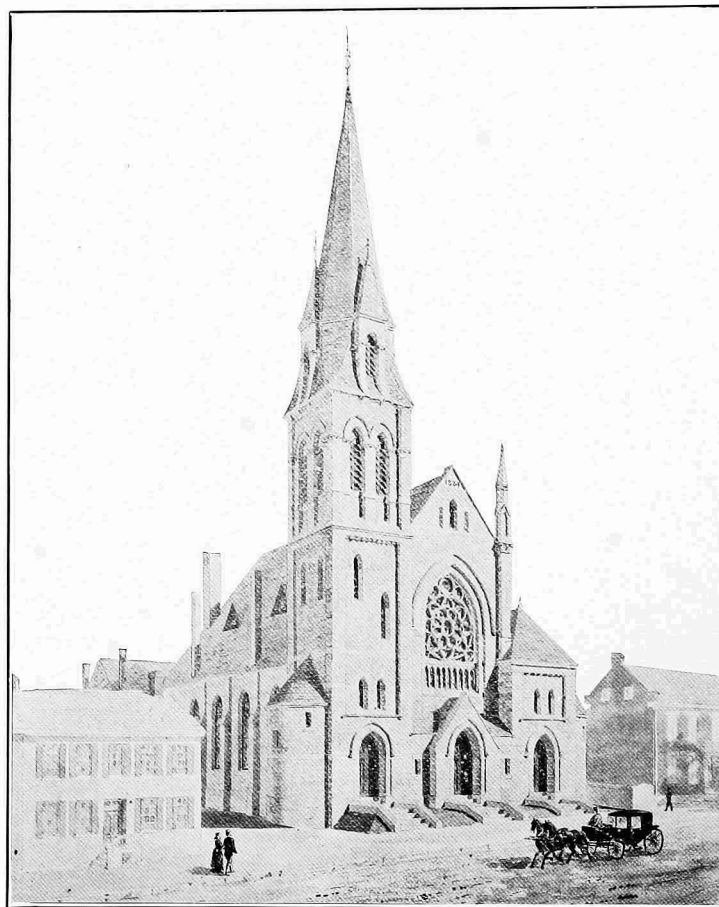
gold, had served the State as a representative in Congress for many years. Three of his sons were in the military service. Major Ringgold was born at Fountain Rock in 1800; graduated at West Point in 1818, and served for several years as aid-de camp to Gen. Scott. In 1836 he became captain; was engaged in the Florida war, and for his services in that war was brevetted major. He organized a corps of flying artillery, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, at the very beginning of the Mexican War. He introduced flying artillery into our army and invented the McClellan saddle which is still used by army officers and regarded by them as the best. He also invented an appliance for exploding the fulminating primer of field guns. Major Ringgold's mother was Maria, daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader of Kent County.

Another son of Washington County who was in the Mexican War was Cadwalader Ringgold, son of Gen. Ringgold of Fountain Rock. He was born at Fountain Rock, Washington County, August 20, 1802. In 1819 he entered the Navy as a midshipman. From 1838 to 1842, he was engaged in the Wilkes Expedition, commanding the brig Porpoise. In that expedition he took part in the Antarctic explorations, and in a survey of South Sea Islands and of the Pacific coast of North America. He served in California from 1849 to 1851. On account of ill health, he had to decline the command of the North Pacific exploring expedition, and was placed upon the reserve list September, 1855. The next year he returned to active service and was promoted captain. In 1861, he commanded the frigate Sabine; after varied service during the Civil War, he was promoted Commodore in 1862, placed on the retired list in 1864, and retired as rear-admiral in 1866. He died in New York City the following year.

George Hay Ringgold was the son of Gen. Samuel Ringgold by his second wife, Marie Antoinette Hay. He was born at Fountain Rock in 1814, and died in San Francisco, April 4, 1864. He graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1833. He resigned from the army in 1837, and engaged in farming. He was appointed paymaster in 1846, and served in that capacity in the Mexican War. He became deputy Paymaster-General in 1862, and was in charge of this service on the Pacific Coast until his death. In addition to his military accomplishments, he



Trinity Lutheran Church, Hagerstown.



St. Paul's M. E. Church, Hagerstown.



was a draughtsman, a painter and a poet. He published a volume entitled "Fountain Rock, Amy Weir and other Metrical Pastimes."

Col. William H. Fitzhugh, son of Col. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, distinguished himself in the fight before the City of Mexico and was wounded. He was a private in the Regiment of Voltigeurs. Thomas Philips, Jeremiah Corey, Upton Wilson, Calvin Julius, Calvin Bowers and John and James Anderson, all of Hagerstown, were in the regular army on the Rio Grande with General Taylor at the beginning of hostilities. A commission of major in one of the two volunteer Maryland regiments, was tendered by the Governor to William B. Clarke a leading lawyer of Hagerstown, but the offer was declined. In September, 1847, Dr. Frisby Tilghman who lived on the farm near Lappons subsequently owned by Dr. Thomas Maddox, left with a half-dozen others for the seat of war. Dr. Tilghman had been appointed 1st Lieutenant of Captain Tilghman's Light Infantry. When he reached Vera Cruz the war was ended. The farmers of Washington County reaped considerable advantage from the war in the increased price of wheat. The price of flour in Hagerstown quickly advanced to \$10 per barrel.

Nor did the newspapers fail to reap their part of the benefit. The eagerness for news was very great, and all of the County papers, "The Herald of Freedom" published by Mittag and Sneary, "The Torch Light," by Edwin Bell, "The News," by John W. Boyd, and the Williamsport "Times" all published semi-weekly editions to supply the demand. It was to these papers that the people looked for for their news, not only for local news, but for the history of events throughout the world. There was no competition by city papers with those published in the County, and that fact accounts for the different character of the County papers in those days. Among the printers of Hagerstown was one whose paper, the "Western Correspondent" had died out with the use of the German language in which it was printed or many years. Although he did not die until ten years later he was even at this time the oldest and best known printer in the State.

"J. Gruber's Hagers-Town Town and Coun-

try Almanack"\* has done more than anything else to make the name of Hagerstown familiar throughout the United States. Millions have been printed and sold, circulating mainly in Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The German editions of this famous publication was established in 1795, at a time when most of the church services in Hagerstown were conducted in that language. Twenty-five years later an English edition became necessary. The circulation of the latter edition rapidly increased, while as a new generation grew up, that of the German Almanac diminished.

The type for these publications was set by Gruber himself, assisted in later years by Daniel May, the husband of his daughter. The press upon which the almanacs and newspaper were printed was bought in Philadelphia. Upon this press, besides printing the Almanacs and his newspapers, Mr. Gruber printed other publications, including the first edition of the Psalms and Hymns of the German Reformed Church, under the supervision of the Synod, in 1813. The copy for the German Almanac was for many years furnished by the celebrated Dr. Christian Boerstler, a gentleman of liberal education and high standing in the County and State, who had emigrated from Germany and settled in Funkstown. The family of John Gruber possess records going back three and a half centuries. The family lived at Marburg in Hesse, occupying for generations a high and honorable position. One of them, Andreas Gruber, was a pastor who was in one parish forty-eight years. On the mother's side the family derived its lineage, it is claimed, from noble blood. The first of the family to emigrate to America was John Adam Gruber, the grandfather of the founder of the Almanac, who landed, with his family in Philadelphia in 1726, and settled in Germantown. Here John Everhard Gruber, the father of John Gruber, was born in 1736. John Everhard Gruber was a physician. He married Miss Christiana Pain, of Philadelphia in 1763. Both of them spent the evening of their lives with their son in Hagerstown. There the father died in 1814, aged seventy-eight, and the mother, ten years later, at the age of eighty-six. John Gruber, the founder of the Almanac, was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa., October 31,

\*The substance of this sketch is derived from an article in the Herald of Freedom January 6, 1858, supposed to have been prepared by the Rev. S. H. Giesy, then pastor of Zion Reformed Church

but who afterwards joined the Episcopal Church and died in 1888, whilst Rector of Epiphany Parish, Washington, D. C.

1768. He was apprenticed to a printer in Philadelphia, and served six years. Being in feeble health, he was sent to San Domingo for the benefit of the warm and delightful climate and there sustained himself by setting type for a newspaper printed in the French language. He escaped the horrors of the insurrection which took place while he was in the island. Landing in Baltimore, he met with General Samuel Ringgold, and was by him induced to make Hagerstown his home; he arrived here in 1795. Ringgold was an ardent politician, and his object in having Mr. Gruber come to Hagerstown was to start a newspaper in the interest of the Jefferson or Republican party. The "Western Correspondent," printed in the German language, was accordingly established. Soon after Jefferson's election a number of Federalists proposed to Mr. Gruber to furnish him with a certain cash sum of money, and to guarantee three hundred new subscribers for several years, upon condition that he would oppose Jefferson and favor the Federalists. This proposal was rejected. Later, at the instance of a number of Republican politicians, an English newspaper called the "Sentinel of Liberty" was started, but as an excellent paper belonging to the same party was already well established, namely, the Maryland Herald, by Thomas Grieves, this venture was not a success, and was shortly abandoned. But the publication of the Western Correspondent was continued for some years, by Gruber and May. It was in this office that Adam Glossbrenner, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the United States in 1858, served an apprenticeship. Whilst Mr. Gruber was a Republican or Jeffersonian from strong conviction, he was never violent, but rather calm and deliberate in his judgment and in the expression of his views. He voted at every Presidential election from Washington to Buchanan inclusive and continued to the end of his life an adherent of the Democratic party. When he came to die, it was said of him that he left not one enemy; that he had never been heard to speak ill of any human being, and that he never owed a debt. He lived in and owned the small house on South Potomac street which was taken down a few years ago to give place to Jacob Monath's building. This house was almost his entire estate. He was an exemplar of the domestic virtues. "To him age listened with respect and admiration, and youth rose up and called him blessed." Gruber died on the 29th of December

1857, at the age of 89 years. He was buried on the last day of the year in the graveyard of Zion German Reformed Church by the Rev. Samuel H. Giesy.

Notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the Whigs to the Mexican War, they did not fail to take every political advantage which grew out of it. They charged the Democratic administration with lack of vigor in prosecuting the war, and nominated the successful General Zachary Taylor, for the Presidency. The enthusiasm of his campaign was only second to that of the Harrison campaign, and the majority which he received in Washington County was 254, even more than that given to old Tinnecanoe. The popular refrain with which the County resounded was

"Hurrah, hurrah we think with reason

That this will be a great coon season."

But politics did not occupy the entire public attention. Several of our most enduring institutions were founded about this time. In February, 1846, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Washington County was organized. Daniel Weisel, George Fechtig, M. W. Boyd, Alex. Neill, Jr., G. A. Bender, Daniel Schindel, Edwin Bell, Geo. W. Smith, William B. McAtee, George Shafer and George Schley were the first directors. Daniel Weisel was the first President, but he was succeeded in a few months by William B. Clark, and Edwin Bell became secretary. The company has had a prosperous career for several years. Matthew S. Barber was the President for many years. During the Civil War an opposition company was formed, based principally upon political objection to the Democrats who composed the old Mutual. But this company expired in a few years. The Planters' Mutual Company was organized, and soon entered upon a prosperous career which continues to this day. In 1847, the Hagerstown Savings Institution was incorporated. After conducting business for eight years without making one bad debt or losing a single dollar, the charter was amended by the Legislature in 1854. The name was changed to the Hagerstown Savings Bank, and the privilege of issuing notes in denominations not less than \$5 was given. Under this power, \$25,000 were at once issued. P. B. Small was the first President of the Bank, and Peter Negley Cashier. In 1865 the Bank became the First National Bank of Hagerstown. In 1870, Peter Negley resigned to become sub-Treasurer at Baltimore, and Mr.

Small succeeded him as cashier filling that position until his death in 1881, when John D. Newcomer was elected. Charles G. Lane succeeded Small as President. He died in 1873, and Col. George Schley was elected. He filled the position until his death in 1890. During the last year or two of his life, on account of his feeble health, Col. Buchanan Schley was acting President. In 1890 S. M. Bloom was elected President.

The manufactures of the County at this time were important. The most conspicuous Iron Manufacturers in the County were the Hughes. The Hughes brothers built a furnace at Black Rock, South Mountain, before the Revolution. Afterwards, another known as Mt. Aetna was built a mile further down the mountain. This passed into the hands of John Horine. Col. Daniel Hughes and Col. William Fitzhugh built the Old Forge Nail Factory on the Antietam between Hagerstown and Leitersburg. Col. Daniel Hughes and his two sons, Samuel and Daniel, built the Mt. Alto Furnace in Franklin County, Pa., which had a long and prosperous career. The Hughes foundry was well known and established at the time of the Revolutionary War; it furnished many cannon for the use of the Continental Army. The first of this prominent family to come to America was Barnabas Hughes, of Ireland, in 1750. He settled in Lancaster, Pa. He had three sons, Daniel and Samuel, who were both conspicuous in the Revolutionary War for the prominent part they took in Washington County, and John, who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. The sons of Daniel Hughes were Robert, William, Samuel and James. A daughter of the eldest of these married Joseph I. Merrick. A son, John H. Hughes lived in California; Colonel Daniel Hughes at the age of 70 married his third wife, the mother of Commodore Elliott. Robert Hughes the eldest son of Col. Daniel, married Susannah Purviance of Baltimore. He had six children: Elizabeth Isabella; Henrietta F., who married Dr. Fenn, of Rochester; Rebecca L., unmarried; Letitia P., who married Dr. H. H. Harvey; William, the second son of Col. Daniel Hughes, who married Margaret Coale of Cecil County and had a large number of children; this family went to Kentucky; Samuel, the third son of Col. Hughes married Miss Holker and had the following children: Major John Holker, James, Napoleon, Henry,

Lewis, Marie Antoinette who married Col. Wm. Fitzhugh, Louisa, the wife of Dr. Clagett Dorsey, Adelaide, wife of John Savage of Philadelphia; Catherine, who married first Wm. C. Brien, and afterwards Dr. Tryon H. Edwards. The Hughes were frequently intermarried with the Fitzhughs and there is close relationship between the two families.\*

The old Nail Factory at Antietam Iron Works, owned at the time by John McPherson Brien, was burned on the 25th of April 1841. It was rebuilt, increased in size and in successful operation in two months. These works situated about three hundred yards from the junction of the Antietam and the Potomac, gave employment in 1841 to two hundred white laborers and sixty slaves. To these slaves Mr. Brien was a remarkably kind master and it was said that their clothing, food and general condition of happiness were superior to those enjoyed by any free negroes. The head of the fall at these works is about twenty-one feet. At the time of which we are speaking, one water wheel, fourteen feet high and eight feet wide, drove an improved saw mill, and shingle, stave and jointing machines. The furnace bellows wheel was twenty feet high and four feet wide. The furnace blown by this wheel made from forty to sixty tons of metal a week. Another water wheel, sixteen feet high, drove nineteen nail and spike machines, with the necessary cutters to prepare the plates. Between four and five hundred kegs of nails, varying in size from two-penny up to seven-inch spikes, were manufactured each week. Another water-wheel twelve feet high worked a ponderous chaffery hammer. There was a six-fire forge, with a hammer weighing twenty-one tons driven by a sixteen foot wheel. There were also two forge bellows wheels seventeen feet high. There was a rolling mill for turning rolls of various sizes, nail rods, nail plates and bar iron. This machinery was driven by an overshot wheel fourteen feet high and twenty feet wide. There were also three puddling furnaces and an air furnace. Two other wheels, seventeen feet high, drove a merchant grist mill, with four run of French burrs. All of these wheels were driven from the same race, supported by a strong wall laid in hydraulic cement. Two hundred and fifty yards away was the canal basin, where coal, lumber and ore were received and the pro-

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\*Scharf's History of Western Maryland.

ducts of the works shipped in the boats owned by Mr. Brien.\*

J. McPherson Brien was a man of marked ability and untiring energy. In politics he was an enthusiastic Whig and each one of his white employees had to vote the Whig ticket. The day before each election he would visit the Torch Light office and procure tickets printed upon colored paper. Each man had to present one of these tickets in at the window. The Antietam Works were erected by William M. Brown, and were operated by Ross, Bell & Henderson, of Baltimore, until they came into possession of Mr. Brien. In July 1853 they were sold to Wm. B. Clark for \$54,500. In 1855 Clark sold a half interest in the property to Levi Easton for \$35,000. Afterwards the property was sold to Daniel V. Ahl, of Pennsylvania. For some years it has not been operated.

Bentzes' Coffee Mill Factory in Boonsboro' was in active operation and during 1849 turned out three hundred coffee mills each day.

Casper W. Wever bought a large tract of land at the foot of Pleasant Valley, and the water power of the Potomac between the present Hagerstown Junction and Harper's Ferry—an almost unlimited power, as the quantity of water is enormous, and the fall in two miles and a half not less than fifteen feet, sufficient for three hundred thousand spindles. The design of Wever was to establish a manufacturing town upon his property, the power to be furnished at an annual rental. It was claimed that no place in the Union was more favorably situated for manufactures. The water power was equal to that of Lowell, while the climate was less rigorous and there was a greater abundance of food, which would make labor cheaper. A company was accordingly formed with George Jacobs of Waynesboro, Pa., as President; Mason Kinsell, of Chestnut Hill, Pa., Capt. Hezekiah Boteler, Edward Garrett, Lewis Bell, John Gray and Barton Boteler, directors. In May, 1847, the first sale of lots was advertised. Twenty-six lots were sold, at an average price of \$75—being \$1800 for less than an acre of land. A contract was made with Jos. P. Shannan to construct a dam for \$25,000, the work to be supervised by Charles B. Fisk, the engineer of the Canal. Lots were offered at a nominal price for factory seats and free to any church.

But lots were sold upon the condition that no liquor should be sold. In 1849, Joseph G. Chapman, of Charles County, succeeded Mr. Jacobs as president of the company, James M. Buchanan was elected counsel, Barton Boteler, treasurer, Wm. Loughridge, General Agent, and Casper Wever, Secretary.

The Potomac Company erected a large mill but it was never operated. The Henderson Steel and File Manufacturing Company also erected a building in 1846 and continued operations until the approach of the war, about which time Caspar Wever died. William Loughridge also had a marble works furnished with power by the Weverton Company. William Loughridge was the inventor of the Air Brakes and various important appliances. The discovery of the application of air to car brakes was his and the Westinghouse is simply an improvement. He was working on it for many years and a notice of his experiment was published in 1858. He was a citizen of Washington County and the wife of Alexander Neill is his daughter. He died in Philadelphia in 1890. The great scheme of Wever finally collapsed, and there is nothing now left but a number of stone houses erected for the mill operatives, many of them in ruins, and also some other ruins. Weverton is now the junction point of the Washington County branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad with the main line. In 1858 a bill had been introduced into the House of Representatives to establish a National Foundry. Weverton immediately aspired to be the seat of this great industry. A public meeting was held and a large committee was appointed to wait upon Congress. Nor was Weverton the only point in Washington County which was thought fit for this purpose. Williamsport, which had been disappointed in so many expectations, had seen the Federal City pass her by, had failed to become a station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the junction point when that road should receive the west-bound travel from Philadelphia and the whole of eastern Pennsylvania, now saw its opportunity; Williamsport was of all places the place for the National Foundry. It was accessible to Washington and at the same time inaccessible to an invading army and it was believed that the best ore in the United States for casting great guns was to be found in the immediate vicinity. A large meet-

\*Wheeling Gazette.



ing of the people of the town and the surrounding country was held. Resolutions were adopted setting forth all these advantages and calling upon adjoining counties of the three States to unite in urging the claims of Williamsport. A little later, after it was supposed that the passage of the bill had been assured, a county meeting was held in Hagerstown, which urged the selection of some site within the limits of Washington County. Attention was also directed in the newspapers to the junction of Beaver and Antietam Creeks, at a place known as the "Devil's Back Bone."

In June, 1847, an incident occurred which arrested the attention of the whole country, and contributed its share towards bringing on the great Civil War. In the latter part of May, about a dozen slaves had fled from their masters in Washington County and taken refuge in Pennsylvania. Three of them were arrested near Shippenburg, and were taken to Carlisle and committed to jail. The owners of these fugitives, Col. Hollingsworth and James H. Kennedy, went to Carlisle, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and brought them before Judge Hepburn, who upon indentification remanded them to the custody of their owners. The scenes which occurred at this hearing were described to the author by Judge Hepburn himself. He was the youngest Judge who ever sat on the bench in Pennsylvania. During the hearing, a large and infuriated crowd of negroes had gathered into the court room and immediately upon the announcement of the Judge's decision, a rush was made upon the prisoners to deliver them. Judge Hepburn descended from the bench and seizing a long pole from the hands of a by-stander, called upon the sheriff to do his duty, and drove the mob from the court room. At the Court House door, a carriage was waiting, to convey the prisoners away. As the party reached the door of the carriage, a furious onset was made by a mob of negro men and women, armed with paving stones, clubs and sticks. In the melee the captured woman and girl escaped, but the third slave, a man, was hurried into the carriage and brought back to Maryland.

Kennedy, however, had fallen under a succession of blows. The white citizens of the town stood by and did not interfere. Mr. Kennedy was carried to bed, and his principal injury appeared to be in the knee, but on the 25th of June, he was suddenly seized with an affection of the heart, brought on by the treatment he had undergone,

and expired in an hour. Whilst suffering in Carlisle from his injuries, Mr. Kennedy was treated with the utmost kindness and devotion by the people. Nothing which could contribute to his comfort or to his recovery was left undone and after his death, as his body was borne through the streets on the way to its final resting-place in the old Presbyterian Churchyard in Hagerstown, it was accompanied by a long procession of citizens, who moved to the tolling of the Church bells of the town. The sidewalks of the street through which the procession passed were lined with citizens, who stood with uncovered heads. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in Carlisle, and resolutions were adopted, characterizing Mr. Kennedy's death as a public and private calamity—"public, because a citizen had been lost whose whole life was an ornament and whose character was a valuable example of a good man—the more to be regretted because his untimely death was in some measure, connected with the acts of a lawless mob, disgraceful to Carlisle." When the unexpected news of Mr. Kennedy's death reached Hagerstown, it set the whole town in a blaze of indignation. Words were not strong enough to express the feelings of the people. Personal affection for the man who had been killed and deep indignation against the State which by its legislation had nullified laws of Congress and encouraged such scenes of violence drove the people almost to frenzy. Public meetings were held and resolutions setting forth the arbitrary conduct of the government of Pennsylvania and the grief of the people were passed. The newspapers of Hagerstown, and especially the Torch Light and Herald of Freedom, were unmeasured in their denunciation of Pennsylvania and their threats of border retribution. The language used sounds strange indeed now—more as if the time when it was written was a century ago than not much more than half that period. The Carlisle Herald had said "our citizens generally made no interference. The evidence that the slaves were fugitives, was clear, and the mass of our citizens therefore regarded them as the rightful property of their owners." This the Hagerstown Herald of Freedom declared to be self conviction. "Suppose," argued the Herald of Freedom, "a hundred of their horses were stolen and brought to Hagerstown, and suppose the owners followed and proved their property and wished to take it away, but a mob arises, in the light of day, in the public

streets, strikes them down with bludgeons and stones and wrests from them their property. What would be thought of the mass of our citizens if they made no interference?" The next excitement was the trial of the rioters in Carlisle. Professor McClintock, of Dickinson College, was more than suspected of being what in those days was considered the most despicable of persons, an *Abolitionist*. Evidence which caused his arrest of inciting the riot was produced. All the Southern students of the College, a large portion of the whole number, demanded the dismissal of McClintock from the faculty, the alternative being their own immediate withdrawal. The trial for rioting came off, and to the general surprise, McClintock was acquitted and thirteen negroes convicted. Then the school-boys were appeased, and McClintock began to talk about suing the Hagerstown papers for libel. But he probably well understood that if he had ventured into Hagerstown, his reception would have been of a most inhospitable character. Indeed, the *Herald of Freedom* in response to a demand by the Pennsylvania papers for the return of a negro girl who had been cajoled into this State and then sold, proposed that the girl would be returned if McClintock was sent over in exchange. In his message to the Legislature in January 1848, Governor Pratt referred to the incident of Mr. Kennedy's death and the refusal to gratify his requisition by the Governor of Pennsylvania upon the ground that a certain law passed in Maryland for the punishment of runaways in 1838 was unconstitutional. The whole matter came up in the Legislature, and an animated debate took place, in which the late Judge French related the circumstances of Kennedy's death and the grievances of citizens of Washington County and Mr. Claggett offered a series of resolutions, calling upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania to repeal the obnoxious law which prevented the recapture of fugitive slaves.

In the early days of Washington County there were but few negro slaves. The great mass of the people were Germans of small means, and whilst there were some owners of large or manorial tracts of land who owned many slaves, the aggregate in the County compared with that of the tidewater counties was small. But there were for many years great numbers of "indentured" Dutch and Irish servants, or Redemptioners, as they were called. A "Redemp-

tioner" was simply an assisted immigrant; a person who desired to emigrate to the new world, had not money enough to pay his passage, and agreed to serve any one for a term of years who would pay it for him. This result was obtained by the master of the vessel who, upon his arrival in America, would sell his passengers at public auction, for a term of years. The law protected the purchaser, and the Redemptioner was practically a slave for a time and could be sold as often as successive owners should see fit. As late as September, 1818, we find an advertisement in one of the Hagerstown papers of German Redemptioners for sale, "principally young people, farmers and tradesmen of every kind." Indeed, just as among the ancient Romans, poets and men of learning were held in bondage, so among the Redemptioners were men of education and attainments; now and then a school master would be offered for sale. From these people are descended some of the foremost of our citizens; one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was the son of a Redemptioner. Now and then the unfortunate immigrant would fall into the hands of a cruel master, and advertisements offering reward for the capture of runaway indentured servants were not infrequent; advertisements of sales were more frequent still. For instance in June, 1799, Edward Drury of Sharpsburg, advertises for sale in the *Herald* the time of an indentured Irish servant girl, one year and nine months. But gradually the indentured servants disappeared from the County, by becoming citizens and their places were filled by negro slaves. As wealth increased, the numbers of these grew, until checked by the growing disposition in Pennsylvania to nullify the fugitive slave laws of Congress, and the encouragement of the people across the border to fugitives. Then slave property became too precarious. The total number of slaves in the County decreased from 2193 in 1800 to 2090 in 1850. But Hagerstown was always a noted slave market. Fugitives from the Southern counties or from Virginia would pass through the County on their way to Pennsylvania. There were here many "professional" slave catchers who would capture them just as they were about to reach the promised land; and indeed the free soil of Pennsylvania was often invaded, and negroes caught and hurried back across the line before they had any opportunity to appeal to the laws of that State for protection. The general penalty

for running away was to be sold to the Cotton States, and the buyers came to Hagerstown for the purpose of purchasing those unfortunate creatures who had so nearly, as they supposed, reached their goal. For years it was a constant cause of complaint that the jail was improperly used to imprison negroes until their owners came to claim or sell them. In 1825, the Grand Jury of the November term, in its report to the Court, charged that the jailor had been using the jail as a repository of the slave-trade; that he caught slaves, and whilst they were held in chains in some private dungeon, the jailor was negotiating with their owners, and extorting from them unreasonably high prices. The jury therefore insisted that the sheriff should discharge his jailor. In 1819, a petition was sent to the Legislature, signed by many of the leading people of the County, asking that a stop should be put to the slave traffic in Hagerstown, and the improper use of the jail. Growing out of this recapturing runaway slaves, a case was tried in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1824, which excited intense interest throughout the State. It was the test case to decide under some recent legislation, whether Pennsylvania would continue to surrender fugitive slaves or would nullify the laws of Congress upon that subject. One Peter Case was indicted for kidnapping a negro man named Hezekiah Cooper, and lodging him in the Hagerstown jail. The penalty under this indictment was a fine of \$2,000 and confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-one years. Cooper claimed to be free. But at the trial, Major Edward G. Williams and Thomas Kennedy proved conclusively that the negro was a fugitive slave, belonging to Major Williams. In his charge to the jury the Judge said that it was not their duty to decide cases upon abstract principles of Christianity or humanity, but in accordance with the law of the land. Under that law, the owner of the slave had a right to him and he directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Slavery in Washington County was necessarily of a mild character. Any harsh treatment upon the part of a master resulted in a flight to Pennsylvania, and the recovery from that State, with many of its people in sympathy with the fugitives, was difficult. Indeed, slaves were generally unprofitable, and they appear to have been a somewhat unruly class, for the papers are filled with complaints of gatherings of noisy crowds of negroes

in the Market House and elsewhere, drinking, gambling and carousing, pitching cents, playing cards and other unlawful games in stables. The town statute books were full of ordinances prohibiting these gatherings, but apparently there was no good result. The only thing the negroes stood in mortal terror of was being sold to the Cotton fields. A threat of such a sale always produced results. One unmanageable negro girl about 20 years of age, the property of Mrs. Susan Gray, of Boonsboro', had been threatened with a sale, and seeing some visitors come to the house whom she mistook for negro buyers, she deliberately took an axe and cut off her left hand so as to make herself unmarketable. A man confined in jail cut off four of his fingers to prevent the sale, and another with a similar motive broke his skull with a stone.

A writer in the Washington Union in 1847 contended that the change of destination of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Pittsburg to Wheeling was due to the Kennedy riot. It was customary for gentlemen to travel with body servants and no one would desire to carry them through Pennsylvania, for fear of being deprived of them.

The condition of Hagerstown and its streets began again to attract public attention. The streets were in a most desperate condition, and money was required to mend them. Whenever money was needed for any public purposes, whether to build a church or make streets, a lottery was deemed the best expedient for raising it. A town meeting was accordingly held to petition the Legislature for a lottery grant. Chapter 198 of the laws of 1847 changed the name of the town from Elizabeth Town to Hagerstown. It had not been known as Elizabethtown for many years. Everyone called it Hagerstown and it was thought best to make its legal name conform with its actual name. In the case of Funkstown, this was never done and to this day the legal name of the town is "Jerusalem" although but few persons know it. In writing deeds, lots are described as "lying in the town of Jerusalem, commonly called Funkstown." Under authority of the act of 1847, North street in Hagerstown was opened and Locust and Mulberry streets continued northward to intersect it. Potomac street went off into the Leitersburg road. The completion of the turnpike to the Pennsylvania line was celebrated by a cotillion given by the contractors, Robert Fowler and F.

K. Zeigler. But the turnpike did not begin immediately at the northern limits of the town, and between the two was one of the worst pieces of road in the County. A great deal of heavy wagoning was done over this road from Pennsylvania and the rich section of the County lying between Hagerstown and the Pennsylvania line. A wagon stuck fast in the tenacious mire in the road between "Wayside" and the Reformed Church was no uncommon sight, and jack-screws were the only appliances by which it could be lifted from the mud. Since the building of the railroads which diverted travel from the National pike, Hagerstown had made no progress. On the contrary, it had decreased in population. In 1840 there were 3,900 inhabitants and in 1849 the number had decreased to 3,691. Of these, 600 were negroes—211 slaves and 389 free. This census was taken by Daniel F. Little, who was employed by the town commissioners, receiving the sum of ten dollars for the service.

But the spirit of enterprise was not entirely dead in the town. In 1847, Edwin Bell, the editor of the *Torch Light*, suggested the necessity of a public hall. Since the foundation of the town, there had been no other place for conventions for public meetings and for theatrical performances than the Court Hall, the room of the Town Council in the town hall and the ball-rooms of the taverns. Mr. Bell pointed out the necessity for a commodious room to be used for such purposes. The project met with the approval of the people and the sum of \$3,500 the amount deemed necessary, was quickly subscribed. A public meeting was held in January, 1848, of which Isaac Nesbit was chairman and Edwin Bell secretary. The proposed lots which were suggested as sites for the hall give us some idea of the value of the town property sixty years ago. Four lots were proposed. That of George I. Harry, which fronted 40 feet on Washington street was offered for \$1300. The building would cost \$3,300 in addition. The estimated rental of rooms under the hall was \$250. This lot was finally selected. The second lot offered was owned by E. M. Mealey. It fronted 75 feet on Jonathan street, and had a depth of 45 feet. It was immediately in the rear of Mr. Mealey's residence and was offered for \$600. The store-rooms at this location, it was estimated, would rent for \$212. The third lot was that of Mrs. Price, fronting 54 feet on Washington street and this was offered at \$1000.

The other property was that of Peter Swartzwelder, fronting 80 feet on the Square and extending back 45 feet on Washington street. This was the fine old residence of Gen. Heister which is now standing. The building could have been made suitable by an expenditure of \$2,000. The price asked for this property was \$4,000, and the store rooms under the hall would rent for \$520 a year. This property, at the first meeting of stockholders, was unanimously selected, but for some reason it was abandoned in favor of the Harry lot. The elaborate ceremonies used in laying the corner-stone of a building which was to cost but a little over \$4,000 seems absurd, but it was relatively an important event. The building was begun by the laying of the corner-stone in September, 1848, by the Masons. The celebration was in charge of Col. George Schley, who was assisted by two aids, Matthew S. Barber and Dr. William Ragan. Judge Daniel Weisel delivered an oration and the Rev. Mr. Conrad offered a prayer. The long procession which moved to the site of the proposed building and which stood around the corner-stone to listen to the oration, was made up of bands of music, several military companies, the Temperance Association, Odd Fellows, Free Masons, the clergy of the Town, the Mayor and Town Council, officers of the Lyceum Company, laborers and contractors, the Literary Association, the Franklin Debating Society, the Beneficial Society, the Orphans' Court, the representative in Congress and the delegates to the Legislature, the Hagerstown Bench and Bar, teachers and children of the schools, citizens and strangers. The entire cost of the property was \$5,500, the stock \$3,600 leaving the difference a debt upon the company.

Matters of vastly greater importance were occurring, which attracted comparatively but little attention, because their importance was not understood. The Legislature in 1847 gave a charter to the Western Union Telegraph Company, to construct a telegraph from Baltimore to Wheeling and provide for an office in Hagerstown. But it was not until Saturday, July 1, 1854, that the first telegram was taken from the old fashioned registering instrument by William D. Bell, son of the founder of the *Torch Light*, a lad in H. P. Aughinbaugh's store, who was the first operator. There was then a local telegraph company, of which J. Dixon Roman was the President, and William M. Marshall, M. S. Barber, Peter

Swartzwelder, Dr. Howard Kennedy and George W. Smith, were directors. In November, 1849, while the telegraph line was building, Edward M. Mealey & Co., who ran a line of stages between Hagerstown and Frederick, extended the Adams Express route to Hagerstown. Mr. Mealey's little son, the present Edward W. Mealey, was the first agent. The Adams Express Company was a partnership concern. Mr. Mealey was one of Adams' first partners and became owner of some of the stock. Mr. Mealey and Mr. Adams became also strong personal friends, and the intimacy was kept up by Edward W. Mealey until the death of Mr. Adams.

The most important of all events of the time of which I am writing was the establishment of free schools. Mention has already been made of the rejection by the people of the County of an opportunity for public education. In 1847, the Legislature enacted a law establishing free schools in Washington County. Under this Act of Assembly the County Commissioners were empowered to levy one cent on the hundred dollars for the support of the schools, to supplement the various funds which came from the State for this purpose. The schools were not to be absolutely free; each pupil had to pay one dollar a quarter for tuition. The board of School Commissioners was to consist of one member for each election district of the County, and these were to be appointed by the County Commissioners. They were to appoint teachers, prescribe text-books, &c. But the act was not to become operative until ratified by the people. This was done, but not without bitter opposition. It was urged that a man had no more right to look to the public treasury for the education of his children than for their food and clothing. Of the nine districts of the County, Clearspring, Hancock, Cavetown and Pleasant Valley declared against free schools. But the measure was adopted by the County by a vote of 2,437 to 1,875. There were in the boxes no less than 507 blank votes. Under this law the first Board of School Commissioners was organized in February, 1849 with Andrew Kershner, President, William H. Fitzhugh, secretary, and Abram Strite, Treasurer.

During all these occurrences, political matters received their share of the public attention. The contest for Congress in 1845 was between Jacob Snively of Hancock, Whig, and Thomas Perry, Democrat. Snively carried Washington County

by a vote of 2281 to 2271 for Perry but Perry was elected by 699. The next Congressional election, that of 1847, was much more animated. J. Dixon Roman was the Whig candidate, and Edward Shriver, of Frederick County, was the Democrat. The election of Governor and Assembly occurred in the same year. Wm. T. Goldsborough was the Whig candidate for Governor, and he was opposed by Philip F. Thomas. It was charged by the Whigs that the Democrats were in favor of repudiating the State debt, whilst the counter charge was that the Whigs favored a property qualification. The Democrats elected Thomas but the Whigs retained the Legislature. The Whigs also elected J. Dixon Roman to Congress. He carried Washington County by 150 majority. In the Whig victory, William T. Hamilton, who had been nominated for the House of Delegates although he led his ticket, was defeated by fifty votes.

The year before was the first appearance of this remarkable man before the people. He had been elected to the Assembly in 1846, when he was twenty-six years of age, and had immediately taken position there in favor of the State's paying its debts. In a political career of forty-two years, he became not only the most conspicuous figure in the County, but the leading public man in the State. The Whigs who were elected to the Legislature in that year were Isaac Motter, Heze Boteler, Robert Fowler, George L. Zeigler and James Brays. Mr. Hamilton was on the ticket again in 1848, as candidate for elector favoring the election of Cass for President. According to the Whigs, the Democratic, or loco-foco, as they invariably called it, motto in this election was the three C's—Cass, Cuba and California. The following year, 1849, Mr. Hamilton was nominated for Congress against General Thos. J. McKaig. The contest was bitter and personal. Joint discussions took place and the main question under discussion was the tariff. Mr. Hamilton handled it fearlessly, and although in age, influence and wealth his opponent had greatly the advantage of him, yet he more than held his own and met Gen. McKaig even among the miners of the coal regions which was considered then, as it is now, the stronghold of protection. Mr. Hamilton here gained that accurate and exhaustive knowledge of this subject which gave him the reputation during the remainder of his life of being the best informed man upon the tariff in the State. The

Herald of Freedom in this campaign pronounced Hamilton the most ultra and uncompromising loco-foco in the United States. His personal appearance on the stump was striking. He was lean and wiry, with hair an inch or two in length standing straight out upon his head. In his manner he was earnest and vehement, with a loud voice, which he had under imperfect control. General McKaig was accused of being an aristocrat—a charge most fatal to a politician in those days, and one of the most difficult to meet. The election was a great victory for Hamilton. He reversed the large Whig majority of the previous year, and carried Washington County by a vote of 2653 to 2556. In Allegany he had a majority of 38 and McKaig carried Frederick by 19 votes. To aid the Democratic party in these contests "The Democracy" was established in 1847, by George W. Post, who had been the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, a paper which had given warm support to the nineteen "recusant" electors in 1836. In 1848 Dr. Thomas Schnebly founded "The Pledge," a temperance paper. After a short editorship he was succeeded by Heard and Drury.

In April, 1847, one of the most interesting citizens of Hagerstown died. John Kennedy belonged to the Scotch-Irish stock, which has produced so large a number of the best American citizens. He was born in Londonderry June 13, 1767, and came to America at the age of nineteen years. He first settled in New Castle, Delaware, and taught school. Then he came to Hagerstown, and found a friend in James Ferguson, one of the leading merchants of the place, who gave him employment as clerk in his store. His brother Hugh then came over from Ireland, and after serving as clerk to Mr. Ferguson for a time, the two Kennedys, with Richard Ragan succeeded their employer in business. Later, after the death of his parents, James Kennedy also came over and engaged in farming on a farm near Greencastle. After the partnership with Richard Ragan terminated, the firm was John and Hugh Kennedy. They transacted an enormous business, extending over the whole County, and as far West as the settlements reached. John Kennedy married Mary Wagoner, the daughter of John Wagoner, a farmer who lived between Hagerstown and Funkstown. The couple had four children: Mrs. Sarah A. Price, the wife of Benjamin Price, lawyer; Louisa M., wife of J. Dixon Roman; John W., who mar-

ried a daughter of Dr. Wm. McPherson of Frederick County; and James Hugh who married a daughter of Col. Jacob Hollingsworth, and who was killed in the Carlisle riot.

John Kennedy and Hugh Kennedy were among the founders of the old Presbyterian Church on South Potomac street, and John was a ruling elder during most of his life. Both were Presbyterians after the strictest manner—uncompromising Calvinists in doctrine, and believers in the utmost simplicity of worship. They had no liking for Conventional Church architecture, and in building the Hagerstown church, the chimney was made so conspicuous that it was known among the ungodly as "John Kennedy's church with the chimney." In this church, John Kennedy worshipped Sunday after Sunday. The tuning fork was the one musical instrument permitted in the church. It is related that once during a protracted illness, in his later years, Hugh Kennedy's absence was taken advantage of to use a flute. The old gentleman, coming in during service and while the singing was going on, did not hesitate to take possession of the flute and throw it with indignant scorn out of the window. Hugh Kennedy died unmarried in 1835.

The first Presbyterian minister to officiate in Washington County was the Rev. William Williams, who has already been mentioned. He was sent out by the Welsh Presbyterian Missionary Society to the colony of Virginia, but being driven thence by the law against dissenters, he settled at Welsh Run. Between 1774 and 1817, the Rev. Thomas McPherrin, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell and the Rev. John Lind ministered in and around Hagerstown. In 1817, the old church on South Potomac street was completed, and John Kennedy, Joseph Gabby, Robert Douglas and John Robertson were ordained ruling elders. During the pastorate of the Rev. Richard Wynkoop, there was a division in the congregation, the seceding portion electing the Rev. Mr. Love, pastor. He held services in the Court House for a time. Later, while the Rev. John F. McLaren was pastor of the church, he and Mr. Love both resigned, and the severed congregation was united. This Mr. McLaren was the father of the late Episcopal Bishop of Chicago.

In 1861, Victor Thompson died and left to the church the sum of \$5,000. A portion of it was used to put the iron fence in front of the church

and the remainder was invested and subsequently used in the construction of the new church on the corner of Washington and Prospect streets. Hugh Kennedy devised to the congregation the handsome house opposite the church for a parsonage, to be so used as long as the congregation continued to use exclusively in public worship Watts' Version of the Psalms. In 1852, while Mr. Dunlap was pastor, by a vote of the congregation it was decided to forfeit this property and to gain the privilege of singing other hymns and psalms. The house went to Hugh Kennedy's heirs-at-law and by them it was sold to the church. The Presbyterians held their last service in the old building, a building in which Andrew Jackson and many of the distinguished men of former times had worshipped, on December 18, 1875. It was sold in 1878 to the Christian Church which now owns it. The beautiful stone church on Washington and Prospect streets was dedicated on Christmas day, 1875. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. T. Smith of Baltimore.

The record of crimes about this time includes that of Alex. Redman, who lived on the Mercersburg road three miles from Hagerstown. In 1848, this wretched man took his little son, his favorite child to a thicket and cut its throat and then returning to the house told his wife that he had committed the crime to prevent the child from coming to want. He then in her presence cut his own throat.

Dr. Joseph S. Dellinger was shot from his horse in Waynesville, Mo., in 1848, by a man named Horrell. He was a son of Henry Dellinger of Washington County, and had studied with Doctors Smith and Van Lear of Williamsport. In consequence of an injury one of his legs was amputated, and for that reason he abandoned the study of medicine, and went to Ohio, where he studied law with Thomas Ewing, and afterwards in Hagerstown with Alexander Neill, and graduated in the Law Department of Dickinson College. He then went to Cole County, Mo., and returned to the practice of medicine.

A trial which attracted great attention in this county was that of Jesse D. E. Quantrell which took place in Cumberland in the spring of 1849. This noted criminal was the son of brave Captain Quantrell, who had led a company from Washington County to fight the British in 1812. He had the advantage of a handsome per-

son and prepossessing manners. His first public exploit was a desperate election fight in the Square in Hagerstown with a man named Russell, whom he stabbed and nearly killed. He married Miss Lane of Hagerstown and went to live in Williamsport. In a short time he was arrested and sent to jail upon a charge of obtaining the benefit of the insolvent laws through perjury. His wife followed him to jail, and there remained six months until his trial, when he was acquitted. He then went West and committed a number of forgeries, for which he was sent to the penitentiary in St. Louis and Cincinnati. In both instances he was released, through the exertions of his faithful wife whom he had shamefully abused in the meantime. Coming east, he was sentenced to the penitentiary in one of the counties of Pennsylvania for three years for forgery. Then the patience of his wife gave out and she listened to the advice of her friends and got a divorce. When Quantrell's term was out he married another woman, committed another forgery and was sent to the penitentiary of Pennsylvania for seven years. During this time he began sending threatening letters to Mr. Samuel L. King, his brother-in-law, declaring that if his wife re-married he would kill her. She did marry Mr. A. Cowton, a tavern keeper in Cumberland, and there the couple lived honored and respected. In 1849, Quantrell's term in prison having expired, he came to Cumberland and in the absence of Mr. Cowton made a violent assault upon Mrs. Cowton, whom he threw to the floor, and would have killed her, but the pistol missed fire. Whilst he was preparing to accomplish the murder with a knife, the unfortunate woman was rescued from her peril by a number of men who broke into the room, of which Quantrell had locked the door. For this offence he was sent to the county jail for five years and fined five hundred dollars. After serving a half of his term, he was pardoned and began a career of crime which only ended with the Civil War in which he engaged as a bushwhacker. It is said that he married no less than six respectable women during this time—all living at once.

But the most curious crime was one which is mentioned by Dickens in his American Notes. One of two curious cases he mentions having encountered in the Maryland penitentiary "was that of a man who once went to a certain distiller's and stole a copper measure containing a quantity

of liquor. He was pursued and taken with the property in his possession and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. On coming out of jail at the expiration of that term, he went back to the same distiller's and stole the same copper measure, containing the same quantity of liquor. There was not the slightest reason to suppose that the man wished to return to prison; indeed everything but the commission of the offence, made directly against that assumption. There are only two ways of accounting for this extraordinary proceeding. One is, that after undergoing so much for this copper measure, he conceived he had established a sort of claim and right to it. The other that, by dint of long thinking about it had become a monomania with him, and had acquired a fascination which he found it impossible to resist; swelling from an Earthly Copper Gallon into an Ethereal Gallon Vat." This man was named Miller, and the distillery from which he stole the measure was that of Joseph Gabby in Washington County. Nor did the matter end here, for after Miller had served his second term of two years, he stole the measure containing whiskey the third time. This time the grand jury declined to indict him—deeming the man insane. This was in March 1849.

About this time the people of the County were much engaged in improvements in their methods of farming. In 1848 Samuel H. Little of Hagerstown invented a grain separator which he claimed could thresh and clean ready for the mill, two hundred bushels of wheat in a day. The first one he made was for Henry Petre and this was, I believe, the first attempt in the County to thresh and clean grain in a single operation. Between 1847 and 1849, Grain Drills or "Drillers" came into use in the County. The first were made in Hagerstown by Watkins and Heyser, who sold them at \$60 each. The first to use this machine, which is now as necessary on a Washington County farm as a plow, and among the first to use and urge his neighbors to use bone fertilizer on wheat, was Dr. Thomas Maddox of the Tilghmanton District. This distinguished agriculturist descended from a sister of Thomas Notely, a Proprietary Governor of Maryland; he was born in St. Mary's County in 1810. He practised medicine in Louisville for some years, but in 1845 returned to St. Mary's. He married Mary Priscilla Claggett of Frederick County, granddaughter of Bishop Thomas John Claggett, of Maryland. In 1848,

he bought a portion of the Tilghman estate and became a citizen of Washington County. From that time until his death, in March, 1887, he was one of the most conspicuous farmers in the County, ready to experiment in new methods and appliances in agriculture and bringing to his favorite pursuit deep thought and profound study. It is probable that no man in the County ever did more to advance the interests of agriculture and to increase the yield of lands than he. Later, Governor William T. Hamilton became an enthusiastic farmer and did much in the same interest. In 1853 Dr. Higgins, the State Chemist, was in Washington County, and after analysing the soil in various places, recommended the use of bone rather than lime. Dr. Maddox at this time used 300 pounds of bone, 70 pounds of Peruvian Guano, and a bushel of salt to the acre. At this time it is believed that the use of phosphates on wheat is not only necessary to promote growth, but to make it ripen early. But in 1848, when only a very few persons used it, the harvest began early in June and by the twenty-first of the month a fourth of the whole crop had been harvested. The general interest in agriculture found expression in 1848 in a meeting which was held in the Court House in November, to form an agricultural society. Over this meeting Jacob Hollingsworth presided. In January following, an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Thomas Keller; Secretaries, George French and Col. William H. Fitzhugh; Treasurer, John Van Lear.

In 1853 John W. Breathed cut his crop with one of Hussey's reapers. Although the McCormick's reapers were at this time common in the West, this machine was a curiosity in Washington County. It was boasted that it cut cleaner than cradles, fifteen or twenty acres in a day, and required eight or ten hands to attend it. The shipment of agricultural and other products by canal to Georgetown had assumed large proportions. During the boating season of 1848, the shippers of Williamsport forwarded to Georgetown 61,390 barrels of flour, 3,158 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,057 barrels of whiskey besides immense quantities of lime, hoop poles and lumber. The up freight consisted principally of salt and fish.

Late in 1848, reports of the discovery of gold in California began to reach Hagerstown and it was not long before the excitement ran high.



Stories of fortunes made by a turn of a hand, or by the finding of a nugget created a general desire among young men of adventurous spirits to seek their fortunes in that golden land. We must not underrate the magnitude of the enterprise of the "Forty Niners." Now we can get into a Pullman car on Monday morning, and after a pleasant trip of four days, enjoying on the road all the luxuries that comfortable beds, handsome parlor cars, delightful meals and a varied scenery can furnish, land in San Francisco, a city as highly civilized as New York. In 1849 the conditions were vastly different. The shortest route to the Golden Gate was five thousand five hundred miles, the longest and most common seventeen thousand, and the price of a first class ticket by either route was \$320. If the former route was selected by the "Argonauts" the time of the journey was from two to four months and in addition to the fatigue of a journey upon horseback across Mexico to the Pacific, or a ride upon a mule across the Isthmus, they had to encounter the dangers from organized bands of brigands in that then lawless country. By the longer route, the estimated time in which to make the journey was six months, and it might last much longer. Added to the tedium of so prodigious a journey were the perils of doubling Cape Horn in a sailing vessel. But the worst awaited the seeker for gold when he arrived in the new country. The Government was provisional, and among the people to be governed were the most lawless from many lands. But two years before, California had been in possession of the Aboriginal Indian and the sleepy Spaniard, living in adobe huts and not dreaming of the wealth which the surface of the earth took no pains to conceal. The Forty Niner who landed at San Francisco from the vessel which could not reach the shore over the mud flats, beheld a scene to be witnessed no where else upon the whole earth. Here was a settlement composed of hastily built houses, some of brick, some wooden shanties, some of sheet iron, and many tents, jumbled together in amazing confusion. Inhabiting these dwellings, or sleeping at night on the lee side of them, was a motley assemblage of all sorts and conditions of men—the lawyer, the college-graduate, the soldier, the miner, the trapper, and all carried away by the craze of speculation and gambling. Some of the brightest men of the country were there, and some of the most reckless and daring. Among them human life had but little value, and gold

was only valued for its use in gambling and speculating. Great sums would change hands in transactions which seemed frenzy. In the midst of the town was a large clap board structure of the rudest and most temporary character. This was the gambling house, and in it was collected day and night a throng in the wildest state of excitement, drinking bad whiskey and winning or losing upon the turn of a card, thousands of dollars worth of gold dust which would be piled upon the table with scales to weigh it out. The new arrival had to take without delay some steps to replenish his store of funds, for the hard earned money which he brought from the east was quickly exhausted by the prices he had to pay—Six dollars for a breakfast, four dollars for a shave, fifty dollars for a pair of boots or sixty dollars for a pair of gum boots which the deep mud of the streets rendered absolutely necessary—these were sample prices. Some bold adventurers from Washington County took the overland route by Independence for the golden land, and tramped three thousand miles across the continent through the unsettled plains and the trackless defiles of the Rocky Mountains.

In March, 1849, a party of thirty of these gold seekers left Shepherdstown, and with them was J. McClelland Miller, of Boonsboro. A few days later, George E. Stonebraker, Silas S. Rohrer and Pembroke B. Showman, of Pleasant Valley, accompanied a large party from Charlestown, Va., on the overland route. Col. J. C. Fremont was all this time exploring in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast. In his party was Henry Rohrer, of Washington County. He, with nine others, was lost in the snow in the mountains and perished. John Freamer and the Baechtels—the latter members of the Baltimore and Frederick Mining and Trading Company, left Baltimore on the Schooner "Creole" in May. This party was well equipped with mills, machinery, tents and other appliances. But the first to depart in 1849 was Edwin Bell, the young editor of the Torch Light. He took leave of his friends and left Hagerstown Jan. 17. Edwin Bell was born in Hagerstown December 24, 1819. He had studied law with William Price, and had entered the bar. But since 1841, he had also been engaged in the office of the Torch Light. In that year, he became associated with his father as editor and after his death succeeded him. When he left for California, his brother-in-law, William Motter,

afterwards Judge, conducted the paper until it was sold by Mrs. Bell, who owned it, to Mittag and Sneary, in August, 1851.

Mr. Bell went to Baltimore and engaged passage on the ship "Nylon." Finding that this vessel was not to sail until the third of February, he spent the intervening time in Washington, where he met with the representative in Congress from this district, James Dixon Roman, and obtained letters of introduction from Gales and Seaton the editors of the National Intelligencer, and Col. Albert, Chief of the Topographical Bureau, to Col. Mason the Military Governor of California. Col. Thomas H. Benton gave him a letter to his son-in-law, General John C. Fremont, then the most important personage on the Pacific Coast, together with Gen. Fremont's account of his explorations. When the ship "Nylon" weighed anchor off Fell's Point there was a great concourse of people to see her off and the last face Mr. Bell recognized was that of John Freaner, and it was John Freaner who greeted him upon landing at San Francisco. He had suddenly determined to go after Mr. Bell's departure and taking the shorter route arrived before him. The Xylon put in at Rio Jeneiro, and here charges were made by some of the passengers against the captain. The U. S. consul undertook to try him and after a long trial he was removed and the vessel put in charge of another captain. During the progress of the investigation the passengers amused themselves in the city and some of them indulged in pranks which would have subjected them to serious penalties but for the leniency of Dom Pedro who treated them with marked politeness and consideration.

The next stop was at Valparaiso, and on the 14th of September the Nylon passed through the "Golden Gate." In California, Mr. Bell first engaged in the practice of law. There was a little log school-house which was used as a Court House, and in it cases of great magnitude, involving immense sums of money, were tried. It was not long, however, before he drifted back into journalism. He first took a position as reporter for the San Francisco Daily Herald, published by John Nugent, then as city editor of the same paper. He resigned this place to become associated with B. F. Washington and Jos. E. Lawrence, as proprietor of the San Francisco Daily Placer, Times and Transcript, of which paper Mr. Bell was the managing editor. After awhile he retired from

this position to take the general editorship of the Sacramento Daily Union. In his work, he distinguished himself by his opposition to all kinds of jobbery and corruption in the Legislature and by his active and fearless campaign against the Vigilance Committee party. In taking this stand, he did admirable service to the State, and gained for himself a high reputation for purity and bravery.

In 1858, Mr. Bell left California and returned to the east across Mexico. He then went to St. Louis, as eastern correspondent of the *Alta California* and the Sacramento Union. At that time, the telegraph line was extending westward from St. Louis and eastward from San Francisco, and Secretary Floyd had established the pony express to transmit news and letters through the intervening space. The news from Europe came by steamer to Cape Race, from which point the agent of the Associated Press sent it throughout the country. Mr. Bell was an intimate friend of J. C. Stebbins, the superintendent of the Telegraph Company, and from him obtained the monopoly of the news for the Pacific Coast. About this time, in April 1860, the fight between Heenan, "the Benecia Boy" and Sayers, the English champion, took place in England, and the news of this encounter was awaited with the most intense interest and excitement, stimulated of course by reckless betting upon the result. The steamer "Vanderbilt," which brought the news, made a remarkably quick voyage, and Mr. Stebbins procured for Mr. Bell the press account of the fight. This was telegraphed from St. Louis to the end of the line. Just as the report was about half taken down by the operator, he telegraphed back to Mr. Bell that the pony express was ready to start. The order came back to detain the messenger with oysters at Mr. Bell's expense. This was done and when the *Union* and the *Alta California* published the news it was deemed impossible to have received it in so short a time. Days afterwards, when the account was confirmed there was a great triumph for the two papers. In 1867, Mr. Bell purchased a third interest in the Hagerstown Mail, and was until 1891 one of the editors of that paper, making it a paper of high standing and great influence in the State. It was mainly through his influence that the Western Maryland railroad was extended to Hagerstown at the time it was, and the same influence has always been exerted in the cause of good government and proper enterprises.

For many years, an old soldier of 1776 came down to Hagerstown from his home in South Mountain once a month to draw his pension. This was old John Barnheiser, who died in Quincy, in June 1849, at the age of a hundred and six years—probably the very last of the men of '76. Martin Reckert attained to an even greater age. He was a native of Germany, and lived a solitary life at the top of the mountain near Clearspring; he died in December, 1857, at the age of one hundred and six years and eleven months. He boasted that he had voted at every Presidential election from Washington to Buchanan inclusive. In 1855, Joseph Keenan died at the Alms House at the age of a hundred and six years. He was born in Scotland in March, 1749.

The first steps to establish a Lutheran Female Seminary were taken in the Maryland Synod in 1849. The building was completed in 1853, and the first class graduated in 1857, the Rev. Mr. Baughman being the Principal. In 1865, the property was purchased by Charles W. Humrichouse, who sold it to the Rev. C. M. Keedy in 1875. It is now successfully conducted, the number of students being generally large.

The building of the Franklin railroad to Hagerstown gave considerable concern to the people of Baltimore. As soon as the cars were running between Chambersburg and Philadelphia, the Baltimore papers began to complain that the trade from the West was diverted to Philadelphia. Passengers from the West, when they reached Hagerstown left the National road and went to Chambersburg and thence to Philadelphia where the merchants bought their goods. Then at the same time the canal had been opened to Hancock and there the products of the West, which had theretofore gone to Baltimore, were loaded on boats and found a market at Georgetown. In the same manner almost the entire trade of Washington County, along with that of Franklin and Cumberland Counties left Baltimore, and now after the lapse of more than a half century has not been fully restored. This diversion of trade from Baltimore in 1839 gave infinite satisfaction to the people of Washington County. The violation by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was considered identical with the city, of its contract to build its road through Hagerstown, and the remission by the Legislature of the penalty of one million of dollars which the Company agreed to forfeit to the County should the contract be

violated, had exasperated the people of Washington County to the last degree. It looked to them like a piece of deliberate chicanery, to obtain the votes of the Washington County delegation in the Legislature, necessary for the passage of the bill authorizing the State to subscribe a large sum to the road, and then to violate the agreement.

It was whilst this feeling of resentment prevailed that the Pennsylvania Company made overtures Williamsport had the first opportunity. On the 6th of April, 1839, the Franklin Company passed a resolution offering to extend the road to that town, upon condition that, on or before the 1st of May the people of the town would subscribe for two hundred shares of the capital stock—equal to ten thousand dollars—and such further amount as would pay for the right of way in a direct line from Mason and Dixon's line to the town. In the event of the failure to embrace this offer, then Hagerstown should be the terminus upon condition of subscribing to four hundred shares and such further amount as would secure the right of way. This proposition was eagerly embraced by Hagerstown. The Legislature, in 1838, had given authority to the Moderator and Commissioners to take the stock and make a loan to raise the money to pay for it. They could not wait until Williamsport's option had expired, but on the 22nd of April an order was passed accepting the terms. The Hagerstown papers then boasted that the County would now be independent of Baltimore and her railroad. That city had driven them away and they would seek an alliance with the strangers to whom they had been driven by their friends.

Besides this, another avenue to the east would, it was confidently expected, soon be opened to the town. The Gettysburg railroad, or the Tape Worm, as it was more familiarly known, had been graded to the summit of South Mountain and the sum of \$750,000 had been spent on it. The distance from the place which was then its terminus to Hagerstown was but fifteen miles. It required no great powers of calculation, urged the Torch Light, to demonstrate that this chasm of fifteen miles in a railroad communication from Philadelphia to the Western Waters, will not remain unfilled, when it shall be, as it will be, the only broken link in the long and important chain of railroad communication between Wheeling and Pittsburg in the West and Philadelphia in the East, via Gettysburg and York. Fifty-one years

after this time, when the work which had been done at this heavy cost was almost obliterated by trees twelve inches in diameter, and people had only a tradition of the work, were rails laid upon it—many years after the “chasm of fifteen miles” had been filled by the tracks of the Western Maryland road. This Gettysburg road was graded under the direction of Thaddeus Stevens at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania, and the popular theory has always been that Stevens did this work in order to employ a large number of men whom he could thus influence to vote for his candidate for Governor. But it is more than probable that this was incidental to the main plan of making a link in a great Western route.

On the third of February, 1841, the first train of cars was pulled into the Hagerstown terminus of the Franklin Railroad, by the locomotives “Washington” and “Franklin.” The train, it was said, was made up of large and elegant cars, filled with volunteers and visitors from Franklin County. As the train drew up to the terminus of the road in Hagerstown, it was received with acclamations by a large gathering of citizens. The visitors from Franklin County, among whom were the Chambersburg Artillerists, the Franklin Blues and the St. Thomas Artillerists, all under command of Major Gilmore, paraded the streets of Hagerstown. Captain Robertson’s company of Hagerstown Riflemen joined in the procession. In the meantime the train of cars was running backwards and forwards to Greencastle carrying delighted passengers who had never before seen or travelled upon a train of cars. On the 24th of February, 1841, the first advertisement of a time table for the running of trains was given to the public. Two trains left Philadelphia daily the first at 1 a. m. which arrived at Hagerstown at 6 p. m. the same day, and the second at 8 a. m. This train reached Chambersburg at 10 p. m. where it remained until 3 a. m. arriving in Hagerstown at 5 a. m.—making the time consumed in the trip equal to about ten miles per hour. One train left Hagerstown at 6 p. m. arriving in Chambersburg at 7:30, leaving Chambersburg at 1 a. m., and arriving in Philadelphia about 5 p. m. The other train left Hagerstown at 5 a. m.

and reached Philadelphia about 10 p. m. On Saturdays, there was a train of “pleasure cars” which plied backwards and forwards between Chambersburg and Hagerstown.

This time table did not continue long. Whether from lack of business or from bad management the road did not pay, traffic diminished and the physical condition grew very bad. In 1849 it became burdened with debt, and was sold at public auction by Sheriff Daniel South. Andrew Kershner and George W. Henry obtained a judgment against it, and to satisfy this judgment the entire road, including the right of way for six miles, its tracks, franchises, movable property and two lots in Hagerstown were “knocked down” to Col. George Schley for the sum of six hundred dollars. The original cost of the property had been about fifty thousand. There was much speculation about the disposition the purchaser would make of the property. One of the editors supposed that the best thing would be to sell the rails to the blacksmiths and give the right of way back to the farmers through whose lands it passed. But this intelligent advice was not followed. Col. Schley sold the road to parties who ran it for awhile as a horse tram way. The road was laid with wooden rails, protected by strap iron nailed along the upper surface for the wheels to run upon. What was known as “snake’s heads” caused many accidents. The end of a piece of strap iron would get loosened from its fastening; the car wheel would run under, instead of over it, and the end of the iron would force itself through the floor of the car.

Travel over the Franklin Railroad during its existence as a tram way, was primitive. An old horse was hitched to a truck about fifteen feet in length, with boards across it upon which the passengers sat with no support for their backs and the covering over it was too low to sit upright under it with any comfort. If there had been a heavy rain, passengers had to be rejected. Frequently the “coach” ran off the track or the wheels slipped down between the rails.\*

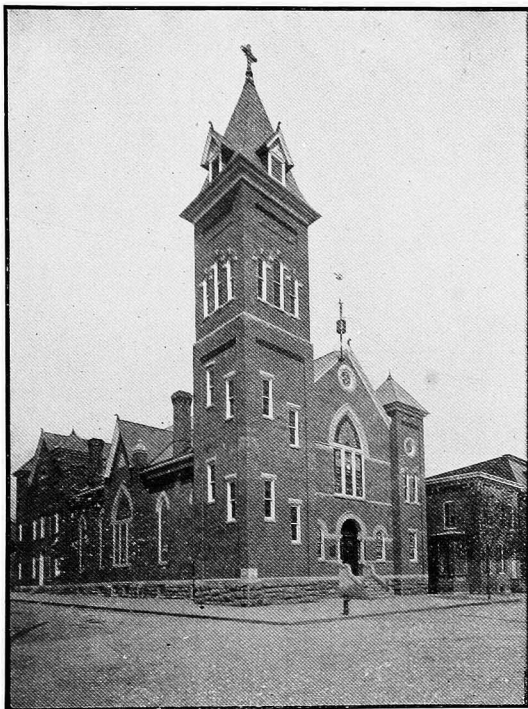
An effort to revive the road again was made in 1853, and in that year the Legislature enacted a law authorizing the relaying of the track with

\*Correspondence of the Bloomfield Advocate.  
Harrisburg, Aug. 29, 1854.

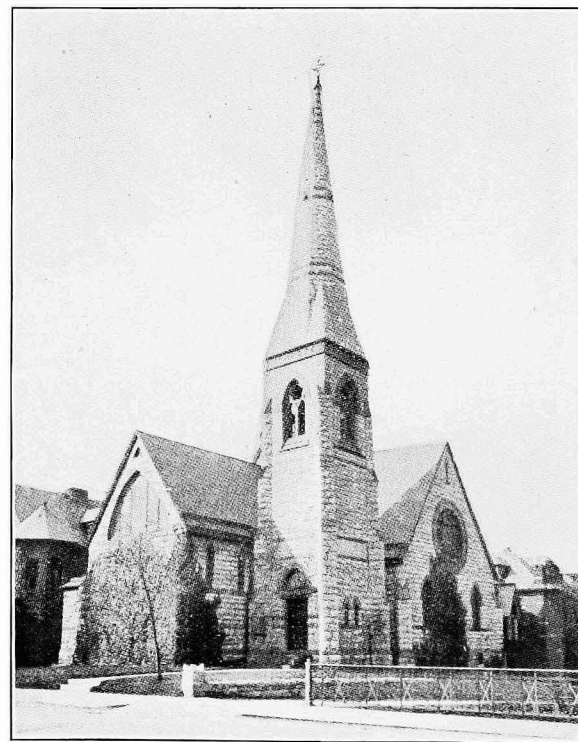
The Franklin Rail Road, &c.

Mr. Shebley:—According to promise I herewith furnish you with a brief description of our trip to

Hagerstown. From Harrisburg to Chambersburg, (a distance of 52 miles,) we passed through one of the richest and most fertile valleys in Pennsylvania.—Chambersburg is truly a neat and handsome town. The Cumberland Valley railroad company has here



St. Paul's U. B. Church, Hagerstown.



St. John's Episcopal Church, Hagerstown.



iron rails. Under the authority of the Act, the road was put up for sale on the 15th of June, 1853, the six miles lying in Maryland were sold to John N. Hutchinson for \$5,000. The condition of the sale was that the purchaser should relay the rails on the road and adapt it to steam power within eighteen months of the ratification of the sale. The requirement was not observed, and the trustees, after due notice, again offered the property at public sale; on the 24th day of July 1855, they sold it to the Chambersburg, Greencastle and Hagerstown Railroad Company for the sum of \$600. This sale was ratified September 3, 1855. The condition of the sale was that the purchaser should commence relaying the rails within two months. Up to December no movement had been made looking to carrying out this condition. In the meantime Hagerstown was without adequate

communication and the people were greatly agrieved over the closing of the railroad. A public meeting was held in December, which sent a petition to the Legislature, asking that the sale be set aside and the road resold. An Act was accordingly passed directing the sale of the road and naming J. Dixon Roman, Thomas Harbine and Leander McKee, trustees to make the sale. The purchaser was to begin laying rails within sixty days after the ratification of the sale, and to have at least one mile completed within four months. The purchasers, after complying with these conditions, were declared a body corporate under the name of the Franklin Railroad Company, with authority to extend the railroad to the south and to cross the Potomac river at any point between Hancock and Knoxville. This privilege was not used until 1873, when the Martinsburg

a large machine shop and engine house; these, together with several warehouses in the vicinity of the depot, make it quite a stirring place.

From Chambersburg to Hagerstown, the only public means of conveyance, we were informed, was the great Franklin railroad—this of course is sufficient (?) for all practical purposes. The management of trains on this road is entirely different from any we ever "hearn tell on." So here goes for a description:

We were informed "Car time" had arrived, and soon found ourselves safely deposited in the Express "train"—starting regularly every day at 10 o'clock for Hagerstown." The locomotive consists of a real bona fide "Old Grey Mare," who, to appearance, was in the same dilemma "Old Uncle Ned" found himself: Having

"No more teeth for to eat de—oats

So he had to leave de—oats go."

Attached to her was the car, though to use a more appropriate term—a Gipsev waggon. It is simply a truck, with boards laid across for seats, without any support to rest against; and the covering so low as not to admit of sitting upright. In fact, to ride in this machine is punishment worse than a crowded stage coach.

This train, (fully fifteen feet in length,) was controlled entirely by a real clever fellow, who performed the duty of engineer, fireman, brakeman, conductor, mail agent, and everything else belonging to an Express train. After the passengers were seated, (two all told,) the train started off at a speed which forcibly reminded us of an anecdote, that happened on this road several years ago, the circumstances of which were as follows: The train was going along at the usual speed, when it was overtaken by an unfortunate individual with a wooden leg. The conductor hailed him with "Hello! won't you take a ride? No sir, I thank you, I am in a hurry," was the reply. This fully illustrates the speed of the trains on this famous Franklin railroad.

The road is entirely out of repair, and serious accidents frequently happen in consequence of the decayed sills on which the rails are fastened. Sometimes the car runs off the track, and sometimes slips between; but as yet no loss of life has been the result.

There is now a road in contemplation from Georgetown, D. C., to Hagerstown, via Frederick. Should this be built, we hope to see the Franklin road relaid. It might be made profitable, for Hagerstown numbers now about four thousand inhabitants, and this is their only public outlet. In its present condition it is a nuisance, and a shame to the community through which it passes—asking, as they do, from \$80 to \$100 per acre for their land. The country around Hagerstown is rich, fertile, and well cultivated, being an excellent wheat and corn growing district, though the latter crop this season is almost an entire failure, on account of the excessive drought. Destruction seems to have swept everything before it, and scarcity following after. Corn is now selling in Hagerstown at \$1.25 per bushel, and potatoes at \$2.00 per bushel, and scarce at that. Hagerstown is beautifully ornamented with shade trees, and contains many fine Churches, in one of which the Rev. Mr. Gans, (formerly of Bloomfield,) preaches to a large congregation. The people are also well supplied with music.—Heyser's brass band perform, every Saturday evening in the public square, and in addition, the slaves have a brass band, and the way the "darkies" discourse music is a caution to abolitionists.

We left Hagerstown yesterday morning in the cars, and again had two passengers, being forced to leave six or eight behind on account of the heavy rain the previous night. At length we arrived at Chambersburg, and from thence to this place again, on the Cumberland Valley railroad. Whenever we come across anything similar to that Franklin railroad, we will again inform you of it.

Yours, &c.,

B.

and Potomac railroad, crossing the river at Falling Waters and uniting Hagerstown with Martinsburg, was opened to the public. In 1889, a further extension from Martinsburg to Winchester was made. In March, 1851, the interest of Hutchinson & Co. in the Franklin railroad was sold to the Cumberland Valley Company for \$30,000 and at the same time that part of the Franklin road which lay in

Franklin County was sold to Dull, Jones and Worral for \$5,900. In August, 1859, the road from Hagerstown to Chambersburg was quietly re-opened, twenty-seven years after its first opening. Since then its career has been distinguished by success and model management. During the Civil War it performed important service to the Government by bringing supplies to the army.



## CHAPTER XVII

**F**OR the best part of seventy years one of the most conspicuous figures in Washington County was Dr. Frederick Dorsey. He was probably known to a greater proportion of the people of the County than any other person who ever lived in it. No man ever lived who was more thoroughly identified with a community. He was better beloved by a large portion of his people than any other man. It is certain that no one was ever a more familiar topic of conversation, or has been the subject of more anecdotes, even down to this time; and he has been in his grave nearly half a century. Frederick Dorsey was born in what is now Howard County in the year 1774, in a house that is still standing. He was well educated, and in early life removed to Washington County, where he spent the remainder of his days in the active pursuit of his profession, and, died October, 1858, in the house in which he had lived since his marriage, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He continued in active practice up to the hour of his last illness, a period of over sixty years, and, what is a most unprecedented circumstance, was associated in practice, at the time of his death, with his son, Dr. Clagett Dorsey, and his grandson, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Jr. When he died it was said of him that "he had lived through the American Revolution. He had watched the progress of the revolutionary and bloody history of France. He had beheld the brilliant yet terrible career of Napoleon. He had shaken hands with Washington, an event of itself sufficient to honor any grave; and such was his vivid recollection of the circumstance, that the impress of that grasp ting-

led upon his fingers to his last days. Jefferson was his idol. Rush was his friend and preceptor. Clay, Rochester, Pindall, the Fitzhughs, the Barnes, the Ringgolds, the Tilghmans, the Masons, the Lawrences, the Hughes, the Spriggs, the Carrolls, the Buchanans, the Kershners, were his early, intimate friends.

"He had seen this lovely County, now so settled, arise from a wild and uninhabited prairie. He had witnessed in succession the pack-horse give way for the common wagon—then the stage-coach, then the locomotive and the telegraph. The single footpath, which constituted the only highway to the West, he had seen yield to the county road, then the turnpike, and finally the railroad."

When as a boy he had ridden into Elizabethtown he had reached what was almost the western limit of civilization. When he died, the "Star of Empire" had taken its course westward across the great plains, the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Dr. Frederick Dorsey possessed a remarkable combination of eccentricities and virtues. Benevolence, truth, fidelity, cheerfulness and unflinching animal spirits were traits, each of which seemed to be pre-eminent. Added to these were a remarkable memory, great conversational powers and great physical endurance, which enabled him to perform labors that seemed well nigh miraculous. Dr. Nathaniel Potter pronounced him the best judge of pulse he ever knew. He was a natural surgeon and had performed operations which were reported in text books as showing marvelous skill. In mid-wifery he was pre-eminent, and had officiated upon eleven thousand occasions.

It is needless to relate that he held firmly to the faith of his times in blood-letting and the use of calomel. A gentleman of Hagerstown, who was supposed to be in the last stages of consumption, had been at Baltimore to consult eminent physicians, but had returned without hope. Dr. Dorsey saw him at last. His opinion was gruffly expressed in these brief words—"About a pound of calomel will cure you—your liver, and not your lungs, is diseased." And calomel did cure him.

Happening to be in Philadelphia, he was sent for to see his friend, the late Mr. Savage, who was suffering with a severe fit of the gout. He inquired, and was told the treatment Mr. Savage was undergoing by his Philadelphia physician. Looking over his spectacles with a mingled expression of surprise and contempt, and repeating in slow and measured terms the prescription—"5 grains of sup. carb. soda every two hours," he added, "here, take this to-night, 20 grains of calomel, and to-morrow morning 40 grains of jalap," which were to be followed by other medicines no less potent. Before the week had passed Mr. Savage was on the street, and being asked by a friend the cause of his rapid improvement, replied: "Old Dorsey, of Hagerstown, took me through a threshing machine, and if that don't take the gout of a man's bones, God knows what will." Nor did he fail to show his faith by his works, for it is an uncontraverted fact that when he had the cholera in 1832, he administered to himself more than two hundred grains of calomel in less than twelve hours.

Dr. Dorsey had studied medicine with Dr. Richard Pindell, and had begun his professional career in partnership with that celebrated physician, but he was not a regular graduate of any medical college, although he had attended a course of lectures. The University of Maryland conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1824. But twenty years before this he had received a diploma of honorary membership of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He had an enormous practice, and "the extent of the country over which he rode almost daily, would now appear incredible. In the early history of this County the people were subject to most malignant bilious epidemics. At this period, he had almost the exclusive practice of this town and adjacent country, for twenty miles around. He would often make a circuit from 60 to 80 miles in twenty-four hours.

On a single day, in his country practice, he visited and prescribed for as high as *one hundred and eighty-six* patients. On his *last birth day* he rode on *horseback* upwards of twenty-five miles. For upwards of forty days immediately preceding his mother's death, he saw her every day, notwithstanding she lived 6 miles below Frederick, a distance of 32 miles from Hagerstown, and attended to his other practice besides. During this very period, too, he had a patient in Chambersburg, 20 miles distant, whom he occasionally saw." For thirty-seven years he made these remarkable journeys on the back of his old horse "Charlie" which was as remarkable in his way as the Doctor in his higher sphere. "Charlie" died in 1857, at the remarkable age of 44 years and six months.

Dr. Dorsey was a member of the Episcopal Church, a vestryman for many years, and the chief supporter of St. John's Parish; but this did not prevent him from being devotedly fond of fox hunting, as why should it? of horse-racing although he did not bet, and of cock-fighting. Of this latter sport, although a most humane man, he was an enthusiastic follower and frequently made a quizzical mixture of it with his works of charity and duties as vestryman. There are but few of the older citizens of Hagerstown who are not familiar with numerous anecdotes of this remarkable man. This sketch of him would be incomplete without the record of some of them. Shortly after his death, Judge John Thompson Mason delivered a lecture upon his life and character to a large gathering in St. John's Lutheran Church. From that masterly discourse I have gathered the facts here given, and have freely quoted from it. I cannot refrain from giving the following anecdotes gathered from the same source:

"No man was fonder of good eating, yet no one was oftener required to put up with what was bad, or had his appetite subjected to severer tests. On one occasion, after a hard ride, he was invited to partake of a homely meal. His over-kind hostess discovering that his knife was not as clean as it might have been, deliberately, in his presence, *licked it*, that she might wipe it cleaner.

"But once his stomach did quail. He had tapped a woman with dropsy and measured the water drawn from her in a pint bowl furnished for the purpose. After he had finished the operation, he was asked to supper. About to refresh himself with a drink of the milk set before him,

to his horror he discovered it was contained in the identical vessel with which he had a few moments before been made so familiar, under such different circumstances.

"Many years ago a gentleman from Virginia made us, as he frequently did, a visit. He had met Dr. Dorsey often at Montpelier, but did not know him intimately. Among the first remarks he made upon his arrival, was that our old physician was a queer man. "Why," said he, "I met him today below Sharpsburg, with a bag swung across his horse, balanced with a game cock in one end and a jug in the other." Upon being asked what it meant, the Doctor responded, "only a jug of gruel prepared by my wife for one of my poor patients; and as for the cock, I intend to stop at Sharpsburg as I return, where I expect to meet Harrison from Martinsburg, and we are to have a round. I shall whip him certainly," he continued, "as I never had one of my brass-backs whipped in a fair fight."

"On one occasion, for *nine* days and nights, so pressing were his professional engagements, that he never went to bed. On the *tenth* he presided, as Chief Judge, at the great race between the famous horses Industry and Bachelor, and was the merriest man on the ground.

"He told many marvelous stories and anecdotes which created great amusement amongst his friends.

"He once had a very fleet horse, and to illustrate his pre-eminence in this respect, he used to tell, in sober seriousness, the following story: On one occasion, he said, soon after leaving Clear-spring, a summer's rain storm came upon him. He put whip to his horse and although the cloud had so far overtaken him that the rain was already falling upon the hinder part of his horse, yet such was the speed he was going, the rain could not get up to the saddle, and in this way the contest was waged for six long miles, neither party gaining or losing an inch, and not until he remembered that to keep dry he would not only have to beat the storm but he would have to reach home sufficiently in advance of it to enable both himself and his horse to secure shelter, did he ply whip and spur afresh, and thus he soon distanced and put to shame his celestial competitor.

"Again, he has often seriously affirmed that he was at one time so annoyed by the depredations of black-birds that he was compelled to resort to poison to destroy them, which he did by soaking

wheat with arsenic and scattering it over the fields. A stream passed through the farm, and the poor poisoned birds rushed to it in such numbers to quench their dreadful thirst, and in fact to meet their instant death, that upon visiting his farm the following day he found, to his surprise and dismay, that the number of dead birds was so great that they had completely choked up the stream, and for at least a quarter of a mile back his farm was submerged in water, thus injuring his property more than the poor birds had done when living.

"To illustrate the severity of a case of small-pox that came within his practice, he stated that the patient, who was a stranger, was removed from Hagerstown to a temporary hut erected for the purpose under a large elm tree near town, and so malignant was the disease that in a few days the tree was actually covered with loathsome ulcers, giving every indication that the tree had contracted the dreadful malady."

"At another time he was relating to a friend an adventure he had with a robber on one of his solitary rides. He set out by representing the darkness of the night as terrible. After proceeding with his story at length, he said he discovered, concealed behind a tree at some distance, a suspicious looking object. His friend, interposing, asked how he could see such a distance? "Why," said the Doctor, "the moon was shining as bright as day." "But you have just stated," the response was, "that the night was very dark." "Bless me," said he, "I have got two stories mixed. But, never mind, I will tell you the other story also, as soon as I get through with this."

"Notwithstanding these anecdotes, no man ever possessed in a higher degree than he did all the substantial elements of truth. His face, his step, his grasp, his address no less than his tongue, and his whole life, certified him a man of truth, candor, and simplicity of heart.

"But great as was his fondness for all kinds of sport, he was never known to neglect a duty to his fellow man to indulge in them. He would deny himself sleep and food, in order to attend a horse-race or a chicken-fight; but never to do so did he withhold from a patient any service in his power. He would yield the allurements of pleasure for the calls of duty, with cheerful alacrity.

"The true explanation of these peculiarities is to be found in the natural vivacity of his temper and spirits, rather than in any obliquity of the

moral sense. It led him into all kinds of amusements, and, I might add, boyish mischief, and even occasional excesses. No clouds of adversity or sorrow could long obscure the genial sunshine of his jovial heart. To the end of his days, this inestimable blessing, cheerfulness, never forsook him. Notwithstanding his limbs tottered with the weight of accumulated years, his heart still glowed with the fires of youth. Up to his last sickness he continued in the full possession of the tastes, the appetites, the spirits and capacities of a boy. His long life was one unbroken season of youthful enjoyment and sunshine. He never became an old man, except in the veneration and love of his fellow-citizens, until he laid down at last to arise no more. His beaming and cheerful countenance carried the light of hope and gladness into every sick-room into which it entered, and was often more salutary than medicine. Many have been the clouds of sorrow and distress which have been dispelled from the languishing bed of suffering by the joyous sunshine of his presence alone.

"Our duty, as religious beings, is two-fold—our duty to God, and our duty to our fellow-man. We have referred to what may be regarded as the short-comings of the deceased in his obligations under the branch of his Christian duty; as respects the second, no man ever performed with more scrupulous fidelity than he did the obligations appertaining to it. In all the various walks of life, he was never known, when a fellow-being needed his aid, to ask "and who is my neighbor?" nor, "when he saw him, to pass on the other side." As a physician, the deceased responded with as much promptness to the calls of the poor as to those of the rich. Without a murmur he would rise from his bed of repose in all hours of the night and in all weather, and visit the most remote part of the county to see a patient from whom he would never expect to be paid a cent. He would visit alike the cottage of the poor and the mansion of the great, and often he would be made by Providence unwittingly the author of relief and joy, as is illustrated by the following incident:

"On one occasion, while returning from a professional visit at an unusual distance from home, he was overtaken by the darkness of the night, and, as was most uncommon for him, he became bewildered, and finally lost his way. After wandering for some time along the foot of our South Mountain, chilled and wearied, he at length discovered a distant light. It was to him a beacon

of joy. Far otherwise was it to the inmates of the house from which the light emanated. It was to them the signal of sorrow and distress. He soon approached the rude and solitary tenement and applied for admission. He found a woman the only inmate, save two little affrighted children, who were nestling close to their suffering mother. She was in the bitter pangs of childbirth, and a single room constituted the whole capacity of this humble mansion. She attempted some remonstrance against the admission of a stranger under circumstances so painful and delicate. He forgot his own sufferings in those of the poor woman. In answer to the inquiry as to where her husband was, she stated that he had gone to Hagerstown "for old Doctor Dorsey," and added, in a tone of despair, "but before they return I shall be dead;" her countenance showing that she felt what Martha uttered, "if thou hadst been here he had not died." When the Doctor disclosed himself, there followed a scene which no artist's pencil could depict! The suffering invalid was soon relieved, and as the morning sun took the place of the clouds and darkness of the night, so, in this house, did joy and gladness follow sorrow and despair.

"Many years ago, when I was a small child, there stood upon the banks of the Conococheague, a neat but humble cottage, which was the habitation of a solitary and respectable widow. Not a vestige of it now remains, and its inmate has long since gone to her rest. One dark and gloomy afternoon in November, about the year 1821 or '2, a single horseman was seen to approach this secluded spot. As he drew nigh he was recognized as Dr. Dorsey. As no one was sick at the time in the neighborhood, his appearance was unexpected and excited surprise, as it was not his practice to make social or formal visits.

"He entered the house, and for him, made an unusually long stay. To this day there hangs around that visit a melancholy mystery—there was imparted, on that occasion, a sad secret, which never was revealed by him who gave or by her who received it. Its purport, however, may in part be imagined by what followed.

"A few days after, the family carriage of the good physician might have been seen wending the same road, and at last stopping at the same cottage. The Doctor alighted, and was followed by a young, well dressed woman, having the air and mien of a lady, and possessing also great personal

beauty. They entered the house together, and after a brief sojourn the Doctor returned alone to his carriage and drove off.

"What heart can fully appreciate, or what imagination can picture the weight of sorrow and shame that oppressed the soul of that voluntary exile in her lonely prison!

"Days and weeks elapsed. The Doctor was regular in his visits. The curiosity of the neighborhood was excited, but every effort to gain information in regard to the mystery was unavailing. At last the same carriage drove to the door, and the same persons that came in it re-entered and took their departure. But now another had been added to the party. An unconscious, helpless infant made the third, and though innocent before God and man, and without the stain of any sin, was yet fleeing and hiding from shame and the scorn of the world.

"Who this unhappy woman was, whence she came, or whither she went, no one in our County save her one friend, ever knew. The impression, however, always was, that at Hagerstown they separated—the mother going to Virginia, the infant to Pennsylvania.

"The work of the physician was no better performed in this instance than was that of the philanthropist and diplomatist.

"About the time I grew to manhood, in the year 1836 or '7, I made a visit with a companion, long since departed, to a number of our college friends in different sections in Virginia. In our perambulations we were introduced into a most interesting family, which made more than an ordinary impression. The lady of this hospitable mansion carried with her a serene but melancholy air of dignity. She seemed always pensive and sad, yet withal there was a cheerful contentment in her deportment and countenance. She had a family of young and lovely children. Her husband was as tender and attentive as possible, yet without ostentation. Beside their own children there was another inmate of the family—a handsome boy, about sixteen years of age. He was stated to be the son of relatives who had lived in Pennsylvania, and that his parents having died in destitute circumstances, when he was but an infant, he had been adopted as one of their own children. The looks, the words, the intercourse which this boy received were those which parental tenderness could only give. Besides it was intimated that there was a mystery attending his history which had

never been satisfactorily cleared up—no suspicions, however, were ever hinted even, not consistent with the outward face of things in that family, but for myself, I confess that before I left this house my mind had irresistibly and involuntarily turned to the solitary cottage on the banks of the Conococheague, and now, whenever I revert to this long and buried romance in real life, how sure I feel that the part taken by our good old friend in it, has secured for him a pearl of priceless value in the crown which he wears in the eternal world.

"Nor were his good deeds confined to his profession. He was ever ready cheerful to respond to any demand upon his charity or friendship. As a husband and father he was most devoted. To his eye every womanly charm and virtue were concentrated in his wife, and she in her turn adored him as the perfection of all that a man should be. The strict fidelity and beautiful devotion and affection which marked the entire period of their long protracted married life, are worthy of all admiration and imitation. Though his wife survived him, she ceased from his demise to care for the world, and death, which soon followed, was hailed with joy as the occasion by which she was to be reunited to her husband in an endless existence.

"He was a steady, though an unostentatious friend. He perhaps lost more money by security-ship and long indulgence, than any man who ever lived in our County. Had he been like most men, he might have died possessed of great wealth, but so far from it he died comparatively poor. If he was a leader on all occasions of sport and amusement, he was no less conspicuous in every noble and charitable enterprise. He was for years the main support of his church in this town. Had it not been for him, on many occasions they would have been a broken and scattered people without a head. He has literally kept the congregation together, and if scenes like those through which they have passed should arise again to test the vitality of the church, who of us will not miss the services of its valued friend? He was a member of the vestry, I suppose, for half a century, and although strong efforts at times were made to defeat him, he always proved invincible. For this office I believe he could have beaten General Jackson. How well he discharged his duty in this respect, the memory of those little soiled, ancient looking paper visitants, *pew bills*, which haunted, night and day, delinquent church sub-

scribers, will fully attest. In the vestry he was president, secretary, treasurer, collector, and, I believe, everything else. I have known him to make the fires and ring the bell himself. He was head man at all church weddings and funerals, and while I have never known him to officiate on these occasions, or to attempt to preach, yet I have seen him baptize children *in extremis mortuus*, with water and the cross.

"I have never known an instance before of a man, not influenced by pious zeal or religious enthusiasm, who yet devoted himself so steadily and faithfully to the interests of his church for upwards of half a century. May we not hopefully affirm, that in the religious advantages of his last illness, and his peaceful and happy death, we witnessed the fruits of this pious peculiarity?

"Of St. James College he was a firm, untiring friend and patron, and by those connected with that valuable institution he will be long remembered and regretted. He was one of its trustees from its first organization, and among the earliest and most liberal contributors to this great and successful educational enterprise.

"It will be conceded that in all his business transactions he was as honest as steel. In his habits he was plain, unaffected and economical. Indeed, the simplicity of his dress and manners was unique. He would boast of having worn certain articles of clothing for many years, the truth of which was abundantly attested in their antique appearance. He has often shown me a pair of shoes which he said he had worn for fourteen years, and they carried upon their *complexion* and in their *soles* evidence that one of them might well have been the identical shoe which the Psalmist had in his mind when he said: "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe."

"Hospitality was one of his shining virtues. A plate, a bed, a cordial welcome and a long talk, were always ready for his friends. He was devoted to society, and was a great talker. He would talk to any one who would listen, and often his *horse* would constitute his only auditor. In conversational conflicts few persons could stand up before him. He abounded in narratives and anecdotes. An excellent friend of his, now no more, used to say of him, that he had an assortment of stories on hand for every occasion, and that they varied from *one to twenty miles* in length, to suit his different rides and companions.

"He was equal to every occasion, and was at

home in all society. He would attend the death bed or funeral of a patient in the morning, participate in regulating the temporal affairs of his church at noon, attend a race or a cock-fight in the evening, and dance at a wedding at night. He could be as elegant and agreeable in refined company as any one, and could make himself equally at home in low society. From the fashionable and refined dinner table he could readily translate himself to a corn-husking, and would hardly seem to realize that the flavor of old Madeira and savory viands had been exchanged for hard cider, pork and beans; and often he would so blend two different occasions, either by his manner or dress, that one could hardly discover, so far as he was concerned, the precise line of separation between them. For example, on an occasion of a gay wedding to which the Doctor was invited and expected, he was late in making his appearance, as was not unusual. The company, however, were soon cheered by his welcome approach, but to the great surprise of all, to the horror of the superstitious, and amusement of others, he entered the house with a long black scarf streaming from his hat. He had just returned from a funeral, and in his haste to be present at the wedding, he had forgotten to exchange the habiliments of woe for those of joy.

"On another occasion he was one of a party at a wedding dinner. The company at first were dull and dry, and the Doctor was forced, perhaps not against his will, to do a greater part of the talking. He at last carelessly put his hand in his coat pocket to draw out his handkerchief, when instead thereof he drew forth to the astonishing gaze of the party, *an infant's cap*. Some blushed, others hid their faces, while others roared with laughter. The Doctor himself made many apologies, and tried hard to blush, and notwithstanding he protested it was an accident, and that he was to attend the christening of an infant the same day, and for whom the cap was a present from his wife, he stood convicted by a majority of those present of the deliberate perpetration of not an unmeaning practical joke or prophecy.

"He could remember and narrate, with perfect accuracy, every thing that ever occurred in his life. Who of my hearers can do the same? If any of you could repeat everything that had come under your observation during life, you would have much to tell that might excite incredulity. Why, then, should the well collated circumstances

of a long and eventful life cause surprise? And does it not occur to those who make this objection, that it is quite as easy to remember events that really did occur, as it is to repeat accurately a story wholly fictitious? For it is remarkable, that the narratives of the old Doctor, though often repeated, were always precisely the same. I repeat, it was the result of a strong and accurate memory. He could carry you back to the last century. Every incident of his school and college life could be repeated. He remembered every incident connected with the great Jefferson Barbecue in 1800. He could almost tell how many chickens, turkeys and the like each person contributed on that occasion. To me he has repeatedly described the very color and appearance of the beef that was given by Col. Barnes at Montpelier, and even the identical field out of which it was driven. He knew the history of every man and woman almost in the County, and who, in reference to them, ever detected him in an error? A man of our day would scarcely credit an account of a procession of pack horses passing through Hagerstown laden with merchandise for the only west then known. Yet Doctor Dorsey has seen this. Who would not receive with incredulity his comic-tragic account of the scenes connected with the execution connected with the Cottrells, some forty years ago? How he came possessed of one of their bodies for dissection—how he rode from point to point to avoid pursuit, with the dead body beside him on the horse, the grim corpse at one moment sitting up erect behind him, and then again dangling down before him like a bag of meal! how it tumbled off, and how he struggled to get it back again! Yet there are men probably here tonight who know this story to be literally true. It almost sounds marvelous that he should have administered more than 200 grains of calomel to himself in less than twelve hours, when he had the cholera in 1832. Yet no fact is better established. To modern physicians it would seem impossible that he should have ridden on horseback, in a single week, more than five hundred miles. There are men living who might safely swear to the truth of this assertion. I have known myself to ride from Baltimore to Hagerstown with the same horse in a single day, a distance of upwards of seventy miles, and on the same night to visit, besides, patients in the country. With a horse race or chicken fight in contemplation he would ride from twenty to thirty

miles before breakfast. On one of his early rounds on such an occasion, he met at Montpelier the late Rev. Mr. Ryan, a most holy and pure man. He had spent the night with us in discharge of his christian duties, and was preparing to return to Hagerstown. At the breakfast table, Dr. Dorsey so fascinated him with accounts of the delights and innocency of horse-racing, and so earnestly pressed him to join him in his contemplated visit, that the good old priest at last so far consented as to agree to witness the race from the turnpike. I shall never forget these two good old physicians, one of the soul and the other of the body, jogging off together on so extraordinary a mission; nor have I ever yet been able to bring myself to believe that either was any the worse for it?

"A few years ago I opened, in the office of a gentleman of this place, an essay on the life of the late Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, which I read with great interest, as it portrayed the life and character of one of the best and greatest men who has ever adorned the annals of America. An account was given of an interview which took place sometime about the beginning of the present century, between Dr. Alexander, as he was returning from Virginia, and a lady at Sharpsburg, in this county, named Mrs. Orndorff, who was supposed to be in a *trance*. A minute and curious account is given of the interview and of the peculiarities of the case. I had never heard of it before. Here, thought I, is an opportunity of testing the memory of Dr. Dorsey. I met him soon after on the street, and by the simple query, "Did you ever hear of Mrs. Orndorff, who was in a *trance*?" I afforded him a text for a narrative of more than an hour long. It is sufficient for this occasion to say, that his representations precisely correspond with those of the biographer of Dr. Alexander, only that in addition he gave a minute account of the previous and subsequent history of this remarkable woman, and told me even precisely where she was buried, a fact which few persons, I suppose, now care much about knowing.

"It is true there was a class of parabolical stories he used to indulge in, which, from their extravagant character, it is plain, he never intended any one should believe. They were told, I presume, to enforce some particular point he wished to establish. For example:

"He used also seriously to affirm that of all bed-covering snow was the warmest. To prove

this he stated that on a very cold winter's night he found himself in the mountains, a great distance from home, and that he had to spend the night with his patient in the loft of a comfortless cabin. The bed covering was so thin that he at first thought he would freeze, but sleep, the friend who never deserted him, soon came to his relief, and caused him to forget his sufferings. When he awoke, to his surprise he found himself as warm and comfortable as if he had been in his own bed, and upon examining into the cause of the great change in the condition of things, he found that during the night a driving snow storm had covered his bed about six inches with fresh snow.

"It sometimes happened also, that he would be detected in contradictions in some unimportant point in some of his long stories, and some examples of a ludicrous character might be furnished. They never, however, disconcerted the narrator, who always managed to get out of them with perfect self-possession. He once was describing to me a very large and gay party at General Spriggs'. The moon was bright, the sleighing superb, and the number of sleighs was legion. After relating many of the minute incidents of the party, he continued that he then asked Mrs. — to take his arm and they walked into the garden, where "we picked some fine ripe strawberries." "Why," said I with more frankness than politeness, "I thought you said there was snow on the ground?" He immediately replied, without any discomfiture, "you are right; I was thinking of Spriggs' wedding, which took place forty-five years ago; that was in strawberry time;" and he coolly continued his narrative to its close as if there had been no interruption.

"However agreeable may have been the incidents of this old man's life, his death was even more so. As all things but God and eternity have

an end, so the life of this extraordinary man at length approaches its close. In the midst of the same cheerfulness which had always characterized his life, he receives the summons to be ready. He resignedly takes his bed, from which he knew he never would arise. The time for the settlement of his great account is at hand. The shades of the evening of life are gathering around him. He feels that he is walking upon the solemn, silent shores of the Ocean of Eternity, about to embark upon its uncertain waters. And here let us pause and contemplate the great mercy and forbearance of our Father in Heaven, as illustrated in the death which is now approaching. The fidelity with which he had discharged every duty to his neighbor, seemed to disarm his great and good master of all resentments for any wrongs done to him.

"And now, my fellow-citizens, in ending my task, and in describing the last scene in the life which I have so imperfectly attempted to delineate, permit me to use the appropriate language of Queen Catherine's usher, in announcing to her the death of her favorite Wolsey:

—— "Full of repentance,  
Continual meditations, tears and sorrows,  
He gave his honors to the world again,  
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace."

"The name of old Dr. Dorsey will long suggest to those who knew him a train of solemn, yet pleasant memories and emotions, and the coming generations of our people will indulge in a pious curiosity in looking at the house where he dwelt, and in listening to descriptions of the person, and anecdotes of the virtues and peculiarities of one, who belonged to a period and a generation which he had stamped with his impress, but which have passed away forever."



## CHAPTER XVIII

**T**OWARDS the close of 1849, people began to fear another visitation of the cholera. In July a public meeting was held in Hagerstown to see that the town was clean and in a healthy condition. Hagerstown escaped, but, as on a previous occasion, the disease was fatal in Williamsport. In the early months of the summer of 1853 there were thirty-nine deaths from cholera in and around Williamsport; thirty-two of them were in the town. The symptoms characterizing the disease made many of the physicians deny that it was true Asiatic cholera.

"The first fatal cases were attended by the symptoms of cholera morbus alone. Subsequent attacks were attended by more strongly marked peculiarities of cholera; yet there was still an absence of many of its prominent features. Where diarrhoea, sickness of the stomach and cramps were the first symptoms, successful treatment was not difficult; yet a bilious condition succeeded which left the system—already exhausted—to undergo a second treatment, different in its character, yet none the less rigorous than the first. So, in instances where a bilious derangement was the first symptom, and readily yielded to medical care, the peculiarities of cholera developed themselves, generally in their worst form. Since the first few cases, too, the disease assumed an entirely different phase. There was an almost entire absence of cramps and retchings—the patient sinking almost immediately into a collapse—coldness succeeding, with a constant watery discharge,

which soon proved fatal, without any apparent pain or suffering. Of these latter cases, death in some instances resulted in a few hours."\*

The next week, after there had been a cessation of the disease, the weather became cooler; the mortality immediately increased, and there were five or six deaths in a few days and a dozen violent cases. In the families of the Messrs. Beatty, who resided in the vicinity of the town, the fatality was terrible, some eight persons, white and colored, having died in five days, one or two colored boys died below the town, and Mr. Neikirk some miles above it; there were several cases at Leiter's Mill on the Conococheague, but no deaths. William G. Van Lear, a native of Williamsport, who had settled in Cumberland, died in that town of cholera during the summer. The College of St. James, although the health of the students remained good, yet as a precautionary measure, was closed for the summer vacation two weeks earlier than usual. In Hagerstown, probably by reason of the thorough cleansing which the town had received, there was not a single case, and all through the epidemic at Williamsport, the health of Hagerstown was remarkably good. A victim of cholera in 1854 was Capt. John D. Hart, of Hancock. He was passing through Wood Co., Ohio, and there he and his brother were taken with cholera and died in a few hours. Capt. Hart fought the British in 1812 on the northern frontier. In 1844, he was a member of the Assembly, and had held other offices. At the time of his death he was sixty-six years of age.

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\*Williamsport Journal of the Times.

The County became deeply excited in September, 1853, over a trial removed to Hagerstown from Cumberland. Robert Swann and William O. Sprigg, two prominent young men in the latter town, having high social position, got into a quarrel which resulted in the killing of Sprigg, in February, 1852. Sprigg was seated at the stove in the office of the Barnum Hotel, when Swan entered with a double-barrelled shot gun, and shot twice, the second load taking effect in the back of the head and causing instant death. Judge Perry declined to sit in the case, because of his near relationship to the prisoner, and Joseph I. Merriek was appointed special Judge. In the trial, the whole population became partisans of one side or the other, and when Mr. Merriek accepted bail for the prisoner he was promptly burned in effigy. With such a state of public sentiment it was manifestly impossible to obtain an impartial trial and so the case was removed to Washington County. After a very protracted trial, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. This verdict excited almost as much indignation in Washington County as the release of the prisoner on bail did in Allegany. Indignation meetings were held in various places, and in Boonsboro' the jury was burnt in effigy. This trial was among the last public acts of Joseph I. Merriek. His health failed, and he removed from his beautiful home, Oak Hill, on the northern suburbs of Hagerstown, to Washington, where he died in 1854.

Murder trials, about this time, when they did come, came like other troubles, "not single spies, but in battalions." Two months after the Swann trial, Mary Ellen Thomas, a free negro, was convicted of murder in the first degree and this was the first conviction since 1819, when the Cottrells were sentenced to death. The convict in this case was employed as a domestic in the family of William G. Baer, near Sharpsburg. Immediately upon entering the house, the girl had taken an unreasonable and violent aversion to one of Baer's twin infants, and did not rest until she had administered such a dose of laudanum as caused its death. The child's mother saw the girl pouring the poison into the child's mouth, but too late to save it. The trial for the crime resulted in a conviction for murder in the first degree, but the sentence of death was commuted, upon the ground of insanity, into imprisonment for life. At the same term of Court, Joshua An-

derson was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing George Parlett on the canal. In March, 1854, Michael Keplinger was found dead in Jonathan Hager's Mill. A jury of inquest pronounced the death accidental. Subsequently, suspicions of foul play were excited and a second inquest was held. This time the verdict charged John Spaet, the head miller, with the crime of murder. Spaet was supposed to have been the only person in the mill at the time of the death. He was accordingly arrested. His case was removed to Frederick and there after a trial of four days, he was acquitted. At that time Thomas Harbine was the State's attorney.

But during the excitements of murder trials, politics held its own. This decade witnessed the rise and fall of the American or "Know Nothing" party, and the Know Nothing campaigns were among the most exciting in the history of the country. In 1853, the Whigs had pretty well run their course and that year they made no nomination for Congress in this district. William T. Hamilton was nominated by the Democrats and Frank Thomas the "old war horse of Democracy," announced himself as an independent Democratic candidate. This was the beginning of his departure from the political faith of his life, and he afterwards became as much distinguished for his bitter opposition to the Democratic party as he had previously been for his advocacy of its principles. During the war he was a prominent republican and inscribed upon his tomb-stone in the little graveyard at St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Petersville, Frederick County, is an epitaph which claims for him the authorship of that clause of the Constitution of 1864 which abolished slavery in Maryland. At the election in 1853, the Whigs did not give Thomas that hearty support which he expected. Many of them said that if they had no choice but to vote for a Democrat, they would vote for a thorough Democrat and so supported Hamilton. This gentleman was elected by a good majority and carried his County by a vote of 2,914 to 1,951 for Thomas. But the Whig candidate for Governor Richard I. Bowie, received 2,514 votes, only eighty-four less than Ligon, the Democratic candidate. The Whigs elected one candidate on their local ticket, A. K. Syester, to the House of Delegates. Indeed, this gentleman always made a strong candidate and usually carried his County whenever he ran.

The next Congressional campaign, the Know Nothing party had become powerful and at the election in 1855 carried everything before it. William T. Hamilton was again the Democratic candidate and against him the Know Nothings put up Henry W. Hoffman, then a very young man and a graceful and eloquent speaker. The campaign was exciting to the last degree, and the candidates rendered it the more interesting by a series of joint discussions. The Democrats knew all along that they were engaged in an almost hopeless contest, but that knowledge did not dampen the zeal and energy of their candidate in the smallest degree. He made a vigorous and gallant campaign, speaking at every hamlet in the district in his own peculiar style, so popular with the people among whom he lived. In many places he was subjected to interruptions and disturbances which would have discouraged a less determined man. Hoffman carried the district by 749 majority and Washington County by a vote of 2,622 to 2,566 for Hamilton; the latter carried Allegany County by 39 majority. But the Know-Nothing predominance was of short duration. Their downfall came as rapidly as their rise. In 1857 they re-nominated Mr. Hoffman to Congress, and this time Col. Jacob Kunkel was his opponent and defeated him by a majority of 168. A. K. Syester was again before the people, this time as the Know Nothing candidate for the bench of the Court of Appeals. The district in which he ran was composed of Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Baltimore and Harford Counties. His opponent, James L. Bartol, afterwards under the Constitution of 1867 Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, defeated him by 22 majority. This was accomplished by some special work in the Clearspring district of Washington County, where Syester fell sixty votes behind his ticket. At the State election this year, there was a tie between James W. Leggett and Isaac Leggett for the House of Delegates, and a special election was held in February. This time Dr. W. A. Riddlemoser was the Democratic candidate against Leggett and defeated him by a majority of 15 votes. The marvelous frequency of tie votes in this County is a subject of remark and they have later occurred as frequently with a vote of over eight thousand as when the population of the County was only half as great. In 1859 Kunkle and Hoffman were again in the field for Congress, and engaged in joint discussions that gave

rise to much bitterness of feeling which did not end with the election. Kunkle freely charged Hoffman with being in sympathy with the abolitionists and Republicans of the North—a charge which was bitterly resented and denied. Kunkle won the fight, and was re-elected. In Washington County there was another tie, Kunkle and Hoffman each receiving 2,842 votes. On the local ticket the Americans elected two of their candidates; A. K. Stake defeated Dr. Riddlemoser for the Assembly and Edward M. Mobley was elected Sheriff. Among the Democrats elected were Eakle, Coudy, Brining and Freamer to the Assembly and William Motter State's Attorney. It was during the session to which George Freamer was elected this year that he distinguished himself.

In January, 1858, an election was held in Hagerstown, entirely non-political but nonetheless exciting upon that account. For nearly a century the people of Hagerstown, like those mentioned by the Prophet, had walked in darkness. There were no street lamps by which to guide the footsteps through the deep mud of the streets, or over the rough and ill-paved or unpaved foot ways. When the early bed-time of the people came and the lights disappeared from the windows, or a little later, where the feeble ray of the smoky lamp which marked the front of a tavern was extinguished, absolute darkness brooded over the town, unless indeed the moon or the stars were shining. At the beginning of 1858, a movement for street lights was started and the matter was discussed with all the zeal and intemperance which in those days invariably attended any discussion of public matters. The matter was submitted to a vote of the people, and at the election excitement ran high. The election was held in January, and 484 votes were cast, 236 for street lights and 212 against them. Upon that narrow majority the lighting of the streets rested, and from the little oil lamps which were then put into use, and which scarcely sufficed to render darkness visible, our present splendid arc lights were evolved.

Nor were lights the only improvements to the town about this time. In 1854 a company was formed which purchased the historic Globe Tavern for the purpose of demolishing it and building a modern hotel in its place. The old tavern had been the scene of many incidents of interest, in it many of the great men of the country had been entertained; there Harry of the West

had been banquetted and Andrew Jackson had received delegations of the citizens. Its walls had held Santa Anna and Albert Gallatin and Thomas H. Benton and David Crockett. Around this building clustered the memories of many great events in the history of the town and it is not surprising that its demolition should have excited more than a passing interest. The property was bought from James I. Hurley and Thomas Harbine, and the new company entered into a contract with J. B. Thurston for pulling down the old tavern, and soon afterwards for building the new one. The price for erecting the new building, which was to be called the Washington House, was \$12,500 and the material of the old building. The lot upon which the Washington House was built was the eastern two-thirds of the lot now covered by the Baldwin. But by the time the new building was completed, in March, 1856, the cost of the entire property amounted to \$28,000. Of this sum \$13,000 was paid in and the remainder raised by a mortgage on the property. Thomas and James Dixon of Baltimore were the architects of the building, and when it was completed it was pronounced the finest hotel in the State outside of Baltimore and "a triumph of mechanical skill and genius." It was four stories in height, eighty feet in front, forty-eight feet deep, and with a wing fifty-two by thirty-three feet. This wing was subsequently enlarged. The hotel contained forty-six chambers and the necessary parlors and offices. The first landlord was William Stetson, who began his career by giving a banquet. The leading gentlemen of the town were gathered around the table, and we may be sure that the exuberance of the speeches made was in no wise diminished by the toasts which were drunk to the success of the host.

Another improvement in the town was the introduction of illuminating gas. In May, 1854, a company was formed for the manufacture of gas from "rosin oil." The plant was located on the rear of the Lyceum Hall lot. The capital stock was \$6,000. J. D. Roman was President, with a board of directors composed of P. B. Small, Peter Schwartzwelder, Dr. H. H. Harvey, David Zeller, T. G. Robertson and William M. Marshall. The company, however, was not very prosperous. It got into debt and in August, 1859, the Sheriff advertised the plant at public sale to satisfy a judgment. The operation of the works ceased, and there was loud complaint and lamenta-

tion in the town because the people were compelled to go back to lamps and greasy candles. This hardship had to be endured but a short time, for the matter was adjusted with the creditors, work was resumed, and customers supplied with gas as usual.

In 1855 the Washington County Branch Bank was incorporated and established with George Kealhofer as cashier. Its banking house was where the bank of Eavey & Lane now stands, next to the Court House.

In 1854 the assessed valuation of the County for taxation was \$14,400,000. Of this, \$10,400,000 was realty and \$317,000 slaves. We may judge that the value of real estate in Hagerstown was very low compared with its present value, by the fact that in January, 1855, the property at the northwest corner of Washington and Jonathan streets, then occupied by Daniel G. Mumma, was sold to Oliver Stonebraker for \$4,000. The value of a slave, a young and healthy man, at the same time was about \$1,000. In 1854, several slaves of Jacob H. Grove of Sharpsburg ran away and made good their escape to New York. There they were arrested and returned to their owner. Among them was a man named Stephen Pembroke, who had a brother who was a preacher in New York City. When Stephen Pembroke was returned to slavery, the congregation of his brother raised the sum of \$1,000 with which they purchased Stephen and gave him his freedom.

During these events, at least during the summer and autumn of 1854, the people of the County, and indeed of the whole country were in a bad plight, and almost enduring a famine. There was no rain for months, the wheat crop had failed and the corn in the field was as dry as tinder. Flour was selling as high as \$9 a barrel, and corn at 90 cents a bushel. Prices would have been even higher but for the abundant crops in Europe, and people began to look across the ocean for their bread. But the most curious manifestation of the great drought was the wretched paper upon which the County, and indeed all the newspapers were printed. Streams which supplied the paper mills of the country had failed and no paper could be made. The New York journals were obtaining their supply from England, the Mail, the Torch Light and the Herald of Freedom had to take such as they could get and they had great difficulty in obtaining any at all, even of the inferior quality which they used.

The next year there was a good corn crop and Dr. Wm. Ragan took a prize at the Agricultural Fair for raising 122 bushels of corn on an acre.

Possibly it was the hard times consequent upon the drought which stimulated the veterans of 1812 to seek some relief from the Government. A meeting was to be held in Washington on the 8th of January, 1855, to take action with regard to the land warrants to which veterans were entitled. On the day after Christmas, 1854, the old soldiers then living in Washington County met in the Court House in Hagerstown to choose delegates to that convention. John Miller was the president, Daniel Hawer and James Biays were the secretaries. Many people gathered to witness the proceedings and Andrew K. Syester made a speech to the old soldiers. Among the veterans were Daniel Creager and Frederick Kinsell, the drummer and fifer of Captain Shryock's Company, who played one of their old time marches with animation and thrilling effect\*

On the 12th of September, 1858, there was a celebration of the battle of North Point in Hagerstown. A procession marched through the town under command of Dr. J. Clagett Dorsey chief marshal. The fire companies of Hagerstown, Winchester and other towns were in the procession, at the head of which were the old defenders in carriages. The oration was made by A. K. Syester from the veranda of the Washington House. About the time of this meeting died old "Aunt Suckey" a negro belonging to James Davis of Hagerstown. She was a hundred years old and claimed to rank among the old defenders, because she had several times cooked dinner for General Washington. Jack Wolgamot, a soldier of 1812,

died in Martinsburg in 1856, and in April of the next year John Van Lear, Cashier of the Washington County Bank died suddenly at the age of seventy years.

On the night of January 18, 1857 what might have been an appalling disaster occurred. Kemp Hall, a large four-story building at the College of St. James, was destroyed by fire. The winter of 1856-'7 was long remembered as one of the severest in many years. The weather was bitterly cold, and the snow fall was very heavy, impeding travel, stopping mails and cutting off communication between places in close proximity to each other. During the heaviest snow storm and bitterest cold of the season, at three o'clock in the morning, this building in which nearly seventy-five persons were sleeping, suddenly burst into flames. The Prefect, the Rev. John K. Lewis, felt the heat in his room, and awakened Professor Joseph Coit. He then took a lame boy from his bed and carried him over to the Rectory, the end of the main building occupied by Dr. Kerfoot, the Rector of the college, whom he found dressed and in attendance upon a sick child, and whom he notified of the fire. Mr. Coit then went through the building and awakened each boy. This was done in such a way as to avoid a panic and to secure prompt removal from the building. No time was allowed for dressing. The fire had begun at the furnace very near the stairway, and before anyone could escape it was in flames. Exit was then made through the now suffocating smoke, by ladders through trap doors from floor to floor, a fire escape which had been provided for such an emergency. Soon the sixty-five boys were out in safety, standing in their night clothes in the bitter cold and

\*Names of the officers and soldiers taken at the meeting:

Col. John Miller,	George Spangler,
Capt. James Biays,	Andrew Burns,
Daniel Hauer,	Benjamin Simpson,
Capt. Geo. Shryock,	Solomon Stinemetz,
David Newcomer,	Peter Snyder,
William Grove,	John Anderson,
Charles G. Downs,	Jacob Middlekauff,
Richard Davis,	Christian Coy,
Rezin James,	John Rockwell,
John Dovenberger,	John Harrigan,
Nathan Davis,	Jacob Hose,
William McCardel,	Thomas Combs,
Jesse Long,	Jacob Burkhart,
Daniel Oster,	Frederick Kinsell,
Jacob Powles,	Henry Creager,
Fred'k Humrichouse,	John Hull,
William Johnston,	Jacob King,

John Brown,	Philip Mouse,
James Swales,	Henry Blessing,
John Plummer,	Andrew Double,
Mathias Wegley,	Frederick Betts,
Samuel Fiegley,	Joseph Barkdoll,
James Dillehunt,	Capt. David Artz,
Spencer Moxley,	John Cramer,
John Lushbaugh,	Robert Campbell,
David Long,	Abraham Crum,
Jacob Kayler,	John Marteney,
William Biershing,	Maj. Elias Baker,
David Tschudy,	Valentine Wachtal,
John Neff,	David Thum,
Ezekiel Cheney,	Henry Sweitzer,
John Murry,	William Freaner,
William Cline,	Daniel Creager,
George Hauer,	John Kealhofter,
Ca't. Gerard Stonebraker	Jacob Boward,
Anthony Campbell,	Samuel Creager.

snow storm, waist deep in the snow. Mr. Coit had completed his second round and concluding that all had escaped, he was beginning to descend the ladder when he heard the voice of Dr. Kerfoot from the thick smoke. He had rushed up the burning stairway into the dormitory, and would not be satisfied until he had gone around with Mr. Coit and felt in every bed. They then descended the ladder together and all were saved. This was accomplished by such coolness and good management as is seldom witnessed. It was stated in proof of the short notice for escape that seventeen gold watches were destroyed in the fire. The loss to the College, beside a library, was not less than twenty thousand dollars.

The College of St. James had been formally opened with about twenty boys, as the diocesan school of the Episcopal Church in Maryland, on Monday, October 3rd, 1842. The Principal was the Rev. John B. Kerfoot, and his assistants were the Rev. Russell Trevett, D. E. Lyman, Robert S. Howland, J. Kip Anderson and Samuel H. Kerfoot. As the school increased, Reuben Riley George W. Coakley, R. H. Clarkson, afterwards Bishop of Nebraska, and the Rev. Joseph C. Passmore were added to the faculty. The old Ringgold mansion house at Fountain Rock, together with a few acres of land including the beautiful grounds and the copious spring which gives its name to the property, had been offered for sale by trustees. The idea of buying it for a church school first suggested itself to Dr. T. B. Lyman, the Rector of St. John's Church, Hagerstown, afterward Bishop of North Carolina. He made the suggestion to Bishop Whittingham, and they two collected the five thousand dollars necessary to purchase the property. The school grew and prospered until broken up by the war as we shall see later. It was then abandoned until 1870, when it was revived as a grammar school by Mr. Henry Onderdonk and has so continued to the present time. It is now conducted by Mr. Adrian H. Onderdonk, son of Henry Onderdonk, who died in 1895. After the fire in 1857, a movement was made to remove the school to a more accessible location, Hagerstown at that time being hard to reach, and the college separated from it by six miles of bad road. A site was bought on the Northern Central railroad, twenty-five miles from Baltimore, and extensive buildings were begun, but the war put an end to this project, and the

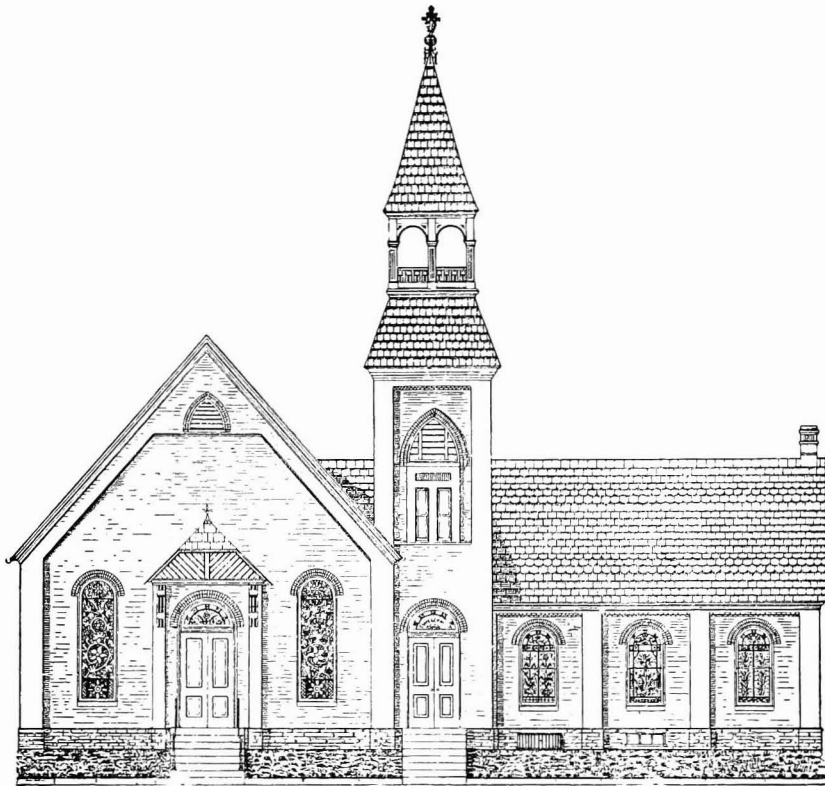
lower story of the new building lay in ruins for many years.

But while Washington County was in danger of losing this splendid institution for lack of transportation facilities, the people were earnestly engaged in trying to secure another railroad which should give the County access to the east and west by way of the Baltimore & Ohio road. The project was to build a railroad from Hagerstown to Weverton. Public meetings were held at the Lyceum Hall in March, 1857, and resolutions were adopted asking the legislature for authority to issue \$250,000 of County bonds to subscribe to the road. It was urged that an advance of ten cents per bushel in the price of wheat, which would surely follow the building of the road, would more than pay the annual interest of \$15,000 on the proposed bonds. By Chapter 260 of the Acts of Assembly of 1840, the Baltimore & Ohio road had been directed to build the road from Weverton to Hagerstown and in 1858 a bill was introduced to compel the performance of this obligation. But nothing came of it. The scheme to build the road, like every other enterprise, was interrupted by the war and the road was not completed, as we shall see, until 1867.

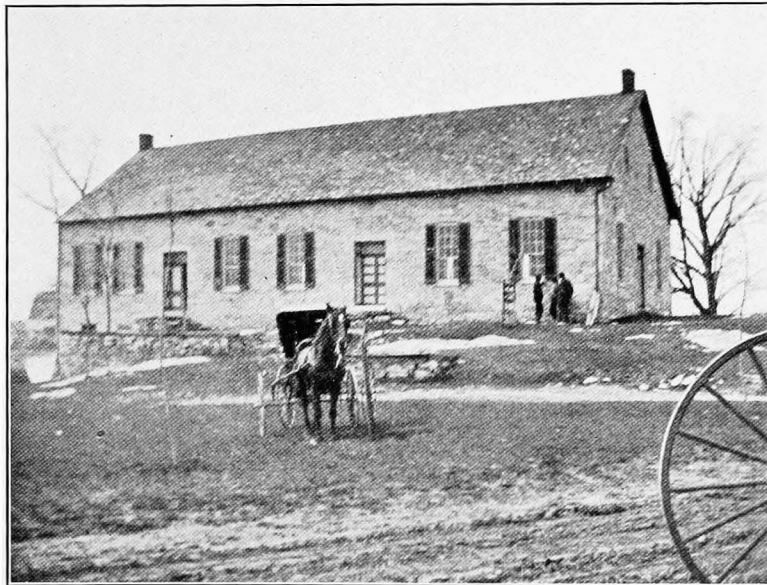
In April, 1857, the Washington County jail which had been built in 1826, burnt down. The sheriff's home which was attached to it was saved. In August, 1859, the German Reformed Church in Funkstown was also burnt. This was at the time, one of the oldest buildings in the County and the lot upon which it was built was given by Jacob Funk for the joint use of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations, Frederick Geiger and Jacob Sharer being the trustees.

In 1905 when 86 years of age Edwin Bell wrote for the author of this book, his friend of over 30 years, the following reminiscences:

My father, William Duffield Bell, who established the "Torch Light" newspaper in 1814, occupied as an office and dwelling the old Jonathan Hager house on the corner of the Public Square and E. Washington St., and there I, his first child, was born. At an early age to me, he removed to a dwelling on S. Potomac St. nearly opposite the Lutheran Church, in the midst of many old families of the town, among which were those of "Grandma" Pottinger and "old Doctor" John Young. Mrs. Pottinger was the one sister of the Judges John and Thomas Buchanan who graced



**Mt. Vernon Reformed Church, Keedysville.**



**The Manor German Baptist Church, Tilghmanton District.**





the Benches, respectively and simultaneously of the Court of Appeals and our County Court. She was the accomplished and beloved head of a large family of grandchildren among whom were John Buchanan Hall, son of Thomas B. Hall, whose wife was the daughter of Mrs. Pottinger. Dr. Young's niece was the wife of the Rev. John Lind, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown, who died leaving a son named after his grand uncle by whom he was adopted. My boyhood was passed chiefly with these two boys, known to each other and their intimates as "Buck," "John," and "Ed." At a later period was added a fourth, Richard P. Hammond, called "Dick," forming a quartette of devoted companions to the end of the lives of two, "John" and "Dick." They have been dead several years, the first dying an esteemed member of the medical profession in Philadelphia and the other occupying at the time of his death, some years ago, in the city of San Francisco, the same relative position which Theodore Roosevelt filled in the city of New York—that of chief commissioner of the police department. At his death the profound respect of the metropolis of the State was manifested by the bestowal of almost municipal honors. He was the eldest son of Dr. William Hammond, originally a practicing physician of Hagerstown and afterwards surgeon to the time of his death in the U. S. army. His mother was the daughter of Col. Frisby Tilghman, of "Rockland," six miles south of Hagerstown, whose estate joined that of Fountain Rock, owned by his brother-in-law, Gen. Samuel Ringgold, who in early days represented this district in Congress and whose son, Maj. Samuel Ringgold, organizer of the famous battery of artillery which bore his name was the first officer of distinction to fall in the Mexican War; whilst another son, Commodore Cadawalder Ringgold, of the Navy, signalized his devotion to that branch of the service as commander of the "Vincennes" in the antarctic expedition under Commodore Wilkes and held a distinct command in the Japan Expedition under Commodore Perry.

Together at the old Academy on Prospect Hill through their preparatory course, a separation came when "Buck" and "John" left for Cannersburg College; "Dick" to commence his course as cadet at the West Point Military Academy; I to take my place in the Torch Light printing office as compositor and assistant of my father. Whilst thus engaged I formed an unbroken inti-

macy through life with two fellow "typos" who matriculated in the composing room of the Hagerstown Mail: James L. and John A. Freamer, with one of whom, John, in California days, I was perhaps more closely associated than with any other in that state. James L. Freamer had won renown during the Mexican War as "Mustang," the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, with which he became connected on starting out in life. His letters which covered the whole Mexican campaign under General Scott contained an admirable record of those events and were copied all over the United States, to some extent adding to, if not forming, the basis of the present system of war correspondence. As such "Mustang" was present at and reported through his letters, the treaty of peace, known as the "Triste Treaty," concluded at Guadalupe de Hidalgo, by that official, the U. S. minister, with the Mexican government, and was its bearer to Washington. Upon the acquisition of California he was among the first to reach the new possessions, and from his intimate knowledge of persons and conditions, at once took a leading part in the formation of a temporary government. The seat of this government, in which all judicial and executive power was centered, was in San Francisco, and the sheriff of that county was the official instrument through whom it was enforced. For this position a man of nerve and of peculiar experience was needed and the choice fell upon John Coffee Hays. He was a native of Tennessee and had been named after Gen. John Coffee of that State, a distinguished officer of the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, particularly in his Indian campaign, and was dubbed "brave Jack Coffee," an appellation which his namesake inherited. The latter was familiarly known as "Jack Hays" the Texas ranger, the famous Indian fighter and cool and intrepid commander in Mexico under Gen. Scott. With "Mustang" he had been in many a fight and closely associated through the campaign, and was familiar with the stock from which the Freamers sprang. Accordingly his first act was to name as his deputy, John A. Freamer, of Hagerstown. This position was filled with signal ability during the provisional term of the office, as well as the full term following the admission of the State into the Union, to which Col. Hays was elected by an overwhelming vote of the people, at the first election held in California as a State.

At the conclusion of his collegiate course Buch-

anan Hall entered the law office of William Price as a student where, before his admission to the Bar, I joined him; John Lind studied medicine and became a practicing physician. Richard Hammond left West Point as second lieutenant of artillery, and I assumed the duties devolving upon me, upon the death of my father, as editor of the Torch Light.

At the height of the gold excitement in 1848 the law as well as the newspaper business in Hagerstown being somewhat dull, Buchanan Hall proposed to me to pull up stakes and that we go to California together. It seemed to me an inspiration and was the first step in the movement later carried out. I was the first to start, on the ship "Nylon" from Baltimore, Feb. 3, 1849, and did not reach San Francisco until late in October, in consequence of delays in discharging cargo at Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso and adverse weather off Cape Horn. At Valparaiso, on one of the public streets, I ran upon John Lind, who had sailed from Baltimore in another ship long after me and reached San Francisco ahead of me. On my arrival in San Francisco the ship had scarcely dropped anchor before I was ashore and making for the Parker House, the only hotel in the city, located on Portsmouth Square. Almost the first person I met was "Jim" Freamer who occupied one of the choice rooms of the house, and that night inflated for me a gum bed which was spread upon the floor of his room, and made me feel at home. From him I learned that a provisional government had been organized and that his brother John was chief deputy of the Sheriff, as well as a member of an industrial company which had been formed in Hagerstown after I left there. "Dick" Hammond, then a major, who had arrived over the Isthmus of Panama, was hard at work as surveyor in laying out the city of Stockton at the mouth of San Joaquin river, in which he was jointly interested with the proprietor, Capt. Weber. John Lind was also up in the mines of Calaveras county practicing medicine and of which county he became representative in the State legislature as Senator. "Buck" Hall was delayed in his departure several months and did not arrive until I had been fully established in the practice of the law in San Francisco with Mr. Hyde Ray Bowie, of Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Whilst thus occupied the first steamship to "double the Horn" with passengers had arrived in harbor, and aboard of it was Buchanan Hall with

his father-in-law, Dr. William Hammond. Mr. Hall's wife the sister of Richard P. Hammond, and his little son, William, remained at their home in Hagerstown and came out later, as did also Dr. William Hammond, Jr., recently deceased, also surgeon in the regular army, who had been married to the daughter of the late Alexander Mitchell. Thus it was that the four Academy boys, all moving by different routes were reunited on the Pacific coast.

This was at the commencement of the most momentous period in the history of California, when that territory was passing through its transition state of Mexican dependence to sisterhood under the Stars and Stripes. Violence and murder drove an infuriated people into disregard of law and the decrees of a self-constituted organization for a while took its place. It was at this period two questions—one national the other State—absorbed the attention of the entire people through successive sessions of the legislature. One was the election of a United States Senator in place of Dr. Gwin; the other the extension of the water-front of San Francisco. Senator Gwin was a candidate to succeed himself and David C. Broderick was his opponent. The other issue covered what was very properly termed an attempt to appropriate the entire water-front of San Francisco, for the benefit of the projectors, headed by David C. Broderick and engineered by General James M. Estelle, a state Senator, and which at this day would be denominated "graft." The contest over these issues ran through and monopolized several sessions of the legislature at Vallejo and Benicia, with the aftermath at Sacramento, in turns capitals of the state, resulting in the triumphant defeat of the "Extension Bill" and the election of Senator Broderick.

The Democratic party, then in control, was divided into two factions—one, the New York, headed by Broderick; the other by a combination containing the supporters of Senator Gwin, principally, but not wholly, from the South, of which Major Richard P. Hammond, of Maryland, and Col. John C. Hays, of Texas, by reason of the commanding positions they held under the Democratic administration of President Pierce, were prominent leaders. On the inauguration of that administration a complete change of all the Federal officers in the State from Whig to Democratic, was rigidly enforced. Upon Major Hammond devolved the leadership in this work. He had ac-

accompanied the crowd to Washington at the inauguration of the President and to the surprise of us all on the Pacific coast, as well as to a host of aspirants to the various offices about to be dispensed, was appointed collector of the Port of San Francisco with its appendages—the most valuable and in every way the leading position in the gift of the Administration. Major Hammond had served with General Pierce in Mexico and his appointment was made upon the personal appreciation in which he was held by him. At the same time Col. John C. Hays whose term as Sheriff of San Francisco had expired was appointed surveyor general of the State, then in some respects more important than that of collector, as the work under his control involved surveys over a territory of vast extent with diversified interests with accompanying patronage.

The return of Major Hammond and Colonel Hays to California with commissions placing them at the head of these two commanding positions on the Pacific coast, was an event which produced some excitement at the time and led to notable results. Among these was the union of the two families by the marriage of Major Hammond to Mrs. Sally E. Lea, the sister of Colonel Hays and widow of a prominent planter in Louisiana, Dr. Lea. She had come out to the Pacific coast with a large number of the wives and families of newly appointed Federal officials, headed by Mrs. Gwin, the astute and accomplished wife of the then Senator. Colonel Hays during his incumbency as Sheriff had revisited Texas and returned with a young wife, a Calvert, descended from the old Maryland family of that name, and known and beloved by all as "Mrs. Susan." Among other families in this immigration were those of Judges Thornton and Thompson, of the Court of Claims, Colonel Inge, U. S. district attorney, ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, all of Southern proclivities, constituting a brilliant society in those early times moving in accord with the political leaders. Thus it was that the Hagerstown boys joined hands with those hailing from the extreme South-West, and in one of the most trying periods of the State, exercised a decided influence. It was during these stormy times that I abandoned the practice of law and accepted the position of assistant editor and reporter in the office of the Daily Herald which had been suddenly vacated by "General" Walker (as he was afterwards known) the commander-in-chief of the filibustering expeditions which ran

their course in Mexico and Central America and ended in the capture, trial and shooting of the "General" in Honduras. The position on the Herald I found to be a very congenial one and it was with reluctance I resigned it to accept a third interest in the "Daily Times and Transcript," the organ of the Democratic party, tendered me by my friend, Major Hammond, upon his assumption of the office of collector. The conditions involved the general management of the paper and it was in the discharge of these that the battle against Senator Broderick and at a later date the Know-Nothing party was waged and lost. This, following upon the advocacy of "Law and Order" against the Vigilance Committee, led to the extinction of the Times and Transcript, which was merged in the "Bulletin" and "Morning Call."

Buchanan Hall upon reaching San Francisco at once commenced the practice of the law in a spacious office on Montgomery street, along with an established attorney Col. Harry Huggins and Henry Clay Mudd, under the firm name of "Huggins, Hall & Mudd." Their business was most promising when the great fire of 1851 swept away, not only their office but its entire contents, including the valuable library which Mr. Hall had taken with him, and all his wearing apparel not in use. This so thoroughly disgusted him with San Francisco, that he at once accepted the proposition to become the legal advisor of Col. Weber, the proprietor a little town on the San Joaquin River, called Tulesburg, upon the area of which the young city of Stockton had been laid out by his brother-in-law, Maj. Hammond as engineer. There exclusively devoted to the practice of his profession, the remainder of his life was passed. In the death of his wife, which occurred some ten years ago, devoted as he was to domestic life, the loss would have been irreparable but for the companionship of his son and affectionate care of his daughter, Mary Buchanan, who assumed the responsibilities of the household, in which, to the end, he found an ideal home.

Dr. Lind, as Senator from the important mining county in which he had served among that population as a physician, was a valuable auxiliary in the legislature to the opponents of Broderick and the Extension Bill. Upon the expiration of his term as Senator he was called to San Francisco by Major Hammond to take charge, as resident physician, of the new U. S. Marine Hospital then just completed and opened, of which the collector

of the port had ex-officio, entire control. This was a large and beautiful structure on Rincon Hill, overlooking, from the south, the city, and a delightful home which was occupied by Dr. Lind till his return to Philadelphia where his days were ended.

The distinction shown the former Hagerstown by the President, in appointing him of his own accord to perhaps the most lucrative, and certainly one of the most important, positions in his gift on the Pacific coast, seemed to revive, in the former home of its recipient, the enthusiasm of 1849, and on his return to California the new collector of the port was accompanied by a host of old associates and friends, adding largely to the Washington County contingent which already filled an important place in the newly acquired territory. At a later period and about the close of the Civil War this contingent was enhanced by the addition of an entire family, that of Mr. Peregrine Fitzhugh who, with his wife and five of his daughters and a son removed bodily to San Francisco and entered upon a new life upon the Pacific coast. There, surrounded by their children and their grandchildren, a few years since they closed their lives—Mr. Fitzhugh at the age of eighty-six and his wife, eighty-four. Mr. Fitzhugh's father was Peregrine Fitzhugh and mother, Sophia Clagett, sister of the late David, Samuel and Hezekiah Clagett and of the wife of Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Sr. As nephew and heir of his aunt, the widow of the late Benjamin Galloway, Mr. Fitzhugh inherited a very large estate in this and Frederick counties and Baltimore city, among which were Catocin Furnace and the home of the Galloways, now one of the land marks of Hagerstown on the lot at the corner of Washington and Jonathan streets, owned by Edward W. Mealey, Esq., upon the rear of which, on Jonathan street, donated by the present proprietor, stands the Washington County Free Library. William, the only son of Mr. Fitzhugh, became a graduate of the University of California. His daughters are, (1), Mary Pottinger Fitzhugh, married Dr. Maynard McPherson, of Maryland, now living in California with their children: Margaret Touchard, Isabelle Fitzhugh McCrackin and William Smith McPherson, secretary of the Sierra Mining Co. and the Gold Hill Water Works. (2), Sophia Fitzhugh, wife of Major McPherson, with two children: Mary Buchanan and Fitzhugh McPherson,

son, of San Francisco. (3), Isabelle Perryman, dec'd. (4), Meta McP. Fitzhugh, wife of Gen. Howard Thompson, of the Bank of California and their two children: Dr. Thompson and Meta, of California. (5), Catharine Fitzhugh, wife of William Hammond Hall, who with their three daughters, Anna, Catharine and Margaret, reside in the delightful residential section of San Francisco, midway between the ocean and the bay.

William Hammond Hall, born in Hagerstown, was quite a lad, when with his mother he joined his father John Buchanan Hall, in Stockton. Thus at the early age and at the mouth of the San Joaquin River, the entreport of the great southern mining counties of the State, whose waters bore down not only the gold but the washings of the Sierras, he commenced a practical education in connection with his technical studies of hydrology and mining, which elevated him to the highest rank in his profession. The washpan and the rocker of early days have been superseded by the hydraulic system, whereby the waters of the Sierras are conducted from their heights through canals and flumes across gulches to gold bearing deposits below, which, with mighty force, deftly applied washes away the mountain side. The same system gradually extended to the irrigation of the valleys, renders also the agricultural interest dependant in a great degree, upon the scientific application of the waters of the State, thus exalting the profession of the engineer to the highest rank and most useful vocation within its borders.

It was as such that Mr. Hall entered upon his work not only as a professional but a practical man of business, and as the author of a series of works upon mining engineering in general, but particularly devoted to hydraulic interests. These works are considered of the highest authority both at home and abroad and have been translated into the languages of a number of foreign countries where they are used as text books and have elicited from those countries many medals of value and other distinctions. As an official and professional engineer from his manhood to the present time Mr. Hall's place of residence has been the city of San Francisco. One of his early official positions was that of engineer of the Golden Gate Park which was laid out by him. Later he filled the office of State Engineer with offices at the Capitol. Some years after the collapse of the Jamison episode in the Transvaal, South Africa, in which his cousin,

John Hays Hammond, had so conspicuous a part, Mr. Hall was employed by several of the foreign corporations concerned in the gold mining and diamond developments of South Africa of which Cecil Rhodes was chief to supervise the hydraulic operations necessary to their irrigation and especially the discovery and development of the sources to which that system could be applied. Upon this work Mr. Hall had made much progress which was arrested by the breaking out of the Boer War and was terminated by his return to the United States.

William Fitzhugh, the only son of Peregrine Fitzhugh, who then a child, accompanied his father's family to California, grew up in that State and graduated at the University of California and at once entered into business in San Francisco and became prominent. As such he was made town and county surveyor. Subsequently he was employed by the Consolidated Gold Fields Co. of England as its engineer, the duties of which required his personal inspection of its mining interests in various countries of the world, including the wilds of Siberia, of Alaska, of Australia and such other remote places as were supposed to contain gold. His home was originally in Paris, where he has resided with his wife, Mary Marsh, of California, and two children, during late years, interrupted only by occasional visits with his family to his relatives in this country. His success in life has been such as to lead to his present establishment in London where he has built a home.

The family of Richard P. Hammond consisted of three sons: John Hays, (named after his uncle, Colonel Hays); Henry Truett, (after a merchant of San Francisco, a warm friend of his father); Richard P., Jr., and a daughter, Elizabeth, a member of the family of her elder brother. In London and elsewhere she developed remarkable talent as a writer and is noted for her brilliancy of mind. Henry and Richard, Jr., are dead, the former having passed through the West Point Military Academy, after brief service in the army, resigned and engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, and was either nominated or elected to the office of City Attorney when his death occurred. The younger son, bearing his father's name, and barely of age, was appointed by President Cleveland, U. S. Marshal for the northern district of California. This was said to have been under the impression that it was the senior of the name thus honored, but upon the attention of the President being called to it, and upon further inquiry, he directed the

appointment to stand as one quite fitting to be made.

John Hays Hammond was born in 1855. As the companion of his father through life and the friend of his mother from the day she landed in San Francisco until my departure in 1857 my connection with the families of Colonel Hays and Major Hammond was necessarily intimate and a delightful remembrance. Young John had then attained his second year and when next we met it was in Hagerstown, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Natalie Harris, the daughter of Judge Harris, of Mississippi, and niece of General Harris, a member of Congress from that State, by whom she had been adopted. She had met Mr. Hammond in Europe while he was prosecuting his work as a mining engineer and she on a tour of the Continent. Her sister was the wife of Dr. Broderick, of Hancock, and the marriage took place there, which was the occasion of the visit of Mr. Hammond to Washington County.

His career during this intermediate time and immediately after his marriage forms an interesting episode in the history of the latter half of the nineteenth century. According to his biography he graduated at Yale, took a mining course at Freiburg, Germany, and was mining expert on the U. S. Geological Survey and Mineral Census for examination of the California gold fields. In 1882 he became superintendent of silver mines in Sonora, Mexico, and was consulting engineer in gold and iron companies of Grass Valley, California. In 1893 he went to Africa as consulting engineer of a London gold mining company and as such became connected with the chartered company of British South Africa and other organizations. Then followed the Jamison affair, forming the most thrilling incident in his romantic and adventurous life and which resulted in his trial, condemnation and sentence to death. This President Kruger commuted to fifteen years in prison and he was finally released by the Boers upon payment of a fine of \$125,000. Upon his release and return to the fields of his former labor with enhanced distinction in his profession, he had the satisfaction to find his mining property in Colorado and elsewhere greatly advanced in value, enabling him not only to endow his alma mater, the University of Yale, with the munificent gift of a hall, but also to tender his services as lecturer in advancement of the profession of engineer to which he was so greatly indebted. Thus occupied he has

since passed his time surrounded by his family, in affluence and independence, between London and Yale.

I had scarcely finished the preparation of the preceding narration when at the instance of Dallas Brenner, one of the associates of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of our County, the paper appended hereto was handed me by his niece, Miss Nellie Watson. She had but recently found it on the attic floor of the old mansion in the Mitchell Addition to Hagerstown, occupied by her parents, and for many years the home of the Mitchell family, one of the daughters of which was the wife of Dr. William Hammond, Jr., the brother of Richard P. Hammond.

Hagerstown, June 23rd, 1848.

Lt. Richard P. Hammond,

U. S. Army.

Dear Sir:—In view of your gallant and distinguished conduct in Mexico in the service of your Country and in view of the high estimate placed by your friends and associates upon your character as a gentleman and a soldier, the undersigned are anxious to tender to you some mark of their respect and to offer some evidence of the pleasure they feel upon your safe return to your native Country. They therefore beg leave to tender to you a public dinner to be given in Hagerstown at such time as may suit your convenience, and to express the hope that it may be convenient and agreeable to you to accept this unostentatious mark of their esteem and friendship.

Very respectfully, your friends,

JOHN THOMPSON MASON.

G. HOWARD HOLLINGSWORTH,

JAMES WASON.

ISAAC NESBITT.

WM. MOTTER.

JERVIS SPENCER.

JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH.

D. WEISEL.

WM. CLINE.

R. H. LAWRENCE.

CHAS. H. ENOCH.

Z. S. CLAGGETT.

C. SHEPPERD.

EDWIN BELL.

The death of John Buchanan Hall occurred just a fortnight before the great convulsion of the 18th of April, 1906, destroying the city in which fifty-five years before he had been literally baptised

in fire, and from the contemplation of which he was thus saved by so short a span. Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the great calamity, which had befallen this emporium of the Pacific, came to his family and friends, here, the tidings of his death, in a letter written by his son to Col. Buchanan Schley, whose mother was the elder sister of the deceased. In it the life and death of the last of my companions are so affectionately portrayed that permission has been given me to make use of it, which I do by submitting the following extracts, more eloquent than any language I could use in closing these my reminiscences. It is as follows:

April 13th, 1906.

Stockton, Cal.

"Col. Buchanan Schley:

Hagerstown, Md.

"Dear Buck:—My dear old Father has gone to his long rest after an illness of two weeks, the last four or five days of which, only, seemed to be alarmingly severe. He died peacefully in the early morning of the 4th inst. It was a case of a man conscientiously and industriously working himself to death. Several specially heavy jobs of work in the way of preparing an appeal and application for rehearing and new trial, involving long and exhausting work, piled in upon him in close succession. He would not ask for time extensions but stuck to the work and completed it all—hundreds of pages of typed M. S.—very many pages in print." After tracing in detail the progress of the disease and accompanying treatment, the writer adds that, "what is called senile pneumonia developed, and he steadily declined, growing weaker and less conscious, the heart trouble, of course, being heightened by the pneumonia and the latter being hastened by the former, until the end came. He made a gallant fight for life, but 85 years is a far advanced age at which to contend with such a combination." The writer then adds: "We buried him by Mother's side in a lot I have in a most beautiful cemetery near Oakland." And in conclusion as if moved by an irresistible impulse writes: "He was a great strong Oak in the community, looked upon and respected by all who knew him, and died in the proud consciousness of having earned an honest living right up to the end.

Your devoted cousin,

WM. HAM. HALL."

## CHAPTER XIX

**L**YING upon the table before me as I write is a copy of "Headley's Life of Washington" which is connected with one of the most startling events in the history of the United States.

One evening in the early Autumn of 1859, as a quiet family in the Tilghmanton District of Washington County was gathered around the first fire of the season, there came a rap at the door. The visitor, upon being admitted, announced himself as I. Stearnes, a book agent, selling Headley's Life of Washington and a life of Napoleon Bonaparte. A copy of each book was bought from him, and his request for a night's lodging was cheerfully complied with by the hospitable farmer. The man was in appearance a typical Yankee from down-east—lean, thin visaged and of a sanctimonious countenance, but of youthful appearance. When supper was announced, the "grace" pronounced over the meal by the stranger was of such inordinate and extravagant length that the patience of the children of the family became nearly exhausted. After supper Stearnes made some excuse to leave the room and was shortly heard conversing with the negroes in the kitchen. It was afterwards learned that he was inviting them to join an insurrection, kill their master and obtain their freedom. The proposition was rejected with horror and indignation by the faithful servants and the emissary returned to the sitting room discomfited and crestfallen. This man was Captain Cook, one of the emissaries of John Brown.

One day in July, 1859, Judge Jacob Fiery, of Washington County, was just finishing his harvest on his farm, three miles south of Hagerstown,

as an elderly man with a grizzly beard, accompanied by a young man, came up to his house. He introduced himself as I. Smith, and the young man as his son. Mr. Fiery was at that time administrator of the estate of Dr. R. F. Kennedy, and had charge of a farm near the Maryland Heights, three miles from Harper's Ferry. Smith as he called himself, told Mr. Fiery that he had been living in the North and had been suffering from the extreme cold of the climate, and had determined to locate in the South, and he had called on Mr. Fiery to purchase from him the Kennedy farm. He believed there were valuable minerals in the mountain, he said. Mr. Fiery told him that he could not sell the farm until the court passed a decree, so he rented the place, paying the first quarter's rent in advance. He paid this bill, as he afterwards did all his bills, in gold, saying he was a stranger, and wished to pay as he went, and pay in good money. Several times Mr. Fiery had occasion to visit his strange tenant. Upon one occasion he observed and remarked upon the tameness and gentleness of the cattle. Smith replied that wherever he lived he had everything around him to love him. Upon another occasion a man brought some cattle to sell to him. Before he would negotiate at all, he went into the house and had prayer. He said he made it a rule never to enter upon any business transactions without first praying. Later on, upon visiting the farm, Mr. Fiery saw a large number of draw knives and asked what he proposed to do with them. The answer was he had been in Chambersburg and saw them very cheap and bought them, knowing that when he began his mining operations he would need

them to make pick handles. This man was no other than John Brown.

On Monday, October 17, 1859, news of an outbreak at Harper's Ferry reached Hagerstown by telegraph from Frederick. A body of armed men, it was said, had taken possession of the railroad bridges, had fired into the express train, and committed other outrages, and a company of militia from Frederick had been ordered to the Ferry to quell the disturbance. The cause of the trouble and the character of the rioters could only be conjectured. The rioters were painted black, it was said, and were supposed to be workmen in the employ of the Messrs. Snovel, builders of the great government dam, driven to mutiny by non-payment of their wages. At 5 o'clock the same evening, another dispatch was received from Frederick, announcing that the rioters had killed several persons and had imprisoned all the best citizens of the town in the jail, of which they had taken possession. No person was allowed to leave the town, and all who entered it were imprisoned. The meaning of the riot was still a mystery. This much was learned, and then the wires were cut.

The next day reliable news of the events at Harper's Ferry were received, and great was the commotion produced. This County had been the headquarters of the conspirators and their base of operations. It was suddenly remembered that strange men had been prowling about the County in the guise of book-agents, making observations and doubtless tampering with the slaves. It was remembered that Brown himself had been in Hagerstown a short time before, and had quietly boarded at one of the hotels without exciting suspicion. The house on the Kennedy farm in Sample's Manor was the rendezvous of Brown's gang. To this place all things required for the undertaking were ordered to be sent. All arms and ammunition were shipped in double boxes, so that the carters could not guess at the contents of the boxes they were handling. All consignments were made to I. Smith and Son. At Brown's house there were never more than twenty-two men at one time. These were ostensibly engaged in making search for minerals in the mountains; but their real occupation, whilst awaiting the signal for revolt, was making handles with the draw knives already mentioned for the pikes or spears with which it was proposed to arm the negroes, rather than with fire arms, the use of which they did not understand. The handles to these weapons were clumsily

and roughly made, and the heads were the work of ordinary blacksmiths. Brown had collected in the house two hundred Sharp's rifles, two hundred Maynard's revolvers and a thousand spears and tomahawks. An abundance of ammunition had also been procured. Brown claimed afterwards in an interview with Governor Wise, whilst he was awaiting trial, that he had a right to expect reinforcements to the number of five thousand, but that the blow was struck too soon. This aid was, it was supposed, expected by Brown to come from the North. If the reliance was upon the negroes, the expectation was based upon Brown's misapprehension of the condition of slavery and the relations existing between the slaveholders and the slaves. He supposed that the blacks hated their owners, and only awaited the coming of a deliverer. On the contrary the blacks at the first news of the outbreak fled to their masters for protection against Brown and his gang, whom they believed to be secretly slave-catchers, intending to sell them to Georgia. It seemed almost beyond belief that a man in his right mind should have made such a venture; with an assured party of but twenty-two men, to raise the standard of rebellion against the Government of the United States, which, when the time came, had no difficulty in quelling the whole disturbance with a few dozen marines. It is true that Brown may have expected immediate rising of the entire slave population and doubtless did. But he had no reason whatever for any such reliance.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, October 16, 1859, "Ossawatimie" Brown, at the head of about eighteen followers, left the Sample's Manor farm house, crossed the Potomac on the bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and stealthily entered the little village of Harper's Ferry. The first point of attack was the United States Arsenal. That such a place should have been left unguarded and unprotected save by a single watchman is indeed hard to believe. But such was the case. The conspirators knocked at the gate, and the watchman refusing to open it, it was the work of but a few minutes to beat the gate down, to enter and take possession. A strong brick engine-house was occupied as a fortress, and into it were conveyed the arms and ammunition which had been brought from the Kennedy farm. From midnight on Sunday until after mid-day on Monday the insurrectionists had undisputed possession of the town. During that



time they received no assistance or sympathy from any citizen of Harper's Ferry. They seized the slaves of Col. Lewis Washington and Mr. Allstadt, near Harper's Ferry and upon five or six belonging to residents of the town, whom they found in the streets. Spears were placed in the hands of two or three of them and they were compelled to stand sentinel at the door of the engine house. But they threw away their weapons and fled at the first opportunity. All the captured negroes were terrified.

In the early hours of the morning, a number of the principal citizens were arrested and imprisoned in the jail. One train of cars was permitted to pass through and in not stopping it, Brown declared he had committed a great blunder. The telegraph soon flashed the news throughout the country, and military companies all over the land, as far off as Boston, telegraphed to the President and to the Governor of Virginia, offers of their services. The first offer the President received was from the Frederick Companies, and it was promptly accepted. Three companies from Baltimore also started up, and on the way were joined by Col. Robert E. Lee with a small body of marines. But in the meantime armed men were pouring into the town from the surrounding country. A special train came in from Martinsburg and brought a company under the command of Capt. Alburtus, a veteran of the Mexican war. These, approaching the engine-house, were repuls-

ed by a volley from Brown's party which wounded five. Col. Lee and his marines soon arrived, lost no time in battering down the door of the "fort" and captured or killed the entire party. Brown himself was severely wounded, having fought with great determination and bravery. This having been accomplished, Lieut. Simpson was dispatched at the head of a detachment of "Independent Greys" of Baltimore, upon information that Captain Cook and a party occupied an old log school house in Sample's Manor, near Maryland Heights, and about a mile from the Ferry. Arriving in sight of the cabin, it appeared to be closely barricaded. The troops charged upon it, battered down the door, and entered. The occupants had just fled, leaving behind them sixteen boxes of arms and ammunition, besides a large number of Sharp's rifles scattered over the floor. These things were loaded into a wagon which Brown had recently captured; two horses found grazing near were hitched to it, and the party returned to Harper's Ferry. The marks upon the captured boxes of arms had been obliterated, but enough was left to show that they came from Cincinnati. Some of them were directed to "J. Smith & Sons, Chambersburg, Pa., by American Express Co." or "by railroad via Pittsburg and Harrisburg."\*

Shortly after the return of this party to Harper's Ferry, it was reported that Cook had been seen upon Maryland Heights. A party consisting of about twenty marines and about the same num-

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\*Shortly after the breaking out of the "John Brown Insurrection" at Harper's Ferry, the original copy of the following verses was found in the house occupied by Brown on the Kennedy farm in Sandy Hook district. They were written by George W. Putnam and read at an anti-slavery meeting held April 13, 1857, at Peterboro, Madison county, New York. The original was in the possession of William Brashears of Sharpsburg.

#### JOHN BROWN.

In this age of brazen insolence,  
Of shame and frightful crime,  
Treason to truth all boundless,  
Blackening the page of time,  
Human rights are trampled under  
By slavery's bloody band  
And men for love of freedom  
Are hunted through the land.

We read our Country's history;  
And the quickened pulse beats on  
As we scan the fearful perils  
Which summoned freedom's dawn.

And as we read we feel the gloom.  
And darkness of that hour  
When the little band of Patriots  
Met the Briton's myriad power.

And our hearts beat o'er the record  
How on the April morn  
O'er the hills of Massachusetts  
Rang the freeman's signal horn  
And armed from their homestead  
Through every rocky glen  
Up to the green at Lexington  
Hurried the minute men.

How ere the sun descended  
The young spring grass was red,  
For many a manly form that day  
Lay down on Glory's bed.  
How from fallen tree and stone wall  
Poured the Patriot's laden hail,  
How the red coats back to Boston  
Left their dead upon their trail!

We read how Marion's Mountaineers  
Like the wild torrent's flow

ber of volunteers, under Captain J. E. B. Stuart, was immediately sent in pursuit. They followed the County road leading from Harper's Ferry up through Sample's Manor, and soon reached the Kennedy farm, Brown's headquarters, about four and a half miles distant. The house was found in great confusion, a fire still burning and a savage mastiff was tied by a rope to the porch. Considerable quantities of provisions and clothing had been left in the hasty flight. Eight or ten trunks and as many valises and carpet-bags had been broken open and their contents left scattered over the floor. The most important discovery was a trunk full of papers, correspondence and documents, giving Brown's plans and expectations.

On Wednesday, October 26, Cook was arrested near Quincy, in Franklin County, Pa., by Daniel Logan and Clagett Fitzhugh, both formerly citizens of Washington County. Cook with three others of Brown's gang had been left to guard the Kennedy house and its contents. Leaving his charge, he went to Harper's 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 Mont 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 sixty 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 hunting 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 that bacon could be had at Mr. Logan's house, and the two went there together. Fitzhugh whispered his suspicions to Logan, who was a powerful man, and the latter seized Cook and secured him, after a short and fierce struggle in which the captors only saved themselves by pinioning Cook's arms so that he could not draw the revolver with which he was armed. It was mentioned at the time as a curious circumstance that Fitzhugh was the nephew, by marriage, of the two great abolition leaders of the country—Birney and Gerrit Smith. Cook was carried to the Chambersburg jail, and there detained until the arrival of the requisition of the Governor of Virginia. On

At the dark hour of midnight  
Swept down upon the foe!  
Lo! this day beholds a nobler,  
Stern struggle for our race,  
And the Marion of Kansas  
Is with us face to face!

Bravely o'er Missouri's border  
He the slaves to freedom led;  
And for this he lives an outlaw,  
With a price upon his head!  
And ten thousand heartless poltroons,  
Bending low the pliant knee,  
But for their shrinking cowardice  
Would claim the bloody fee.

Few are his words—but oft along,  
The Border Ruffian's Hell,  
For freedom's cause, his rifle's tongue  
Hath spoken loud and well!  
Wheresoe'er o'er the broad prairie,  
Are camped the settlers free,  
They bless the band led by John Brown  
Of Ossawatimie!

We have watched thee in thy bivouac  
On thy weary march by day,  
Prayed the angels keep thee safely  
In the midnight's wild foray.  
And the noble band thou leadest  
Battling 'gainst dark Slavery's cause—

Are shrined with our inmost hearts—  
Are household words with us!

He shall be blessed forever  
Who for truth and justice pleads,  
But blessed thrice is he who adds  
The majesty of Deeds!  
And by thy acts of daring,  
Our words seem cold and poor,  
For well we know the record  
Of the man we stand before!

Greeting we call to those who dwell  
On Kansas' hallowed sod,  
Ho brethren! "keep your powder dry  
And put your trust in God!"  
Take your free homes upon the soil,  
Free path upon the flood,  
Though ye wall that land with corpses  
And make it wet with blood!

Long may thy stalwart presence  
Guard Freedom's border line,  
Long to the pining bondman,  
Be it Freedom's seal and sign;  
Long may God help the rescue  
Of the suffering and the dumb—  
Make thy firm soul sterner, stronger  
For the struggle yet to come!

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, short in stature, with light hair and delicate features, dirty, ragged, cowering 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 indomitable courage. Cook was a native of Connecticut, the son of respectable parents, who had educated him for the law. Having no taste for this study he abandoned it and took to roaming over the country. His family had lost all trace of him until his connection with the dreadful outbreak at Harper's Ferry was announced. Governor Williard of Indiana was his brother-in-law, and loyally supported him in his dire distress, procuring as his counsel, to defend him at his trial, Mr. Daniel W. 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.

The following is a brief summary of the events of the memorable insurrection, written in 1899 for the Baltimore Sun by Henry D. Beall, for many years a member of the editorial staff of that paper, who was present at the trial of John Brown and reported it for the newspapers.

Sunday evening, October 16, 1859, Brown announced that the time had arrived for the attack on Harper's Ferry. This place had been selected because it was not far to send freed slaves across the narrow strip of Maryland into Pennsylvania, and because Brown knew the United States arsenal there was not well guarded. At that time Brown had with him the following men:

Whites—Oliver and Walter Brown, his sons of New York; Aaron C. Stevens, John E. Cook and Stewart Taylor, of Connecticut; Edwin Coppee, Iowa; Albert Haslett, Pennsylvania; William H. Leeman and Charles P. Tidd, Maine; William Thompson and Dolph Thompson, New York; John Kagi, Ohio; Jerry Anderson, Indiana; Allen Evans, Connecticut.

Negroes—Daingerfield Newbry, Ohio; O. P. Anderson, Pennsylvania: — Emperor, New York; Lewis L. Leary and John Copeland, Ohio; Shields Green, Pennsylvania.

Cook was left to guard the Kennedy farm and the weapons there. The night of the start was cold and dark, ending in rain. The little party marched across the bridge and into Har-

per's Ferry at 10:30 o'clock. They broke into the arsenal gate, overpowered the watchmen on duty and seized the place. Before midnight the village was quietly patrolled by Brown's men, and six had been sent to bring in certain neighboring planters and their slaves.

While they were gone some others of the party were busy arresting prominent citizens of the town. A small but strong brick engine house near the railroad was selected as headquarters, and into this the prisoners were placed. Eight or ten slaves were seized, given spears and made to stand guard about the place. By midday Monday 30 or 40 of the leading citizens had been captured and imprisoned, as well as a number of workmen who were seized while on their way to work early in the morning.

Until 1893 the historic old engine house was an object of great interest to travelers over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, standing near the track, and bearing in large letters the words "John Brown's Fort." The building was removed bodily to the Chicago Exposition, and after remaining there for some time after the World's Fair closed, was brought back to Harper's Ferry and re-erected, although not on the former site, which had been covered by a change of railroad tracks.

News of the attack on Harper's Ferry caused intense excitement throughout the country. The first reports were that there had been a general uprising of slaves, headed by 250 abolitionists, and the exact number of the raiders was not definitely known until they were captured early Tuesday morning. The first information of the affair was brought by Conductor Phelps, of a Baltimore and Ohio train, who was allowed to come east after having been held up from 1 to 5 o'clock Monday morning. Phelps, who was a Baltimorean, had several conferences with Brown, who was then called Anderson.

Curiously enough, their first victim of an enterprise intended to free negroes was a colored employe of the railroad, named Hayward Shepard, who was shot Sunday night because he did not surrender quickly enough.

Upon receipt of the news President Buchanan sent a company of United States marines from Washington to Harper's Ferry, and Maryland and Virginia State troops were also ordered there. The marines were in command of Lieutenant Green, and Col. Robert E. Lee, who had been living in Baltimore several years, while superin-

tending the construction of Fort Carroll, was sent to take command of all military operations at Harper's Ferry. With him, as aide, went Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, afterward the famous Confederate cavalry leader.

The Baltimore military left on special trains shortly after 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, October 17, the departure being witnessed by thousands of persons who thronged the vicinity of Camden Station. The following commands went: Law Grays, 31 men, Lieut. J. C. Brown; Shields' Guards, 30 men, Captain Chaisty; Independent Grays, 37 men, Lieutenant Simpson; Wells and McComas Rifles, 32 men, Capt. George W. Bowers; Battalion of City Guards, 82 men, Major Joseph P. Warner, with three companies commanded by Capt. Lloyd B. Parks, Capt. John G. Johannes and Captain Woodhouse. Major E. Swinney and Adjutant W. H. Evans, of the First Rifle Regiment, accompanied the Wells and McComas Rifles. The entire command numbered about 225 men, and was under Gen. C. C. Egerton, who had as staff officers Majors Carr, Kellinger, Howard and Radcliffe, and Dr. J. W. R. Dunbar, surgeon.

The Baltimore troops were joined at the Relay by the marines from Washington, and about 5 o'clock all started for Harper's Ferry, which was reached shortly after midnight.

It was found that the raiders had been surrounded in their improvised fort since 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The town people had in a measure recovered from their fright, had armed themselves and, reinforced by a number of railroad men from Martinsburg, under Captain Albutus, had given battle to the raiders and driven them into the engine house.

In this fight Mr. Evan L. Dorsey, a Baltimore and Ohio conductor, was shot in the stomach and for some time was thought to be fatally wounded. He went with the other railroad men from Martinsburg. Mr. Dorsey was shot by Oliver Brown, and the latter was shot and killed, it is supposed, by Mr. Dorsey. Several of the attacking party were badly wounded.

The United States marines arrived at 2:30 Tuesday morning, the Baltimore troops who accompanied them being left on the Maryland side of the river to prevent the escape of any of the raiders. At 7 A. M. Colonel Lee called upon Brown to surrender. He refused, and an attack upon his fort was at once made. The marines, under Lieutenant Green, battered down the door

with ladders, and after a fierce fight, captured the surviving raiders. Only six were alive, all the others, including Brown's two sons, having been killed. Several were killed while trying to escape across the river. John Brown and several of the survivors were badly wounded.

Col. Lewis W. Washington, Mr. Dangerfield, a clerk; Mr. Hall, master machinist; Mr. Mills, master armorer; Dr. Murphy, paymaster; Mr. Kitzmiller, superintendent's clerk, and, Mr. Donohue, a railroad clerk, who had been held as hostages by Brown, were released. Colonel Washington had been taken from his bed Sunday night at his home, near Harper's Ferry. With him the raiders captured the handsome sword which had been presented to Gen. George Washington by Frederick the Great of Prussia.

The surviving raiders were Brown, Copeland, Green, Coppee, Haslett and Stevens.

The following were killed by the raiders during their occupancy of the town: Fontains Beckham, railroad agent; Hayward Sheppard, colored, porter; Thomas Boerly, grocer; George W. Turner, of the Charleston military; Private Quinn, of the marines, and a number of persons were wounded.

Tuesday the Baltimore Independent Grays, under Lieutenants Simpson and Kershner, made a scout on the Maryland side and in a schoolhouse near the Kennedy farm found a large quantity of fire-arms and spears. All the Baltimore troops returned home Tuesday evening.

The trial of John Brown began October 28, at Charlestown. Judge Richard Parker presided. The jurors were Richard Timberlake, Joseph Myers, Thomas Watson, Jr., Isaac Dust, John C. McClure, William Rightstine, Jacob J. Miller, Thomas Osborne, Geo. W. Boyer, John C. Wiltshire, George W. Tapp and William A. Martin. Mr. Boyer is the only survivor of the 12. He lives near Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.

Lawson Botts and Thomas C. Green, of the Charlestown bar, were assigned to defend Brown. Later, George H. Hoyt, of Boston; H. Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Samuel Chilton, of Washington, D. C., arrived and took charge of the defense. After a trial lasting six days the prisoner was convicted of treason, insurrection and murder. The other prisoners were subsequently convicted.

Cook who was a brother-in-law of Gov. A. P. Willard, of Indiana, had been captured in Pennsylvania, a few days after the raid. Governor Willard brought some of the best counsel in In-

dianna to defend him. The appeal of Daniel W. Voorhees to the jury has ever since been spoken of as a masterpiece of eloquence.

Brown was hanged at 11:15 A. M. Friday, December 2. Over 1,200 military, under command of Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, guarded the town and jail, and no one was allowed to approach the prisoner. It has long been believed that on his way to the gallows Brown stooped and kissed a negro child. A well-known Baltimore newspaper man who reported the hanging for his paper, says no such thing occurred. Brown marched from

his cell to the wagon between solid lines of soldiers; the wagon on the way to the gallows was surrounded by soldiers, and no one except the military was allowed to be within several hundred yards of the gallows. At no time could a person approach Brown. The body of Brown was taken by his wife to North Elba, N. Y., for burial.

Cook and Coppie and the two negroes, Green and Copeland, were hanged December 16, and Stevens and Haslett were hanged March 16, 1860.

An investigation of the raid was subsequently made by a committee of the United States Senate.

\*In the 36th Congress, the Senate, on Dec. 14, 1859, appointed a committee to investigate the John Brown raid. The committee was composed of Senators James M. Mason, chairman, Jefferson Davis, G. N. Fitch, J. Collamer and J. R. Doolittle. The first three joined in the majority report and the other two made a minority report. The following is extracted from the majority report:

"The committee find from the testimony that this so called invasion originated with a man named John Brown who conducted it in person. It appears that Brown had been for some previous years involved in the late difficulties in the territory of Kansas. He went there at an early day after the settlement of the territory began and either took with him, or was joined by several sons and, perhaps, sons-in-law, and, as shown by the proof, was extensively connected with many of the lawless military expeditions belonging to the history of those times. It would appear from the testimony of more than one of the witnesses, that, before leaving the territory, he fully admitted that he had not gone there with any view to permanent settlement; but that finding all the elements of strife and intestine war there in full operation, created by the division of sentiment between those constituting what were called the free-State and the slave-State parties, his purpose was, by participating in it, to keep the public mind inflamed on the subject of slavery in the country with a view to effect such organizations as might enable him to bring about servile insurrection in the slave States.

"To carry these plans into execution it appears that, in the winter of 1857-58, he collected a number of young men in the Territory of Kansas, most of whom appeared with him afterwards at Harper's Ferry, and placed them under military instruction at a place called Springdale, in the State of Iowa, their instructor being one of the party thus collected, and one who, it was said, had some military training. These men were maintained by Brown; and in the spring of 1858 he took them with him to the town of Chatham in Canada, where he claimed to have summoned a convention for the purpose of organizing a provisional government, as preliminary to his descent upon one of the slave States. The report then gives some account of the proceedings of that convention and mentions the fact that John E. Cook, one of Brown's men, was sent to Harper's

Ferry with directions to remain there and thereabout, subject to the call of his chief. As we have seen, he spent much of his time in Washington County, selling books.]

"As to the attack itself at Harper's Ferry, the committee find that Brown first appeared in that neighborhood early in July 1859. He came there under the assumed name of Isaac Smith, attended by two of his sons and a son-in-law. He gave out in the neighborhood that he was a farmer from New York, who desired to rent or purchase land in that vicinity, with a view to agricultural pursuits, and soon afterwards rented a small farm on the Maryland side of the river and some four or five miles from Harper's Ferry, having on it convenient houses, and began farming operations in a very small way. He had little or no intercourse with the people of the country; and when questioned through the curiosity of his neighbors, stated further that he was accustomed to mining operations, and expected to find deposits of metal in the adjacent mountains. He lived in an obscure manner and attracted but little attention, and certainly no suspicion whatever as to his ulterior objects. While there, he kept some two or three of his party under assumed names at Chambersburg, Pa., who there received and from time to time forwarded to him, the arms of different kinds of which he was subsequently found in possession. Cook, one of his men, spoken of above, it appears, had resided at Harper's Ferry and its neighborhood some twelve months before Brown appeared, pursuing various occupations. He left the Ferry a few days before the attack was made, and joined Brown at his country place. The whole number assembled with Brown at the time of the invasion was 21 men, making with himself in all 22.

"On Sunday night, the 16th of October, 1859, between 11 and 12 o'clock Brown, attended by probably 18 of his company, crossed the bridge connecting the village of Harper's Ferry with the Maryland Shore, and, on reaching the Virginia side, proceeded immediately to take possession of the buildings of the armory and arsenal of the United States. These men were armed, each with a Sharp's rifled carbine, and with revolving pistols. The inhabitants of the village asleep, the presence of the party was not known until they appeared and demanded admittance at the gate leading to the public works, which was

July 29 last (in 1899) the bodies of Oliver Brown, W. H. Thompson, Stewart Taylor, W. H. Leeman, Dauphin Thompson, Dangerfield Newby

and Lewis L. Leary, who were killed in the fight and buried near Harper's Ferry, were disinterred and removed to North Elba, N. Y.

locked. The watchman in charge states that on his refusal to admit them, the gate was opened by violence, the party entered, made him a prisoner, and established themselves immediately in a strong brick building used as an engine-house, with a room for a watchman adjoining it. They brought with them a wagon, with one horse, containing arms and some prepared torches.

"The invasion thus silently commenced, was as silently conducted, none of the inhabitants having been aroused. Armed parties were then stationed at corners of the streets. The next movement was to take possession by detached parties of three or four, of the arsenal of the United States where the public arms were chiefly deposited, a building not far from the engine house; and by another party, of the workshops and other buildings of the armory about half a mile off, on the Shenandoah river, called Hall's Rifle Works. These dispositions made, an armed party was sent into the adjoining country, with a view to the seizure of two or three of the principal inhabitants, with such of their slaves as might be found, and to bringing them to Harper's Ferry, (in the language of Brown) as "hostages;" Cook, who had become well acquainted with the country around Harper's Ferry, acting as their guide. They seized Col. Lewis W. Washington, with several of his slaves (negro men) at his residence, some five or six miles distant; and in like manner a gentleman named Allstadt, who lived near the road leading from Col. Washington's to the Ferry, two or three miles distant from the latter, with five or six of his slaves (also negro men). They brought off also from Col. Washington's such arms as they found in his house, with a wagon and four horses, for subsequent use, as will be shown. This party, with their prisoners, arrived at the Ferry a little before day, and the latter were carried at once to the room adjoining the engine-house, where they were kept in custody.

"Having thus far apparently perfected his plans, a party was sent, taking Washington's wagon and horses and five or six of the captured slaves, into Maryland, to bring the arms deposited at Brown's house there to a point nearer the Ferry and more accessible. On their way they seized a gentleman named Byrne, who lived in Maryland, three or four miles from Harper's Ferry, and whom they afterwards sent to the Ferry and placed among the other prisoners in the engine-house. It was shown that their design was to take at the same time as many of the slaves of Byrne as could be found, but in this they did not succeed. During Monday, a large portion of the arms, consisting of carbines, pistols in boxes, and pikes, were brought off in the wagon and deposited in a school-house about a mile from the village of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side.

"The first alarm that was given, indicating the presence of the hostile party, appears to have been on the arrival there of the mail train of cars on

the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on its way from Wheeling to Baltimore, which arrived at Harper's Ferry at its usual hour, about half-past one o'clock in the morning. On the arrival of Brown's party he had stationed two men well armed, on the bridge with directions to permit no one to pass. This bridge is a viaduct for the railroad to cross the river, having connected with it a bridge for ordinary travel. When the train arrived, it was arrested by this guard, and very soon afterwards a negro named Hayward, a free man who lived at Harper's Ferry and was in the service of the railroad company as a porter, was shot by this guard and died in a few hours. His statement was that he had been out on the railroad bridge looking after a watchman who was missing, and he had been ordered to halt by some men who were there; and instead of doing that he turned to go back to the office and as he turned they shot him in the back. The alarm, however, did not extend to the inhabitants of the town, the scene of operations, so far, being near the river at points occupied by railroad structures and the public works; the principal part of the town being somewhat remote from that quarter. The train of cars, after being detained some hours, was permitted to proceed on its way to Baltimore.

"When daylight came, as the inhabitants left their houses, consisting chiefly of workmen and others employed in the public works, on their way to their usual occupations, and unaware of what had occurred during the night, they were seized in the streets by Brown's men and carried as prisoners to the engine house, until with those previously there, they amounted to some thirty or forty in number. Pikes were put in the hands of such of the slaves as they had taken, and they were kept under the eye of their captors as sentinels, near the buildings they occupied. But their movements being conducted at night, it was not until the morning was well advanced that the presence and character of the party was generally known in the village.

"The nearest towns to Harper's Ferry were Charlestown, distant some ten miles, and Martinsburg about 20. As soon as information could reach those points, the citizens assembled, hurriedly enrolled themselves into military bands, and with such arms as they could find, proceeded to the Ferry. Before their arrival, however, it would seem that some four or five of the marauders, who were stationed at "Hall's Rifle Works," were driven out by the citizens of the village, and either killed or captured. In the course of the day an attack was made on the engine and watch-house by those of the armed citizens of the adjoining country who had thus hurriedly arrived, and the prisoners in the watch-house, adjoining the engine-house, were liberated. The attacking parties were fired on by the marauders in the engine house and some were severely wounded. It should have been stated that during the night Brown selected ten of those whom

Of John Brown's family, one son, Jason Brown, is now living, in California. He is leading a hermit's life and is in poor circumstances.

he considered the principal men of his prisoners, and carried them into the engine-house, where they were detained. The rest thus left in the watch-house were those who were liberated during the attack spoken of. The engine-house is a strong building, and was occupied by Brown with seven or eight of his men.

"During the day it appears that all of Brown's party who were not with him in the engine-house, were either killed or captured, except those who were on the Maryland side, engaged in moving the arms, as above stated. Before, however, they were thus captured or destroyed, they shot and killed two persons, citizens of Virginia, in the streets. One of them, a man named Boerley, who lived in the village, was killed by a rifle shot near his own house. He had taken no part in any of the attacks and does not appear even to have been armed. The other, Mr. George W. Turner, was a gentleman who lived in the country some ten miles distant, and who, it appears, had gone to the village upon information that his neighbor, Mr. Washington, had been seized in his house and carried off during the night. It would seem that for his safety he had taken a gun offered to him by some one in the village, and was proceeding along the street unattended, with it in his hand, when he also was killed by a rifle ball.

"The party immediately under Brown remained barricaded in the engine-house during the whole of that day (Monday). They had confined with them ten most respectable and valuable citizens, kept as stated by Brown in the nature of "hostages" for the security of his own party, he assuming that a regard for the safety of the "hostages," would deter their friends and neighbors from attempting their rescue by force.

"During the day an irregular fire was kept up against the engine-house by the people who assembled; it was returned by the party within through loop holes made in the wall, or through the doorway partially opened. In this manner two of Brown's party were killed at the door-way, and in the afternoon a gentleman of the village, Mr. Beckham, was killed by a shot from the engine house. It was clearly shown that he was entirely unarmed, and had exposed his person only for an instant on the railroad bridge opposite to the house.

"To conclude this narrative, it appears that as soon as intelligence could be conveyed to Washington of the state of things at Harper's Ferry, the marines on duty at the Navy Yard were ordered to the scene of action, under command of Col. Robert E. Lee of the army. The official report of Colonel Lee, found in the appendix to this report, will show in what manner the affair was ended by the capture of Brown and his remaining party, and the rescue in safety of those he detained as prisoners. Colonel Lee, it will be seen, found it necessary to carry the house by storm, the party within refusing to sur-

render except on terms properly held inadmissible. In this affair one marine was killed, and another slightly wounded.

"Such, it is believed, are succinctly the facts attending this great outrage; and the committee find, in response to so much of the resolutions of the Senate, that the armory and other public works of the United States were in the possession of and under the control of this hostile party more than 30 hours; that besides the resistance offered by them to the military force of Virginia, they resisted by force the lawful authority of the United States sent there to dispossess them, killing one and wounding another of the troops of the United States, and as shown, that before they were thus overpowered they killed in the streets three of the citizens of Virginia, who were alone and not even in the military array, besides the negro who was killed by them on their first arrival. It does not appear that any of the public property was stolen or carried away, although a large sum of money was in the paymaster's office near the engine-house, and doubtless would have been seized had they known where it was. There was nothing to protect it but the ordinary safety of an iron door."

[There follows a discussion of the evidence concerning the connection of the Massachusetts-Kansas Committee with this insurrection. This occupies ten pages of the report. It was concluded that the rifled carbines used had been given to Brown by the Massachusetts-Kansas Society for use in the intestine strife in Kansas, and were allowed to remain in his possession after the chairman had been warned of his purpose to put them to some use not warranted by those who owned them. It was also shown that Brown collected a large sum of money in New England just before entering upon the Harper's Ferry enterprise.]

The committee concluded that "upon the whole testimony, there can be no doubt that Brown's plan was to commence a servile war in the borders of Virginia, which he expected to extend, and which he believed his means and resources were sufficient to extend through that State and through the entire South. \* \* \* The point chosen for the attack seems to have been selected from the two-fold inducement of the security afforded the invaders by a mountain country and the large deposit of arms in the arsenal of the United States there situated. \* \* \* Of the list of 'insurgents' given in Col. Lee's report (14 whites and 5 negroes) Brown, Stevens and Coppie of the whites, with Shields, Green and Copeland of the negroes, were subsequently executed in Virginia after judicial trial; as were also John E. Cook and Albert Hazlett, who at first escaped but were captured in Pennsylvania and delivered up for trial to the authorities of Virginia—making in all seven thus executed. It does not seem to have been very clearly ascertained how many of the party escaped. Brown stated that his

of a servile insurrection with its attendant horrors of midnight murder, not respecting age nor sex, such as overtook Hayti, relics of Brown have come into demand. Quantities of pig lead buried on the mountain side above the village of Sandy Hook, near the cave which was one of Brown's resorts have been divided into small cubes and sold as souvenirs. The scaffold upon which he was hung

party consisted of 22 in number. Seven were executed, ten were killed at the Ferry, thus leaving five to be accounted for. Four of these, it is believed, were left on the Maryland side in charge of the arms when Brown crossed the river, who could not afterwards join him, leaving, it would appear, but one, who as it would appear, is the only survivor of the party who accompanied Brown across the bridge and whose escape is not accounted for. \* \* \*

"The invasion (to call it so) by Brown and his followers at Harper's Ferry \* \* \* was simply the act of lawless ruffians under the sanction of no public or political authority—distinguishable only from ordinary felonies by the ulterior ends in contemplation by them, and by the fact that the money to maintain the expedition, and the large armament they brought with them, had been contributed and furnished by citizens of other States of the Union, under circumstances that must continue to jeopardise the safety and peace of the Southern States and against which Congress has no power to legislate."

The three Senators signing this report were James M. Mason of Virginia, afterwards minister of the Confederate States to England; Jefferson Davis, afterwards President of the Confederate States; and G. N. Fitch of Indiana, afterwards an officer in the Federal army during the Civil War, and in command of the land forces at Fort Pillow.

The minority report was signed by Senators Joseph Collamer of Vermont, and J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin. The main object of their report was to negative the idea that the abolition societies in the North had any knowledge of Brown's plans at Harper's Ferry. "Although some of the testimony," the report said, "tends to show that some abolitionists have at times contributed money to what is occasionally called practical abolition—that is, in aiding the escape of slaves—and many have placed too implicit confidence in John Brown, yet there is no evidence to show or cause to believe they had any complicity with this conspiracy, or any suspicion of its existence or design, before its explosion." These Northern Senators in no way sought to palliate the wickedness and atrocity of Brown's diabolical effort to incite a servile war—It was at a later day that the assassin was elevated into a hero.

\*The following extracts from the Hagerstown "Herald and Torch Light" give an insight to the state of feeling at the time.

#### THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

The recent diabolical and most extraordinary out-break at Harper's Ferry, by a few misguided,

was taken down, and the lumber used for building a porch to a small house near the spot. This lumber was afterwards purchased by a speculator, manufactured into souvenirs, and sold to admirers of the old fanatic.\*

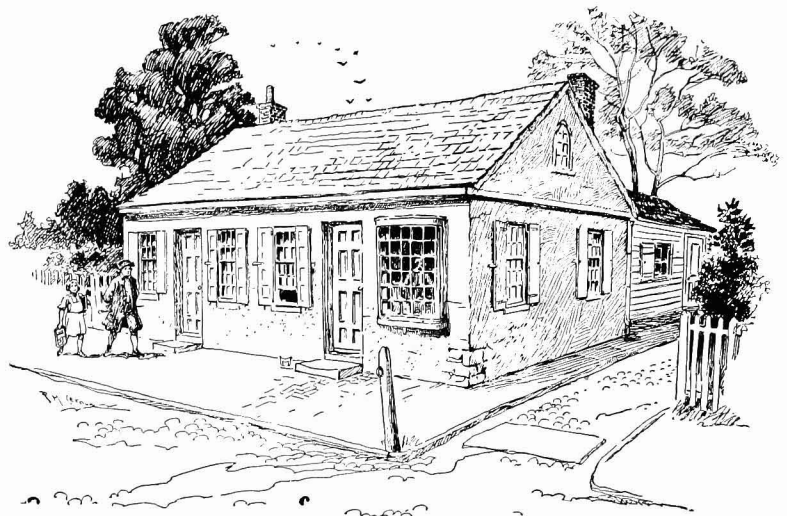
I will close this chapter which ends with the last generation, with a hasty narration of minor events which should not go unrecorded. Towards

fanatical abolitionists from the North and elsewhere, has justly excited this community to a degree hitherto unknown. So hideous—so devilish—so monstrously wicked—and yet so really absurd did the whole story seem to our people, even when the truth was told, that it was not believed here until the capture of the insurgents was fully accomplished, and citizens of this place had gone to the scene of disturbance and returned with a full detail of the astounding reality. The people of our quiet town could hardly realize the fact that a plot of such villainy could have been concocting almost in their midst, without even a suspicion of its existence; and that it should have been attempted, if at all, at the place it was. That a few phrenzied, malignant out-laws, roused by no provocation, and numbering in all, originally, only about twenty-two men, or a little upwards, should attempt an enterprise of such fearful magnitude, with all its consequences vividly painted to their imagination, in case of a failure—and what else could they hope for—is to us most wonderful; yet it shows to what fearful risks men may be hurried by the fell spirit of an intense fanaticism. These scoundrels, it seems, rented, some months ago, an old delapidated house and worn-out farm belonging to the late Dr. Kennedy, of Sharpsburg, and situated about mid-way between the Antietam Iron Works and Harper's Ferry, in an obscure part of the County known as Sample's Manor. Here these cut-throats had their rendezvous for many months, pretending to be seeking for ores and minerals in the adjacent mountains, and having various tools and implements of their ostensible profession in their possession, and to be seen by any body. These rascals were constantly prowling about through the County around, making their observations, and doubtless tampering with our slaves, some of them pretending to be book agents, engaged in procuring subscriptions to works of great interest and value; and yet so adroit were they in their nefarious scheme, that at no time, we believe, was suspicion cast upon their movements. They were seen at various times conveying to this house loads of boxes, in wagons, but still no wrong was suspected; and to a teamster, who hauled a heavy load of those boxes from Chambersburg, Pa., to their house already spoken of, they said they meant to establish a large hardware store, by which they expected to make large gains. Their leader, Brown, and a few others of the gang were seen here, in Hagerstown, frequently during the last summer; and the former actually boarded at one of our respectable hotels, without creating suspicion or even scarcely exciting an enquiry as to their business.





**JOHN GRUBER.**



**John Gruber's Printing House.**



**Residence of John Brown in Washington County during his preparation for and raid on Harper's Ferry.**



the latter part of 1859 there was an earnest movement to put the Canal in the hands of the holder of the bonds of 1844, and a bill to accomplish it passed the Senate, but failed in the House. The same effort was made several times, and came up in the Constitutional Convention of 1867, but it was defeated mainly by the views of Mr. Richard H. Alvey, and so determined was he and those who

agreed with him that the State should not lose its control over this important work, that a clause was put into the Constitution, prohibiting its sale except by the concurrent action of two successive Legislatures.

The importance of the canal to Washington County was greatly diminished by the reopening of the Franklin railroad. That portion between

The sudden appearance of these bloody marauders in the Ferry, on the night of Sunday the 16th, and the following morning, was well calculated to create alarm among the good people of that town. To find their town in the possession of a lawless band, and their lives at the mercy of a servile revolt, were sufficient in themselves to spread dismay and terror; but to witness their unoffending friends and fellow-citizens shot down when peacefully walking along the public thoroughfares of the town, any one of whose lives was worth more than ten thousand such heartless abolitionists, was indeed enough to strike a panic to the heart of every one of that seemingly devoted town.

But the hour of retribution was close at hand! The summons sent upon the lightning's wing was soon obeyed by the citizen soldiery of the neighboring towns and cities; and being soon re-enforced by a company of United States' Marines, the insurgents were quickly made to feel their impotency, and to pay with their lives the enormity of their guilt. And may such be the end of every like attempt upon the peace, order and government of the country. The few who escaped instant death, are now confined in the Jail at Charlestown, awaiting, it is true, a little more tardy yet a more ignoble death.

Nothing we believe has yet transpired to show how far the slave population throughout this part of the country was affected by these prowling vagabonds; but it is hoped and believed that it has had little or no extent. The Legislatures both of Virginia and Maryland will be in session within the next three months, and we have no doubt that such means will be adopted as to prevent, as far as practicable, any such another foolhardy enterprise. In the mean time let the South be wide awake to detect any similar plot that may, by possibility, be hatching here or elsewhere. All these miserable men were either killed or captured on the spot of their revolt, except Cook.—Herald and Torch, Oct. 25, 1859.

#### POLITICS OF HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS!

We sincerely advocate a union of the whole South on every question affecting the civil and political rights of her people, and are ready, as are all our American and Whig friends, to stand by the institutions which have been transmitted to us by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the other patriots of the Revolution until the last armed foe to them expires. But we cannot for a single moment recognise the claims which modern Democracy, with its Douglas Squatter Sovereignty doctrine predominating in all Free States, impudently sets up to the

peculiar championship of those institutions, and because our party is unwilling to do this, unwilling to swallow down that miserable deception, they are in effect charged with entertaining feelings in common with those of the Harper's Ferry fanatics. We not only hurl back into the teeth of these libellars this monstrous slander, but carry the war into Africa, by charging that Capt. Cook and four of his confederates were Democrats. Upon a regular roll of these men found in their den, they are thus classified.

Democrats.		Republicans.	
John Kagi	1111-1	Railf,	_____
Moffit	_____	Tidd,	1111-1
Cook	111	Whipple,	1
Parsons	_____	Robertson,	_____
Leman	1111-111	Brown,	_____

In corroboration of the above, we are authorized to state that whilst Cook was canvassing this County for subscribers to the Life of Washington, he stopped at the house of one of our most respectable farmers, living less than five miles from this town, and repeatedly declared himself to be a member of the Democratic party!! The gentlemen told us that he would certify to the fact if necessary.—But this is not all. When old Brown's house was searched some days after the outbreak there were found by a highly respectable gentleman of Boonsboro', two newspapers, one of which was the New York Tribune, and the other, oh! tell it not in Gath nor publish it in the streets of Ascalon, the Hagerstown Mail!! Yes, in this old fanatics abode, these lovely prints were found in close proximity, and both well worn from repeated handling and perusal. Brown no doubt imbibed from one of these sheets the mistaken notion that one half of the whites in Maryland and Virginia were ready to join the insurrectionists the moment they committed the overt act, and this accounts for the astounding delusion under which he labored.—Herald and Torch Light, Nov. 2, 1859.

#### THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

The second of December has been set apart by the Virginia authorities for the execution of John Brown. It was at first said that all the insurgents would be hung together on the 16th inst., but it is now thought that no suspension of the death-warrant, beyond the time limited therein, will be accorded to Brown, so that he will probably pay the penalty of his remarkable crime on Friday next. The execution will be public, and will no doubt draw together an immense number of people from the adjacent counties in Virginia and Maryland, although an effort has been made to discourage or prevent a large assemblage of persons on the occasion. But

Chambersburg and Greencastle was opened Feb. 5, 1860, and the remainder, to Hagerstown, on the 29th of the same month. The service consisted of one mixed train each way daily. In August, a second train was put on, and this was regarded as a splendid passenger service. It was now possible it was boasted, for a person "to spend the day in Chambersburg with a friend, returning the same day refreshed and ready for the business of the next day." Great quantities of flour awaited the opening of the road, and in a few days five thousand barrels, which would naturally have gone to Georgetown or Baltimore, were carried off from Hagerstown to Philadelphia. This gave the people of Baltimore great concern and immediate steps were taken to regain the important trade of Hagerstown by extending the Western Maryland railroad. In July, 1861, the City Council of Baltimore passed an ordinance endorsing a half-million of Western Maryland bonds. But the completion of the Western Maryland like the construction of the Washington County road, was delayed several years by the war.

The anticipations of a new war, which now begun to fill the minds of people, did not cause them to forget the old. In 1860, the Legislature presented a beautiful rifle to John Harrigan of Williamsport, an aged soldier of the war of 1812 who had been severely wounded at the bloody battle of Bridgewater, on the Canadian frontier,

and had distinguished himself for bravery. The Legislature at the same session laid out the Ringgold, or fourteenth election district and at the same time enacted the law which empowered the County Commissioners to create and change election districts. Indian Spring district was the first laid out by the County Commissioners, and this was done in 1860, directly after the passage of the law.

The Legislature, in 1859, also enacted the County school law which abolished the payment of one dollar as a quarterly tuition fee, and made absolutely free schools for the first time. This caused an additional taxation of seven cents on the hundred dollars. Added to the County tax there was a state taxation of ten cents, making in 1860 a total taxation of fifty-three cents on a hundred dollars, the highest rate for many years and one which caused deep complaint. In January, 1861, it was discovered that the amount levied to make good the deficiency caused by the remission of the tuition fee was insufficient, and that there was an annual deficit of \$5,200 and so a rapidly accumulating debt. The schools were closed on the first of March 1861, and the Legislature that year, in view of the heavy taxation caused by the war, restored the "pay feature" of the school law. At that time, in 1861, there were a hundred and twenty-three schools in the County kept open nine months. The average salary of the teachers was

whether the number be large or small, who may witness this old man's death-throes on the gibbet, the interest and excitement occasioned thereby, will not be confined to them, nor to a limited circle of society, as in the case of an ordinary malefactor. John Brown has committed an offence, not alone against the laws of Virginia, but against the peace and harmony of the Union; he is not alone a murderer but a seditionist, and his death for such an offence will variously exercise the hearts of millions of people far away from Charlestown, and be an event in the history of this country to be referred to in after time as a warning to others, who, urged on by a wild fanaticism as he was, would rise in opposition to the settled institutions of that country.

The tone of the Northern Press is not generally as sound on the Harper's Ferry outbreak as it should be, and hence we infer that there will be a vast deal more sympathy expended over the fate of Brown than he deserves, or a proper sense of justice and a genuine love of country would justify. While few of the conservative Journals North pretend to excuse Brown's predatory incursion for the liberation of the slaves of Virginia, they nearly all, down even to Mason and Dixon's line, take great

pleasure in ridiculing the fears of the people of Charlestown and vicinity, and sneering at the extraordinary measures which have been adopted by the authorities to guard the prisoners, and protect their homes from the incendiary's torch. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." These papers appropriate a few lines of their space to a formal and cold condemnation of Brown's raid, and then follow it with a half column of ill-natured jests and bitter sarcasms upon the state of alarm which exists among a people who have just cause for it, in whose midst a train has been laid which may yet involve them in all the horrors of a real servile insurrection, and whose property is nightly being burnt as a sequence of the enormous crime which has been committed by wicked fanatics of the North, and the unnatural excitement resulting therefrom. Such newspaper tirades are put forth near the borders of the Slave States, and are anything else than a mark of good neighborhood between people who ought to be bound together by the strongest ties of friendship and interest. If the shoe fits any of our near Pennsylvania cotemporaries they are welcome to wear it.—Herald of Freedom and Torch Light, Nov. 30, 1859.

\$249. The Hagerstown Charity School, an institution begun in 1815, which has done great good, received substantial help at this time.

In July, 1860, Victor Thomson, a druggist of Hagerstown died, leaving an estate of sixty thousand dollars. After providing for his two sisters, he devised \$20,000 to the four Boards of the Presbyterian Church, \$5,000 for improving the church in Hagerstown, \$2,000 to the Mayor and Council of the town to be invested, the interest to buy fuel for the poor people of Hagerstown, \$500 to buy the Miller spring for the public use and enjoyment, and \$1000 for the Charity School. The Miller spring is on North Potomac street in the rear of Blew & Lucas' drug store, approached from the street by an arch. The water of this spring used to be considered especially pure and good, and many people used it for drinking, but the owner refused to sell it for \$500. The Hagerstown Charity School was established by Miss Isabella Neill in 1815. The first officers were: President, Susan Hughes; Treasurer, Isabella Neill; Secretary, Rebecca Fitzhugh; Managers, Betsy Harry, M. Humrichouse, Maria Sprigg, Jane Milligan, Eliza Schnebly and Jane Herbert. In 1818 it was incorporated with Rev. J. C. Clay, John Kennedy and Alex. Neill as trustees. It received a number of small legacies the interest of which supported it. In 1842, Martin Hammond left it \$1,700 which was used for erecting the building at the corner of East Washington and Locust streets. It was formerly the custom to

preach a sermon in each church in the town in behalf of the charity. Now, with public schools free to all, the charity school is doing an excellent work in instructing poor children in elementary knowledge and in sewing, but before the days of free schools, the good accomplished was incalculable. Hundreds of girls were taught who would otherwise never have learned to read and write.

The Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, for a long time the pastor of Zion Reformed Church in Hagerstown, where he was greatly beloved, preached his farewell sermon in October, 1860, and went to Philadelphia. Subsequently he became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and when he died, about 1885, he was Rector of Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C. The lot on North Potomac street at the corner of Church, opposite the Reformed Church was given to the church by General Daniel Heister for a burying ground, upon condition that it should be kept fenced and in good order. A vault was constructed in it, and in that vault General Heister and Rosannah his wife were buried, but as the church had an abundance of ground surrounding it, this lot was abandoned, in order to avoid the expense of maintaining it, and it reverted to Henry Wingert the adopted son of General Heister to whom much of his property was devised. Mr. Wingert generously paid \$500 to the church upon its relinquishing of the lot. In November, 1860, the remains of General Heister and his wife were removed to the present graveyard adjoining the church.



## CHAPTER XX

**I**N THE progress of these chronicles, I have now reached a period in which the events are fresh in the memory of a large portion of the population of the County. The excitements of the war were more lively and the feelings of animosity were necessarily much more bitter here than elsewhere. This County was a battle field. It was overrun by both armies. Vast quantities of property were destroyed. The population were divided in sentiment, and each portion ascribed to the other the losses and indignities they suffered. It was literally a fratricidal strife and a fratricidal strife is always the most embittered. It seemed that the words of the Prophet had been fulfilled. No trust could be placed in a friend, no confidence in a guide and it was well for a man to keep the doors of his mouth from her that lay on his bosom, for the son rose against the father, the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law and a man's enemies were often the men of his own house. There was strife and division within the family circle. In some instances the father would sympathize with one side, the mother with the other. Some of the sons would join the Northern army and some the Southern or it might be that the father would be arrayed against his sons and not unfrequently would brothers be brought into direct conflict in opposing forces.

With those far removed from the scene of the strife the feeling of resentment was more of a sentimental nature, but here upon the stage, added to this was direct personal hatred. Those who sympathized with the Union suffered loss during the Southern occupancy and inconvenience all the

time and they felt that their nearest neighbors might be aiding and abetting those who were despoiling them. Those who sympathized with the South, if they gave any license to their tongues were oppressed and insulted and some of them taken from their homes and families to be imprisoned in Northern forts. These were likewise deeply incensed with those of their neighbors who rejoiced in their misfortunes.

In the North people were growing rich on the war, patriotism was profitable, but in Washington County the country was overrun by armies and farmers frequently saw the results of a year's hard labor swept away or trod under foot in an hour. Crops would be sowed, the ground ploughed with hired horses and the work done at enormous expense and as the crops would be white for the harvest an army would encamp in the field. Or at a critical time every horse from a farm would be carried off leaving the farmer paralyzed. Miles of fencing which had cost almost as much as the land it enclosed was swept away and burnt up for firewood in a day. For this condition each side considered the friends of the other side responsible.

The Union man did not doubt that the secessionists, by attempting to break up the Union and by firing on the flag, were responsible for the war. The Secessionist did not doubt that the Southern States had a constitutional right to terminate a compact with those who had violated its terms and that the North, by invading the South was alone responsible for the conflict. Then, too, the successive occupancy of the County by the troops of the two sides gave rise to much feeling.

If, during the occupation of the Northern army the Union man under that protection, treated his Secession neighbor with arrogance, it might be expected that the latter would take his revenge when the Northern army had given place to the Southern.

This, then was the feeling which prevailed during the progress of the war. It is interesting to trace the local events which gradually led up to and developed into that local condition.

The Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln was not as excited as many which had preceded it. The Hagerstown Mail favored the election of Breckenridge. Douglas and that ticket got only enough votes to give the County to Bell and Everett by a small plurality. The Herald and Torchlight favored the latter candidates, known here as "the Constitutional Union ticket." Lincoln had no friends and no support except a few scattering voters who were never heard from and except from the expressions of apprehension that his election would lead to war, no one would have known he was a candidate.

The venerable Francis Thomas who had begun his separation from the Democratic party by running as an independent candidate for Congress, came to Hagerstown to make a speech in favor of Douglas. He made a long and eloquent address in the Court House to an overflowing audience, but those who composed his audience were the Bell and Everett people and in point of fact Governor Thomas' speech was more in favor of that ticket than of Douglas whom he professed to support. J. Dixon Roman, a life long Whig, of course supported the Bell ticket. He afterwards became a strong Southern sympathizer but during the campaign he was pronounced in his condemnation of the threatened Secession. In a speech in the Public Square, he went so far as to say that should Bell be defeated he would prefer Lincoln to Breckenridge. But in this he did not represent his party. All the people of the County looked forward to the threatened election of Lincoln as a national calamity.

At the election the result in Washington County was similar to that in a majority of the States—the division of the Democratic vote lost the election to that party. The vote for Bell was 2,567, for Breckenridge 2,475, for Douglas 283, for Lincoln 95. Whilst Bell had a plurality, the combined vote of Breckenridge and Douglas, the two Democratic candidates was greater than the combined

vote of Bell and Lincoln. The vote for Lincoln did not exceed that which a woman's rights candidate might have received. In the Sharpsburg, Sandy Hook and Indian Springs districts he received but a single vote in each; in Clearspring, Hancock, Pleasant Valley, Funkstown and Conococheague, but two votes each; in Leitersburg and Tilghmanton five votes each; in Williamsport fifteen, Hagerstown twelve, Boonsboro fourteen, Cavetown thirteen, Ringgold eighteen. The total number of votes cast was 5,427. But the vote for Breckenridge did not indicate that half the people of the County were in favor of secession in case of his defeat.

The news of secession in the far South which quickly followed upon the news that Lincoln was elected, was received with genuine concern and alarm by a great majority of our people. It is not likely that a majority would have denied the right of the South to secede but a very great majority denied the wisdom and necessity of such a decided step. Indeed men's minds were strangely unsettled and it was a long time before they finally settled down to conviction. Some of the strongest and most uncompromising union men in the county contemplated secession and a readjustment of the union as being necessary under certain conditions and the idea of coercion or using force to compel the South to remain in the Union did not immediately take hold of the minds of people.

The condition of affairs became rapidly more threatening and as the news of secession movements came, a series of union meetings began in the different election districts of the County. The first one was held in Hancock on the 27th of November 1860. Then, on January 12th followed one in Boonsborough. At this meeting, Andrew K. Syester made an earnest speech in which he set forth in detail the wrongs and indignities which the South had received at the hands of the North, but he did not consider secession the best remedy for those wrongs. Resolutions were adopted favoring the settlement of the difficulties between the free and the slave States by the passage of the Crittenden resolutions in the United States Senate. This was in fact the prevailing sentiment in the County at the time and everywhere petitions to Congress to adopt those resolutions were circulated for signatures.

On the 15th of January there was an immense meeting of citizens in the Court House. They assembled regardless of party and it was at



this meeting that the first sign was made of that violent division of sentiment which afterwards drifted into rancorous hate. The gathering was made up of people from all the districts of the County. A short time before the hour appointed the crowd rushed into the hall and there was great excitement over the organization. The difficulty was finally adjusted by having two sets of officers, two Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Presidents were Charles Magill and John McKee. Upon motion of William T. Hamilton a committee of twenty was appointed to report resolutions. At the head of this committee was Richard H. Alvey and associated with him were some of the leading men of the County—William T. Hamilton, George Schley, Daniel Weisel, George Freaner, William Motter, Alexander Neill, James Wason, Isaac Nesbitt and Elias Davis.

During the prolonged absence of the committee speeches were made by J. Dixon Roman, Louis P. Fiery, James H. Grove and others. Mr. Roman approved the course of Governor Hicks and spoke earnestly in favor of the preservation of the Union. It was almost night before the committee returned and before that time, as the country members desired to return to their homes, it was decided that the resolutions should be published but that no action should be taken upon them until the following Saturday when the meeting should reconvene. The resolutions undoubtedly gave expression to the predominating sentiment of the people of the County at that time. They dwelt upon the wrongs which had been inflicted upon the Southern States by the North. These wrongs demanded redress but that redress could and should be found within the Union and under the constitution. The method of adjusting the difficulties, it was thought, was the Crittenden resolutions. That the condition of the country was perilous and the present crisis had been precipitated by a persistent and dogmatic course of fanaticism in the Northern States of the Union. The Union was only to be preserved by a policy of concession and peace and that any resort to force would be the certain means of engendering lasting hostility. The Governor was requested to recommend the people to assemble upon a day designated at their voting places that their sense upon the calling a convention be taken. The resolutions so far were the unanimous report of the committee. But Mr. Alvey on behalf of himself and a minority of the committee reported an additional resolution favor-

ing the call of a convention and setting forth at length and with marked ability the right of States to secede and the doctrine that the General Government had no right to employ force against a State so seceding.\* This resolution of Mr. Alvey because of the vigor of its language, expressing as it did the views of the majority of the people of Maryland, attracted the attention of the State to the author then a man of 35 years of age who had been in Washington County about 11 years and was a leader of the Bar. The resolution was as follows: "At the time of the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States, the several States adopting the same were free and independent republics; and that the constitution being adopted and the Union of the States formed by the separate assent of the States respectively, as expressed through and by the several legislatures or conventions held in the several States for that purpose, such States whenever they think themselves aggrieved and oppressed, and that the ends and purposes of their Federal Association have been defeated, and their rights and liberties endangered and therefore withdraw from the Union, cannot consistently with freedom and the nature of the republican institutions guaranteed to each be forced to remain in and maintain the Union; and that the employment of force by the General Government against any seceding State from said Union would be in violation of the true principles of the Union and of the right of the States; that it would be a radical and despotic perversion of the principles and objects of the Union, as well as of the rights of the States that any such resort to force by the general government should be made; that it is right and expedient that the people of the State should consult and determine in regard to the crisis impending over them, and as to the position and welfare of the State, and to that end a convention of the people should be called by the sanction of law."

Five months after this resolution was offered the author of it was in a federal prison.

The following Saturday the Court House was again filled with people to vote on the resolutions. It soon became apparent that there could be no harmony between the friends of the North and those of the South, between secessionists and Union men.

A motion was made to adjourn to the Public Square. The chairman declared the motion lost, whereupon the strong Union men withdrew and

organized an outdoor meeting in the Square amidst the falling snow. Of this meeting Daniel Startzman Sr., was the chairman. Daniel Weisel for the committee reported a series of resolutions, moderate in tone, but firmly in favor of the Union. "As much as we deeply regret the election of men to the highest offices of the Republic, nominated and sustained by a section, yet we do not regard their election as a cause for revolution; that their election should have been resisted at the ballot-box, in the Union, by the united votes of those who were opposed to them, and failing in their duty, it does not now become us to revolutionize or overturn the government because of their election, but it is the duty of all good citizens to submit to the Constitutional action of the people, and to judge of the incoming administration by its acts and measures, holding ourselves ready to resist by all Constitutional means any aggressions upon the rights of any portion of the country; and never except when grievances become intolerable, and the necessity becomes absolute to resort to revolutionary action for relief or change." Whilst the general government cannot declare war against a State, still it has the power to enforce the due execution of the laws of the United States therein against all such as violate them and are found in open resistance to their authority. That all laws passed by any States in contravention of the constitution and laws of the United States called personal liberty bills and such like, should be repealed. That in any future contingency, Maryland should not consent to be a border state, but her true policy is to look to such a position in any new Confederacy as will best comport with her safety, peace and prosperity; and that in the opinion of the meeting a central confederacy presents the best guaranties for her future destiny, if unhappily the Union should be dissolved. The election of President and Vice-President by the district system was advocated as a safeguard against the election of sectional candidates.

Speeches were made by Daniel Weisel, Elias Davis, S. M. Fiery, Lewis P. Fiery and others. This expression of views by the most pronounced and uncompromising Union men of the County, this recognition of the right of resistance by force to the General Government when all constitutional methods of redress had failed and this contemplation of a new confederacy would have been regarded as rank treason by these same men a few months later and shows the rapid progress of events and

the divergence in sentiment between the people of the County. The resolutions prepared by Mr. Alvey of those who remained in the Court House, most of whom became later on, recognized secessionists or sympathizers with the seceded States, were equally moderate in tone but favored a convention, did not deny the right of a State to secede and declared that the threatened use of force against a State was unjust and despotic and should be resisted. This meeting was the beginning of the divergence of sentiment. Following the County meeting, there was a series of Union meetings in all the districts of the County, most of them commended Gov. Hicks for refusing to call the Legislature together and all of them favored the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions as the best mode of meeting the crisis. "It was our duty as Southern men," said the Herald and Torch Light, "to hold back secession until the sober second thought of the North can be put into operation for the preservation of the Union."

In none of the meetings were the grievances of the South, or the aggressions of the North denied, and none failed to deplore the election of Lincoln. No one had a kind or tolerant word for the President-elect, none seemed willing to adopt the advice of the County meeting and judge him by his conduct after he should have assumed his office. He was severely criticised by the Herald and Torch Light for what it called his frivolous speeches at the various towns where he stopped as he journeyed to Washington. Sentiment rapidly took shape during the spring of 1861 and the people arrayed themselves into parties. The Union party now not only denied the right of the States to secede but claimed the right and the duty of the General Government to employ force to preserve the Union. The men who endeavored most to arouse this sentiment were J. D. Bennett, S. M. Fiery and Lewis P. Fiery who made a great number of speeches at the various Union district meetings. Opposed to this Union party was the party which called itself the party for the "Constitution and Equality." Afterwards it became known as the "Peace" party. However the people who composed this party might have desired to disguise their real sentiments under misleading names, it was generally understood that they were in principle secessionists. They did not profess to believe, and many of them in all likelihood did not believe in the wisdom of secession, but they contended stoutly for the constitutional right of

secession and denied as a necessary sequence to this doctrine that the Federal Government had the right to make war upon States for exercising their constitutional privileges. Many of the leading men of the County belonged to this party. Among them were Col. George Schley, a lifelong Whig, Judge John Thompson Mason, William T. Hamilton, Richard H. Alvey, Andrew K. Syester and George Freamer. The latter had obtained a high position by his brilliant course in the Legislature of 1860. Soon after the beginning of the war he joined the Southern army and served with the rank of major successively upon the staffs of Generals J. E. B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton. The ranks of the Peace party were further reinforced by J. Dixon Roman for many years one of the most influential men in the County. He and others who had started out with the Union party found that they could not keep pace with it.

The mouthpiece of the Union party was the *Herald and Torchlight* under the editorship of John Sneary and owned by him and Thomas E. Mittag. Like the citizens of the County generally the *Torchlight* was in some doubt at first as to what course to pursue, but it soon struck the keynote and became aggressively and violently opposed to secession and relentless towards those people of Washington County who sympathized with the "hellish rebellion" as it never failed to characterize it. Once, when the County was first invaded by Northern troops, the old pride of States' rights asserted itself, but the wavering was but for a day. The organ of the Peace party was the *Hagerstown Mail*, edited by Daniel Dechert, a native of Pennsylvania. This paper on its side was as violent as the *Herald and Torchlight* or as it dared to be, until Dechert was arrested and kept for six weeks in prison. After that the tone of the paper was greatly modified, but not sufficiently so to prevent its being destroyed by an infuriated mob as we shall see later.

The first occasion for the two parties to measure their strength was in the municipal election of Hagerstown in April 1861. The Union candidates for the Council, Lewis Wilhide, G. H. L. Crissinger, C. H. Henson, Richard Sheckles and E. W. Funk were elected by an average majority of 48 in a total vote of 588 over W. E. Doyle, Upton Rouskulp, Peter Middlekauff, Charles Fridinger and M. M. Gruber. The latter set of candidates called themselves the Constitution and

Equality ticket, but their opponents called them seceders. In obedience to the recommendation of the President the 4th day of January 1861 was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. In Hagerstown all business was abandoned and the quiet of the Sabbath prevailed. Union services were held and the principal churches were scarcely large enough to contain the people who wished to take part in them.

After the beginning of April events began to crowd upon each other. First came the news of the attack on Fort Sumter and the President's call for troops to repossess the Fort. Then the Baltimore riot and the proclamation of Governor Hicks promising that no troops should be sent from Maryland unless to defend the National Capital. The invasion of Maryland by troops from the North without the consent of the State Government, evidently shook the loyalty of some of the stoutest Union people of Washington County. But they quickly recovered. On Friday the 19th of April a little body of fifty regular troops under the command of Lieutenant Jones arrived in Hagerstown. The men were weary and covered with mud and the stains of travel. This was the garrison of Harper's Ferry which had destroyed government property there and retired upon the threatened advance of Virginia troops who were now in the field. The command arrived in Hagerstown after the departure of the last train for Chambersburg and they therefore went to that town in carriages and wagons which they hired in Hagerstown. This was the first appearance of troops in Hagerstown since the beginning of the troubles. During April a large stream of travel flowed through Hagerstown for the first time since the old staging days. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Washington through Baltimore was obstructed and since the 19th of April riot in that city Northern people had no desire to enter its limits and so for some time the route from Washington to the North was by rail to Frederick, thence to Hagerstown by stage and thence to Harrisburg by the Cumberland Valley road. The cars of that road were well filled. Among the passengers on the 20th of April were the Russian minister and Caleb Cushing.

During the spring two elections were held. There was a vacancy in the House of Delegates for Washington County and a vacancy in Congress for this district. Political meetings were held throughout the district. The resolutions of the

Union party were aggressive and warlike whilst the Peace party was quiet and made but little demonstration. The Union County convention was held April 23 in Junior Hall, Daniel Weisel was chairman. Delegates were appointed to attend the Union State convention in Baltimore and Lewis P. Fiery was nominated for the Legislature. Just three days before the election Andrew K. Syester was informally nominated by the opposition, but he declined to run, giving the shortness of the time as his reason, a reason which the war party disdainfully refused to credit, assigning as the cause the knowledge of the certain and inglorious defeat which awaited him. Fiery therefore had no opposition, but a large number of voters came to the polls to vote for him. Of the 5,500 voters of the County, who had voted at the Presidential election the previous year, 3,952 voted for Fiery. The election for Congressman in June was equally one-sided. Frank Thomas was nominated by the Union party. A call was made for a peace convention and one sparsely attended was held in Frederick. Col. George Schley was nominated but he declined. The Peace party therefore having no candidate were advised by their newspapers and leading men to refrain from voting. Governor Thomas came to Hagerstown before the election and spoke in the Public Square for two hours to an audience wild with enthusiasm. At the election Thomas received 3,931 votes in Washington County, almost the same number that Fiery had received two months before. There were 141 scattering votes cast. In the district, the largest number of votes ever given for a candidate, was 17,667. Thomas' total vote was 10,626 showing that in other counties the Union feeling was not as strong as in Washington County. By this time the sentiment of the County had taken definite shape and the enthusiasm of the Union people knew no bounds. The secessionists had not yet been intimidated and they made no secret of their sentiments of hostility to the Federal Government or of their sympathy for the Southern cause. And it was not long before the bitter feeling of antagonism was at flood tide. In Clearspring where Lincoln had received but two votes, the feeling of loyalty to the Government went into enthusiasm. Flags floated over every house in the town but one and women wore aprons of the National colors—bibs studded with stars and skirts with the stripes. Clearspring was afterwards distinguished for having furnished more

soldiers in proportion to population than any other town in the State.

Before the beginning of May, armies were on both borders of Washington County. In Chambersburg 4,000 Federal troops were encamped and Harper's Ferry was garrisoned by the same number of Virginians under Gen. Kenton Harper of Staunton. It was a strange circumstance that on Sundays many Southern sympathizers of Hagerstown made the journey to Harper's Ferry to see their Southern friends, whilst Union people went to Chambersburg to view the army there—the largest army which had ever approached our borders or had ever been seen by any of our people except those who had gone with Scott or Taylor to Mexico and those old men whose recollection could go back nearly half a century to the war of 1812. It was only a short time, however, that the people of Hagerstown were compelled to travel two and twenty miles to satisfy their curiosity with the sight of an army. The spectacle of even larger bodies than those at Chambersburg and Harper's Ferry grew very familiar. Indeed in a very few days there were grave fears that a conflict would take place in the County. Confederates from Harper's Ferry came freely over to the Maryland side of the Potomac and by their presence obstructed canal navigation. Great quantities of flour which would have gone to Georgetown were now hauled to Hagerstown and sent North by rail. Tidings reached the Confederates at Harper's Ferry of a fight between Virginia and Federal troops at Shepherdstown and three regiments made a forced march to the latter place through a terrific hail storm only to find that no Federal troops had been seen in the vicinity. Confederate scouts then appeared in Hagerstown to learn the exact situation of the Federal Army. In the meantime the people of Washington County were forming themselves into military companies. Captain Roger E. Cook had formed the "Sharpsburg Rifles," Captain Kennedy the Union Guards, of Williamsport, and the "Home Guards" were organized in Hagerstown, and a company after the same name in Clearspring. In a short time the Union Guards offered themselves to the Government and were mustered into service. While this was going on a number of young men from Washington County joined the Confederates at Harper's Ferry and at other points. Among them were three who afterwards became distinguished—Major George Freaner who has been already men-

tioned, James Breathed the son of John W. Breathed, who then lived at the College of St. James, who became one of the most brilliant and dashing artillery officers in the war, and Henry Kyd Douglas, the son of the Rev. Robert Douglas, who distinguished himself as a member of the staff of Stonewall Jackson. During the latter part of May the armies became active. On Sunday evening the 20th, 1000 Virginians encamped on the Potomac opposite Williamsport. That town was occupied by the Union Guards which kept sentinels at Lemmen's Ferry to prevent the passage of provisions or information to the Southern troops. On the first of June some of the Confederate soldiers took the Ferry boat and were fired upon by the Union Guards. The fire was returned and a brisk fusillade ensued but as both parties were under cover no damage was done. The news of the affair spread by those who had only heard the sound of the guns and exaggerated accordingly, quickly brought reinforcements to the Williamsport companies. Captain Cook brought his company from Sharpsburg, the Home Guards of Clearspring came and a body of twenty young men of Hagerstown hastened to the scene of action, but the next day the Confederates departed for Martinsburg. At Williamsport were now massed a hundred boats loaded with coal which could not pass Harper's Ferry. While these movements were going on in Washington County, heavy bodies of troops were centering in Chambersburg, amounting in a short time to nearly twenty thousand men. It was announced that these would soon be in Hagerstown *en route* to carry out Gen. Scott's plan of campaign, which it was said, was to occupy Harper's Ferry, marching thence to Richmond and Norfolk, which cities he designed to occupy before the fourth of July.

The first tragedy growing out of the sectional strife in the County occurred in Williamsport on the 5th of June. That day young De Witt Clinton Rentch was mobbed and killed. Young Rentch was the son of Andrew Rentch the wealthiest farmer of the County, living near Mt. Moriah Church in the Tilghmanton district. His mother was the sister of William Price the lawyer. He had ridden into Williamsport to transact some business for his father at the store of Gruber and Schnebly. After doing so he accepted an invitation to take tea with one of those merchants. As he walked back to the store after tea, he was accosted by a number of young men and ordered to

leave the town. The reason for this was Rentch's well known sympathy for the South of which he never hesitated to give very free expression. It was also believed that it was his intention to join the Southern army. He took no further notice of the encounter on the street than to ask one of the store keepers whether he thought the men really intended to harm him. Receiving a negative reply he took his seat in the store and smoked a cigar. In a short time the crowd on the street, now considerably augmented, moved up to the store door leading Rentch's horse and told him to leave at once. He was advised by his friends in the store to do so. After mounting his horse hot words passed between him and the crowd. He drew a pistol and it was charged that he fired at the man who held the bridle to keep him from riding off. It is not certain, however, who fired the first shot. But he defied the mob and as he rode off he was struck on the head with a stone and almost simultaneously a bullet fired by a man in the mob pierced his heart and he expired immediately. Clinton Rentch was at the time of his death twenty-four years of age. He was a graduate of Franklin and Marshal College and was studying law with his uncle William Price. His temper was quick and impulsive, his disposition generous. His death created a deep impression and for a time the destruction of Williamsport by the Confederates was imminent in consequence of it. Just about the same time an occurrence of peculiar horror, in the same line as the Williamsport tragedy, took place in Chambersburg which severely tried the faith of the loyal people and especially of the abolitionists of Southern Pennsylvania. The negroes of Maryland and Northern Virginia had hailed the coming of the Federal Army as the captive Jews had the messengers of Cyrus when they sang "how beautiful upon the Mountains are the feet of them that bring good tidings." Many had taken refuge in the camps. But it was President Lincoln's assurance that he in no wise intended to interfere with slavery and so the unfortunate refugees were promptly returned to their owners. Some of them received rough and cruel treatment from the soldiers. In Chambersburg there was a respectable, well-to-do colored man named Frank Jones. His next neighbour had been in the habit of selling whiskey to the soldiers who got drunk and created much disturbance around his door. Jones informed on the man and had the sale of whiskey stopped. This

greatly incensed the soldiers who mobbed his house. Jones stoutly defended his family and his home and in doing so wounded one of the soldiers and drove them off. They soon, returned, however and Jones seeing he would be overpowered fled and being hotly pursued took refuge in the house of George Eyster the State's Attorney, and there hid in the chimney place. The soldiers came up and demanded him, telling Mrs. Eyster that he was to go to jail. They dragged him into the street and deliberately butchered him in the most horrible and brutal manner. All these affairs were a fitting introduction to the wrinkled front of grim visaged war.

Another outcome of the condition of war was the sudden disappearance of gold and silver in June 1861. The fractional paper currency had not yet been issued. The silver "change" was gone and no one could tell where. The newspapers remonstrated with the people for hoarding it but to no purpose. It had all gone into old stockings or other hiding places there to remain for many years. It was a matter of serious inconvenience which was felt at every transaction in the stores. A saddler on Washington street undertook to stimulate trade by advertising that he would sell his wares for Virginia money and doubtless he was as successful in his design as the New Netherlanders when they offered to sell their goods for wampum. In a short time the Virginia money was of no more value than wampum. But for a time there was a great deal of it in the town brought over by the refugees. From the beginning of the war to its close there was a large number of fugitives from Virginia in Washington County and some of them became permanent citizens and are with us until now. They were Union people and had fled from the hostility of their secession neighbors or from the conscription. Many who were farmers brought their horses with them and earned money by plowing the land of those farmers whose horses had been taken from them by the armies. The price paid them for the day's work of a man and two horses was five dollars.

It was now that people were left to their own discretion as to whether or not they would pay their debts. A stay law had been enacted which suspended the execution of judgments for twelve months and exempted property to the value of \$100 from debts. This latter feature was retained after the stay law was repealed. In conse-

quence of this stay law the newspapers discontinued all subscriptions which were in arrears, and the Herald and Torch Light, which had always enjoyed a large patronage south of the Potomac, now lost it all.

On Saturday morning the fifteenth of June the Northern army began to pour into Hagerstown, and until Monday evening the heavy tramp of the soldiers, the beating of drums and the martial music of the military bands, the sound of the heavy baggage wagons and the trains of artillery did not cease. Here was the army with banners, the pomp and circumstance of war in the streets of Hagerstown. People left their usual avocations to gaze upon the unusual sight. The streets were filled with long lines of bristling bayonets; at every corner guards were stationed; companies paraded the streets. The brightness of the arms of the men had not yet been dulled nor their gay uniforms soiled by active service and the scene was very inspiring. All day long on Sunday the clangor of military movements continued and the roll of the drum mingled in confused sound with the peals of the church going bells. The congregations who attended church that day were small and inattentive. The army occupied all minds. Some considered merely the glittering show of the hour, others saw with prophetic sight the coming havoc now that the dogs of war were unloosed. Many fearfully anticipated that havoc in our midst because Maryland was a border state and it seemed probable that the hostile forces would meet right here. The troops were well received by the people. The Union people were loud in their expression of loyalty whilst the secessionists generally kept discreetly silent. They had nothing to fear, it was said, unless they should venture to think too loud. On Sunday Governor Hicks with Secretary of State Grayson Eichelberger arrived in town and visited the different camps and reviewed the troops. Governor Hicks was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the loyal people.

The first troops to enter Hagerstown on Saturday were the 1st Pennsylvania under Col. Yhoo, 1000 strong. They marched through the town with drums beating and flags flying, out the Baltimore pike and encamped on Ranney Hunter's farm below Funkstown. The 2nd Pennsylvania soon followed. In quick succession came the 7th under Col. Irwin, the 8th under Col. Emly accompanied by General Williams and his staff and the 10th under Col. Meredith. The

Scott legion under Col. Gray passed down Potomac street to the College of St. James. The next day two more regiments, the 3rd and 24th Pennsylvania under Cols. Neanier and Owens, went to Hunter's Camp. On Sunday morning the 14th and 15th Pennsylvania regiments under Cols. Johnson and Oaksford accompanied by General Nagle arrived and went into camp on Jonathan Hager's field on the Baltimore pike a mile and a half from Hagerstown. Later in the day a splendidly equipped Wisconsin regiment, another Pennsylvania and a Connecticut regiment joined the same camp. During the same time heavy bodies of troops under Gen. Cadwallader were passing down the Greencastle road through the town and out to Williamsport. Among these were Capt. Doubleday with his famous company which had been in Fort Sumter and Governor Sprague with his Rhode Island men. These last marched across the river to the sound of martial music through water which came up in places breast high. When they reached the Virginia shore they planted a flag pole in the soil of the "Old Dominion" and as the Stars and Stripes waved in the breeze the shouts of the host rent the air. The column moved towards Martinsburg but the order to advance was soon countermanded and large bodies returned to Hagerstown and some remained in camp at Williamsport.

The troops which went down the Sharpsburg pike to the College of St. James on Saturday the 15th consisted of 4,000 Pennsylvanians under Gen. Williams. The College was at that time a flourishing school filled with boys, the greater number of whom were from the South. The matron of the College, a lady of accomplishments, engaging manners and a lovely disposition, was Mrs. Porter, the mother of Major General Fitz John Porter. Fortunately for the College that distinguished officer in the capacity of Adjutant General, was with the troops which encamped in the field south of the College and extending up to the great spring. To him Dr. Kerfoot naturally appealed and through his kind offices Generals Patterson and Williams were soon upon most friendly terms with the officers of the school. Indeed there was no reason why they should not be, for Dr. Kerfoot and most of his faculty were Northern men and ardently in favor of the Union. One of the instructors, Lucius P. Waddell, was a nephew of Gen. Porter. But it was a time of deepest anxiety for Dr. Kerfoot. That excellent gentleman felt

a personal responsibility and almost a parents' interest in each student. Most of these were from the South and separated now from their homes by a hostile army. When the approach of the soldiers was announced Dr. Kerfoot went out to the camp, which was in the field adjoining the College grounds, and appealed to General Williams and was received by him with great consideration. The whole of the grounds on the south of the buildings around the spring was soon overrun with soldiers although the "line" had been drawn across the grounds just below the spring—crossing the streams at the little bridge. The boys, of course, mixed with the soldiers, and although there was no immediate trouble the Rector was satisfied that it would result from the careless talk of excited Southern boys, so this intermingling was ended. One of the officers was a member of the Rev. Mr. Swope's congregation in Pittsburg. Mr. Swope had been a Hagerstown boy who had graduated at the College and been ordained for the ministry in the College Chapel. This officer brought a letter from his pastor to Dr. Kerfoot and greatly assisted the Rector in the trials of the invasion.

Meantime Hagerstown continued to be a military camp and the sight of passing armies, the presence of soldiers, the great trains of wagons and the sound of martial music in the streets became familiar enough to the people.

Captain Abner Doubleday with his Fort Sumter men were encamped on the Franklin railroad in the suburbs of the town. This camp was the center of curious throngs of visitors and sight seers all of whom the captain received with great affability. Upon their part the citizens treated the military most cordially. Many of them invited the soldiers into their homes where they were hospitably entertained with the best that could be provided. Soon after leaving Hagerstown Captain Doubleday was promoted to the rank of Major and Lieut. George Bell of the regular army stationed for a short time in Hagerstown was made Captain. Capt. Bell was a son of William D. Bell of the Torch Light. He had been appointed to West Point by Congressman Dixon Roman.

On Monday after the first arrival of the troops the roads leading to the town were thronged with vehicles and men on horseback and afoot going to see the strange sights of the camps. The Court House was now taken for a guard room, the

Market House and Town Hall for the storage of the army supplies. Major General Patterson with his staff occupied the Female Seminary for their headquarters. Fitz John Porter was assistant Adjutant General under Patterson and was a great deal in Hagerstown where he was a great favorite with the people. One of the officers, Col. W. H. Irwin of the Seventh Pennsylvania received a strange present whilst in Hagerstown. Andrew H. Hager equipped his negro boy Daniel Fox, and presented him to Col. Irwin as a body servant and the present was accepted without unnecessary scruples. Indeed the Northern troops seemed to have the idea that it was their duty to fight for the Union and did not concern themselves at all about slavery. Many of the negroes thought they had come to set them free, but this belief was soon dispelled. A slave belonging to Jacob Strite fled and took refuge in the camp but he was promptly returned to his master. Later on orders came from Washington that no fugitive slave should be harbored by the army. The people now found that the dogs of war had not only been let loose but that Havoc had begun.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was an artery of trade of the greatest value to the Union. Upon it depended largely the supply of coal for the navy yard and vessels at Washington and consequently it was an object of attack by the Confederates. The Clearspring Guards had stationed themselves for the protection of Dam No. 3 and there engaged in target practice with the Virginians on the opposite bank of the river. Both parties were well out of harm's way. The canal had also been attacked and blockaded at Harper's Ferry and Mr. Alfred Spates the President proceeded to that point to remonstrate with the Virginians. When he reached Dam No. 4 he found a body of men on each side of the river shooting at each other. He went across under a white flag and begged the Confederates to desist, but General Johnson who was in command informed him that his orders were imperative to destroy all property which could be of benefit to the United States authorities. He did what damage he could but it was not very serious. By the 17th of July it had all been repaired and navigation had been resumed. The Government lent active aid and made a contract with the company to use all the coal the canal could deliver. Nor were the attacks confined to the canal. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was much more important to the Govern-

ment and all through the war there was a constant effort by the Confederates to cripple it. Bridges were destroyed so frequently that the company found it necessary to keep duplicates of all in the exposed territory and by the aid of these and by the wonderfully active and vigorous management of the company damages were repaired in an incredibly short time. The Confederates abandoned Harper's Ferry but that vitally important place was left exposed and on the 21st of June a party of four hundred Confederates returned, burnt the bridge over the Shenandoah, destroyed some of the Government property, cut the railroad and threw a locomotive into the river. After arresting a few of the citizens who were hostile to the Southern cause they departed unmolested.

It is hard to explain why, with a large army idle within a few miles, the Harper's Ferry Arsenal should have been left a prey to a small squad of Confederates. Indeed Major Doubleday was at the very time near the town. On the 19th he had left Hagerstown with a battery which he planted on a hill which overlooked the Virginia side for a long distance and with which he practiced upon the Confederates but it did not give them much concern. During the week from the 22d to the 29th of June, General Patterson remained in the County with two divisions containing twenty thousand men. Col. Burnside with his Rhode Island regiment and Col. Miles with the 2nd and 3rd U. S. Cavalry had gone to Washington, but the remainder of the 1st Division occupied the banks of the Potomac at Williamsport. The 2nd Division was in camp at Ranney Hunter's, below Funkstown. After the news of the Confederate raid upon Harper's Ferry was received three regiments from the 2nd Division moved down to occupy Maryland Heights. Previously this high eminence had been occupied by a company of Kentucky Confederates under Blanton Duncan, along with a party of Marylanders under Bradley T. Johnson. They had erected rude cabins without roofs—and had entrenched themselves behind a stockade of chestnut pickets made after the manner of the forts built in the West for protection against Indians.

The presence of the army in and around Hagerstown made it a very stirring place. The ordinary force of clerks at the post office were soon overwhelmed by the increased volume of business and extra clerks were engaged and kept occupied day and night. The merchants also were doing



an active business and the pay of the soldiers went largely into their tills. The wheat and hay crop of the County that year was the largest for a long time and all of the products of the farms commanded a ready sale at high prices. Paper money had not very greatly depreciated and wheat was bringing \$1.15 per bushel. At one time 1500 Government mules were pastured near Hagerstown at 3 cents a day each. Hay was in great demand.

The field of Michael Hammond adjacent to town was one great wagon yard filled with Government wagons, teams and teamsters. It was a remarkable bustling place and attracted large numbers of sight seers. At one time fifty thousand bushels of oats were stored in the Market House. But it was not long before the exhilaration of active business began to give place to serious fears. The weather in the middle of June had turned very hot. The soldiers from the North were unaccustomed to such a temperature and the irregularities of camp life. In a short time the hospitals began to fill up. The Academy building and the Court Hall were occupied by the sick and rapidly became overcrowded. Then no medicines were supplied by the Government and the surgeons had to depend upon the people of the town for such supplies as were absolutely needed. The ladies of Hagerstown and the surrounding County were unremitting in their attention to the sick. Dr. Hammond the Surgeon General recognized their valuable services by writing a letter in which he publicly thanked them in behalf of the Government. By the middle of July the number of sick in the hospitals was greatly augmented by the wounded who were gathered from the various skirmishes along the Potomac and in Virginia as well as by those who became victims of the hot weather and camp life. Hospital tents had to be erected in the Academy grounds. The constant succession of military funerals had a most depressing effect upon the public and men began to talk about the general health of the town and suggest measures for the prevention of an epidemic. Several bad accidents also occurred about this time. At Williamsport Hamilton Downs was severely wounded by a soldier. The trouble arose from a misunderstanding of a pass word. Then Silas Hines, a citizen of Rohrsersville was shot down and killed by a Federal picket near Keedysville. The whole lower part of the County at that time was picketted. Hines passed one of these and either

did not hear his challenge or did not heed it and the picket killed him.

During the last week in June there was a general movement of the troops encamped in and around Hagerstown. It was believed that a battle would take place on the road between Williamsport and Winchester. Patterson's forces tried to cross the Potomac at Dam No. 4, but found the water too deep to ford and then they went to Williamsport and there crossed and proceeded towards Martinsburg. Near Falling Waters a portion of his troops encountered a small body of Confederates and a skirmish took place. By the tenth of July the only troops left in Hagerstown were a portion of a Connecticut regiment encamped on the Fair Grounds. In August the military depots and hospitals were all removed to Frederick.

But whilst the great excitement of an important military station had ceased, the town was not left in absolute peace and quiet. On the 13th and 14th of July four regiments from Western New York arrived and two days earlier a Boston regiment spent a day, occupying the Lutheran and Methodist churches. On the 17th Col. Kenly encamped and remained several days near Downsville and then proceeded to Virginia. On the 20th another body of troops came from the North under Col. J. Nagle. And then large bodies of men whose terms of enlistment had expired began to pass through going home to the North. July 20, the 9th and 13th Pennsylvania passed through going home. General Patterson's army was almost disintegrated. With the enemy in front of them the three months for which they had enlisted expired, and they refused to remain any longer. In vain did Patterson expostulate. Nineteen regiments threw down their arms and departed. But in a short time troops who had enlisted for three years began moving to the front.

Whilst these military movements greatly occupied the minds of the people, other things were not entirely excluded from the public attention. In August the first direct tax by the general government for a number of years, went into effect and gave great dissatisfaction to many of the people and more especially to those who considered the war wrong and unnecessary—the "Peace" party as they called themselves. A tax was laid upon carriages, gold watches and an excise tax of

five cents a gallon on whiskey. This latter tax was considered very onerous by many people. Non-payment of these taxes was punished by imprisonment. The total sum which Washington County would be compelled by this act to contribute to the prosecution of the war, was estimated by the friends of the Union at twenty-two cents on the \$100 of the assessed property of the County. This taxation could be easily paid, the Union people argued, without being felt and the way to do it was to decrease the County levy sixteen cents and go back to the old school law which required a tuition fee of four dollars a year for each pupil and this would save six cents more. But these suggestions were not adopted and the people gradually became accustomed to bear with equanimity much heavier burdens than this first increase in taxation. Indeed they soon looked back upon it as a time of comparative freedom from public burdens.

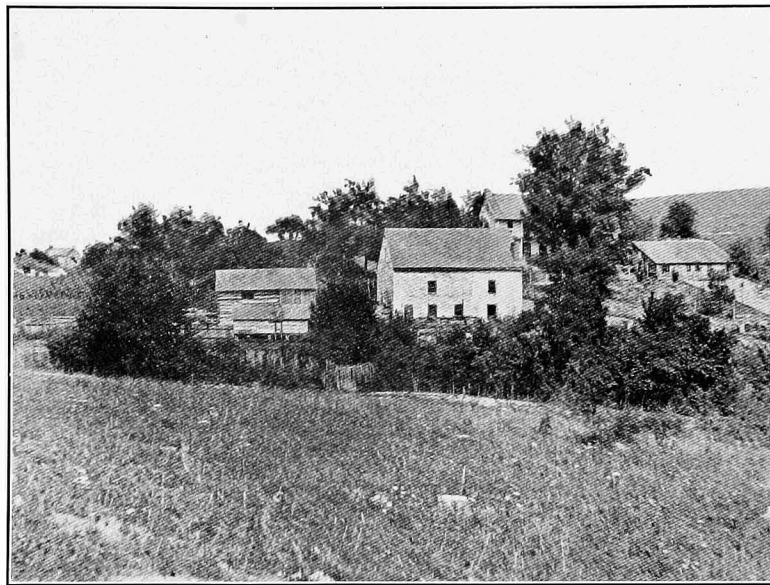
Politics too had its share of public attention. Lewis P. Fiery who had been elected to the General Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Freamer, was the leader of a small but earnest minority of Union men in the Legislature then in session in Frederick. Mr. Dennis had offered a resolution recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy and against the resolution Mr. Fiery made a speech of intense enthusiasm. Before adjourning the Legislature had passed a law directing the various military organization of the State to surrender the arms which had been furnished by the State government. The Williamsport Company received this command in high dudgeon and adopted a resolution setting forth their refusal to disarm themselves at the command of "the illegal and despotic act of the late traitorous legislature." The Boonsboro Guards made no resistance. They delivered up their arms to Captain Davis' Home Guards and disbanded. All this time the feeling of bitterness between the sympathizers of two contending parties, was on the increase. And soon arrests and imprisonment added fuel to the flame. Richard H. Alvey was above all others hated by the war party. It was known that his

sympathies were wholly with the South. He came from a County, St. Mary's, where all the people, almost without exception, were secessionists. He had taken a bold stand, as we have already seen, in favor of the right of secession and against the right of the General Government to coerce a State. Many of his Southern Maryland friends joined the Confederate army and several Southerners who were in the regular army and resigned at the beginning of the war came through Hagerstown on their way to their homes or to the South and visited Mr. Alvey. Among these was Col. Jenifer, a friend from St. Mary's County. All these things had directed the attention of the Union people to him but there was yet nothing tangible upon which to base an arrest. And so in June a trap was set. One night about ten o'clock whilst Mr. Alvey was in his law office a man in travelled stained clothes entered and presented a letter purporting to come from one of the Southern Generals commending the bearer as a friend of the South and asking aid for him in obtaining information of the movements and disposition of Federal troops. Mr. Alvey, not suspecting that the man was a spy, urged him to leave the town immediately. His presence there not only endangered his own safety but that of all with whom he should be seen. After some little talk the man left and in a few minutes a squad of soldiers came in and arrested Mr. Alvey alleging as a cause, his reception of the man who had represented himself to be from the South and in further justification pointed to the decoy letter which was still lying on the table. He was carried to the headquarters at the seminary that night and the next day sent to prison. He was successively at Forts McHenry, Hamilton and Warren.\* At the latter prison he was in company with S. Teackle Wallis, George William Brown, Thomas John Clagett and other members of the Legislature which had been broken up by the troops. After an imprisonment of seven months Mr. Alvey returned to his home early in January 1862 upon parole not to enter the seceded States and to return to Fort Warren whenever ordered to do so by Secretary Seward. J. A. Eyester of Cham-

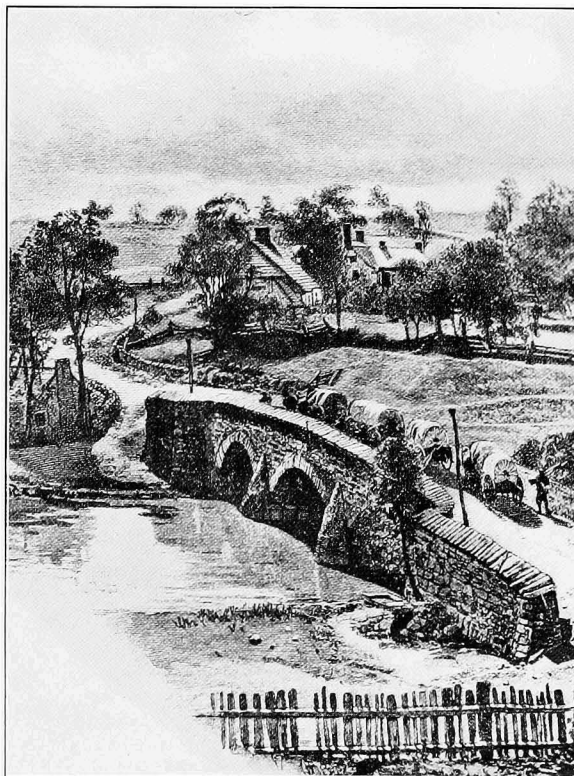
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\*As the train which carried Mr. Alvey to the North went through Mechanicstown, Pa., a party of men were in the railroad station discussing the arrest. One of them, a farmer, condemned it as unjustifiable. This offended several persons who were present and they took their revenge by tying the

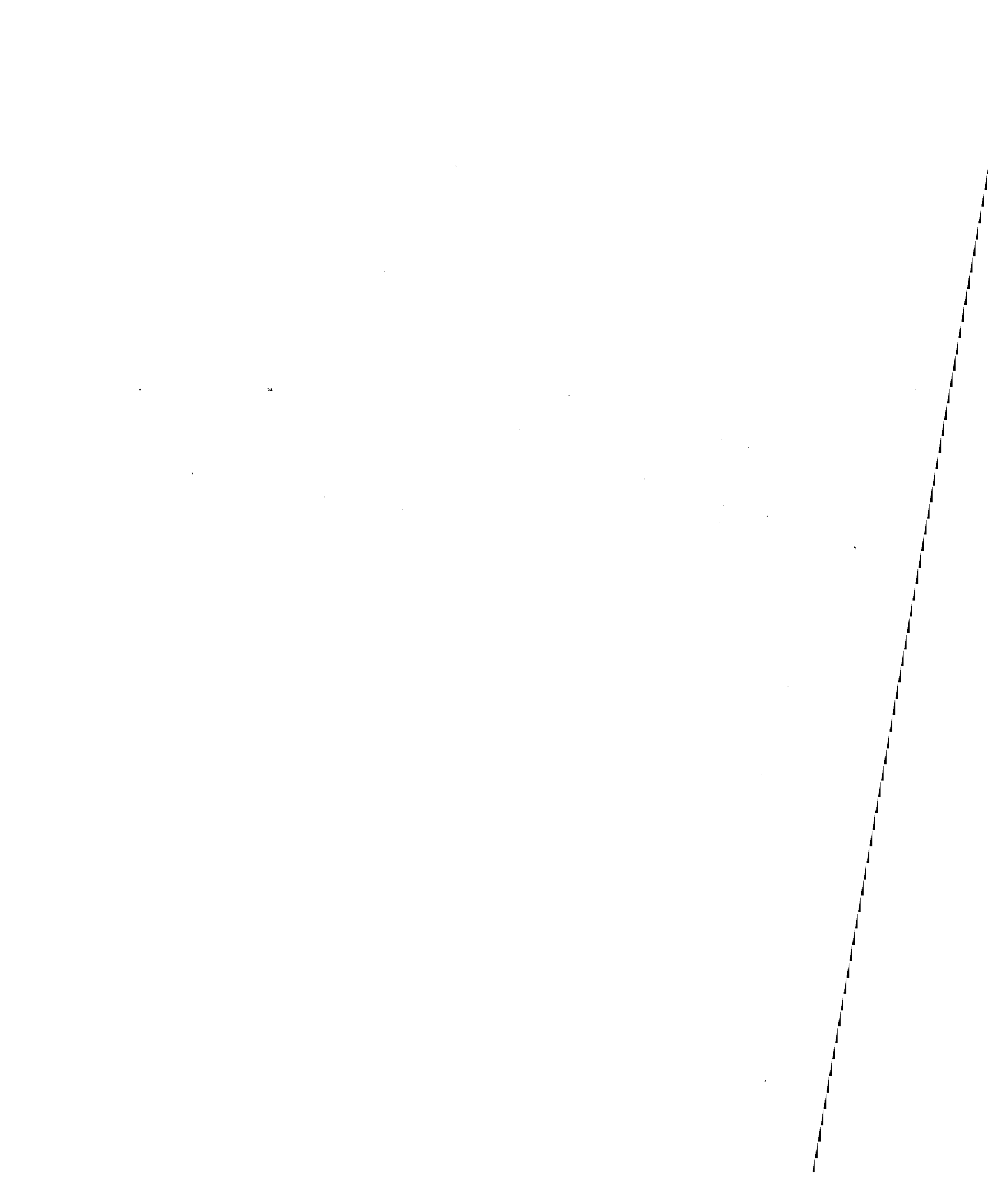
farmer's saddle to a tree so that when he mounted his horse in the dark to go home, the saddle was pulled from the horse and the rider with it, giving him an ugly fall. A suit for damages was the sequel and the men had to pay roundly for their performance.



Old Col. John Miller Mill, below Sharpsburg, on the Burnside Bridge Road.



Orndorff Mill Bridge Over the Antietam.



bersburg had fallen into the hands of the Confederates and in August 1861 Mr. A. K. Syester went to Richmond to secure his release. About the last of August 1861 Daniel Dechart the editor of the Hagerstown Mail was arrested and carried to Washington where he was detained six weeks. Although a Pennsylvanian Dechart had conducted the Mail in violent opposition to the Government and to the coercion of the South. After Mr. Dechart's return the tone of the Mail became much more moderate for a time. The next important arrest was that of Dr. Charles Macgill by Captain Waltermeyer of the 1st Maryland regiment, about September 30th. He was taken from his home on South Potomac street to Col. Kenly's headquarters at Williamsport and the next day he was carried North on the Franklin railroad and consigned to Fort La Fayette, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

In the latter part of the summer the usual political conventions took place. The Union party nominated A. W. Bradford for Governor and S. S. Moffett for Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Peace party placed before the people Benjamin C. Howard for Governor and A. Lingan Jarrett for Comptroller. The Washington County delegates to this convention were George Frenner, Dr. Charles Macgill, Dr. E. L. Boteler, Thomas H. Crampton, David Cushwa and Dr. Horine Weast. The holding of primaries by the anti-coercion party was roundly denounced by the Union papers and the Peace party was called "Jeff Davis' Masked battery." In this connection the persistent contention that the administration purposed to interfere with slavery was also denounced as false and malignant and a device of the enemy. Up to the spring of 1862 the "Herald and Torch Light" continued to denounce abolitionists and claimed that it was no part of the purpose of President Lincoln to interfere with slavery. One of the strong points it made against the Confederates was that by bringing on the war it had destroyed the slave market and greatly impaired the value of slave property. At a sale in Frederick in April 1862, it quoted from the Frederick Examiner, another Union paper, "a likely, sound and healthy negro woman, aged thirty years, her two children, a boy of four and a girl of two, both well conditioned were sold in a lot for \$200. Also a little boy aged ten was sold for \$45 and a very likely mulatto girl aged fifteen was withdrawn at \$95. Less than two years ago servants of this

description would readily have commanded \$2,500." The Union ticket in the Fall of 1861 was Daniel Weisel for Judge of the Circuit Court, Lewis P. Fiery for Senator, George Pearson, J. V. L. Findlay, F. D. Herbert, Samuel Rohrer and J. J. Thomas for the House of Delegates; Henry Gantz for sheriff. The Peace party was subjected to great discouragements. The convention or a small number of the members assembled in Hagerstown on the 28th of September and adjourned to October 15. There were grave doubts as to the advisability of nominating a ticket. Judge Thomas Perry, who was on the bench, had already announced himself a candidate for re-election. The Hagerstown Mail strongly urged the nomination of a ticket, but the Herald and Torch Light took the ground that no advocate of peace should be permitted to vote without first taking the oath of allegiance. A ticket was finally nominated however to oppose the Union ticket. J. Dixon Roman was nominated for the Senate; for the House of Delegates Thomas H. Crampton, J. H. Elgin, Samuel H. Smith, Dr. W. A. Riddlemoser and Peter A. Witmer were the candidates; for sheriff, Hugh Logan. The Union party, although their success was a foregone conclusion, were yet somewhat alarmed because of the absence of so many voters in the army. The number which had enlisted from the County had already reached six hundred and before the election a hundred and fifty more had gone. The Union people insisted that they should be permitted to come home to vote. They did come and a full vote was cast, electing the Union ticket by a majority of 2,978.

There was some movement of the military all through the summer. During August the regiments of Col. Lamon and Col. Kenly with the local companies commanded by Captain Kennedy were guarding the Potomac river at Williamsport and the 13th Massachusetts was performing a similar service at Sharpsburg. No intercourse whatever was allowed between the two banks of the river except to receive the Virginia refugees. A man came over to Hagerstown from Morgan County to buy some supplies. As he attempted to return to his home he was arrested and searched and a small quantity of powder and shot which he had bought was confiscated. Persons from Maryland visiting Virginia sometimes met with a similar reception. The Rev. D. J. Lee an Episcopal clergyman of Hancock, who had left Virginia because he was a Union man, went with a party of ladies

to Winchester and was arrested and detained several days. Mr. J. Gabby Duckett a youth of twenty years, son of Dr. T. B. Duckett, attempted to escape across the river in order to join the Southern army. Nothing was heard of him for several weeks and then his body came ashore at Shepherds-town with a bullet hole in his breast. By the autumn the number of Virginia refugees in the County was estimated at a thousand. These people had rendered themselves obnoxious in their own homes by their Union sentiments and in fleeing to Washington County, many of them brought their horses with them and later on plowed lands of those farmers whose horses had been taken from them by the army. For this work they got their own prices and probably made more money than they could have made by farming their own lands. The Union people of the County complained of them bitterly for consenting to remain in inaction, enjoying the hospitality of the people rather than enlist in the army. In contrast to them the people of Washington County were eagerly entering the ranks. By the close of the year 1861 the number of recruits from the County had increased to a thousand and was still growing. There were four companies in the First regiment at that time in Frederick, namely the companies of Captains Cook, Holly, Yontz and Cronise; Captain Fiery's cavalry was attached to the second regiment at Cumberland; Captains Russell's, Kennedy's and Karnes' to Lamon's at Williamsport. Captain Welshe's infantry which had been raised in Hagerstown, was in the Fourth regiment of the Home Brigade. In addition to these there were about a hundred of our men enlisted in Pennsylvania regiments. The Home Brigade was formed in August. In the same month the Sharpsburg Company under the command of Capt. Roger E. Cook, who afterwards became a Colonel, was mustered into service and the Clearspring Company marched off to Frederick. The formation of a company in Hagerstown was begun. In September the Sharpsburg Infantry Company under Captain William M. Cronise left to join the 1st Regt. of the Home brigade at Frederick. This was the second company which the small town of Sharpsburg had furnished. On the 1st of October the Potomac Home Brigade, raised by Gov. Frank Thomas established headquarters at the Fair Ground and Charles Welsh of Martinsburg, P. J. Mayberry of Hagerstown and T. H. Irvin of Boonsboro, opened an office near the headquarters to recruit the ranks of Gov.

Thomas' command. The inducements for enlistment were \$13 a month with an allowance of \$3.50 per month for clothing and a bounty of \$100. In addition to this a tract of "bounty land" was promised to every soldier. Among the enlistments which attracted attention at this time was that of Dr. David Tschudy, of Hagerstown, aged seventy-one years. This was the man who was conspicuous many years before as a defendant in a trial for practicing medicine contrary to the Act of Assembly, not being a member of the Faculty. On the 6th of October the 13th Massachusetts and the 12th Indiana regiments belonging to Bank's division, arrived at Williamsport and went into camp. The Massachusetts soldiers were still in camp there when Thanksgiving day came and their manner of celebrating that New England festival was different from anything the people of Washington County had seen up to that time. The day they celebrated was the one selected by the Governor of Massachusetts and not the same day which was appointed by the Governor of Maryland. Hundreds of citizens gathered into the camp to see a New England Thanksgiving day. The soldiers received great numbers of turkeys and whole stacks of pumpkin pies from their friends at home. The festivities were concluded by a dance upon platforms erected in the camp. The festivities of the soldiers in Hagerstown were of a less interesting character and frequently gave rise to tumults and disturbances. It was impossible to prevent the sale of whiskey to them and when they got drunk they grew ugly and gave trouble. A favorite diversion was fast and reckless riding through the streets to the great danger of the people. In October a mob of them looted Jacob A. Wright's tavern on North Potomac street, J. H. Cretin's grocery and the barber shop of John Wagoner, a colored man. They smashed up everything they could lay their hands on and drank all the whiskey they could get. Almost anything the soldiers did was defended or condoned by the strong Union people of the town. In this instance the excuse was that they had been infuriated by boys who had thrown stones at them.—a most lame and insufficient excuse for such a breach of discipline. Many crimes were committed by these armed and undisciplined troops in various parts of the County. One of them shot at a son of Solomon Levi in Levi's store in Clearspring and wounded him. Another tragedy took place in the same neighborhood about the same

time. At a hog killing near Mooresville G. W. McAllister shot and killed his father-in-law John Snyder. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

All during the summer of 1861 the booming of cannon was heard in Hagerstown. It came from the desultory firing across the Potomac. Parties of soldiers on the opposite sides of the river were constantly on the watch for each other but did each other little damage. On the 13th of September two parties began a duel across the river and canal at Shepherdstown. The company of Captain David Souders of Sharpsburg mounted two old cannon and after sending to Sandy Hook for reinforcements, opened fire upon Shepherdstown. One of the shot went through a dwelling house in that village and the Confederates becoming alarmed for the safety of the women and children, sent over a flag of truce and put an end to the skirmish. The only damage to life in the affair was the killing of an unfortunate tow boy on the canal. On the 16th of October a fight occurred at Harper's Ferry.

On December 7 the sound of cannonading became so loud and appeared so near and violent as to create great alarm. It proved to be the work of Gen. Stonewall Jackson who had erected a battery and was endeavoring to destroy Dam No. 5 and cripple canal navigation. With the artillery he had he was unable to batter down the dam, which was constructed of splendid masonry, but it was greatly weakened. The Union soldiers on the Maryland side directed their fire at the Confederates and did what they could to protect the dam. During the fusillade a barn belonging to Mrs. Jacob Reitzell, containing a great quantity of grain, was destroyed. About this time the canal was taken under the protection of the Government. Another assault was made on Dam No. 5. The Confederates under cover of Coulston's splendid stone mill fired away at the dam until they had destroyed the cribbing, but before any further damage could be done the 5th Connecticut had erected a battery and shelled the Confederates out of the mill and then a party went across in skiffs and burned it. But for these interruptions canal navigation could have continued until January. Up to the second of January 1862 the weather was exceedingly mild and the movements of troops went on unimpeded. On New Year's day the mercury

stood at 60 and fires were unnecessary. But the winter set in very cold on the second day of the year. It was surprising that such continuous firing could continue all the winter and result in so little destruction. More buildings were injured than people. A shell fired from Virginia went through Denton Jacques' barn and exploded on the other side. Straggling parties of Union soldiers now and then ventured across the Potomac and were almost invariably captured and there were constant alarms in Hagerstown about the Confederates crossing the river. During the last week in December large reinforcements of Federal troops arrived on the Potomac and among them Col. Kenly's regiment, which resumed their former quarters at Williamsport. On Christmas day Co. H of the 1st Maryland, under Capt. B. H. Schley encamped within the Walls of old Fort Frederick and engaged in a brisk fire with a company of Confederates on the opposite side of the river, tearing up the tracks of the railroad. On the fifth of January a body of Federal troops came fleeing into Hancock from Bath, pursued by a party of Confederates who fired one or two shots into the town. The Federal troops under Gen. Kelly, had been for some time in possession of the town of Romney, Va. There was a telegraph line from Romney to Hancock and in the fall of 1861 this line was extended by the Government to Hagerstown.

Up to the close of 1861 the war had not seriously distressed the people of the County. No losses of property beyond the damage to the canal and the burning of a few barns, those of George Stonebraker, near Bakersville and Jonathan Hager near Hagerstown among the rest, had been sustained. The presence of the army whilst offensive to many of the people, had been rather to the advantage of the County in furnishing an excellent market for all kinds of products. So far the soldiers paid good prices for all they bought and when the army crossed the river at Williamsport into Virginia in March 1862 they left debts for flour and provisions amounting to nearly sixty thousand dollars which was all paid the following month. War had not actually shown itself in the County and it was at a later period that the people suffered so heavily.

The ordinary occupations of the people went on pretty much as usual. The refugees from Virginia fully supplied the places at the plow and in

the shop of those who had joined the army. The schools were opened as usual in the fall and even the College of St. James whose students nearly all came from the South, entered upon the autumn term as usual but with only sixteen pupils left. This number gradually increased during the term but did not reach fifty. The school year at the College was closed by the last public commencement which was held in 1862. An occurrence during the year was the withdrawal from the chapel of eighteen or twenty of the boys when Dr. Kerfoot began to read the Thanksgiving prayers for a Federal victory, directed by Bishop Whittingham. Soon after the opening of the Hagerstown Female Seminary the Rev. Wm. F. Eyster, the Principal, resigned to take charge of the church at Smithsburg. The school was continued by Miss Mary Heffleman, assisted by Dr. Halm. Daniel Weisel was the President of the Board of Trustees.

The political animosities were on the increase all the time. The Herald and Torchlight was the mouthpiece of the extreme Union party and nothing could exceed its bitterness of tone and sentiment. It lashed itself and its readers into a perfect frenzy. Twenty or thirty of its subscribers who called themselves peace men, discontinued their subscriptions to the paper at the same time and this was oil on the flames. It bitterly censured the Government for its mildness and leniency and demanded more decisive measures against the secessionist. There was no encouragement, it said, to a loyal police to arrest them. Instead of being punished they would be comfortably kept for a short time in some fort and then turned out on parole of honor as if the oath of allegiance was too strong for their weak stomachs. Gangs of young men dressed in the toggery of upper tenns, could be found on the streets, at the church doors and elsewhere uttering treason, criticising the administration and exclaiming for Jeff Davis.

But the Torch Light could not complain of the leniency accorded to at least one prisoner. Jesse B. Wharton, of Hagerstown, had been arrested and thrown into the old Capitol prison. One day he leaned out of a window in violation of the rules and was promptly shot through the head by a Pennsylvania soldier named Ambrose Baker. It was claimed in extenuation that Wharton had refused to obey the command to withdraw from the window but this was denied by his

friends. The unfortunate man died within a few hours and was buried in the old Episcopal graveyard in Hagerstown. Neither could the Maryland Legislature of 1862 be censured for its moderation for it enacted the "Treason Bill" imposing the penalty of death for levying war against the State or *adhering to its enemies*, and various other severe punishment for a long list of political offences.

Moderation came from an altogether unexpected quarter. No man had been more extreme in his support of the Union cause than Lewis P. Fiery. He was one of the principal orators who had stirred the people of the County into active support of the Union cause. In the celebrated Frederick Legislature he had been the leader of the small minority who supported that cause and was at all times an extremist. Possessed of unquestioned boldness and of a rugged, untutored eloquence this eccentric man seemed entirely suited for a leader in a time of great excitement. Upon this extreme platform he was sent to the Senate where his party friends were now entirely in the ascendancy. Early in the session of 1862 to the untold disgust of his friends and constituents and to the amazement of all, he introduced a series of resolutions urging upon Congress an armistice during which to endeavor to secure the restoration of the Union by a peaceful conference with Jefferson Davis, upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions. But Mr. Fiery's party did not wish the Union restored upon any such terms. The power of the Confederacy was as yet unbroken and until it was broken no terms, they argued, should be either offered or accepted.

Senator Fiery's speech in support of his resolutions was the most remarkable of all. It was one of the incidents of the session and attracted great attention and a large audience. In wild and impassioned language he spoke of the change which had taken place in him. He had been famous for his boldness in the Legislature and in the field. He had strongly favored the war and had urged it on. But now he was a changed man. Up to his thirty-fifth year he had been an infidel. But recently he had visited a village church where he had heard preached the truth as it is in Jesus. As he walked home from the church, like Saul of Tarsus a great light fell upon him from heaven and a great joy broke in upon his soul, and now he felt it to be his mission to reconcile the breth-



ren of the nation and bring back again the hallowed days of peace.\*

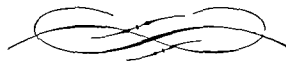
In the same Legislature, Mr. John V. L. Findlay, who had been elected on the ticket with Mr. Fiery, introduced resolutions, warning the Federal Government not to infringe on the rights of the States, nor to interfere with slavery upon the plea of military necessity. These resolutions met with but little more favor than did Fiery's. "The Federal interference with slavery" which Mr. Findlay desired to avert was already giving trouble and causing complications. The laws of Maryland as they then were, prohibited the confinement of negroes in the State penitentiary. The punishment for felony was to sell the negro convict of crime out of the State. Now there was nowhere beyond the State where they could be sold and the sentences of the courts could not be executed. The result was the jail was soon filled with negroes and nothing to be done with them. A curious occurrence which took place in December 1860 may be related in this connection. A negro girl named Sims set fire to Mr. Startzman's barn and upon the trial for the crime she said that years before her brother had been sold to Georgia and she had burned the barn expecting also to be sold to Georgia and there she would be with her brother. But she could not be gratified. There was at this time a law prohibiting free negroes from entering the State and in enforcing this law two free negro servants of Captain Holibert of the army were arrested and carried before the Orphans' Court and by that court committed to jail. But the soldiers had small respect for Maryland law and went to the jail and forcibly took possession of the prisoners. By the beginning of the year 1862 the effect of the war upon the markets and the daily life of the people began to be keenly felt. The price of wheat, which was almost the only thing the farmer had to sell had not kept pace with what he had to buy. Not until February 1862 did it advance beyond \$1.15 per bushel and then it went

up to \$1.30. But at \$1.15 nearly the whole crop was sold. During the last three months of 1861 and January and February 1862 the Franklin railroad carried from Hagerstown 828,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000 barrels of flour, equivalent in all to over a million bushels. And while wheat was selling so low the prices of several articles in daily use had become almost prohibitory. Coffee and tea were so expensive that the use of them was generally abandoned and many ingenious substitutes for coffee were invented. In every newspaper there was some recipe for making imitation coffee. Rye was soaked in warm water until swelled, then it was roasted. This was regarded as about the best substitute, but the flavor would be improved, it was gravely suggested, by the addition of one-third real coffee. Roasted barley was also used, sweet potatoes were cut into fine pieces, roasted brown, ground fine and made into coffee. These were only a few of the devices of the people for deceiving themselves into the belief that they were drinking coffee. Great inconvenience was now felt also at the entire disappearance of all coin. No "change" was to be had. The banks would part with no specie which once got into their vaults, and all that the people had went into the old stockings. There was a "premium" on gold and silver and all desired to make the most of it. Dollar bills had indeed, early in 1862 taken the place of gold dollars, but for some months there was nothing to take the place of the subsidiary silver coin, and then the "shin plasters" were issued. As soon as it became apparent that gold would command a premium, J. Dixon Roman, the President of the Hagerstown Bank, made a financial stroke which laid the foundation of the large surplus fund which has made the capital stock of that old institution worth more than six dollars for one. He raised all the money the bank could command and bought exchange on London which was subsequently sold at an enormous advance.

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\*Senator Fiery did not return to live in his native County but bought a farm in Anne Arundel

where he resided until his death.



## CHAPTER XXI

**T**HE issue of enormous quantities of greenbacks which were freely spent by the soldiers and government purchasing agents, caused during the spring of 1862, "flush" times in Washington County. Money was very abundant. It was difficult for the fortunate possessors to find proper investments for it, and the habit of spending with greater freedom than at any former time, was contracted by the people. The Hagerstown Bank was almost overwhelmed with money and in May reduced its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$150,000, which it was authorized to do by an Act of the Legislature at its previous session. This step was also deemed advisable by reason of abandonment of its circulation, which was made necessary by the government tax under the National Banking Law. A considerable sum of money was brought into the County from the State Treasury. The Legislature of 1862 enacted a "Dependent Pension" bill for the relief of the families of Maryland Volunteers. For the disbursement of the money a commissioner was appointed for each County. F. Dorsey Herbert was the Commissioner for Washington County.

The First Maryland Regiment had gone to the front from the camp at Williamsport, and was under Banks at Front Royal in the battle of May, 1862. The news of the Federal defeat at Front Royal caused the wildest excitement in Hagerstown. It was reported that the 1st Maryland had been entirely cut to pieces, and that its commander, Col. John R. Kenly, and other officers of the Regiment had been wounded and taken prisoners, and had then had their throats cut by their captors. Colonel Kenly was greatly beloved by the Union

people of Washington County, and the belief that he had been murdered drove them almost to frenzy. They were in such a state of mind at this time that they were prepared to believe the Southern people capable of any crime, however revolting.

Col. Kenly was a man to inspire feelings of the warmest admiration. He was born in Baltimore in 1822, and practiced law in that city from 1845 to 1893 except while he was in the army. He led a company of volunteers into the Mexican war, and distinguished himself for his bravery. Upon the conclusion of the Mexican war, he received the thanks of the State of Maryland by a vote of the General Assembly. In 1861, he promptly joined the Union Army and during the great struggle he attained the rank of Major General of Volunteers, having served for a time as provost marshal of Baltimore. For his services he, for a second time, was honored by a vote of thanks from the General Assembly, and the city of Baltimore presented a sword to him. Down to 1892 Gen. Kenly was still living a retired life in Baltimore, and although poor, further added to his distinction by refusing a pension from the Government. It was for his gallant conduct at the Battle of Front Royal that the rank of Brigadier General was conferred upon him. He was taken prisoner in the fight and released upon his parole. He was wounded on his head by a sabre cut. He was received in Hagerstown with great enthusiasm. The Federal Army had been chased from Front Royal to the banks of the Potomac and the soldiers crossed the river greatly demoralized. The secessionists in Hagerstown precipitated the riots that fol-

lowed, by their ill concealed exultation at the result of the battle. An infuriated mob was quickly formed and directed its attention first to the office of the Hagerstown Mail, a newspaper which had been particularly obnoxious to the Union sentiment. The Mail office was then in the building at the north-west corner of the Square. From the talk of the angry mob, which was composed partly of Virginia refugees, it was supposed early in the day that an attack would be made upon the office. Thomas B. Grim, then a young printer and subsequently for many years employed by the Mail, had been spending the nights in the office behind heavily barricaded doors.

On the afternoon of the 24th of May, Dechart, the proprietor of the paper, was at his home. Here he was informed that a mob was threatening to destroy his office. He went to see Mr. Radcliff, the Mayor, and asked him to see that his property was protected from destruction. The Mayor assured him that he was entitled to no protection whatever. It was upon the refusal of the town authorities to afford this protection that a suit for damages was instituted by Dechart against the Mayor and Council in 1868, and a verdict rendered against the town for seven thousand five hundred dollars. The same mob destroyed during the same night the hardware store of Nathaniel Sener, and he also recovered damages against the town.

\*From the Herald and Torch Light April 15, 1871.

On Tuesday of last week, after we had gone to Press, the Jury in the case of Nathaniel Sener vs. the Mayor and Council of Hagerstown, the suit being for losses sustained at the hands of a mob in the year 1862, rendered a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, assessing his damages at \$3,000.

Whilst the citizens of this town deplore the outrages which were perpetrated upon Mr. Schnier and other parties in a time of war and violence, they feel that they ought not to be held responsible for them, and therefore there is a very decided wish that the law which has imposed upon them this responsibility should be thoroughly tested in the highest Courts. During those days of violence and bloodshed, the stores of our Merchants were repeatedly broken open by the Confederate invaders, and goods taken amounting from One Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars, for which not one cent has ever been or ever will be paid, so that the parties who have sued the town are not the only sufferers from the lawlessness of the times. In speaking of the law, the Mail says:

"The general law requires suits of this nature to be instituted within three years, but the Legislature of January 1867, passed a special act, authorizing suits of this character to be brought at any

These judgments and the sum levied upon the town by Gen. McCausland, of which we shall write later, were paid with money raised by the sale of town bonds, which were not finally paid off until about twenty years after the close of the war.\*

Following the Federal Army which retreated into Washington County after the battle of Front Royal, came a tremendous nondescript horde of invaders. Many of the citizens of the County were engaged in business in Virginia. These all came back stripped of their possessions. With them came hundreds and almost thousands of Virginia refugees—Union people who fled from their homes now that the protection of the Northern Army was withdrawn. In the wake of the flying Army came also not less than two thousand fugitive negroes. These were in a most pitiable condition of destitution. They were making a dash for freedom, and brought with them nothing but the clothes they wore. Some of them kept on to Chambersburg and quartered themselves upon the negroes of that town, filling their dwellings to suffocation. Others went still further north, but the great body of them encamped near Hagerstown, and existed upon what they could beg or what charitable citizens sent to them. But their condition was forlorn, and grew so bad that many of them determined to return to their masters in Virginia, preferring slavery to the hardships of a fugitive life.

time within five years. The question of the constitutionality of this special act was raised and discussed. The counsel for the town contended that they had the right, after May, 1865, to plead the statute of limitation, that it had become a vested right which the Legislature had no right or power to deprive them of. The counsel for the plaintiff in reply, contended that the plea of limitation was not a plea to the merits of the case, that the special act of 1867 deprived the defendant of no right, but it only enlarged the time when these suits could be brought. The Court (Judge Motter and Judge Perry being on the bench) decided the act of 1867 Constitutional and remarked that the Circuit Courts were bound, in questions of doubtful Constitutionality, to decide that the Legislature had acted not beyond their authority and that their acts were in accord with the fundamental law of the State."

Upon this point the case should not only go to the Court of Appeals, but if decided adversely to the town by that tribunal, it should be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication. The question as to the power of the Legislature to pass a law by which all this class of cases were taken out of the statute of limitation, is a very far-reaching one in its consequences, and ought to be thoroughly tested before it is submitted to.

The miseries of these "Contrabands," as they were called, were further increased by disease, which broke out in their camp. Early in June they were terrified by the appearance of smallpox amongst them; but there were only a few cases, and they of a mild type.

In Hagerstown all was bustle and life. The streets were filled with soldiers, wagons, horsemen, strangers and camp followers—a motley crew. The soldiers spent their money freely, and the volunteers had their bounties to spend. Business was active, and the shops carried on a large trade. But excepting though the sale of provisions and feed to the Army, the farmers did not reap any of the rich harvest of greenbacks. Many of them lost largely by the depredations of horse thieves. An organized band of these miscreants infested the County and in consequence of the great demand for horses by the Government, easily disposed of their plunder. The farmers organized "horse thief detective Associations" which continued to exist for several years after the war had closed. The wheat crop in 1862 was excellent but the price was out of all proportions with the prevailing prices of other commodities. In June it was selling as low as \$1.10 per bushel. Harvest was very late. The first wheat was cut after the first week in July and in consequence of the tangled condition of the grain and the imperfect appliances for harvesting, as compared with the binding reapers of the present day, the work of reaping was not concluded until the twenty-second of July. At that time wheat was still selling at \$1.10 to \$1.20, whilst gold had gone up to 117.

By the fourth of June, Gen. Banks had recrossed the Potomac and was advancing into Virginia. Ten days later he sent five hundred prisoners to the rear, and they arrived in Hagerstown on the 14th, under guard of four companies of soldiers. These were the first Confederates who had yet been in Hagerstown. Their advent created great interest, and the whole population turned out to see them. Their condition was forlorn. Their gray uniforms were in rags, and they were barefooted and foot sore. They spent the night in the seminary grounds, and went to Harrisburg the next day on a special train. In the spring, a portion of a Maine regiment had a slight taste of Confederate fare. It had been detached to guard the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Harper's Ferry and Weverton, and had been left entirely without provisions. The soldiers had to subsist

upon such provisions as they could beg, borrow or steal from the farmers of the neighborhood. There was loud complaint among the people about the constant thefts.

On the 19th of June there was another mob in Hagerstown. This time Rhodes' restaurant and George Gruber's silversmith shop were gutted. Those who lost property by these raids received no sort of sympathy from the Union people. The comments of the Herald and Torchlight were that "those who sympathize with this hellish rebellion, inaugurated for the overthrow of the Government, law and order, are beginning to see and feel its consequences."

Late in the summer there was striking testimony to the loyalty of the people of Washington County to the Government. In August a draft was ordered. This spread consternation in the ranks of the disaffected but stimulated the loyal to enlistment. The officers of the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment were in Washington County at the time, acting as Provost Marshals. They administered the oath of allegiance to all "suspects," and those who refused to take it were sent to prison. Among those who suffered the penalty at this time were Judge John Thompson Mason, David Pretzman, Samuel Mock, Solomon Keller, Joseph Williams, Samuel J. Price and Joseph Stonebraker. All of these gentlemen were sent to Fort McHenry. A large number of Southern sympathizers now fled from the County to escape the impending draft. These were known at the time as "Skedaddlers." Prompt measures were adopted to put a stop to "skedaddling." No one, subject to military duty, was suffered upon any pretense to leave the County without a passport.

On the fifth of August, a meeting was held in Hagerstown which passed resolutions approving the draft, upon the ground that in this way many disloyalists could be caught and compelled to serve their country. Over this meeting Judge Daniel Weisel presided. The State of Maryland was compelled to furnish a certain number of recruits to the army, and Washington County had to bear its proportion of that number, either by draft or by voluntary enlistment. The enlistments in the County had already been very numerous, and many had enlisted in the regiments of other counties and States. Notwithstanding the resolutions of the meeting in approval of the draft, there was no desire upon the part of the most loyal to be drafted and immediate steps were taken to secure volun-

tary enlistments. Active recruiting began. Lieut. Ratcliff took possession of the abandoned office of the Hagerstown Mail and there opened a recruiting office and much to the gratification of the populace, the stars and stripes waved proudly over that disloyal apartment.

But the recruiting was not sufficiently rapid to satisfy the demands of the occasion, and it was determined that it must be stimulated. The first inducement held out to volunteers was an offer made by Mr. P. L. Blood the Principal of the Hagerstown Academy. This gentleman offered to teach the sons of volunteers for a year free of charge. But there is no evidence that any one offered himself "as food for powder" in order to get his son educated. Later in the month, a public meeting was held in the Court House which adopted resolutions favoring the appropriation by the County Commissioners of sixty thousand dollars, to be used in paying bounties to volunteers. The suggestion was adopted by the County Commissioners, and the appropriation was made. Its effect was magical. Enlistments were made in great numbers and it is doubtful whether any part of the loyal states furnished so large a number of volunteers in proportion to the population as Washington County.

Added to the number who went into the Northern Army, we must not forget that there were many in the Southern Army also. At the time this bounty was offered there were eighty enlistments from the Indian Springs District, nearly one-third of the entire number of the voting population. In Hagerstown which had but six hundred voters and a large portion of them disaffected, two hundred volunteered. But Clearspring was the banner district. More than one-half of the entire voting population of the village of Clearspring volunteered—seventy-three out of a hundred and twenty-four voters. Among the Clearspring enlistments were seven from a single family; a father, George W. Chase, with his six sons. Near the last of August Captain Edward M. Mobley of the Bradford Guards, took his company to Baltimore, where they were mustered into the Seventh Maryland, Col. E. H. Webster. On the way to Baltimore the soldiers were handsomely entertained at Frederick. A committee of citizens appointed by the County Commissioners, composed of William Updegraff, Joseph P. Mong, Thomas A. Boultt, Henry Gantz, Benjamin Harris, F. A. Heard, D. C. Aughinbaugh and Charles A. Gel-

wicks, accompanied the Bradford Guards to Baltimore, and after they were mustered into the service each man received from the committee a bounty of one hundred dollars, from the sum appropriated by the County. The money after being handed over was nearly all returned to the individual members of the committee, to be carried back home for the families of the soldiers.

The war was now getting to be a very serious business in Washington County. Privations and deaths, widows and orphans began to result. Major Wm. B. Kennedy, a brave officer from Williamsport was killed at Cedar Mountain in 1862. Taxes too, began to increase. Federal license taxes were imposed. There was a license tax upon almost every occupation, ranging from \$10 upon professional men and ordinary business to \$100 upon banks and wholesale dealers.

September was a month of terrors to the great mass of the Union people of the County. The Southern army had been successful everywhere and when a squad of Virginia Cavalry dashed into Hagerstown on Thursday September 11, 1862, a considerable portion of the Union population had departed, and taken refuge in Pennsylvania. As soon as it became known that Lee had crossed into Frederick County, these people were in mortal terror. Hundreds hung continually around the Cumberland Valley railroad station ready to start upon the slightest alarm. Many sat for hours in a railroad car waiting for a train to start for the North. Many went finally, carrying as much of their movable property with them as possible. The regiment which followed the advance guard of Confederates into Hagerstown was commanded by a former citizen of Washington County, L. T. Brien. Then came Toombs' brigade, which marched through the town and encamped on the Cumberland Valley railroad. The next day at 11 o'clock came General Robert E. Lee marching at the head of Longstreet's Division. For three hours these troops were pouring in. These encamped on the Southeastern part of the town. The condition of the Confederate soldiers was described as being deplorable beyond description. They were "not only badly clothed and unclean, but in a half starving condition. For days, indeed, since the fights at Centreville, they had subsisted on rations of bread irregularly issued, and green corn and fruits. Hundreds were weakened by diarrhoea and worn out by their long marches, but they fight desperately because worn

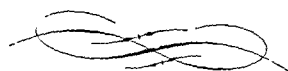
out by hunger and want.\* This was their condition when they started on their hot and weary march to fight the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

As soon as these men got into the town, the stores were quickly thronged, and articles of clothing and food were bought and paid for in the only money they had—Confederate script. But there was not much for them to buy, as nearly all the merchants had fled, and carried their merchandise with them. The Confederate Quartermaster General impressed all the produce, clothing, hats, shoes, &c., that could be found, and made pay-

ment partly in greenbacks. Longstreets' men were sent back to South Mountain and Sunday night at 12 o'clock, Toombs with his brigade started down the Sharpsburg pike, and took position on the hill overlooking Burnside's bridge. Monday, Gen. Reynolds at the head of a Federal force occupied the town. After the battle of Antietam, Governor Bradford of Maryland with his staff and a number of volunteer surgeons visited the battle field. Upon his return to Annapolis he issued a proclamation, thanking the Maryland troops under McClellan, and that General himself in the name of the State of Maryland.

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\*The Herald and Torch Light.





## CHAPTER XXII

**T**HE month of September, 1862, was the most eventful in the history of Washington County. Two battles were fought in the County during that month, and one of them the most hotly contested and one of the most sanguinary of all the battles of the Civil War. Indeed, the battle of Sharpsburg may rank with the decisive battles of the world. It was one of those battles which decided the fate of a nation and changed the course of history. Had General Lee gained a decisive victory on the field of Antietam, in three days more he would have been in Washington, and have dictated terms of peace which would have given the Confederate States of America a place among the independent nations of the world.

The armies which confronted each other at Antietam on the 17th day of September, 1862, formed a striking contrast. Lee's army was composed of about thirty-five thousand men, weary and exhausted from long marches, with feet torn and bleeding from marching barefooted in a rough and rocky country, clad in rags, famished and weakened by disease brought on by subsistence upon green fruit and ears of green corn eaten raw. But they were flushed with victory, and between them and their commander there existed that confidence which multiplies the effectiveness of an army. Victualled, equipped, clad, and fresh as the Federal Army which opposed them, these men in the hands of Lee, Jackson, Hill and Longstreet would have been invincible. The army of General McClellan contained eighty-seven thousand men, fresh, well fed and admirably equipped with every appliance of war which the unlimited resources of

the Government could command. But its material was heterogenous. Many were new recruits who had never yet been in an engagement; those who were veterans had been serving under incompetent and discredited commanders, and were dispirited. Gen. McClellan had taken command but a short time before. He did not know the men, and could have no confidence in them, and it is likely that this want of confidence saved Lee's army from annihilation, for McClellan deemed it necessary to keep a large force in reserve, and so at the close of the engagement there were about twenty-seven thousand men who had not fired a shot.

If McClellan had felt safe in bringing this reserve into action, Lee could not have escaped, for his army was worn out and decimated and his ammunition exhausted. McClellan doubtless under-estimated the fighting qualities of his army, and missed the opportunity of his life by permitting Lee to escape. But who shall judge him? He knew that a repulse would be almost as disastrous to Lee as a defeat. He knew that his army alone stood between the Confederates and Washington, and that the consequences of a defeat of his undisciplined forces would be too momentous to be lightly risked. The whole month of September was a time of intense excitement and alarm for the people of Hagerstown. The fortunes of the Confederacy were at the flood. The prevailing impression in the South was that Maryland was a friendly state to them and was ready to fall into the arms of the Confederacy whenever the duress of the Northern Army was removed. This impression of the sympathy for the South was entirely

correct, so far as Southern and Eastern Maryland was concerned, but that it was not shared by the people of Western Maryland, the Confederacy learned to its entire disgust in the campaign of 1862. But the loyal people of Hagerstown had no confidence whatever in the moderation of the Southern troops, although they were afterwards brought to acknowledge it. The excitement and trepidation did not subside until Lee had retired across the Potomac two days after the battle of Antietam.

Lee having entirely defeated the Federal forces under Pope and driven them back on the Potomac, on the 5th day of September, 1862, crossed the Potomac into Frederick County, at White's Ford. The troops, and especially the Maryland regiments, notwithstanding their hunger and fatigue, set foot upon Maryland soil with great enthusiasm singing and shouting, while the bands played "Maryland, My Maryland." The army went into camp near Frederick City. On the 10th, Wednesday, Stonewall Jackson, McLaws and Walker, with their respective commands were detached to invest Harper's Ferry and capture the garrison, which had been permitted to remain there as an easy prey. Walker crossed the Potomac at the Point of Rocks, and took position on Loudoun Heights. Jackson and McLaws marched through Washington County, the former crossing the Potomac at Williamsport and approaching Harper's Ferry through Martinsburg from the West and the latter occupying Maryland Heights. Several hundred men were put to each piece of artillery and a battery was drawn up the rugged mountain, and planted, overlooking the town but too high up for efficient work.

With his army thus weakened by division, Lee marched up the Boonsboro turnpike to Hagerstown, with McClellan and his ninety thousand fresh and well fed troops closely following. In Frederick, General McClellan got possession of the celebrated lost order, directed to General D. H. Hill, which gave him complete information of Lee's plan of campaign, and advised him of the division of the Southern Army in front of him. D. H. Hill had been left with five thousand men, as a rear guard to impede McClellan's progress as much as he could with so small a force. He stationed himself in Turner's Gap, where the National turnpike crosses South Mountain his right resting upon Crampton's Gap some miles below, just above the village of Burkettsville. It was design-

ed to defend this pass also, as long as possible, to prevent the relief of Harper's Ferry. It was in this portion of the battle of South Mountain that General, afterwards President, Rutherford B. Hayes was wounded.

Here the battle of South Mountain was fought on the 14th of September. Crampton's Gap was carried by the Federal forces under General Franklin, after an engagement of three hours. On the Turner's Gap part of the field, the action began early in the morning of the 14th. Burnside's division encountered the first Confederates at the bridge over Catoctin creek, a short distance west of Middletown. General Hill occupied the crest of the mountain at the Mountain House on the turnpike and also had a detachment to protect an ordinary wagon road, crossing through Fox's Gap a short distance south of Turner's Gap. In the meantime Lee, with the main body of his troops had reached Hagerstown. On the night of the 13th learning of the approaching attack by McClellan's great army upon Hill's division, Lee ordered Longstreet to return to South Mountain and support Hill. Longstreet detached Toombs to remain in Hagerstown to guard the baggage and supplies and with the remainder of his army, began the march over the hot and dusty pike, thirteen miles to Turner's Gap, early on the morning of the 14th. He arrived upon the scene of the battle at three in the afternoon and found Hill with his little band still gallantly struggling with the great army before him, but in a demoralized condition. A courier was dispatched to General Lee informing him of the situation. The combined forces of Longstreet and Hill continued to hold the Gap until nightfall, when they received an order from Lee to retire to Sharpsburg. They crossed the Antietam on the afternoon of the next day and formed in front of Sharpsburg on both sides of the Boonsboro pike.

The battle of South Mountain was two independent actions, some six miles apart, the Southern, in Crampton's Gap, now called Gapland; the Northern was in Turner's and in Fox's. Crampton's Gap is six miles north of the Potomac, and looks from the east like a low shelf, or niche, in the middle of the high sweep of the South Mountain.

On Sunday, September 14, 1862, General Franklin, with the Sixth Federal Corps, carried Crampton's Gap in the afternoon, marching from Jefferson, Frederick County. This division in the battle was commanded by General Slocum, Smith's

division in reserve. The Confederates were commanded by General Howell Cobb. Slocum lost 112 killed and 400 wounded; and took 400 prisoners. The Confederates lost rather more.\*

On the afternoon of September 15, the Confederates began assembling and taking position on the field of Antietam. D. H. Hill and Longstreet were the first on the ground, having, as already said, retired into their positions from South Mountain, coming to the field by the Boonsboro' pike. Lee, with the main body of troops, came down the Sharpsburg pike from Hagerstown, Jackson, after an all night's march from Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and reported at Lee's headquarters in the morning of the 16th. Anderson, McLaws and A. P. Hill arrived the next day while the battle was in progress.

The Confederate right rested at Burnside's Bridge which was defended by Toombs, and ex-

tended over the rugged hills to Sharpsburg, across the present site of the National Cemetery, and on by the Dunkard Church, through the thick woods which then extended up to it from behind, and on nearly to the river, which makes a bold sweep to the east below Mercersville. The left of the line was in command of Jackson and right under Longstreet, with Hood, of Longstreet's Division to strengthen the line at the Dunkard Church. Gen. Lee established his headquarters on the Shepherdstown road a short distance from the present site of the Norfolk and Western railroad station and near Jacob Marker's House. On the afternoon of the fifteenth, the Federal troops began to appear over the crest of the hill which overlooks the Antietam creek from the east. Of this arrival, Gen. Longstreet in his description of the battle, in the Century Magazine, says "the number increased and larger and larger grew the field of blue until it

\*In 1885 Mr. George Alfred Townsend, a prominent army correspondent, bought the ground in Crampton's Gap and for a mile south of it, and began the erection of a retreat, or summer residence, which he named Gapland, on account of several Gaps in sight as well as the nature of his land. No other house stood on the mountain within twelve miles distance, or south of the old Mountain Hotel in Turner's Gap. The elevation of Gapland is one thousand feet and it is the easiest ascent of any gap in the mountain. A mile below it, to the west, is Gapland railroad station, which receives much of the hauling from the Catoctin or Middletown Valley; a mile east is the village of Burkittsville. It had long been predicted that some important erection would be made on this Gap, which commands bold mountain views on both sides, from McClellan's Look Out, on Red Hill, to Braddock's Heights, since a resort on Catoctin Mountain, and the South Mountain also mounts up near Crampton's Gap to Mt. Gath, or White Rock, 1800 feet. Mr. Townsend in the Autumn of 1884, having gone there to add a scene to his novel, "Katy of Catoctin," bought the site, and he built there in the following year and later, not less than six residences, in cluster, mainly stone houses. In 1896 he built the War Correspondent's Memorial at the forks of the cross roads on the top of the mountain, one of the largest monuments upon the battlefields of the Civil War, 50 feet high and 40 feet broad. It consists of an Arabian, or horse shoe arch of Hummelstown purple stone, 16 feet high and span, of which the Keystone weighs two tons. Above this are three Roman arches of limestone from Cedar Creek battlefield, Virginia, each nine feet high and six feet wide. They were said at the dedication to typify Description, Depiction and Photography, the great arch below the horse's shoe, which carried the newsman. Abreast of the arches in the tower, is a recessed statue

of Pan, with a mouth organ, and half drawing, or sheathing a Roman sword. Near the arch, in spandrels, are terra cotta heads of electricity and poetry. Two horse heads are above the upper arches.

This is the first monument which was erected of the local, rude mountain stone. It is battlemented and machiolated and over the turret, or smaller tower, has a gold vane of a pen bending a sword. The sign "War Correspondents," in carved vermilion brick spans the structure. Under the two heads, upon shields, are the words "Speed," and "Heed." In the rear the structure is all of rude stone, and has two tablets giving the names of all the press correspondents and the pictorial men of the illustrated papers, North and South, one hundred and fifty-two in number. At the ends of this great screen, are texts from the battle writers of former history, and the story of the work.

It is the only war correspondents' memorial in the world. The cost was about \$5,500. Newspaper proprietors bankers, public men and writers, among them Henry M. Stanley, contributed. The design was furnished by John M. Smithmeyer and the builder was Daniel Webster Martin of Yarrowburg, Washington County. Governor Lloyd Lowndes dedicated the monument, October 16, 1896, and the Secretary of War sent buglers to assist. This structure is efficiently supported by the fine stone houses of the ex-correspondent, who also reported the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. Mr. Townsend's father was a native of Worcester, or Somerset County, Maryland, among the scenes of his son's novel the "Entailed Hat," and a vault in the rear of Gapland has an inscription to his parents.

Various markers of the action of 1862, surround the Correspondents' Memorial, that to the New Jersey brigade, a cenotaph, having cost \$1,000.

seemed to stretch as far as the eye could see; and from the tops of the mountains down to the edges of the stream gathered the great army of McClellan, ninety thousand strong. It was an awe-inspiring spectacle as this grand force settled down in sight of the Confederates, then shattered by battles and scattered by long and tiresome marches."

The headquarters of Gen. McClellan was in the farm house of Mr. Philip Pry, on the top of the ridge on the east side of the Antietam, on the Keedysville road. On Elk Ridge, a spur of the mountain east of the Antietam, a signal station was placed, which commanded every portion of the field. In the Federal disposition of troops, Burnside was on the extreme left of the line of battle, confronting Toombs at Burnside's Bridge; Hooker, Sumner and Mansfield were on the right, confronting Jackson from the "Sunken road" or "bloody lane" on past the Dunker Church. Doubleday opposed the Confederate cavalry near the river, and repulsed Stewart when he attempted a flank movement around the Federal right. Fitz John Porter, with a large body of troops, was held in reserve on the Keedysville road, near the headquarters of McClellan, at a place called Portertown.

Thus the battle was in array, the opposing lines five miles long. The crop of wheat which had covered the fields now overrun by men intent upon the work of destruction, had been harvested. Some little had been threshed, but most of it was still in the ricks at the barns. Nearly all this was burned by bursting shells, or so filled with unexploded shells that it was afterwards only handled at the risk of life. Many of the fields were smiling with a waving crop of corn. After forty-five years, the physical features of the field of battle have been greatly changed by the clearing away of woods. There was a heavy growth of timber along the Hagerstown road up to and surrounding the Dunker Church. The body of timber on the same pike near the old toll gate, and to the east of it where Mansfield was placed, was much larger. But otherwise, the field today is much as it was during the storm of shot and shell in September, 1862. The division of the fields and the location of fences, roads and bridges is almost unchanged. The hundreds of bullet holes in the fences along the pike showed that the same rails and posts were in many places doing service 30 years after the war.

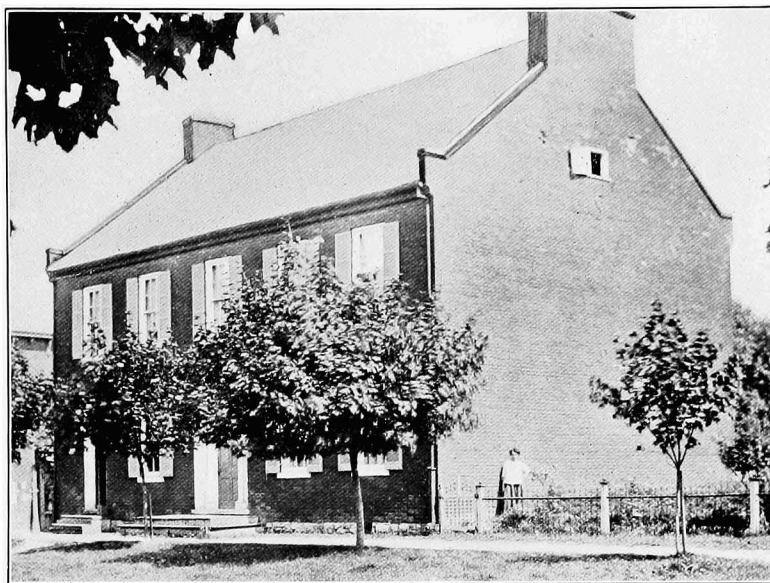
Several of the most conspicuous buildings in

Sharpsburg including the old Lutheran and Episcopal Churches were greatly damaged by cannon balls. All these marks have disappeared. The little Dunkard Church, which was so shattered that people could ride on horseback through the breaches in its walls, has been repaired and painted so that all marks of the injuries it received have been obliterated. A few oaks surround it, and these are scarred with the marks of bullets and for thirty years people searched for minnie balls under them, and seldom were disappointed of finding what they sought.

The contending armies facing each other on the field of Antietam were strangely different in equipment. The Confederates had the choice and the advantage of position, although had they been routed there would have been nothing to save them from being driven into the Potomac, which enclosed them from extreme right to extreme left. Behind them, it was reinforced by the canal. There was no ford, and the banks were rough and precipitous. The only avenue of escape was Blackford's ford, a mile below Shepherdstown on their right, and for a brief time during the battle they were forced so far back by Burnside with his 14,000 men that this avenue was closed, and it was only by the timely arrival of A. P. Hill with his men from Harper's Ferry that Burnside was pressed back, and the total destruction of Lee and his army averted.

Just before nightfall of the 16th of September, Hood's division, away on the left, was attacked. But the Federals were driven back, and the two armies went to sleep, knowing what was coming in the morning, and that many a brave fellow had seen the sun set for the last time..

It is no part of my plan to give a complete and detailed story of this great battle. That has already been done by many able pens. All I can hope to do is to give a meagre and imperfect outline. The Confederates, having the choice of position placed themselves a little behind the highest ridge of the field, which somewhat overtopped the Federal position, and afforded them some sort of protection. The position of the Federals on the eve of the battle was along the high ridge to the east of the Antietam affording an excellent position for artillery practice. This position, together with the superiority of guns and ammunition, gave the Federal side a great advantage in the ensuing artillery duel.



**Gen. Lee's Headquarters at the Battle of Antietam.**



**Gen. McClellan's Headquarters at the Battle of Antietam  
Residence of D. G. Kefauver.**



The early morning of the 17th of September was saluted by a roar of cannon over the fields around S. Munima's house. Hooker, Sumner and Mansfield had concentrated and opened the battle by an attack upon Jackson's men in the cornfield. In a short time the rattle of musketry was added to the din of the artillery, and the battle became fearful. The Confederate bayonets had been discovered rising above the tall and luxuriant corn, and in a wonderfully short time, the corn stalks had been leveled by the balls as completely as if they had been cut down with knives. The Confederate line was overpowered, and retired across the Hagerstown pike to the woods around the Dunker Church, and the carnage was terrific. Just in front of the little church, to the east of the road, General Stark was killed and General Lawton wounded. Then, on the other side, Mansfield was killed and Hooker wounded. Hood came to the assistance of Jackson and stayed the Federal onset, but the lost ground at this point was not regained at the end of the day; but all day long "the lines swayed back and forth as a cord exposed to the rushing currents."\*

On the Federal left, Burnside, with 14,000 men was endeavoring to cross the bridge which has since borne his name. Opposed to him was Toombs with his brigade, posted on the bluff overlooking and commanding the bridge. At one o'clock in the afternoon the passage was effected and Toombs' twelve hundred Confederates, afterwards supported by D. R. Jones with as many more, were being driven back and the Confederate right turned, thus giving Burnside command of the ford of the Potomac. Lee's only possible avenue for escape. And thus did Toombs by causing this long delay save the Southern Army for at the very critical moment, up rode A. P. Hill with his men from Harper's Ferry, stayed Burnside's advance and drove him back to the Antietam. If Burnside had crossed the creek at an earlier hour or if A. P. Hill had arrived at a later hour, it is likely that Lee would have surrendered at Antietam instead of Appomattox and that McClellan would have occupied Grant's place in history.

One of the Confederate movements of the day was an attempt to turn the Federal right. Jackson sent Stuart with about 5,000 men to turn the right flank and attack the Federal line in the rear, expecting to drive it into the Potomac. Walker

was to attack the front as soon as Stuart's guns should be heard in the rear; but he waited for hours, and the wished for sound never came. To Jackson's great surprise, Stuart found the Federal right, resting on the Potomac which he thought was several miles to the southwest, being unaware of the great bend in the river at that point.\*

The most terrific slaughter was around the Dunker Church. This was the Confederate centre which was during the whole morning the principal point of attack. A short distance south of the little church, a lane enters the pike at a right angle. It is worn down much below the surface of the surrounding fields. In this road was a portion of D. H. Hill's division, and here they were attacked by French and Richardson and were mowed down in swathes. They retreated, but left the road piled with dead. In the cornfield adjoining, French, of the attacking party, was mortally wounded. The road is known as "Bloody Lane." When night closed in upon this dreadful scene, it came welcome to the two opposing commanders. Neither side knew exactly how it fared with the other. The men threw themselves upon the ground and slept without waiting for supper, although they had fasted since daybreak. When the sun set, and the sullen roar of artillery ceased, 3,300 men lay dead upon the field and nearly 17,000 more, grievously wounded. No human being who has never witnessed such a scene can picture in his mind the horror of that field. Fourteen dead bodies were counted lying in a heap in the cornfield adjoining Bloody Lane; the whole field was dotted with the dead, single and in heaps, and the air was filled with the groans and the lamentations of the wounded and dying, calling for help and begging piteously for water. Young boys in the delirium of pain were talking of homes and mothers. Dead and wounded horses added no inconsiderable element of horror.

The sultry air was laden with the smoke of gunpowder and of the smouldering ruins of burnt houses and barns and straw piles. The fields were ploughed by cannon balls and strewn thick with all manner of debris. Fences were demolished, and rails in splinters; the green corn blades were in shreds, and trampled into the dust. The trees of the woods looked as if they had been threshed by a giant's flail. One was garnished with the dead body of a Confederate sharp shooter lodged

\*Gen Longstreet in Century Magazine June 1886.

\*Gen. Walker.

in its fork. Canteens, arms, cartridge boxes, knapsacks were everywhere. The little Dunker Church was a ruin. Many of the conspicuous buildings in Sharpsburg had suffered, and shells had fallen in the public square.

The next day the hideousness of the sight was greatly increased. The dead bodies were festering in the hot September sun, and the faces turned up to the sky were black and swollen. And when the soldiers were buried, many of them simply by having a little earth thrown over them, their projecting feet, faces, arms or here and there a head, formed a spectacle too horrible for any tongue or pen to describe. The stench became intolerable, and the air was almost darkened by vast numbers of vultures attracted to the place.

In the rear of the lines during the battle the work of mercy was going on, to repair as far as possible the devil's work in the front. The Federal Hospital was established at Hoffman's barn in the north-eastern portion of the field, and here the ambulances were unloading their freight of mangled humanity all day long. People from Hagerstown, from the College of St. James, from the surrounding country, were there with food and lint and bandages. Many local physicians were there too and did good work in rescuing limbs from the saws of the army surgeons, whose sole treatment seemed to be amputation.

Thus ended the battle of Antietam, one of the bloodiest and fiercest of the war. Neither side knew which was the victor; both sides were willing to stop fighting, and when the tired soldiers threw themselves on the ground in exhausted slumber, there was no fear of an attack from the other side. All night long the infirmary corps were making the rounds of the field and gathering a rich harvest of wounded. All day long on the 18th the two armies faced each other. There was a tacit armistice, and men were busy burying the dead—such burial as it was—and the burying parties of the two armies worked side by side. At nightfall of the 18th the campfires of the Confederates gleamed all along the line as if the soldiers were intent upon cooking their suppers. But under cover of the darkness, the troops began to move down the road from Sharpsburg to Shepherdstown. All night long there was a stream of infantry, cavalry, supply wagons, ambulances and artillery, moving across the river and into the little town of Shepherdstown on the Virginia bank. At daylight the great Confederate commander turned

his horse's head to the south and muttered "Thank God," as he saw the last battery and the last ambulance of wounded of the torn and tattered and weary remnant of his army enter the water of the Potomac. He had sat upon his horse all night long watching the passage, a worn and exhausted man.

But he did not, even after the carnage and exhaustion of his army had been revealed to him, willingly abandon the field to his foes. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. R. Henderson of the British Army, in his life of Jackson, after telling how the ranks of the Confederacy sank exhausted to slumber after the terrible work of that dreadful day, says: "From one indomitable heart the hope of victory had not yet vanished. In the deep silence of the night, more oppressive than the stunning roar of battle, Lee, still mounted, stood on the highroad to the Potomac, and as general after general rode in wearily from the front, he asked quietly of each, 'How is it on your part of the line?' Each told the same tale; their men were worn out; the enemy's numbers were overwhelming; there was nothing left but to retreat across the Potomac before daylight. Even Jackson had no other counsel to offer. His report was not the less impressive for his quiet and respectful tone. He had had to contend, he said, against the heaviest odds he had ever met. Many of his divisional and brigade commanders were dead or wounded and his loss had been severe. Hood, who came next, was quite unmanned. He exclaimed that he had no men left. 'Great God,' cried Lee, with an excitement he had not yet displayed, 'where is the splendid division you had this morning?' 'They are lying on the field where you sent them,' was the reply, 'for few have straggled. My division has been almost wiped out.' After all had given their opinion, there was an appalling silence, which seemed to last several minutes, and then General Lee, arising erect in his stirrups said, 'Gentlemen we will not cross the Potomac to-night. You will go to your respective commands; strengthen your lines; send two officers from each brigade towards the ford to collect your stragglers, and get them up. Many may come in. I have had the proper steps taken to collect all the men who are in the rear. If McClellan wants to fight in the morning, I will give him battle. Go!'"

The next morning, with the full extent of the disaster before him, Lee did not change his mind until he had been convinced by an investigation



that the risk of another battle would be too great. The carnage had been so great within narrow limits that it is said that a Federal patrol passing into the cornfield believed that they had come upon a Confederate brigade asleep. But it was the sleep of death. The next morning Lee was still anxious to attack, believing that the Federal right flank which was resting on the northern sweep of the Potomac and canal could be turned. "During the morning," writes General Stephen D. Lee, "a courier from headquarters came to my battalion of artillery with a message that the commander-in-chief wished to see me. I followed the courier and on meeting General Lee he said, 'Col. Lee, I wish you to go with this courier to General Jackson and say that I sent you to report to him.' I replied, 'General shall I take my batteries with me?' 'No, just say that I told you to report to him and he will tell you what he wants.' I soon reached General Jackson. He was dismounted with but few persons round him. He said to me, 'Col. Lee, I wish you to take a ride with me,' and I rode to the left of our lines with but one courier, I think. We soon reached a considerable hill and dismounted. General Jackson said, 'Let us go up this hill, and be careful not to expose yourself, for the Federal sharpshooters are not far off.' The hill bore evidence of fierce fight the day before. Gen. Jackson said: 'Colonel, I wish you to take your glasses and carefully examine the Federal line of battle.' I did so, and saw a remarkably strong line of battle, with more troops than I knew General Lee had."

Col. S. D. Lee had lost all his guns but 12. Gen. Jackson asked him if he could crush the Federal right with forty guns. Col. Lee asked permission to try. Jackson pressed his question as to whether it could be done with fifty guns, and finally wrung from him the opinion that it could not. Jackson then ordered Colonel Lee to go to the commander-in-chief and tell him what had occurred. This he did. "I saw a shade come over General Lee's face," says Colonel Lee, "as he said, 'Colonel, go and join your command.'"

It was many years afterward that General Stephen D. Lee learned the meaning of these strange interviews. "It appears," he said, "General Lee had ordered Gen. Jackson on the evening of the 17th to turn the enemy's right and Jack-

son said it could not be done. It appears also from Stuart's report and from the incident I relate, that General Lee reiterated the order on the 18th and told Jackson to take fifty guns and crush the Federal right. Jackson having reported against such an attempt on the 17th, no doubt said that if an artillerist, in whom General Lee had confidence, would say that the Federal right could be crushed with fifty guns, he would make the attempt." The Confederates remained in line of battle but during the day information came in which made retreat imperative.\*

Of the 57,000 men whom Lee had led into Maryland at White's Ferry, 25,600 went back across the Potomac that night. The number killed had been surprisingly small, 1,253 at Antietam, 314 at South Mountain. But 8,724 were reported as wounded in the two battles, and the remainder of these were missing, many so reported were doubtless killed or dead from exhaustion. At Antietam the Union Army lost in killed 2,108, wounded 9,549, missing 753.\*

When morning came, and the Federal Army saw that the foe had escaped them, fifteen hundred men crossed the river in pursuit. A. P. Hill turned on these, and swept them bodily into the river, many of them over the high cliff upon which the southern end of the abutment of the railroad bridge now rests.

Lee had driven back the Army of the Potomac and that of Virginia to the point from which they had started in the spring and summer. He knew how demoralized these armies had become from repeated defeats, and he was fully aware of the scare which Pope's disasters had occasioned at Washington. Mr. Lincoln was known to be very nervous for the safety of the capital. Lee felt that if he could but still further increase this fear of losing Washington, he might so retain the Federal armies in its neighborhood as to free the northern districts of Virginia from all hostile occupation during the autumn. His object was to keep McClellan's forces far away from Richmond until winter had so destroyed the roads as to render all field operations near that city practically impossible.

Although a vast amount of valuable equipment and military stores had been taken by the Army of Northern Virginia from Pope, it was

\*Henderson's Life of Stonewall Jackson.

\*Col. H. Kyd Douglas, a distinguished member

of Gen. Jackson's staff wrote an interesting account of the Maryland campaign for the Century Magazine in June 1886.

still a very badly-supplied army and sadly in want of transport. Notwithstanding this fact Lee thought his best plan to accomplish the end he had in view was to invade Maryland, where the Southern cause had thousands of sympathizers, and by that operation keep the war at a distance from Richmond. Lee had, however, it seems to me, underestimated the revivifying influence which McClellan exerted over the Federal armies when again placed in actual command of them; nor did Maryland afford him the assistance he had expected. He also miscalculated the time required for the capture of Harper's Ferry—a miscalculation which placed him in a position of real danger. An enterprising commander, not impressed as McClellan always was with the notion that his enemy was vastly stronger than he actually was, would then have pushed Lee very hard, indeed. McClellan, with Lee's plan of campaign in his pocket and the large force at his disposal, was in the position where a really great general would have destroyed an adversary who had crossed the Potomac and distributed his troops as Lee's were on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of September, 1862.

The battles of South Mountain and Antietam proved to Lee that his army was not strong enough to carry out an aggressive campaign against the now united armies of the North. From the moment that McClellan had restored confidence to the Northern army and, thanks to the captured dispatch, had made up his mind to act, it was obviously Lee's policy to avoid fighting as much as possible and recross into Virginia. Antietam, though a battle unwittingly fought by him, was, however, unavoidable. It is necessary to estimate a general's purposes in judging what he has gained or lost by a battle. That the actual result on the battle-field was a Confederate victory seems to be little disputed. Lee had gained what he had hoped to secure by that battle, which was to make good his repassage of the Potomac. The Confederate army had won a battle, but had achieved no victory, whilst the Confederacy had failed in its intention to carry the war into the enemy's country. Colonel Kyd Douglas states the case very fairly when he says: "The prestige of the day was with Lee; but when, on the night of the 18th, he recrossed into Virginia, he left the prestige of the result with McClellan."

Lee's management of the battle against vastly superior forces was wonderfully successful. His retreat afterwards was as wise and necessary as

it was admirably conducted. It is only for school-boys that retreat under such circumstances can be said to take anything from the prestige of men like Lee. He was soon to show, against generals who, as McClellan put it, "acted before they were ready," how brilliantly he could deal with the opportunities victory gave him, as well as with circumstances which, as in this instance, made it necessary to prepare the way for retreat.—*Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley in the North American Review.*

Shortly after the battle, the Hon. A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland, with his staff and eighteen surgeons, visited the battlefield and the hospitals, the surgeons volunteering to remain to help with the wounded. Upon his return to Annapolis, the Governor issued an address thanking the Marylanders under McClellan for their patriotism and also expressing in behalf of the State acknowledgments to Gen. McClellan and Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania.

On October 1, President Lincoln arrived at Sharpsburg to visit General McClellan, who was still encamped on the field of battle. The President was accompanied by John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Mr. Kennedy superintendent of the census, Marshal Lamon of the District of Columbia, and others. They came on the railroad to Frederick, rode the twenty miles from that city to Sharpsburg in an army ambulance, and remained several days with General McClellan, visiting the battle fields of Antietam and South Mountain and many of the hospitals. While they were at Antietam an incident occurred which serves to illustrate the generous nature and humanity of President Lincoln, which is thus related by the war correspondent of a Northern paper who was present.

"The President's party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded. By request of the President the party alighted and entered the building. Mr. Lincoln after looking, remarked to the wounded Confederates that if they had no objection he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies, through uncontrollable circumstances, and he bore them no malice and could take them by the hand with sympathy and good feeling. After a short silence the Confederates came forward and each silently but

fervently shook the hand of the President. Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan then walked forward by the side of those who were wounded too severely to be able to arise and bade them be of good cheer, assuring them that every possible care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their condition. It was a moving scene, and there was not a dry eye in the building, either among the Nationals or Confederates. Both the President and Gen. McClellan were kind in their remarks and treatment of the rebel sufferers during this remarkable interview."

After the battles, all the southeastern portion of the County, including Hagerstown, was filled with wounded. There were large hospitals here and there, and many private houses contained wounded men. Immediately after the battle, churches and public buildings in the vicinity were all occupied. The day after South Mountain there were four large hospitals in Boonsboro containing, as all did, Federal and Confederate wounded lying side by side. In December, all the Confederates had been removed and there were still twelve thousand wounded in the County. The women of the County were unremitting in their care and attention in supplying food suited to the condition of the sick and wounded, and which the Government could not furnish. No one was more conspicuous in ministering to the physical and spiritual wants of the wounded than the Rev. Dr. J. B. Kerfoot, the President of the College of St. James, and the Rev. Henry Edwards, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Hagerstown. For the time, the latter held a commission as army chaplain. The largest and most important of the hospitals was that at Smoketown, in the woods near the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg turnpike and on the northern edge of the Antietam battle-field. It was in charge of Surgeon Vanderkief of the regular army. This hospital consisted of a village of tents. It was found that, even in the winter, the patients in tents fared better and recovered more rapidly than those in house hospitals.

The roar of the guns from South Mountain battle caused great excitement in Hagerstown and many of the people went out to see the battle. The town at the time was in possession of the Confederates. Gen. Toombs was encamped at John Heyser's place on the Williamsport pike at the edge of town. During the Southern occupation this time, as at other times, many of the

Union people fled to Pennsylvania leaving their property to the care of their secessionist friends. On the day of the Antietam battle, the roar of artillery was heard very loud in Hagerstown. Supplies were carried for the wounded by many charitable people. Among those who went carrying a quantity of wine and biscuits were Matthew S. Barber and J. Dixon Roman. At Lappans Cross Roads, they found a number of Confederate soldiers, faint and broken down, by the roadside. To these they ministered. At that point the roar of the battle seemed so close that they moved east on the Boonsboro road. At St. Mark's Church they encountered a federal picket who was induced by the gift of a bottle of wine to let them pass, and they reached Boonsboro and witnessed the bringing in of numbers of wounded from the field of battle, filling all the halls and churches. There they distributed their supplies and witnessed the ghastly work of the surgeons with their knives and saws.

An incident at the battle of Antietam which is worthy of mention was told by the Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of war, at the dedication of the Maryland monument at Antietam on May 30, 1900. There were present on that occasion William McKinley, President of the United States, with six of his Cabinet officers; General James Longstreet, General Joseph Wheeler, Geo. B. McClellan, Jr., Admiral Melville, Gen. Jno. R. Brooke, Senators Daniel, of Virginia and Lodge of Massachusetts, John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland, Henry Kyd Douglas, of Stonewall Jackson's staff, and other distinguished citizens. In his speech accepting the monument presented by the Governor of Maryland, the Secretary of War said:

"Over yonder, near the bridge, was the Twenty-third Ohio regiment. Miles away at the rear was the commissary sergeant, a lad of 18 years.. He realized that his regiment would be fainting and weary for want of food, so without orders, compelled by no soldierly duty, he loaded his wagons and called for volunteer drivers. From the rear to the front they drove, braving death every instant and brought the reinforcement of food which enabled the regiment to go on fighting. Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward President of the United States, commanded the regiment and on the field recommended that Commissary Sergeant for a commission. The commission came on account of his gallantry in action—to William McKinley, now President of the United States."

Another incident has a personal interest. Some days after the battle, as Mrs. Howard Kennedy stood in front of her residence at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, in Hagerstown, watching soldiers and others passing by to take the train for the North, she observed a young Federal officer, a mere boy, almost staggering along, with his neck bandaged and evidently extremely weak. Mrs. Kennedy's kind heart was touched, and she sent one of her sons to bring the young man into the house. She kept him there for weeks, and nursed him carefully until he was strong enough to travel, and then he resumed his journey to the North. The young man proved to be Capt. Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of the poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and now a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He had gone into the army with the rank of lieutenant, had been desperately wounded at one of the early battles along the Potomac, was promoted for bravery, and at Antietam was shot through the neck. Hearing of the young captain's wound, his distinguished father started out on a search for him, hardly hoping to recover more than his dead body. He went by rail to Baltimore, searched the hospitals there, then made his way to Frederick, making inquiries as he went. From Frederick he went in a wagon through Middletown to Antietam battlefield, stopping at each hospital and going from cot to cot hoping in each one to find his missing son. Finally, at Keedysville, he got tidings. The wounded captain, he was told, was at the house of Mrs. Line. He went there overjoyed, only to learn that the son had just left in an ambulance for Hagerstown. Assuming then that he had gone there to take the cars for Philadelphia, where there was a friend who had nursed him when wounded before, instead of following up his son to Hagerstown, Dr. Holmes returned to Philadelphia through Baltimore to meet disappointment again. Nothing had been heard from him. Then he went to Harrisburg, and after long waiting and telegraphing learned that his son was safe at Mrs. Kennedy's. Shortly thereafter they met in Harrisburg.

For nearly a month after the battle of Antietam the army of the Potomac remained inactive. It was not until the 26th of October that McClellan began his second advance from the Potomac into Virginia. In the meantime, while Hagerstown was occupied with Federal troops and

people in the southern and southeastern portions of the County were engaged in caring for the sick and wounded who had been left from the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, the loyal people of Washington County and of Southern Pennsylvania were thrown into a panic by Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry raid.

On October 8, Gen. Lee issued from his headquarters in camp near Winchester an order to this officer to form a detachment of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred well mounted men, and make an expedition into Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania to destroy railroad bridges, interrupt transportation and inflict all possible damage upon the enemy. In pursuance of his orders, Gen. Stuart started the next day, October 9, 1862, with 1,800 men and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Gen. Wade Hampton and Col. W. H. F. Lee and Jones. He crossed the Potomac at McCoy's Ferry above Williamsport. The party reached the Western turnpike a short distance north from the Ferry about an hour after six regiments of Ohio troops had passed along, enroute through Cumberland to West Virginia. The Confederates here captured a Federal signal party and several prisoners whom they had taken. From these the Confederates gathered much serviceable information as to the position of their enemies. Gen. Stuart was anxious to reach Hagerstown to get the large government stores which he had been informed were in that town. But the Federal forces in the town and within easy reach of it, were too strong to make such an attempt prudent, and so the Confederates crossed the National road, and went forward to Mercersburg. From there they went to Chambersburg reaching there after dark in the rain. The town was summoned to surrender but all the officials had fled and there was no one with whom to treat. So Chambersburg was occupied and Gen. Hampton made Military Governor. In Chambersburg the railroad and Government property including a large store of small arms were destroyed. Many horses were taken, the quartermaster giving a regular certificate of seizure for each one so that the despoiled owner would have evidence of his loss to present to the United States Government. Washington County suffered but little beyond fright, from this raid as the Confederates were in the County only a few hours, returning to Virginia through Frederick County.

While this expedition was in progress, the

Confederates destroyed the track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Harper's Ferry almost to North Mountain, a distance of 35 miles. On the morning after the battle of Antietam, the Maryland brigade under command of Gen. John R. Kenly, left Baltimore for Hagerstown, which it reached on October 20. It marched at once toward Williamsport, to reinforce the Pennsylvania militia who were stationed near that town. After a skirmish with Confederate cavalry which retreated across the river, Gen. Kenly occupied Williamsport the next day. The Confederate cavalry had crossed the river at Williamsport on September 19, and had advanced almost half way to Hagerstown where there were large Government stores. The Pennsylvanians, who alone interposed between these stores and the Confederates were raw militia and but for the timely arrival of the Marylanders under Kenly the stores would probably have been destroyed either by the Confederates or by the Federals to prevent their falling into the hands of the invaders.

One of the storm centres in Washington County during the war was the College of St. James. This institution had been founded a dozen years before the war broke out at Fountain Rock, the old Manor House of Conococheague Manor. It was the Diocesan School of the Episcopal Church in Maryland. It was at once successful. But at that time Hagerstown was inaccessible, except for one railroad, and that from the North; while almost the entire patronage of the college was from Baltimore and the South. It had therefore been determined to remove the school to Baltimore County. A considerable sum of money had been gathered, and the erection of a fine building had begun. The war ended this plan and ended the school as a college.

While nearly all the students were from the South, the President, the Rev. John B. Kerfoot, and nearly all the teachers, were from the North. But Dr. Kerfoot, while uncompromising in his loyalty to the Union, was a man of generous disposition and infinite tact, and he so managed the young Southerners as to retain their love and respect and to keep them from dangerous indiscretions, to which all were prone in those exciting times. It was remarked that most of the Southern boys were at first opposed to secession, but that did not in any way diminish their loyalty to their several States after secession had taken place. Dr. Kerfoot declared that the most extreme se-

cessionists among the students were those from Maryland, and he marveled at this because he knew that the parents of nearly all of them were loyal to the Union.

The matron at the College at the time was Mrs. Porter, mother of the distinguished Federal officer, Fitz-John Porter, then a major in the regular army. Mrs. Porter's grandson, Lucian Porter Waddell was a member of the corps of instructors in the college. Gen. Porter was in the neighborhood when the first troops arrived at the college and he was frequently there to visit his mother. His presence was a great advantage and protection to the place. Two months after the nineteenth of April riot in Baltimore, namely on June 15, 4,000 Pennsylvania volunteers under Gen. Williams arrived at the College and encamped in the field below the spring. Gen. Porter had promised that the encampment should not be so close and later, he came and had the camp removed. While it was there, the grounds had been overrun with soldiers who were rough fellows from mines and furnaces, but they respected the rights of property, and were guilty of no single act of lawlessness except that they compelled the college authorities to display a flag, which they were cutturally willing to do. While the soldiers were at the college it was a time of great anxiety to Dr. Kerfoot, fearing that the Southern boys would get in trouble by indiscreet talk. But nothing untoward occurred.

When the college closed in June, 1861, there were about 175 students. At the beginning of the next session, October 1861 only sixteen returned. Later, the number increased to between forty and fifty. Most of those who failed to return had entered the Southern Army, and many of that number had fought their last battle long before the war closed.

An incident that occurred in the College Chapel during this session serves to illustrate a matter which gave trouble to the Episcopal Church in Maryland all through the war. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Wm. R. Whittingham, was a Northern man. He believed that the attitude of the South was rebellion, and that rebellion was a moral as well as a political crime. The great body of his clergy were opposed to this view and were secessionists. With them, therefore, he was constantly at odds. He appointed days of fasting which many of his flock refused to observe. He sent out prayers which some of his

clergy denounced as political prayers, and refused to use. The use of the prayer for "the President of the United States and all others in authority," was general although many members of the various congregations would solemnly arise from their knees while it was being said. One Sunday, before the Antietam battle when Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederate Army, a large number of the officers and men attended the services at St. John's Episcopal Church. While the church was full of gray uniforms, the Rector, the Rev. Henry Edwards, a Northerner and a strong Union man prayed for the President of the United States as earnestly as aforesaid. Some thought he would omit the prayer that Sunday, but these did not know the man. A majority of the congregation of this church were secessionists, and the politics of the Rector led to serious differences between them, which finally culminated when the church bell was rung upon the coming of the news of Lee's surrender. The people jumped to the conclusion that it was rung by the order of the Rector, but it was afterwards shown that he knew nothing of it.

Early in 1862, Bishop Whittingham had ordered a prayer of thanksgiving for a Federal victory to be said in the churches. When Dr. Kerfoot read this prayer in the College Chapel, eighteen of the young men rose and left the chapel in a body. Dr. Kerfoot met the crisis with consummate act, making a brief address to the boys that day at dinner, which produced a letter from them disclaiming any disrespect to him or the college authorities. Thereupon Dr. Kerfoot wrote to Bishop Whittingham, urging that no more prayers should be required which the congregations could not or would not use.

On July 9, 1862 the last public commencement at the College was held. All through the summer there were alarms and on Sunday, September 14, the sounds of the battle of South Mountain reached the College. The next day Confederate Artillerymen formed across the Boonsboro road a mile southeast of the College; and about 2,500 or 3,000 passed through the College grounds from the battlefield. Mrs. Kerfoot and others stood all day on the front steps of the College, supplying cold water, food and bandages to the wounded soldiers who passed by. This fact illustrates the spirit of humanity in these Northern people. On Tuesday, the second day after the battle, Dr. Kerfoot and one of his assistants, the Rev. Dr. Falk, in

company with the Rev. Henry Edwards, Rector of St. John's Parish, Hagerstown, went to South Mountain, carrying quantities of biscuits, spirits, bandages and tobacco. As they went, there was sound of firing, and they encountered Confederate pickets a mile from Keedysville. At Boonsboro' they found four hospitals full of Confederate wounded. Among the occupants of these hospitals the clergymen distributed their supplies, arranged a committee of supplies of both political parties, and then went to the crest of the mountain the scene of Sunday's battle. There their eyes were greeted with fearful sights. The Confederate dead were lying unburied. A cabin was crowded with fearfully wounded men and outside and around were forty more, with scores of dead bodies. Among the dead bodies they discovered that of Col. J. B. Strange of Virginia and it was pointed out to a Confederate chaplain, who was searching for it.

The next day, Wednesday, September 17, 1862, came the sounds of the battle of Antietam. A party went to the roof of the College, watching the smoke of the battle and heard more than a hundred peals of artillery a minute. Dr. Kerfoot and Dr. Falk went in the afternoon with more supplies for the wounded which they distributed to the inmates of the hospitals three miles north of Sharpsburg near the Smoketown road, and then continued up almost to the batteries and amidst the deafening roar of cannon, and watched the havoc of actual war. Again the next day these two good men carried provisions to the wounded, and this time saw the death and desolation of the great battle. The field was still strewn thick with corpses, but the sight did not impress Dr. Kerfoot as being as horrible as what he saw at South Mountain. The slaughter was vastly greater, but the dead were scattered over a wider space. The next Sunday, September 24, Dr. Kerfoot visited the headquarters of Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, a mile southwest of Sharpsburg where he read the service and preached. Then he went to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, at that time three miles south of Sharpsburg, and read evening prayers and preached. Of Gen. McClellan Dr. Kerfoot wrote at the time: "Saw much of Gen. McClellan. He is a deeply devout, believing man."

On November 12, the College re-opened for the twenty-first year, with twenty-four boys, which number increased to thirty-nine before Christmas. All through the fall and winter, Dr. Kerfoot con-

tinued his visits to the Smoketown hospital and held occasional services in a chapel made of several tents opening into each other.

The first movement toward gathering the Federal dead from the temporary graves in which they had been placed immediately after the battle, was started in the Maryland Senate, eighteen months after the battle by Lewis P. Fierly the Senator from Washington County. At the session of 1864, he introduced a resolution to appoint a committee "to inquire into the expediency of purchasing on behalf of the State a portion of the battle-field at Antietam, not exceeding twenty acres, for the purpose of a State and National cemetery, in which the bodies of our heroes who fell in that great struggle and are now bleaching in the upturned furrows may be gathered for a decent burial, and their memories embalmed in some suitable memorial." On that committee were Governor Bradford, Robert Fowler, the Treasurer of the State, Gen. Ed. Shriver and Col. Harwood. They acted promptly; visited the field and secured an option on ten acres at \$100 an acre. On March 10, 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for buying the land and enclosing it. It was provided that a portion of the lot should be set aside for the burial of Southern soldiers who fell at Antietam. But there was a defect in the title, and nothing more was done until the next session, that of 1865, when another act was passed incorporating the Cemetery Company. Dr. Augustine A. Biggs of Sharpsburg, Thomas A. Boult, of Hagerstown, Edward Shriver, of Frederick, and Charles C. Fulton, of Baltimore, were named trustees on behalf of Maryland and they were to hold the property in trust for Maryland and the other States contributing to the cemetery.

Maryland contributed in all \$15,000, and contributions were made by other States to the amount of \$47,229.77. The States contributing this sum were New York, Indiana, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan. The work of enclosure and improvement was done largely under the direction of Dr. Biggs. The plan of having both the Federal and Confederate dead buried in the same enclosure was abandoned, and the bones of the latter were excluded. In 1870, the legislature appropriated \$5,000 to provide a burial place for these and

they were afterwards gathered into Rose Hill Cemetery at Hagerstown.

In the act incorporating Antietam Cemetery it was provided that there should be buried therein the remains of all soldiers who fell at the battle of Antietam, or at any other points north of the Potomac during the invasion of 1862. Later, this was modified so as to provide for the burial at Antietam of all soldiers who fell and had been buried in the counties of Frederick, Washington and Allegany. The work of removing the remains to Antietam began in October, 1866, and was done by the United States Burial Corps detailed by the United States under command of Lieut. John W. Sherer. All the work had been completed by September 1867, just five years after the battle. The whole number of soldiers resting in this beautiful and commanding field is 4,667, most of whom were identified and have their names and commands upon the gravestones above them which were furnished by the Federal Government.

The dedication of the cemetery took place September 17, 1867 the fifth anniversary of the battle and on that occasion, the corner stone for the beautiful monument which now stands in the centre of the lot was laid with Masonic rites. There was a great assemblage to witness the ceremonies. Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, was there with the members of his cabinet. The representatives at Washington of half the countries of Europe and of Mexico and some of the South American republics, were also there. Thomas Swann, Governor of Maryland, the Mayor of Baltimore and a great number of distinguished soldiers were in the assemblage.

The monument upon the corner stone laid that day was unveiled on September 17, 1880. This monument is of granite 54 feet and 7 inches in height. It is the figure of a private soldier, standing at parade rest; he seems to be keeping guard over the bodies of dead comrades. It is indeed a magnificent and impressive work of art. The inscription is brief and simple: "Not for themselves but for their Country—Sept. 17, 1862." The figure is 21 feet 6 inches high and the pedestal 33 feet 1 inch. The figure was on exhibition in Philadelphia at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The artist was James G. Batterson of Hartford, Connecticut, and the entire cost was \$35,000.

In 1877 the cemetery was transferred to the United States. Capt. W. A. Donaldson was the first

superintendent. There were many notable gatherings in the cemetery and many distinguished men have visited it upon various occasions. On Decoration day May 1885, Gen. George B. McClellan was the orator of the day, and made a great speech, full of the spirit of peace and reunion. He was the guest, while in Washington County of Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas, a Confederate veteran.

After passing into the hands of the Federal government the cemetery was greatly beautified. Louis E. McComas, representative in Congress for the district, secured an appropriation for constructing a fine road from Antietam Station on the Norfolk & Western railroad; and the office of superintendent of the battlefield was created, and filled by Charles W. Adams. A battlefield commission, consisting of officers of both sides, was appointed; and to them was committed the work of designating the positions on the field of the various organizations. These have all been marked by iron plates, moulded with the proper inscriptions, and painted. Roads have been made through the field and the scene of the great battle is now studded with monuments erected by various States and regiments which took part in the fight. Some of these are costly and of great artistic merit; some ponderous and substantial.

In 1898, the General Assembly of Maryland enacted a law, Chapter 294 of the Acts of that year, appropriating \$12,500 for a monument on the field of Antietam to the Maryland soldiers of both armies who fell there. The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of nine persons, six of whom served in the Union Army at Antietam battle and three in the Confederate army. It was made the duty of this commission to co-operate with the Antietam Battlefield Board in ascertaining and marking the positions of Maryland troops in the battle. Under authority of this act, Governor Lloyd Lowndes appointed the following commission:

Col. B. F. Taylor, of Baltimore County, President; William H. Parker, Osmund Latrobe, Joseph M. Sudsbury, George R. Graham, of Baltimore City; William Gibson, of Washington; Henry Kyd Douglas, of Washington County, and Theodore J. Vanneman, of Cecil.

The monument was dedicated on Decoration Day, 1900. President McKinley, the Secretary of War, Elihu Root and other Cabinet Officers, the Governor of Maryland, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, officers of the United States

Army and Navy, the Maryland National Guard and the Battlefield Commission, besides an immense gathering of citizens, were present. Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas of the Battlefield Commission presided. Speeches were made by the President, who won his commission at the battle; by Governor Smith, by Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Wheeler, Senator Daniel, of Virginia; Gen. Douglas and others. The monument is in the form of a temple, and stands at the intersection of the Sharpsburg pike and the Smoketown road, opposite the Dunkard Church.

The purpose of having the dead of both armies buried in the Antietam Cemetery having been defeated the bones of the Confederate dead lay neglected in the furrows where they had been hastily covered up on the day of the battle, for ten years, until it became a public shame. All identification was lost and from time to time, skeletons were turned up by the plow. In 1870, the first session of the Legislature after the final decision to exclude them from the Antietam Cemetery, the matter was taken up and provision made for the decent burial of the bones of these dead soldiers, many of whom were sons of Maryland.

The sum of \$5,000 was appropriated and the Governor was authorized to appoint trustees to have custody of the money and have the work done. Governor Bowie named Henry Kyd Douglas and George Freamer of Washington County and James H. Gambrill of Frederick. Sums were contributed by the States of Virginia and West Virginia. The trustees went promptly to work and purchased a portion of Rose Hill Cemetery at Hagerstown, which they ornamented with a fine monument, and called their reservation, "Washington Cemetery." In September 1872 the work of removing the bones of the Confederate soldiers to the cemetery began. All that had been temporarily interred at Antietam and South Mountain were speedily gathered and reinterred in Washington Cemetery which was dedicated on the 15th of June 1877.

At this dedication there was a great gathering of people and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of the Confederate Army was the orator of the day. The monument which stands facing the mounds under which the dead are buried is a marble figure of Hope leaning upon an anchor, and is placed upon a lofty pedestal of Scotch granite. The inscription upon the front is as follows: "The State of Maryland has provided this cemetery and erected this monument to perpetuate the memory of the Confederate



dead who fell in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain." On the right side is inscribed, "The State of Virginia has contributed toward the burial of her dead within this cemetery." On the left side, "The State of West Virginia has contributed to the burial of her dead within this ceme-

tery." On Confederate Decoration day, in June, each year, the good people of Hagerstown strew flowers upon these mounds. The names of those whose dust reposes beneath are not recorded. But their valor and devotion live in history.



## CHAPTER XXIII

**A**T THE beginning of 1863 Hooker's Army was lying securely situated between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, threatening Richmond and defending Washington. It was Lee's plan of campaign to maneuver him out of his strong position and to bring him to battle in Franklin or Adams County, Pennsylvania, transferring the seat of war into the enemy's country and carrying his own army where subsistence could be obtained in abundance without distressing his own people. A victory in Pennsylvania, he believed would cause the evacuation of Washington and would end Grant's operations on the Mississippi. Accordingly at the beginning of June there was a general movement towards the Potomac. Lee's Army at that time consisted of about 60,000 men, well equipped and flushed with victory. It was such an army as deemed itself unconquerable. Its discipline was of the highest order and its equipment better perhaps than the army of Northern Virginia possessed before or afterwards. On June 3, Longstreet was ordered to move toward Culpepper. Ewell followed at the head of Jackson's old troops. A. P. Hill was left with one corps between Hooker and Richmond. Ewell went forward to drive Milroy out of the valley. On the 14th of June he encountered him at Winchester and captured a large number of prisoners, Milroy retiring towards Harper's Ferry and leaving the valley free from Northern troops. On the 16th of June a brigade of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Jenkins reached Chambersburg having crossed at Williamsport the day before; Ewell next crossed the Potomac, Longstreet followed and Hill joined in the movement after the Ar-

my of the Potomac had moved northward. By the 17th of June the Confederate line of march extended from Culpepper County, Virginia, all the way to Chambersburg, Pa. Ewell had crossed the Potomac near Shepherdstown. One of his divisions had reached Hagerstown and was encamped there. Another division was bivouacked near Sharpsburg and the third was approaching Shepherdstown from the South. Hill crossed at Shepherdstown on the 18th and Longstreet crossed on June 25th at Williamsport. Stuart's Cavalry of 6,000 men was hovering along the wings of Hooker's army which was moving northward on a line parallel with Lee, crossing the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge into Frederick County. By the 27th Stuart had gotten to the east of the Federal army and crossed the Potomac at Seneca creek between Hooker and Washington. On June 28 four corps of the Army of the Potomac had concentrated at Frederick and three were at Middletown. At this time Hooker received an order from Washington relieving him from the command and putting Gen. George Meade at the head of the great army now charged with the work of defending the North from the invaders. And so it came to pass that in June 1863 the whole of Washington County was within the Confederate lines. In this forward movement the discipline of Lee's army was admirable, there were no depredations upon private property and any individual outrages were severely punished. Indeed when Lee reached Chambersburg on June 27 he issued a general order from that town which contained the following: "It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men and we cannot

take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies and offending against Him to Whom vengeance belongeth, without Whose favor and support our efforts must all prove vain."

The passage of the Confederate Army through Hagerstown was a marvelous sight. They came through, a terrible army with banners. First came cavalry regiments from the Williamsport pike, then the artillery and 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 towards 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," some the "Bonnie Blue Flag" 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 rumble of the great wagons, the artillery and the ceaseless tramp—tramp of men and horses on the stone roads, resounded in the ears of the awe struck 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 the mountain to Adams County or straight towards Chambersburg. Some of the citizens of Hagerstown gave him information but he impressed upon them the danger they would incur after he withdrew. In all these movements there were no federal troops to make any opposition. Jenkins' Cavalry encountered none either in Greencastle nor Chambersburg and after gathering a great number of horses and cattle from the Pennsylvania farmers which he paid for in Confederate script, he returned to Hagerstown on the 20th of June and went into camp to await the general movement of the army. On June 27th Lee had left his headquarters on the Williamsport road and with his army he 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 sus-

pense 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 or personal rancor., The fate of the great Republic was in the balance and no man knew what would come to pass. A few unconfirmed rumors came from time to time from Confederate stragglers but none placed reliance upon them. Finally on the first day of July a cloud appeared to the northeast and the next day there was a heavier cloud. But on July 3rd the cloud was densest of all. It is said that the sound of the guns engaged in the greatest artillery duel the world had ever seen, did not reach Hagerstown although it was heard in places far more distant. Nevertheless the people of Hagerstown as they watched the cloud knew that under it a titanic struggle was in progress and that its issue was to decide whether there were to be two Republics instead of one. On July 4 the smoke rolled away but still no news that could be credited came and the town went to sleep that night in suspense and not knowing what had happened.

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 trains southward and leaving Ewell as a rear guard in front of Gettysburg, he started on the morning, with his broken army back towards Virginia. Ewell, holding the position he did forced Meade to follow Lee back by a more circuitous route on the east of the mountain. And so the two armies came south by parallel lines just as they had gone north. The army of the Potomac came down east of South Mountain until Middletown on the great western road was reached. There Meade turned westward, following the turnpike through Turner's Gap and Boonsboro where McClellan had passed along to the battle of Antietam. From Boonsboro a part of the army continued on the turnpike road almost to Hagerstown and a portion crossed the Antietam below Funkstown. Meade arrived in the vicinity of Hagerstown on July 12 and there found his enemy entrenched in an advantageous position con-

fronting him. The belief at Washington was that Lee had been completely routed and was in disorderly retreat. Therefore peremptory orders were sent to Gen. Meade to complete the destruction of the Confederate army and upon no account to permit it to escape across the Potomac. 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. Therefore it was believed that the Confederates were trapped—with the impassable river behind them and a superior and victorious army in front. 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 Williamsport. 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. In addition he had a large force of Pennsylvania recruits and militiamen. If Lee had come from behind his breast works to give battle it is likely that Meade would have defeated him. But entrenched as the Southerners were it is entirely probable that Meade took the wisest course. If he had met defeat the results of the victory at Gettysburg might have been lost.

On July 6 the Confederate Army had begun to arrive upon their retreat. Instead of passing through Hagerstown as they had gone North and as the supply wagons had done in coming South, the soldiers turned to the right as they neared Hagerstown and entrenched themselves in a strong position extending from a point on Frederick Bryan's farm a mile northwest of Hagerstown, all the way to Falling Waters on the Potomac below Williamsport, a distance of 12 miles. Stretched along parallel with the Confederate entrenchments was the Army of the Potomac beginning not far from Funkstown turnpike road near Hagerstown and extending southward almost along the Sharpsburg road. Thus Hagerstown was between the extreme right wing of the Federal Army and the extreme left of the Confederates and the expected battle if it had occurred would probably have caused the destruction of the town. During the two days from the 12th to midnight of the 13th of July

while the battle was in array there was intense excitement and anxiety among our people, not only in Hagerstown but in all the country south to Falling Waters. Each person expected the destruction of his home but he did not know where to go for safety. Gen. Meade had his headquarters in a farm house on the Funkstown road a short distance from Hagerstown and there he held his council of war to decide whether Lee should be immediately attacked. The decision was in the negative and the Army of the Potomac went to work to strengthen its position by cutting down trees and throwing up obstruction. The Confederates had also, in making their lines, destroyed a great deal of timber and many beautiful forests disappeared in those days. A large body of troops encamped on the fine farm of Dr. Thomas Maddox near Tilghmanton, beating down a luxuriant crop of corn and consuming the wheat which had just been harvested, for forage. Gen. Slocum pitched his tent in the yard and the splendid fertile land was for the time converted into a desert. It took years for the soil to recover from the injury. The house was occupied by a large number of surgeons, prepared for the work which they deemed was inevitable. The family was notified that they would have to leave in a short time but the final notice did not come. During the short occupation everything in the shape of food quickly disappeared leaving the family destitute and with no horse to bring supplies. This was the experience of many other families during this period of the war as well as before and afterwards. All the country lying between the two armies, as was that upon which the lines were situated were devastated, crops destroyed, fencing burned or removed. Many were reduced to ruin and the renters, not owning the soil lost all they had. That General Lee expected Meade to attack him is shown by the general order which he issued at Hagerstown on July 11 in which he said to his army "once more you are called upon to meet the enemy from whom you won on so many fields, names that will never die."

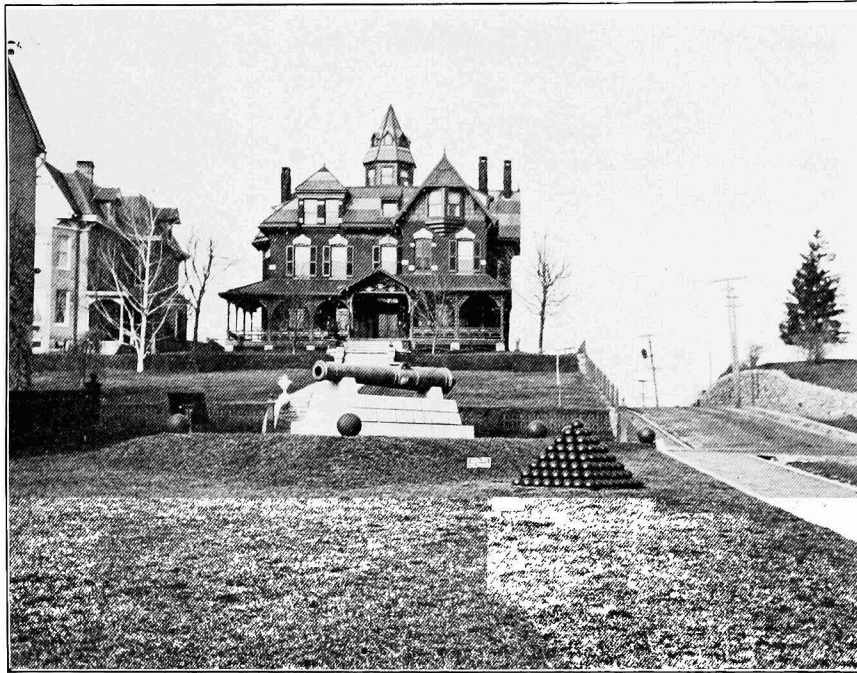
In Hagerstown there was much disturbance and several citizens were killed. On July 6 a party of Confederates returning from Gettysburg encountered some Federal troops in North Potomac street and a skirmish took place. John F. Steemple ascended the roof of Marshall & Cranwell's store to see the fight and 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 Hagerman a citizen joined in the fight against the Confederates and was killed. After the Confederate army crossed the Potomac a great number of Pennsylvania militia encamped near the town. The Washington House, the principal hotel in the town, and the Lyceum Hall were both used as hospitals.

The first issue of the Herald and Torchlight whose proprietors had fled to Pennsylvania, after the Gettysburg campaign, was on the 22nd of July 1863. That paper gave some account of the exciting events which had occurred during the suspension of publication. Of the skirmish in Hagerstown above referred to, it said: "Before our people had completely settled down after the entry of Stuart leading the rebel retreat on Monday the 6th, they were again aroused by the cry, 'The Yankees are coming.' About half past 1 o'clock the advance of Kilpatrick's division appeared and formed in line of battle on the crest of the hill near Funkstown. Stuart seemed thunderstruck and wild hurry and bustle characterized all his movements. Approaching gradually line after line was formed until the advance of the Federal forces rested near Mr. A. Hager's mill (about a mile from Hagerstown). From here, led by Capt. Snyder of the First Michigan Cavalry, a charge of not more than 50 men was made about half past two o'clock. Hastily advancing they met and received the fire of the enemy about 150 strong, posted on Potomac street just where the road to Frederick breaks off to the left, and rushing on them, sabre in hand, they drove the rebels pell mell up Potomac street to beyond the Reformed Church where the main body of the force rested. Here they fell back in an orderly manner to meet the skirmishers, deployed and, led forward by Capt. Dahlgren (son of Rear Admiral Dahlgren) of Kilpatrick's staff, who advanced beyond the town hall. Capt. Dahlgren was wounded in the right ankle by a pistol ball fired from the Market House as he led the skirmishers up. The main column was soon deployed, part of them dismounted and put in ambuscade, and a general charge prepared for. In the meantime the rebel battery opened with shell which proved inefficient to move or check the gradual advance of the Federals. Elder's battery was quickly put in position on the north of the seminary and replied, while Gen. Custer with his brigade was sent to the right to work to the enemy's flank and rear. An ambuscade of the

rebels on Grove's farm a mile north of the town, being discovered, Kilpatrick made dispositions to attack it in the rear, while he led a charge of two regiments in person into the front of the main body of the rebels. All his arrangements were made; Gen. Custer had reached a position where he could attack the left flank of the enemy and Kilpatrick himself actually moving off to lead the charge when Custer, whose skirmishers had reached the Leitersburg road in the rear of the rebel column, discovered the advance of a brigade of rebel infantry, the beginning of the retreat of the shattered columns which Lee had so triumphantly led through an unarmed valley but two weeks before and with which he was to conquer and bring back a treaty of peace. Thereupon Gen. Kilpatrick ordered his men to draw off gradually to go to the assistance of Buford at Williamsport who was attacking the enemy's trains. His loss was not over five killed and twenty wounded during this spirited skirmish. On his route to Williamsport he was pursued by cavalry and mounted infantry about 6000 strong, and there met and cut up at least 500 of their men with but slight loss, notwithstanding he was hemmed in between two columns, one of infantry and one of cavalry and infantry mounted. Kilpatrick's Cavalry was on hand to attack the rear guard of the Confederates who crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters and inflicted much injury upon them.

At the College of St. James there was a skirmish on July 7 between the 9th N. Y. 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 Brig. Gen. Wilcox went to the college to warn Mrs. Porter, the mother of Fitz John Porter, who was the 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 sharpshooters. The two armies were exchanging desultory shots and the sound of bursting shells was audible. At night during those days their course through the air could be traced and it was a time of great and general anxiety. The



#### SPANISH CANNON.

This bronze cannon was made at Douai, France, in 1751, by Berenger, the great gun manufacturer, for the House of Burbons. It was later discovered in defense of Fort Morro, Santiago, Cuba. Upon surrender of Santiago, it was taken to Governor's Island, N. Y. It was loaned to Hagerstown, and was mounted by S. M. Bloom to commemorate the patriotism and courage of all the volunteers from Washington County who entered the Army and Navy of the U. S. in the Spanish-American War, 1897—1898.





next day, July 12, was Sunday. None of the Hagerstown churches were open and the day was one of feverish excitement. The United States Cavalry advanced and drove the Confederates out of Hagerstown and around the town all day there was skirmishing. As soon as the Union forces occupied the town there was a great uproar by the Union people against the secessionists. On Tuesday July 14 when the people arose early in the morning and found that during the night the Confederate army had crossed the river and that the Union army was in undisputed possession of Washington County, the Union sentiment in Hagerstown broke out in a tumult. During the Confederate occupation many of the Union people had fled to Pennsylvania, some of the merchants carrying stocks of goods with them. Those that remained behind had suffered great loss from Confederate soldiers and the secessionists had done little to protect them. On July 14 there was every indication that the Union people would do violent injury to the Southern sympathizers. That day the Christian ministers of the town, all of whom were strong Union men, went about among the people urging peace and moderation. They hastily printed and posted on the walls and bill boards of the town the following poster:

TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF  
HAGERSTOWN.

The undersigned having always avowed themselves as hearty and thorough Unionists; as men who from duty to their country and to themselves, could allow no mistake on this point among their fellow citizens. As such they desire now, earnestly and respectfully to appeal to those with whom they may have any influence. The appeal is made to the hearts and consciences of Christian men in this community, who are thoroughly loyal to the United States. If you would win from God the triumph of law, the real and permanent restoration of order which we now anticipate—*obey the laws*, rise superior to the passions of the hour, be kind and forbearing to those who differ from you, even to those who may have wronged you and your country. The open condemnation of the rebellion as a sin as well as a great folly, heartiest reprobation of real though unconfessed disaffection in any to their country's cause in this crisis are consistent with words and deeds of kindness, forbearance and protection to individuals.

Those in military and civil authority have the duty and right to prevent or punish the wrongs done to the country, to society or to individuals. But no unauthorized acts of violence nor any angry threats can be either right, wise or loyal. The charity which religion enjoins, the cause of the Union is strong enough to afford. As the teachers among you of religion, as loyal fellow citizens, we humbly, earnestly adjure you, obey the laws and maintain the charity which others seem to you to reverence too little.

JOHN B. KERFOOT,

Rector, Etc., College St. James.

HENRY EDWARDS,

Rector of St. John's Parish.

J. EVANS,

Pastor of the Lutheran Church.

J. H. WAGNER,

Pastor of the 1st Ger. Ref. Church.

MALACHY MORAN, R. C. P.,

W. C. STITT,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE SEIBERT,

Pastor Second Ger. Ref. Church.

H. B. WINTON,

Pastor of the U. B. Church.

GEORGE W. HEYDE,

Pastor M. E. Church.

July 14, 1863.

On July 12 Gen. Lee from his headquarters near Hagerstown wrote to Mrs. Lee: "You will learn before this reaches you that our success at Gettysburg was not so great as reported—in fact that we failed to drive the enemy from his position, and that our army withdrew to the Potomac. Had the river not unexpectedly risen, all would have been well with us; but God in His all wise providence willed otherwise, and our communications have been interrupted and almost cut off. The waters have subsided to about four feet, and, if they continue, by tomorrow, I hope, our communications will be open. I trust that a merciful God, our only hope and refuge will not desert us in this hour of need and will deliver us by His Almighty hand, that the whole world may recognize His power and all hearts be lifted up in adoration and praise of His unbounded loving kindness."\* On July 15 he wrote from Bunker Hill to Mrs. Lee: "The enemy, after centering his forces in our front, began to fortify himself in his

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\*Recollections of Gen. Lee by R. E. Lee.

position and bring up his troops, militia, etc.—and those around Washington and Alexandria. This gave him enormous odds. It also circumscribed our limits for procuring subsistence for men and animals, which with the uncertain state of the river, rendered it hazardous for us to continue on the north side. It has been raining a great deal since we first crossed the Potomac, making the roads horrid and embarrassing our operations. The night we recrossed it rained terribly, yet we got all over safe, save such vehicles as broke down on the road from the mud, rocks, etc.”\*

On the morning of July 14 when the people of Hagerstown arose from their beds they could see the Confederate flags flying above the intrenchments and guns were showing above the embankments. But it was soon ascertained that the guns were logs of wood and that every Confederate soldier and every wagon and piece of artillery was in Virginia. 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 violently 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 Gen. 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, wounded and missing behind.

The winter following the Gettysburg campaign, that of 1863-4 was one of peculiar hardship for the Confederate Army. The plight of Lee's men in Orange County, except for the less rigorous climate, was scarcely less desperate than that of Washington's at Valley Forge. Men at length perceived that the conquest of the South was only a question of time and the currency issued by the Confederate Government became ridiculously depreciated. And while this paper money was cheap and plenty the necessities of life became scarce and dear. The Confederate note had become in fact a joke. The great and fertile valley of Virginia had been called the granary of the Confederacy. But Milroy, Hunter and Sheridan had made it a desert. Within the Southern lines that winter it took twenty Confederate dollars to buy a pound of sugar; fifty dollars for a bushel

of corn meal, eight dollars for a pound of bacon. Coffee and tea were not obtainable at any price. The South had for a long time been cut off from the markets of the world. It is not surprising then that the hungry eyes of the Confederate soldiers were turned upon the productive country lying north of the Potomac which must have appeared to them as the promised land appeared to the Children of Israel after their long sojourn in the wilderness. This “Garden of the Lord” was separated from them by the Potomac, every bridge over which had been destroyed. But there were fords at intervals. Along the northern banks of the river and especially at the fords Union troops were on guard. Nearly the whole time there was a force on Maryland Heights opposite Harper's Ferry. Here Gen. Wm. P. Maulsby, Gen. John R. Kenly, Gen. Phelps with their Maryland troops were stationed from time to time. At Williamsport there was generally a considerable force and for some time Gen. Kenly was in command there as well as other points between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The home companies also did duty along the river. During this time it was seldom indeed that it was “all quiet along the Potomac.” Up to the end of the Gettysburg campaign Maryland had been treated by the South as a friendly neutral. The armies of invasion had been under strict discipline and any depredations upon private property were severely punished. The theory was that Maryland was held in subjection by the military power of the United States and the Confederate army came not as an invader but as a liberator. The necessary supplies for the army were always paid for scrupulously, but mostly in Confederate money. When the unfortunate person whose horses or crops were taken would remonstrate and declare that the money was valueless to them, the quartermaster or commissary would assure him that it was the only money he had and that in a short time it would be worth as much as greenbacks.

When, in the latter part of the war the Confederates became certain that the majority of the people of the three Western Counties of Maryland were as loyal to the Union as the people of New England and that those whose sympathy they had were afraid to make any demonstration, then the fiction of Maryland being a friendly country was frankly abandoned. Our people were thenceforth treated

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\*Recollections of Gen. Lee.

by the raiding Southerners as they treated the people of Southern Pennsylvania, which was raided almost every time that a party crossed the Potomac. The Southern Army needed horses. There were few left in the South so they gathered all they could from farmers of Franklin, Adams, Washington and Frederick counties. They needed food and so the fat cattle of the rich clover fields in these counties were taken. At this time parties of ragged Southern soldiers rode at random through Washington County under no kind of discipline and looting as they went. Most of them came from that portion of Virginia where the land had been desolated, homes burned and everything destroyed. These people had tasted war and found that General Sherman had not exaggerated when he had declared that "War is hell." They frankly desired that as many of the Northern people as possible should also have a taste of it. When these parties of looters met a citizen on a public road they would make him dismount and surrender his horse. If he had a gold watch the chances were that it would be taken away from him and there were instances when they were also deprived of their shoes and sent on their way barefooted. The secessionist and Southern sympathizer fared no better than the rest.

The soldiers who most distinguished themselves in this work were those under Brigadier General John McCausland. This officer's name appeared on the tax bills collected in Hagerstown for a number of years after the war. McCausland was the son of an Irishman who came to America and settled in Lynchburg where he married. Subsequently he went to St. Louis and in that city Gen. McCausland was born. Returning to Virginia he graduated at the Virginia Military Institute with first honors in 1857 and was an instructor in that school until the war when he organized the Rockingham Artillery and went into the army. In 1864 Gen. Jenkins who commanded the advance cavalry that went through Hagerstown to Gettysburg, was killed and McCausland succeeded to his command. After the war he spent some time in Europe and Mexico and then settled down as a farmer at Grimm's Landing in Mason County, Virginia.

In June 1864 Gen. Lee ordered Gen. Early to make a demonstration towards Washington. Early's forces thereupon marched up the valley towards the Potomac. McCausland's Cavalry brigade was in his command. Ramseur's division

marched to Halltown and took possession of Boliver Heights at Harper's Ferry where they were shelled by the Federal battery on Maryland Heights. On July 5 Gen. Gordon's division crossed the Potomac at Boteler's ford near Shepherdstown and encamped on the Antietam near its mouth. Gen. Vaughn marched to Sharpsburg. McCausland also crossed at Shepherdstown and went to Sharpsburg while a detachment of cavalry went on to Boonsboro, six miles from Sharpsburg and thence across South Mountain into Frederick County. McCausland went up the Sharpsburg turnpike to Hagerstown.

On July 1, 1864 Brigadier General Averill with 3000 United States troops occupied Hagerstown. About noon on the 6th Brigadier Gen. John McCausland with 1500 Confederates entered the town. Averill unaware probably of the size of this invading army retired before him and along with the Federal troops went a great throng of refugees including every official of the town with the single exception of Matthew S. Barber, a member of the Council and Treasurer of the town. Averill retired up the Greencastle pike about three miles and there remained until the Confederates had departed. McCausland and his troops came up the Sharpsburg pike, marched up Potomac street across the public square to the Market House where the General established his headquarters. Because of the close proximity of the Federal troops McCausland kept his men under arms and on the alert, drawn up on the street. These men were the roughest, most ragged and disreputable troops that had been seen in Hagerstown. Mr. Barber, as soon as McCausland had established himself, received a summons to come to the Market House, he being the only representative of the town government who had not fled. Mr. Barber who did not suspect the reason of his summons, but rather supposed he was to be arrested, started to the Market House and Mr. John H. Kausler who was with him in front of the Hagerstown Bank when the messenger came, went with him to share his fate. They found McCausland in Byers' drug store and in his shirt sleeves. He handed to Mr. Barber a written requisition upon Hagerstown for \$20,000 in money and 1500 outfits of clothing "from the skin out." Mr. Barber told him that it would be impossible to procure the clothing as the merchants had removed or hid their goods. Stating this he asked what would be the penalty for failure to produce the clothing. "Destruction of the

town by fire" was the prompt response. "How long will you give for the removal of the women?" Barber asked. "One hour," was the reply. Mr. Barber left, saying that he would consult some of the leading citizens and report to him what could be done. Shortly afterwards he met George W. Smith, Sr., who returned with him and had another talk with McCausland but could make no impression on him. Then Isaac Nesbitt, a Union man but not a violent partisan was called into consultation along with William T. Hamilton and others. It was desired that J. Dixon Roman, the President of the Hagerstown Bank should take charge of the negotiations, but he was in weak health and could not get to the Market House. After much persuasion McCausland was induced to go to the clerk's office to meet Mr. Roman who got that far on crutches, his home being on Washington street a half square west of the Court House. Here Roman managed the affair with consummate tact and skill. He told McCausland that the money could be raised without difficulty but represented to him the impossibility of getting the clothing as that much was not in the town. "We will get all the clothing that it is possible" he said. "If you burn the town for failure to do what cannot be done, you will be destroying the property of many of the warm friends of the Southern cause." Finally McCausland became reasonable and agreed to take the money and as much clothing as could be collected. The agreement however was that these terms should not be made known and that the people should be left under the impression that the redemption of the town depended upon the collection of the amount originally required and that McCausland had made no concession. For the collection of clothing three hours was allowed and if at the end of that time a considerable amount had been brought in the town would escape. Then there was a scurrying and hastening to and fro by people who believed that the safety of their homes depended on the success of their efforts. All kinds of raiment, old and new came pouring in along with rolls of cloth and other dry goods making such a variety and miscellaneous stock in the Court House as was never seen in the town before. While this was going on Mr. Roman was occupied in arranging about the \$20,000 in money. He proposed that a note should be drawn for the amount and that his bank, the Hagerstown Bank, should lend \$10,000 of the required sum, and the First National

and the branch of the Williamsport Bank each \$5,000. The note was signed first by Mr. Barber as treasurer of the town and then Mr. Roman insisted that it should also be signed by a large number of the most influential citizens. No less than one hundred names were signed to the note. It was Mr. Roman's purpose to have as many as possible interested in the assumption of the debt by the town. Mr. Barber carried the note around for the signatures and this prudent foresight subsequently saved a great deal of trouble. For when the refugees returned they made strong objection to the assumption of the debt by the town. After the danger had been removed there was a loud clamor that the money should not have been paid and that the rebel citizens had sold the town. But so many influential citizens were personally interested in having the responsibility of the debt removed from their shoulders that petitions to the legislature for authority to issue bonds were numerous signed and the bonds were finally issued. "The McCausland Fund" figured in the financial statements of Hagerstown for many years before the last bond was paid.

The \$20,000 in greenbacks was carried to McCausland by Mr. Barber. It was counted slowly and clumsily by men who evidently were unaccustomed to handling bank notes. In the meantime Washington and Potomac streets were filled with the soldiers impatient to depart. At the end of three or four hours about \$9,000 worth of clothing and merchandise had been gathered at the Court House, a receipt was given and Hagerstown was saved from the fate that befel Chambersburg. The final settlement was not concluded until midnight when the cavalcade galloped off down the Sharpsburg road. While Mr. Barber was at breakfast the next morning a messenger came to inform him that a party of Confederate soldiers were down town breaking into stores. He found an officer with a party of about 70 rough looking mounted men. They had broken into Rouskulp's hat store and had taken the few hats it contained. They were just about to break into Cramer's store below the Square. Mr. Barber remonstrated with them and exhibited McCausland's receipt. The officer argued that McCausland's requisition had not been entirely complied with. After much difficulty Barber induced the officer to accept ten pairs of boots and to leave the town. Immediately afterwards another squad came and was about to burn a lot of government stores of grain, etc.,

contained in the Cumberland Valley railroad warehouse and another warehouse on Walnut street. Mr. William T. Hamilton, Isaac Nesbit and other citizens went to beg them not to burn these buildings. The officer agreed to spare the Walnut street warehouse upon condition that he should be paid \$500 in cash and that the citizens named should give their bond and pledge their honor to take the grain and stores from the warehouses and destroy them. These conditions were accepted. The money was paid, the bond given and then the citizens went to work in good faith to carry the corn and oats out into the street for destruction. Some of it was stolen by individuals but the gentlemen who had pledged themselves to destroy it were extremely strict in carrying out their promise in good faith. They were proceeding with the work of burning grain when a party of Averill's Cavalry came in and put a stop to it. But before they came the Confederates had burned the railroad warehouse and a large shed containing Government hay.

To pay the McCausland debt required an issue of \$39,000 in bonds—\$30,000 for the money indemnity of \$20,000 and \$9,000 for the merchandise and the \$500 for the redemption of the warehouse.\*

After gathering an enormous quantity of supplies and individual soldiers a great supply of loot, the Confederates passed from Washington County across the mountain to Frederick, fought the battle of the Monocacy, penetrated to within a few miles of Washington and then crossed back into Virginia having carried consternation into Southern Pennsylvania as well as into Maryland.

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\*This account of the McCausland raid was given to the author by Mr. M. S. Barber, the town Treasurer at the time of the raid.

\*The following is an account of the burning of Chambersburg written by Gen. John McCausland for the Philadelphia Times about 1873.

The wanton destruction of the private property of citizens of Virginia by the orders of General Hunter, a Federal commander, may be considered as one of the strongest reasons for the retaliation, by Early's order, upon the city of Chambersburg. Andrew Hunter lived in the county of Jefferson, near Harper's Ferry, and was a relative of Gen. Hunter's; A. R. Boteler and E. I. Lee also lived in the same vicinity. No reasons that I have ever heard have been given for the burning of their houses. Governor Letcher's property was in Lexington, Va.; the Military Institute was near Lexington, also. I do not think that any better reasons can be given for the destruction

On July 26 another raid started and this time Southern Pennsylvania had just cause for general alarm and anxiety. That day Gen. Early encamped near Martinsburg and his cavalry continued on until they reached the Potomac opposite Williamsport. On July 27 McCausland crossed into Maryland at McCoy's Ferry encamped for the night at Clearspring and continued on the next day through Mercersburg to Chambersburg, which town he reached July 30. After burning Chambersburg he went back through McConnellsville to Hancock where he struck the National pike which he followed toward Cumberland pursued by Averill's Cavalry. McCausland crossed back into Virginia at Oldtown.\* A few days later he was overtaken at Moorefield by Averill who surprised and routed him. On July 29 Gen. Ramseur entered Williamsport and remained after some skirmishes until McCausland had crossed back to Virginia and then he retired to Martinsburg. On August 5th Gen. Breckenridge crossed at Williamsport and encamped at the College of St. James. On the 6th Ramseur and Rodes recrossed at Williamsport while Breckenridge went down the Boonsboro road to Lappons and then down the Sharpsburg pike. Later in August Early was again in Shepherdstown and Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry opposite Williamsport where he exchanged artillery fire across the river with the Federals posted at that place.

James Dixon Roman who conducted the negotiations with McCausland was for many years one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Hagerstown and a member of the Washington County Bar. He was born in Chester County, Pa.,

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of these properties than could have been given if Gen. Hunter had destroyed every house, barn or other building, that was standing and in good order, upon his line of march from Staunton to Lynchburg. The property of J. T. Anderson was in the county of Botetourt, and located near the banks of James river, at Buchanan. Mrs. Anderson and a lady relative were the only occupants at the time. I destroyed the bridge across James river to retard Hunter in his march upon Lynchburg, and it detained him with his army for two days, during which time he occupied this house as his headquarters. He promised the ladies protection, and after his departure an officer and some soldiers returned with a written order from him to destroy everything about the premises. A few days afterward, as Gen. Hunter was passing another Virginia mansion, a lady asked him why he destroyed the magnificent home of Colonel Anderson. He replied "Virginia women were worse traitors than their husbands, and

August 11, 1809. While he was an infant his parents went to live in Cecil County, Md. He studied law in Frederick in the office of his uncle, James Dixon. After qualifying for the bar he settled in Hagerstown where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1847 he was elected to Congress by the Whig party. He was Presidential elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket and also on the Buchanan ticket. He was best known in Hagerstown as President of the old Hagerstown Bank. To this place he was elected in 1851 to succeed Alexander Neill, Sr., and he held the place until his death fifteen years later. He was an accomplished financier and the subsequent prosperity of the Hagerstown Bank was to a considerable extent due to his policy. At the beginning of the war he invested the resources of the bank largely in exchange on London and sold it when gold was very high, making a great sum of money in the transaction. In the war he was a warm Southern sympathizer, opposed to the war and he was a member of the Richmond Peace Convention in 1861. In 1837 Mr. Roman married Louisa Margaret Kennedy, daughter of John Kennedy. He had three children; Louisa, who died young; James Dixon who died while a student at Harvard, and Sallie,

who married C. Columbus Baldwin, of New York. In her memory the beautiful stone tower and spire of St. John's Episcopal church on Prospect street, Hagerstown, was built by her husband. She died in 1873. Mr. Roman died of a spinal disease in 1866 at the age of fifty-seven years.

The suffering, privation, anxiety and loss by the people of Washington County during the four years of war, and especially in the latter part of it the men and women of this generation find it hard to realize. The County gave liberally of her men to both sides. Early in the conflict over a thousand soldiers had enlisted in the Union army from this County. Of the number who joined the Confederate army there is no complete record. The loss to the County in being deprived of all these active producers was great. The County was swept more than once of nearly all horses and other farm animals at a time when they were expensive and hard to replace at any price. Some of the citizens afterwards received partial compensation for their property. But the sum thus paid by the government was insignificant compared with the actual loss. Thus fencing which is one of the most costly farm necessities, when paid for was valued as cord wood, wheat in the straw, when

he would burn the houses over their heads to make them personally and immediately experience some punishment for their treason;" and on another occasion said to a lady that he would "humble the Virginia women before he left the State." I could enumerate many other acts of actual destruction, and threats and acts of wanton violence on the part of Hunter, all of which went to make up public sentiment that prevailed at the time in Virginia and which required the military authorities to take some steps to prevent their recurrence in future, besides stopping the useless destruction that was then going on. But what I have given is considered sufficient to explain the reasons why the city of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, was destroyed.

It may be considered as indispensable to give the location of the forces composing the Union and Confederate armies during the latter part of the month of July, 1864, in order to properly understand the raid that was made into the State of Pennsylvania, and which resulted in the destruction of Chambersburg. Hunter's army (Union) was scattered along the northern bank of the Potomac river, in Maryland, from near Hancock to Harper's Ferry, the main body being near the latter place. Early's army (Confederate) was located on the opposite side of the same river with its main body near Martinsburg. Each army had its cavalry on the flanks. My command was on the left of Early's army, and I think that Averill's cavalry was located opposite to me—at least a portion of it was there. When I

speak of cavalry in the course of this sketch I am aware that the term is not properly applied; and as far as the Confederate troops which I commanded were concerned, they were badly armed, badly mounted and worse equipped—in fact they were mostly mounted militia. The men would have made good soldiers if there had been time to discipline them and arms and equipments to have furnished them. The horses were nearly all worn out, and there was no supply to draw others from. We attempted to get horses from Pennsylvania, but found them removed from the line of march, and we had no time to look for them elsewhere.

In July, 1864, a cavalry brigade which I commanded was encamped near the Potomac river, in the county of Berkeley, West Virginia. It made the advanced post of the army under Gen. Early that was guarding the approaches into Virginia through the Shenandoah Valley. On the 28th of July I received an order from Gen. Early to cross the Potomac with my brigade and one under Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and proceed to the city of Chambersburg, and after capturing it to deliver to the proper authorities a proclamation which he had issued, calling upon them to furnish me with \$100,000 in gold or \$500,000 in greenbacks, and in case the money was not furnished I was ordered to burn the city and return to Virginia. The proclamation also stated that this course had been adopted in retaliation for the destruction of property in Virginia by the orders of Gen. Hunter, and specified that the house of An-

wheat was worth over \$2 a bushel was paid for as bedding for the horses. Thus it was that Washington County emerged from the war almost bankrupt while the farmers removed from the track of the armies found great profit. The domestic problem, the problem of providing food for the family was one of the most difficult, with crops destroyed and nothing to sell, the prices of ordinary groceries was exorbitant and some, such as tea and coffee, could scarcely be obtained at any price. I have no apology to offer in giving the following experience of one Washington County family living not far from the northern limit of Antietam battlefield and told by a lady now living in Baltimore but then a child in the family referred to. The experience of that family as told is the history of many others. It is as follows:

"One day an army encamped on our farm and the commanding officer's tent was pitched at the back door of the house. The locusts which settled down in clouds upon the land of Egypt could not have made things disappear before them as these soldiers did. Before the camp was organized the meat house was broken open and every pound of bacon was taken except a few hams which had been concealed in the garret. Every ear of

corn from the crib, and every pound of hay from the barn was taken by the soldiers. The horses had already been taken and now the hogs and poultry went. The fencing was swept from the farm as if by a conflagration. It all went into the camp fires. The cows were not taken, but until guards could be procured there was a soldier all the time tugging at each one. Finally after it was nearly too late order was restored and guards placed over the pump and the potato patch and the orchard. Nearly all the potatoes had already been dug. I remember that one old hen had escaped the general massacre of the poultry and took refuge at nightfall in an apple tree. A soldier shot at her and was reported by the guard. His punishment was a most cruel one. He was hung up by his thumbs. During this encampment and at other times during the war, the cruel punishment inflicted upon the soldiers, sometimes for offences which seemed trivial, was distressing to us. Sometimes a man would be marching back and forth in the burning sun for hours with a knapsack full of stones on his back.

"It is hard to describe the change which is made by the encampment of an army. In an incredibly short time a splendid field of luxuriant

drew Hunter, A. R. Boteler, E. I. Lee, Gov. Letcher, J. T. Anderson, the Virginia Military Institute, and others in Virginia, had been burned by the orders of Gen. D. Hunter, a Federal commander, and that the money demanded from Chambersburg was to be paid to these parties as a compensation for their property. It appears that the policy of Gen. Early had been adopted upon proper reflection; that his orders were distinct and final, and that what was done on this occasion by my command was not the result of inconsiderate action or want of proper authority, as was alleged by many parties at the North, both at the time and since the close of the war.

On the 29th of July the two cavalry brigades that were to make the dash into Pennsylvania, by turning the right of Hunter's army, were assembled at or near Hammond's Mill, in Berkeley county, W. Va. During the night the Federal pickets on the northern side of the Potomac were captured, and the troops crossed just at daylight on the morning of the 30th, and moved out and formed the line of march on the National road. Major Gilmer drove the Federal cavalry from the small village of Clear Spring, and pushed on toward Hagerstown to create the impression that the rest of the troops were following. At Clear Spring we left the National road and turned north on the Mercersburg road. We reached Mercersburg about dark, and stopped to feed our horses and to give time for the stragglers to come up. After this stop the march was continued all night, notwithstanding the opposition made

at every available point by a regiment of Federal cavalry. Major Sweeney, with his cavalry battalion, kept the roads clear, and we reached Chambersburg at daylight on the 31st. The approach to the town was defended only by one piece of artillery and some irregular troops that were soon driven off, and the advance of our force took possession of the town. The main part of the two brigades was formed in line on the high ground overlooking the town. I at once went into the place with my staff, and requested some of the citizens to inform the city authorities that I wanted to see them. I also sent my staff through the town to find out where the proper officials were, and inform them that I had a proclamation for their consideration. Not one could be found. I then directed the proclamation to be read to many of the citizens that were near me, and requested them to hunt up their officers, informing them I would wait until they could either find them, or by consultation among themselves determine what they would do. Finally I informed them that I would wait six hours, and if they would comply with the requisition their town would be safe; and in case they did not it would be destroyed in accordance with my orders from Gen. Early. After a few hours of delay many citizens came to me—some were willing to pay the money, others were not. I urged them to comply with such reasons as occurred to me at the time, and told them plainly what they might expect. I showed to my own officers the written instructions of Gen. Early, and be-

verdue had been beaten down as hard as a turn-pike road and every blade of grass had disappeared. It was years before the most careful cultivation could restore the land to anything like its former productive condition. When it was finally plowed the land broke up in great clods and lumps which had to be pulverized with axes and mallets. And it was not only the fields in which the encampment was that were injured. All the fences were gone and roads were made across all the fields in every direction. This was especially the case upon another occasion when a large division of wagons settled upon us.

"One summer evening as we were waiting for supper to come on the table a Federal officer, mounted on a splendid black horse rode up to the house followed by a Confederate prisoner ragged and forlorn and riding a horse so thin that it seemed marvelous that he could walk. The two dismounted, the officer coming upon the porch and the prisoner sitting outside the yard a short distance away. The officer asked for supper and while waiting for it my father got into conversation with him and the officer became so interested that he forgot his prisoner, who was not slow to take advantage of the situation. He quietly glided

away without being perceived, mounted the officer's horse and dashed away. The officer fired at him and then turned upon my father with the utmost fury and charged him with a plot to withdraw his attention to aid the rebel in escape. He left in high dudgeon and early the next morning he reappeared with a squad of soldiers and announced his intention to burn the house, not only because of the incident of the previous evening but because some of the neighbors had told him that my father had aided wounded rebels and had taken care of them in his barn. My father went out and defied the party. He dared them to burn the house. We were all in mortal terror, more from fear that my father would be killed than from the threatened burning. I do not know what made the officer change his mind but after lighting the torches he left without putting his threat into execution.

"My father was for the Union but being a very humane man never hesitated to render assistance to any sick or wounded Confederate who demanded it. This caused his loyalty to be suspected and got him into frequent altercations with the soldiers and once or twice he was arrested.

fore a single house was destroyed both the citizens and the Confederate officers that were present fully understood why it was done and by whose orders. After waiting until the expiration of the six hours, and finding that the proclamation would not be complied with, the destruction of the town was begun by firing the most central blocks first, and after the inhabitants had been removed from them. Thus the town was destroyed, and the inhabitants driven to the hills and fields adjacent thereto. No lives were lost by the citizens and only one soldier was killed, and he was killed after the troops left the vicinity of the place. About noon the troops were reformed on the high ground overlooking the town, where the most of them had been posted in the early morning, and the return to the Potomac was begun shortly afterward. We encamped at McConnellsburg that night, and reached the river the next day at or near Hancock, Md.

In confirmation of what I have written Major Gilmer says in his book, 'Four Years in the Saddle,' page 210: "He showed me Gen. Early's order." Gen. Early, in his "Memoir," page 57, says: "A written demand was sent to the municipal authorities, and they were informed what would be the result of a failure or refusal to comply with it." On page 59 he says: "On the 30th of July McCausland reached Chambersburg and made the demand as directed, reading to such of the authorities as presented themselves the paper sent by me." Colonel W. E. Peters, who commanded one of the regiments in John-

ston's brigade, when the burning commenced came and asked me if the burning was being done by my orders. I showed him the order of Gen. Early and he was satisfied, and proceeded to carry out the orders as was being done by other regiments of his brigade. In this expedition the troops passed through more than one hundred miles of hostile territory, executed all orders that were issued with promptness and regularity, and never have I heard of any complaints of acts unauthorized by their superior officers. I think that these facts will show that this entire expedition was planned and executed in accordance with the orders of superior officers of competent authority to order it, and moreover, that it was an act of retaliation perfectly justified by the circumstances, and was at all times kept clearly within the rule governing civilized warfare.

Vattel, in his "Law of Nations," lays down the following rule and it may not be inappropriate to quote it in order that many persons, who may read what is said about the destruction of Chambersburg, may have the opinion of a standard authority upon such proceedings:

A civil war breaks the bonds of society and governments, or at least suspends their force and effect. It produces in the nation two independent parties who consider each other as enemies and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. Though one of the



"Soldiers of both armies were constantly coming to the house for meals and our larder was generally kept nearly empty. Our house seemed to be at a place which was constantly changing hands. One day it changed possession no less than five times and several times soldiers of one side retreated from the back door as their enemy advanced to the front door. One evening a squad of hungry looking and ragged Confederates came into the kitchen with sacks of flour which they had taken from a neighboring mill, and asked to have it made into bread. We all went hard to work to make the bread and had cooked a good pile of short cake which the men were devouring with their eyes when the alarm was given that the "Yankees" were coming. They seized their bread and leaped out of the back windows and ran for their lives. A good portion of the bread which was on the stove or in the kneading trough, was eaten by the Union soldiers.

"I often wonder how we ever managed to keep enough food in the house for the family to live upon. There was a constant demand upon us. Frequently we did not have a horse to send to mill to get flour. Sometimes every domestic animal on the farm was taken and when a considerable body of men would settle down near us or pass by us, we had to ask for guards for everything. The cows had to be guarded to keep the soldiers from milking them. The orchard had to have a guard to protect the apples. The potato patch had to be guarded and the well was so constantly pumped that it was necessary to place a guard there so that enough water could accumulate for the use of the family. All these guards had to be fed by us.

"Perhaps we were the better enabled to obtain the services of guards from the fact that generally there were officers occupying the house who were anxious upon their own account to keep

something in the larder. Once fifteen Surgeons spent four days with us and taxed us sorely to feed them. These paid their board liberally and with greenbacks which seemed to be fresh from the press. My mother was sick and young as I was the care of the house fell upon me. The surgeons were very considerate and the one of highest rank, he was in the regular army, was an elderly man and a most courteous gentleman. The house was not nearly large enough to accommodate so many and some of them slept on the parlor floor and on top of the piano. Our silver was buried, with the exception of one teaspoon and this I always gave to the oldest surgeon. The rest had to use pewter spoons.

"For six weeks our barn was converted into a hospital by my father who was a physician as well as a farmer. There were sixty inmates suffering with fevers and various ailments. My father had hard work to feed these. They got their rations but would not eat them and we had to provide more palatable food. My father sent flour to a neighbor and paid to have it made into bread. He had a fine flock of sheep at that time and killed them all to feed the sick. Soup was made in a large iron kettle on a fire near the barn. One day a huge box came from the North containing great quantities of medicines and food. The most acceptable of these was quinine and whiskey. Both were required in the hospital and both were too expensive for us to procure. For several days my father was sick and could not get to the barn and he sent me to administer the medicines. He provided me with a chart of the barn which showed the position of each patient on the floor and he indicated in that way which medicine I was to administer to each. I successfully performed this duty but it was not an agreeable one for after each visit I would be covered with vermin. Three

parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State and resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Besides, who shall judge them? Who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superior. They stand, therefore, in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest and being unable to come to an agreement have recourse to arms. This being the case it is evident that the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor commonly observed, ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. For the same reasons which render the observances of those maxims a matter of obligation between State and State, it be-

comes equally and even more necessary in the unhappy circumstances of the two incensed parties lacerating their common country. Should the sovereign conceive he has a right to hang up his prisoners as rebels the opposite party will make refusals, or to destroy their country they will retaliate. The Duke of Alva made it a practice to condemn to death every prisoner he took from the Confederates in the Netherlands. They, on their part retaliated and at length compelled him to respect the law of nations and the rules of war in his conduct toward them.

The above is the rule and example of nations, and applying it to this case, I think that any one can understand it.

of the patients died and were buried under a cherry tree in the yard. One of them was horribly wounded near the house and was carried into the barn where he died in a few hours. He was the son of a rich merchant in Portsmouth, N. H., and some time after the burial his father came for the body and carried it away in a metallic coffin. His grief upon the death of this his only son was very affecting. The hospital made it sickly at our home. Although the greatest care was taken and disinfectants were used liberally all about the house, my little sister was taken with typhoid fever and was very ill. When my father presented his bill to the Government for supplies furnished the hospital he received just one-half the sum he had actually expended.

"Early one afternoon I was standing with several other little girls in front of a farmhouse near the turnpike. Looking down the road we saw a long line of Confederates coming and knowing that a great army was to pass, we started to go to the road to see them. But just as we were starting the gate opened and a party of officers rode in. They rode up to where we were standing and a splendid looking officer riding a fine horse, whose high rank we recognized by the star on his collar, raised his hat to us and asked whose house it was. He then said he knew the family which had formerly owned it and asked for a glass of water. This I ran to get and handed to him. After thanking me he raised his hat and left and we followed him to the gate. As he disappeared up the road I asked a soldier who it was and was informed that it was General Lee. I was very proud of having had the opportunity to wait on the great commander. It took many hours for the army to pass and as we little girls sat on the fence watching them, many soldiers spoke to us but always with the utmost courtesy. One of them, a mere boy, left the ranks and handed me his card and a button from his coat. He was from Mississippi and said he hoped we would meet again. These I think I have still. The button I wore when I went to school in the North a year later much to the indignation of my teachers and Northern schoolmates.

"My mother who was in poor health, was in constant alarm about my father who was brought into conflict from time to time with soldiers by the refusal to submit quietly to wrongs. One day he left home to try to recover some horses that had been taken. He went to Boonsboro which was

then within the Federal lines. It was Monday when he left home and not until Saturday could he obtain permission to go through the lines to return. He had been arrested and detained and made several narrow escapes with his life. During his absence we heard nothing from him. When he left my mother, who was a young woman, had not a grey hair, when he returned her head was almost white."

The last session of the College of St. James as a college, opened October 7, 1863 with twenty-three students which later increased to thirty-three. That last year was one full of incidents and war alarms. At every Confederate invasion all through the war the college had been visited by former pupils who were officers or soldiers in the Southern army. All came to pay their respects to Dr. Kerfoot who never seemed to lose their love or respect by his firm stand for the Union. On the last day of the year Dr. Kerfoot read in Chapel a list of twelve of the former college boys of whose death in the army he had received information. On July 3 and 4 came news of a Confederate raid. The time had finally come when the Confederates understood that at least this part of Maryland was in their enemy's country and they treated it as such, gathering up horses wherever they could find them as well as supplies for their ragged and half-starved soldiers. In addition to these depredations many outrages on private property and rights were committed by wandering bands of deserters from both armies, some of them regularly organized forces who were out for loot. Among them was a party of about a half dozen men commanded by Lieut. Jones, openly declaring they were deserters and calling themselves the New York Hawkeyes. This was the summer of Gen. McCausland's raid, of the burning of Chambersburg and of the levying of tribute upon Hagerstown. As soon as news of the Confederate raid was received and not a week passed without its alarming rumor, there was a general stampede with horses up to Pennsylvania. Vast numbers of animals were captured and the work of the farmer was more generally interrupted this year than in the preceding years of the war. On July 5 there was a running skirmish on the Sharpsburg turnpike from Hagerstown to Lappans X Roads. About the same time there were a number of barns burned, a lot of army stores at Williamsport was destroyed and many depredations were made by straggling Confederates or detachments. The

College of St. James was looted a number of times. Before this Gen. Hunter had devastated the valley of Virginia, burning dwelling houses and destroying private property by wholesale. The whole Confederacy was in a state of fury about this uncivilized manner of conducting war and the loyal people of Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania were thrown into consternation because they knew there would be reprisals.

In a letter to Bishop Whittingham Dr. Kerfoot voiced the general sentiment of the humane Union people. "The wicked and needless destruction of private and other unwarlike property by Hunter lately," he wrote, "made us anxious for mills and colleges if the rebels should cross the river. I wish Mr. Lincoln would reprobate and prohibit what *we* should agree would be gross wrong against us if done here by Confederates."\* A barn of Mr. Hammond's was burnt and the distillery and farm house at Dalton the home of Mr. Dall in the Williamsport district were also destroyed. Then came Gen. Early's great raid through Maryland and into Pennsylvania. On the 5th of August a party of Confederates arrived at the College of St. James and all the horses were brought up for delivery to the party. But the officer in command proved to be a former student of the college. He was cordial and most deferential to his old teachers refusing to deprive them of their horses but advising them to send them away. The same day a larger party came and Major Peyton the commander asked permission to establish his headquarters at the great college spring. Later Gen. Ramseur, of Virginia, arrived and took command. These officers and men were extremely polite to the college people. Two of the captains, Philips and Moore, were former pupils and a number of them were invited to dinner by Dr. Kerfoot and Gen. Ramseur took tea at the rectory. At the tea table a most awkward incident occurred. Major Peyton arrived and called Gen. Ramseur out. He had brought an order to that gentleman from General Early to arrest his host. Dr. Kerfoot was called into the parlor and there informed of the order for his arrest and that of the Rev. Mr. Coit, his assistant (later principal of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire) and that they must prepare to start for Richmond. They were to be held there as hostages for the Rev. Dr. Hunter Boyd of Win-

chester who had been arrested by Federal soldiers and imprisoned in the common jail in Wheeling. While this news was communicated in the gentlest and most sympathetic manner, Dr. Kerfoot received it, in his then state of health, as a sentence of death. It also involved the leaving of his wife and children amidst warlike scenes of the greatest disorder. The two clergymen were kept under close guard that night. They had sent for Mr. John W. Breathed, lately a curator of the college, a Southern sympathizer and the father of Major James Breathed, who lived just across the road from the college campus. Mr. Breathed went the next morning to see Gen. Early and at 8 o'clock returned with that officer to the college. Gen. Early talked to his prisoners at great length and courteously explained to them, after telling the history of Dr. Boyd's arrest, the necessity of detaining the two clergymen to secure the release of the Virginia minister. Before Gen. Early came Mr. Coit asked Gen. Ramseur—"General, will you kindly inform me why we are arrested?" The account of the interview is given by the Rev. Mr. Coit. Mr. Coit's account says: "His answer was that we were arrested as hostages for Rev. Dr. Boyd of Winchester, Va., who had been seized in the most cruel and unjustifiable manner by the United States military authorities and taken to Wheeling, Virginia and cast into the common jail along with criminals of all sorts both black and white. The Confederate Government had in vain remonstrated and called attention to the case and at last as the only remedy, had resolved to resort to reprisals. There were no complaints against us personally and no charges of acts done by us in violation of the laws of war. We were, unfortunately, clergymen of sufficient position and importance belonging to the Northern side to be thought suitable persons to hold as hostages for Dr. Boyd. As for our disposition, he was directed to place us in close arrest at once. We should probably be carried to Richmond and kept in Libby prison until Dr. Boyd's release or until the end of the war." The interview of Gen. Early with the two clergymen took place in the parlor of the rectory. There were none present but these three and Col. Pendleton. Mr. Coit in describing this interview said: "Gen. Early, tall, pale and grim looking, neatly dressed, seated himself, while to the best of my recollection we remained standing.

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\*Hall Harrison's Life of Bishop Kerfoot.

He immediately began an address to us, explaining why he had ordered our arrest. He spoke like a lawyer arguing in defence of a cause, and I confess that his recital of the cruelties and needless miseries inflicted on the people of Virginia by political generals or irresponsible parties following in the wake of our armies, was very telling. If the half of what Gen. Early recounted was true, the North, in spite of the justice of its cause, had much to atone for. The reprisals begun by the South seemed justifiable as being their only protection against injuries and outrages neither allowed by the laws of war nor called for by any extreme necessity." At the close of his long address Gen. Early informed the prisoners that he had decided to take their parole upon the condition that they should effect the release of Dr. Boyd. If they did not succeed in doing this they were to surrender themselves to the Confederates at City Point three weeks from that day. This the two clergymen had no doubt they could do and the announcement was joyfully received almost as a release from a sentence of death. "I ought to say," Mr. Coit continued, "that Gen. Early added that he had been induced to this act of clemency by the fact that he had been assured by responsible parties that while Dr. Kerfoot and myself were strong Union men, yet we had taken no part in promoting war, nor had done anything inconsistent with our position as clergymen and that we had made no distinction of persons in whatever we had done for the sick and wounded after the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. I think that Gen. Early made a strong and favorable impression on both Dr. Kerfoot and myself and I have always had a kindly feeling towards him and a wish to see him again. And his defence was not thrown away. I think that it had a marked effect on Dr. Kerfoot's own opinions on certain features of the policy of our Government in the conduct of the war. I was much thrown with Dr. Kerfoot in the next three weeks and we had many conversations upon the events and questions of the hour. And I noticed on his part a deeper tone of sympathy and compassion for the Southern people and a distinct recognition of many unnecessarily cruel and vexatious acts perpetrated in the name of the Government by generals who were either fanatical partisans or unprincipled demagogues. At the same time there was no change in his strong at-

tachment to the Northern cause and unshaken conviction of its righteousness.\*

Dr. Kerfoot and Mr. Coit had anticipated the easy and speedy achievement of the release of Dr. Boyd and their own release from their parole. But in this they were doomed to disappointment. They had a singular difficulty in locating Dr. Boyd. There seemed no record of his arrest nor of his imprisonment and it was only accomplished after a visit to Baltimore, then to Harper's Ferry, then back to Baltimore and finally to Washington and going from official to official, referred from one to another until they were weary and disheartened. Their first application was to Bishop Whittingham who was high in the confidence of the administration. But to their amazement that great and good man reproached them for giving their parole. They had no right, he declared, to put the government in any position whereby it even impliedly acceded to the South the rights of a belligerent. And when the two gentlemen went the next day to see Gen. Lew Wallace, the commander of the department of Maryland, he told them that he had received a few days before a singular application from Bishop Whittingham, namely to arrest both of them and imprison them in Fort McHenry to prevent them from keeping their parole.\* But the Bishop after his interview with them and after their return from Harper's Ferry, gave them a strong letter to the President asking his aid for them and assuring him that "they have abundant attestations from the military authorities immediately cognizant of the facts, that what they ask is fit and right in itself, and consistent with the principles on which Government has hitherto acted in such cases." Dr. Boyd had been arrested by Gen. Milroy and Gen. Wallace advised Dr. Kerfoot to go to Gen. Sheridan's camp in the Valley for some information of his prison. On August 11 they went to Harper's Ferry and sought the aid of Gen. William P. Maudslayi, of Frederick who was then in command of troops on Maryland Heights. With that gentleman they spent the night. He was kind and sympathetic and sent to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters for information about Dr. Boyd but could get none and the clergymen returned dispirited to Baltimore more than a third of their precious term of probation having expired without any results. On August 16 they went to Washington, called at the

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\*Harrisons' Life of Bishop Kerfoot.

\*Harrisons' Life of Bishop Kerfoot.

White House, but the President was too tired to receive them nor could they get to see Secretary Stanton. Gen. Hitchcock, Commissary General of Prisoners took a warm interest in the case and telegraphed to all the military prisons but no trace of Dr. Boyd could be found. The General denounced the conduct of such generals as arbitrarily arrested non-combatants from personal pique or even worse motives and vented their spite by keeping their victims in jails without notifying the proper authorities or making any formal charges. At the War Department they were informed that Mr. Stanton had taken up the case and was vehemently denouncing Gen. Milroy, declaring that if he had not resigned he would have him tried by court martial and cashiered. Finally Dr. Boyd was located and released and the two clergymen joyfully returned to St. James. That was the last of that college. Dr. Kerfoot became President of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and was later elected Bishop of Pittsburg and died in that city. Dr. Coit went to St. Paul's school in Concord, New Hampshire, of which he was later the headmaster. He died in 1906. About the time that Dr. Kerfoot and Mr. Coit were arrested at St. James, several arrests were made in Hagerstown. Frederick C. McComas, Rev. Henry Edwards, Andrew H. Hager and a number of others were taken to Williamsport. Alex. Neill, Jr., and A. K. Syester went over and persuaded Gen. Early to parole them.

John W. Breathed the curator of St. James College, who came to the rescue of Dr. Kerfoot and Mr. Coit when they were arrested, was a man who took a large part in the affairs of Washington County. He was for four years Judge of the Orphans' Court was an extensive farmer and the first agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Breatheds Station which got its name from him. He was the son of Isaac Breathed and Kitty Lyles, the latter a daughter of a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. This couple had two children, besides John W., both daughters. One of them, Jane, married, first the Rev. James Delaplaine and subsequently the Rev. James Buck, for many years rector of Rock Creek Parish, District of Columbia, both of them clergymen of the Episcopal church. The other daughter, Elizabeth, married Stephen Snodgrass of Martinsburg. John W. Breathed was born in Montgomery County in 1814. In 1830 he was appointed to West Point through his cousin John Breathed, Governor of

Kentucky. But he went West and then to Virginia where he represented Morgan County in the Legislature. He then came back to Maryland and engaged in farming. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann McGill Williams, daughter of John McGill Williams, of Montgomery County and also a descendant of Dr. Lyles of the revolutionary army and a cousin of her husband. The second wife was Otelia Cullen, daughter of Dr. Cullen, of Richmond. Mr. Breathed had eighteen children, twelve by the first marriage and six by the second. Mr. Breathed lived first near Hancock and then moved to the College of St. James. After the college closed he bought the Rockland farm on the Sharpsburg road near Lapons, formerly the home of Col. Frisby Tilghman. Later he moved to Virginia and was for some years before his death Mayor of Lynchburg. He owned a great tract of land in West Virginia which went into the possession of Robert Bridges his son-in-law and became extremely valuable.

Three of Mr. Breathed's sons entered the Confederate army. One of them, John W. Breathed, Jr., joined Lee's army when it came into Maryland. Subsequently on the march to Chambersburg he was captured and imprisoned in Philadelphia where his health broke down. After the war he moved to Missouri. Isaac Breathed also entered the army at the age of 15. Mr. Breathed's third son who went into the army was Major James Breathed, one of the bravest and most distinguished artillery officers in the Confederate service.

James Breathed was born in Morgan County, Va., December 15, 1838. In his childhood his father removed to the college of St. James where James was educated. In 1860 he graduated in medicine in the University of Maryland and went to the neighborhood of St. Joseph, Mo., to practice his profession. When the war began, or was about to begin, he came home to join the Southern Army. His traveling companion from Missouri was James E. B. Stuart, afterwards his commanding officer. Breathed enlisted in a company of cavalry at Martinsburg commanded by J. Blair Hoge, known as Company B, First Virginia Cavalry. This company with others was put under the command of Col. J. E. B. Stuart who recognizing Breathed as his traveling companion from the West assigned him to important scouting duty. Early in 1862 a battalion of horse artillery being organized, Mr. Breathed was made first lieutenant of the first battery of which John Pelham was

captain. That battery was in the thick of the war and at the forefront of every great battle of the Army of Northern Virginia—the peninsula campaign, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days around Richmond, Antietam and Gettysburg, and on to Appomattox. He was a man apparently reckless in his daring. And yet the result showed that he had a cool head and if his bravery carried him into tight places his military skill brought him through. In September 1862 he was promoted captain and later major. At the close of the war he had reached the rank of lieutenant colonel. No officer of equal rank in the service perhaps has more stories of gallantry told of him than had Major Breathed. No battery in either army gained a greater reputation than Breathed's battery. Among the stories told of Breathed there are some illustrating his personal prowess as well as his bravery. Toward the close of the war in a furious encounter with Sheridan's men at Yellow Tavern, Breathed was cut from his saddle and fell among the feet of the charging horses. When his loss was discovered his retreating men were about to turn back to recover him when the missing officer dashed up on a horse, badly wounded. He had dragged a Federal officer down, mounted his horse and escaped. Another time in a hand to hand fight with two Federal officers he vanquished both. Fitzhugh Lee spoke of his activity up to the last moment at Appomattox and of the "proverbial intrepidity of the reckless Breathed upon every battlefield of the Army of Northern Virginia." When he was wounded in Richmond the commander in chief wrote to him a tender letter of sympathy. Major Breathed while in battle fought with ferocity. After the fight he would give to the wounded, friend or foe alike, his professional services whenever he was able. After the war he returned to his old home at Hancock where his sister, Mrs. Robert Bridges, lived, and resumed the practice of his profession of medicine. His practice extended into Pennsylvania where he won the love and confidence of many who had regarded him with bitter hostility. He died February 16, 1870 in the thirty-second year of his age and was buried in St. Thomas' churchyard in Hancock.

Another son of Washington County was Major Breathed's companion in arms and his close friend. He was Major George Freaner who was aide-de-camp upon the staff of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart until the death of that officer when he became a member of the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee until the surrender. George Freaner was born in Hagerstown January 20, 1831, educated at Dickinson College and entered the Hagerstown Bar in 1853. Soon afterwards he went to California and opened a law office in Oakland. He also engaged in newspaper work and took a hand in politics. In 1856 he was elected elector at large on the Buchanan ticket and was chosen to bring the vote of the electoral college of California to Washington. He did not return to the coast but settled down to the practice of law in Hagerstown, associated with Robert Wason and George W. Smith. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland and took a leading part at the following session. As chairman of the committee on elections he submitted the report which unseated the Baltimore City delegation. It then became known to him that his own election had taken place before he had acquired citizenship in Maryland and he was therefore ineligible to the Legislature. He immediately resigned and came home. In autumn of 1861 Mr. Freaner entered the Confederate Army as adjutant of the First Virginia Cavalry commanded by Col. L. Tiernan Brien. Then he was on the staffs of Wade Hampton, J. E. B. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. After the war he returned to Hagerstown and became law partner of Andrew K. Syester and continued in that firm until his death November 10, 1878. George Freaner was a man of strong character, marked ability and a speaker of remarkable force and eloquence. He took a leading position at the bar at the time when the bar of Hagerstown was the strongest in the Maryland counties. In politics he was a Democrat and true to his record and instincts for honest government and was a strong supporter of William T. Hamilton. His wife who survived him was a daughter of George Fechtig.

## CHAPTER XXIV

**T**HE close of the Civil War found the people of Washington County greatly impoverished. Their losses had been heavy and there was yet a decade before substantial recovery began. The County as a whole had lost the wealth producing energies of one or two thousand able-bodied men who had gone into the army and were withdrawn from industrial work for a period of four years. Fifteen hundred slaves had been set free. Crops had been destroyed, horses and all farm animals carried off and fencing burned by marching armies. But possibly the largest loss was caused by the fluctuating currency. Prices in gold for lands and farm products had remained steady. But the depreciated greenback was the measure of values. As the greenback became less valuable the price, or rather the nominal price, of lands and wheat and corn advanced. The high price of wheat tempted many to buy lands at inflated values, giving mortgages to secure deferred payments. Many farmers were compelled to mortgage their lands to pay for horses and cattle which they had to buy in place of those taken by the soldiers, and upon these mortgages the interest charged was at the rate of from 8 to 10 per cent. The cost, too, of farming during these years was excessive compared to the present cost. The binding reapers had not been invented and the use of steam engines in threshing grain did not become general for more than ten years after the close of the war. Harvest wages were very high, more than double the daily wage paid for other farm work—and a great band of men had to be engaged to do the work that three or four men do now with the use of the binder. To

thresh a crop of 2000 bushels of wheat with horse power was the work of over ten days and it required from fifteen to twenty-five men, whereas the same work can be done now in three days with six or eight men. Therefore after the farmer had paid the fertilizer bill, the cost of seed and seeding, the cost of harvest and threshing there was little left, even though wheat was selling at from two to three dollars a bushel to pay the annual interest on the mortgage. The farmers generally borrowed from the banks to tide over temporary embarrassments. Each borrower had to give personal security and he went to his neighbors to endorse his notes. One failure frequently involved a half dozen farmers in a neighborhood. Money would be borrowed and the currency so borrowed might be worth only fifty or seventy-five cents on the dollar. When it was paid several years later it had to be paid in money worth a hundred cents to the dollar. Thus every debt contracted during or immediately following the war, if it had not been paid within a few years thereafter was doubled or greatly expanded. As the greenback more nearly approached the gold standard, land values made a nominal shrinkage and many acres which had been bought in the flush times at \$100 or more per acre were sold under the hammer at mortgagee's or trustee's or sheriff's sale for less than half that sum. For ten years after the close of the war the work of liquidation went on. Many made deeds of trust of their property for the benefit of creditors and the columns of the County papers were filled with advertisements. Many farmers sold their property and emigrated to the West. For years each spring two or more special

trains left Hagerstown each Tuesday carrying emigrants away from their old homes. In this way Washington County lost several thousand of valuable and industrious citizens. Not only did Washington County people go, but Hagerstown became the starting point for great numbers of people from the neighboring counties in Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Early in the war when Hagerstown was a gathering place for Federal soldiers there were "flush times." The soldiers spent their money freely and the government spent considerable sums for stores, especially wheat and forage. But the people of the town, as an offset to this brief period of prosperity lost heavily during Confederate occupation and the numerous Confederate raids. For a considerable time business was at a standstill and when the war was over there were few in the town who had profited by it. Not one citizen had accumulated a large fortune as so many had done in the North. After the end of the war there were a few years of political strife and bitterness which when some of the Confederate soldiers returned broke out upon one or two occasions in open violence. But matters in a short time resumed the usual course although the town felt the depression of the reaction from war just as the County at large did.

In the old staging days Hagerstown, although it had a population under 4,000 was a place of considerable activity and being a stopping place on the principal National thoroughfare between the East and West, it was a town of prominence and its name known throughout the country. After through travel had been diverted by the railroads the town became a typical County town.

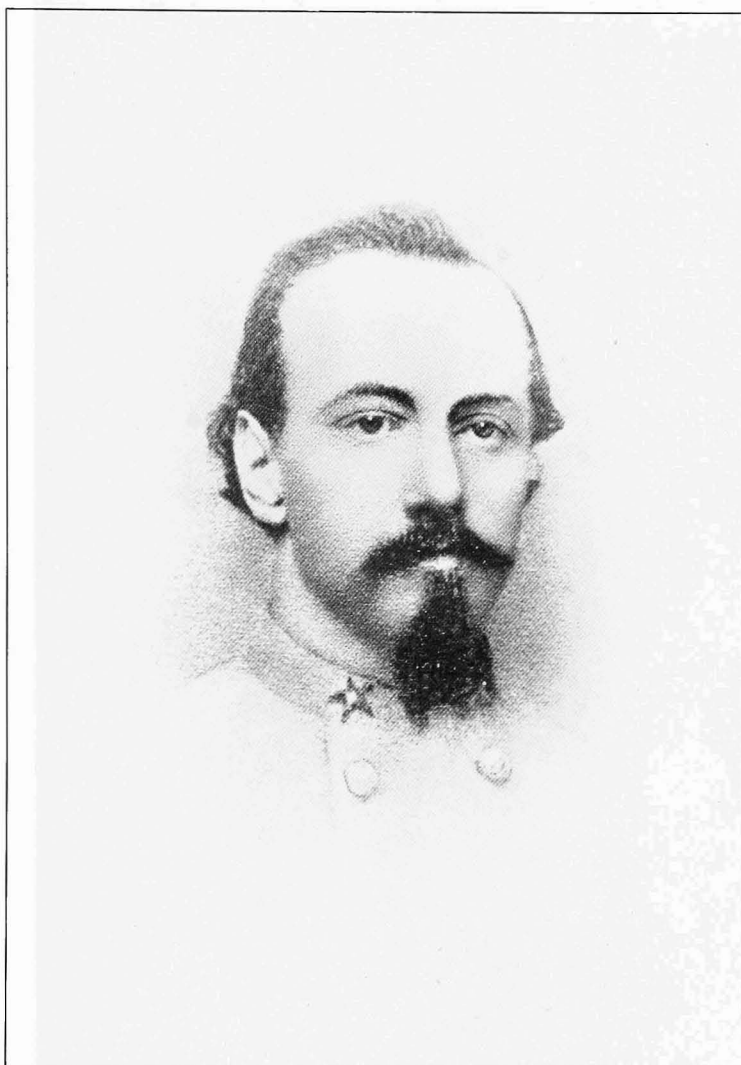
It had the Court House and the County offices. It was the gathering place for the farmers who met there then as they do now for the transaction of business. But the hotels had decreased and deteriorated, some of the big merchant mills had gone out of business. There were flourishing stores in nearly every village of the County and there were mechanics at nearly every cross roads. All the more important villages had shoemakers, tailors, tinkers, wagon and plow makers, harness makers, coopers, blacksmiths, carpenters and cabinet makers. With these the farmers traded, generally paying their bills in whole or in part with the products of the farm, thus finding a nearby and good market for almost everything he had to sell. Soon after the war a change began and bus-

iness became more and more concentrated in Hagerstown. The cross roads manufacturer gradually went out of business. The wagon maker found that he could not compete with the great factory in the Western city either as to price or the quality of the vehicle. The clumsy, three-horse, home-made bar shear plow gave place for the factory made steel plow which was lighter for two horses than the home made plow was for three. And the tinner, and tailor and harness maker followed the rest. As communication with Hagerstown became easier many of the country merchants went out of business.

It was not only in providing better transportation facilities that the enterprise of the people of the County exercised itself. There was a constant effort to establish factories. Early in the history of the County, as has been already told, there was a multitude of small industries built up by individual enterprise and giving employment each to a few operatives. In these enterprises the apprentice was an important personage. A young boy would be taken to learn the trade. He served without wages until he arrived at the age of 21 years when he was discharged as a journeyman or engaged in that capacity by his employer. In the meantime he lived with his employer, or master, and was a member of the family. At the end of his apprenticeship he was entitled to a new suit of clothes and a small sum of money. This system educated mechanics of great skill who understood the whole business and were not specialists in any particular part of a work. The shoemaker could make an entire shoe, the bookbinder could bind a book, the wagonmaker could make a wagon and so on.

After the close of the war there was a movement for industries on a large scale. Some few that were established at this time succeeded but many of them ended in disaster. One enterprise which for a time caused men to refuse to embark in manufacturing was the Antietam Manufacturing Company. This concern was organized about 1869 with an authorized capital stock of \$150,000. Less than \$100,000 was ever paid in and when that amount had been subscribed a fine mill was erected at Funkstown, the Antietam to be used as the motive power. The first plan was to make a woolen mill and after much money had been spent the plan was changed to a paper mill and then another change was made. Finally about 1871 the enterprise collapsed with a heavy in-





MAJOR JAMES BREATHED.



debtedness, and the courts decided that each of the stockholders was, in addition to the stock he had taken, liable to the creditors of the company for another sum equal to the amount of stock he had taken. This caused a great deal of litigation and much distress. It also discouraged manufacturing for some years.

Another unsuccessful enterprise was the Washington County Leather Manufacturing Company, organized in 1867 with Daniel Schindel, president. The capital was \$50,000 and the tannery was located north of East Washington street in Hagerstown. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1872 and was not rebuilt.

The Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company which was incorporated January 1, 1869, grew in a few years to great proportions. The incorporators were Abram Miller, William Updegraff, A. R. Appleman, John H. Cook and William H. Protzman. Mr. Appleman was the moving spirit of the business. He was a man of indomitable energy and good business capacity. The company manufactured wheat drills, threshing machines, clover hullers, horse rakes and steam engines. Its works were on East Washington street in Hagerstown where it gave employment to about 200 men. About 1888 it removed from Hagerstown to Ohio where it continued to prosper.

On Baltimore street in South Hagerstown, just east of Potomac street Garver and Flannagan had shops where they manufactured threshing machines. This was changed in 1874 into the Hagerstown Steam Engine and Machine Company of which Dr. Josiah F. Smith was President. It added the manufacture of steam engines and other farm machinery to threshing machines. The company purchased the old McDowell & Bachtell foundry on Franklin and Foundry streets and erected a large additional building in which for a time a considerable manufacturing was done. But in a few years the business became unprofitable and was discontinued. About 1900 a portion of the property was sold to the Hagerstown Brewery and later on the remainder was disposed of. In addition a number of wood working establishments were started during this period, the most successful of which was the Hagerstown Spoke Works organized by Charles W. Sebold in 1873, which assumed large proportions and is prosperous at the present time. This prosperity was greatly promoted by the opening of the Shenandoah Val-

ley railroad to Hagerstown in 1880 which gave access to the abundant timber of the Valley of Virginia.

To few of its citizens does Hagerstown owe more than to William Updegraff. In every laudable enterprise for the advancement of the public prosperity and welfare, Mr. Updegraff took a leading part through many years or lent a helping hand. Peter Updegraff, the grandfather of William, came to Hagerstown from York County, Pa., in the latter part of the eighteenth century and entered into business. His son George was born in Hagerstown in 1798. He learned the trade of hatter and engaged in the manufacture of hats. His wife, the mother of William, was Eliza Boyd, daughter of Joseph Boyd the proprietor of the National Line of coaches running between Baltimore and Wheeling. William Updegraff was born in Hagerstown June 22, 1832. He was educated at the old Hagerstown Academy and then learned his father's business, the manufacture of hats. In 1854 he engaged in manufacturing silk hats in Baltimore, but two years later when his father became ill he returned to Hagerstown and took charge of the business of George Updegraff & Sons, a business which he conducted with distinguished success until a few years ago when he retired and gave his sons charge of it. After 1865, hat making by hand became almost a lost art and then Mr. Updegraff began the manufacture of gloves and thus started an industry that spread the fame of Hagerstown far and wide and gave employment to a large number of girls and women. During his long residence in Hagerstown there was scarcely a movement for a successful industry or for a needed public improvement which did not receive Mr. Updegraff's aid or was not inaugurated or suggested by him. As already said he was one of the originators of the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company; he led in the organization of the Mechanics' Loan and Savings Institute; he helped to start Rose Hill Cemetery; he was one of the originators of the Spoke Works; it was his business sagacity that started the Hagerstown Fair upon its marvelous career of success; he co-operated with Governor Hamilton and the others in obtaining for Hagerstown a new charter and getting the town paved and drained; he helped to organize the company which brought to Hagerstown the pure mountain water which has blessed the people for many years; by his aid the old oil lamps which had been the

only street lights of Hagerstown gave place to electric lighting and he was one of the most persistent advocates of the street railway. His has been a busy and a useful career and a complete account of it would amount almost to an industrial history of Hagerstown for a half a century. Mr. Updegraff's wife was Laura A., daughter of Eli Mobley of Hagerstown. The couple have three daughters and three sons to take up their father's work.

In 1890 when the craze for dividing fields into town lots seized upon the country, Hagerstown was affected with the rest, but unlike many other places it received a permanent advantage. This was because there was actual need of more lots for the growing population. In fact after the completion of the Shenandoah Valley railroad in 1880 the population doubled in a few years and there was actual need of more room for homes. Several "Land and Improvement" Companies were organized. These bought farms adjacent to the town limits and subdivided them. The offer made to factories of free sites brought several enterprises the most important of which was the Crawford's Bicycle Works which in a few years gave employment to as many as fifteen hundred hands. This was finally sold out to a bicycle trust and the work was closed to be revived later as an automobile factory. About the time this was done Mr. Crawford himself returned and erecting another factory engaged in the same business. And so Hagerstown has at the present time two successful factories engaged in this promising industry. Among the oldest and most important industries of Washington County was for many years the Round Top Cement Works at Hancock, owned until lately by Robert Bridges and Charles W. Henderson. The works were first established in 1837 by a man named Shafer who supplied "Shafer's Cement" for the construction of the canal. In 1863 Shafer sold the property to Bridges & Henderson who operated it successfully for forty years. There is a great deposit or rather extensive strata of the cement rock in the hill west of Hancock and the hill has been honeycombed with tunnels from which the rock has been taken. Robert Bridges the head of the business, has been for half a century one of the foremost and most prosperous citizens of Washington County. He married Priscilla Williams Breathed a sister of Major James Breathed the distinguished artillery officer in the Confederate Army.

The manufacture of paper in Washington County was begun in 1859 by John W. Stonebraker. That year he built a paper mill in Funkstown, having already a woolen mill in that town which he inherited from his father. In the Funkstown mill he manufactured book and news paper. In 1864 he sold this mill and built a more extensive one higher up the Antietam about two miles east of Hagerstown. This fine mill was burned in 1873 and was replaced by a much larger one in which John A. Dushane of Baltimore, was a partner for a number of years, Mr. Stonebraker finally purchasing his interest. Down to the present time the Antietam Paper Mill has been one of the important industries of Washington County. Mr. Stonebraker also engaged largely in the manufacture of fertilizers and now operates at Funkstown a large flouring mill.

Few men have contributed more to the wealth and prosperity of Washington County than John W. Stonebraker. He not only contributed these important industries which give employment to many operatives, but he has been a progressive and enterprising farmer and has given his time and business ability to the public in the office of County Commissioner which he held for a number of years. In this office he administered the finances of the County, which was then laboring under a heavy bonded debt, with wisdom and all its affairs with economy and success. He was the taxpayers' best friend and it was largely through his influence and the confidence reposed in him by the late John Nicodemus of Boonsboro that gave to the County the magnificent farm for the County Almshouse and rescued the poor inmates of that institution from the wretched building in Hagerstown which had long brought discredit upon the County. The present Alms House or Bellevue Asylum as it is called, was built in 1879 and 1880 while Mr. Stonebraker was President of the Board of County Commissioners. It was also while he was President of the County Commissioners that the arrangement was made whereby Washington County was relieved of the annual payment of 6 per cent. interest on \$300,000 of the bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, receiving \$324,000 of preferred stock for the sums already paid, a transaction which years later resulted so advantageously for the County. In his administration of County affairs he was greatly aided by John L. Bickle the clerk of the Commissioners, a man of sterling honesty and of fine ability. John

W. Stonebraker comes of a family that lived in the Funkstown district since the earliest settlements of Washington County. His father Girard Stonebraker, was captain of a company raised in Washington County in the war of 1812. His wife was Catherine Schroeder and this couple were the parents of seven children of whom John W. was the youngest. He was born September 28, 1828, on the farm near Funkstown. He removed to Hagerstown in 1859. In politics he is a republican and by that party was elected County Commissioner in 1875, 1877 and 1881. In 1849 he married Miss Laura L. McCardell, daughter of William McCardell. They had one son, J. Eilsworth Stonebraker, who engaged in business with his father, and three daughters.

The movement for taking the Alms House out of Hagerstown to a healthy location in the country where those able to work could find wholesome employment, was begun in 1873 by Dr. Thomas Maddox. This public spirited and humane citizen had long been scandalized by the condition and surroundings of the paupers in the old Alms House in Hagerstown. He had long written for the County papers articles setting forth abuses of a shocking character and the inhuman treatment of the insane which was in strict consonance with the common practice of the times. At a meeting of a Farmers Club, composed of a number of the most enlightened farmers in the County, held in 1873, Dr. Maddox read a paper in which he advocated the purchase of a farm by the County and the erection thereupon of a suitable Alms House which should take the place of the old and dilapidated building in Hagerstown. The plan met with the unanimous approval of the club which numbered in its membership some of the largest tax payers, and a committee was appointed to present the views of the Club to the County Commissioners. This committee was composed of Dr. Thomas Maddox and Andrew Kershner Stake the secretary of the Club. So well did they perform their mission that the County Commissioners became favorable to the plan and the passage of an enabling act of Assembly was procured. After the enactment of the law and while the matter was still in abeyance John Nicodemus, a wealthy citizen of Boonsboro, after a long conference with John W. Stonebraker, the President of the County Commissioners, purchased for the County a farm owned by Thomas Spickler containing 112 acres of fertile land, beautifully situated near the

northern limits of Hagerstown. It was a part of the old Carroll estate and cost Mr. Nicodemus \$12,500. In November 1880 at the Congressional election the question of the removal of the Alms House to the farm was submitted to the people who decided in the affirmative by a large majority. Thereupon the present Alms House was erected and the cost paid largely by the sale of the old property in Hagerstown and some shares of the capital stock of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. The entire cost of the building was \$26,000. The inmates of the poor house were removed into the new building in July 1880. The name of the place "Bellevue" was selected by John L. Bickle, then clerk of the County Commissioners and he was afterwards much surprised to learn that without knowing it, he had selected the original name of the place. In point of fact the view commanded by the location is a magnificent panorama and the name is well selected. In consequence of the movement started by Dr. Maddox and of the generosity of John Nicodemus, the wards of Washington County are in the enjoyment of a refuge such as few people in their condition can boast. Their location is healthful and the surroundings beautiful and best of all those able to work can contribute to their own support by wholesome and honest labor.

The old Alms House which was vacated when Bellevue was occupied, was built in 1799 and 1800 and occupied the latter year. The trustees by whom it was built were Henry Schnebly, William Heyser and George Ney. It was situated in the eastern part of Hagerstown near the Cavetown pike and was never well adapted to the purpose for which it was built.

But while all the efforts to improve the condition of the County were going on the most important of all was progressing so quietly that the progress almost escaped attention. From the very first settlement of the Valley of the Antietam agriculture had been the chief occupation of the people. Upon it they had subsisted in comfort, had lived frugal lives and had secured such a measure of happiness as comes to a contented people. But none grew wealthy. If those fortunate persons to whom great tracts of land had been granted in the early settlement, or who acquired land when it was worth but a dollar or two to the acre had retained their possessions in their families there would have been a wealthy landed aristocracy. But fortunately this did not happen. The

great manors and land grants were speedily divided up and sold in small tracts to thrifty and industrious farmers, mostly of German blood, some of whom came direct from the Fatherland and others drifting over the line from Pennsylvania. And thus it came to pass that the mass of the people of this valley had little in common with the older counties of the State, in customs, religion or sympathies. It is true, as has already been stated, that some of the earliest settlers who obtained large land grants were men of English blood who came from the tidewater counties. These men were for some years the leaders and representatives in Congress and at Washington. Among them were John Thompson Mason who came from Virginia and took the great Montpelier estate from his uncles John and Richard Barnes, of St. Mary's County; Samuel Ringgold, to whom Conococheague manor, twenty thousand of the fairest and most fertile acres were granted, the Tilghmans, the Fitzhughs, the Chews, who had Chew's manor along the Potomac, Joseph Chapline, Thomas Cressap, who was born in England, the Hugheses and at a later date Gen. Otho Holland Williams. Most of these families have disappeared from Washington County.

The principal crops in the County from the very beginning were wheat and corn. The settlers from the tidewater introduced the culture of tobacco and for some years it was raised in small quantities, especially in Pleasant Valley. The only way to reach market in that early time was by rolling the hogshead in which the tobacco was packed over the mountain to Frederick. The difficulty in the way of marketing this crop were so great that it was speedily abandoned. In order to reduce the bulk of the corn which was sold, instead of being fed to cattle and turned into meat, it was distilled into whiskey and that which was not consumed at home, the consumption being generous, it was sent in wagons, or on the keel boats down the river to Georgetown which was a good market at the head of the Potomac navigation and accessible to vessels from the old country as well as from the tidewater sections of the State. And thus it came to pass that Washington County became a great whiskey producing County and took part in the whiskey insurrection.

Wheat soon became the chief crop and the great staple as it is today. The fertile limestone land of the valley is admirably adapted to its growth and the splendid water power of the An-

tietam, the Conococheague and dozens of smaller streams furnished the power for the conversion of the wheat crop into flour. And so Washington County has for a century and a half furnished a great quantity of breadstuff for Baltimore after supplying the home demand and that of nearer neighbors. The methods of cultivating wheat before the war had been primitive and improvements had advanced slowly. The sickle of the early settler had given place to the "cradle" in the harvest field and the flail and treading with horses had been superseded by the threshing machine and the drill was introduced. Even with the primitive methods and the high wages demanded by harvest hands there was a profit in wheat growing because the demand for bread was never more than met and the price of wheat was uniformly high. But after the war railroads began to stretch out across the virgin prairies, immigrants from the Eastern States and Europe began to flock to the plains carrying vigor and industry. In a few years the wheat crop of this section began to flood the Eastern and European markets and the price of wheat began to go down and the Washington County farmer found that he was not making a profit on his crop. Then it was that an earnest effort began for better farming. The Hagerstown Mail, conducted from 1874 down to 1891 by Edwin Bell and Thomas J. C. Williams, lent itself with intelligence and enthusiasm to the movement and every advance was recorded and its adoption urged. Three farmers who took a conspicuous part in the agricultural movement were Dr. Thomas Maddox, William T. Hamilton and Isaac Motter. Dozens of others joined in. These three men experimented with fertilizers and machines and seed and told the farmers Club of the result and wrote for the public press making practical suggestions. The use of chemical fertilizers of which bone was the body, was introduced in Washington County by Dr. Maddox and soon became general, the preparation of the fields was more careful and more attention was given to the use of clover as a fertilizer as well as a fodder crop. In a few years the average yield of wheat to the acre had increased fifty per cent. and now about a million and a half bushels are produced annually. Along with this increase there has been a still greater increase in the production of many other crops on the farm, such as poultry, dairy products, clover seed and fruit.

The threshing of wheat by steam power be-

gan here in 1870. On September 7 of that year the following appeared in the Hagerstown Herald and Torch Light:

"On Monday last, by invitation, we visited the farm of Mr. Walter, near town, on the Leitersburg Turnpike, where we witnessed the operation of Threshing by Steam. We there found a ten-horse power Engine, manufactured by Frick & Co., Waynesboro', Pa., attached to the new and celebrated Thresher and Separator manufactured by Garver & Flanagan, of Hagerstown, Md., and never before having had the pleasure of seeing steam used for the same purpose, we are free to confess that our anticipations were more than realized. The Engine performed admirably, whilst the Thresher and Separator did even more than its most sanguine friends ever claimed for it. It is a noble machine, and reflects great credit upon its inventors and builders, having threshed, cleaned and bagged one bushel per minute, notwithstanding the bad condition of the wheat, much of it being wet, and very badly tangled. A number of farmers witnessed the operation and all were loud in their praise of the results. We understand that a company of enterprising gentlemen have it in contemplation to purchase the whole outfit. We hope to see this accomplished for many reasons, prominent among which are the saving of labor and horse flesh."

The improvement of the threshing outfit went along steadily until the present machine was perfected which feeds the sheaves into the cylinder, cuts the twine, threshes, cleans and weighs the grain and by means of a blast carries the straw into a symmetrical rick and threshing 1000 bushels a day and over with a half a dozen hands where fifteen or twenty were formerly employed. The most important improvement in wheat machinery, however, was the binding reaper. The cost of harvesting the wheat crop and hauling it to mill had always been estimated at one-fourth of the value of the crop. This cost was greatly reduced by this splendid machine. The gang of a dozen or more men in the harvest field, each receiving from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day wages, was reduced to four men—and the work done so much better that it no longer pays to rake the ordinary harvest field after the binder has gone over it. When the binder was first introduced it caused great discontent among the farm laboring people and threats were made to destroy them. But in a few years the labor of the rural districts largely

found employment in other fields, in the factories and on the railroads, and it soon became more difficult to obtain the smaller number of laborers on the farm than it had been to get the greater number.

An important movement in agriculture took place along about 1880 when Mr. John A. Nicodemus, Mitchell Stover, Wm. D. Hughes and other intelligent farmers living along the foot of South Mountain near Smithsburg discovered that the rough mountain sides are well adapted to the growth of peaches. Mr. Stover had a nursery near Greencastle and having more peach trees one year than he could sell he proposed, after consulting with his relative, John Reichard, a nurseryman of Washington County, to Mr. Nicodemus to plant the trees on his mountain land as an experiment. Mr. Nicodemus entered into the arrangement and that was the beginning of the "Mountain peach" industry. At once land from which the timber had been cut and which had been considered almost worthless became valuable and commanded high prices. It was found that peaches grown upon this soil were peculiarly beautiful and delicious and they commanded higher prices in market than fruit from other sections. It was also proved that the crop on the mountain side was not so liable to injury by frost in the early spring. At once a great industry sprang up and the "mountain peaches" were in demand in every city. Hundreds of thousands of trees were set out and Mr. Emory Pry and his brother who lived on the shoulder of Elk Ridge Mountain near Keedysville, enjoyed the distinction of having one of the largest orchards in Maryland, numbering no less than 50,000 trees. Methods of cultivation and fertilizing which peach growers up to that time had not deemed necessary, were introduced and the intelligent methods of packing and shipping the fruit, and the use of refrigerator cars made it possible to distribute the products of the Washington County orchards over a large part of the country. One great advantage this peach region had over that of the tidewater counties was that one fine variety, the "Heath Cling," ripens in Washington County after every peach has disappeared from the orchards of the Eastern Shore. Being the only peaches obtainable and also being especially delicious these peaches commanded high prices and brought a great deal of money to the County. But the peach industry speedily reached high tide and declined. Peach

trees in limestone soil are short lived and those in the mountain, freestone soil and in Pleasant Valley where the soil is free stone, did not live as long as had been anticipated and the setting out of new trees did not keep pace with the destruction caused by "yellows" and the San Jose Scale. Nevertheless the attention of the people, once directed to fruit culture they did not confine themselves to peaches but planted large apple orchards and many found profit, especially in Pleasant Valley in the cultivation of small fruit and conteloupes. Methods were found to protect peach and apple trees from the "scale" and the cultivation of the peach has gone along successfully though to a reduced extent, and the planting of thousands of apple trees has brought much profit and wealth to Washington County.

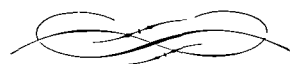
The Hagerstown Fair has through many years been one of the important agencies in the improvement of argiculture in Washington County and especially by the introduction of labor saving machinery, good live stock and poultry. After a mere existence of almost three-quarters of a century this Fair about 25 years ago took on new life and speedily became one of the most notable and best agricultural exhibitions in the land. Its best features have been the machinery exhibits, the poultry show and the live stock. It came to pass that a prize for poultry won at Hagerstown is considered by poultry fanciers more valuable than one from any other poultry show. An Act of Assembly passed in 1807 authorized the first Agricultural Society of Washington County. It was organized the next year with Thomas Sprigg, president; Frisby Tilghman, secretary, and Charles Carroll treasurer. In order to raise \$2,000 which was needed a lottery was formed by a committee consisting of William Fitzhugh, Sr., Charles Carroll, John Thompson Mason, Samuel Ringgold and Martin Kershner. This Agricultural organization was not permanent. It was succeeded by another society in 1827. The present society, known as the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Washington County was chartered in 1854. The incorporators were David Brumbaugh, John Ash, Lewis P. Fiery, James Coudy, Jacob Fiery, Martin Startzman, John H. Heyser, Henry K. Tice and Marmaduke W. Boyd. The first fair ground of this society was on the edge of Hagerstown along the Williamsport pike. There it remained until 1871 when a tract of 14 acres lying

on the Cearfoss turnpike adjacent to the town, was purchased from Richard Wise for \$2,500 and the fair was held there until 1880. There were two railroads to be crossed in reaching the fair grounds from the town and it was not considered accessible. In 1880 the present magnificent site was purchased from George W. Harris and it contains over 30 acres. From that time to the present the annual exhibitions have been held in this place and have become famous throughout the Eastern States. Several circumstances have contributed to this marvelous success. One has been the accessibility of Hagerstown by rail from every direction and by turnpike roads from every district of Washington County. In close touch with Hagerstown are many populous towns, directly connected by rail, such as Winchester, Charles-town, Berryville, Martinsburg, Frederick, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Westminster and Waynesboro, besides the villages and fertile farms of the rich neighboring counties in the three adjoining States. Baltimore and Washington have always contributed largely to the annual gatherings. The beginning of the long career of prosperity which the Hagerstown Fair has enjoyed was due to the business sagacity of William Updegraff. Mr. Updegraff went into the management of the society as vice-president in 1880. Charles W. Humrichouse was elected the next year president and filled the office with dignity and marked ability for many years. Mr. Updegraff recognized the fact that if every farmer in Washington County came to the Fair their attendance would not be sufficient to give a proper support. He therefore proposed that features should be added which would attract others besides farmers and that would bring enough revenues to make the Fair one which would be more valuable to the agriculture of the County than it had ever been before. The event proved the correctness of this theory. The attractions offered at the Fair of 1880 were a great fireman's parade one day and an Odd Fellows' parade the next. The attendance to witness these things was very large and that put the Fair upon the high road to prosperity. For many years John W. Stonebraker was president of the Fair Association and contributed largely to its prosperity. The annual fairs are great events in Hagerstown and when they open the town is overcrowded with visitors and there is animation and movement in all di-



rections. Among the men who have contributed largely to this great enterprise besides those already mentioned are David Brumbaugh who was president for many years, Peter A. Witmer, who had the practical management of details for a

long term, Henry A. McComas, who was faithful to the Association in its weakness and when it became strong, George W. Harris, George M. Stonebraker, Charles Baechtel, George Hager, D. H. Staley and many others.



## CHAPTER XXV

ON THE night of the fifth of December, 1871, a fire which started in an agricultural implement store on Antietam street, opposite the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station, destroyed St. John's Episcopal Church on South Jonathan street, and the Court House. These were two of the most imposing buildings in Hagerstown. Both of them were built about 1820. It was believed that the fire was started by an incendiary. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the business part of the town was in great danger; it was saved from destruction only by the determined work of the fire companies, aided by the citizens generally. Then, and for many years afterwards, the only water supply for the fire engines was from the Oak Spring, Ladle Spring and several large public cisterns. There was one steam fire engine, and several which were operated by hand. With this imperfect apparatus the town was saved, the damage to the other buildings which took fire being slight. The reason the church and Court House could not be saved was that both were covered with shingle roofs high and inaccessible to the firemen. In attempting to reach the Court House cupola, John Fridinger, a fireman, was killed by the fall of the cupola, and Henry Bester was severely hurt. In the following May, while the walls of the old Court House were being razed, to make place for the new building, a rear wall fell upon three workmen, namely, Alexander Smith, Wesley Finnegan and Frederick Fridinger, and crushed them to death. By a strange chance one of the killed, Frederick Fridinger, a youth of seventeen years, was a son of John Fridinger, who lost his life in the fire. The

actual values destroyed by the fire was not large. All the land and other records of the County and the wills and papers in the office of the Register of Wills were in good fire proof vaults, one in the clerk's office and one in the office of the Register of Wills. All these records were uninjured. There was some discoloration, by smoke, but no substantial harm was done. The papers and records of the County Commissioners office were in an iron safe, and they too escaped injury. On the Court House there was no insurance. The building had cost originally about \$70,000 but it was not a well arranged Court House and its destruction caused no permanent loss to the people. In its issue of December 13, 1871, the Herald and Torch Light said:

"As the venerable Temple of Justice was falling a prey to the flames, there were not a few of our older citizens who gazed upon it with saddened eyes, and called from the store-house of memory many pleasant and possibly also some unpleasant associations with it. The last trials that took place in the original Court House, which stood in the Public Square, were those of the three Cotterills, father and two sons, convicted and hung for the murder of Adams, their uncle, the parties being all Englishmen. This was at the November Term in the year 1819, the executions having taken place in the month of February 1820, so that the first Court must have been held in the late building in March of that year. We are informed that it was commenced about the year 1818 and completed two years thereafter. Its original cost was not less than sixty or seventy thousand dollars, and the frequent alterations to

which it was subjected, from time to time, no doubt doubled this amount. But it has passed away, as its builders, its early Bench and Bar, its Jurors and Officers, and all persons and things must do from this perishable world."

On St. John's Church there was an insurance of \$3,000 only, and on the organ \$500. The cost of the building had been about \$25,000. It was two years before the new Court House was completed, and during that time the sessions of Court were held in the Sunday School room in the Methodist Church on North Jonathan street, which was rented by the County Commissioners. In this time the trial of Joseph Davis for murder was removed from Carroll County, and "Junior Hall," a large apartment in the building of the Junior Fire Company on North Potomac street, was rented for the Court, as the trial attracted more persons than could be accommodated in the basement of the church. It was several months before the County Commissioners decided to erect an entirely new Court House. Many persons were in favor of using the old walls, which were exceedingly massive and strong. But a meeting of the Bar was called, and resolutions were adopted favoring a

building upon a plan different from the old one. Accordingly, a contract was made with Robert C. Thornburg, a builder, to tear down the old walls. The selection of plans for the new Court House was entrusted to a committee of the Bar, composed of Andrew K. Syester, George Schley, John C. Zeller, Francis M. Darby, Albert Small, Henry Kyd Douglas and George W. Smith, Jr. Designs submitted by H. A. and J. P. Sims, of Philadelphia, were chosen, and on Wednesday, October 9, 1872 the cornerstone of the new building was laid. The ceremony of laying the cornerstone was in charge of Friendship Lodge No. 84 of Masons, of Hagerstown.\*

The County Commissioners accepted the building, and held their first meeting in it on the second of January, 1874. The first term of the Circuit Court to be held in the spacious chamber of the new building was in April of that year, the Judges on the bench being Richard H. Alvey, chief; William Motter and George H. Pearre, associates. The Clerk of the Court was George B. Oswald; the Register of Wills, Thomas E. Hilliard. The new Court House was well adapted to its uses, the vaults for the records being spa-

\*The newspaper account of the proceedings, published at the time, is as follows:

"At 1 o'clock, P. M., the Masonic Fraternity assembled at their Hall, corner of Franklin and Potomac Streets. The Lodge was opened by Worshipful Master, Edward Stake, who then handed the emblem of his office to P. M. Thos A. Boult, and requested him to conduct the services on the occasion. The procession was formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal, P. M. Andrew K. Syester and his Aids P. M. Wm. McK. Keppler, F. D. Herbert and Richard Sheckles.

"At 2 o'clock, P M., the procession moved from the Hall, headed by the old Hagerstown Silver Cornet Band, and marched directly to the site of the new Court House, when the Lodge was again in form by P. M. Thos. A. Boult, assisted by P. M. William Steffey, D. M., Dr. Augustus A. Biggs, S W., Andrew K. Stake, J. W.

"After the Lodge was opened the W. Master informed the brethren and all assembled, that Friendship Lodge No. 84, had assembled for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of the New Court House, and through his officers directed that 'all having due notice thereof should govern themselves accordingly.' After music by the Band, and Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Harley, the W. Master requested the Treasurer, H. A. McComas, to read the inscription on the Stone and a list of the contents of the box to be deposited therein. This part of the ceremony was performed in a clear and distinct voice. The contents are as follows:

"A. L. 1572; names of County Commissioners

of Wash. Co.; Attorney for County Commissioners and Clerk of same; Contractor of Building; Architect of Building Superintendent of Building; Members of Masonic Lodges and By-Laws of same in Washington Co.; Proceedings of G. Lodge of Md.; Governor and officers of the State of Maryland; Judges of the Circuit Court for Wash. Co.; Clerk of the Court; Register of Wills; Sheriff and all other County Officers; names of all the members practicing at the Bar of Hagerstown, and their rate table; Municipal Officers of Hagerstown; Newspapers of Wash. Co.; Coins and Currencies of this date.

"The W. Master and his officers then descended from the platform to the Corner Stone, after spreading the Cement the Stone was lowered to its place, and then the ancient ceremony of trying it with the square, level and plumb. Corn, Wine and Oil were strewn upon it, emblematic of the Corn of nourishment, Wine of refreshment and Oil of joy. After music by the Band, the benediction was pronounced, and the procession returned to the Hall.

"The procession was large and highly respectable, numbering about one hundred and fifty Masons, members of the following Lodges:—Friendship, No. 84, Hagerstown; Eureka, No. 105, Sharpsburg; Mediar, No. 140, Williamsport; Acacie, No. 155, Mechanicstown, Frederick County; Warren, No. 51, Baltimore; Door to Virtue No. 46, Westminster; Columbia, No. 58, Frederick City; Plymouth, No. 143, Union Bridge. There were also Masons in the procession representing Lodges from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and West Virginia."

cious and safe. In the architecture there was perhaps too great an attempt at ornamentation. The cost of the building was about \$80,000. The County Commissioners who had charge of the erection of the Court House were the boards elected in 1871 and 1873. The former was composed of Theodore Embrey, Henry F. Neikirk, Samuel Strite, Henry W. Lyday and John H. Harp, all republicans but Mr. Neikirk. The second board, which closed the work and accepted the building from Robert Thornburg, the contractor, was composed of John Fessler, Joseph Seibert, Henry Funk, Elias Young and George W. Brown, all Democrats.\*

The rebuilding of the Episcopal Church did not begin as promptly as the work on the Court House. There were two obstacles. One was the necessity of collecting sufficient funds to justify the beginning of the work. The other was a difference among members of the congregation as to the location of the new edifice. Some of the vestry, among them the venerable Benjamin Reigle, were strongly opposed to removal. But the majority, headed by the Rector, believed it unwise to build a fine church on a narrow, noisy business street, almost adjacent to the railroad sta-

tion. This view prevailed, and a splendid lot on the corner of Prospect and Antietam street, at the Dry Bridge, in one of the highest elevations in the town, was purchased from Col. George Schley.

Just before the destruction of the old church, in December, 1871, the Rector of the Parish—the Rev. Claudius B. Haines—resigned. The Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, then in Howard County, was called and he arrived in the beginning of January, 1872, to find his church in ruins. The congregation of Zion Reformed Church tendered to the Episcopalians the use of their Sunday-school room and in that room the churchless congregation worshipped for many months. In the meantime, Mr. Mitchell was actively at work, securing subscriptions to the new church and arranging for plans. The building committee was composed as follows: The Rev. W. A. Mitchell, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, George W. Harris and George W. Pole. The architect was E. T. Littell, of New York, and the plans he drew produced one of the most beautiful churches in Maryland. Work began on the church in August, 1872, and the cornerstone was laid September 4, of that year.

By October 1873, the work had so far pro-

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\*The following description of the building was published in the Hagerstown newspapers in January 1874:

The main front building is 91 feet, 6 inches x 56 feet 9 inches; the rear building is 62 feet 6 inches x 59 feet 6 inches, with a 15 feet story both front and rear; front building has a corridor in the centre which runs back to its rear wall; the rear building has also one 10 feet wide. On the right is the Register's office, 34x26 feet 6 inches, the record rooms being a double vaulted arch, with iron frame and shutter on the inside of windows, 5 feet wide and 10 feet high with semi-circular head. The Clerk's office is on the left of the corridor, and is of the same dimensions and finish as the Register's office.—The first space occupied in the rear of these rooms on the right and left, are the massive public and private stairways leading to the second floor, which are built of solid oak; the first room on the left is the Sheriff's office, 12x20 feet; the 2d is the Collector's office, 12x20 feet, and the third is the School Commissioners' room, 26x20 feet. On the right is the County Commissioners' room, 38x20 feet, which completes the space of the lower floor.

Ascending the stairway, we enter a corridor 10 feet wide, on the right of which is the Grand Jury room, 24x20 feet, and Petit Jury room 14½x20 feet, and on the left is the State's Attorney's room, 12x20 feet; a room set apart for the use of the School Commissioners, but not occupied by them, and another Petit Jury room. The Court room is entered from

the head of the public and private stairways and corridor, and is 75x50 feet, with a 20 feet ceiling, very handsomely finished in stucco. The Hall is lighted by eleven circular head windows, 6 feet wide and 15 feet high, with the best double thick glass, and is finished with paneling and wainscoting.—The bar rail is solid walnut and oak finely finished in oil, and the Judges' stand and Clerk's desk are also handsomely finished. In the rear of the Judges stand are the witness and council rooms, each 12x24 feet.

There is a cellar under the entire building, eight feet in height, and it is surmounted by a substantial and beautiful Mansard roof, ornamented with pavillions; covered with best Buckingham slate. The building is estimated to contain from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of brick, and an immense amount of timber, but of the latter no approximate estimate can be formed. The Court Hall and corridors are heated by three of the fine furnaces of Messrs. Bellman, Armstrong & Co., of this town.

The Architects were H. A. & J. P. Sims, 1426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; Contractor and Builder, R. C. Thornburg; Superintendent of Mason work, John Overmyer; Painter and Glazier, George Lias; Slaters, Beck and Bowers;—Tinning and Plumbing, Garlinger & Co.; Plasterer, John Lushbaugh; the galvanized iron was furnished by Messrs. William P. Gephart & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, but now of Washington, D. C., and the Gas fixtures were furnished by Messrs. Baker & Arnold, Philadelphia.

gressed that the Sunday school room in the basement could be used for the church services. Two years later, the body of the church was completed and ready for occupancy. On October 11, 1875, the opening services were held, the sermon being preached by the Right Rev. Theodore Lyman, Bishop of North Carolina, and a former rector of St. John's Parish. At this time the tower of the church had been built, but the spire was left for a future time. The work of completion was undertaken in 1881 by Mr. Columbus C. Baldwin, a wealthy citizen of New York, born in Maryland. His wife who was Sallie Roman, daughter of J. Dixon Roman, had died some years before, and this beautiful stone tower and spire were erected as a memorial to her. In the tower Mr. Baldwin placed a peal of bells. Some years later, the church was further improved and beautified by Mrs. Henry Rosenberg, and a reredos and chancel window were erected as a memorial to her father, Dr. Charles Macgill. In the rear of the church fronting on Antietam street about 1888, Mrs.

Frances Kennedy built a useful Parish House, as a memorial to her two deceased sons, Frank and Howard Kennedy.\*

The Episcopal Church seems to have been the first religious denomination to establish itself within the limits of Washington County. It was at the time the established church in Maryland. Many of the largest landowners were of that faith, and places of worship were provided by the Legislature. The whole County was contained in All Saints Parish, Frederick County. A small chapel was built at an early date in the woods between the present College of St. James and the Sharpsburg turnpike, which is still known as "Chapel Woods." In 1761 a petition was sent to the legislature representing that this chapel was decayed and too small to contain the congregation, and asking for a more commodious place of worship. This was built, but it has long since disappeared, and the site is marked only by a number of grave stones, which still remain.

In 1770, St. John's Parish which included

\*The Hagerstown Mail in November, 1885, published the following:

St. John's Episcopal Church on Prospect Street, the third church of the parish, is now so far completed as to be fit for occupancy. The Sunday School room, under the rear end of the church, has been used for holding services since October, 1873. Our readers will recollect that the old church on Jonathan Street was destroyed by fire with the Court House on the night of December 23, 1871. This was quite an old building, having been built in the early part of the century, to replace the first church, which stood upon the site of the present Episcopal burying ground opposite the seminary.

Just before the fire, the former popular Rector, the Rev. Mr. Haines, had tendered his resignation, and the present Rector, the Rev. W. A. Mitchell, was called by the vestry to fill the position. Upon the arrival of Mr. Mitchell in the spring of 1872 he turned his attention to rebuilding the church, and it is mainly owing to his exertions and untiring energy that the congregation are so soon provided with one of the handsomest churches in the diocese.

The new church is situated on the corner of Prospect and Antietam Streets, in the most commanding situation of the town. The architecture is Gothic, and the shape cruciform. The plan seems almost faultless. The material of which the walls are constructed is the native blue hammered limestone. The following is a list of persons employed upon the building:

Building Committee—Rev. W. A. Mitchell, Dr. Fred'k Dorsey, Geo. W. Harris and Geo. W. Pole, Esq's.

Architect—E. T. Littell, of New York.

Contractor of Masonry—Wm. Eyerly.

Contractor of Outside Carpenters' Work, Roof, &c.—C. W. Stover.

Contractor for Finishing Inside—R. C. Thornburg.

Plasterer—John Lushbaugh.

Heating Apparatus—Oscar Bellman.

The seating capacity of the church is 450, the pews are of handsome oiled walnut and chestnut, and there are three aisles, one central and two sides. The walls are a neutral drab color, and wainscotted 4 feet from the floor, with alternated beaded walnut and chestnut planks, oiled. The ceiling is open, and is painted cobalt blue, the rafters and braces chocolate color, chamfered with vermilion. The church is finished with walnut, and the furniture is of the same wood, made by Lamb, of New York. The Vestry room and organ chamber are in the angle of the south transept and chancel, the latter divided from the chancel by open screen work. The windows, made by Messrs. Stack & Booth, of Orange, New Jersey, are exceedingly handsome and rich in their coloring. The central light of the chancel window is a figure of St. John, the two side lights, figured stained glass, the three upper circular windows are figures of adoring angels with trumpet, lute and harp. There are three handsome windows in the south transept, one, the subject of which is the Annunciation and Nativity, contributed by the Sunday School of the church, costing about \$160. Another, representing the Presentation in the Temple and our Lord among the Doctors, is memorial of the late Major Holker Hughes; the window in memory of Miss Anna Fitzhugh, is triangular, and represents the adoration of the wise men. In the north transept is a large circular window representing the Ascension. The other windows are of diamond-shaped buff with stained glass.

all of the State west of South Mountain except Pleasant Valley, was created. At that time the Rev. Bennett Allen, Rector of All Saints, Frederick, resided in Elizabeth Town, and had a curate to look after the parish church in Frederick. Mr. Allen was an Englishman and when the Revolution began he returned to his native country.

One of the early clergymen of the Episcopal Church to make his home in Washington County was the Rev. Bartholomew Booth. He was a native of England and a descendant or relative of Lord Delamere. He took his degree at Oxford in 1754; in the next year he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester, and in 1758 was elevated to the priesthood. About 1770 he came to America, and settled in Frederick County at the eastern foot of South Mountain near the present town of Burkittsville. His home there was "Needwood," afterwards owned by Governor Thomas Sim Lee, whose descendants owned it until a few years ago.

At the beginning of the Revolution, the clergymen of the Church of England, or the Episcopal Church, as it was called in this country, did not enjoy the popular favor. Many of them were men of "carnal minds," sent over from England to enjoy livings secured for them by family influence, who were more interested in fox-hunting than in doing the work of an evangelist. These men were supported by taxation, and the people resented it. Some of them, however, were men of genuine piety and a few were Americans who had gone to England for ordination. These Americans, like the rest, had been required to take the oath of allegiance to the British Government at their ordination, and they, as a rule felt that oath binding upon their conscience until the government had given place to another which demanded their allegiance. This natural sentiment of honest men produced the impression among their neighbors that these clergymen were "Tories" and some of them suffered a measure of proscription and some persecution. All were inhibited from conducting public worship and preaching. Bartholomew Booth suffered with the rest and so pronounced did the hostility of the people around him become, that he fled across the mountain to Washington County, and settled down on the banks of the Antietam where Beaver Creek flows into it—a place of great natural beauty, popularly known as the "Devil's Back Bone." It was just at this point that Braddock's Army

crossed the Antietam some twenty years before. Mr. Booth purchased here a large tract of land, which he called "Delamere" after the title of the Booth family in England. Upon a commanding eminence above the brawling creek he built his home, and later, a mill, turned by the waters of the creek. This mill, known as the "Delamere Mill," under the successive ownership of many possessors, continued to supply the surrounding country with flour and lumber until it was destroyed by fire near the end of the nineteenth century. The old homestead and a part of the great Booth tract is now owned by Dr. William Booth living at present in Colorado, a descendant of Bartholomew. Other portions of the original tract are also owned by descendants of the Rev. Mr. Booth, brothers and sisters of Dr. Booth. Bartholomew Booth established a school at Delemere which gained a high reputation. Here he instructed sons of many prominent people. Among the patrons of his school were Robert Morris, Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, Gen. Benedict Arnold, Gen. Charles Lee and Mrs. Hannah Washington. The son of the latter, who attended school at Delemere was afterwards Justice Washington of the Supreme Court of the United States. Dr. William Booth inherited a number of letters from these patrons which bear the striking testimony to the reputation and the excellence of this first school west of the mountains. Robert Morris wrote to him from "York in Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, 1777." In his letter, this distinguished citizen and patriot said:

"Sir—The high reputation you have acquired by your institution for the instruction of youth must naturally create a desire in many parents to have their sons admitted into so promising a seminary, and I am amongst the number of those who admire your character and wish my son to partake the advantages of instruction from so accomplished a gentleman. I expect none but the customary terms and without inquiring what those are I shall readily comply with them. My child reads and writes English tolerably for a boy not yet eight years old: he is just entering on Latin with a master in this place, but we are at a loss for school books, as none are now in the shops for sale. I shall write to Europe for some as soon as possible. Understanding that you limit the number of scholars, I address you now to know if my son can be admitted, and if he can I will

bring or send him as soon as convenient. With respect and esteem, I remain, sir, your obedient, humble servant,  
 ROBERT MORRIS."

That Mr. Morris was not disappointed in the school of which he had heard so favorably, is proved by a letter which Mr. Booth received a year and a half later, from Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, who wrote from that city under date of May 29, 1779. He had been anxious, Mr. Shippen wrote, "to have my son admitted to a share of your instruction, but till lately have had no expectation of it from a belief that your number of pupils was complete. However, on consulting with Mr. Robert Morris and Mr. Purviance, I have reason to expect there is still a vacancy and they both encourage and advise me to send my boy by this opportunity. Relying therefore on their recommendation and opinion that he will not be rejected, I take the liberty of sending him in company with Gen. Arnold's son and a son of Col. Plater, and at the same time have enclosed in a bundle in my son's trunk the like sum of money which other gentlemen have agreed to pay you \* \* \* I am told you have sent a bond to the other gentlemen."

Instead of sending "a son" along with Mr. Shippen's boy Gen. Arnold sent two. He had married a second time, and his young wife, perhaps found her husband's sons a good deal in the way, as Gen Arnold was then leading a fashionable life, living in one of the handsomest residences in Philadelphia, and incurring those debts which helped to drive him to ruin and disgrace the next year. In the letter which his sons carried to Booth, Gen. Arnold also testified to his esteem for the teacher. "I am extremely happy in committing the care of their education," he wrote, "to a gentleman so universally esteemed and admired, not in the least doubting your care and attention to them in every particular. Let me beg of you my dear sir, to treat them in the same manner as you would your own; when they deserve correction, I wish not to have them spared. They have been for some time in this city which is a bad school and my situation has prevented my paying that attention to them I otherwise should have done. If they have Contracted any bad Habits they are not of a long standing, and I make no doubt, under your Care they will soon forget them. I wish their Education to be useful rather than learned. Life is too short and uncertain to throw away in speculation on subjects

that perhaps one man in Ten thousand has a genius to make a figure in,—you will pardon my dictating to you Sir, but as the Fortunes of every Man in this Country are uncertain, I wish my Sons to be Educated in such a Manner that with prudence and Industry they may acquire a Fortune (in case they are deprived of their patrimony) as well as to become useful Members of society.

"My taylor has disappointed me and sent home their clothes unfinished. I am therefore under the necessity of sending them undone or detaining the Waggon; I cannot think of doing the latter, and must beg the favor of you to procure their clothes finished and some new ones made out of my old ones. I must beg you to purchase any little matters necessary for them. I have enclosed three hundred Dollars for their use out of which you will please to give them as much to spend as you think Proper, with this condition that they render to you a Regular account as often as you think necessary of their Expenses, a copy of which I shall expect they will transmit to me, this will teach them economy, and Method, so necessary in almost every thing in Life.

"If there is any Books wanting I beg you to purchase them, and whenever you are in want of money to draw on me. I shall expect they will write to me frequently—of this they will doubtless want reminding.

"I have the honor to be with great Respect and Esteem, Dear Sir, your most obedient Humble Servt.  
 B. ARNOLD."

Mr. Booth's school continued and prospered for many years, and there is still standing a log house which it is believed was the school house in which many boys who became distinguished men, were educated.

As has been already stated, St. John's Parish Washington County, at that time Antietam Hundred of Frederick County, was erected by the Legislature in 1770. But it would appear that there was no Episcopal Church in Hagerstown until after the Revolution. The records of the vestry of the parish begin that year and tell us that on April 21, "A number of the inhabitants of Washington County professing the Protestant religion of the Episcopal Church" met in the Court House in Elizabethtown, organized a congregation and elected a vestry. The vestry then elected were John Stull, Daniel Hughes, Alexander Clagett, Thomas Sprigg, Richard Pindell, Nathaniel Roch-



ester and Eli Williams. These were among the strongest and most distinguished men in the County, and indeed in the State. Most of them had served their country in the war just over. Col. John Stull had been at the head of the men who governed the County until the State government was in full operation, and was one of the Justices of the County Court for years. He was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and took a leading part in urging the adoption of that instrument. Daniel Hughes was also a patriot of the Revolution. He was an iron founder and made at Mt. Etna furnace some of the cannon used by the Continental Army. Alexander Claggett was a distant relative of the Bishop of the Diocese. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and for three years was sheriff of Washington County, then the most important local office. In 1818, he removed to Baltimore to reside and died there three years later. Gen. Thomas Sprigg was a soldier of the Revolution and member of Congress; Dr. Richard Pindell was a distinguished physician. He was a brother-in-law of Henry Clay, having married a daughter of Col. Thos. Hart. In 1793, he went with Col. Hart to Kentucky. Nathaniel Rochester was a native of Westmoreland County, Va., was Deputy Commissary General of Military Stores for the Revolutionary troops for Orange County, N. C. After the war he came to Hagerstown, engaged in manufacturing, established the Hagerstown Bank and later founded the City of Rochester, N. Y., which was named after him. Eli Williams was a soldier of the Revolution, a brother of Gen. Otho Holland Williams, and the first clerk of the Circuit Court for Washington County.

This vestry gave out a contract for building the parish church, which was erected on the lot now occupied by the Episcopal graveyard, at the then southern end of Locust street. The contract for 26,000 bricks was awarded to Henry Bowart, and John Willar was employed to do the carpenter's and joiner's work. Subscriptions were made in work and material, as there was then no national currency, and most ordinary transactions were done by barter. It was several years before the church was completed, and it was a substantial brick building but so small that the congregation outgrew it before many years, even though an addition was made to it in 1797. The first rector was the Rev. George Bower, who served

from December 1, 1786, until his death in 1813. He was buried at the church, and his grave has recently been discovered. In 1788, however, Mr. Bower left, to become Rector of Queen Caroline parish, Anne Arundel County, but returned to Hagerstown within the year.

Mr. Bower's salary was £100 per annum, which was subsequently increased to £150 and then reduced to \$400. Rezin Davis and William Prather were the church wardens, and Nathaniel Rochester Register of the parish. It must be confessed that Mr. Bower was not overpaid for the work he performed. In a letter to the Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, Bishop of the Diocese, dated July 1, 1797, Mr. Bower, after saying that the congregation in Hagerstown had become "very respectable," and that the addition to the church was not yet completed, gave the routine of his duties as follows: "I attend here (Hagerstown) every other Sunday, at Fredericktown every fourth Sunday, at Taneytown every fourth Sunday." This continued throughout the year. Frederick is about 24 miles distant, and Taneytown about 40 miles. The roads across the mountains and through the valleys were mere muddy trails in the spring and winter, and the journeys backwards and forwards must have been a great burden. His parishioners, Mr. Bower said, were "scattered about this extensive parish, which contains three counties, and is, I believe, near one hundred and fifty miles in length, reaching from Baltimore County to the end of the State."

Mr. Bower was a man of some importance in the diocese, and was for a number of years member of the standing committee. Mr. Hezekiah Claggett was the first lay delegate from the Hagerstown Church to the Diocesan convention. On Sept. 13, 1813, the Rev. Thomas P. Irving was elected Rector at a salary of \$400 a year. He was a native of Somerset County, Md. In 1816, he resigned on account of ill health and died the next year. His successor was the Rev. Joseph Jackson, an Englishman by birth, who continued in the charge but one year, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. John Curtis Clay who also left after a year's service. Later he became Rector of Gloria Dei Church in Philadelphia, where he died in 1863. The next Rector of St. John's was the Rev. Samuel B. Shaw, of Massachusetts, elected Feb. 27, 1822, and he was succeeded six months later by Rev. George Lemmon, a native of Baltimore, elected October 12, 1822, at a salary

of \$800. For six years he continued his pastorate, and during this time the new church on South Jonathan street was completed, paid for and consecrated June 18, 1825, by Bishop James Kemp.

The removal from Locust street to Jonathan street was determined upon at a meeting of the vestry held August 31, 1813. It seems remarkable that the old site ever was selected, as there were at the time few, if any, residences in that quarter. The congregation lived along Potomac, Washington and Franklin streets and the road to the church was doubtless at times almost blockaded by the mud. The building committee of the new church was composed of Eli Beatty, cashier of the Hagerstown Bank, George Baer, Otho H. Williams, Clerk of the Court, and Franklin Anderson. This committee bought a lot on Jonathan street from Christian Fechtig for \$600. Among the contracts for the building was one with Daniel Sprigg for 100,000 bricks.

The Rev. Robert Brent Drane was elected Rector June 26, 1828. He was a native of Maryland. In 1835, the parsonage on the corner of Jonathan and Antietam streets, was built. After the church was burned in 1871, this parsonage was sold to Dr. A. S. Mason. Mr. Drane resigned April 26, 1836, because as he explained in reply to an inquiry by the vestry "of the malicious and vindictive conduct of some" who, he said, tried to destroy his influence as a clergyman. He subsequently became rector of St. James' Church, Wilmington, N. C., and President of Shelbyville College, Kentucky. The Rev. John Wiley, of Delaware, was elected April 2, 1837 and he was succeeded in 1840 by the Rev. Theodore B. Lyman of Connecticut, afterwards Bishop of North Carolina. During his pastorate the church was enlarged and repaired, and he took a leading part in co-operation with Bishop Whittingham, in founding the College of St. James. In 1849 Dr. Lyman left Hagerstown for Columbia, Pa.

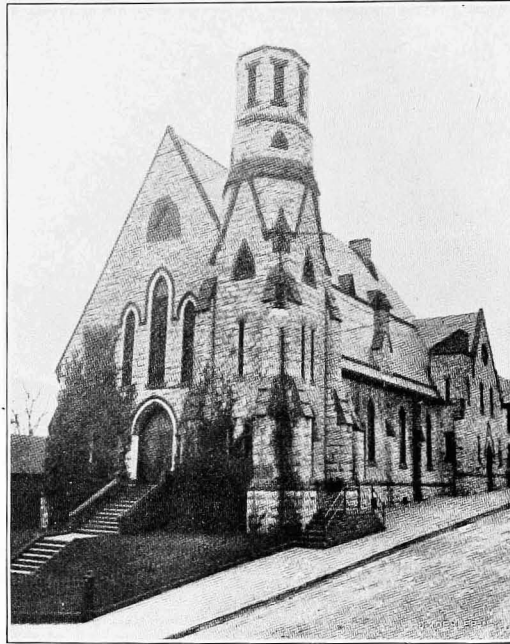
In September, 1850, the Rev. William G. Jackson, a native of England, became rector of St. John's. In 1852 he married Mrs. Lydia E. Kennedy, a daughter of Col. Jacob Hollingsworth, of Hagerstown. In 1853, the Rev. Walter N. Ayrault was elected to succeed Mr. Jackson, who had resigned, and he in turn was succeeded in 1857 by the Rev. Henry Edwards of Connecticut, who administered the affairs of the parish until 1867, when he became rector of St. Mark's Church,

Lappons X Roads, St. Paul's, Sharpsburg, and had in addition for many years charge of St. Luke's, Pleasant Valley, and St. Andrew's, Clearspring. He continued to live in Hagerstown until his death in 1899. Mr. Edward's rectorship covered the period of the Civil War and it was a stormy time. Being a Northern man his sympathies were for the union and he never made any compromise with his conscience. The majority of his congregation were friends of the South, and bitter differences arose out of these questions. Mr. Edwards was charged by the Government with the spiritual care of a number of hospitals, and received a commission as an army chaplain. He was a man of unbounded charity, and while bitterly opposed to the South that made no difference in his ministration to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers.

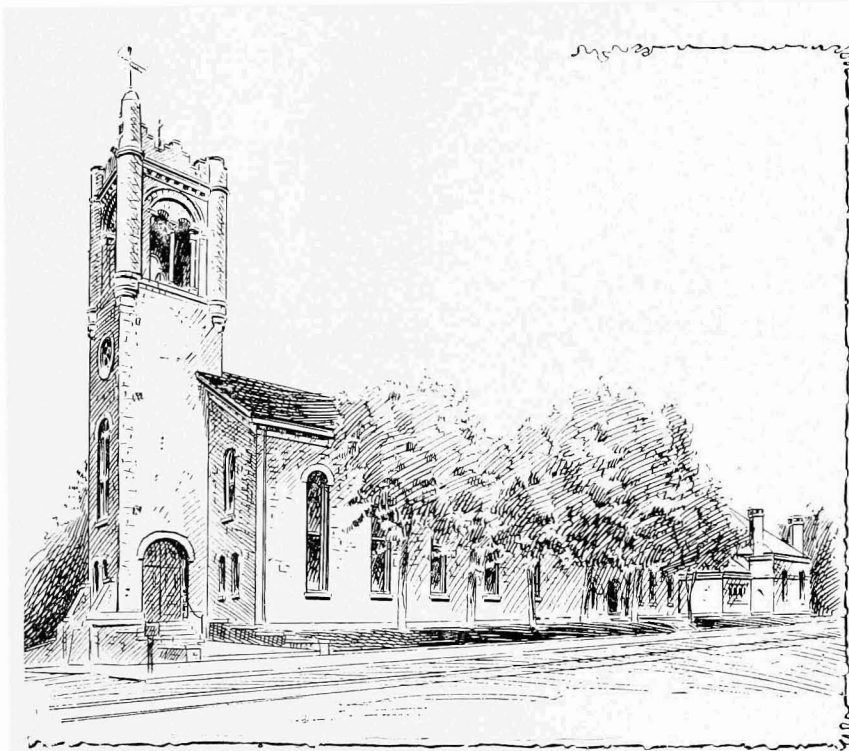
After the termination of Mr. Edward's pastorate in January, 1867, the Rev. Claudius R. Haines was elected, and in 1872 the Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, a native of St. Mary's County, Md., took charge of the parish. This good man served the parish for just twenty years, a longer term than that of any of his predecessors, except the Rev. George Bower. When he came to Hagerstown the 1st of January, 1872, he found the church in ruins, the congregation scattered and disheartened. When he left in 1892, there stood on one of the most commanding situations in the town a magnificent church, which had cost about \$50,000 and which was fully paid for; and upon the same street a fine rectory had been purchased. The parish church had been built and a prosperous mission established in the Eastern part of the town. The parish house was also built in these years, and all the agencies of parish work increased.

The present Rector, the Rev. Henry Evan Cotton, succeeded to the parish in 1893. Under his care the Rectory was sold and a fine stone Rectory built, adjoining the church. A new organ has been installed and several beautiful memorial windows placed; the chancel has been remodeled, and splendidly decorated by Mrs. Henry Rosenburg, who also contributed a fine chancel window and erected a tablet in memory of her father, Dr. Charles Macgill, for years a vestryman of the parish.

Among the vestrymen of St. John's parish during its long history, in addition to those already mentioned, we find the names of Hezekiah Clagett,



**Presbyterian Church, Hagerstown.**



**Zion Reformed Church, Hagerstown.**



William Reynolds, Cephas Beall, Charles Ogle, William Fitzhugh, Benjamin Clagett, Frisby Tilghman, Samuel Ringgold, Benj. Galloway, Thomas Grieves, Thomas B. Hall, Otho H. W. Stull, Daniel Hughes, Jr., John Ragan, Harry Lewis, Eli Beatty, Daniel Sprigg, Otho Lawrence, Edward Gaither, Marmaduke Boyd, J. P. Dall, Horatio McPherson, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, John R. Dall, Joseph I. Merrick, Jacob Hollingsworth, John Thompson Mason, Peregrine Fitzhugh, Jervis Spencer, Judge William Motter, Washington Berry, Dr. T. W. Simmons, Dr. William Ragan, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, Jr., D. Gaither Huyett, George W. Pole, George W. Harris, Alonzo Berry, B. Howell Griswold, Buchanan Schley, Alexander Neill, Henry A. McComas, T. J. C. Williams, Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, Herman C. Koehler, Alex. Hagner, J. Clarence Lane, Col. Wm. P. Lane and A. W. Lucas.

On Christmas day 1875 the new Presbyterian Church on the corner of Washington and Prospect, was dedicated and occupied for the first time. The Rev. J. C. Thompson was at that time the pastor of this, which is one of the historic congregations of Washington County. On the day of the dedication the Rev. J. T. Smith, of Baltimore, preached in the morning, and Rev. Geo. P. Hayes, D. D., President of Washington College, in the evening. The new church is of beautiful design, occupying one of the finest lots in the town. It is of the native blue limestone. The triple window in the front is a memorial to Victor Thompson, a generous contributor to the church in his will.

While it is probable that the very first settlers in Washington County were men of Scotch-Irish blood and of the Presbyterian faith, it was not until 1817 that there was a church, or an organized congregation of this denomination in Hagerstown. In 1774 the Rev. Thomas McPherrin was called to the charges of Conococheague and Jerusalem (now known as Funkstown) and all the Presbyterian congregations west of South Mountain. In 1788, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was sent to minister to the congregations of Falling Waters, Hagerstown and Williamsport. From this time down to 1817 the Presbyterians of Hagerstown were connected with those of Greencastle and Welsh Run, the same minister having charge of all three congregations. Among these ministers was the Rev. John Lind, son of the Rev. Matthew Lind. It was during the pastorate of

the Rev. John Lind that the Hagerstown church was organized, and the church edifice, on South Potomac street was built. The first minute book of the congregation contains this record: "On the 15th of November, 1817, Messrs. Robert Douglas, John Kennedy, Joseph Gabby and John Robertson were ordained to the office of Ruling Elder, in the Associate Reformed congregation of Hagerstown. A session or court for superintending and directing the spiritual concerns of the congregations having thus been formed they recognized as properly belonging to the Hagerstown Society the following persons who had been admitted to communion at Greencastle, viz: Robert Douglass and Sarah Combs his wife, John Kennedy and Margaret Wagoner his wife, Hugh Kennedy, John Robertson, James McCulloch, Joseph Gabby and Anne Cummings his wife, John Johnson and Jane Simpson his wife, Peggy Johnson, Sarah Simpson (formerly Johnston), Elizabeth Jacobs (formerly Johnston), Susan Dowing (formerly Johnston) and Jane Milligan. They also received into communion on personal examination, John Gibboney and Ann Gilliland his wife, Nancy Douglass, Mary Douglass, William Robertson, Samuel Steele, Elizabeth Steele, Susanna Bell, Jr., Rosanna Marshall White, James Ferguson, Jas. O. Carson, John McIlhenney and Nancy Newcomer his wife; Alex. Neill and Dr. Samuel Young. And on certificates, from an Associate Reformed Church, Maria F. Kerr, and from other churches Susanna Bell, (formerly Duffield), Drusilla Holt, (formerly White), Ann Hughes, (formerly Purviance), David Cook and ——— McFarquair his wife. On the following day, November 16, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and as it had never before been administered in Hagerstown by any English Presbyterian minister, the occasion was regarded with lively interest."

The lot upon which the old original Presbyterian Church stands, was purchased July 17, 1815, from Gotlieb Zimmerman for \$1,500. There were 167 contributors to the church and lot which cost \$9,149.17. The largest contributors were John and Hugh Kennedy. Hugh Kennedy left in his will two lots opposite the church on South Potomac street and \$2,500 in money for the erection of a parsonage. It was a condition in the devise that the Rouse Version of the Psalms of David should be used in the service of the church. John Kennedy advanced \$1,300 to complete the parsonage. The congregation in 1853 decided to

introduce the use of the Hymnal. Thereupon the heirs of Mr. Kennedy claimed that the parsonage had reverted to them. The congregation settled this claim by the payment of \$1,700. Not until 1854 was there a choir. Before that time the singing had been led first by Hugh Kennedy, then for thirty years by William Robertson and then by David Steele. The only musical instrument tolerated in those years was the tuning fork. The Rev. John Lind died in 1824, and was succeeded September 28, 1825 by the Rev. Matthew Lind Fullerton, who remained in charge until his death in 1833. The Rev. Richard Wynkoop was installed June 25, 1834, and his pastorate ended with his death, April 6, 1842.

In 1836 the session decided to elect three additional elders and announced the choice of Joseph Rensch, Samuel Steele and John McCurdy, who were elected. Some opposition was made to the ordination of Mr. McCurdy, and this difference caused a division of the congregation. The seceding portion organized under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown and for some years used the Court House as a place of worship. This congregation had two pastors, first the Rev. Mr. Davis, and second the Rev. Wm. Love. During the separation the pastors of the church were the Rev. Herman Douglas and the Rev. John F. McLaren. The latter was the father of the late Bishop McLaren of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago. The two congregations reunited April 10, 1846. Mr. McLaren and Mr. Love both resigned, in order to facilitate the reunion. The next pastor, elected on September 14, 1846, by the reunited congregation, was the Rev. Septimus Tustin, D. D., of Washington. He resigned, and the Rev. R. W. Dunlap was elected pastor in September, 1851. He died five years later, and the Rev. R. A. Brown was called in 1858. He was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Stitt. Rev. Tryon Edwards, D. D., was called Feb. 18, 1867, and resigned Oct. 29, 1872. Rev. J. C. Thompson served from July 24, 1873 to 1879. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, from 1879 to 1884; Alex. Alison, 1885, to 1887; David Laughlin, 1887, to 1892; Isaac H. Condit, 1894, to 1896; Geo. P. Wilson, D. D., 1897 to 1898; Robt. Alexander Boyle, 1899, the present pastor.

A great majority of the early inhabitants of Hagerstown were of German blood, and most of these spoke the German language. When they settled in Hagerstown, they brought with them their

religion from the fatherland. The first church edifice to be erected within the limits of the town was Zion Reformed Church, which is still standing, founded upon a rock, crowning a high eminence on Potomac and Church streets overlooking a town of 15,000 people as it overlooked Elizabethtown in its infancy a hundred and thirty years ago when it was a hamlet of a few hundred houses. This sacred edifice has been enlarged and improved within and without. But its original proportions, massive in its construction and simple in its architecture still stand, and the bells in the stone tower still call Christians to worship as they have done for five generations. In the shadow of the church lie the ashes of Jonathan Hager, founder of Hagerstown, who gave the lot upon which it stands, and who lost his life while the church was building. Near him in the same graveyard is buried the body of his granddaughter, his only grandchild, Elizabeth Hager Lawrence, daughter of Jonathan Hager, Jr., and wife of Upton Lawrence, "born August 1, 1785, died August 5, 1867." No man is more beloved by the people of Hagerstown than the present pastor of Zion Reformed Church, the Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer. For thirty-seven years he has ministered to his people, going in and out among them, soothing their sorrows, sharing with their joys, administering the sacraments of the church, "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." In 1874, the congregation of Zion Church celebrated the centennial of the building, the corner stone having been laid August 10, 1774. Dr. Kieffer took the occasion of this celebration to read a history of the Reformed Church in Hagerstown, which he had compiled from the church records and from other sources.

"Following the German emigration into the Valley of the Antietam and Conococheague" he said, "the Reformed Church, following the emigration of her children, found a home in this place. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that, in the case of this congregation, as with respect to many, it is not possible at this day, for want of sufficient records, definitely to determine the date, or to know the exact circumstances of its organization. The earliest record we have been able to discover, is that of the baptism of George, child of Jacob and Catharine Snyder, on the 20th of October, 1766.—From this circumstance and from the fact that, beginning with this date, there exists a regular and continuous baptismal record, it

may be inferred that a congregation existed here at least as early as the year 1766. The congregation, however, possessed no church building, and for at least four years was without a Pastor. It is quite probable that there was a church-school, and that, when there were services the school house was used for this purpose. The congregation, during these first years, was dependent upon the ministration of visiting ministers, and was no doubt served in such irregular manner as we have already described. We have found, for example, traces of such occasional ministration on the part of Rev. F. L. Henop, pastor of the Reformed church at Frederick, who has left a record that, in the month of July, 1770, he baptized the infant son of Henry Schnebeli, giving him the name David.

"This infant afterwards became Col. David Schnebly, the husband of the lady who at the age of 101 years and 4 months was present at the centennial services.\*

"It was not until the year 1770 that the infant and hitherto destitute congregation, succeeded in obtaining the services of a settled Pastor.—Two other congregations, the St. Paul's and the Salem congregation, having been associated with it in one charge these three united in a petition to the Coetus of Pennsylvania, then standing in connection with the Synods of North and South Holland, asking for a minister. In response to this request the Coetus, at its meeting in Philadelphia, in September of the year 1770, appointed the Rev. Jacob Weimer, as their minister.

\*The Herald and Torch Light of June 16, 1875, has the following: The Mail says that the widow of the late Col. David Schnebly, who was born February 15th, 1773, and is now in her 103d year, retains her accustomed vigor and good health. Mrs. Schnebly lives on the farm of her husband, on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, near the line of Franklin County, in Washington County, Maryland. Her father's farm where she was married on the 7th of May, 1793, is in the same neighborhood. The Mail adds:

"Her last visit to town was in the Fall of 1874, when she came in upon business which she transacted in person, getting out of her carriage as she always does, in the Public Square, in front of the "Mail" office door, and Gassman's corner. During the preceding month of August she made a special visit to the town in the same manner, to pay her taxes, which she has for many years attended to in person. She was then accompanied by her niece—Mrs. Greenbury Wilson, of Baltimore—and by Mr.

"It was not until four years more had passed, that the congregation was able to undertake the erection of a church. This necessary step having been resolved upon the actual work was begun (it is to be presumed) in the spring of the year 1774; and on the 10th of August, in that year, was laid with suitable ceremonies, the corner-stone of the edifice in which we are now assembled. In view of this circumstance, and in consideration of what has already been said, it is scarcely necessary to state that, in choosing to regard and observe the year 1874 as our one hundredth anniversary, we are not, properly speaking, celebrating the organization of this congregation, which is more than a hundred years old, but the precise date of whose establishment, as we have seen, it is not possible to determine. We are celebrating, rather, the one hundredth anniversary of this congregation, so far as the erection of this church, one century ago this year, constituted for it, in an important sense, an historical starting-point, and gave it a local habitation in this community.

"The facts which we have just mentioned, together with others which are interesting in this connection, we have gathered from a document which we had the good fortune to find preserved, and the value of which is enhanced by the meagreness of existing records, and the circumstance that some seem to have been lost or destroyed. It is a copy of the document which was placed in the corner-stone of the church; and since it is of so great importance in relation to the history of this church, it seems well to translate it here

Teisher, and insisted upon walking from the square to the Court House and back, and did so, without the slightest inconvenience. We learn from Mr. Teisher, that she is now discussing the Centennial of '76, and if living and as well and strong as she now is, will certainly make the pilgrimage to Philadelphia; and we imagine that among those then present on that occasion, if there should be one who can number the same honored years as she, there certainly will not be one, thus honored, whose perception of the occasion will be more acute than hers. We also learn from the same gentleman that she is now preparing for another visit to our town, and may, perhaps, within the next week—the weather being so inviting—be seen upon our streets. Mrs. Schnebly has made, since attaining her hundredth year, her birthday a family anniversary now three times repeated, at which her select friends have seated themselves at her board, presided over by herself."

Mrs. Schnebly visited our town on Monday last, and appeared to be in her usual health and spirits.

in full from the original German. It is in the handwriting of Father Weimer, and reads as follows:

“A copy of the Document which was placed in the corner-stone of the Reformed Church in Elizabethtown, on the 10th of August, 1774.”

“After it had pleased the all-wise God to govern the human race which He had created, by different economies, the time finally came when God sent into the world the only Shepherd Jesus Christ, in order to establish the true economy. He, having returned to Him who sent Him, sent forth His apostles into all the world to preach the Gospel. They by the power of God, established congregations everywhere, and made known unto them the way of life. And when finally the great God brought His church rest from persecution, these congregations began to erect houses of worship, in which they might publicly assemble themselves to hear God’s word and engage in common prayer; a custom which has been maintained and has come down to our times.

“Accordingly, the Reformed congregation, established according to God’s word in Elizabethtown, in Frederick County, in the Province of Maryland, has seen fit to erect for themselves and their posterity a suitable house, in which the word of God might be truly preached, and the Holy Sacraments administered according to Christ’s command and common prayer publicly offered, and their children instructed in the catechism according to the principles of the Reformed Church.

“The congregation having duly placed itself under the Reverend Coetus of Pennsylvania, which stands in subordination to the Synods of North and South Holland, and having associated with it two other congregations in Conococheague, made application to the above named Reverend Coetus for a minister. This request was granted and at the session of Coetus in Philadelphia, in September in the year 1770, Jacob Weimer, as a member of Coetus, was appointed as their Pastor:

“So the aforesaid Reformed congregation in Elizabethtown resolved to commence the building of a church in this present year, 1774. That the undertaking, however, might begin under favorable auspices, Mr. Jonathan Hager, a member of the congregation and Proprietary of the town called Elizabeth, donated to the congregation, two lots in the northern portion of the town, on the principal street.

“Thereupon the members of the congregation elected as building-master (builder) William Heyser, a member and deacon of the congregation, who, with the co-operation of his colleagues, the other deacons of the congregation, namely, Philip Oster, Peter Wagner and Jacob Hauser, brought the work so far as to lay the corner-stone on Wednesday the 10th of August, 1774.’ On this occasion, Rev. Frederick Ludwig Henop, Reformed Pastor at Fredericktown, who had been invited to be present, preached on the words contained in Colossians 3. v. 17: ‘And whatever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him.’ At this service which was held on the ground on which the church was to be built, there were likewise present Jacob Weimer, Reformed Pastor in Elizabethtown, Rev. George Young, Lutheran Pastor, and Rev. ———, also Lutheran Pastor of Fredericktown.

“And so at the laying of the foundation of this church no other name was given than that it should be a Reformed Church, founded according to God’s word; in which the Word of God and the Gospel of the grace of the Lord Jesus should be purely preached; in which, also, the Holy Sacraments should be administered according to the command of Christ; and in which the catechisation of their children should be faithfully carried out according to the Reformed principles, as these are taught in the Heidelberg Catechism.

“Further, that all the members of said congregation, as also their heirs and descendants, and all who, sooner or later, shall, on giving evidence of good and pure intention, be received as members of the congregation, shall, as members be entitled to enjoy all the privileges and rights which said church has or may obtain.

“To this end this document has been committed for preservation to the corner-stone of this church; and a copy of the same has been inserted in this church-book, with a list of the names of the members of the congregation, as is to be seen from the following:

#### DEACONS OF THE CONGREGATION.

William Heyser, also Builder; Philip Oster, Peter Wagner, Jacob Hauser.

#### MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

William Baker, Ernst, Baker, Yost Wegand, Isau Gaudig, Johannes Karr, Frantz Greilich, Herman Greilich, Andreas Link, Eustagines Jung, Wilhelm Courath, Heinrich Dotweiler, Jacob Fischer, Johannes Steinscyfer, Frantz Wagner,



Ernst Ditz, Rutholple Bley, Johannes Oster, Michael Eberhart, Matthaus Saylor, Jacob Haushalter, Peter Saylor, George Herdli, George Clampert, Johannes Nicolas Schister, George ———, Hanadam ———, Valentin ———, Jacob Hauser, Peter Diller, George Frey, Johannes Frey, Conrath Eichelberger, Philip Klein, Ernst Kremer.

"This document, the original of which lies sacredly guarded in the corner-stone of this Church, serves, as we read it now, to call up before us very impressively the congregation which, one hundred years ago, held solemn service on this spot, and of which not a single worshipper now survives. We leave it to tell its own story, for it is the only voice that comes to us from that time; it is the only record we have been able to discover of the circumstances connected with the erection of this Church.

"While, however, little or nothing can be added to this account, there are some things connected with, or suggested by, this document, to which it may be permitted here to refer.

"The ground on which this Church stands, a chosen spot, which has, ever since made our Zion, beautiful for situation (lying where what was then known as the principal street of the place) was the gift, it appears, of Mr. Jonathan Hager. Because of this, let his name be mentioned with reverence, gratitude and affection this day, and let memory be handed down in the annals of our Congregational history as the memory of one who loved the Church. It is to be regretted that he did not live to see his pious intentions carried out. He met with an untimely death, while engaged in the work in which he had shown so great an interest. He cut the timber of the Church, and while unloading a log at his saw-mill, where Hager's Mill now stands, he fell and the log rolling on him, he was killed. His descendants still reside in this town which came to bear his name \* \* \* \* \* From his family bible we learn that he was married in the year 1740 to Elizabeth Kershner. They had two children, Rosanah, born in 1752, and Jonathan, born in 1765. This Bible is still in the possession of Mr. Hager's great grand-daughters, the respected Misses Lawrence of this place, who also preserve many interesting relics of their worthy ancestor."

Father Weymer, the first Pastor, continued to serve the Congregation at Hagerstown, and to preach at St. Paul's, near Clearspring, at Salem Church, a few miles from town, at Beard's

Church, near Cavetown, at Besore's, near Waynesboro', and at Apple's, in Frederick County, until the 12th day of May, 1790, when he died, at the age of 66 years, and was buried in the grave-yard attached to the Church, no stone, at his own request, marking his last resting place. Two years afterwards the Rev. Jonathan Rahauser succeeded him in the charge of these Congregations, and served them for a period of twenty-five years, performing an immense amount of labor and proving an effective preacher and a popular pastor. He died September 25, 1817, in the 53d year of his age, and was also buried in the grave-yard attached to the Church. Rev. James R. Reily was the third pastor, who entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st of January, 1819, having on that day preached his introductory sermon. He closed his labors here by resignation, on the 25th of April, 1825, having served the congregation a little over six years, during which time it is said that he baptized 829 infants, 103 adults, added to the Church by confirmation 507 members, had in all 3467 communicants, and preached 225 funeral sermons. Although there was an occasional English sermon preached during Mr. Reily's ministry, it was so rare that it might almost be said that the German was the only language used in the services of the Church for the previous fifty-five years of its existence. With his successor the transition from German to English fairly commenced.

After Mr. Reily came the following pastors: Mr. Brunner's ministry commenced in 1827 and closed in 1832; Rev. W. A. Good's commenced in 1833 and closed in 1836; Rev. Albert Helfenstein's commenced in 1837 and closed in 1843; Dr. Moses Kieffer's commenced in 1844 and closed in 1849; Dr. D. Gans' commenced in 1850 and closed in 1855; Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Giesy's commenced in 1855 and closed in 1860; and Rev. J. H. Waggoner's commenced in 1861 and closed in 1864, after which the Congregation was without a regular pastor for several years, when the Rev. J. S. Kieffer was called and took charge of it.

At a meeting of the consistory, held October 7, 1858 it was resolved to build a new church. In 1857, Mrs. David Schnebley had given to the congregation a splendid lot on W. Washington street, which was afterwards bought by Z. S. Claggett who built his home upon it. Later, the idea of building a new church was abandoned, and the lot was sold. On March 20, 1866, a congregation-

al meeting decided to remain on the hill at the old historic site, and to remodel the old church. The building committee to do this work was composed of Alexander Armstrong, J. Dixon Roman, David C. Hammond, David Zeller and Joseph Middlekauff. Mr. Roman died, and Mr. Middlekauff resigned, and their places were supplied by Martin Rickenbaugh and Samuel Artz. While the work of remodeling was going on the congregation worshipped in Lyceum Hall. The Chapel was completed in 1868. About twenty years later, the large addition was built and the tower completed. It had been surmounted by a spire but that was blown down in a storm in June, 1878.

The Rev. Joseph Spangler Kieffer, D. D., was born February 3, 1842, at Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., where his father was for many years pastor of the Reformed Church. Dr. Kieffer was the third child, and the second son of Rev. Ephriam and Eleanor (Spangler) Kieffer. In another part of this work will be found an extensive biographical sketch of Dr. Kieffer and his ancestors.

The change from the German to the English language in the service at Zion Church, left a portion of the congregation dissatisfied as there were some who could not understand English. In 1852, services in German for the benefit of the latter were conducted in the lecture room of Zion Church. In March, 1855, there was a meeting in that church of those who preferred the German language. They organized, and then went in a body to a lot adjoining the Oak Spring on Franklin street, which they had bought, and laid the corner-stone of Christ Reformed Church. This church was completed and dedicated in 1856, but the use of the German language did not continue more than twenty years. In 1871 the German Lutheran Church of Hagerstown was organized, and built by a portion of the congregation of Christ Church which left it. The officers of Christ Church, when it was built were Henry Winter, Leonard Maisack, Mark Benner, Jacob Gruber, Theobald Kiefer, William Bestard and George Steinmetz. The pastors of the church have been Rev. Carl Kast; Rev. John B. Poerner, Rev. Dr. Geo. Seifert; Rev. Henri L. Grandlienard; Rev. Casper Scheel, Rev. Theobald Heischman; Rev. William F. Colliflower, Rev. C. H. Coon; Rev. Leighton G. Kremer, who came Oct. 1, 1878. Rev. George A. Snyder, Rev. Kremer and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. Clever, D. D.

Soon after the end of the Civil War, extensive improvements were made in St. John's Lutheran Church on South Potomac St., one of the oldest and historic churches of Hagerstown. From the beginning, the Lutherans have been the largest body of Christians in Washington County. The improvements referred to above marked the beginning of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. S. W. Owen, who took charge of the church in November, 1869, and continues to this day, thirty-six years later ministering to the largest congregation of Christians in Washington County; a brilliant preacher, greatly beloved by his flock, and respected by all the people of the town, among whom he has been for all these years a conspicuous figure. In May, 1870, Dr. Owen preached his last sermon in the ancient church, as it had been originally built. The work of improvement occupied about a year, and services were resumed in April, 1871. The church was greatly enlarged, the lower floor being fitted up for the Sunday School and entirely new furniture being supplied for both church and Sunday School room. At the same time the double bells, which had become cracked, were taken down and replaced. One of them was cast in London in 1788, and the other in Boston in 1824.

St. John's is not the first church building of this Lutheran congregation. The congregation was organized in Hagerstown in 1770, only eight years after the town was laid out, and while it was still an unpretentious village. Nevertheless, the constitution then adopted was signed by sixty members, who must have constituted a large portion of the adult population of the town. The first pastor, down to 1772, was the Rev. Mr. Wildban. Three or four years after the organization of the congregation, namely about the year 1774 and 1775, during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Young, the first church was built. In 1782 an organ was purchased.

In 1793, the pastor was the Rev. Mr. Gohring. He was followed in 1794 by the Rev. J. George Schmucker, who continued in the charge for sixteen years resigning in 1810. Mr. Schmucker when he came to Hagerstown was but a youth of twenty-two years, and looked young for his age, so much so that he was known as "the boy preacher." He was a preacher of uncommon power and eloquence. When he died, between 1840 and 1850, one of his successors, the Rev. Benj. Kurtz wrote of him in the Lutheran Observer as follows:

The first charge of the Rev. J. George

Schmucker was Quickel's and several other country churches in York county, Pa. But scarcely had he labored there a year, before Providence plainly indicated that there was another and a greater work for him to do in a more important department of Christ's vineyard. The Lutheran Church at Hagerstown, Md., together with four affiliated country congregations had become vacant, and in obedience to a unanimous call from them, he removed to Hagerstown in 1794, being then a little more than 22 years of age. Here he labored 16 years with his characteristic zeal and fidelity; and tho' one of the most distinguished and able divines of that day preceded him in the charge—we allude to the learned, impassioned and eloquent Gohring, yet he creditably sustained himself to the entire satisfaction of a people accustomed to the highest style of evangelic preaching. That which one would think must have affected him unfavorably in contrast with his popular predecessor, in reality worked to his advantage. He was at that period an unusually small man, slight, pale, and emaciated from unceasing application and severe mental discipline. His manner out of the pulpit was unassuming and rather timid; and his whole appearance seemed to indicate the immature youth of seventeen or eighteen, rather than the full grown man of twenty-two.

But when he stood up in the pulpit they beheld in that same boy preacher all the maturely expanded symmetrical proportions of an accomplished minister of Christ, intellectually, morally, religiously and officially. Now he was no longer the pale thin visaged, shrinking youth, but the full-developed and fearless man of God, the unflinching champion of the cross. The fire of his piercing black eye, his improved complexion, his animated countenance, the deep emphatic tones of his sonorous voice, the living truths which he explained with such solemnity and impressiveness, and enforced with such a chain of manly argument and close logical reasoning, and withal, the overpowering conviction with which he himself evidently felt every thought to which he gave utterance; all this invested him with a power in the sacred desk and secured to him a degree of attention and a command over his audience, which but few men in his day possessed. Now all thoughts of physical infirmity and personal diminutiveness were forgotten, and it was the anointed one of the Lord, the impressive preacher, the cogent reasoner, the learned exponent of

God's word, the bold undaunted proclaimer of salvation by faith in the blood of atonement, that was alone beheld and listened to with profound attention and intense emotion. Thus, while his services as minister compared well with those of his eloquent predecessor, his less prominent exterior in fact gave him an advantage.

When our young minister arrived in Hagerstown, he found religion at a very low ebb. Mr. Gohring had only been there one year, when he returned to York, from which place he had been called, and his labors had been too few and far between in some five or six churches, to produce any material and permanent change for the better. The German Reformed, Episcopalians and Presbyterians were in no better condition. The Methodists had just commenced their operations. \* \* \* \* Presbyterians were very leisurely keeping the Sabbath and waiting God's time; while Lutherans and German Reformed thought themselves quite as good as their neighbors, though it is absolutely certain they were not a whit better than they ought to have been. Sunday schools, Bible classes, prayer meetings, weekly lectures, &c., had not yet been introduced. There were no stoves and no lamps in the churches, and night meetings were regarded as "new measures" and as tending to fanaticism, though for dancing, playing cards, &c., they were thought to be very appropriate. *Conversion* was a strange word, and revivals were unknown. Methodists indeed, and they alone, talked about conversion, and some few among them, we presume, knew from personal experience what it meant. In other churches also, the Lord doubtless had his chosen few, but they were like the gleanings of the olive tree, two or three on the topmost branches. The cock-pit, the race course, the long bullet lane, the dog and bear fight, &c., were more numerous attended than the house of God. On the whole, darkness comparatively covered the land and gross darkness the people.

Such was the state of things when our young preacher located in Hagerstown. He had an arduous task to perform; but he entered upon it with energy, prosecuted it with fidelity, and persevered in it for sixteen years. One of his churches was 2 miles distant; another 5; a third 6; and the fourth 10. Besides these, he frequently preached in school houses and private dwellings, in barns, at cross-roads, at funerals, &c. When he was to fill an appointment in one of his coun-

try churches on Sunday morning, he was wont to visit the neighborhood on the preceding Saturday; call a meeting at some farmer's house in the evening, and preach to the collected neighbors with a simplicity and an earnestness, which God blessed to the conversion of many obdurate sinners. On such occasions he was not content to dispense the Word in the usual formal manner. After he had finished his sermon, he pushed aside the little table before him containing the Bible and hymn book, walked out among the people, and with a countenance beaming with love and kindness, took his seat beside them and entered into a heart searching conversation with each person individually, respecting the great work of regeneration by the Spirit and preparation for eternity. His meetings were thus often kept up till a late hour and until the whole audience were bathed in tears; sobs and groans of contrition were heard throughout the room. These were emphatically "anxious meetings," and sometimes half the seats in the room were "mourners' seats." The scoffer sneered, the infidel derided, and the worldling foamed and threatened, but the disenthralled, regenerate sinner blessed God for sending them the "boy preacher."

Dr. Schmucker resigned in 1810, and the next pastor was the Rev. Solomon Schaeffer who continued four years and died and was buried under the floor of the church where his ashes yet remain. He is described as "a splendid man.—splendid in his large, elegantly moulded form, its full-grown, manly and fair proportions, his noble countenance, perfect complexion and dignified movements, as well as in his fine intellect and superior preaching powers. He was not in any respect a whit behind his universally esteemed two brothers in the ministry, the one then located at Harrisburg, Pa., and the other at Frederick, Md. He too had his *sobriquet*, and he was as often called the 'pretty preacher' as by his proper name. But his was a stormy time. English preaching was introduced during his pastorate; and those who know how strong are the prejudices of the Germans in favor of their vernacular, with what pertinacity they cling to the language and usages of their fathers, and oppose everything new, may imagine the anguish of mind endured by the man of God in his faithful efforts to achieve the greatest amount of good to his

people. The church was thrown into a vehement agitation, which had scarcely yet subsided when God suddenly delivered him from all his trials and took him to himself in a glorious heaven, where all nations and kindred and tongues conspire to celebrate His praise and honor His name in a language alike understood by all. He died universally respected and loved, in the bloom of life, the full vigor of manhood, after having previously to his last illness, always enjoyed the full plenitude of health, in the spring tide of efficient ministerial labor, and amid the most flattering prospects of long-continued and progressive usefulness. Besides the amiable wife of his youth, he left an only child who became a Lutheran minister."\*

Writing of Captain George Shryock, a correspondent of the Hagerstown Herald and Torchlight, in 1870, gives a quaint description of St. John's Church in the olden time. Capt. Shryock had left his home in Washington County for a time, and gone to live in Westmoreland County, Pa. "In the year 1803" says this correspondent, "he returned from Pa., and commenced the manufacture of pumps. On his return he found St. John's Lutheran Church on South Potomac street erected, the foundation of which was being laid when he departed in 1796. His father furnished all the laths for the building. The first pulpit in the Church was elevated to the height of twenty feet, six-sided, of a shape similar to a wine-glass and entered by a door. From it on the South side a circular stairway led down into a latticed room very small in its dimensions, set apart for the use of the minister. Above the pulpit was suspended a pyramidal sounding board with an opening of five feet. Within this opening was seen a large eye emblazoned, emblematic of the 'all seeing eye.' The church was uncarpeted and unheated. At that period of the Church's history, any one who should have derived the comfort of a fire while listening to the preached word, would have at once been deemed guilty of sacrilege and gross impiety. So for many winters thereafter, the congregation sat with pious exaltation in the cold and comfortless church during Sabbath services. The collection bags were attached to rods about ten feet in length, under each bag hung a silken tassel, and in the cords of the tassel a little bell. When therefore the worthy deacons passed through

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\*Rev B. Kurtz, in the Lutheran Observer.

the aisles collecting the one thing necessary to the support of the ministry, and came to him that slept, the tinkle, tinkle of the bell awoke the slumbering saint or sinner to the monetary wants of the church. The observance of the Sabbath was not as general as at the present day; Cock fighting at the Big Spring or Yellow Spring, now Ladle Spring, horse racing, bull baiting and other worldly amusements were the cause of much absenteeism from Sabbath services. Captain Shryock said the only and most effectual way by which the regular attendance of the church's most wealthy male members was secured, was by electing them to the office of elders and deacons. Rev. George Schmucker, D. D., was the first pastor of the church and preached in the German language. He was succeeded by Rev. Solomon Shaeffer who died in 1815 and his remains were interred in the central portions of the church, where is to be seen a memorial slab covering his grave. Rev. Benj. Kurtz, D. D., was his successor. In 1808 Captain Shryock married Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Captain Wm. Lewis, and in the same year both became members of St. John's Church. In 1820 he was a lay delegate to the first General Synod of the Lutheran Church in America meeting in Hagerstown, and most remarkable to relate the last survivor. In 1813 he served as Captain in Ragan's Regiment, Stansbury's Brigade, in which David Artz, lately deceased, was 1st Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. ——— Posey; Ensign or color bearer, Christian Fechtig. After the repulse at Bladensburg, the Company on its arrival at Baltimore, was detailed to support Roger's Battery."

Capt. George Shryock, so long connected with St. John's Church, and who died shortly before 1870, wrote in his old age the following account of himself:

"I am one of three survivors of a large family of eleven children, born in and near this town, between the years 1770 and 1793. It wants but three years of one hundred since the first was born, and she died in her 80th year; the second in the 82nd; the third in the 61st; the fourth in the 83rd; the fifth in the 82nd; the sixth in the 62nd; the seventh (himself) still lives, 84 years of age; the eighth died in infancy; the ninth in the 66th; the tenth still lives, 81 years of age; the eleventh still lives at 74 years of age. It is a little remarkable that although father and self have passed more than one hundred years in this place and he rearing a family of ten children, yet there is

no one but the infant above mentioned that lies in any of the burying grounds belonging to the two families. I am now (five years ago) eighty-four years old, yet I have never followed father nor mother nor sister nor brother nor child of my own to the grave. It is strange things will strike us as being remarkable, but the other day I happened to see an instrument of writing signed by fifteen men forty-seven years ago. My name appears thereon and the last on the list, I find that I am the last and only one left on the earth, the rest have all passed away and I am still here."

The correspondent above referred to, added the following:

"George, son of John and Mary (nee Teagarden,) Shryock, was born in 1783 in the Manor. In 1787, the family moved into Hagerstown and resided on Franklin street, opposite the Oak Spring. In 1796 his father, brother John and self went to Westmoreland County, Pa., which was at that time a very thickly wooded section of country, and was then receiving its first settlers. In one day with the help of a few neighbors they builded a log house in the woods. After harvest the family was removed thither. The wagon, which conveyed the household goods to their new home, was the first one entering the County. All of the hauling of the settlers was done on heavy wooden sledges and their commercial relations with the settlements, as the distant towns and cities were termed, were sustained by pack-horse trains. These consisted of twenty-five or thirty mules or horses tandem each fastened to the tail of the one preceding, a bell upon their necks and the goods strapped or hung across their backs. This was a year after the Whiskey Insurrection."

The pastors of St. John's have been as follows:

Rev. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, 1769; Rev. John George Young, 1773—1793; Rev. J. G. Schmucker, D. D., 1793—1810; Rev. Solomon Schaeffer, 1810—1815; Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., LL. D., 1815—1831; Rev. S. K. Hoshour, 1831—1834; Rev. Charles F. Schaeffer, D. D. 1834—1840; Rev. Ezra Keller, D. D., 1840—1844; Rev. Frederick W. Conrad, D. D., LL. D., 1844—1850; Rev. F. R. Anspach, D. D., 1850—1857; Rev. Reuben Hill, D. D., 1857—1860; Rev. J. Evans, 1860—1867; Rev. T. T. Titus, 1867—1869; Rev. S. W. Owen, D. D., 1869—

When the pastorate of Dr. Owen began in 1869 the church officers were as follows:

Elders—John Cook, Samuel Seibert, Treas.; Peter J. Adams, Sec'y., Lewis Schindel, David Ridenour, J. J. Luther, William Marr, Daniel Huyett.

Deacons.—Matthew S. Barber, John H. Kausler, John D. Middlekauff, J. Hanson Kridler, Luther Nichols.

Thirty-five years later the officers were:

Elders—Jacob F. Maisack, Geo. B. Oswald, Sec'y., William Danzer, David W. McCoy, M. P. Moller, O. J. Young.

Deacons—John L. Bikle, deceased, William H. Fridinger, George W. Fridinger, John H. Jones, John S. Kausler, Treas., George P. Lambert.

Of the officers of 1869 all but one or two had died before Dr. Owen celebrated his thirty-fifth anniversary. John Cook was one of the leading and active citizens of Hagerstown, who took part in establishing the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company, and was prominent in many enterprises. Matthew S. Barber was treasurer of Hagerstown during the Civil War. In 1867, he was elected Register of Wills and served six years. Then he gave his attention to the Hagerstown Bank of which he had long been director and then became vice-president and then President upon the death of William T. Hamilton. He was a man of great business capacity, a large property owner, and distinguished for his accurate judgment and his civic virtues. He died in 1893. John H. Kausler was cashier or teller of the Hagerstown Bank for forty years. In 1866, he was elected cashier and in 1873 resigned, and became teller in order to make way for his brother, Joseph Kausler, who became cashier in his place. John Kausler retained his place in the bank until his death in 1896. He was greatly beloved by the people of Hagerstown for his unfailing piety and charity. John Henry Kausler was a son of Jacob and Catharine (Shall) Kausler, born in Hagerstown in 1823. His wife was Prudence Chaney.

Mr. John S. Kausler succeeded his father in the church and in the bank and inherited his virtues and popularity as well as his offices.

John L. Bikle, who at the time of his death in 1904, was a deacon in St. John's, was also cashier of the Hagerstown Bank. Mr. Bikle had won for himself a high reputation as clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, through a number of years, and upon him the Board largely relied for the administration of the affairs of the County.

He possessed great business ability, incorruptable honesty and an exceptional faculty for inspiring confidence and making friends. His capacity in dealing with the affairs of the County attracted the attention of William T. Hamilton, President of the Bank, and he was engaged as book keeper. When Edward W. Mealey resigned the place of cashier, Mr. Bikle succeeded to it. There almost seems to have been some connection between St. John's Church and the Hagerstown Bank, for another of the elders, George B. Oswald, was for a number of years before he became clerk of the Circuit Court, the book-keeper for the bank.

Rev. Dr. S. W. Owen who has been pastor of the largest congregation of any denomination in Washington County for not less than thirty-seven years, down to this writing in 1906, was born in Franklin County, Pa., near the town of Scotland, on September 13, 1837. His parents were John W. and Elizabeth (Kieffer) Owen. Dr. Owen attended a public school in Franklin County of which his father was the teacher. His father died when Dr. Owen was eighteen years of age. He then went to Richland County, Ohio, where he taught school and studied law. Before entering the bar, he determined to study for the ministry, and entered the Missionary Institute of Theology, now the Susquehanna University, in Snyder County, Pa., about 1860. He graduated in 1863; was licensed to preach in 1864, and was ordained that year by the West Pennsylvania Synod.

His first charge was at Centreville, Cumberland County, Pa. In 1866, he went to Woodsboro, Frederick County, Md., where he was pastor of five congregations. In November, 1869, he became pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, which place he has occupied down to the present time. In that time the congregation and all its activities have been greatly enlarged; the church has been remodeled three times, the improvements costing over \$60,000. Dr. Owen is an eloquent preacher and has always been greatly beloved by his congregation. He is President of the Susquehanna University; a director of the Home for the Aged in Washington D. C.; has been president of the Maryland Synod two terms, and a delegate to the General Synod of the United States eight or ten times. In 1892, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Newbury College, S. C. In 1862 Dr. Owen married Miss Cordelia A. Levers, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Joseph Levers, of Mon-

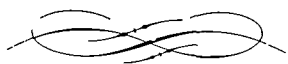
tour County, Pa. They had five children, three of whom grew up, namely Clarence W. Owen, of Chicago; Newton S. Owen, of Joliett, and Eva May, the wife of N. J. Brandt, of Hagerstown.

Just before the accession of the Rev. Dr. Owen to the pastorate of St. John's, in 1868, about sixty or seventy members left to organize themselves into a separate congregation. They bought a lot on Franklin street from E. M. Recher, for \$3,500, and built upon it a church at a cost of \$32,000, work upon which began Oct. 1, 1868. The Rev. T. T. Titus, then pastor of St. John's, accepted the pastorate of the new church, which increased in numbers, and is flourishing, prosperous and doing a good work down to this day. The first trustees of Trinity were Martin Startzman, Wilson L. Hays and Frederick J. Posey. The building committee were Dr. J. E. Herbert, Lewis L. Mentzer, F. J. Posey, Jonathan Schindel, Otho Swingley and George W. Stover. The church was dedicated October 3, 1869.

On the night of May 29, 1879, the Washington House, the principal hotel of Hagerstown, was burned down. The fire broke out in the dead of night while the hotel was filled with guests. Mrs. George Middlekauff was the proprietress at the time. Several of the guests were slightly injured. Two, F. B. Snively, of Shady Grove, Pa., and J. E. Troxell, of Hancock, were fatally burned. J. H. Exline and Solomon Jenkins, of Hancock, were seriously injured. The rest escaped uninjured. The building was insured for \$21,000. The Washington House was built on the site of the old Globe Tavern, one of the historic hostelries of Hagerstown in 1856. It was in its day a pretentious building. It was situated on Washington street, opposite the Hagerstown Bank, where the Baldwin House now stands. The owners of the Washing-

ton House were a company of which J. Dixon Roman was president. After the Washington House burned, the company acquired the adjoining lot, and added it to the site upon which the Baldwin House was erected. It was named after Mr. C. Columbus Baldwin who married Mr. Roman's daughter, and represented his interest in the property. The Baldwin was built by Mr. Baldwin, Edward W. Mealey, Dr. Josiah F. Smith, David C. Hammond and William T. Hamilton. With the hotel, a fine theatre, the Academy of Music, was included and it attracted to Hagerstown actors and plays of merit.

Although he was the owner of a considerable interest in the Baldwin House, William T. Hamilton, not long after it was built determined to build a hotel in Hagerstown which would be superior to almost any other in the State outside of Baltimore. He rightly believed that such a hotel would be of vast advantage to the town. He acquired the old Antietam House, which occupied the lot on Washington street where under various names a tavern had been conducted from the early history of the town. This lot not being large enough, Mr. Hamilton bought the stone house adjoining, which was also a historic building. In it Nathaniel Rochester was living when he moved away to the Genesee country, in western New York, and in it he had founded the Hagerstown Bank. The Antietam House was supposed, at the time of its demolition, to be about a hundred years old. At one time its name was the "Southern and Western." Again it was called the Bell Tavern. The Hotel Hamilton cost about \$125,000. It was opened for guests in 1887 and George W. Harris was the first proprietor. Mr. Hamilton's expectation that it would be of advantage to the town was entirely justified by the event.





## CHAPTER XXVI

**I**T WAS not characteristic of the people of Washington County to remain inactive under misfortune and the war was no sooner ended than they turned their faces to the future and endeavored to mend their condition. Some of their public efforts were crowned with abundant success and some turned out badly. In the latter class were a number of manufacturing enterprises which caused great loss and ended in disaster. One of the first works of a public nature which were undertaken about this time was the improvement of the facilities of transportation. Hagerstown as has been said before had been greatly isolated since the end of the turnpike and staging days and she was cut off from her natural market at Baltimore. The canal carried a large quantity of wheat and flour to Georgetown and for a time there had been considerable freight carried by wagons to Frederick and shipped from that city by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. But after the rehabilitation of the old Franklin Railroad and its incorporation with the Cumberland Valley road the trade of Washington County had been largely diverted to Philadelphia. This did not suit the Hagerstown people. Philadelphia was twice as far as Baltimore and the freight rates on wheat and other farm products was high. There was therefore a general desire for direct communication with Baltimore by rail. This could be had by the construction of a road 24 miles in length from Hagerstown to intersect the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio at Weverton, three miles east from Harper's Ferry. Such a road would bring Hagerstown by this route within 103 miles of Baltimore, whereas the distance by the Cumber-

land Valley and Northern Central was about 170 miles.

The road to Weverton, it was also pointed out, would provide transportation for a large and fertile section of the County which at that time had no access to the markets except by wagons and mostly over extremely bad roads. As early as 1857 the movement for the construction of this branch road began and a meeting was held to promote it. The great difficulty was in providing the money. The road would cost a million dollars and to get that sum subscribed in Washington County, where there were no men of great wealth, was out of the question. The meeting adopted resolutions asking the legislature to authorize Washington County to subscribe to \$250,000 of the stock and to issue bonds to pay for it. A committee composed of Dr. Thomas Maddox, J. Dixon Roman, T. G. Robertson, William Dodge and James Wason, was sent to Baltimore to enlist the aid of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. But their mission was not successful and the unsettled political conditions and finally the Civil War caused the scheme to be abandoned for the time. But before the war ended it was revived and on March 10, 1864 the legislature passed the act of incorporation. The incorporators and first board of directors were Isaac Nesbitt, George S. Kennedy, Jacob A. Miller, Johns Hopkins, Galloway Cheston, Peter B. Small and Robert Fowler. The capital stock was \$1,000,000 the shares \$20 each. There the matter rested for a year and a half longer. In September 1865, three of the County Commissioners, William Roulette, Elias E. Rohrer, and John Reichard, accompanied by Dr.

Thomas Maddox, George S. Kennedy, Jacob A. Miller, Peter B. Small, Thomas A. Boultt, Dr. A. A. Biggs and A. R. Appleman, had a conference at Camden station with John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

The Baltimore & Ohio then subscribed for stock to the amount of \$750,000, Washington County took \$150,000 and \$100,000 more was subscribed for by individuals, principal among whom were Johns Hopkins \$12,000, Robert Garrett & Sons, \$10,000, Robert Fowler, \$10,000, A. Gregg & Co. \$4,000, Samuel Wilhelm, \$2,000. The citizens of Washington County who subscribed were George Scott Kennedy, Edward M. Mealey, Jacob A. Miller, Peter B. Small and others. Work was begun without delay, the surveys being made under the direction of Mr. John L. Randolph, afterwards for years chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio. The last rail was laid on November 21, 1867, and the running of trains between Hagerstown and Weverton began. The first consignment of freight to be shipped was a lot of wheat sent by Samuel Emmert.

For 10 years, that is until 1877, this transaction cost Washington County but little. The County, to get money to pay for its stock issued 6 per cent. bonds which had to be sold below par as money at that time was worth more than that rate of interest. But the Baltimore & Ohio Company leased and operated the Washington County road for 10 years, paying 6 per cent. on the stock. This brought to the County a sum almost sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. But in 1877, when the lease expired the Baltimore & Ohio declined to renew it but operated the road keeping account of receipts and expenditures. This brought the company in debt to the Baltimore & Ohio each year for a long time and the County Commissioners were compelled to levy taxes to pay the interest on the bonds along with a fund for ultimate redemption. This money was invested in the bonds and they were cancelled as bought. Finally in 1905, the Baltimore & Ohio Company bought the stock of Washington County, paying therefor \$55,000. The first President of the company was Edward M. Mealey of Washington County and he was succeeded by Robert Fowler, who continued in the presidency until his death. These presidents however took no part in conducting the operations of the road. That was done by the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

Before the construction of the Washington

County railroad was completed the County Commissioners were listening to appeals for a subscription to a rival road to Baltimore, namely the Western Maryland. The fertile section in the north eastern portion of the County was without any transportation facilities and the people living in the Chewsville, Cavetown, Leitersburg and Ringgold districts, were clamorous for the extension of the Western Maryland railroad to Hagerstown. It was also the plan to continue it on to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal at Williamsport in the hope of diverting to Baltimore a large part of the coal which came down in boats from Cumberland.

In 1866 the legislature authorized Washington County to subscribe for \$150,000 of the stock of the company and to issue bonds to pay for it. The subscription was made and subsequently the County Commisisoners in order to secure the completion of the road to Williamsport, endorsed the second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company to the extent of \$300,000. The stock never paid any dividends and the company defaulted upon its endorsed bonds for many years until Washington County had paid nearly \$325,000 in interest upon those it had endorsed besides carrying its own bonds which had been issued to pay for the stock.

In about 1885 the Western Maryland Company being in urgent need of money for equipment and betterments, applied to the city of Baltimore for more aid. The city agreed to supply a large sum provided Washington County would surrender its lien under the second mortgage for the interest it had paid on those bonds. After considerable negotiation an agreement was reached by which the County was relieved of its obligation as endorser of the \$300,000 of bonds and received for the sum it had paid in interest on those bonds preferred stock to the amount of \$324,000. The relief from the annual payment of \$18,000 interest as endorsors caused a considerable reduction in the tax rate of Washington County from that time on.

When the old Baltimore & Susquehanna road was begun shortly after the beginning of the Baltimore & Ohio, a branch line starting from the main stem at a point 8 miles from Baltimore was begun westward through Green Spring Valley, the intention being to continue it on to the western part of the State. But only 9 miles of the branch line was ever completed and this was opened for

travel on the 26th of May 1832. Twenty years later, on May 27, 1852 the legislature chartered the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick Railroad Company, authorized it to build a road to the headwaters of the Monocacy River, which might start either at the end of the Green Spring Valley road or at Baltimore. The next year the name of the company was changed to the "Western Maryland;" it was authorized to build a road to Hagerstown and to issue bonds for one million dollars. Robert M. McGraw was the first president of the Company and it was decided to begin building at the Green Spring terminus and to use the Northern Central for access to the city. August 11, 1859 the road was opened to Owings Mills and on June 15, 1861 to Westminster. The next year it went 12 miles westward to Union Bridge and that was the western terminus until January 9, 1871, when it was opened for business to Mechanicstown, now Thurmont, at the foot of the mountains, fifty-nine miles from Baltimore. Five years previously the work of grading west of the mountain had begun because it was provided in the law authorizing Washington County to take \$150,000 of the stock, that the money subscribed should be expended within the County. Much difficulty was encountered in blasting through the excessively hard rock on the mountain top with the imperfect appliances of those days and before the use of dynamite for blasting. To avoid one ledge of rock, which has some copper in it, the road was deflected across Mason and Dixon line into Pennsylvania, in which State short portions of the track at Blue Ridge Summit and at Pen Mar lie.

It was strongly urged that this road could not be made to pay because so large a portion of its track lay in an unproductive and almost uninhabited mountain district, almost one-fifth of the entire distance from Baltimore to Hagerstown. But when Mr. John M. Hood became President he quickly discerned the possibility of the mountains. He established Pen Mar park, built the observatory, encouraged the building of the Blue Mountain and other hotels and under the encouragement of low rates, a populous summer colony grew up at and around Blue Ridge Summit and so a wise policy made the wild mountains the most profitable part of the territory tributary to the road.

The track building eastward from Hagerstown was coupled with that portion east of the mountains in the spring of 1872, and on June 6

of that year the first train direct from Baltimore reached Hagerstown. It was hailed with delight by the people of Washington County and its first result was to add about 5 cents per bushel to wheat in the Hagerstown market. In procuring the construction of the road across the mountain into Washington County, Edwin Bell the editor of the Hagerstown Mail was the leader and subsequent events fully vindicated him and established the correctness of his judgment.

The first agent of the Western Maryland Company in Hagerstown was B. Howell Griswold, a native of Hagerstown, then a young man who had served with Charles E. Ways, then Hagerstown agent of the Baltimore & Ohio. Both these men, by their efficiency, attracted the attention of the managers of their respective companies. Mr. Ways became General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio in Baltimore and Mr. Griswold was soon made General Passenger Agent of the Western Maryland. Later he was for a time General Traffic Manager of the reorganized system.

The Western Maryland road was completed to the canal at Williamsport and the first trains were run on December 17, 1873. The first train brought to Williamsport the Governor of Maryland, William Pinkney Whyte, officials of the City of Baltimore and of the State and a great number of citizens who were entertained by the people of Williamsport at a banquet in the public school house. About the same time ten miles of track from Green Spring Junction to Baltimore at Fulton street, was completed and the trains of the road had no longer to use the Northern Central tracks in order to reach the city.

Perhaps the most important event in the history of the Western Maryland road down to its sale in 1902, was the election of John Mifflin Hood as President of the company in 1874. He held the office of President and General Manager for more than twenty-eight years and when he retired the testimonial which he valued most was a piece of silver which came from the employes of the company as a testimonial of their esteem and their confidence in his even handed justice, while dealing with them. Another testimonial came in the form of a magnificent silver service from citizens of Baltimore in recognition of his public services in building up the road and with it expanding the trade of the city.

John M. Hood is a native of Howard County, and son of Dr. Benjamin and Hanna Mifflin Hood.

He attended school at Rugby Institute, Mt. Washington, and then became a civil engineer. After working upon various railroad surveys he went to Brazil in 1861, returned home the following year and entered the service of the Confederate States as topographical engineer on a military road from Danville to Greensboro. He then, declining a commission, enlisted as a private in the Second Battalion Maryland Infantry. In 1864 he accepted a commission as lieutenant of engineers. He served to the end of the war and was several times wounded. After the surrender he was employed on various railroads and for a time, was superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. After his election to the Presidency, March 24, 1874, Mr. Hood at once undertook the work of improvement which converted a bankrupt company with a dilapidated road 90 miles in length into a well equipped system worth many million dollars. The Emmitsburg branch was completed in 1875. Mr. Hood then secured a contract with the Baltimore and Potomac Company for the use of the tunnel, so that the Western Maryland trains could use Union Station and reach Hillen in the heart of the city. This was essential as the road could not get business with a terminus so remote as Fulton Station.

Then followed the construction of tracks and buildings at Hillen Station, Baltimore, and the building of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley line to Waynesboro, with its subsequent extension to Chambersburg and Shippensburg and its connection with the Harrisburg and Potomac (now Philadelphia and Reading) at the latter point; the establishing of connection at Hagerstown with the Shenandoah Valley (now Norfolk and Western) and the Washington County branch of the Baltimore and Ohio; the control by lease and ownership of stock of the Baltimore and Hanover and the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad Companies; the building of the mountain line (Baltimore and Harrisburg Western Extension) to connect the latter system with the Western Maryland main line at the summit of the Blue Ridge.

The building of the main-line extension, the Potomac Valley and the Potomac Valley of West Virginia, to a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio main line at Cherry Run next followed; then the Baltimore and Harrisburg eastern extension to York; then the "cut-off" line between

Hagerstown and Chambersburg, made up of the Hagerstown and State line in Maryland and the Washington and Franklin in Pennsylvania. Subsequently the line between Cherry Run and Shippensburg, which was handling a heavy through business between the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and the Philadelphia and Reading, had its capacity increased by the construction of long sections of double track, the building of long and frequent sidings and the enlargement of yard accommodations, until its capacity was probably greater than that of any single-track railroad in the country of similar characteristics.

A contract with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Reading Railroad Companies brought to the Western division of the Western Maryland a vast traffic in hauling coal from the former road at Cherry Run, W. Va., to the Reading near Shippensburg. A contract had also been executed with the South Penn Company by which Baltimore was to be reached by the South Penn road over the Western Maryland. But the splendid prospect was lost through the abandonment of the South Penn.

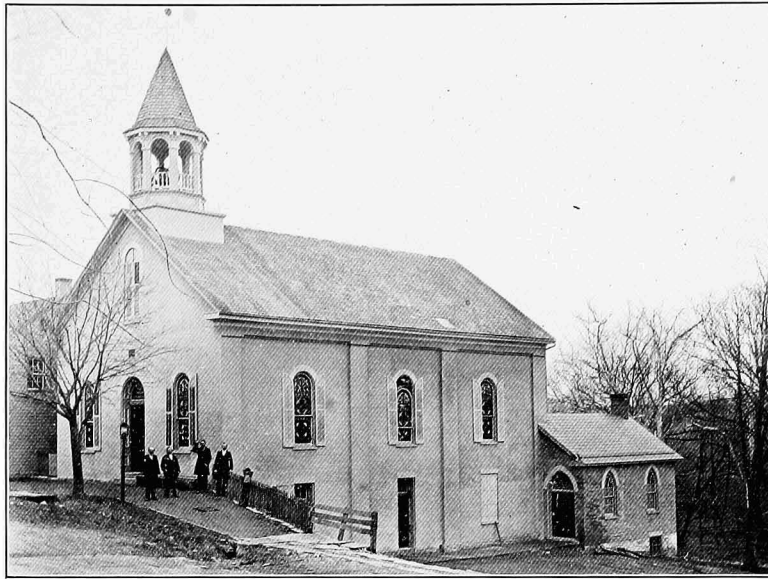
After a protracted contest among rival bidders, covering a period of more than three months, the sale of the interests of Baltimore City in the Western Maryland Railroad to a syndicate headed by E. L. Fuller, representing the Gould, or Wabash railroad interests, for \$8,751,370.45, was consummated May 7, 1902. The other bidders in active competition were:

Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore, in connection with the Geo. D. Cook Company, of New York and Chicago, \$9,250,000.

A syndicate headed by W. W. Varney, \$10,100,000.

The Reading Company, \$10,001,000.

The contest finally narrowed down to consideration of the Fuller, the Varney and Reading bids, and the effect the sale to either of them would have on the trade and other interests of Baltimore. The weight of the public influence and of the press was strongly favorable to the Gould-Wabash connection. It was thought that more was to be gained for the city by favoring the Goulds than by helping their antagonists. Great stress was laid upon the much larger cash bids of Varney and the Reading, but the tempting offers were put aside for the more important consideration implied by the Wabash needs of an Atlantic Coast outlet, of terminals at Baltimore and of the helpfulness



Salem U. B. Church, Keedysville.



Mt. Carmel U. B. Church, Rohrsersville District.



such a connection would be to the larger trade and manufacturing interests of the city.

It was agreed in advance that the purchasers of the city's holdings in the railroad should also buy the holdings of Washington County, and this was done. They got 2,200 shares from Washington County and 4,000 shares from Baltimore City, which added to 800 shares previously owned by them, made 7,000 shares, a majority of the whole common or voting stock, which was 13,699 shares of the par value of \$50 each. In addition to the shares of the common stock which the Fuller syndicate got from Washington County it got \$324,000 of preferred stock, which, however, has not voting privilege. The cash consideration paid to Washington County was \$434,000, the par value of the stock.

The charter of the company conferred upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore the right to appoint a majority of the directors. But that feature of the charter was repealed at the January session of the Legislature of 1902. The purchasers were, therefore, in a position to elect their own directors and to take possession of the property immediately thereafter, which was done.

The officers of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, as reorganized July 8, 1902, were as follows:

President—Winslow S. Pierce.

Vice-President—Fairfax S. Landstreet.

Directors—Winslow S. Pierce, Geo. J. Gould, John W. Gates, Edwin Gould, Henry B. Henson, Lawrence Greer, W. H. McIntyre, of New York; F. S. Landstreet, Gen. John M. Hood, S. Davies Warfield, George R. Gaither, Gen. Thos. J. Shryock and Charles W. Slagle.

After the purchase of the road the new owners continued to operate it under its old charter which is a very liberal one, although it makes no exemption from taxation. The road has a charter to extend its track to Cumberland and the Act of 1902 is mandatory upon the purchasers to make that extension or a suitable connection by another road. The work of constructing the 65 miles of track through the mountains from Cherry Run to Cumberland was speedily begun. Trains began running on schedule as far as Hancock early in 1905 and before the end of that year the road to Cumberland was nearly completed. Of the 65 miles newly constructed 20 miles lie in Washington County. The entire mileage of the road in

this County is not far from 75 miles. Legislative action was necessary to enable the company to construct the road on certain lands belonging to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and the Western Maryland Company found it to their advantage to purchase the stock in this canal, being a majority, owned by the State of Maryland. The ownership of this stock enabled the company they believed, to overcome obstructions and obtain concessions from the trustees which they otherwise might have been unable to secure. This extension to Cumberland was constructed in the best manner without regard to cost and it will necessarily be of enormous advantage in the development of Washington County and in promoting the trade of Hagerstown. Simultaneously with the construction of the extension the work of improving the grades and alignment of the eastern division of the road began, with a view to the economical handling of the great coal traffic to come from the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg road which the purchasers of the Western Maryland had already bought when they bought the Western Maryland and to connect with which at Cumberland, the Cumberland extension was built. The expectation was that both these roads would be connected with the Wabash system at Pittsburg. Before building the Western extension the Western Maryland, according to the agreement with Baltimore City, had already been carried to the water front at Port Covington, Baltimore, and that line was opened for traffic, September, 1904.

After retiring from the Presidency of the Western Maryland in 1903, Mr. Hood became president of the United Railways, of Baltimore. He is regarded as a benefactor of Washington County no less than of Baltimore City.

The sale of its holdings in the Western Maryland Company enabled Washington County to pay its entire bonded debt in 1902, leaving it free from debt for the first time since 1865. All the bonds of the County were not due and payable at the time but a sufficient sum for their payment when due was put in a trust company. It was greatly to be regretted that the large sum remaining after the public debt had been provided for was not devoted to some public improvement. Instead it was used in the ordinary expenses of the County government, causing a reduction in taxation for one year.

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## CHAPTER XXVII

**P**OLITICS had not been entirely in abeyance during the progress of the war, but the political contests had been entirely one sided. The Democratic party, which had always been so powerful in the County, had become in the public mind identified with the cause of secession, and disloyalty to the United States. And this sentiment was none the less pronounced because a large number of the Federal volunteers from the County had been Democrats. It was therefore useless for the Democratic party to put any candidates in the field, and especially so because of the registration law that had been enacted while the war was in progress. Under this law, as it was administered, about two thousand white adults were prohibited from voting. Not only did the law require that a man should be loyal to the Government in order to entitle him to vote, but under a set of questions required by the Governor in 1865 to be put to applicants for registration, a man might disfranchise himself by the operation of his mind. If at any time he had wished for a Confederate victory, he could not vote.

President Lincoln having issued his proclamation granting freedom to the slaves in the seceded States, the question of abolishing slavery in Maryland came under discussion. In January, 1864, the Legislature passed an act providing for a Constitutional convention to accomplish this object—that being the only way in which it could be done. The bill passed both Houses of the General Assembly on January 28. The vote in the Senate was 13 in the affirmative to 2 in the negative. In the House it was 48 to 17. The election “for or against a convention” took place on

the first Wednesday in April, and delegates to the convention were elected at the same time. The vote of Washington County was 3298 for the convention to 651 against it. The delegates elected were Peter Negley, Henry W. Dellinger, James P. Mayhugh, John R. Sneary, Lewis B. Nyman and Joseph F. Davis.

The vote on the adoption of the new constitution was taken on the 12th and 13th of October 1864. A feature of the election which was unusual at that time, but has since become common, was that by resolution of the convention a portion of the new constitution went into effect before it was adopted by the people. That is to say, the oath prescribed for voters in the new instrument was required to be taken by those who voted on its adoption. The vote of Washington County was 2441 for the adoption of the Constitution, and 985 against it.

The dissatisfaction with the operation of the registration law enacted under the new constitution was so great that when the Democratic party began to revive in 1866, there was a call for a State convention to protest against it. The delegates sent by Washington County to this convention were Richard H. Alvey, James Wason, Zachariah S. Clagett, David Cushwa, William Dodge and George Schley. As soon as the war was over, and the Union was safe, many who had abandoned the Democratic party returned to their old affiliation and for a few years after the war, Washington County was almost uniformly in the Democratic column. An election for or against a Constitutional convention was held April 13, 1867. Party lines were drawn on this issue, the Repub-

licans opposing the call for a convention and the Democrats favoring it. The convention was called by a large majority, and Washington County voted for it, sending as her delegates Richard H. Alvey, Andrew K. Syester, Joseph Murray, S. S. Cunningham, William Motter and George W. Pole. In the convention Mr. Alvey took a leading part as chairman of the committee on representation and it was he who afterward drafted the jury system so long in force in the State.

The new Constitution was submitted to the people on September 18, 1867 and was ratified by a heavy majority, Washington County declaring for it by a vote of 2,658 to 2,527. It is a remarkable fact that this Constitution framed by a convention composed exclusively of Democrats and adopted whilst the fierce passions of Civil War were at their highest tide, is still retained and every effort to supplant it has been more vigorously opposed by the party that voted against its adoption.

Two months after the adoption of the Constitution, that is on November 5, 1867, the first State election under it took place and for the first time in a good many years a Democrat was elected Governor. Indeed, the revulsion against the party which had been supreme for some five years was so great, that at this election every official in Maryland, every Judge, every member of the Legislature and every County and City official was a Democrat. In Washington County Oden Bowie, a Democratic candidate for Governor received 3,226 votes to 2,760 for Hugh L. Bond the Republican candidate. The next year at the Presidential election the vote of the County was 3,114 for Seymour and 3,056 for Grant. Four years previously, the vote had been for Lincoln 2,984, McClellan 1,402.

In these years immediately succeeding the war many men of standing and ability who because of their sympathy with the South had been permitted to take no part in public affairs, again took position as leaders of the people. At the election in 1867 Richard H. Alvey was elected Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and as such was a member of the Court of Appeals; and William Motter was elected Associate Judge. Judge Alvey began then a career on the bench which was to extend through thirty-seven years until he retired of his own volition from the federal bench in 1904. Judge Motter served one full term of fifteen years, until 1882, when he was succeeded by Andrew K.

Syester. A few years later Judge Motter died having earned the respect and esteem of his people as a just Judge.

In 1868 William T. Hamilton was elected to the United States Senate by a vote of 56 to 46 for Thomas Swann, 7 for William M. Merrick and 1 for Thomas G. Pratt.

Down to the Civil War William T. Hamilton, while one of the recognized leaders of the Democratic party in Washington County, had confined his attention politically, almost exclusively to the County and Congressional district which he had represented several times in the House of Representatives. In 1868, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1869. At the end of that term, he devoted himself to State and County politics, and for many years Washington County figured conspicuously in the State politics of both parties. At the election of 1867, Washington County, like the rest of the State, went Democratic. Judge Daniel Weisel was taken from the bench of the Court of Appeals by the Constitution of 1867, and Richard H. Alvey was elected that year to the court. Judge Weisel had been a Whig and became an ardent Republican. He was born in Williamsport, September 25, 1803, graduated at Princeton in 1824, entered the Bar in 1826, established a newspaper called the Banner in Williamsport in 1830. In 1838 he removed to Hagerstown. In 1847 Judge Pratt appointed him associate Judge to succeed Judge Thomas Buchanan, deceased. Four years later, the new Constitution legislated him out of office. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fourth Circuit and in 1864 was elected to the Court of Appeals. For the second time, in 1868, the adoption of the new Constitution vacated his seat on the bench. In that year he was the Republican candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He spent the remainder of his life practicing law in Hagerstown, for some time in partnership with Louis E. McComas, who had studied law in his office. He died September 25, 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years. The election in the fall of 1867 was a memorable one. Soldiers from both armies had returned to their homes and the parties assumed their normal proportions. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Oden Bowie, received 3,332 votes and Hugh Lennox Bond, the Republican candidate 2,913. From that time down to the present, the parties have been almost evenly divided, only now and then, for some ex-

ceptional reason, giving a large majority one way or the other. Very frequently portions of each ticket are elected and upon more than one occasion there have been tie votes.

It is also a remarkable fact that certain districts have for more than a century given majorities for the same party. Those portions of the County that gave majorities for Jefferson in 1800, gave majorities for Jackson in 1828 and in 1832 and for Cleveland in 1884, in 1888 and 1892. Sharpsburg was a federal stronghold in 1800, a Whig stronghold in 1832, and is a Republican stronghold now. The same is true of Pleasant Valley. Funkstown, Williamsport and Hagerstown, were always, except on rare occasions, Democratic.

As has been already said, the Democratic party in Washington County in 1867 elected every one of its candidates. To the bench, under the new Constitution as has already been stated, there were elected for the Fourth Circuit, composed of the three Western counties, Richard Henry Alvey, Chief Judge and member of the Court of Appeals, William Motter of Washington County and Thomas Perry, of Allegany County, associates. James H. Grove was elected to the State Senate; and to the House of Delegates, Andrew K. Syester, James Coudy, F. Dorsey Herbert, Elias E. Rohrer and David Seibert. These men participated in the election of Mr. Hamilton to the Federal Senate. William McK. Keppler was elected clerk of the Circuit Court and Matthew S. Barber was Register of Wills. Henry H. Keedy was elected State's Attorney. He had come to the Bar in 1865 and when elected had only been practicing two years. Nevertheless he made a great reputation as an able, earnest and efficient official. At the end of his term, he was nominated for reelection but was defeated by John C. Zeller, Republican. Mr. Zeller died in 1873, and then the Court appointed Mr. Keedy to fill his unexpired term.

At the next election, that for President in 1868, Horatio Seymour, carried Washington County over Grant by a vote of 3,114 to 3,056. Patrick Hamill, of Garrett County was elected to Congress. During the administration of Governor Oden Bowie, there arose the division of the Democratic party of Washington County into two factions, the "Hamilton faction" and the "canal faction." Governor Bowie had secured the election of Mr. James C. Clark to the Presidency of the

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. At the same time, Mr. Arthur P. Gorman, of Howard County, then a member of the Legislature, was appointed Director. In the autumn of 1871, William Pinkney Whyte came forward as a candidate for Governor. Governor Bowie desired re-nomination, and Mr. Clark, President of the Canal was of course on the side of Governor Bowie. He conducted a campaign for him at the Democratic primaries in the counties through which the canal passes. The canal was in those days, and for many years afterwards, a potent political machine. In country districts it is not usual, except in times of great excitement, for any large numbers to attend the primaries. It is therefore possible for a few men, working in each election district with a common purpose and under a good organization, to control County conventions. The Canal Company usually employed as its superintendents and bosses, men of force and influence. It also employed a considerable number of men as laborers and lock-keepers, and the company could also control the votes of storekeepers along the canal, as well as of the boatmen. All this power was in the hands of the President of the canal.

Mr. William T. Hamilton was in the United States Senate, and he would come up for re-election at the session of 1874. He espoused the cause of Mr. Whyte, against the advice, it has been said, of Mr. A. P. Gorman who was then Mr. Hamilton's political friend. Nevertheless, Mr. Hamilton favored the nomination of Mr. Whyte, and made the fight for him at the primary elections, while Mr. Clark supported Governor Bowie. The contest centered around the nomination for the State Senate, this being important because the Senator elected that year would be in the legislature in 1874, when the federal Senator would be elected. Mr. Hamilton's candidate for the State Senate was Zachariah S. Clagett, a prominent member of the Bar; Mr. Clark's candidate was Major Henry Kyd Douglas, a young and gallant Confederate soldier who had served on Stonewall Jackson's staff. Mr. Hamilton won. Mr. Clagett was nominated for the Senate, and subsequently elected, and the County cast her vote at the State convention for the nomination of Mr. Whyte for Governor. This, Mr. Hamilton had occasion later to regret. Linked with the political fortunes of Mr. Whyte in that campaign was Andrew K. Syester, of Washington County, who was nominated for Attorney-General of Maryland

and along with the rest of the State Democratic ticket, was elected by a great majority.

Andrew Kershner Syester was one of the ablest and most brilliant trial lawyers the State has produced, and was for many years the leader of the Bar of Washington County while it was almost the ablest Bar in Maryland. He was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, March 11, 1827. His father was Daniel Syester, also a native of that County. His mother, Sarah Moudy, was a native of Washington County. A. K. Syester graduated at Franklin and Marshall College in 1849, and the next year settled in Hagerstown. In 1852 he entered the Bar; in 1853, he was elected to the House of Delegates, and the next year was elected State's Attorney. In 1859 he was candidate for the Court of Appeals but was defeated by Judge James L. Bartol by the narrow majority of seven votes. In 1854, Mr. Syester was a candidate for Congress against Frank Thomas and was again defeated. It is said, however, that in all his numerous candidacies his own County never failed to give him a majority. He was a man of marvelous personal magnetism and popularity. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1867, and the next year was elected to the Legislature.

Before his election at Attorney General, Mr. Syester had established his reputation as a great criminal lawyer. One of the noted cases in which he was engaged was his successful defense of Mrs. Mary E. Rowland, charged with the murder of her husband. The couple lived a few miles south of Hagerstown, near Chapel Woods on the Sharpsburg road. Isaac Rowland was brutally murdered and the people of the County were so largely of the opinion that his wife had killed him, that it was considered impossible to get an unprejudiced jury for the trial, and the case was moved to Allegany County, where the woman was acquitted. While Attorney General, Mr. Syester was engaged in some famous cases, the most important of which was the trial of Mrs. Mary E. Wharton, indicted in Baltimore for poisoning Gen. Ketchum, of the United States Army. He also assisted Mr. John C. Zeller in the prosecution of Joseph Davis for the murder of his employer, named Lynn. This case was removed from Carroll County. Davis was convicted and hung. The trial took place in Junior Hall, Hagerstown, in 1873.

Mr. Syester was elected Associate Judge for the Fourth Circuit in November 1882 to succeed

Judge William Motter whose term of 15 years ended then. Judge Syester's opponent on the Republican ticket was his cousin, Edward Stake, whom he defeated by a half-dozen votes. Judge Syester died in 1891.

Judge Thomas Perry died in 1871, and his successor had to be chosen in November of that year. Judge Motter was a resident of Washington County, and the Constitution provides that no two of the Associate Judges shall at the time of their election or during the term for which they may have been elected, reside in the same County. It was therefore necessary that Judge Perry's successor should reside in either Allegany or Garrett County. Col. George Schley, of Washington County, was satisfied that if he went to Allegany County before the election to reside, he would be eligible. In this opinion he was fortified by the concurrence of his distinguished relative, William Schley, of Baltimore. He removed to Cumberland and was nominated for the bench, the delegates from Allegany County voting for him. But the people of that County were greatly offended by the nomination of a Washington County man, the Chief Judge and one Associate being already in this County. George A. Pearre, a republican, was nominated on a so-called "non-partisan" ticket and was elected by a great majority. He died in 1883, before the expiration of his term.

Col. George Schley was for fifty years an imposing member of the Bar of Hagerstown. He was a man of fine presence, of graceful manners, and of great literary attainments. He was never an office-holder, and only on the occasion referred to when he ran for Judge did he seek office. In 1867, he could have had the nomination for Associate Judge, and the nomination would have been followed by election, but he declined it. Col. Schley was the eldest son of Frederick A. Schley, a distinguished lawyer of Frederick and Eliza A. (McCannon) Schley. He was born in 1814 in Frederick; educated at Yale and the University of Virginia; admitted to the Bar in 1836; elected to the Legislature in Frederick County in 1838. In 1839 he settled in Hagerstown; was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1850, and of the State Senate in 1854 and 1856. In 1862 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, but declined the nomination. In 1839, he married Miss Sophia Hall, daughter of Thomas Buchanan Hall, and granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Pottinger, sister of Judge Buchanan.

In consequence of the election of the Hon. William Pinkney Whyte to the office of Governor, Mr. Clark resigned the presidency of the canal, and Mr. A. P. Gorman was appointed, and held the office through many years. In all these years he and Mr. Hamilton headed opposing factions in the Democratic party of Maryland and at times the strife between their respective partisans was extremely bitter. At the session of 1874, when Mr. Hamilton's successor in the Senate was to be elected, Mr. Gorman favored Governor Whyte, and he was elected—Mr. Hamilton's term in the Senate ended March 4, 1875. Immediately thereafter, he turned his attention to State politics and determined to make a contest for the Governorship.

The absence of any serious opposition to the Democratic party in the city of Baltimore and in the Legislature had produced the inevitable result of unrestrained power, and abuses had grown up which needed reforming. Mr. Hamilton stood for reform, and especially for a better administration of State finances. When the primaries came on it was supposed that Mr. Hamilton had won. But at the State convention the Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Howard County, got the nomination by a narrow margin. That convention of 1875 was one of the most notable in the history of Maryland politics. It lasted all day and nearly all night; the supporters of Hamilton when they found that one or two of the delegates, upon whom they had counted, had left them, refused to permit a vote to be taken. Some of the ablest and most eloquent men in the State were on the floor, contending for the nomination of Mr. Hamilton. Among them were Josiah H. Gordon, of Cumberland, John Ritchie of Frederick, George Freaner and Henry H. Keedy, of Hagerstown. But Mr. Carroll had a majority of the votes, and oratory did not avail to change the result. Washington County that fall, from being a Democratic or a very close County, gave the Republican candidate for Governor over a thousand majority, and elected every Republican candidate on the local ticket. The Republicans carried most of the counties and their strength in the legislature became formidable.

All this time the Hagerstown Mail, edited by Edwin Bell and T. J. C. Williams, was supporting the reforms in the State Government advocated by Mr. Hamilton, and its articles were copied generally by the press of the State. Mr.

Hamilton was also in every way contending for better methods, until finally the Democratic party in the State demanded his nomination, and when the convention met in 1879, all opposition to him disappeared and he was nominated by the unanimous vote of the convention. The Republicans nominated against him one of the strongest men in their party, Mr. James A. Gary, afterwards Postmaster General of the United States. But Mr. Hamilton was elected in November by a majority of 22,208. This election gratified the ambition to be Governor of his native State which he had long cherished, and it was his sincere desire to use the high office for the benefit of the whole people.

But he discovered soon after his inauguration that his hands were in a measure tied, and that he would not be able to accomplish all that he desired. For this condition there were several reasons. Mr. Hamilton's position at the time of the State convention was commanding, and he could have demanded the nomination of a candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury who would co-operate with him as a member of the Board of Public Works. Instead of doing this, he assented to the nomination of Mr. Thomas J. Keating of Queen Annes' County, a gentleman who was not in accord with him; and the Legislature elected Mr. Barnes Compton Treasurer. The Treasurer and Comptroller voted together, and thwarted the Governor's expectation to name as president of the canal one of his political friends. Mr. Robert Bridges, of Hancock, was the man he had expected to name. Instead of that, Mr. Keating and Mr. Compton voted together to retain Mr. Gorman.

Early in the session of 1880, the first session of Governor Hamilton's administration, the Governor and Senate were at variance. The Governor was brusque in his manner, and lacked tact in dealing with men. He had no toleration for those who did not measure up to his standard of civic virtue and he made no secret of his opinions. When the time came to make the civil appointments, the Senate rejected them as fast as he made them. In consequence of this, many of his appointees did not reflect credit on the administration. Before all this happened, Mr. Gorman had been elected to the United States Senate. In this election Mr. Hamilton took no hand. As between Mr. Whyte and Mr. Gorman he had no choice.

But against all the obstacles presented to him,

Governor Hamilton strove bravely to reform abuses and to establish the debt paying policy enjoined in the Constitution. While he did not meet with immediate success, there can be no doubt that the State has never ceased to profit by the Hamilton administration. The sinking funds were finally cared for, and before many years, in consequence of this, as well as of the increased public revenues, the public debt almost disappeared. The messages sent by Governor Hamilton to the legislature were filled with wise recommendations. Of one of these documents, that sent to the session of 1882, John K. Cowen, a competent judge, declared that it was the ablest message ever sent to the Legislature of any State in the Union, by any Governor.

After the conclusion of his term as Governor, Mr. Hamilton returned to his ordinary avocations in Hagerstown. Now and then he tried a case in court. As a jury lawyer, Maryland has seldom produced his superior. He understood the men in the jury-box and knew just what arguments would appeal to them. The same qualities made him a most effective political speaker. His addresses from the stump were full of homely truths, expressed in homely language, which went straight home to the understanding and comprehension of his audience. In his speeches he seldom told anecdotes, but all through them there was intense earnestness, which commanded attention relieved now and then by an apparently unconscious humor which produced uncontrolled laughter among the audience, while the gravity of the speaker's face was unchanged.

Mr. Hamilton acquired large tracts of the most fertile land in Washington County. He bought the Stafford estate of about 600 acres, near Clearspring, and several fine farms adjacent to Hagerstown. In the cultivation and improvement of these he took delight, and made them model farms. After returning from Annapolis, he built the Hotel Hamilton, replacing old and unsightly buildings which disfigured the most conspicuous lot in Hagerstown, by this elegant Hotel which has never ceased to contribute to the prosperity of the town. This was only one of the public affairs that engaged the attention of this remarkable man. He was appealed to for aid and advice as no other citizen was. He was President or director in a dozen corporations, all of which had been organized to a certain extent to promote the public interests. He succeeded J. Dixon Roman as Pres-

ident of the Hagerstown Bank, and to a large extent directed its policies up to the time of his death. He took the lead in securing a new charter for Hagerstown in 1884, under which, and by reason of which, Hagerstown has been one of the best governed towns in the country down to the present time. He was president of the first board of Street Commissioners, the active governing body, under this charter, and gave his personal services in supervising the great street improvements of that time. He initiated and urged the establishment of the Washington County Water Company, of which he was president and which supplied Hagerstown with pure water. He also aided in substituting electric lights for the dim oil lamps which had done service in the streets for nearly half a century.

While the recognized leader of the Democratic party, Mr. Hamilton did not always find it an easy task to control the County conventions. As he advanced in years, young men who did not know him grew up, and did not come under his influence. Many active political workers wearied of being in opposition to the party State leaders, who dispensed honors and offices. And so, now and then, a County convention was in the hands of his political opponents of the canal party. At the election of 1875, when the County gave so heavy a majority for the Republican ticket, one Democrat, Lewis Cass Smith, was elected to the House of Delegates. Mr. Smith was made speaker and became so prominent in State affairs that he was subsequently appointed President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, upon the resignation of Mr. Gorman. Mr. Smith, while personally friendly with Mr. Hamilton was not in political accord with him. Another of the leaders of the section of the party antagonistic to Mr. Hamilton's control, was Mr. Peter A. Witmer, a man of good ability, of pleasing manners, and of great popularity. For many years, from 1868 to 1892, he was superintendent of the public schools of the County; for a considerable time, a member of the State Board of Education; and for a quarter of a century secretary of the Hagerstown Fair. In 1881 he went into the newspaper business as joint proprietor of the Hagerstown Daily News, with John U. Adams. The political strife between Mr. Witmer and Mr. Hamilton became very sharp. Mr. Hamilton died October 26, 1888. William Thomas Hamilton was born in Hagerstown September 8, 1820. He was a son of Henry Hamil-

ton of Boonsboro, in which town, under the tuition of Mr. James Brown, former Surveyor of this County, the foundation of his education was laid. His mother died when he was six years of age, and his father—Henry Hamilton—some two years thereafter. He was adopted by his maternal uncles. His education was continued at the Hagerstown Academy and completed at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. Upon his return to Hagerstown, he studied law under John Thompson Mason, and was admitted to the Bar of Washington County, in 1845. In 1846, he was nominated upon the Democratic ticket and elected to the House of Delegates—the ticket, in a close and hard-fought contest, having been divided, with Wm. Beverly Clarke, a Whig, elected to the Senate. The prominent measure of that session of the Legislature, was the payment of the interest upon the debt of the State, recommended by Gov. Pratt, which received the support of Mr. Hamilton. In 1847, he was again nominated upon the Democratic ticket, for the same position, and was defeated by Robert Fowler. In 1848, he was placed upon the Cass electoral ticket. In 1849 he received from the Democratic party his first nomination for Congress, and was elected in a close and very animated contest over Gen. Thos. J. McKaig. The absorbing issue of the day, in the district, was the Tariff. Mr. Hamilton advocated the Democratic principle of duties for revenue, in joint discussion with his able competitor throughout the district, and in the mining and manufacturing districts of Allegany County, proclaimed and maintained the Democratic creed, and was elected by a close vote.

During his first term in Congress, Mr. Hamilton gave a steady support to the compromise measure of 1850, introduced by Mr. Clay. In 1851, he was re-elected to Congress over J. Philip Roman. In 1853, Mr. Hamilton was, for the third time, unanimously nominated by the Democracy and again elected over the Hon. Francis Thomas, who ran as an independent candidate against him. This was one amongst the most animated and exciting contests ever had in the district, involving joint discussion between the candidates in every county, and resulting in a majority of upwards of one thousand for Mr. Hamilton, over his eloquent and veteran competitor. In Congress he gave a consistent support to the administration of President Pierce, and, during the last term of his service, was Chairman of the

Committee on the District of Columbia, and as such Chairman he took a leading part in the work by which the city of Washington is now supplied with water from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

In 1855, Mr. Hamilton was once more induced to bear the standard of Democracy, and battling for the principles of his party, was defeated by the Know Nothings.

During his Congressional career, Mr. Hamilton had associated with him in the practice of the law, the Hon. R. H. Alvey. After his retirement from Congress he applied himself to his profession, in the prosecution of which he was signally successful and very soon became one of the leading members of the Bar of Western Maryland.

In January, 1868, he was elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Wm. Pinkney Whyte, who had been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson. In the Senate he quickly displayed the force of character which ever won for him the respect of even those who might be most earnestly opposed to him. One of a very small minority, he stood with his few party associates firmly against the unnecessary perpetuation of war animosities. He earnestly spoke and constantly voted for reduction of taxation, and urged the return to the simple and economic methods that prevailed before war had made waste and prodigality familiar to government and people. He spoke and voted against the increase of salaries of public officers, and after the passage of the "Salary Grab" law he refused to draw from the Treasury the amount appropriated to him by the law which he opposed. His speeches on the State of Louisiana, on the Navy and on the Tariff embody in eloquent and forcible language his views on the subjects above referred to.

In 1879 he was elected Governor of Maryland, having been unanimously nominated in response to a universal demand of the people. He instituted many reforms in the State government and suggested others since adopted which have promoted the welfare of the State and its people, whom he tried his best to faithfully serve.

His retirement from the Gubernatorial chair in January, 1884, was the end of his long and useful public life, although he continued to take a deep interest in State and National affairs, and still contributed with earnestness his influence towards securing, in the State and in the General Government the adoption of those principles and

methods which he believed would best promote good government and the people's welfare. With the same vigor that he devoted to his official duties as a public man, he threw himself into every enterprise that could improve the condition of his native town and County.

He was President of the Hagerstown Bank, the Washington County Water Company, the Board of Street Commissioners of Hagerstown, the Rose Hill Cemetery Company, the Hagerstown Board of Trade, and the Maryland Farmers' Association. He was a Director in the Hagerstown Steam Engine and Machine Company, and the Mutual Insurance Company of Washington County.

Mr. Hamilton was married in 1859 to Miss Clara Jenness, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He left six children. The oldest son, Richard J. Hamilton, became editor of the Hagerstown Mail in 1892 and continued in that position to the present time. Governor Hamilton was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Hagerstown.

Governor Hamilton's successor in the leadership of the Democratic party in Washington County was Buchanan Schley. This gifted man began his political career in 1879, when still young. That year he was nominated for State's Attorney for Washington County, but was defeated by John F. A. Remley, the Republican candidate. Soon afterwards, he disputed with Governor Hamilton the leadership of the County conventions, and more than once was victorious over the friends and supporters of the veteran leader. After Governor Hamilton's death and down to the present time, Mr. Schley's leadership has been almost undisputed. Only three times has Mr. Schley been an office-holder, and not often an office-seeker. He was appointed by President Cleveland Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. In 1901 he was superintendent of the State census, and in 1902 he was elected Tax Commissioner of the State of Maryland. Mr. Schley is the youngest son of Frederick A. Schley and his second wife Miss Hall, a granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Pottinger, sister of Judges John and Thomas Buchanan. The sister of Buchanan Schley's mother was the wife of Col. George Schley, half brother of Buchanan Schley.

While the Democratic party, following the early triumphs after the war, was being dissolved into factions and weakened by division, the Republican party was becoming consolidated and

aggressive under the leadership of Louis E. McComas. The Democrats were demoralized by the nomination of Mr. Greeley in 1872, and John Ritchie, of Frederick, who had been elected to the House of Representatives in 1870, was defeated by Lloyd Lowndes in the Greeley year. In 1874, William Walsh, Democrat, was elected over Lowndes and in 1876, Mr. McComas was the Republican candidate. Mr. Walsh defeated him by about a dozen votes. The nomination of Mr. McComas for Congress, in 1876, was the beginning of a political career of extraordinary success.

At the time of this nomination Mr. McComas was just thirty years of age. He was born in Washington County October 28, 1846, the son of Frederick C. and Catherine (Angle) McComas. He was a student at the College of St. James when it was discontinued during the war; graduated at Dickinson College in 1866; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Hagerstown in 1868. Before settling down to practice he made a tour of the Western States, and then returning to Hagerstown entered into partnership with Judge Daniel Weisel. After his nomination for Congress, and his defeat, he devoted himself to the practice of law for the next six years. Milton G. Urner, of Frederick, succeeded Mr. Walsh in Congress and served two terms. In 1882 Mr. McComas was again nominated and elected, and was re-elected continuously until 1890, serving in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses. In 1890, he was again the candidate but was defeated by William M. McKaig, Democrat.

Mr. McComas, after the conclusion of his term, was secretary of the National Republican Committee when President Harrison was defeated for re-election. On November 17, 1892 he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by President Harrison which office he held until he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1898. He took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1899 and shortly after the conclusion of his term, in 1905, he was appointed by President Roosevelt Associate Justice of the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a position which he can hold for the remainder of his life if he is disposed to do so.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McComas became a quick and ready debater. His position as almost the only Republican Congressman from South of Mason and Dixon's line seem-



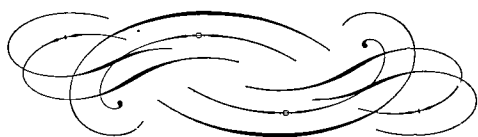
ed to single him out. He enjoyed the personal friendship of many leading men of both parties, and wielded a strong influence. In his party in the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland, his power was almost supreme for many years. Mr. McComas married Miss Leah Humrichouse, daughter of Charles W. Humrichouse, of Williamsport district, one of the most highly respected citizens of Washington County.

At the election in 1873, two young men were nominated and elected by the Democrats who were destined to have a remarkable career. They were George B. Oswald, elected Clerk of the Court, and Thomas E. Hilliard, Register of Wills. Mr. Hilliard had been deputy Register under Matthew S. Barber, who had been elected Register in 1867, and under his predecessor William Logan, since 1863. He established his fitness for the place, and the young men of the party determined that he should have the nomination at the end of Mr. Barber's term. He was nominated and elected over George W. Walker, Republican. George B. Oswald had been a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, but had resigned while William McK. Keppler was clerk, to become book keeper in the Hagerstown Bank. The same younger element of the party which insisted that Hilliard should be Register, insisted that Oswald should be Clerk of the Court; they had their way and he also was elected. In the length of their terms of office, these two men stand almost alone among the elected officials of the State. During their first term of six years, both Oswald and Hilliard established themselves so firmly in the confidence and affection of the people of the County, by their efficiency and courtesy, that both of them were re-elected five times, for terms aggregating thirty-six years each and if they are living and in the enjoyment of health at the close of their present terms in 1909, it will not occur to anyone that they should not be elected for another term. Their popularity had grown or been sustained to such a marked degree, that in 1903 the Republicans made no nominations against them.

George B. Oswald was born at the foot of South Mountain, near Smithsburg, Washington County, December 24, 1842. He was educated in the public schools under the celebrated teacher of that section, Prof. George Pearson. After being a deputy in the office of the Clerk of the Court

for some years, he took the place of bookkeeper in the Hagerstown Bank, and held that place when elected Clerk in 1873. He was re-elected for six year terms in 1879, 1885, 1891, 1897 and 1903. The office of Clerk of the Court for Washington County is remarkable for the long terms of the incumbents. The County was erected in 1776, and the office of Clerk of the Court established then. In the 130 years of its existence, there have been only six Clerks, George B. Oswald being the sixth. The first Clerk was Eli Williams, brother of Gen. Otho Holland Williams who held the office from 1776 to 1800, when he became Judge of the Orphans' Court and his son Otho Holland Williams succeeded him and was the clerk from 1800 to 1845. Isaac Nesbitt succeeded him in 1845 and continued in office until his death in 1865, when L. B. Nyman was appointed to complete the term for which Mr. Nesbitt had been elected and he served from 1865 to 1867 when the new Constitution cut the term short. William McK. Keppler was elected in 1867 and served one term of six years. Mr. Oswald succeeded him in 1873 and is still in office.

Thomas Elliott Hilliard the Register of Wills who has served so long a time in that office was born in Hagerstown, September 23rd, 1843. He is a son of Christopher Hilliard and Maria Mittag Hilliard and received his education in the public schools. March 4, 1863 he became a clerk in the office of the Register of Wills for Washington County under William Logan, Register, and served with Mr. Logan until his tenure of office was terminated by the Constitution of 1867. In November, 1867, Matthew S. Barber was elected Register and Mr. Hilliard assumed the administration of the office of Deputy, continuing throughout Mr. Barber's incumbency, and in Nov. 1873, whilst serving as Deputy Register for Mr. Barber, he received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for Register, and was elected over George W. Walker, Republican. He was re-elected in 1879 over John L. Bikle; in 1885 over Amos D. Bennett; in 1891 over Samuel D. Martin; in 1897 over John E. Wagaman. He was also re-elected in 1903 the Republican party making no nomination against him. He is now in his sixth consecutive term as Register, and in the forty-third year of continuous service in the office of the Register of Wills.



## CHAPTER XXVIII

**T**HE term of fifteen years for which Judges Richard H. Alvey and William Motter had been elected in 1867, ended in 1882 and at the November election of that year, Judge Alvey came up for re-election. He was opposed by William J. Read, of Allegany County, the Republican nominee but Judge Alvey was elected. Judge William Motter was not nominated and his career on the bench ended then, and he died a few years later. He was a native of Frederick County, born in 1817, graduated at Princeton and came to Washington County in 1845. In 1859 he was elected State's Attorney and in 1867 to the Legislature. He married a daughter of William D. Bell. Judge Motter was a man of the strictest integrity, painstaking and conscientious. His decisions were seldom reversed by the Court of Appeals. His successor as Associate Judge was Andrew K. Syester.

Richard Henry Alvey whose second term as Chief Judge of his circuit began in 1882, occupies a place in the front rank of the great Maryland jurists along with Roger Brooke Taney, William Pinkney, John Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson. In an address before the Maryland Bar Association in 1904, on the Chief Justices of Maryland, Chief Justice James McSherry said of Chief Justice Alvey: "The opinions of Judge Alvey as Associate Judge are reported in volumes 28 to and including 60 Maryland Reports; and as Chief Judge from 60 Maryland, to and including 77 Maryland. His opinions are strong, vigorous and broad. He never failed to grasp the underlying principle of a case and never erred in its application. His work speaks for itself. His knowl-

edge of the law is profound and his capacity for applying it remarkable. His industry was marvelous. In a word his opinions as reported are not excelled in the judicial annals of the State or by the judgments of any other Judge where the English tongue is spoken." Before the Civil War Judge Alvey had taken a leading part in public affairs and was a leader of thought in the County. From the close of the war down to his retirement from the bench on the last day of December 1904, a period of nearly forty years, he gave himself to the public service. Richard H. Alvey was the eldest son of George and Harriet Wicklin Alvey. He was born in St. Mary's County, Md., March 6, 1826, attended the County schools, taught by his father and at the age of 18 years became deputy in the office of the Clerk of the Court in Charles County, studying law while he held this office. In 1849 he was admitted to the Bar and early in 1850 he settled in Hagerstown which has ever since been his home. He began the practice of his profession in Hagerstown in partnership with John Thompson Mason and later was in partnership with William T. Hamilton. In 1851 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the State Senate, George French being his opponent on the Whig ticket. The campaign was animated and the election was a tie. Another election was held and Mr. French was elected by a majority of forty votes. In 1852 Mr. Alvey was candidate for Presidential elector and canvassed the State for Franklin Pierce. After the Presidential election of 1860 he was pronounced in his opposition to the coercion of the South or the denial of their right to secede. At a mass meeting in Hagerstown he

reported a series of resolutions which gave his views on the Constitutional right of the States to withdraw from the Union and those resolutions marked him as a man dangerous to the Union cause. He had a large acquaintance with army officers and Marylanders who shared his views. Many Southern sympathizers going from the North to join the Southern Army at Harper's Ferry or elsewhere passed through Hagerstown and stopped to call upon Mr. Alvey. The first Union troops that arrived in Hagerstown placed him under arrest. A spy visited his office with a letter purporting to come from a Southern official and so worded as to show that there was communication between Mr. Alvey and Southern Army officials. Mr. Alvey, although not suspecting that his visitor was a spy, dismissed him without the information asked for and immediately a squad of soldiers entered and carried him off to headquarters. Several days later he was taken to Fort McHenry, then to Fort Lafayette, New York, then to Fort Warren, Boston, where he was imprisoned with S. Teackle Wallis, T. Parkin Scott, George William Brown and other State prisoners.

After the war Mr. Alvey came to the front as a leader in the restoration of normal political conditions and the rehabilitation of the Democratic party. Under the existing law the juries were selected by partisan sheriffs and in cases where politics were in any way involved this sometimes amounted to a denial of justice. While Judge French was on the bench, he once or twice discharged an entire panel as being too intensely partisan. As a remedy for this condition the Legislature of 1866 enacted a jury law prepared by Mr. Alvey which has endured to the present time. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Constitutional convention and took a leading part in the deliberations. He was chairman of the committee on representation. In November 1867 he was elected Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit for a term of fifteen years. This made him an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He was re-elected, as we have seen, in 1882 and the next year on December 13, 1883 upon the resignation of Chief Justice Bartol, he was designated by Governor William T. Hamilton as Chief Justice of Maryland.

In 1888 when Chief Justice Waite died, Judge Alvey was strongly recommended to President Cleveland for his successor. It is understood that the President was much inclined to make

the appointment but finally came to the conclusion that it would be wiser to appoint a younger man and one who lived farther north. But when Congress created the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia the President sent for Judge Alvey and requested him to accept the place of Chief Justice of the new court and to organize it. This Judge Alvey consented to do and was appointed in April 1893 and as Judge of that Court he added to his great reputation and formed an enduring friendship with Mr. Cleveland. On December 17, 1895, President Cleveland appointed Judge Alvey a member of the commission to settle the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. On December 31, 1904 Chief Justice Alvey having served thirty-seven years on the bench and having arrived at the age of seventy-eight years, retired from active service to private life. The Bar of the District of Columbia appreciating his great qualities and that his mental vigor was unimpaired, saw him retire with great regret and with formal expressions of respect and good will. As a token of this they presented to him on the day before he retired a magnificent silver service.

Judge Alvey has been twice married. In 1856 he married Miss Mary Wharton, daughter of Dr. John O. Wharton and a grand daughter of John Thompson Mason. She died in 1860 and in 1862 he married Miss Julia I. Hays, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. Hays and a descendant of Joseph Chapline, the founder of Sharpsburg and an officer in the French and Indian war as well as in the Revolutionary war.

When Judge Alvey resigned from the Maryland Judiciary in 1893 to go on the Federal bench, Governor Brown appointed Mr. A. Hunter Boyd as his successor in May of that year. At the succeeding election in November 1893 Judge Boyd was elected Chief Judge over Mr. Benj. A. Richmond.

In 1883 Judge George A. Pearre died and Governor Hamilton appointed Mr. Josiah H. Gordon of Cumberland to fill the vacancy until the election that fall. At the election Judge Gordon was defeated by Mr. Henry W. Hoffman of Cumberland, who was succeeded by David W. Sloan, who died in 1902. Judge Ferdinand Williams was then appointed to the bench by Governor John Walter Smith and served from August 1902 until November 1903, when Robert R. Henderson of Allegany County was elected for the full term

of fifteen years. Judge Syester died early in 1891 and in April of that year Governor Jackson appointed as his successor, Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas. H. Kyd Douglas was for more than a generation one of the most striking personages in Washington County. He was a man of imposing presence, tall, slender, straight and with the military carriage acquired in four years service in the Civil War. His features were aquiline, his eye piercing. He was courteous and kindly in his manner and a fine public speaker. He was in active practice at the bar for thirty years and was fond of politics. But his greatest interest lay in the military affairs. Upon his experience and observations in the Civil War he delivered lectures from time to time in various places. In Boston where he spoke upon "the Confederate Volunteer" he received something of an ovation, notwithstanding the fact that he made no apologies and spoke from the Southern point of view. He acquired also a considerable reputation as a writer of articles in the leading magazines upon the Civil War. In political life he did not succeed. He was a candidate several times but was never elected. He ran for the State Senate, for Congress and for the Judgeship and each time, after receiving a flattering vote he lost. The offices he held, Judge for a part of a year and Adjutant General of Maryland he got by appointment. On the bench he was dignified, industrious and fair minded. As Adjutant General he was most efficient. In his loyalty to the South there was no bitterness. When Gen. McClellan visited Hagerstown after the war to go to Antietam field, he was Col. Douglas' guest and he pronounced a eulogy over the grave of his friend, Gen. Hartman, of Pennsylvania. Time and again he was called upon to make addresses before the Grand Army of the Republic and he never uttered a word of apology for having worn a gray uniform.

Henry Kyd Douglas was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, now West Virginia, Sept. 29, 1840. His parents were the Rev. Robert Douglas and Mary, daughter of Col. John Robertson. He graduated at Franklin-Marshall College in 1859, graduated in law at Lexington in 1860 and was admitted to the bar of Jefferson County. At the very beginning of the war he enlisted as a private at Harper's Ferry in the Shepherdstown Company, in the Stonewall Brigade. He was rapidly promoted becoming shortly an aide-de-camp on Gen. Stonewall Jackson's staff. After Jackson's

death he was Adjutant General to Gens. Edward Johnson, John B. Gordon, Jubal A. Early and others. He was promoted to Colonel and assigned to command a light brigade. He was commander of this brigade when it was in the assault on the salient hill of the Federal lines at Petersburg. He was at Appomattox and continued to fight for half an hour after the surrender, not having heard of it. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded, and for a brief season was confined in old Capitol prison. After the war Gen. Douglas practiced law two years at Winchester and in 1868 he came to Hagerstown where he remained until his death in 1903.

In the great railroad strikes of 1877 Mr. Douglas was placed by Governor Carroll in command of affairs in Western Maryland, with headquarters at Cumberland where he superintended the movement of troops who opened the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1892 Col. Douglas was appointed Adjutant General of Maryland and as such was at the head of the Maryland Militia during the coal mine strikes in Allegany County of that period.

At the election in 1888 Mr. Douglas was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Louis E. McComas after a brilliant campaign upon the tariff question, one feature of which was a joint debate between the two candidates. In the Judiciary election of 1891 Douglas was defeated by Edward Stake, republican.

Judge Stake was a native of Williamsport, son of Edward Greene Williams Stake. He served for a time in the Federal Army, got a good education and entered the bar. He was a man of fine ability, of excellent common sense but somewhat disposed to procrastinate. He was a member of the State Senate in 1888 and 1890 and made a fine record. Before that he was State's Attorney for Washington County. He was a most companionable man, a good talker and possessed all the qualities that make men popular. He took a deep interest in agriculture and for some years was President of the State Farmers' Convention. In the latter years of his life his health was bad and he died in 1902 while still a man in middle life.

On February 9, 1903, Governor John Walter Smith appointed William J. Witzenbacher to the bench to succeed Judge Stake and at the election that fall Martin L. Keedy was elected Associate Judge.

In his brief service on the bench Judge Witzzenbacher did himself great credit. He is a man of fine ability of profound learning and an indefatigable student. His successor, Judge Keedy, soon proved himself an excellent judge, honest, just and painstaking.

The Bar of Washington County thirty years ago was one of the most brilliant in the State. In most of the principal trials, William T. Hamilton and his partner George W. Smith, were apt to be on one side and Syester & Freamer on the other and the forensic duel between these was certain to fill the Court Hall with an audience. Henry H. Keedy had a large practice and was engaged in many cases. He was in no sense what is usually termed a brilliant man. But he was a man of solid parts, indomitable industry and perseverance and that saving common sense which is often worth more than brilliancy. In 1874 he took his brother-in-law, J. Clarence Lane, many years his junior, into partnership with him and when Mr. Keedy died Mr. Lane succeeded to his business. Henry H. Keedy died January 22, 1893 at the age of 51 years, after a long illness. He was a good citizen as well as a good lawyer and took a leading part in the business enterprises of Hagerstown. Mr. Keedy was a native of Pleasant Valley and married Miss Julia Lane, of Boonsboro.

J. Clarence Lane was born in Frederick County and educated at Princeton. He entered the Bar at Hagerstown in July 1874 and at once took a fine position. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate and gained a reputation there by the ability with which he opposed and defeated a bill calling a Constitutional Convention.

Another firm in active practice during the seventies was that of Judge Weisel and Louis E. McComas. Frederick F. McComas, a younger brother of Judge McComas, was admitted to the bar in 1874. He was an excellent lawyer and a man of first rate ability. He died March 27, 1897, aged 46 years.

Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas was one of the brilliant members of the bar and an excellent trial lawyer.

Francis M. Darby was a native of Frederick County, born March 11, 1838. He entered the bar at Hagerstown in 1858. For thirty-five years he held a good position and enjoyed a large practice. His first wife was Louisa, daughter of Benjamin Price. In 1863 he was State's Attorney

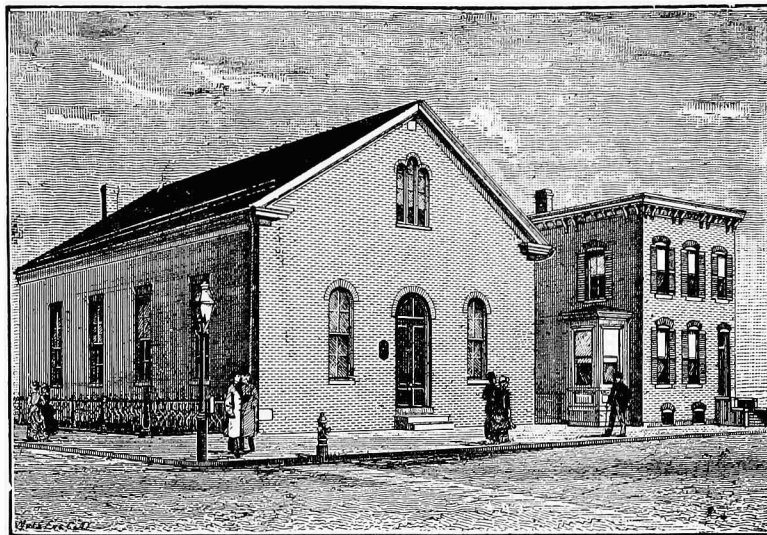
for Washington County. In 1869 he was candidate for the House of Delegates; in 1871 for the State Senate against Z. S. Clagett and in 1879 for Attorney-General on the republican ticket, but each time was defeated. He was a director in and attorney for the Hagerstown Bank for many years. In 1881 Mr. Darby was sub-Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore. About 1888 he removed to Baltimore to take the position of Treasurer of the Baltimore Safe Deposit and Trust Company of which B. F. Newcomer was president. That position he held until his death, November 10, 1903.

Col. George Schley was, for many years, the Nestor of the Bar. His practice was not extensive. He was a man of polished manners and of literary attainments, and literature figured in his management of cases. He was fond of a latin quotation and frequently brought in a text from the Bible with telling effect.

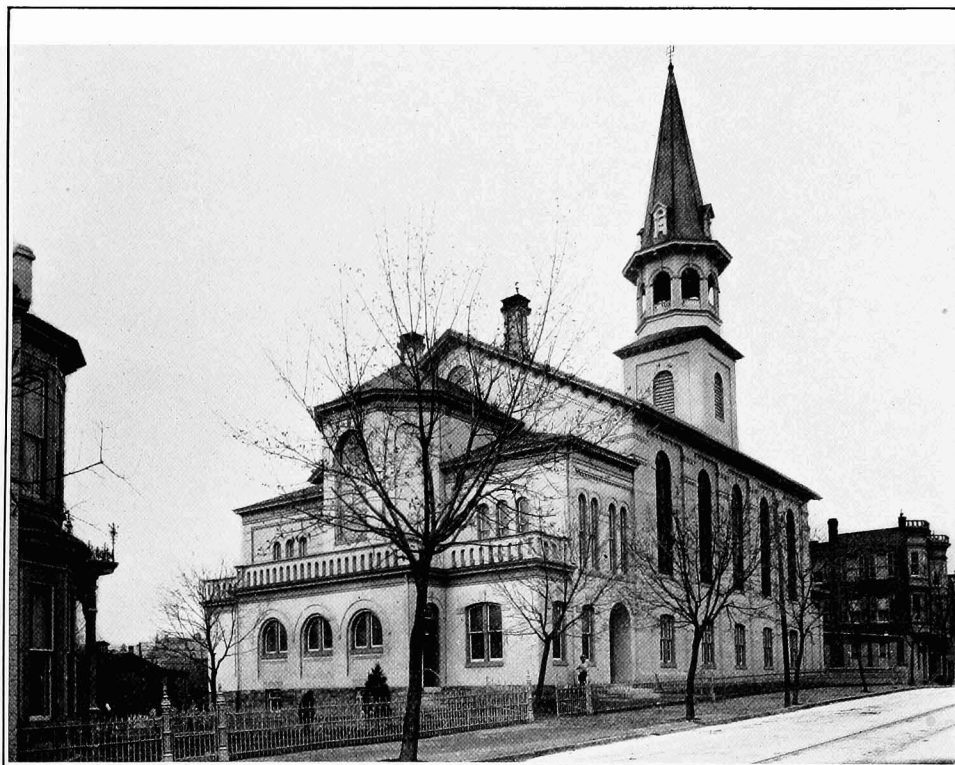
Judge George French, after the war, seldom appeared in Court. On the bench in the war time for a short period, he established a high character for justice and fair dealing. Many of the cases directly or indirectly involved bitter partisan feeling. Judge French was a strong Union man but he never let his political views bias his sense of right. Before the Constitution of 1867 the jury was selected by the sheriff and in a time of bitterness there was sure to be a partisan jury. More than once an appeal was made to Judge French by William T. Hamilton or other lawyers of Southern sympathy and the entire panel was discharged.

Among the older lawyers of this period were Zachariah S. Clagett and David H. Wiles. Mr. Clagett was a son of Capt. Samuel Clagett of Pleasant Valley. He moved to Hagerstown at an early age and spent his life at the practice of the law in the town. He represented Washington County in the State Senate in 1872 and 1874. For some years he was auditor of the Court. Mr. Wiles had a large chancery practice and accumulated a considerable fortune.

Alexander Neill, has for many years, been one of the most substantial members of the Bar, enjoying a large practice. His great grandfather, Alexander Neill, was born in Ireland and came to Hagerstown from Baltimore early in the last century. Mr. Neill's grandfather, was for many years, president of the Hagerstown Bank, a position which the grandson now occupies. Alex-



Old United Brethren Church, Hagerstown.



St John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hagerstown.





ander, the father of the present Mr. Neill, was born in Hagerstown in 1808. He married Mary Sim Nelson, daughter of John Nelson, Attorney General of the U. S. in 1843. Mr. Neill was a member of the House of Delegates in 1870. After that time he was a candidate, once for State's Attorney but he was defeated by Edward Stake. He was born in Hagerstown August 5, 1844, educated at the College of St. James, graduating in 1863, and entered the Bar in 1865. He married Miss Ellen Loughridge, daughter of Wm. Loughridge, the inventor of the air brake. He is a member of several corporations and has always been prominent in the industrial work of Washington County.

William Kealhofer is a son of George Kealhofer and a native of Hagerstown. He was educated at the College of St. James and entered the Bar in 1865. He has been prominent at the Bar, in business and social affairs. He was City Attorney for Hagerstown at the time and took a leading part in formulating the new charter of the town. His wife is the daughter of Dr. Josiah F. Smith.

Among the many deaths announced in 1874 was that of Mr. Robert Fowler at the time of his death, a resident of Baltimore, but who had spent many years in Washington County. He died at Barnum's Hotel, March 3, 1874, in the 62nd year of his age.

Mr. Fowler was born in Montgomery County, but very early in life removed to Washington County, where he rose to prominence and influence in politics and other local affairs of our people. He was several times elected County Commissioner from the Boonsboro' District, and after his removal to Hagerstown was chosen to the Legislature in the year 1847. In connection with Mr. Frederick Zeigler he built the Leitersburg Turnpike, and in association with the same gentleman he was for many years extensively engaged in the commission and produce business in Baltimore. He was elected and re-elected to the office of State Treasurer some four or five times, and at the time of his death was the President of the Washington County Railroad, and a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore county.

Mr. Fowler was a man of a most kindly and charitable disposition and was greatly beloved in Washington County. His oldest son, John Fowler, succeeded him in the directorate of the Washington County Railroad Company. Another son

was Judge David Fowler for sixteen years a member of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from which he resigned in 1905.

George W. Smith, Jr., is a native of Hagerstown, the son of George W. Smith, for many years the Democratic leader of Washington County, before William T. Hamilton acceded to that place. George W. Smith, Jr., was in partnership with Mr. Hamilton for many years, the connection being terminated by the death of Mr. Hamilton. He entered the Bar in 1856 and has now been in active practice more than half a century. He has been School Commissioner and is director in several of the more important corporations including the Hagerstown Bank.

Alexander Armstrong was a practitioner from 1870 down to the time of his death in 1905. He graduated at Princeton in 1868 and entered the Bar two years later and almost at once got a practice. In 1886 he was a member of the House of Delegates where he was an active and useful member. He was appointed School Commissioner by Governor Lowndes. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In 1876 he married a daughter of Dr. N. B. Scott.

One of the very earliest members of this Bar was John Thompson Mason, and he was perhaps one of the most brilliant of all. Of him we have already had occasion to speak. He was a son of Thomas Mason of Virginia and a nephew of George Mason, the author of the Declaration of Rights, and one of the most distinguished men that America ever produced. The name of Mr. Mason's oldest son, who lived, in order to inherit a property from Mr. Mason's uncle, was changed to Barnes by the Legislature. He was Abraham Barnes the father of John Thompson Mason Barnes of Baltimore, auditor of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. Another son of Mr. Mason was Judge John Thompson Mason.

Judge John Thompson Mason died at Elkton, Md., where he was arguing a case in Court at the time in April 1873. He was born at Montpelier, near Clearspring, the old Mason homestead.

Judge Mason was in the 58th year of his age when he died. He took an active part in politics at a very early age. He was elected to two successive Legislatures and to Congress within the short period of three years, from 1838 to 1841. In 1844, when the Whigs swept the State upon the Tariff issue, carrying every Congressional District in it, Mr. Mason went down with the

rest of the Democrats and was succeeded by Mr. Brengel. In 1850 he was also defeated as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, but immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, which made the Judges elective, he was chosen as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore by Mr. Buchanan, and at the time of his death he held the office of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Gov. Whyte.

The two Buchanans, John and Thomas, practiced in Hagerstown only a few years before they went upon the bench.

William Price was born in Washington County near the end of the century. He graduated at Dickinson College and studied law with John Thompson Mason and Upton Lawrence. In 1825 he represented Washington County in the State Senate. He removed to Cumberland and then to Baltimore where he was elected to the legislature of 1862 and was appointed United States District Attorney by President Lincoln. In 1840 Mr. Price fought a duel with Governor Frank Thomas. The difficulty originated in a speech made by Mr. Price in Cumberland to which Mr. Thomas took exception and sent him a challenge. The meeting took place in Morgan County, Virginia, on the road from Hancock, Md., to Berkeley Springs, or Bath as it was then called. One shot was exchanged between the combatants and then their friends, Wm. H. Norris, Judge McPherson and J. Hollingsworth, effected a reconciliation. Mr. Price died November 25, 1868. Of his father, Col. Josiah Price, but little is known except that he was also a leading lawyer. He had the military title of Colonel gained in the whiskey insurrection in Washington's administration. In that affair he had a command. His wife, it is believed, was the daughter of the Rev. Wm. Williams, a minister of the Presbyterian Church who was sent to American from Wales as a missionary. Col. Josiah Price, the father of William Price, lived near the Conococheague creek. He had four sons. Not having a large fortune he told these sons that they could make their choice between inheriting the property and receiving a liberal education. Two of them, William and Benjamin, elected the education. They received every advantage of good schools but began life without a dollar. Their two brothers however,

died and William and Benjamin finally got the property as well as the education. A daughter of Col. Price, Jane Scott Price, married Andrew Rensch of Washington County. One of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Rensch, Sarah Elizabeth became the wife of Dr. William H. Grimes, another Susan M., of Dr. John M. Gaines and another, Alice, of Doctor Victor D. Miller.

Robert J. Brent was born in Louisiana of Maryland parents. He was admitted to the Bar in 1834 and after practicing in Washington for a few years he moved to Hagerstown where he practiced law a few years and then went to Baltimore. While in Hagerstown he married a daughter of Upton Lawrence. The mother of Mrs. Brent, that is Mrs. Lawrence, was the only daughter of Jonathan Hager, Jr., son of the founder of Hagerstown. Mr. Brent died in Baltimore in February 1872, leaving one son, Robert J. Brent, a member of the Baltimore Bar, and seven daughters. One of the daughters married the late William Keyser of Baltimore.

Upton Lawrence was for many years a leader at the Bar and President of the Hagerstown Bank. He was a son of John Lawrence of Linganore, Frederick County and Martha, his wife, daughter of Sir Stephen West. Upton Lawrence moved to Hagerstown to practice law. He married Elizabeth Hager, granddaughter of the founder of Hagerstown. They had five children, two sons, Jonathan and Upton, and three daughters, only one of whom married. She as already stated, married Robert J. Brent. The other two, Martha and Elizabeth, spent their lives in Hagerstown, living on West Washington street near the corner of Prospect street in a house built by Dr. John Reynolds, a physician who lived there and died December 23, 1840.

William Beverly Clark had a large practice in Hagerstown and was prominent in politics. He was born September 4, 1817 and died in Baltimore April 14, 1855, having removed to that city about four years before his death. He went into the law office of William Price in 1836 and later married Mr. Price's daughter. He was a Whig and took part in the great hard cider campaign of 1840. In 1816 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1850 he was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Enoch Louis Lowe. He was buried in the Episcopal graveyard in Hagerstown.

## CHAPTER XXIX

**T**HE medical profession of Washington County was no less distinguished than the legal. Of the greatest of all of the physicians of this County, Dr. Frederick Dorsey, we have already told. Before his time the leading physician was Dr. Richard Prindell, of Hagerstown of whom also something has been said. He married Eliza Hart, daughter of Col. Thomas Hart and sister of Lucretia, wife of Henry Clay. Dr. Prindell went to Kentucky with Col. Hart in 1793. He was for 25 years the family physician of his distinguished brother-in-law Henry Clay. One year after going to Kentucky, namely Aug. 4, 1794, Mrs. Prindell died.

Contemporaries of Dr. Prindell in Hagerstown were Dr. Henry Schnebley, Dr. J. Schnebley and Dr. Samuel Young. About 1829 Dr. John O. Wharton came to Washington County and at Montpelier married Miss Mason, daughter of John Thompson Mason whom he met in Baltimore, while studying medicine. After the wedding he returned to Tennessee, his native State to reside but remained there only one year after which he made his home at "Montpelier." There he became a farmer and took a part in public affairs as a Democrat. In 1833, and for several succeeding sessions, he was elected to the legislature. In 1848 he was appointed lottery commissioner for Baltimore by Governor Frank Thomas and later he was appointed by President Pierce, Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. After the Civil War he went to Louisiana and died in New Orleans while on a visit to his son, Col. "Jack" Wharton. His body was brought to Hagerstown and buried in the Episcopal graveyard. Both of

Dr. Wharton's sons, Col. Wharton, and William F. Wharton, a member of the Baltimore County bar, were Confederate soldiers. His daughter, Mary, was the first wife of Judge Richard H. Alvey.

In the early history of the County Dr. Lancelot Jacques had an extensive practice in the western end of the County. He was a native of England, served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army and several times represented the County in the House of Delegates. He died at his home in Hancock in October 1827, aged seventy-two years.

Dr. James Dixon was a pupil of Dr. Frederick Dorsey. He was born in St. Mary's County in 1797 and came to Hagerstown to study medicine in Dr. Dorsey's office. He graduated in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and practiced in Hagerstown from 1818 to 1828. He died May 1829 aged 32 years.

Dr. Thomas Buchanan Duckett lived near Funkstown. He died in 1875 aged 75 years. He was a son of a sister of Judges John and Thomas Buchanan. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Gabby. One of his sons Joseph Gabby Duckett, was shot and killed by Federal troops while crossing the Potomac to join the Southern Army.

Among the distinguished physicians of Maryland in the olden time, Dr. Horatio Clagett takes position. He was born and lived in Pleasant Valley. His home near Beeler's Summit on the Washington County Branch railroad, known as "Park Hall," is still standing. He died in 1850. His wife was Mary, daughter of Honore Martin of Rockville. Dr. Clagett first introduced the

use of quinine in large doses in the treatment of Malaria.

Dr. Howard Kennedy was the son of Thomas Kennedy, who while in the Senate of Maryland, introduced the bill that removed the political disabilities of the Jews. Dr. Kennedy was largely engaged in public affairs. He was for some years postmaster of Hagerstown and editor of the Mail. In the cholera epidemics he took a leading part. He died in 1855. Dr. Kennedy married Miss Frances Howell of Pennsylvania. He left two sons, Howard and Frank. Both died when they were young men and the Parish House of St. John's Parish, Hagerstown was erected to their memory by their pious mother. Dr. Kennedy had one daughter who is the wife of James Findlay of "Tammany," Washington County.

Dr. Charles Macgill was prominent in Washington County for many years both as a politician and a physician. He was candidate for Presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket and in 1836 he was one of the "Glorious Nineteen" electors of the Senate of Maryland who brought about the reform of the Constitution and the election of the Senators and Governor by the people. The other elector from Washington County was Robert Wason. Dr. Macgill was also colonel of the twenty-fourth regiment of Maryland militia appointed by Governor Philip Francis Thomas and was later Major General in the State troops. Dr. Charles Macgill was a native of Baltimore. He moved to Hagerstown early in life and engaged in the practice of his profession. His home was on South Potomac street near Antietam. He was a leading spirit among the Southern sympathizers, in Hagerstown and when Gen. Lee was in the County going to Pennsylvania in the Gettysburg campaign he furnished him, it is said, with a great deal of information as to roads, etc., and he established a hospital in Hagerstown for sick and wounded Confederates. Two of his sons had been imprisoned in the town as secessionists and when the Southern Army came they were liberated and both of them joined Lee's Army. These two sons were Dr. Charles G. W. Macgill, now residing in Catonsville, Md., and Gen. James Macgill, of Pulaski, Virginia. But before this time Dr. Macgill had gotten into trouble with the government. His son-in-law, Major Swan, at the outbreak of the war, went South and joined the Southern Army and this was the reason for the arrest of Dr. Macgill and his imprisonment in Fort Hamilton

and Fort Lafayette from October 1861 to November 1862. He was then unconditionally released and returned to Hagerstown. After the Gettysburg campaign he went to Virginia with Lee's Army in which he received a commission from President Davis. He was in the service until the surrender. After the war he settled in Chesterfield County, Virginia, where he died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. D. Drewry, May 5, 1881, aged 75 years. He had four sons and several daughters. The sons are Dr. Charles G. W. Macgill, of Catonsville, Gen. James Macgill, of Pulaski, William D. Macgill and Danridge Macgill. One of his daughters married Henry Rosenberg a wealthy banker of Galveston, Texas. She erected a beautiful memorial to her father in St. John's Episcopal Church, Hagerstown, of which he had been a vestryman for many years.

Dr. Charles G. W. Macgill was born in Hagerstown, May 10, 1833, graduated at the medical school of the University of Maryland in 1853, and practiced medicine in Hagerstown from that time until he joined Lee's Army in 1863. He was with the Stonewall brigade until the surrender. He escaped from Appomattox and joined Gen. Joseph Johnston's Army in North Carolina. He was paroled at Danville, Va., May 4, 1865, and went to Shepherdstown to practice medicine. He remained there only a few months and then went to Catonsville where he has since resided.

Another physician who came to Washington County and became a farmer was Dr. Thomas Maddox of the Tilghmanton district. He was a native of St. Mary's County, graduated at the Medical School of the University of Maryland and then practiced for some years in Louisville, Kentucky, where he distinguished himself for his courage and skill during a cholera epidemic. In 1848 he came to Washington County. His wife was Mary Princilla Claggett, daughter of Dr. Thomas John Claggett of Frederick County.

Dr. Samuel Weisel, a younger brother of Judge Daniel Weisel, practiced medicine in Williamsport for forty years where he died in January 1872.

Dr. William Henry Grimes of the Tilghmanton District, was a typical country doctor of the old school. Dr. Grimes was son of James Grimes, a native of Jefferson County, Va., and his mother was Margaret, daughter of James Strode. He was educated at Mercersburg College and received his degree in medicine at the University of

Maryland. His home was at Grimes Station on the Norfolk and Western road, which was named in his honor. He married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Rench in 1855. Dr. Grimes was a physician of remarkable skill and success as a practitioner. His practice extended over a large territory and he worked incessantly. When he was sent for he responded without taking thought of the fee he was to receive. The humblest and poorest sufferer, who had no means to pay and of whom there was no expectation of payment, received his services as freely and cheerfully as the wealthiest patient. He was gentle, kind and charitable and it was not unusual for him to supply food as well as medicines to his poor patients. He died in 1891, having practiced medicine more than fifty years among his people. In 1874 he was a member of the Legislature.

The successor of Dr. Grimes as practitioner in the Tilghmanton district was Dr. V. Milton Reichard of Fairplay, a physician of distinguished skill, whose practice extends over a territory stretching from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown and from Williamsport to Boonsboro. He is a son of the late John Reichard, of that neighborhood. Dr. Reichard not only attends to his great practice but takes a leading part in public affairs, in charities, libraries, the hospital, in the better government of the schools and in the public road improvement.

Among the leading Hagerstown physicians after the war were Dr. N. B. Scott, Dr. A. S. Mason, Dr. William Ragan, Dr. Thomas W. Simmons, Dr. Charles B. Boyle, Dr. J. McPherson Scott, Dr. O. H. W. Ragan, Dr. J. B. McKee, Dr. C. E. S. McKee and Dr. J. Walker Humrichouse.

Dr. N. B. Scott's career was a distinguished one and his practice extended over fifty years. Dr. Scott was born in Bruceville, Carroll County, then Frederick County, on May 8, 1819. He was a son of John Scott, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and Elizabeth Key Bruce, of Scotland. His mother was a first cousin of Francis Scott Key. Dr. Scott was educated at Brooke's Academy, the Frederick Seminary and St. John's College, Annapolis. He read medicine in the office of Prof. David Gilbert, professor in surgery of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia. He was one year in the University of Pennsylvania and afterward entered the University of New York, grad-

uating in 1844 with the degree of doctor of medicine. He came to Hagerstown in May, 1844, and practiced his profession continuously with great success until 1894. He married Miss Catherine McPherson, daughter of John B. McPherson, of Gettysburg.

His son, Dr. J. McPherson Scott, began the practice of medicine in Hagerstown about 1872 and soon took a high rank in his profession. Dr. N. B. Scott's other son, Norman B. Scott, Jr., is a member of the bar.

Dr. William Ragan came of a family which has been identified with the history of Washington County. He married a daughter of Otho Holland Williams, the nephew of Gen. O. H. Williams. His son, the present Dr. O. H. W. Ragan, has the name of his maternal grandfather and inherited his father's practice and wide popularity.

Dr. A. S. Mason came from Virginia after the war. He is a member of the distinguished Virginia family of Masons, descended from George Mason of "Gunston Hall." He was in the Southern Army and after settling in Hagerstown, he speedily acquired a large practice. One of his sons, J. Augustine Mason, is a prominent member of the Hagerstown Bar, having served as State's Attorney for Washington County and in other official places. Dr. Mason's oldest daughter is the wife of Gen. E. P. Alexander, Lee's great chief of artillery at Gettysburg.

Dr. Thomas W. Simmons came of a Frederick County family. He spent his life since he was a young man in Hagerstown and besides his good work as a physician, he took a deep interest in public affairs and never failed to array himself upon the side of good and correct methods of government. He died in 1905.

Dr. Charles Brooke Boyle was like several of his colleagues, a Confederate soldier, who came to Hagerstown after the war to practice medicine. He is a son of the late John B. Boyle of Carroll County. He is a good and faithful physician, full of charity and good deeds. He married a daughter of Dr. Josiah F. Smith of Hagerstown, who is now dead, leaving a number of children.

Dr. J. Walker Humrichouse is a son of the late Charles W. Humrichouse of "Springfield" Washington County. He enjoyed the advantage of a splendid education and graduated at one of

the leading medical schools of Germany. He is a specialist of diseases of the eye and ear and occupies a high position in the estimation of his people.

## CHAPTER XXX

**I**N 1873 was begun the publication of the first daily newspaper in Washington County. Its publisher was M. Emmert Fechtig who issued on the 1st of February, the first copy of the Hagerstown Daily News from the office of the Free Press, published by A. G. Boyd. It was a feeble beginning, but it has lasted, with a change of name, down to the present time. Shortly after the first issue, the paper was removed from the Free Press office to an office on the Public Square and George H. Nock became a partner with Fechtig. In the meantime Boyd started an opposition called the Hagerstown Daily, which however, did not last more than a few weeks. In June, 1873, Fechtig retired from the News, and the publication was continued by Nock and John U. Adams. In July 1875 Nock sold out to Wm. S. Herbert, a descendant of the publisher of the Washington Spy, the first newspaper west of the Blue Ridge in this State. The firm of Adams and Herbert continued to publish the News until 1881 when Herbert sold his interest to Peter A. Witmer. The news was then made a Democratic paper and its publication by Adams & Witmer was continued for many years. Later after brief ownership by others it was purchased, after Mr. Witmer's death, by the Hagerstown Herald, and since that time has been a Republican paper known as the Morning Herald, published by a corporation. It is now the Republican organ of Washington County. The editor is Mr. Vernon N. Simmons, and the paper is bright, able and newsy.

The Hagerstown Evening Globe was established in 1879 by the present proprietor, Mr. Ira

W. Hays. From the first it was a business success and distinctly a newspaper, strictly non-partisan. It has gradually expanded in its circulation, its facilities have increased, and it has not only been a profitable business venture, but has gained for itself a high reputation for honesty and accuracy of statement. The Globe is a striking object lesson in the publication of County papers. Its success shows that politics is not an essential to a newspaper and that it can succeed without political patronage. The Globe has been content to give the political news along with other news fairly and dispassionately without the expression of opinions. It began in a small way and increased its size and facilities along with the demands of business. It is now one of the best equipped and most successful papers in Maryland. Its success is not due alone to the sagacity of Mr. Hays, the proprietor, but a share is due to the excellent work of Mr. Leslie C. Beard, associate editor.

In 1890 the third one of the daily papers of Hagerstown, namely the Daily Mail, was established by Edwin Bell and T. J. C. Williams. The Daily Mail was established as the afternoon edition of the Hagerstown Mail, one of the oldest papers published continuously under one name, in the State. In 1828 a majority of the people of Washington County were in favor of Andrew Jackson for President and there was no newspaper in the County to advocate his cause. Thereupon a number of leading Democrats got together and raised money to publish The Mail. James Maxwell of Martinsburg, Va., was appointed editor and the first issue was sent out on the fourth

day of July, 1828—a day famous in Maryland and history.

On that same day John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, broke ground at Georgetown for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton began the work of building the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. This first issue of the Mail announced that "the principles of this paper will be as purely Republican as those contained in the Declaration of Independence," whether the promise has been kept or not, it is impossible to say, but it has always adhered to the party for the support of which it was established, namely what was then called the Republican, but now the Democratic party. The first publication office was in the Indian Queen Tavern, on Washington street between the Court House and the Bank.

In 1831 Mr. Maxwell left the Mail and bought the Courier, a literary paper which he changed into an opposition Democratic paper, but it was short lived. Thomas H. Kennedy, formerly Senator from Washington County and at the time postmaster of Hagerstown on April 1, 1831, succeeded Maxwell as editor of the Mail. During Mr. Kennedy's engagement as editor, his son, Dr. Howard Kennedy, did the editorial work. November 11, 1831, John D. Ott's name was published as printer; and on January 9, 1831, William Weber came into the business. For many years the paper was published by the firm of Ott & Weber. Weber finally sold his interest to John A. Freaner, and the firm became Ott and Freaner. In 1848 Ott sold to William F. Brannan, and the firm was for a time Freaner and Brannan. Freaner afterwards moved to Oakland, California, where he lived and practiced law until recent years. Mr. Brannan went to Iowa, where he prospered and became a leading citizen. After Brannan went West Mr. Freaner was the sole publisher until 1849, when he sold out to John Robinson. In 1855, Daniel Dechert of Pennsylvania, bought the paper. In 1856 he installed a Hoe cylinder press, the first in the County. Dechert published the Mail during the war time and although he was a Northern man, the conduct of the paper gave great offense to the Union people. On May 24, 1862 a rumor reached Hagerstown that the 1st Maryland Regiment, U. S. Volunteers had been destroyed at Front Royal and Col. Kenly the commander, had had his throat cut. The rumor about Col. Kenly was of course untrue,

nevertheless the people were so wrought up over it that that night a mob gutted the Mail office, smashed the presses and all the furniture, destroyed the files of the paper, reaching back to 1828, and sowed the type broadcast in the Public Square. The office of the paper at the time was on the north side of the Square on the corner of Potomac street on the second floor.

After the war, in 1868, Dechert sued the Mayor and Council of Hagerstown for damages for not affording him protection against the mob and he recovered a judgment for \$7,500 for which the town issued bonds which figured on the tax bills for many years. The publication of the paper was interrupted by this mob, and at several other times during the war. Shortly after the mob, Mr. Dechert sold a half interest in the paper to Charles J. Nesbitt, who afterwards went to Missouri. On January 27, 1867, another disaster happened to the Mail. The office at the time was in the old Eagle Tavern on the west side of the Square in the northwest angle. The building burned and the machinery, type, furniture and files were destroyed. For four weeks the paper was published in a reduced form and then a new outfit was provided. In October, 1866, James Wason purchased a half interest. He died August 14, 1867.

In August, 1867, a steam engine was introduced in the office the first to run a press in the County. In October, 1867, Edwin Bell and Robert Wason each purchased a one-third interest in the paper, Dechert owning the other third. Dechert soon became insolvent; his interest had to be sold, and several changes in the proprietorship accrued in quick succession. Georg T. Leiter bought Dechert's share and Thomas B. Grimm bought Wason's. Then, in a short time, Calvin P. Heikes bought Grimm's interest and in August, 1874, T. J. C. Williams bought Leiter's interest. Shortly afterwards Mr. Bell and Mr. Williams together bought Mr. Heikes' third and Bell and Williams owned and conducted the paper until it was changed into a corporation, they retaining a majority of the stock and continuing the publication.

The incorporation took place in 1884. The first president of the company was Frank Kennedy, whose father, Dr. Howard Kennedy, had been the editor of the Mail a half century before. The company bought a property on South Jonathan street, erected a large building, and moved



the publication office there from the north-west corner of the Square, where it had remained for many years. During the period of the editorship of Messrs. Bell and Williams, the Mail became the leading exponent of the reform movement within the Democratic party, in State politics, which was led by Governor Hamilton. The Mail's editorials were copied by newspapers throughout the State and the paper became a strong factor in the movement which finally worked a great improvement in the conduct of public affairs, and the establishment of a debt paying policy by the State government.

In the fall of 1891 Messrs. Bell and Williams sold their stock in the Mail Publishing Company and retired from the management. They were succeeded by Mr. Richard J. Hamilton, eldest son of William T. Hamilton, as editor, and Mr. James T. Briscoe as Business Manager. Under the management of these gentlemen the Mail has prospered and its circulation, especially that of the Daily Edition, has greatly increased. New offices on South Jonathan street, adjoining the rear of the Court House have been erected, and a perfecting press and type-setting machine have been installed. In connection with the paper is a finely equipped job office and book bindery. In every department, the Mail now has a splendid plant. The Mail has been especially fortunate in its employes, two of them, Andrew J. Zinkand and J. Frank Futterer having served it faithfully for nearly forty years.

The Hagerstown Herald is the lineal descendant of one of the first papers in the whole United States published west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This paper was the Washington Spy, a complete file of which is preserved in the library of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. The publication of the Spy was begun by Stewart Herbert and this pioneer paper made its first appearance on New Year's day, 1790. It seldom contained an item of local news. But its general news was of a high order although limited to a folio of three wide columns to the page. It had some account of the doings of Congress and a good deal of foreign news, all of course gathered by exchanges brought by the infrequent mails. The best insight given as to the local conditions comes from the advertising columns.

Five years after the beginning of the Spy, in April, 1795, Stewart Herbert died, and the publication was continued by his widow, Phebe

Herbert, and John D. Cary. Cary left after a few months, and Mrs. Herbert published the Spy until she was married to Thomas Grieves, who then became the "printer." The Spy was discontinued early in 1797, and was succeeded by the *Maryland Herald*, published by Grieves, with the same type and presses that had been used for the *Spy*. In point of fact it was the same paper, with a change of name and somewhat enlarged size. The price of the Herald was \$2.25 a year. In 1813, Mr. Grieves' step-son, Stewart Herbert, entered into partnership with him in the publication of the Herald. This was the only newspaper published in the English language until 1813, when William D. Bell founded "*The Torch Light*." Dr. John Reynolds had purchased the Herald from Grieves & Herbert, and shortly after the *Torch Light* was founded Mr. Bell bought the Herald. Down to 1858, it is said, some of the indential type which had been used in the publication of the *Spy*, was still in use in the *Torch Light*.

The *Torch Light*, from 1813 to Mr. Bell's death in 1841, was the leading Whig paper in Western Maryland, and exercised a wide and powerful influence throughout the State. It was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay and bitterly hostile to General Jackson, especially after he vetoed the Maysville Turnpike bill, and so put an end to all hope of Federal construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, and of the continued extension of the National Turnpike road. From 1841 to 1849, Mr. Edwin Bell, son of the founder, was editor of the *Torch Light*. Then he went to California, and left the editorship in the hands of his brother-in-law William Motter, afterwards Judge. In 1851 Mrs. Bell, who owned the paper after the death of her husband, sold it to Mittag and Sneary, the proprietors of the *Herald of Freedom*, a paper which had been founded in 1839 by James Maxwell, the first publisher of the Mail.

After the consolidation of the Herald of Freedom with the Torch Light, the paper was known as "The Herald and Torch Light." Many changes were made in the proprietorship. But through them all, with one brief interval when Carridan & McCurdy owned the paper, John R. Sneary was the "spirit of the machine" until, on account of failing health in 1879 he sold his interest to Charles Negley. Mr. Sneary was almost the last survivor of the typical country editor, or

"printer," as he was called in the early years of the nineteenth century. He inherited no advantages; what he achieved was the reward of his own merit and industry. The son of a poor woman in Hagerstown, he was taken as an apprentice boy or "printer's devil" by William D. Bell, into the office of the Torch Light. He had no education except the art of reading, and the smallest knowledge of the four first rules of arithmetic. He educated himself at "the case," read the newspapers constantly and carefully, and a few good books. In this way he became thoroughly acquainted with the politics of the country, and also acquired a style of writing which, while exceedingly homely, was admirably suited to his purpose. He could tell his readers in language so simple that the most illiterate among them could understand him, just what he desired to say.

His nature was kindly but he was an intense partisan. He never troubled himself to look upon both sides of a political question. His own side was good enough for him, and he supported it with all his might. He kept at his work from early morning to the quitting hour in the evening. He wrote all the editorials, all the local news, set type when necessary, and pulled the lever of the Washington hand press upon which the Herald and Torch Light was printed, until after the war. As any one who has ever tried it knows, this is most exhausting labor; and during the war period, when the Herald and Torch had a circulation of 2500 copies, this meant 5,000 impressions on the press. This labor bent the shoulders of Mr. Sneary until he became almost a hunch-back.

The office of the paper was for many years at the northeast corner of the Square and East Washington street, on the second floor. There was a bench on the pavement beside the door, and here every evening in pleasant weather, Mr. Sneary would sit for an hour after the day's work was done, sometimes alone, but generally some one would sit with him and talk. He was for a long period the most influential man of the County in the Republican party. But he was never an office-holder, nor an office-seeker, and did not use his power for his own benefit, except so far as his paper was concerned. Mr. Sneary died October 24, 1879.

The publishing firm of the Herald of Freedom and the Herald and Torchlight from 1839 down to 1866 was Mittag and Sneary; in 1866

they sold a half-interest in the paper to Peter Negley.

Mr. Negley was born in Welsh Run, Pa., in 1818, was graduated at Mercersburg College in 1844, and studied law with J. Dixon Roman in Hagerstown. He was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1851 he was Whig candidate for State's Attorney but was defeated by Thomas Harbine, Democrat. At the beginning of the war, he was candidate for the House of Delegates on the Union ticket, and was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1864. He early abandoned law and became cashier of the Hagerstown Savings Institution, and continued in it after that concern became the First National Bank of Hagerstown. In 1870, he was appointed United States Sub-treasurer at Baltimore, by President Grant, and continued in that important office for twelve years. He was for a time President of the Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company, and always took an active part in public affairs and business enterprises of a public nature but left the conduct of the newspaper almost entirely to his partners Mittag and Sneary.

Thomas E. Mittag had more especial charge of the job work of the office. He "set up" and printed the big sale bills which were in those days so important an item in the work of every country newspaper office. He went among the people more than did Mr. Sneary, looked after the books and attended to the outside affairs. He wrote little, but took a personal part in politics. He was a companionable man and enjoyed a wide popularity.

Charles Negley, son of Peter Negley, became proprietor of the Herald and Torchlight. He sold it to Captain John M. Mentzer who was publishing the "Odd Fellow" in Boonsboro. This paper was removed to Hagerstown and merged into the Herald and Torchlight. After his death, a few years later, the paper went into the possession of Charles W. Adams, of Sharpsburg, a leading Republican politician, and James P. Matthews. The next change was to convert the proprietorship into a corporation, of which Louis E. McComas, Edward Stake and other influential Republicans were large stockholders. The company bought the Hagerstown Daily News and began the publication of a daily morning paper, called the Morning Herald. This paper is now conducted with marked ability and success by Mr. Vernon Simmons.

Shortly after the establishment of the Washington Spy in 1790, John Gruber began the publication of the Western Correspondent. It was published in the German language. A few years later, Gen. Samuel Ringgold induced Gruber to publish an English paper to support the Jeffersonian party. The paper was called "The Sentinel of Liberty," but it died young. After the Western Correspondent was discontinued, Mr. Gruber founded Gruber's Hagerstown Town and Country Almanac. In the century during which this almanac has been published, most of the time in a German and an English edition, nothing has contributed so much to make the name of the town of Hagerstown familiar throughout the United States as this little annual. F. J. Waltz, in an article published in the Popular Science Monthly of October, 1905, says:

"Nearly all countries have had their almanacs, but they were particularly popular in Germany and England. In America, probably, the almanac which has been more widely read and its weather forecasts more generally credited than any other, is the Hagerstown Almanac, which has been published regularly every year since 1794. Yet the weather predictions appearing in it were based entirely upon the time of day the moon entered into any one of her four quarters. For instance, if this happened between midnight and 2 A. M. it indicated fair weather in summer, and fair with hard frost in winter, unless the wind be south or southwest. While, on the other hand, if this change occurred between noon and 2 P. M., it indicated very rainy weather in summer, and rain or snow in winter. And so a table, claimed to be constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions respecting the earth, was prepared for all the hours, and thus was weather forecasting simplified and made easy. The full moon has usually been associated with clear, cold weather. This is probably because we notice the full moon so much more when the weather is clear, and also clear nights are cooler on account of more rapid radiation of the earth's heat than when blanketed with clouds. Also since the moon's path on the heavens is so near the ecliptic, and full moons are always 100 degrees from the sun, they are far north in winter, and thus longer above the horizon in the northern hemisphere than they are in summer, and thus we associate full moons with our long, cold, winter nights."

During the entire life of this remarkable publication, it has been owned by the founder and his descendants. His son-in-law, Samuel May, aided in printing the almanac, and his children owned it down to the twentieth century. Dr. Christian Boerstler was one of its early contributors. At the present time, the agent for its publication for the proprietors is Mr. Wilfred H. McCardell, who has conducted it many years with unvarying success.

There have been many newspapers published in Washington County which have passed away like a bird through the air or a ship through the sea, leaving no track behind. In 1809, the Gazette was started in Hagerstown by William McPherrins. It lived four years. In 1828 "Our Country" was established to support John Quincy Adams. It lived but a few months. The Weekly News was published for a short time before the war by Andrew G. Boyd, who in 1862 established the Free Press. This paper lasted about fifteen years and was bought by the Mail. "The Bloomer" appeared in August 1851, published by Blair and Ragan. It too was short lived. The Hagerstown Times and Farmers Advertiser was published in 1827, by Marshall and Brittingham. But its career was as short as its name was long. In 1852, John C. Wise moved the Clearspring Whig to Hagerstown where it speedily died. In 1852, John A. Freamer and John W. Boyd established the Weekly and Semi-Weekly News which lasted two years. In 1870, Norris, Gruber and Fechtig established the "Hagerstown Twice-a-Week." It continued a number of years, and was purchased about 1876 by Dr. M. A. Berry. It was afterwards changed into the "Yoemans Guard" and then ceased to exist.

Nor was Washington County journalism confined to Hagerstown. Mention has been made of the Whig, published at Clearspring by Charles E. Lewis in 1850, and removed to Hagerstown. In 1849, L. Jewett Grove published the Clearspring Sentinel, and in 1853 the "Fountain of Health" succeeded the "Whig." In 1829, Daniel Weisel established "The Republican Banner" in Williamsport, which was published for many years. In 1847 "The Times" appeared in the same town, and in 1852 the "Scott Banner" was published for a brief period by Williams and Allen. The present Williamsport papers are the Pilot, published by G. W. McCardell and the "Williamsport Leader." In Sharpsburg the only

newspaper was "The Enterprise," published for several years about 1880, by Charles G. Biggs.

In Hancock there have been several newspaper ventures. The "Weekly Gazette" was established there in 1854 by F. A. Williams. In 1858 the Hancock Journal was established by E. and C. H. Day. The present newspaper of Hancock is "The Star," owned and published by Miss Gertrude Summers, who enjoys the distinction of being the only woman who ever published a newspaper in Washington County. In Boonsboro, "The Odd Fellow" was established by Josiah Knode, December 17, 1841, who, although not a printer built the first press that he used. In 1855, he sold the Odd Fellow to Isaiah Wolfensberger. Succeeding publishers were F. H. Irwin, Rev. L. A. Brunner and in 1866 Capt. John M. Mentzer of Pennsylvania, who as already stated moved the paper to Hagerstown in 1880. During the war the office of the Odd Fellow was raided by Confederate soldiers. After the removal of the "Odd Fellow," the Boonsboro Times was established. In 1852, John H. Zittle established "The Trumpet" in Smithsburg, and published it a year. It was then discontinued, and Mr. Zittle purchased the Shepherdstown Register, which he published for many years.

An interesting editor or printer of the old school lived the latter part of his life in Washington County although he never published a paper here. He was Overton C. Harne, of whose death the Hagerstown Mail at the time published the following notice:

"Overton C. Harne died at his residence on the Williamsport pike, on the 13th day of January, 1873, aged 92 years, 3 months and 28 days. He was born near Elkridge Landing, Md., in the year 1780. His father fought in the Revolutionary War. He had but one brother (Wilberdear) who died young. O. C. Harne was left an infant in care of Rafe Johnson, Tobacco Inspector, at Elkridge Landing, at that time, who put him to the printing business on the Baltimore American, edited by Mr. Peaching, in 1795, in which office he served his apprenticeship. He then went to Winchester, Va. He then returned, and lived with John Thomas, the father of ex-Governor Francis Thomas. Afterwards he went to Haver's District, where he married Susan Forrest, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Forrest, and subsequently removed to Frederick City, and published, in company with Mathias Bartgis, *The*

*Republican Citizen*, which they conducted for one year. In 1812, he worked on the old *Federal Gazette* and *Republican Gazette*, Harnett & Co. From Frederick City he removed to Pipe Creek, and taught school, rode as deputy sheriff, constable, and took the census, all at the same time, and arrested the blacks who murdered Mrs. Baker and their owners; and when Baltimore was threatened by the British, and the company at New Windsor was called, he, being lieutenant, was the only man who went to her defence, and was discharged on Chincapin Hill, after which he returned to Haver's District, where he served as juror, Judge of the District Court, Justice of the Peace, &c., and raised seven sons and one daughter, and where one of his sons still lives. The rest of his children live in Washington County."

The history of the newspapers of Washington County illustrates the rise, the power and the decline of the country weekly newspaper. For three-quarters of a century after the *Spy* was established, in 1790, the people of Washington County were compelled to rely upon the local papers for their news. The city papers had not then invaded their field nor had the United States government made adequate provision to distribute newspapers. Down almost to the middle of the century, the Mail and the Torch Light had messengers on horseback to carry their papers to their subscribers, over routes extending many miles from Hagerstown. Charles W. Humrichouse, when a boy, performed this service for the Mail and Edwin Bell from time to time for the Torch Light.

The County paper was the only vehicle for carrying the news to the majority of the people of the United States, and its political power and influence was enormous. The man in the country had no other periodical, and the matter which the country weekly published was of a serious nature and largely political. The columns were filled with the proceedings of Congress, with foreign news, and at a later date with editorials of a most intensely partisan character. During and immediately proceeding the administration of Andrew Jackson, the tone of the Whig papers was ferocious and extreme and partisanship seemed to have reached high water mark. A favorite publication in all the country papers was the speeches of the great Statesmen of the day. If Clay or Webster made a great speech in Congress or on the stump, it would be published in full in every

Whig paper, even if it was so long that it had to be published as a serial. In some instances one speech would be continued four weeks or more, and it would be eagerly read, and the paper containing it passed from hand to hand.

The price of the weekly paper then was two or three times as great as it is now and currency two or three times as scarce. The result was that a great many people did not subscribe to a paper but borrowed one from a neighbor. The printers received a good part of their subscriptions in barter. A notice in the paper that the printer could make use of a few cords of wood would at once bring several wagon-loads, to pay some subscriptions in arrears. Some paid their bills with articles of produce on the farm, and as the "printer" was nearly always "keeping house," it was the same to him as money. The relation between the country editor and his subscriber was not merely a business relation. The subscriber to the Mail was almost sure to be a Democrat, and the circulation of the Torch Light was confined practically to the Whig party. Each subscriber advocated and upheld the paper of his choice. He believed what it stated, and absolutely refused credence to the paper of opposite politics. He urged his neighbors to support his paper. He was a personal friend of his editor, and when he went to town he was sure to call upon him, and frequently went bearing gifts.

The "printer" or editor relied upon his subscribers to bring him the news. There were no reporters. If there was a great political meeting or convention, the editor was there in person to report it, that is if it was of his own party. If it was of the opposite party, it would be dismissed with a few contemptuous lines. Indeed the publication of "local news" was of gradual growth in modern times. In the Washington Spy, a letter from an indignant subscriber is published, scolding the printer for his gross indiscretion in mentioning the name of a candidate at a late election who had been defeated. The printer was admonished that the subscriber would withdraw his patronage if a like outrage was again committed. The printer apologized and promised that he would be more guarded in the future.

In the Spy the tragic death of James Rumsey, who had just invented the steamboat and had made his trial trips in Washington County, was told in five lines with the merest reference to his inventions. As late as 1835, a son of one of the

most distinguished men that Maryland ever produced, was indicted for murder and tried in the Court at Hagerstown. The account of this remarkable trial did not occupy more than a single inch of space in the Hagerstown papers, and neither the name of the accused nor that of his alleged victim is given. It is simply stated that the son of (giving his name) was tried for murder in our Court on such a day "and triumphantly acquitted. The distinguished father was in Court during the whole trial and endured the ordeal with the courage of a spartan." In a modern newspaper a page a day would not be deemed too much space to devote to the report of such a trial.

The growth of local news in the County papers was due to the competition of the weekly editions of the city dailies. Postoffices were multiplied, mails came more frequently, and postage rates were reduced, so that there was no obstruction to the circulation of the city papers throughout the country. The better facilities of the city papers, their machinery for collecting news and the use in the weekly edition of type which had already been used in the daily issue, made it possible for the city paper to supply a far greater volume of general news than the County paper could print, and for less than half the price of subscription. This drove the County paper into a new field, namely, the collection and publication of local news; and in the County seats of the larger counties the people were not satisfied with the local news published weekly and so daily papers have been established in no less than five Maryland Counties.

The invasion of the counties by city papers has in many instances made County papers unproductive of sufficient revenue to support the publisher and the old time country editor has about disappeared. Nearly all the County weeklies are published by men having some other calling. Few of them are practical printers. Many of them are lawyers, and some are office-holders, and the amount of work they devote to their newspapers is not enough to maintain their old-time influence. It is now the common practice to buy the papers with two pages already printed by a city syndicate, or to buy stereotype plates of ready-set matter. Thus the country weekly papers have to a great extent lost their individuality.

[The following reminiscences of the founder of the Torch Light were written for the author by his son, Edwin Bell, who succeeded his fath-

er as editor of that paper. These reminiscences were written in November, 1905, when Mr. Bell was about 86 years of age, and they give a glimpse of Hagerstown when it was a stage coaching centre, and vastly different from the Hagerstown of today and in some respects much more interesting. Mr. Bell is perhaps the only person now living who could draw such a picture of the old town of seventy years ago. T. J. C. W.]

Hagerstown was founded in 1762, under the original name of "Elizabethtown," and the original dwelling of its founder and family, which they occupied through life, was a large stone house on the N. E. corner of the Public Square and Washington St., with a brick attachment on the street. The Torch Light printing office was established in this house, from which the first issue of the paper was made, and it also became the residence of the editor and family for several years. Then it was removed to, and published in, a two-story brick house, which had been used as a store-room, on the rear of the lot, at the S. W. corner of the Public Square and Washington St., known as "Mrs. Heister's Garden." Mrs. Heister was Rosanna, the only daughter of Jonathan Hager, and the wife of Gen. Daniel Heister, by whom the spacious, and at the time, magnificent, mansion was built, as a dwelling, on the corner of the Public Square, now the property of the estate of the late Chas. W. Humrichouse, and occupied by the offices of the Maryland Telephone Company and the Hagerstown Electric Railway Company.

For many years the Torch Light continued to be issued from this place, and until it was destroyed by fire during the 30s in its second home, when it was temporarily removed to the corner room of the old stone house in which it was first published, then owned by another Jonathan Hager, known as "the miller," in contradistinction to Jonathan the "founder." After the destruction of the entire row of buildings on Washington St. by the fire, this Mr. Hager purchased the property as it stood; one of these buildings adjoining the former printing office, was secured by Mr. Bell and restored, and in it the Torch Light continued to be printed up to the death of its founder and as long as it remained in his family.

Thus it will be seen that the Torch Light, from its foundation by Mr. Bell, to the end of its connection with his family, remained through its

several mutations, linked to the Hager foundations. To this connection another link may be attached, savoring somewhat of the romantic. Some half a decade before the coming of William D. Bell to Hagerstown and the establishment of his journal, a little girl, the youngest child of Mr. Jacob Harry, a merchant and at one time a Judge in the Orphan's Court, whose residence and place of business was on Washington St. opposite "Mrs. Heister's Garden," was wont to visit and play in that beautiful enclosure, where she became a pet of the mistress of the garden, Mrs. Heister, who was childless, and who was anxious to adopt her as her own. This proposition was declined, and she became the wife of the editor and founder of the Torch Light, and mother of a large family of children. In her stead, a young boy, named Philip Wingert, destined to be the founder of an enterprising and useful family in the community, was adopted and became the heir of the Heister estate. For many years the remains of General and Mrs. Heister rested in a private vault, in one of their lots at the corner of Potomac and Church streets, built by the General for their reception. They have since been removed to the burial ground of their church on the opposite corner, by the descendants of their adopted son, who may be said to have had throughout life a disposition for building houses, and in this respect resembled Colonel Rochester, who preceded him. To him the town owes the Wingert property on the N. E. corner of the Public Square and Potomac street, which included at one time the "Hagerstown Hotel," and is now the center of a cluster of stores, the large dwelling recently known as St. Joseph's School and adjoining the C. V. Station; the large double house on the angle formed by the intersection of Antietam and Washington streets; and the large brick house on the opposite side of Antietam street, owned by the late Jacob Hauck. The spirit which animated this useful citizen seems to have been transmitted to his descendants in the second generation, as among the enterprises in this direction, in which they are now engaged, are the construction and the running of their large and profitable manufacturing establishments in the "West End"—the furniture factory; the silk works; and the spoke works.

Upon the completion of the repairs to the burnt buildings of "Hager's Row" which had been purchased from Mr. Hager, the printing office was removed into it. But the family of Mr. Bell had

for many years been living in a property purchased on South Potomac street and now known as the "Electric Gardens." This was located in the second ward of the town, and during his residence there, Mr. Bell served as Commissioner for his ward, and generally as Moderator, who, under the then existing charter, as presiding officer, filled the relative position of Mayor. This was in a reign of terror which continued during an entire winter, created by the almost nightly occurrence of an incendiary fire, which rendered necessary the organization of a volunteer patrol. These nightly vigils caused a gathering of the family together and led to various expedients for entertainment. In ours, I remember the constant occupation was work upon a "picture table." For this purpose, a small, plain pine table was produced, and upon it were pasted or glued the figures of birds, beasts, or anything curious or pretty out of old books and particularly the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*. With these the whole table, including the legs, was adorned, making quite a neat souvenir and ornament. And as the hours passed, and dawn approached, the men on duty as patrol would drop in and have a cup of coffee for refreshment.

"Hagerstown was called "Elizabeth town" after the wife of Jonathan Hager, the founder. Her maiden name was Kershner. Jonathan Hager, the founder, had two children—Rosanna, who married Gen. Daniel Heister, and Jonathan Hager, Jr. The latter died young, leaving a widow, who was Mary Orndorff, and a young daughter, Elizabeth. The widow married Col. Henry Lewis and the daughter married Upton Lawrence, a member of the Hagerstown Bar. Here the name "Hager" became disconnected from "the founder," and the connection has since been continued by "the miller," of a distinct ancestry. That of the founder was absorbed in the family of Lawrence, and hidden in those of "Brent" and "Keyser," two of the most honored and justly prominent names in the city of Baltimore. Taking a retrospective view of the numerous connections now bearing the name, no one had a more remarkable career than the second Hager who, from his occupation, was called "the miller." Starting life in the town founded by his name-sake, he entered into business in a small way as a merchant, in a small house on South Potomac street, near the Public Square, with very small means, as was exemplified in the fact that he walked to Baltimore to purchase his goods and returned the same way. He

married the daughter of Col. Hogmire, and left a family of three sons and two daughters: William, Andrew, John, Mrs. S. D. Straub and Mrs. Dr. J. E. Miller, who came into possession of his estate, consisting of the following valuable property: The old frame mill erected by Judge Stull on the Antietam, known later as the "Hager Mill," the stone mill near by on the stream supplied by the Cold Spring facing the national turnpike, and known as the "Kennedy Mill;" the flouring mill higher up the Antietam, now converted into the Antietam Paper Mill; the farm adjoining the Kennedy Mill on the east, which was part of the Heister estate, called "Springdale;" the large and valuable estate adjoining called "Ravenswood," which was left by John Wagoner to his grandson, John W. Kennedy; and the equally valuable and extensive estate between the Sharpsburg turnpike and the Norfolk and Western R. R., left by his uncle, James Hugh Kennedy, to his namesake, the youngest son of John Kennedy. In addition to these farms and mills were the home of Jonathan Hager, "the founder," and Hager's Row on Washington street. He was also the owner of the dwelling and store house of Kennedy & Ferguson, on the S. E. corner of the Public Square, now the Roessner property, in which his son Andrew, long conducted business. Thus, almost the entire estate of the Kennedys, and part of that of Jonathan Hager, the "founder," passed into his hands, including the dwelling house, and home through life, of Richard Ragan, the elder, on the corner of Washington and Antietam streets, one of the most complete structures in the town. In this he passed the last days of his life, and at his death left to his widow \$60,000 in cash and securities, along with the house in which he died.

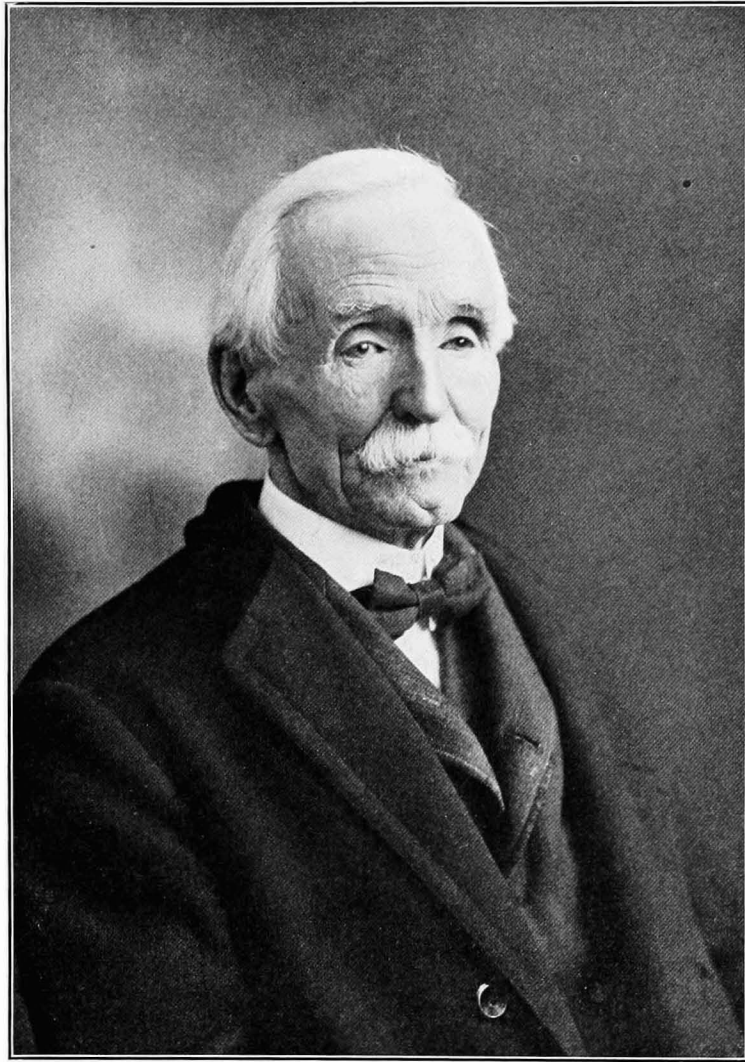
"The political contest which preceded the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency and continued through his two administrations, was one tempestuous storm, accompanied by violence of expression and actions of which the party newspapers were the centre. In the midst of it, the *Torch Light*, as the Whig organ, took a very active part. On one occasion my father, Wm. D. Bell, who had been engaged in a controversy with the editor of the "*Martinsburg Republican*." Mr. Alburtis, had quite an adventure. On his way to the post-office, then on South Potomac street as he was passing the corner of the Square, he was hailed, and as he turned to respond, received a blow in the face from his opponent in ambush

but without any serious result. On another occasion, in one of those paper wars with the editor of the Democratic organ in Cumberland, Mr. Van Burkirk, the latter publicly announced that he would give the editor of the Torch Light a "cow-hiding." Whereupon Mr. Bell prepared himself for the visit. He procured an old cavalry pistol, which, like himself, had seen service in the War of 1812, and kept it lying on his desk in the office ready for use. At the appointed time his antagonist appeared at the door, and was ordered to "halt" which he did, and the matter was closed. A much more complicated affair, illustrating the extreme bitterness of the political campaign of 1832, was the appearance of what was known as the "Coffin Handbill." This was a large poster, covering a half sheet newspaper, surrounded by a deep black mourning border, embellished with a score of coffins with the picture of a man of fierce visage running his sword apparently through another man bending down in front of him. The coffins were to represent the arbitrary victims of Gen. Jackson during his service in the Southwest, and the picture was supposed to represent a personal altercation with one of his many antagonists. These illustrations were all explained in the context with due emphasis. For a long time the place of publication of the "Coffin Handbill," which was scattered all over the States, was a well-kept secret, and it was denounced with warmth by the Democrats. Finally it began to be suspected that it emanated from the Torch Light office, and that Mr. Clay, who was Gen. Jackson's opponent, had something to do with its publication. This suspicion may have arisen from the fact that in his annual return to the Capital from Kentucky he passed through Hagerstown, and as it was the last stop on the route, it was usual for him to take a rest here. In fact, on one of these occasions, I was taken across the street from the printing office to the "Globe Inn," by my father, and presented to the great statesman—an honor which in those times of intensity, I greatly enjoyed. That the obnoxious document was printed in the office was fully conceded, and when the building was destroyed by fire, all the printers in town united lovingly in removing its contents. John A. Frenner, an apprentice of the "Mail" office picked up the wood cut of Jackson, and discovering its import, pitched it back into the burning heap, with the delighted cry of "I'll send this to h—l, anyhow!"

"The private dwelling houses of Hagerstown, characterized by peculiar features which mark the different eras of construction, form an interesting retrospective study. In the days of its foundation, those of limestone, erected upon the spot from which the stone had been quarried on the ledges nearby, seem to have been preferred. This was illustrated in the original home of the founder of the town, in the Public Square, and the dwelling house of his historic successor, Col. Rochester, last occupied by his family before it removed to the Valley of the Genesee, standing on the eastern portion of the lot now occupied by the Hotel Hamilton. Others, of like character, included a stone house on North Potomac street, in which Col. Rochester once lived and later the home of Mrs. William Williamson. Another is the Galloway house, now the residence of Edward W. Mealey, at the corner of Washington and Jonathan streets. Still another is the old Fitzhugh house, on the corner of E. Antietam and Locust street, now occupied by W. W. Stover. These and others illustrate that particular period. In the days of Philip Wingert, brick succeeded, as is exemplified in his block on the corner of the Public Square and N. Potomac St., and brick structures of two stories became the favorite class, superceding the frame and roughcast houses, which have nearly all been replaced by the brick and the composite styles of the present day.

"Col. Rochester's original home was the large L shaped mansion on the entire square bounded by Washington, Antietam, Walnut streets and an alley, now Prospect St., and included a lot adjoining on Antietam street to the east. This property passed into the hands of Upton Lawrence, whose wife, Elizabeth, was the granddaughter of Jonathan Hager, "the founder," and from him into those of Joseph Patterson, of the city of Baltimore. For a number of years this property remained unoccupied and neglected. On the adjoining lot, separated only by an alley, was the residence of Mr. John Albert, a butcher, and in the rear of it was his slaughter house, on the ground now occupied by the manse of the Presbyterian Congregation. With the exception of a dilapidated stable, nothing stood upon this large square of land except the dwelling and a small brick house on the corner of Washington St. and the alley, which Col. Rochester had built for a post-office when he filled the office of post-master. The whole area otherwise presented the appearance





*Ernie Bell*



of a "commons" strewn with debris. In this condition the property remained in market for some time, and was purchased by William D. Bell for the round sum of three thousand dollars. In April, 1832, he took possession and to it removed his family, and it continued to be his home through life. His plans of improvement had been pre-arranged, and he commenced operations by dividing the entire area into building lots, and opening Prospect St., as well as cutting down the lot upon which the mansion stands into terraces. This involved the removal of a vast body of stone; the work continued for many months, and with necessary changes, ran into years. Antietam street presented a barrier to the extension of Prospect street in a rock-ledge that completely closed it, but this was removed, and the old stone bridge that spanned it for many years was constructed. Then in conjunction with Mr. Franklin Anderson, the owner of the property to the Academy line, that portion of Prospect street was opened. Still later it was extended in sections and by other hands, to its present outlet.

"The first house built on the property purchased by Mr. Bell was commenced almost simultaneously with the work on Prospect street, and was erected before the street was entirely opened. It was constructed of stone taken from the foundation on which it stands and roughcast, and was designed to be the residence of Rev. Matthew Lind Fullerton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, whose death occurred in 1833, and was never occupied by him. It is now the property of Mr. Samuel B. Loose, and its conversion into a modern Colonial mansion is much admired. About the same time Dr. John Reynolds (whose wife was sister and heir of Gen. Wm. E. Sprigg, of "Paradise" farm) purchased from Mr. Bell the first lot on Washington St., and upon it, erected the present brick structure, which was afterwards the property and home of Mrs. Upton Lawrence, and is now owned by Mr. C. S. Hunter. Almost at the same time Mr. Geo. Gillmyer, who taught a male school, purchased the lot at the corner of Washington and Walnut streets, and Mr. Jacob Yeakle, a tinner by trade, bought a lot at the corner of Antietam and Walnut streets, upon which they erected small brick houses, the former using his as his residence. Between these two another brick house was built by the Catholic congregation. All these were removed when the Franklin Railroad was built and subsequently became the property of

the Cumberland Valley R. R., and upon it the passenger station now stands.

"Between the Reynolds house and the Gillmyer house, Mr. Philip Wingert erected the large brick edifice recently known as St. Joseph's School, and Miss Elizabeth Harry the small brick house now occupied by Dr. Boyle and for a time the home of Judge Alvey. Miss Harry was connected with one of the original families of the town, and there reared her three nieces, the Misses Geiger, who became the wives of Rev. Mr. Johns, Tilghman Holliday and Benjamin G. Fitzhugh. On Prospect street, the building on the lot adjoining that of the Fullerton house, was erected by Col. Frisby Tilghman, the proprietor of "Rockland" with the intent of using it as a town residence but he soon tired of it, and returned to his country home. It was afterwards the residence of William Beverley Clarke, the son-in-law of William Price, as well as his partner, in the practice of the law, and prominent in political life as a Whig. As a candidate for governor, he was defeated by Enoch Louis Lowe, of Frederick. It is now the home of the family of the late Joseph B. Loose. Adjoining this property on the north is the home of the family of the late Dr. Wroe, which was built by the late William Holliday, son-in-law of Col. Tilghman. On the opposite side of Prospect street, and on that portion of the property attached to the original purchase, the neat cottage of Mrs. Ellen Griswold, mother of Mr. B. Howell Griswold, of Baltimore, was erected, soon after the opening of Prospect street, by the venerable Mrs. Smoot, a widow of a former register of wills of Washington County. The home of Mrs. Smoot had been in Rohrer's Addition, on the opposite side of N. Walnut street to the C. V. Railroad station, and was the centre of a large and beautiful garden, from which she was crowded out by the march of improvement.

"The completion of the old stone bridge over Antietam street replaced by the existing iron structure, terminated my father's labors in that direction and the extension of Prospect street to its connection with Summit Ave. was the work of other hands. This comprised the removal of the old Academy and the straightening of the street which had been curved to pass around and in front of the old institution. The first houses erected on the Anderson lot were by Mrs. Mary Chandler and Martin Rickenbaugh. In place of the former stands the rectory of the Episcopal

Church; of the latter the home of the only surviving child of its builder. Mrs. Chandler was the sister of Alex. Neill, then president of the Hagerstown Bank and grandfather of the present president. On the Academy lot, fronting on the newly opened street, the first house erected was the present home of Judge Alvey, and was built by Elie Beatty, cashier of the Hagerstown Bank, and brother-in-law of Col. Nathaniel Rochester.

"The opening of Prospect street and development of projects incidental to it, infused new life into that entire section and inspired its rebuilding to a marvelous degree. Almost at once the four plain houses standing on lots immediately opposite the property of Mr. Bell on Washington St., were purchased and one by one replaced by the structures which now adorn them. About the first to be built was that which is now the town residence of the family of the late Governor William T. Hamilton, erected by David G. Yost, a prominent member of the Bar. In its construction he perpetrated an innovation upon established custom, and had his plans drawn by an accomplished artist from abroad. The result was a structure then unique, and since an object of un-failing admiration. The house on the west of this was of hewn logs, and was replaced by the present handsome and commodious brick dwelling erected by Gen. Otho Holland Williams, then clerk of Washington County Court, and his home through life—now St. Joseph's Female School. The lot adjoining that of Mr. Yost, on the east, had upon it a singular one-story brick house with a high porch extending along the entire front, and occupied by Benjamin F. Yoe, one of the first victims of the cholera in 1832, now replaced by the residence of the late Dr. T. W. Simmons, and was built by Robert Logan, a builder and contractor of that period. The remaining lot, fronting Prospect street was purchased by the widow of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, of Fountain Rock, now St. James School. She married Robert M. Titball, of the Hagerstown Bar and built the house now occupied by the family of the late Judge French.

"While these improvements were going on and at their very height, the dreaded Asiatic cholera was moving up the Potomac along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, then in course of construction. Its approach caused almost a panic in Hagerstown. As the ravages of the disease were confined principally to the laborers along the line of that work, and most of them were from

Ireland and attached to the Catholic communion, their remains were brought to this place for burial in consecrated ground. This condition imposed upon the board of Town Commissioners, of which my father was head, as Moderator, the chief responsibility of meeting it. Almost immediately, the town was struck by the pestilence. Within a day or two, three of its most prominent citizens were stricken to death: V. W. Randall, of the Hagerstown Bar, whose descendants still reside here; Benjamin F. Yoe, one of whose daughters was the wife of Mr. George Fechtig, whose descendants now fill important places in this community; and the third, Mr. Joseph McIlhenny, a merchant doing business in the house on North Potomac street occupied by McCardell Bro's. He left seven daughters, prominent in the society of the Presbyterian Church. His brother, John, also a member of that communion, was the father of seven sons, and was proprietor of the hotel kept by him on the N. W. corner of the Public Square and West Washington street. One of his sons, John H., was for many years connected with Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, in its palmy days, and was noted for its geniality. Another, Edward, established himself in New Orleans early in life, married the daughter of one of the leading citizens of Louisiana, became the owner of Tabasco Island and established the manufactory of the "Tabasco Sauce" which today retains his brand. His son, John, as we learn from newspapers, lately entertained at his beautiful home, Miss Alice, the daughter of President Roosevelt, and still more recently took "a dip" in the waters of the Atlantic at St. Augustine, Florida, with the President himself.

"The first act of resistance to the cholera was the erection of a temporary frame hospital on the north-western border of the town known as "Gallows Hill," the place upon which had been executed a criminal called the "Guinea negro," and a father and two sons, named Cotterill, convicted of the murder of a peddler in what was Washington, now Allegany County. The hospital was under the supervision and personal control of the Moderator. There every case was treated, my father giving daily and nightly supervision. One of his experiences was an application for whiskey. A noted local character, Jack Wolgamot, who was in the collapsed state and pronounced incurable, asked permission to have his last hours soothed with his cherished beverage, the night before my

father left the hospital. It was granted, and in the morning Jack was found not only alive, but in a fair way to recovery.

"Towards the close of his life, which was apparently in its fullness, my father was engaged in other enterprises, of very considerable magnitude, and which furnished a promise of good results not only to himself, but to a remote section of the County. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had been opened to traffic, and he was induced to purchase a large body of land on its borders in Hancock and Indian Spring districts, known as "Timber Ridge." It was owned by the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and contained three thousand, one hundred and ninety-five acres, mostly in timber and much of it susceptible of being divided into farms. This was procured by him at one dollar per acre, in July, 1839. His design was to establish a steam saw mill on the Canal at what was known as the "Little Pool," upon which the property abutted, to use the timber, and to divide into farms and dispose of such portions as were suitable. These operations were being successfully carried out when his death in October, 1841, put an end to them. Already then he had established a tentative lumber yard on Prospect street, and had commenced the sale of the product of his mill, shipped by boat to Williamsport, and hauled to Hagerstown, on the turnpike, of which he had been one of the building company and of which he was president. This was his last undertaking in the way of progress, to which his life had been devoted.

"With him, an annual visit with congenial friends to Black Rock, on the Fourth of July, was never, if possible, omitted, and on that of 1841, a rude monument of the stone lying around the summit, similar to that overlooking Boonsboro' was commenced. In handling one of these stones, it fell upon his foot and inflicted some injury which was indifferently regarded. But his system, probably exhausted by the many cares and unceasing activity, succumbed to a fever which supervened, and he expired in the morning of the day after which the Democratic candidate for Governor, Frank Thomas, whom he had vigorously opposed, was elected.

"The entire decade preceding the death of Mr. Bell, filled as it was with thrilling events, was marked by one more prolonged and as intense as any of them. This was a schism in the Presbyterian congregation, in which he was called upon to

take the leading part, as spokesman and controversialist on the one side, against the pastor and session of the Church on the other, which resulted in the separation of the congregation into two distinct organizations, under different governments.

"This was the First Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown, standing on South Potomac street, and when built was known as "Kennedy's Church with a chimney." This nomenclature needs no explanation. The founders of it were from the north of Ireland. Their devotion to their church was as true as it was unbending. Rev. John Lind had been its first pastor and was succeeded by a relative, the Rev. Matthew Lind Fullerton, who was installed in September, 1825, and died in September, 1833. To both, the congregation had been devotedly attached, and the death of the latter, in the bloom of youth, from whom much was expected, was deeply deplored. As his successor, the Rev. Richard Wynkoop, of New York, was called and installed June 25, 1834, and continued in charge until his death, April, 1842. He was a man of distinguished presence and great force of character, with an unbending will. As a churchman he was orthodox, and as rigid as John Knox himself, and in this respect, particularly, was acceptable to one portion of his congregation. On the other hand my father and others were less drastic in their views. In fact, a difference upon this point had already caused a split in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which was productive of great feeling and some acrimony.

"The Rev. George Duffield, D. D., of Carlisle, Pa., was the head of a secession movement which had resulted in the organization of a new Church which was known by the name of "New Light." This gentleman and my father, were descendants of William Duffield, of Ballymena, Ireland, (1600-66), and although they had never met, and may have had no sentiments on this point in common, it was thought by Mr. Bell that the connection had inspired distrust of his orthodoxy in the mind of Mr. Wynkoop. Whether or not this was so, no one could tell, but it was manifest that the two were not in accord, and to the one might have been applied, as to the other, with slight verbal change, the couplet:

"I do not like you Doctor Fell;

The reason why, I cannot tell."

"Whatsoever the cause, five members of the congregation were arraigned, tried and found

guilty. They were Joseph Gabby, George I. Harry, John Curry, Roberdeau Annan and William D. Bell. The Session was composed of the Rev. Richard Wynkoop, (the Moderator), and John Kennedy, John Robertson and Joseph Rench, elders.

"John Kennedy was senior member of the wholesale and retail mercantile house of Kennedy & Ferguson, consisting of himself, his brother, James Hugh Kennedy, and James Ferguson. He had two sons, John Wagoner Kennedy and James Hugh Kennedy. The latter was prominent in the public eye as one of the first victims of the anti-slavery agitation preceeding the civil war. In reclaiming a fugitive slave at Carlisle, Pa., he was beset by a mob and received injuries resulting in his death. John Kennedy had also two daughters of whom one married Benjamin Price, of the Frederick Bar, and the other, the Hon. James Dixon Roman, of the Hagerstown Bar, and a representative in Congress from the 6th district of Maryland.

"John Robertson, who like Mr. Kennedy, was a native of Ireland, was engaged also in the mercantile business in connection with his brother, Col. William Robertson, and was married to a daughter of Jacob Harry. He had one son, William, married to the niece of James Ferguson, and two daughters, one of whom was the wife of Rev. Robert Douglas; and the other of William H. Steele, the owner of the "Good Intent" stage line of those days.

"Joseph Rench was married to Elizabeth Schnebley, whose family connection was one of the largest, and with his own constituted one of the most influential in the County.

"On the opposite side of the Church controversy was Joseph Gabby, whose trial was the first to take place. He was the proprietor of a valuable farm and distillery on one side of the Antietam, above Leitersburg, both of which he personally supervised, and brother of William, who had a farm on the opposite side of the creek, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court. Joseph Gabby had been in earlier days a member of the Governor's Council, which, under the existing constitution of the State, filled the place of a Senate and in case of death or disqualification, he would have been in line of success to the gubernatorial chair. He had three daughters, one of whom was married to Dr. James Johnson, another to Dr. Thomas Buchanan Duckett, and the third to Nathan McDowell. The elder son of Dr. Duckett, named after

his grandfather "Gabby" was shot and killed by a Federal guard during the civil war as he was crossing the Potomac to join the army of General Lee.

"John Curry had been engaged in the cabinet-making business and was living a retired life. He had a son named after the Rev. John Lind, who became a printer, and three daughters, who respectively married Mr. Eicholtz, Dr. Downey and Mr. Smith, living elsewhere after their marriages.

"Roberdeau Annan was a grocery merchant, whose store adjoined the old Torch Light office on Washington street. He was married, but had no children, and one of his brothers, Mr. James Annan, established himself in Cumberland, at an early day, married the sister of the Hon. Thomas Perry and left a son, Daniel Annan, the successor of the late Governor Lowndes, as president of the Second National Bank of Cumberland.

"George I. Harry was the eldest son of Jacob Harry, twice married, first to Amelia Knode and secondly to Susan Bell, the sister of William D. Bell. Her eldest daughter was the wife of Dr. Dennis Murphy, of Martinsburg, Va., paymaster, U. S. army, at the commencement of the civil war, who resigned his commission and resumed his practice of medicine in Virginia. Another daughter was the mother of Maj. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept. and also of Upton Birnie, Jr., 1st Lieut., 20 field battery, U. S. Army. Another daughter was the wife of T. A. Boultt, of Hagerstown, jeweller, and officially connected with the common schools of the County. Still another was the wife of Hon. A. K. Syester, of the Hagerstown Bar, member of the House of Delegates, Attorney General of the State and Asso. Judge of the Circuit Court. Another daughter was the wife of the Rev. William Love, a graduate of Dublin University, who, emigrating to this country with his father's family, passed through the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was one of the pastors of the Presbyterian Church of Hagerstown during the separation. And another was married to John Likens, of Martinsburg, Va., and subsequently of St. Joseph, Mo.

"William D. Bell, the brother-in-law of John Robertson and George I. Harry, was the father of Brig.-Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., (retired), whose sons Maj. George Bell, Jr., 1st Inf'y., Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th In'fy., and Maj. William D. Bell, surgeon 71st Reg't., N. Y. V., participated in the recent operations in Cuba, Alaska and the Philippines.

Mr. Bell's youngest son, Henry, joined the Confederate army on its retreat from Gettysburg, and served in Virginia till the close of the war. His eldest daughter was the wife of Hon. William Motter, Hagerstown Bar, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, State's Attorney for Washington County, and Associate Judge of the Circuit Court. A younger daughter was the wife of Mr. Thomas E. Tootle, of St. Joseph, Mo., one of the active business men of the northwest for many years and the head of a banking institution in that place.

"Thus arrayed the prosecution of the church fight was in a great measure a passage at arms between the pastor and Mr. Bell. I recently picked up an old manuscript signed by William D. Bell, the following extracts which furnish a sufficient understanding for present purposes:

"To the Moderator and Session of the Presbyterian Congregation of Hagerstown:

"I have notified you of my intention to appeal to the Carlisle Presbytery, from the judgment and to complain of the conduct of your body, in relation to, and pending the trial of a libel filed against me bearing date 29th August, 1836, upon grounds and for reasons set forth below." [The reasons are then given in detail.]

"P. S.—I also complain of unnecessary delay in bringing my trial to a close. The session had gone through with the examination of all the witnesses they adduced in the case in September last; notwithstanding, my sentence was delayed until the past month, a period of six months, during which I have been, as I conceive, most cruelly and unnecessarily excluded from church privileges." (Dated March 31, 1837.)

"This appeal was carried up to the Presbytery at its next session in Carlisle. After full argument the judgment of the Session was reversed. From this decision, Mr. Wynkoop on the part of the Session entered an appeal to the next highest court, the Synod. That body, after a most elaborate argument, in which my father's defense was much commended, affirmed the finding of the Presbytery, and a notice of appeal to the General Assembly was at once given by the Session through its Moderator. Pending this notification, the Session applied for and was granted permission

to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and became attached to the Associated Reformed Church, of the United States. It retained possession of the church property, and from that time for a number of years, the two sections of the congregation worshipped apart, the one, as the Associate Reformed, and the other as the Presbyterian Church. Having no fixed abode, the latter by courtesy of the pastors of the other churches, held services in different places of worship, but more regularly in the lower room of the old Court House, which had not then been destroyed by fire. The Associate Reformed Church, after the death of Mr. Wynkoop, had regularly called ministers, and the Presbyterian received supplies from time to time, furnished by the Presbytery, until the acerbities of the late conflict had gradually worn away, and the active participants in it were resting in their graves. Then by mutual action a joint meeting was had in the old Court House, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting admission as a united body into the Carlisle Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, and a commission composed of James Hugh Kennedy and Edwin Bell was appointed to present the resolutions to that body at its next annual meeting. This took place at Mercersburg, in the church of which Rev. Dr. Kreigh was pastor. The duties devolving upon the two sons of those most prominent in the separation of the congregation, were successfully performed, to the satisfaction of all, who were once more united, in the old sanctuary known as "Kennedy's Church with a chimney." My experience in this transaction was but the forerunner of one somewhat similar, when about five or six years later, in 1850, I was requested by Mr. Joseph W. Findlay, a member of a Maryland Presbyterian family, to act with himself and Col. Coyler, of Ohio, Collector of the Port, as one of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, then being organized in a canvas tent, in a corner of Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California, by the Rev. Mr. Williams—the first church of that denomination planted on the Pacific coast. This request was cheerfully complied with, and associated with the reunions of the church at home, is now among the most pleasant reminiscences of a long life."





## CHAPTER XXXI

**T**HE first great improvement to make Hagerstown a modern town and to promote the comfort of living as well as the public health, was the provision for a supply of pure water from the breast of the mountain. Up to the completion of the Water Works the supply for domestic purposes was drawn from springs, wells and cisterns. The conformation of all limestone countries is such that the land is filled with passages through which water from the surface reaches the underground streams. As impurities accumulated in Hagerstown with the growth of the town the wells became contaminated and the waters dangerous to drink.

The streets were macadamized with soft limestone and the surface became pulverized by traffic into exceedingly fine dust which filled the air when the wind blew. The supply of water for fire protection was also insufficient. All these conditions made water works imperative and in 1880 a company was chartered under the name of the Washington County Water Company. The incorporators were William T. Hamilton, William Updegraff, Alexander Armstrong, Edward Stake, Henry H. Keedy, George R. Bowman, Jacob Roesser, David C. Aughinbaugh, George W. Smith, John B. Thirston, P. A. Brugh and Joseph Kausler. The directors for the first year were William T. Hamilton, William Updegraff, Charles W. Humrichouse, George R. Bowman, Edward W. Mealey, Edward Stake, Henry H. Keedy, David S. Boyer, Wm. Gassman, George W. Harris and George W. Grove. The contract with Hagerstown provided for the appointment of two directors by the Mayor and the submission of the rates of

water rentals to the Mayor and Council for approval.

The capital stock was fixed at \$80,000 and later on more money was provided by the creation of a bonded debt. The company purchased from William Weagley a tract of 14 acres, at the base of South Mountain near Cavetown, about 8 miles from Hagerstown upon which to construct the reservoir. By the construction of a dam on this property a large volume of water was impounded which is conducted to Hagerstown by a ten-inch iron pipe, sufficient to transmit 1,134,000 gallons of water daily. The dam is 200 feet above the highest part of the town and this elevation gave such a pressure that water can be thrown from fire hose over the loftiest building without the use of fire engines. Fire plugs are well distributed so as to be within reach of every block. The water supply, flowing from the mountain streams is of remarkable purity, and free from minerals. In a short time it was found that the supply from the springs which flowed into the reservoir was not sufficient and then an artesian well was sunk and in the dry season the supply was supplemented by pumping with a steam pump of large capacity. As the town increased in size a dam was built across Raven Rock Run near Edgemont and the supply from there piped into the Cavetown reservoir. By this means the present splendid water supply was provided. The work of constructing the water works was done under the direction of George W. Harris, superintendent of the Company. The trenches through the streets in which the pipes were laid for a large part had to be blasted out of the solid rock.

On September 4, 1880, the first passenger train from the valley of Virginia over the Shenandoah Valley Railroad reached Hagerstown. The impetus which the completion of this road gave to the town caused it in a few years to double in size and began an era of prosperity which has continued to the present time. The Shenandoah Valley road was first proposed in the early seventies as a through line from the line of the old Ohio and Mississippi through Hagerstown to New York. Finally this ambitious scheme was abandoned and it was constructed with local capital as a local road from Riverton to Shepherdstown. Then one of the officials of the Company, Mr. U. L. Boyce, went to Philadelphia and succeeded in interesting a number of capitalists in the enterprise. The road was extended by them to Hagerstown on the north where it connected with the Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley roads, and to Waynesborough, Va., on the South where it joined the Chesapeake and Ohio.

In September 1880 when the road was completed to Hagerstown the offices of the Company were moved from Charlestown and established in Hagerstown. A few years later the capitalists who owned the Shenandoah Valley road, C. C. Baldwin, of New York; F. J. Kimball and others of Philadelphia, purchased the control of the Ohio and Mississippi road, extending from Norfolk, Va., to Bristol, Tennessee, and it was determined to continue the Shenandoah Valley road on South to connect with the Norfolk and Western, the new name of the Ohio and Mississippi, at a small village known as Big Lick. The name of this village was changed to Roanoke and the present city of that name grew up like one of the Western cities on the plains. The offices of the Company were removed from Hagerstown to Roanoke and the Shenandoah Valley railroad became the Shenandoah Division of the Norfolk and Western.

In 1880 the year the road entered Hagerstown the population of the town was 6,627. In ten previous years the increase in the population was only 900. In twenty previous years the increase had been 2,500. In the next ten years from 1880 to 1890, the increase was 2,491 or as great as in twenty years from 1860 to 1880. By the next census that of 1900, the population had grown to 15,591 besides a considerable growth in the suburbs outside the town limits. The growth in

these two decades was greater than it had been in the preceding hundred years.

The rapid growth of Hagerstown and its increasing importance as a manufacturing and a railroad centre made changes in the municipal government and improvements in the physical condition of the town essential. In inaugurating these changes William T. Hamilton took the lead and many of the leading citizens, including the town Attorney, William Kealhofer, William Updegraff, Edward W. Mealey, Henry H. Keedy and Edward Stake, co-operated. The result was a radical change in the character of the Government. The legislature enacted a new charter under which the boundaries of the town were enlarged. This charter was granted at the session of 1884. It created a board of Street Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor for a term of six years. In order that the Board should always contain experienced members it was arranged that in the first board appointed one members should be appointed for six years, one for four and one for two years, and that as the term of each expired he should be succeeded by a commissioner appointed for six years. This wise provision made it impossible for an incoming mayor to make a sudden change in the personnel with a resulting change in the policy of the board and tended to remove it as far as possible from partisan politics. The opening, grading, repairing and control of the streets, the street lighting and the police force were all committed to the authority of the Street Commissioners leaving but little of the actual work of the government in the hands of the Council. The charter gave authority to borrow \$20,000 for street improvement and \$10,000 for drainage. The town at the time was practically free from debt. The old division of the town into five wards was unchanged and each ward has to elect one Councilman to serve two years, the Mayor to serve four years. The terms of three Councilmen end one year and of two of the next year. The Mayor appoints the officials subject to confirmation by the Council. This form of government has proved entirely successful and the town affairs have been admirably administered. The work of making sewers and improving the streets promptly began. A heavy steam road roller was purchased and the old macadamized streets were graded and beautifully made. The work of grading the streets was extensive and Prospect and North Potomac streets

were cut down deep into the solid rock. Then an electric lighting plant was built and entered into a contract for lighting the streets. Later on the town built its own electric light plant and embarked in the business of municipal ownership. The people after awhile became dissatisfied with the streets macadamized with crushed limestone, a substance so soft that under heavy traffic it becomes fine dust in dry weather and mud in wet weather.

The work of paving the principal streets with vitrified bricks was undertaken and gradually extended far beyond the limits at first designed. This pavement is entirely satisfactory, having the old macadam for a firm and enduring foundation. The amount of the loan provided for in the charter was of course insufficient for the work and including the cost of electric light plant the municipal debt had by 1905 reached the sum of \$100,000. But the bonds were so issued that a certain amount falls due each year and so a safe debt-paying policy is steadily pursued.

During this time there was frequent agitation about a street railway. In 1891 a company was organized and the work of laying the track began. It passes through the principal streets of the town and was extended to Williamsport on the one side and to Funkstown on the other. The next extension was to Boonsboro. Finally members of the Hagerstown Company purchased a majority of the stock in an electric road extending from Middletown to Myersville in Frederick County. A connecting link was built from a point on the Hagerstown and Boonsboro branch to Myersville and thus established communication by the electric road between Hagerstown and Frederick. This route, passing over two mountains and for its entire length of about twenty-four miles, through superb scenery, has become a most popular trip for pleasure excursions.

In 1898 when war with Spain was declared, Washington County contributed a company of infantry to the general government besides a number of officers in the regular service. The Hagerstown Light Infantry was organized in 1879 with Henry Kyd Douglas, Captain; S. F. Croft, 1st Lieutenant; A. M. Roberts, 2nd Lieutenant. The Company took part in the Yorktown celebration of 1881, and became the color company of the 1st Regiment of the Maryland National Guard. In April 1898 when the President called for volunteers the Hagerstown Company volunteered and

went into camp with the Maryland troops at Pimlico, near Baltimore, in April. On May 17, the company along with the 1st Regiment, was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States. The Captain of Company B, the Hagerstown Company, was George L. Fisher, who had served in the regular army; the first lieutenant was William E. Sands. The First Maryland Regiment which had been mustered in as two battalions with Lieut. Colonel William P. Lane in command, was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., May 26, 1898 and Colonel Lane was Commandant of the Fort. In September the regiment was encamped at Camp Meade, Pa., and on November 11, it was ordered to Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out of the service on February 28, 1899. The regiment which had been mustered in with two battalions was increased to a full regiment July 6, 1898 with Col. Lane in command. Of the first two battalions, Ellwood W. Evans a Lieutenant of the 8th Cavalry U. S. Army and Charles A. Little, of Hagerstown were the Majors. Lauran A. Smith, son of George W. Smith, Jr., of Hagerstown was adjutant of the Regiment. After the third battalion was added Charles Alvey son of Chief Justice Alvey was commissioned Lieutenant in Company "K" and Rev. C. Randolph Page, a Confederate veteran, was made chaplain of the Regiment. M. R. Hawkin, of Washington County, was adjutant of Major Little's battalion.

Col. William Preston Lane, the youngest son of John C. Lane and Elizabeth Horine Lane, was born at Harmony, Frederick County, November 30, 1851. When a child his father died and his mother moved to Boonsboro. In 1872 he graduated in the same class with his two older brothers, Charles S. and J. Clarence Lane, at Princeton College; studied law with his brother-in-law, H. H. Keedy; admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1880 he abandoned law to become secretary and treasurer of the Hagerstown Steam Engine and Machine Company. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster of Hagerstown by President Cleveland and held the office four years. Then he went into the banking business in which he is now engaged, as a member of the firm of Eavey, Lane & Company. His connection with military affairs began in 1880 when he enlisted in the Hagerstown Light Infantry. In 1881 he was made adjutant of the first battalion which was organized and commanded by Gen. H. Kyd Douglas for the Yorktown celebration.

Mr. Lane was subsequently elected Captain of the Hagerstown Light Infantry, then Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment and when Col. L. A. Wilmer became Adjutant General of Maryland he succeeded him in the command of the Regiment. As an evidence of their esteem the people of Hagerstown presented a magnificent sword to Col. Lane and his business friends gave him a fine horse and the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland gave him a beautiful flag. Col. Lane's wife is Virginia Lee Cartwright, of Georgetown, D. C., of a St. Mary's County family.

Col. Charles A. Little of the First Regiment was born in Adams County, Pa., but removed to Washington County when a child and he has spent his life in this County. He graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., in 1878 and for several years taught in the public schools and studied law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1883, was a member of the Legislature in 1884, State's Attorney for Washington County from 1891 to 1895. In 1900 he was candidate for Congress but was defeated by George A. Pearre. In 1887 he was appointed Adjutant of the First Regiment, then commanded by Col. H. Kyd Douglas, and has served with the Regiment since then, having held the position of Adjutant, Paymaster, Major and Colonel of the Regiment, to which position he was elected in 1901. He was also Major of one of the Battalions of the Regiment during the Spanish war. Col. Little married a daughter of James Findlay of "Tammany."

In addition to those who volunteered in the Spanish war there were many of the sons of Washington County in the regular service of the United States. Among these were Gen. James A. Buchanan. He was a grandson of Judge Thomas Buchanan; born at "Woborne," the Buchanan estate near Downsville Dec. 11, 1843; was appointed 2nd lieutenant 14th infantry March 7, 1867. He served as captain in Cuba during the Spanish war, reaching the rank of Major in May 1899. In 1899 he was put in command of the troops in Porto Rico and was there for several years. In April 1905 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands.

Three grandsons of William D. Bell, the founder of the Torch Light were in the service during the war. These are George, William D. and Edwin Bell, sons of Gen. George Bell, U. S. Army. Young George Bell was appointed to the West

Point Academy by President Grant. As Captain in the First Regiment of Infantry he was in the charge of San Juan Hill in the Cuban campaign while his brother, William D. Bell, who was a surgeon of volunteers was at work rescuing the wounded at the other end of the line. After the Cuban campaign both Captain Bell and Surgeon Bell were sent to the Philippines. Captain Bell while in the Philippines was honored with the command of an expedition which made prisoners of some of the most troublesome of the insurrectos and for this service received high commendation. He was later promoted to the rank of Major and put in command of Fort Porter at Buffalo. After returning from the Philippines Dr. William D. Bell resumed the practice of his profession in New York.

While the Spanish war was in progress Edwin Bell, Jr., the fifth son of Gen. George Bell, was doing service in Alaska. He graduated at West Point in 1894 and is now a Captain in the 8th Infantry stationed at Fort Slocum, New York. Another son of Gen. Bell, Richard Barry Bell, was attached to the Marine Corps and participated in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Peking.

Henry Williams, son of Thomas J. C. and Cora M. Williams, born in Washington County, in 1877, was in the naval service under Schley during the West Indian campaign of 1898. He did active service around Santiago harbor and in Porto Rico. He graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy second in his class in May 1898, and was immediately ordered to the battleship Massachusetts. After the war he was assigned to the Corps of Naval Constructors, took a course of instruction at Annapolis, was then sent by the Government to France where he remained two years, graduating at the famous French school of Marine Architecture in 1901. He was then put on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard where he remained four years. His younger brother, Ferdinand Williams was also in the Military service. He graduated at West Point in 1903 high in his class, was assigned to the Corps of Engineers and sent to the Philippines where he remained one year. In this time he had been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. Upon his return from the Philippines he was assigned to duty in Washington, D. C. In December 1905 he married Miss Sarah Rutledge Prioleau, of Charleston, S. C. On June 1, 1906 while performing special service on

the target range at Fort Madison, Annapolis, to which he had been assigned temporarily, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a bystander. He lies buried in the soil of his native County, in St. Mark's Churchyard, near Breathedsville. Lieut. Williams was born near St. James in Washington County in November 1881 and was at the time of his death but little over 24 years of age. He was pronounced by his superior officers to be one of the most efficient and promising young officers in the army. Near the grave of this young soldier in St. Mark's Churchyard is that of his mother's brother, Dr. Thomas J. C. Maddox, who met a somewhat similar fate. He was a surgeon in the United States army and was killed in a skirmish with Apache Indians in New Mexico.

In August 1901 the doors of the Washington County Free Library were opened to the people. Several years before that time, Benjamin F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, a native of Washington County, had offered to endow a free library in Hagerstown for the benefit of the people of his native County, with the sum of \$50,000 well invested in 5 per cent. securities, provided the people of the County would erect a building for the library. Several attempts were made by public spirited citizens to carry out this condition. But the work was progressing slowly when Mr. Edward W. Mealey of Hagerstown, undertook it and his efforts were speedily crowned with the most gratifying success. He procured the passage of two enabling acts by the Legislature at the session of 1898, chapters 248 and 217 of the laws of that year which assured an annual revenue of \$2,500 for the library. The first of these acts authorizes the County Commissioners of Washington County to make a contract to pay \$1,500 a year in perpetuity to the Library Association and the other chapter confers power upon the Mayor and Council of Hagerstown to make a perpetual contract for the payment of \$1000 a year. The County Commissioners and the Mayor and Council exercised the authority conferred on them by the Legislature and entered into the contracts. Then Mr. Mealey took up the work of supplying the building for the library. A Board of Library trustees was formed composed of Edward W. Mealey, President; Rev. Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, William Kealhofer, William Newcomer, William Updegraff, John W. Stonebraker and Charles A. Little. The Library

staff was composed of Mary L. Titcomb, Librarian, and Misses Lillian W. Barkdoll, Nellie Chrissinger and Charlotte C. Gibson, assistants.

To the Trustees Mr. Mealey donated a lot of ground situated in the very centre of the town, on Jonathan street across from the side of the Court House. A canvass of the town and County was made to procure subscriptions to the building fund. The amount obtained fell far short of what was required, but the building was erected and furnished, and as has already been said was opened for use in August, 1901. The design for the building was the gift of Mr. Bruce Price, a distinguished architect of New York City, and of Washington County parentage. The cost of the building was about \$20,000 and of the book stacks and furniture about \$12,000 more. At the completion of the work there was a debt of about \$21,000, \$5,000 of which was paid by Mr. Mealey and \$16,082.65 by children of the late Mr. B. F. Newcomer, namely Mrs. Henry B. Gilpin, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Mary L. Maslin and Mr. Waldo Newcomer. These children of Mr. Newcomer also gave to the library an oil portrait of their distinguished father and Mrs. Gilpin gave an artistic book plate. She has inherited from her father his interest in the library and in all things pertaining to Washington County.

As a beginning of the book supply a number of volumes of standard works which had belonged to one of the literary societies of the College of St. James were acquired and some 12,000 or 15,000 other volumes bought. The number of volumes in 1905 was 16,000. The Library work was organized by an accomplished librarian, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, who was engaged by the Trustees.

She has succeeded in fulfilling the desire of Mr. Newcomer by carrying the benefits of the library to every part of Washington County. Substations were speedily established in every village and in many country stores, school houses and Sunday schools. The number of these stations in 1905 was 62. In order to further circulate the books a library wagon was built, the first of the kind it is believed, in the country. This wagon with well selected supply of volumes pays regular visits to the farm houses in those portions of the County remote from villages where there are substations. One of the valuable features of the library is the juvenile department where children are not only supplied with the best books but the

assistant librarian who has special charge of this department gives regular instructions to them which attract large numbers of eager listeners.

Teachers in the County are furnished books for their own use and for supplementary work in the schools. Each school in the County is visited, talks are given on the use of the Library by one of the staff who generally takes with her when she goes, an assortment of pictures, books and bulletins which she leaves behind for a term.

The Washington County Free Library has proved a blessing to the people by whom it is greatly prized and greatly used.

Edward Windsor Mealey, who organized the Library, is the son of Edward Merriman and Elizabeth Francis (Windsor) Mealey. He was born in Hagerstown August 23rd, 1846, was graduated from the College of St. James in 1864 in the last class ever graduated. After the close of the Civil War he entered the Junior class at Harvard College and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1869, taking his degree later at the Harvard Law School. After leaving the law school he practiced law in Hagerstown for several years but gradually dropped this and became engaged in commercial pursuits.

He was at one time cashier of the Hagerstown Bank and has for many years been a Director in that institution, was cashier of the Hemstead Gas and Electric Light Co., Long Island; treasurer of the Crawford Bicycle Company; is Director of the Washington County Branch of the B. & O. R. R., of the Cumberland Valley railroad, president of the Hagerstown Water Company; president of the Welch Water and Electric Light Company of W. Va.; treasurer of the Tygart's River Lumber Company of Elkins, W. Va., president of the Mill Creek and Addison Railroad Co.; director of the Hagerstown Electric R. R. Company; director of Rose Hill Cemetery Association of Hagerstown.

He was Street Commissioner of Hagerstown for one term beginning in 1884; School Commissioner in 1892; consul to Munich during President Cleveland's second administration. He is the president of the Washington County Free Library. He is the treasurer of the Washington County Hospital Association and is giving the same interest and thought to that which he has given to the Library.

He is an independent Democrat in politics, and is an attendant at the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mealey inherited considerable property from his parents and this he greatly augmented by hard work and judicious investments. He is a financier of great capacity and while cashier of the Hagerstown Bank greatly advanced the business of that ancient institution and at the same time by a liberal extension of banking facilities to manufacturing establishments promoted the industries of Hagerstown. Resigning his office in the bank Mr. Mealey devoted himself to the business of the Crawford Bicycle Company, which became a financial success beyond all expectation. When the Crawford factory was sold to the bicycle Trust Mr. Mealey retired with a large profit on his investment. Since that time he has devoted himself largely to working in the interest of the public, and especially for the library and for the establishment of a hospital in Hagerstown. As a director in the Washington County Water Company he was active in procuring a supply of pure water for Hagerstown and while Street Commissioner he devoted a great deal of his time to the improvement of the town. When in Munich he wrote several valuable reports to the Government one of which dealt with the drainage and sanitation system of the city.

Benjamin Franklin Newcomer, the benefactor of Washington County, who endowed the library and the Orphans' Home, came from one of the largest and most influential families of the County. The first of this family, which is of Swiss origin, to settle in Washington County were the three sons of Wolfgang Newcomer, namely Henry, Christian and Peter Newcomer, who came here from Lancaster County, Pa., early in the history of Washington County. The three brothers settled in Beaver Creek which is still the headquarters of the family and acquired large tracts of land in that fertile district. Christian became a Bishop in the German Methodist Church and Henry and Peter were farmers. Henry's son, John Newcomer, became one of the foremost citizens of the County. He was born December 18, 1797, near Beaver Creek and died April 21, 1861. In 1836 he was elected sheriff, then one of the important and most honorable offices. In 1840 he was sent to represent the County in the Senate of Maryland where he served with credit for six years. From 1846 to 1849 he was County Commissioner and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. In 1859 he was again elected County Commissioner.

Benjamin Franklin Newcomer was the eldest son of John and Catharine Newcomer. He was born April 28, 1827, at the old homestead of Henry Newcomer, his grandfather. He was educated at the old Hagerstown Academy and it was intended that he should become a civil engineer. Instead of this however, he was sent to Baltimore. His father had formed a partnership in the grain and flour business with Samuel Stonebraker, in that city and when only 16 years of age B. F. Newcomer was sent to represent his father in the firm. Two years later he purchased his father's interest and became a member of the firm which was dissolved in 1862, Mr. Newcomer becoming the sole proprietor doing business under the name of Newcomer & Co. Leaving school at an early age Mr. Newcomer did not abandon his design of obtaining an education. During his early life in Baltimore he became a subscriber to the Merchantile Library and devoted his evenings to study, to reading good books and attending lectures. In all his business enterprises he achieved success and rapidly accumulated a fortune. In 1854 he became a director in the Union Bank of Maryland. He was one of the original promoters and members of the Corn and Flour Exchange which was organized in 1853. In 1861 he was elected director of the Northern Central Railway Company and was for years chairman of the finance committee, and was also a director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. From 1867 to 1869 he was one of the Finance Commissioners of Baltimore. After the war Mr. Newcomer invested largely in Southern railroads and supplied capital for their rehabilitation, among the rest the Wilmington and Weldon and various roads which constituted the Coast Line. At one time Mr. Newcomer was a director in no less than thirty railroad companies. In these transactions which were always guided by consummate business judgment, he made a vast sum of money and became one of the wealthiest citizens of Maryland. In 1868 he founded the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore against the advice of his friends and business associates who predicted failure of an institution founded to depend upon the business it was designed to do. But Mr. Newcomer's judgment was vindicated and the Safe Deposit and Trust Company became one of the wealthiest and strongest financial institutions in the South. Of this company Mr. Newcomer was the President up to his death in 1901.

Mr. Newcomer transacted business with marvelous facility. He never was flurried by the pressure of affairs and never appeared to be in a hurry. But he never got behind in the transaction of the vast volume of business which he took upon himself. In Baltimore his advice as to investments and other matters was sought by many people and he never failed to give them the benefit of his judgment. His manner was simple, kind and affable and his presence was commanding. Perhaps because one of his brothers, Mr. Alexander Newcomer of Washington County and others of his relatives, were afflicted with partial blindness, he always took a great interest in institutions for the education and relief of the blind. About 1852 he became one of the incorporators of the "Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind" in Baltimore, and was a liberal benefactor of that school, his son Waldo, succeeding him in the directorate upon his death.

When about 21 years of age B. F. Newcomer married Amelia, daughter of John H. Ehlen of Baltimore, who died in 1881. They had four children: Waldo Newcomer, Mary L., wife of the late James M. Maslin; Nannie, who married F. H. Hack, of the Baltimore Bar, and Harriet, who married Henry B. Gilpin, of Baltimore.

Mr. B. F. Newcomer's charities were extensive. He was a liberal soul, always ready to extend a helping hand to those in trouble or need. In his will he added to the great benefactions of his life. He loved his native County and was proud of his father. In his liberality and love of Washington County his youngest daughter, Mrs. H. B. Gilpin, follows him. She added to his gifts to the Washington County Library and has given generously to St. James School which her two sons attended and of which her husband is a trustee. She erected a noble memorial to her father in the form of a Baptistery to Emanuel Episcopal Church in Baltimore. A fine portrait of Mr. Newcomer hangs upon the wall of the Library in Hagerstown.

The endowment of the Library is not Mr. Newcomer's only benefaction to his native County. To him more than to any other is due the fact that Washington County has a fine home for Orphan and Friendless children. Charitable men and women had long desired an institution which would rescue homeless and friendless children from the County Alms House where there was always danger that they would grow up into confirmed

pauperism. It was also desired to rescue children from vicious parents and to care for those whose parents are unable to support them. These children, including even infants and foundlings, it was designed to care for and to educate into self supporting citizens. As soon as they are able to work they are bound out by the Orphans' Home, but while away from the home they are still in its care and under its protection. In the quarter century of its existence many children have been adopted and many have gone out into the world as worthy and respected men and women. The whole number cared for to this time is 403. The County supplies a teacher for them and their education is well cared for.

The movement to establish this beneficent institution began about 1880 and three years later it was opened for the reception of children. The first superintendent was David Emmert, a man of piety, of infinite patience and charity and in his good work he had the aid for many years of Miss Anna McCarty, the matron, a woman so efficient in her management that she contributed largely to the success of the Home. While Mr. Newcomer was the chief contributor, the Orphans' Home is a popular institution and the money for its early support came largely from collections in the churches all over the County. One year Mr. Newcomer promised to give a sum equal to that contributed by all the people of the County that year. This stimulated liberal contributions and Mr. Newcomer was called upon for a large amount to redeem the promise. The more he had to give under these circumstances the better he was pleased. For the Home a building was found on S. Potomac street which had been erected for a sanitarium. It was admirably situated, with wide grounds around it and of ample size. This was first rented and then purchased the money for the purchase being collected by popular subscription and with \$5,000 contributed by Mr. B. F. Newcomer. To this sum Mr. Newcomer later added \$10,000 as an endowment and when he died he gave in his will, the further sum of \$25,000. The County Commissioners annually appropriate \$1,500 for the support of the Home, estimating that the care of pauper children saves the taxpayers that sum in the expenses of the Alms House. The cost of conducting the Home is about \$3,500 a year. People contribute largely to its support by supplying fruit and vegetables besides giving money.

Among the most liberal friends of the Home have been the brothers and other relatives of Mr. Newcomer living at Beaver Creek. The late Alexander Newcomer, one of the brothers, was a trustee and contributor down to the time of his death a few years ago.

The present Board of Managers is composed of Jacob Roessner, S. M. Bloom, John Gassman, Charles E. Roach, David Emmert, Dr. V. M. Reichard, Frank M. Thomas, Isaac Emmert, William Newcomer, Mrs. Samuel Emmert, Mrs. George Freaner, Mrs. James Findlay, Mrs. Henry A. Mcomas, Mrs. O. D. McCardell and Miss Jennie Stouffer. The present superintendent is Jacob A. Zeigler. Among those who were conspicuous in founding the Home and who are now deceased, were Charles W. Humrichouse, Dr. Thomas Maddox and Henry Onderdonk.

The idea of establishing a public hospital at Hagerstown was first suggested a good many years ago by Miss Lucy H. Nimmo, a pious lady then living at "Surrey" the suburban home of the late Joseph Reynolds. Miss Nimmo had fairs and did sewing to raise a fund, but without any great success, although the necessity for such a charity was all the time more keenly felt. The numerous railroads centering in Hagerstown caused many accidents, and it was felt that there should be a properly equipped hospital where such accident cases could be treated as well as medical cases.

In 1904, Senator B. Abner Betts of Washington County procured the enactment of the charter of "The Washington County Hospital Association," (Chapter 234 of the Laws of that year), and also secured an annual appropriation of \$6,000 from the State of Maryland for the support of the charity. The Board of Trustees for the first year were: J. G. Bower, President; B. Abner Betts, vice-President; James P. Harter, Secretary; Edward W. Mealey, Treasurer; M. A. Cullen, George B. Oswald, W. H. McCardell, William Newcomer and Col. Wm. P. Lane. A building on North Potomac street, near Broadway, was secured for temporary occupation, while a fund for a permanent building is accumulating. To this fund Mr. Edward W. Mealey and the Byron family of Williamsport have already been liberal contributors, and the main work of establishing the hospital has been assumed by Mr. Mealey. Miss M. Grace Matthew, a graduate of the Waltham Training School for Nurses was engaged as superintendent. The institution was opened for patients in 1905.



In an address before the Washington County Medical Society in the summer of 1905, Mr. Mealey explained the purposes of the Hospital as follows:

"The Washington County Hospital is designed for the treatment of accidents, of acute and sub-acute diseases, and cases of chronic, incurable, infectious or contagious diseases, will not be admitted at present. The rules, regulations and rates will be prepared as soon as possible, and will be made as liberal as the resources at command will permit. The Hospital is to be open for the reception of the patients of all the doctors of the County, such patients to be under the sole advice and treatment of their own physicians, and to receive from the Hospital under the directions of each ones' own physician, such care, attendance and nursing as the resources of the Hospital can furnish. \* \* \*

"The other purpose of the Board of Trustees has in view is the establishment in connection with the Hospital of a nursing school. They would of course prefer, were it possible, that such nursing school should be a separate and distinct institution, but as at present situated we do not think it possible. \* \* \*

"We desire and propose going a step further, namely to have nurses, not only for the Hospital and the cases treated there, but to make the nurses, while student nurses, available for neighborly nursing among the poor and those of moderate means, known as district nursing. This is not only the most economical service obtainable, but in many ways is the best kind of service for district visiting nursing."

We have now traced the progress of Washington County from the first advent of white people to its territory, which was then a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild animals, down to the present time. That first settlement was considerably less than two centuries ago—a brief period in the life of a people. But in this County it has been full of events, not merely of local happenings, but of some historic deeds of world-wide importance. In recent years, the County and its chief town have grown in population, in civilization and in wealth more rapidly than at any like period in its early history. Its soil has increased in fertility, methods of farming have become more scientific, public roads have been better made, and the outlook for further improvement is better than ever before.

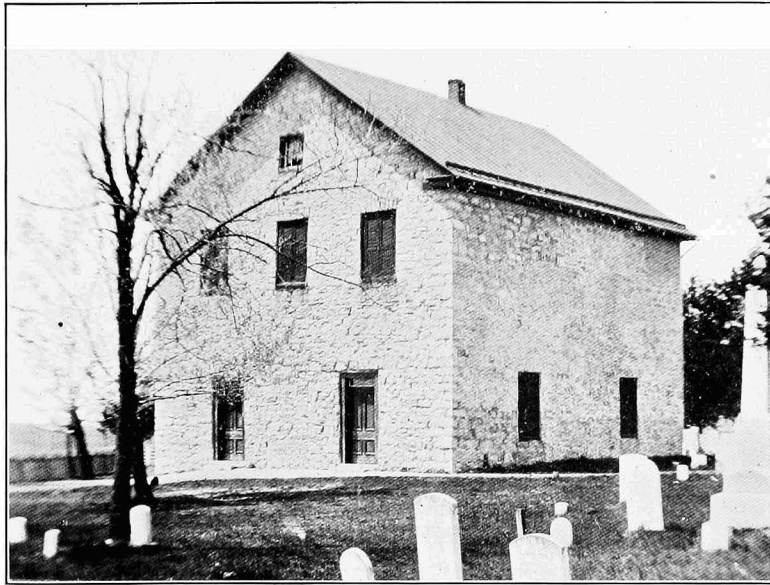
When the County was first erected, in 1776, it included a territory extending from the crest of South Mountain to the Western slope of the Alleghenies at the "Meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac," the present Western boundary of the State. What the population of this great territory, now divided into three counties, was in 1776, there is no means of knowing. But in all probability it did not exceed 8,000 or 10,000. In twenty years it had increased to about 20,000. In 1789 Allegany County was set apart, and this took from Washington County 4,800 persons, leaving the population of Washington County, in its present boundaries, 15,822 by the first census, that of 1790. In the successive decades, the population was as follows: In 1800, 18,659; in 1810, 18,730; in 1820, 23,075; in 1830, 25,268; in 1840, 28,850; in 1850, 30,848; in 1860, 31,417; in 1870, 34,712; in 1880, 38,561; in 1890, 39,693; in 1900, 45,133.

At one time, namely in 1820, one-eighth of the population were slaves, there being 3,201 of that class, 627 free negroes and 19,247 whites. This was the largest number of slaves in any census. It grew to this from 1,286 in the first census, and gradually decreased, as the habit of running away to Pennsylvania after that State nullified the fugitive slave laws, increased, until in 1860 there were only 1,435 in the County. It is likely that in 1864, when the Constitution of that year abolished slavery, there were only a few remaining to get their freedom. Between 1850 and 1860, there was a considerable diminution in the number of free colored people. In 1790, there were only 64 free negroes in the County. There was a steady increase in the number, until in 1860 there were 1,677 of them, a number exceeding the slaves, and showing the growth of the growing custom of manumitting the slaves and the rapid disappearance of the institution of slavery from the country.

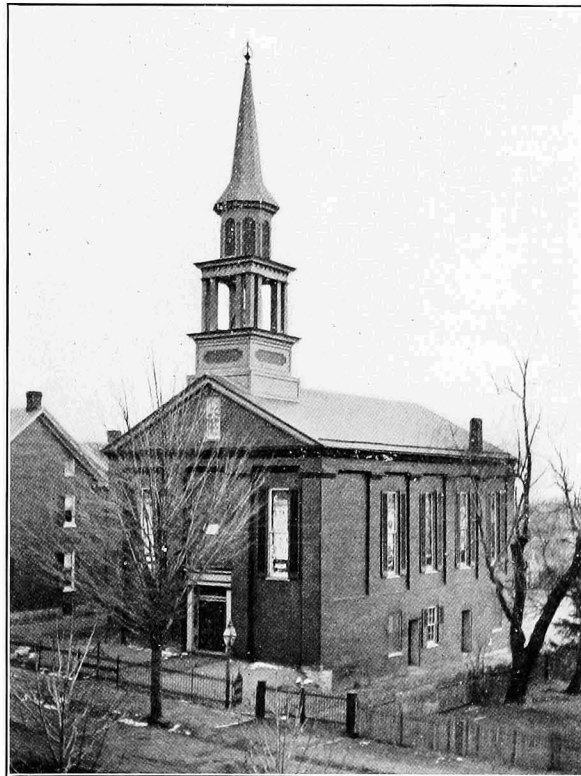
At the time of the creation of the County, in 1776, Hagerstown was about fourteen years old. There is no way of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy its population at that time. But Funkstown was its rival and competitor for the honor of being the County seat. It is likely that the population then was not much in excess of 500. At an early date, as soon as people began to travel westward, Hagerstown became an important point on the principal road between east and west. It was the stopping place for stages, freight wag-

ons and herds. There were many taverns to accommodate the traveling public and it is somewhat surprising that its growth was not more rapid. The traffic on the National road was at its high water mark between 1840 and 1850, and yet in all that time the population of the town did not reach 4,000. Beginning with 1810, the population, according to the census of various decades was

as follows: In 1810, 2,342, of which 297 were slaves and 94 free negroes; in 1820, 2,600; in 1850, 3,879; in 1860, 4,132; in 1870, 5,779; in 1880, 6,627; in 1890, 11,698; in 1900, 13,591. It is likely that at the present time, the beginning of 1906 the population, including the suburbs, is over 15,000.



**St. Paul's Reformed Church, Clearspring.**



**St. John's Reformed Church, Clearspring.**



## CHAPTER XXXII

**S**T. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, CLEARSRING.—\*Among the oldest of the institutions of this section of the State is St. Paul's Reformed Church, known in the early church annals as the "Conococheague Congregation," and commonly known in our day as "The Stone Church on the Western Pike." Early in the eighteenth century, immigrants holding the Reformed faith settled here. Far from home, and surrounded by hardships and perils, they had a lively sense of dependence upon God, and held divine services as well and as often as they could without a spiritual leader.

The earliest authentic history dates from May 9, 1748. On this day the Rev. Michael Schlatter, sent out by the Reformed Church of Holland at the earnest solicitation of the Church in Germany and Reformed colonists in Pennsylvania, arrived from Frederick, Md., preached, administered both sacraments and ordained elders and deacons. He speaks at length of this visit in his diary. He visited Frederick during the year before, and at that time refers to the Conococheague congregation in a manner which shows that he is already acquainted with it.

He writes that the people are of Swiss and German origin. Among the family names of that time we find Seibert, Kershner, Seller and Price. The missionary notes that "Here in this region there are very fruitful fields for grain and pasture; they produce Turkish corn almost without any manure, among which are stalks ten and more feet long; and grass exceeding fine." He traveled

many miles through forests by Indian trails, which were the only roads. Such indications of civilization as he saw were the result of painful toil amid trying hardship. Again he writes, "In this neighborhood there are still many Indians, who are well disposed and very obliging and are not disinclined towards Christians when they are not made drunk by strong drink." But the settlers had prepared themselves, against the worst by building block-houses; one where Gov. Sharpe afterward erected what is known as Fort Frederick, and one on the west side of the Conococheague creek, about a half mile south of where the Western Pike now crosses. This latter one was used for public worship. It was here that the Rev. or Domine Schlatter gathered the congregation, and here they worshipped regularly thereafter until 1797, a period of fifty years.

There were few ministers, and although some were brought from the fatherland, it was difficult to supply all the charges organized by the missionary. Therefore it was not until 1753 that a regular clergyman, the Rev. Theodore Frankenfeld, was installed. The charge then consisted of three congregations: at Frederick, Md., where he resided, at Conewago (between Littlestown and Hanover, Pa.) and the "Conococheague." This arrangement continued until 1759, when the Conewago congregation was connected with that of York, Pa. In spite of this great territory which he covered, we learn from the minutes of Synod that "Domine Frankenfeld rejoices with thanksgiving to God over them." Each congregation had its own day

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\*Contributed by Rev. Frederick Wm. Bald.

school, and the minister sent a man, Tauber by name, as teacher for St. Paul's. Frederick and Conococheague together contributed in 1753, forty pounds for their minister's salary. Beside this, he received an allowance from the Holland missionary fund of twenty pounds, making his salary about \$300. He acknowledges having received from the Rev. Mr. Schlatter 12 folio and 24 octavo Bibles. Eight folios were sold for 10 shillings a piece; the remainder were given away or placed in pulpits. St. Paul's received one of these, but it has been lost. This pastorate closed in 1756, with the death of the minister.

The Rev. John Conrad Steiner was the second pastor and served from 1756 to 1759. The Rev. Philip William Otterbein became his successor, his time of service extending from 1760 to 1765. In 1764 he reports to Synod that the congregation consists of 30 families, and that the school has 30 pupils. In 1766 the congregation makes a touching appeal to Synod for a pastor, saying that they are "still living in poverty and the wilderness." After this the Rev. Carl Lange became pastor of the charge, but served less than 2 years, from 1766 to 1768.

There followed an interregnum of two years. But it is apparent that the service must have been growing more and more irregular, because the Frederick congregation had become strong, and was requiring more attention from her pastor. This explains an entry in the diary of the Rev. J. C. Bucher in which he notes that he preached upon numerous occasions from 1763-70 in the Conococheague Church. He resided at Carlisle, Pa., and was the regular pastor of an immense field; but, like his brethren, was always ready to preach the Word wherever there was need.

The Frederick and Conococheague congregations were separated in the year 1770. The latter now became a part of a charge which included Zion Church, of Hagerstown and Troxell's. In this same year, the Rev. Jacob Weymer became pastor. Before he was installed, a committee was sent by Synod to adjust certain differences, the nature of which is not stated; but the committee reports that "the sects make strong efforts there, and the district is populous." Peace was restored, and in the year 1772, Rev. Mr. Weymer gives the following totals for the three congregations: Membership, 86 families; confirmed that year, 47. Three years later there were 97 families, 116 persons were received by confirma-

tion; and there were three schools with 70 pupils. In 1776, the number of families had increased to 100.

A congregation at Funkstown was added to the charge in 1785. This year, the salary amounted to 75 pounds and perquisites to 15 pounds. St. Paul's membership numbered 21 families. On May 12, 1790, after 20 years of faithful service, crowned with abundant success, he died. His remains lie buried in the cemetery of Zion Reformed Church, Hagerstown.

The Rev. Jonathan Rahauser began his pastorate in the year 1792. This was his first charge, and the records show that his labors were prodigious. Five years later, and during his incumbency, the old stone church, a high rectangular building with galleries on three sides and a wine-glass pulpit, was erected upon the site now occupied; and the old block house which had done duty so long, was abandoned. He died in 1817, having given to his people twenty years of noble service. One day he received a drenching while fording the Conococheague when the water was very high. From this he contracted a severe cold, and died a few weeks later.

Until this time the preaching was in the German language. It is thought that during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Ebaugh English preaching was introduced. He served from 1817-18. Some difficulty arose between him and the Hagerstown congregation. He was exhonored, but was advised to resign, which he did.

The Rev. James R. Reily became pastor in 1819, and continued as such until 1825. He possessed unusual preaching ability; but was forced to resign because of failing health.

Then followed two short pastorates, that of the Rev. Martin Bruner, 1826-32, and that of the Rev. William H. Good, 1834-36, after which St. Paul's was detached from Hagerstown and made a part of the Clear Spring charge. It thus came under the spiritual leadership of the Rev. D. G. Bragonier who had for two years been serving Clear Spring, Little Cove and Timber Ridge in Bedford County, Pa. His relation was severed in 1840. The Rev. Geo. H. Leopold followed, but remained only a few months. Then came the Rev. B. T. Neal, 1842-1845. From this time, for a period of twenty years, the charge was feeble, probably because the Pennsylvania congregations had been detached. The Rev. S. N. Callender was appointed as stated supply by Maryland Classis,

and served from 1846 to 1850. The Rev. John Beck was regular pastor from 1851 to 1853. Then came another period of stated supply, by the Rev. J. Rebaugh, from 1854 to 1863. Father Rebaugh, as he is still called, was pastor at Greencastle, but attended regularly to the work of this charge. During the next two years the pulpit was supplied by professors and students from the Reformed Seminary which was still at Mercersburg.

The prospects brightened when the Rev. William Goodrich was installed, in 1865. The people were rallied; a handsome church edifice was erected in Clear Spring; a parsonage was donated, through his efforts, by Mrs. Sarah Heller; the membership was substantially increased; and toward the close of his long pastorate, the beautiful and modern St. Paul's Church building was erected jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, to take the place of the old structure which had withstood the storms of a hundred years. He served until his death, which occurred on May 5, 1899. His pastorate of nearly 34 years was marked as having been the longest, the most prosperous and the tenderest of all those years that had gone before. His remains were laid to rest in the Rose Hill Reformed Cemetery, Clear Spring, by a mourning community.

In October, 1899, the Rev. Charles Knight, a recent graduate of the Reformed Seminary, became pastor. He was in ill health from the beginning, but struggled heroically with his disability and labored arduously, accomplishing much, and completely winning the affection of his people. At the close of the first year he resigned, and in February of the next year he died. He gave promise of much usefulness and many hearts were sad because of his premature death. He was buried at Bethlehem, Pa.

The present incumbent is the Rev. Frederick William Bald, B. D., who began his work March 1, 1901.

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ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CONGREGATION, CLEAR SPRING, MD.—\*In the year 1829 the Reformed and Lutheran people of Clear Spring dedicated a church called St. Peter's in which they worshipped together. From the records it seems that the Reformed congregation formed no separate organization until 1834. On

May 23 of this year a congregational meeting was held at which P. K. Zacharias was authorized to extend a call to D. G. Bragonier, "late student of the Theological Seminary at York." On June 15 the congregation again met and elected as elders, George Keefer, J. C. Snyder and P. K. Zacharias; as deacons, Jacob Koon, W. W. Beecher and Jacob Reitzell. On June 25 a committee of Maryland Classis ordained and installed the Rev. D. G. Bragonier as pastor, and the above named to the offices for which they had been chosen. The parish included Little Cove and Timber Ridge, Bedford County, Pa. Two years later St. Paul's or Conococheague was added, and from that time until now these two (Clear Spring and St. Paul's) have had the same pastors. Little Cove and Timber Ridge were detached from the charge about the year 1845. In 1859 the Reformed people sold their interest in St. Peter's Church to the Lutherans and thereafter held their services in the Methodist Protestant Church across the street. When the Rev. William Goodrich became pastor in November 1865 a lot was purchased in the eastern section of the town and a large, substantial brick church was erected upon it. The members of the building committee were Messrs. Jonathan Loose, J. R. Cushwa, John Cook, Jacob Reitzell and the pastor. The corner stone was laid on August 16, 1866. In 1869 Mrs. Sarah Heller donated the lot and large brick house next to and east of the church for a parsonage. Recently the church was thoroughly renovated at a cost of nearly \$2,000, and the old parsonage was replaced by a fine residence costing about \$3,000. This latter is the property of the two congregations. The present membership is 111. Its contributions for benevolent work during the past five years (1901-6) aggregate \$829. The officers are as follows: Pastor, the Rev. Frederick William Bald, B. D.; elders, Messrs. A. Shank, M. D., J. M. Kreps, Joseph Conrad; deacons, William H. Yeakle, William W. Frantz and Martin Boward.

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THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SHARPSBURG, MARYLAND.—\*The Lutheran congregation is undoubtedly the oldest religious organization in the town, as documents on record show that the Reformed Church

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\*Contributed by Rev. Frederick Wm. Bald.

\*Contributed by John P. Smith.

was organized April 2, 1774. The Methodist Episcopal in the month of August, 1811. The Protestant Episcopal, in the year 1818. The rest are of recent date.

On the 16th day of March 1768 a deed for a site for a church and burial ground was executed by Col. Joseph Chapline to the Lutheran vestrymen, who were Dr. Christopher Cruss, Matthias Need, Nicholas Sam and William Hawker. The deed says "That Joseph Chapline, for and in consideration of the religious regard which he hath and beareth to the said Lutheran Church, as also for the better support and maintenance of the said Church, hath given, granted, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed into the above named vestrymen and their successors, members of the said church, for the use of the congregation that do resort thereto, one lot or portion of ground, No. 149, containing 154 feet in breadth and 206, narrower list, in length, with all profits, advantages, and appurtenances to the said lot or portion of ground belonging or appertaining. To the above named congregation, to them and their own use and to no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever, yielding and paying unto the said Joseph Chapline his heirs and assigns

#### ONE PEPPER CORN,

if demanded, on the 9th day of July yearly, and every year from the 9th day of July 1768 hereafter, and any rent that may grow due to the Lord Proprietary freely and absolutely (but with this reserve) That if the above named vestrymen do not build or cause to be built a church on said lot in the term of seven years, then the lot to revert to Joseph Chapline, his heirs and assigns.

In witness the said Joseph Chapline hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Joseph Smith and Samuel Beall, Jr.

A half penny sterling for an alienation fee on the lot was paid to Lord Baltimore.

The vestrymen of the church began at once to erect a building of logs and roughcast, 33 by 38 feet in dimensions in the north-east corner of the graveyard. This quaint, old-fashioned structure, which was a century and a quarter old, was surmounted by a tower in which swung a bell of English make. The interior of the church was ancient looking. The pews were straight-backed and high. The pulpit was goblet-formed and half way up the wall, and was reached by a flight of

ten or twelve steps. Over the pulpit and just above the preacher's head was suspended from an iron rod in the ceiling, a canopy, or sounding board, as it was termed, which resembled in form an open umbrella.

The vestrymen occupied one corner of the church, seated on a platform considerably elevated, so that they could be readily distinguished from the rest of the congregation. The foresinger, or leader of the singing, with his tuning-fork and note-book, was seated on a high chair in the centre of the church. The singing, praying and preaching, from the organization of the congregation until the year 1831, was conducted in the German language.

The early records of the church having been lost or destroyed, it is impossible to give a very correct account of the ministers who officiated here in very early times. It seems quite evident, however, that this church at the beginning was supplied with ministers from Frederick City, Middletown and Hagerstown, as Frederick City Lutheran Church was organized August 22nd, 1737. Middletown in the year 1755, and Hagerstown in the year 1770. The records of Middletown Lutheran Church show that the Rev. Johann George Graeber officiated occasionally at Boonsboro, Rigger's Church, and Sharpsburg in early times.

From the records of our oldest inhabitants, we find that Revs. Schmucker and Kurtz preached regularly to this congregation, and they were ministers stationed at Hagerstown. The following is a list of the ministers stationed at Sharpsburg Lutheran Church from the year 1800 to the present time: Revs. Ravenock, Baughey, D. F. Schaeffer, Little, Schnay, John Winter, Peter Rizer, D. Oswald, George Diehl, William Hunt, John N. Unruh, G. J. Martz, J. C. Lunger, I. J. Stine, Christian Startzman, Alfred Buhrman, G. W. Weills, George H. Beckley, D. B. Floyd, Ellis H. Jones, J. W. Lingle and the present pastor, Rev. A. A. Kerlin.

At the celebration of the Holy Communion the wafer (on which was stamped the image of the Savior suspended on the cross) was used in the place of bread. This continued until the year 1831. The Liturgical service was used, showing that these Germans worshipped as they were accustomed to do in their churches in the Fatherland. Confirmation was always held on Good Friday, that day being strictly observed by this congregation, who spent the day in attending



church, fasting and prayer. The female applicants for confirmation were arrayed in white linen with white caps, in token of the righteousness of the saints. Catechisation was rigidly enforced, and was the "*Modus Operandi*" by which to gain admission into the church and parents were strictly enjoined to send their children to "catechise," which took place in the church or at the parsonage on Saturday afternoons.

This quaint old building remained until the year 1864. During the Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, it was shelled considerably. After the battle it was taken possession of and used by the Federal troops for a hospital, and filled with sick and wounded, by which use it was so much damaged as to render it totally unfit for worship. It was therefore torn down, and the ground exchanged for the site on which the present church edifice stands. The corner stone of the second church was laid on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866. The building was dedicated May 23, 1869, the sermon on that occasion being preached by the Rev. Alfred Buhrman, assisted by Revs. G. H. Beckley, G. W. Anderson, M. W. Fair, and Revs. Cronise and Wilson of the M. E. Church.

The second church was a poorly constructed building, and in a few years began to show signs of decay. The walls began to give way, and it was deemed unsafe to worship in it. On Sunday, December 13, 1891, it was unanimously agreed by the Pastor, Vestry and members to build a new church, to be known as The Memorial Lutheran Church, building to perpetuate the memory of the Federal soldiers who fought and those who fell at the Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

In the spring of 1892, the second church was torn down, and preparations were made to erect a third church. Mr. Samuel P. Hunnrichouse, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., was engaged as the architect. The building committee were: The Rev. J. W. Lingle and Messrs. George Hess, John Benner, Martin E. Snavelly, Jacob McGraw and William Earley. On Sept. 17, 1892, the 30th anniversary of the battle of Antietam, the corner-stone was laid according to the Ritual of the Church. The sermon on that occasion was preached by the Rev. Edward Heyl Delk, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, Md., in Christ Reformed Church, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. J. W. Lingle and the Rev. B. R. Carnahan, of the Re-

formed Church. The stone and brick work was done by Messrs. Coffman, Lapole and Spielman, of Boonsboro, Md., and the carpenter work by David Kretzer and his son, P. E. Kretzer and Jasper N. Thomas of Keedysville, Md. The church is cruciform in design, with gothic windows and corner spire, 95 feet from base to top and is surmounted by a cross. The lecture-room was finished and ready for worship December 25, 1893, and was used until the completion of the auditorium. The windows in the lecture-room are memorials of aged departed members of the church.

The vestrymen of the church are: Rev. A. A. Kerline (President); John P. Smith; Jacob Lakin; Henry Burgan; John H. Earley; and William Earley. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and is the largest in the town. The present church edifice was dedicated May 22, 1898. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. J. Kerr.

Dr. Christopher Cruss, whose name appears among the earlier vestrymen was a German chemist, and emigrated to this County from Germany about the time of the settlement of the town. He was concerned with James Rumsey in the construction of the first steamboat built in the United States.

Matthias Nead, another of the Vestry, was a brave soldier in the war of the Revolution, and participated in a number of battles, doing honorable service. He lies buried somewhere in an unmarked grave in the old Lutheran graveyard.

#### UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.—\*

Rev. Philip William Otterbein, the recognized founder of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, was born in Dillenburg, Germany, on the third day of June, 1726. In a town contiguous to Dillenburg, called Herborn, and in a splendid school, he received his education. After graduating with honor here, he was chosen teacher in the same school for four years. He was ordained at Dillenburg, June 13, 1749.

Mr. Otterbein, as a missionary, arrived in America on the evening of July 27, 1752. Having faithfully served two pastorates in Penna., those of Lancaster and Tulpehacken, Mr. Otterbein accepted a call to Frederick City in 1760. Closing five years of successful work in Frederick,

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\*Contributed by Rev. A. M. Evers.

he accepted a call to York, Pa., and gave nine years of his precious life here. Thence he was called to Baltimore, to take charge of a newly organized independent Reformed Church. Here nearly forty years were given to the holy ministry. From this city the great, learned Otterbein went out and preached in many places in Pennsylvania and Maryland. His immediate co-laborers were the Rev. Martin Boehm, of Lancaster, Pa., and the Rev. George A. Geeting, of Antietam, near Keedysville, Md. Like Mr. Otterbein, Mr. Boehm and Mr. Geeting felt themselves impelled to extend their labors to fields beyond their own neighborhood. Rev. Dr. Berger, on page 121 of the U. B. Church History, says: "Otterbein was augmentative, eloquent and often terrible. In the elucidation of Scripture he was very clear and full, few being his equal. Boehm was the plain, open and frank expounder of God's word, being all animation, all life, often irresistible, like a mighty current, carrying his hearers into deep water. Geeting was more like a spring sun, rising on a frost-silvered forest, gradually affording more heat, more light till you could hear as it were the crackling in the forest, and the icy crust beginning to melt and fall away and a drizzling shower, welding in a clear and joyous day."

I am asked to give a brief history of the church of the United Brethren in Christ in Washington County, Md. As above indicated, the church Fathers were not circumscribed by a narrow sphere, but observed the macedonian call, here and there, in different localities, even beyond the Alleghanies. The first place of great interest was in a small building on the Snively farm near Keedysville, called in history "Antietam," near the great Antietam historic battle-ground. Annually, great meetings were held here at Whitsuntide until this place became one of the most noted for great gatherings and spiritual service in the U. B. Church. A substantial church was built here in later years. More recently a splendid church in Keedysville has taken its place. By the early Fathers, many congregations were organized, which date back more than a century.

We have flourishing societies in Rohrsersville and Mt. Carmel; present pastor, the Rev. W. M. Beattie; Keedysville being served by Rev. J. P. Anthony. Boonsboro, Monroe, Benevola and Mt. Lena, pastor Rev. J. W. Grimm; Chewsville, Shiloh and Middleburg, in charge of Rev. G. A. Gra-

bill; Williamsport, Rev. D. R. Wagner, minister.

The aggregate membership of the U. B. Church in the County, as shown by statistics is 2,232.

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

"Rev. George A. Geeting, who was born in Germany and whose home was near Keedysville, was the founder of this church. He was a man of liberal education and deep religious experience. In 1790 he first made appointments for preaching in Hagerstown and for seventeen years was the pastor of the flock which he had gathered here, when he became associated with Otterbein and Boehm in the organization of the church of the United Brethren in Christ. Until 1805 the public services of the congregation were held in the homes of the members. In that year property was purchased on West Washington street, near Jonathan, by a board of trustees, consisting of three members, George A. Geeting, Christian Newcomer and John Hershey, who represented the "Society of United Christians," which was our first denominational designation. The lot cost \$900. On it was erected a two-story log building, the lower story of which was used for a dwelling and the upper story, reached by outside stairs, for public worship.

For five years this plain building was used, when the growth of the congregation led the trustees to look for a permanent location. They purchased the present corner, a lot then 250 feet, from the trustees of Zion Reformed Church for \$100. In 1810 they built on this lot a brick church costing \$1,300. Here for many years the fathers of our church worshipped, giving supreme emphasis to the cultivation of the inner life and always exalting the necessity of experimental communion with God. They cared but little for organization, for training of the young or for any of those enterprising methods which the modern congregation uses to perpetuate itself and as a consequence the growth of this society was fitful. The good seed they scattered, which developed zealous love in many cold hearted christians of the more formal churches, we cannot measure.

To this little church came Bishop Abury and here preached to the newly organized society. So alike were the two organizations in their views of spiritual life that our people sold the church to the Methodists in 1818 for \$422, reserving a half interest for themselves. The two congregations

used the church together and alternately for twelve years, when we purchased the half interest which had been sold and the Methodist society bought their property on Jonathan street.

The church built in 1810 was torn down in 1858 and replaced by a more commodious brick church. Rev. W. T. Lower, was then pastor and it was under his administration that the church was first organized as a station. This church was remodeled in 1885 by Rev. W. O. Fries at a cost of \$2,400 and was occupied by the congregation until 1898, when the present church was built.

The first parsonage owned by the church was built in 1871 by Rev. J. W. Kiracofe. In 1887 the present well arranged parsonage was built.

The building committee which had charge of the erection of the present church was composed of the following: Chairman, George C. Snyder; treasurer, Albert E. Baker; superintendent of building, Harmon B. Ridenour, Hiram J. Smith, Charles E. Renner, (who furnished the original design for the church), and A. B. Statton, the pastor. The building was erected at a cost of about \$15,000 and is regarded by many builders, who have visited it, as the most economically built church in the State. All agree that it could not be now erected under contract for less than \$25,000. The gratitude of the congregation will always be due to the chairman and members of the building committee who used the money of the church throughout this enterprise with such marvelous care and discretion. The church was dedicated February 26, 1899, by Bishop E. B. Kephart, assisted by Rev. C. I. B. Brane and Prof. J. T. Spangler.

The growth of the congregation during the past twenty years has been steady and substantial. Unity and loyalty now characterize the church and under God's care we look forward to an increasingly useful future. It is the hope of pastor and people that strangers may find with us a congenial spiritual home. During the past fifteen years over five hundred have united with this church, one hundred and sixty-three of whom have been under the present pastorate. Death, and more especially removal, have been the source of constant loss, but the trend has been forward and upward for many years. We now have a membership of about 560."

Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner was born in Hagerstown, July 24, 1813, became a member of St. Paul's U. B. Church at the age of 17 years and

soon after was licensed to preach the Gospel. The nineteenth century could boast of no greater minister than he, especially in the U. B. Church. St. Paul's can also claim the distinction of furnishing another efficient minister, the Rev. J. M. Hearshey. From 1886 to '90 the Rev. C. I. B. Brane, D. D., of Lebanon, Pa., was stationed here and during his administration the parsonage was built. His untiring efforts secured the necessary building funds in a short time. Dr. Brane is an eloquent minister. The church during his pastorate took on new life. His congregations were large, often to overflowing. Measures were adopted and plans laid, that are an inspiration to this day.

In 1897, the Rev. Arthur B. Statton, A. M., was chosen pastor of St. Paul's U. B. Church and continues to minister here in Holy things. He is possessed of a classical education, having graduated with honor and for a while was a professor in College. His father was a minister of distinction and merited the title of Doctor of Divinity. The greatest work of Rev. Mr. Statton, and that which will be a monument to his memory is the building of the splendid St. Paul's U. B. Church, of this city. The church speaks for itself. His congregations are large and there is a gradual growth in the membership. The Sunday school and all the societies in this church are in a flourishing condition.

Other ministers have done a good work here, for which they have recognition in Heaven.

**GRACE U. B. CHURCH.**—At the tenth annual session of Maryland Conference, held in this city in St. Paul's U. B. Church, March 11-15, 1896, the Boundary Committee presented the following resolution, which was adopted: "That we establish a mission in this city, to be called 'Northwest Hagerstown.'" To this work, the Rev. A. M. Evers was assigned. A vacant storeroom on the corner of Church St. and Norway Avenue was rented. The first service was held April 26, 1896, with an attendance of 43 at morning service, and 56 at night. A permanent organization was effected, July 18 with eleven members. The Sunday-School was organized with 36 members, on the 10th of May, 1896. Earnest and constant efforts gradually increased the membership and Sunday-School until the room became quite too small to accommodate those in attendance at the services, and Rev. Mr. Evers and his people concluded to

build a church, choosing the northwest corner of Church and Winter streets as a location. The task seemed great, as the means of the membership was quite limited. What will united effort not accomplish? The corner-stone of Grace Church was laid on Sunday, September 12, 1897, at 3 P. M. The day was ideal. The gathering numbered about seven hundred. Our city papers said: "The exercises were unusually impressive and inspiring. The choir sang beautifully. After prayer, Dr. Kieffer, of Zion Reformed Church, Dr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Delk, of Trinity Lutheran Church, and Dr. C. W. Brewbaker, of the U. B. Church, made splendid addresses, all seemed inspired for the occasion. In the corner-stone were placed a statement of the origin of the church, the names of the building committee, and of the officers, teachers and scholars of the Sunday-School, officers and members of the Ladies' Aid Society, officers and members of the Endeavor Society, and of the members of the church. Copies of the Globe, Herald and Mail, the Religious Telescope, the Search Light and the Watch Word.

On the 9th of January, 1898, Grace U. B. Church was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by Bishop E. B. Kephart, who preached two able sermons to large and responsive congregations, in the morning and evening. Nine hundred and twenty-five dollars were raised. The Bishop was assisted in the services by the Revs. G. J. Roudabush, G. W. Kiracofe, M. L. Maysellis, C. W. Brewbaker, A. B. Statton, W. L. Martin, J. E. B. Rice, W. D. Barger and the pastor, the Rev. A. M. Evers. On January 23, 1897, Grace Church was incorporated by Judge Edward Stake, with A. M. Evers, A. H. Marr, T. A. Higgins, J. H. Kiracofe and D. F. Snyder, as Trustees. John Loudenslager has since been chosen one of the Board.

The work of this church has grown steadily. By hearty co-operation and united effort, good has been accomplished. Many who were led to a better life through the work of Grace Church have joined the church triumphant. Some have moved away, but still the work goes on. "God buries His workmen and carries on His work." The Ladies' Aid Society of this church has done a noble work, financially. We trust their names are in Heaven. The Endeavor Societies, senior

and junior, are in a flourishing condition. The Sunday-School is doing a good work. Factional trouble has never disturbed this household of faith. May brotherly love continue. Grace U. B. Church was built at cost including location, of \$4,600, without any appropriation from the Church Extension Fund or aid from any of the general boards of the U. B. Church. It meant hard work and self-sacrifice. With the small beginning of eleven members, now more than 160 claim membership here. Rev. C. I. B. Brane, D. D., referring to Grace U. B. Church at dedication says, in part: "The church is a modern brick structure, and very favorably located, on the corner of Winter and Church streets, with a seating capacity of about 400. Rev. A. M. Evers, who started this mission, deserves great credit for faithful self-sacrificing service in carrying on this work, which was taken up and pushed successfully to this satisfactory and promising state, without a single cent of expense to the Conference, or to the Missionary or Church Extension Boards. The conference being without means to aid in the work. Rev. A. M. Evers, who has influenced thousands to a better life, generously and bravely consented to undertake the work, without material assistance from the conference. As a result the church has added property worth \$4,600 and the cause of God and humanity, an organized influence which will likely increasingly bless the world to the end of time. Thank God for such workers and results. The latter were not obtained without toils and tears and sacrifices and discouragements, on the part of the pastor. These things and success go together. Now the plain fact is, that such unselfish and successful toil needs and deserves the most substantial expressions of sympathy and support—both in moral and material things."

The Rev. G. K. Hartman, A. M., who has been the successful pastor for over two years, was born on a farm near Lancaster, Pa., November 7, 1868. He is a graduate of Lebanon Valley College, and by ardent study won the title of A. M. Since his pastorate here, a splendid parsonage has been built at a cost of \$2,400 with very little debt remaining. The membership of Grace Church is gaining by the zealous labors of the Rev. Mr. Hartman and his "co-laborers with God, as dear children."

THE CLEAR SPRING PASTORATE OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MARYLAND.—\*This pastorate consists of three congregations; St. Peters, of Clear Spring; St. Paul's, two and one-half miles east, on the National Road; and Mt. Tabor, situated near the little town of Fair View, Md. We shall consider these three in the order of their age.

The oldest of the three is St. Paul's. This congregation dates from the year 1747. It was from the first a union organization, and was known as the *Lutheran and Presbyterian Congregations on the West Side of the Conococheague Bridge*. This union organization worshipped in a log church on the west bank of the Conococheague creek. The lot on which this old log church stood, consisting of three acres, was originally part of a tract of land known as the Resurvey on the Mountain of Wales. This lot was alienated from the original tract when it was sold to the trustees of the congregation. In the year 1808, Henry Ankeny, on the part of the trustees, sold this spot of ground to Michael Bovey, and after passing through several hands, it was purchased by the father of the present owner, Mr. Daniel Grove. The old church stood on the Cedar Ridge, a little distance northwest of his dwelling. Here was made the beginning of what is now St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed congregations.

An old road, probably the one what afterwards called the old Washington Road,, crossed this Cedar Ridge. Here the early settlers, in what was then a wild frontier region, gathered together that they might hear the Word and engage in the worship of God. The history of their struggles, of their self-sacrifices, of their hardships, remains unwritten and unknown. The trial of their faith, and the perils in which they lived; the dangers they encountered from wild beasts and more savage Indians, what tongue will ever tell? They have sunken to rest under the shadows of the great wild forest—the forest itself has disappeared, and the sleeping place of these pioneer fathers and mothers is unknown. The worship was conducted in German, and the older records of the congregation are all written in German script.

The first Lutheran pastor's name associated with the congregation was Charles Friedrich Wildbahn, who traveled through all these regions hunting up scattered villages of his German brethren,

and ministering to their wants in holy things. He came from Saxony as a soldier in the employ of Great Britain, but shortly after his arrival in America he was sought by his countrymen as a teacher and abandoned the military service.

In 1762 he came to Philadelphia, where the Ministerium of Pennsylvania was in session, with letters from four or five congregations in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland. They stated that Charles Friedrich Wildbahn understood Latin and Greek; that he was a beautiful writer; that he was a good singer, having been leader of a choir in Germany; that he was apt at teaching, was a good catechist, and was eloquent in the pulpit, a person of good character; and moreover, he had ministered to their wants for some years. These congregations asked that the Ministerium would ordain him, and receive them into fellowship, as it was expensive and often very inconvenient for them to get an ordained minister to celebrate the Holy Communion with them. This proves conclusively that the Conococheague, which was one of the petitioning congregations, was then a well-known and thoroughly established congregation; that for years previous to 1762 they had been having some ordained minister visit them and administer the communion; that Charles Friedrich Wildbahn had already served them for some years, and would be acceptable to them as their pastor, if ordained to the ministry. The Ministerium of Pennsylvania had adjourned when Wildbahn arrived, and the ministers and delegates were on their way home, so that the letters of recommendation and petition were not presented until a later session of the Ministerium.

It is not definitely known who was the pioneer in organizing and establishing this congregation. The writer is of the opinion that it was John Nicolas Kurtz the elder Kurtz, as he was often called, because he was the first of the race of ministers by that name. His labors extended, from the year 1745 to 1799, as a missionary through Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the minutes of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, for 1770, he gives an account of a communion which he celebrated with the Lutheran congregation on the west bank of the Conococheague, and states that for many years he was accustomed to minister to their wants in that way. This shows that he had a long standing acquaintance with the congre-

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\*Contributed by George A. Royer.

gation, probably from the time when as a young man he traveled as a missionary through the wilds of Pennsylvania and Maryland. If this is the true beginning of the congregation, it dates back as early as 1745 or 1746. After the ordination of Charles Friedrich Wildbahn, he became the regular pastor, and lived at McAllistertown, Pa. The congregation from the west bank of the Conococheague was separated from McAllistertown in 1771, and in 1772 it sent a delegate to the Ministerium, asking that the Elder Kurtz become their pastor; and if this could not be, they would like to have the young Mr. Kurtz or Friedrich Muhlenberg. The name of the young Mr. Kurtz was proposed, and an appointment was made for him to preach a trial sermon, September 27, 1772. About this time, the Rev. George John Young became pastor, and continued to the year 1794, the beginning of the pastorate of the Rev. George Schmucker. During the pastorate of the Rev. George Schmucker, the old St. Paul's Church was built. The cornerstone was laid in 1795, and the building was completed in 1798. The lot upon which the church stood, and which is also the site of the present St. Paul's, was given by John Ankeny in the year 1795, for burial purposes and for a church. The old St. Paul's was built of stone and was made possible largely by the gift of Joseph Firey. It was for many years called Firey's Church.

In 1806, the congregations worshipping in the old stone church were incorporated under the title of the Evangelical Lutheran and Evangelical Reformed congregations west of the Conococheague Creek. The articles of government then adopted provide that the vestry shall consist of ten members, five from each congregation, and the duly elected ministers, and that each congregation shall pay half the expense of repairs, the janitor's salary and other incidentals; and that each shall share equally in the use of the house of worship, each congregation using it on alternate Sundays.

The pastorate of the Rev. George Schmucker terminated in 1809. He was succeeded by the Rev. Solomon Schaeffer, whose pastorate ended in 1813, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Baughy, who labored from 1813 to 1815. Rev. Mr. Baughy completed his studies for the ministry under the tutelage of the Rev. Solomon Schaeffer, and upon his resignation became his successor in the pastorate.

His call to the congregation aroused opposi-

tion on the part of some of his parishioners, and after a year and a half of strife, he was deposed from the ministry for conduct unbecoming a minister.

The Rev. Benjamin Kurtz was called to the pastorate to which St. Paul's belonged in 1815. He was a man of marked ability and under his wise counsels and firm hand, order was soon restored and peace secured. Benjamin Kurtz became a prominent figure in the development of the church in the last century. He was editor of the *Lutheran Observer* from 1833 to 1862. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, for which he collected both funds and books in Germany. His pastorate terminated at St. Paul's in 1823, when it was found necessary to divide the pastorate and form a new pastorate of Williamsport and St. Paul's. The Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff was the first pastor continuing in the field for two years. Rev. John Winter became pastor in 1825 and continued until 1834 with great acceptability to the congregations. The Rev. S. Harkey was called to the pastorate in 1834 and continued three years. The Rev. Christian Startzman was called to the pastorate in 1838, and continued laboring with great acceptability for eleven years. During his pastorate, old St. Paul's was remodeled and refitted and large accessions were made to the membership.

The Rev. Henry Bishop became pastor of St. Paul's and continued for 5 years. Rev. Wm. F. Greaver was elected to the pastorate in 1855 and ended his labors in 1857, when death claimed him as its own. The Rev. J. H. Barclay became pastor in 1858 and continued two years. He was then a young man and gave promise of the brilliancy which he afterward achieved, both as a writer and as an orator. The Rev. Christian Lepley became pastor of St. Paul's in 1859 and continued his labors until 1864. The Rev. J. Berlin became pastor in 1865, and remained until 1867 when death called him away. The Rev. Martin L. Culler received a unanimous call to the pastorate and labored with great success from 1867 to 1869, when he was called to Martinsburg.

In 1870, St. Paul's was separated from the Williamsport pastorate and united with the Clear-Spring pastorate. Christian Startzman was then pastor of the Clear Spring pastorate and continued in that relation until 1875. The Rev. David Swope became pastor in 1875, and in 1877, handed in his resignation. Rev. Samuel Firey was call-

ed to the pastorate in 1877, and in 1883 terminated this relation. The Rev. Isaac Bobst began his labors as pastor in 1883, and continued seven years. The Rev. E. H. Jones began his care of this pastorate in 1890, and continued until the year 1900. The Rev. Geo. A. Royer began his pastoral labors in the Clear Spring pastorate, June 1, 1901.

The old St. Paul's Church stood 102 years and became one of the old land-marks in the community. The first step was taken toward a new church December 12, 1896, when the joint consistories met to consider the advisability of remodeling the old church. Its walls, however, were found to be insecure and it was finally decided to build a new church. The old church was torn down May 17, 1897, and on June 26, the corner-stone of the new church was laid. The new church was dedicated March 20, 1898. The building committee consisted of three Lutheran and three Reformed members, namely: Lutheran, Isaac Corbett, David Sword and John Harsh; Reformed, L. R. Schnebly, John Strite and W. W. Seibert. The Rev. E. H. Jones was the Lutheran, and the Rev. Wm. Goodrich the Reformed pastor. The church is modern in architecture, containing a main auditorium and lecture and S. S. room connected by sliding doors. It is constructed of blue limestone, and trimmed with brown sandstone; it stands like a crown on the summit of its hill, a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

St. Peter's Church, Clear Spring, was organized in 1828. The first church was built in union with the Reformed congregation. The first pastor of the congregation was the Rev. John Winter, under whose supervision the first church was built. His pastorate continued from the organization of the congregation in 1828, to 1838. In 1834 the Rev. S. Harkey became pastor of the Williamsport pastorate, but Clear Spring still adhered to the pastoral care of the Rev. John Winter until 1838, when it was again united with Williamsport, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Christian Startzman. He resigned the pastorate in 1849, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. Bishop who continued in this relation until 1854, when he resigned and Clear Spring came again for a short time under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Winter. He died in March, 1854, and is buried in the grave-yard at Clear Spring.

His successor was the Rev. H. J. Bowers whose pastorate began in 1856 and terminated in

1858. In 1858 the Rev. J. I. Miller became pastor, and for the space of three years, labored with great success. The Rev. Mr. Curtis became pastor in 1861 and continued for one year. The Rev. Mr. Knodle supplied the pulpit until 1864, the beginning of the pastorate of the Rev. J. M. Grabill. He continued to labor in the pastorate until 1866. The Rev. Christian Startzman became pastor for a second time in 1866 and continued until 1875, making a total of 20 years in which he served this people. The Rev. David Swope became pastor in 1875 and continued two years. In 1877, the Rev. S. M. Firey became pastor and continued to sustain this relation to the congregation for six years. In 1883 the Rev. Isaac Bobst became pastor and his pastorate continued for seven years. The Rev. E. H. Jones became pastor in 1890, and his pastorate continued for ten years. The pastorate of the Rev. Geo. A. Royer began June 1st, 1901.

In 1860 movement was inaugurated either to buy out the German Reformed congregation or to sell to them. A council meeting was held, and a committee was appointed to devise some equitable arrangement by which St. Peter's Lutheran congregation would either buy or sell. The committee appointed appraised their interest in the church and decided that they would either sell or buy for nine hundred dollars. The Reformed agreed to sell to the Lutherans at that price, and the church became Lutheran from that time, the Reformed congregation reserving the right to bury in the grave-yard. The old church was burned down on February 14, 1875, and the congregation at once took steps to rebuild their house of worship. The present church was dedicated, July 16, 1876, and the total cost of \$6,600 was fully met on the day of dedication. The Rev. F. W. Conrad, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, preached the dedicatory sermon, and succeeded in raising the amount of the remaining indebtedness. The church was re-frescoed, recarpeted, re-roofed and repaired generally in 1899. The congregation was incorporated November 1, 1903, under the title of St. Peter's Lutheran congregation of Clear Spring. In the present year, 1905, the congregation is adding a fine heating plant to its equipment.

Mt. Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by the Rev. H. C. Bowers in 1856. The church was built in 1858. The building is of brick and is plain in architecture. The pastors

were the same as those of the Clear Spring pastorate, from 1856 to the present time. This congregation was incorporated in 1879, under the title of Mt. Tabor Lutheran Church.

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TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH, BOONSBORO, MD.—This church dates back to about 1750, nearly forty years before the laying out and settlement of Boonsboro. The first church edifice was built of logs, and stood about a half mile northeast of Boonsboro; it was known as "Shank's Church." The old grave-yard is still enclosed by a post and rail fence. On January 5, 1789, Peter John conveyed to "Conrad Nicodemus and Michael Thomas, church-wardens of the Calvinist Church," (meaning the Reformed Church), one acre of land for the use of said congregation, on which a church was already built, with a grave-yard attached, for the consideration of "one grain of peppercorn," to be paid yearly, on the 1st of May, if demanded. This deed is recorded in Liber F, folios 83 and 84 of the Land Records of Washington County, and is still in existence.

Rev. L. A. Brunner, who in 1858 delivered a series of lectures which were published in the Boonsboro *Odd Fellow* in 1861, and were afterwards condensed, and published in the Boonsboro *Times* in 1891, says that the congregation was distinctly Reformed, and that the church was built of logs, about 1750.

The first preaching in the town of Boonsboro was in 1802. A stone church was built on a site in the rear of that of the present Reformed Church, by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations; it was dedicated in 1810. Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, the Reformed pastor, then residing in Hagerstown, preached the dedication sermon. The bell still used by the Reformed Church was cast in England, and cost \$400. The stone church was used during the Civil War. The corner-stone of the present Reformed church was laid August 28, 1870. The church edifice was dedicated May 14, 1871; both events took place during the pastorate of the Rev. J. H. Hassler. So far as can be learned from reliable data, the following pastors have served the congregation:

From 1770 to 1790, the Rev. Jacob Weymer; 1790 to 1792, the Rev. J. W. Runkle; 1792 to

1817, the Rev. Jonathan Rahauser; 1817 to 1821, the Rev. Lewis Mayer; 1822 to 1829, the Rev. Solomon K. Dennes; 1831 to 1837, the Rev. John Rebaugh; 1837 to 1844, the Rev. J. W. Hoffmeier; 1844 to 1851, the Rev. A. G. Doyle; 1851 to 1856, the Rev. Robert Douglass; 1857 to 1862, the Rev. L. A. Brunner; 1863 to 1867, the Rev. M. L. Shuford; 1869 to 1873, the Rev. Jacob Hassler; 1874 to 1890, the Rev. Simon Miller; 1891 to 1903, the Rev. George W. Snyder; 1903 to 1905, the Rev. Samuel T. Wagner.

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#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH, BEAVER CREEK.

—\*This church had its beginning in the month of Feb'y., 1833. Its members, known also as Disciples of Christ, first met in an old school-house, and continued doing so until the year 1845. Alexander Campbell and others preached for them in a tent, and also in a large barn. The first evangelists to visit this community were Webb and Jacobs. Webb's preaching caused such interest that S. K. Hoshour prepared to answer him, and in his investigations was led to accept the position of the Disciples of Christ. In the year 1845, the church was fully organized, with Daniel Albaugh as evangelist, John Funk, John Flaughner and Benjamin Witmer as elders, and Michael Newcomer, Daniel Young and David Witmer, deacons, as follows: "Having been immersed on public confession of our faith in the Lord Jesus Christ at various times and places, and in the dispensation of the providence of God finding ourselves thrown together on Beaver Creek and vicinity in the County of Washington and State of Maryland, and desiring to walk together in observance of all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, did meet together to set in order as a church of the true and living God; and being assembled, we chose," here follow the names of the officers mentioned above, and a list of the membership constituting the said church, with such names as Wolfinger, Landis, Gantz, Rohrer, Wagner, Taylor, Krotzer, McComas, Middlekauff, Faulder, Adams, Bowers, Brown, Cochran and others, whose descendants are still here. Of those who have served as pastors, we may mention John D. Ferguson, Enos Adamson, Jesse H. Berry, John P. Mitchell, Samuel Matthews, S. F. Fowler and

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\*Contributed by Rev. Walter S. Hoyer.



Walter S. Hoye who accepted a call and became pastor of the church March 1, 1883. Of these, John P. Mitchell and Samuel Matthews served until their death. The church has also been served by some of the best known evangelists, among whom we may mention Benjamin Franklin, Isaac Errett, D. S. Burnet and John O'Kane. The old house of worship, as herein illustrated, was built in 1845, and for 58 years served as the home of the church. In this building the multitudes delighted to gather for worship and herein the largest conventions of Christian Missionary Society of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia, have been held. This body has ever been known as a mother among the churches, and from her fellowship have gone those who have established churches in many communities.

In 1903, this one-story stone building was torn down, an architect secured, and plans arranged for a new church edifice. Mrs. Clara Weagly generously gave additional ground in memory of her father, Samuel Funk, deceased. The members of the church, especially the Newcomer family, contributed liberally. On September 6 of the same year, the handsome new church was dedicated. This building is of brick, Gothic in design, with a stone foundation. A tower rises from one corner. The main auditorium is 50x60 feet in dimensions, seating about 300. The Sunday School is 35x50, with library and class rooms, seating 200, and separated by sliding and folding doors. There are two robing rooms, a baptistry and a large basement. The interior is finished in hardwood, with circular oak pews, and the walls are frescoed. It is well lighted with gas, and heated by steam, making one of the most beautiful and comfortable houses of worship in Washington County, Md.

The personality of the church is largely represented in the various professions of life. Preachers, doctors, lawyers, professors, bankers and business men of the highest standing have been identified with her membership. Alexander Newcomer, for many years an elder of the church, and his sister, Miss Ellie Newcomer, merit more than a passing notice. They were partially blind from birth, and were educated at the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. Becoming members of the church in early life, they were ever active and faithful in all that pertains to Christian service

and liberality. In their faith and trust they were two happy souls, God sending truths into their hearts which seemed to be singing there day and night. Their lives were a blessing to all. They sleep now, the sleep of the just.

Churches, missions, colleges and benevolent enterprises of every kind have felt the influence of this dear old mother church. Her gifts to all causes for the last twenty years, have averaged eight thousand dollars a year.

John F. Gray, Louis P. Doub, elders, William Newcomer, William Gaylor and Frederick W. Newcomer, deacons, are the present officers of the church. William Newcomer has been treasurer forty-five years. Henry Hiel, sexton thirty-three years, and the writer, pastor for the last twenty-three years. The church has a present membership of 275. Her influence goes out for good, and she is ever interested in all missionary enterprises.

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THE ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH OF WILLIAMSPORT.—\*This organization had its beginning about the year 1791. Its early history is closely associated with St. John's Lutheran Church of Hagerstown. The pastors of that congregation were the pastors at Williamsport until 1827. The exact date of the organization of this congregation is not given; but a plan of incorporation, in harmony with an act of the Legislature of Maryland, was adopted by the congregation, January 9, 1807. This says: "We, the members of the German Evangelic Lutheran congregation in and about Williamsport, having convened together at Zion's Church, adopt the following regulations for managing our temporalities." It says further: "We shall consider all persons as members of this congregation who are twenty-one years of age, whose names stand on the church record, and who contribute as has been customary heretofore toward the support of the church and the servants of the church duly elected."

There must have been, therefore, prior to the adoption of this plan of incorporation, a congregation and a church building at this place, very probably, the first church building, which was a small log structure, was erected in the last years of the 17th century.

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\*Contributed by Rev. M. D. Gaver,

The first pastor was the Rev. John George Schmucker. He was pastor at the time of the adoption of the plan of incorporation. The elders were: Nicholas Ridenour, Peter Sencil, Henry Cyster and John Neteil. The deacons, Christian Diehl and Jacob Wolf. The Rev. Mr. Schmucker was succeeded in the pastoral office by the Rev. Solomon Schaeffer in June, 1814. After serving as pastor for two years, the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, who continued as pastor until 1820. The Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff then became pastor. He continued in the pastorate until 1827. At this time, this congregation was separated from the Hagerstown charge, and was united with the congregation at Clearspring and St. Paul, forming a new charge. The first pastor in the new charge was the Rev. John Winter, who began his work in February, 1828. During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Winter, the old log church was taken down and a neat and substantial brick church was erected. This building was placed upon the foundation of the old church. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1829. The sermon on the occasion was preached in the woods adjoining the town. Eleven weeks after the laying of the corner-stone the new church was dedicated. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. S. K. Hoshour. The Rev. Mr. Winter continued as pastor for six years. After a vacancy of seven months the Rev. Simon W. Harkey was called as pastor. He remained but one year. When the Rev. Daniel Miller came into the charge. Mr. Miller remained but one year, resigning in August 1837.

During these two brief pastorates, this congregation was separated from St. Paul and Clearspring, and was unable to give an adequate support to the pastor. After a vacancy of one year and four months, the Rev. Christian Startzman was elected pastor in 1839. He remained eleven years, and under his ministration the congregation increased in membership and had its largest prosperity so far in its history. He was an earnest and devout preacher of the Gospel, and an ardent friend of revivals. Large numbers united with the church under his ministry, many of whom remained faithful through a long life. The next pastor was the Rev. Henry Bishop. He took charge in January, 1850, and continued in charge until 1855. He did not pursue the revival methods of the former pastor, and on this account some

of those who had united with the church under the revival influence withdrew. In January, 1855, the charge was again supplied with a pastor in the person of the Rev. William F. Greaver, a man of devout piety and earnest zeal. Under his brief ministry the church prospered. The congregation esteemed him highly for his work's sake. After a ministry of one year and nine months, he died, and was buried in the cemetery at Williamsport. Of the thirty-seven members whom he added to the church, five are still members of the congregation. These are Mrs. Catharine L. McClain, Mr. E. W. Byers, Mrs. Martha E. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. King. These have been members of the congregation for fifty years.

The successor of the Rev. Mr. Greaver was the Rev. Joseph Barclay, a young man coming direct from the Theological Seminary. During his ministry, the church building was enlarged and tastefully frescoed. He resigned the charge in August, 1859. M. V. B. Harsh united with the church during his ministry. On the 20th of October 1859, the Rev. Christian Leply became pastor. He continued in the pastorate for five years. The Rev. Mr. Leply made an earnest effort, during the first years of his ministry here, to pay the indebtedness of the congregation, but the Civil War coming on, differences of opinion arose, causing bitterness of feeling and alienations, in the church, as well as in social life, and he did not succeed in his efforts. His ministry during the years of the war was very unpleasant and unsuccessful. The church building was used for some time as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. Other churches of the town were also used for the same purpose. These other churches received liberal compensations from the Government for damage, but the Lutheran Church has received nothing. The reason given for this failure was that there were those belonging to the church who were disloyal to the Government.

After a vacancy of more than a year, the Rev. S. Jesse Berlin was elected pastor, November 1, 1865. He found the congregation very much scattered and distracted. He labored to unite the membership again, to liquidate the church debt, to have repairs made to the church property; and to awaken a larger spirit of benevolence in the congregation. He was successful in paying the debt, a portion of which had been resting upon the congregation since the church was built in 1829; and in his efforts in other directions for the wel-

fare of the church he was in a large measure successful. The Rev. Mr. Berlin resigned the charge in December, 1866.

The Rev. M. L. Culler was the next pastor. He received a unanimous call, March 1, 1867. He was an earnest and devout preacher of the Gospel and a zealous pastor. He added sixty-four to the membership of the church in the two years and nine months of his pastorate. The church property was repaired, the benevolent offerings were much increased, and the spirit of the church love was more largely manifested. Among those who Mr. Culler admitted to membership were Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bell, Samuel Lefever, Martin L. Bell and Rev. M. L. Beard.

In 1870, St. Paul's congregation withdrew from the Williamsport charge, leaving this congregation to form a charge by itself. The Rev. W. D. Stroble, D. D., became pastor in April, 1871. Prior to his coming, the parsonage had been repaired and enlarged at a cost of \$800. Dr. Stroble was successful in his ministry here. It was during his pastorate that Mr. C. W. Humrichouse and family became members of the congregation. Among others are the names of John A. Fleming, Alfred Schnebly, the Rev. Albert Bell and Matthew McClanahan. After a pastorate of three years, Rev. Dr. Stroble resigned. For a short time the congregation was supplied temporarily by the Rev. Dr. McCron, of the Hagerstown Female Seminary.

In April, 1874, the Rev. J. B. Keller became pastor. His was the longest pastorate, so far, in the history of the congregation. It continued from 1874 to 1886, a period of twelve years. During this period the membership was largely increased and a "Dime Society" was organized and kept in successful operation. This society is still doing efficient work. All indebtedness of the congregation was paid off; the offerings for benevolence and current church work were largely increased. The communicant membership, at the time of the Rev. Mr. Keller's resignation numbered one hundred and fifty-six.

The Rev. Charles M. Aurandt was the next pastor. He took charge May 1, 1886, resigning December 31, 1889. At the beginning of his pastorate, he introduced the full service of the Lutheran Church without opposition. During the summer of 1887, the church building was extensively repaired, and a Sunday-School room was provided at a cost of more than three thousand

dollars. The bell was presented by Mr. Ripple. At the meeting of the Maryland Synod, which convened in this church in October, 1887, the rededication of the church took place. The sermon was preached by the Rev. L. G. Morris, D. D. A Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was organized. The Society continues at this day to do most efficient work for Missions. Its contributions toward the various mission operations of the church have grown from a few dollars annually to more than two hundred and fifty dollars given in 1905.

After a vacancy of nine months the Rev. M. D. Gaver was called as pastor. He took charge September 3, 1890. The parsonage had been repaired and put in excellent order for his coming. In 1893, the spire which now adorns the church was built, and the entire building repainted. This work was done at a cost of one thousand dollars. The ground east of the church was purchased in the autumn of 1896, for three hundred dollars. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized during the summer of 1894. The church building was again repaired in 1897. These repairs included a steel ceiling and a re-arrangement of the pews. A new organ was purchased, and the audience-room was carpeted. Electric lighting was introduced into the church in December, 1899. The cost of introduction was paid by Miss Eliza Hetzer, a faithful and honored member of the church. The lights shine a memorial to her excellent Christian life. In the summer of 1901, a new parsonage was built. The work was begun in September 12, 1901, and the building completed, March 1, 1902. The building cost about \$2,800. The Maryland Synod held its eighty-third annual convention in this church in October, 1903. The congregation has now, 1906, a membership of three hundred and forty. Its benevolent offerings amount to more than five hundred dollars per year. In March, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Byron presented the congregation with a beautiful individual communion service. The Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church has met in this church five times since its organization in 1820; first in 1829, later in 1851, 1869, 1887 and in 1903. The congregation has furnished three candidates for the Gospel ministry in this first century of its history. These are, the Rev. M. L. Beard, of Middletown, Md., the Rev. Albert Bell, of York, Pa.; and the Rev. Edward Byers, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

The history of this congregation has been in a large measure the history of Williamsport and its community. The people and their homes have been so closely associated with the church that the history of the one is the record of the history of the other.

**SALEM UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, KEEDYSVILLE, MARYLAND.**—\*The Rev. P. W. Otterbein was pastor of the Reformed Church at Frederick, Md., from 1760 to 1765. During these years he made frequent visits to the Antietam neighborhood, then a part of Frederick County, but now of Washington County, Maryland. After his removal to York, Pa., and then to Baltimore, Md., he continued his visits to Antietam. His stopping place was at the house of George A. Geeting, southeast of Keedysville.

Mr. Geeting was born in Nassau, Prussia, February 6, 1741, and came to this neighborhood when a young man. He had fair literary attainments, and taught school in this community. Mr. Otterbein preached in this man's home, and then in the school house. Mr. Geeting was one of the early converts in this locality, under the ministry of Otterbein. He became a minister, and for thirty years preached the Gospel. His home was Otterbein's headquarters when in this locality, and perhaps never did two men love each other better and longer than did these two servants of God.

About 1780, a church was built on the Elias Snively farm, near the school house. The materials were drawn together and fashioned into a church by the zeal and good will of the people of the community. It was a log structure. It became the centre of wide and manifold labors, and the meetings, such as the Whitsuntide services, were attended by great crowds of people. As stated above the Rev. Mr. Otterbein was at the time a minister in the Reformed Church, but later, he became the first Bishop in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and certainly this Antietam Church was the first building erected by and for this new denomination. It was frequently called the Geeting meeting house. Later, it was called Mt. Hebron. G. A. Geeting, Samuel Baker, Henry Smith, Jacob Hess and their families constituted the original membership. At Whit-

suntide, 1783, Mr. Geeting was ordained in this church, and became the pastor of this flock.

The society continued to grow and in 1845 a new and better house was required. A large stone church was erected near the site of the first church, and served as the place of worship until 1870, during the pastorate of C. I. Stearn, when the Society found it necessary to remove its place of worship to Keedysville where a substantial two-story stone and brick house was erected; the following men serving as building committee and the first board of trustees: Martin Line, Jonas S. Deaner, Ephriam Geeting, Ezra Baker and D. H. Wyand. These have all died except the last named, who has also been superintendent of the Sunday School for thirty-three years.

The present trustees are: D. H. Wyand, Caleb Wyand, D. D. Keedy, Grant Wyand and B. F. Baker. The church is furnished with a good bell, steam heat, steel ceiling, circular pews and pipe organ, and is up to date in all its work. The membership numbers about 260; there are 300 in the Sunday School. There is a good Christian Endeavor Society, with Mr. D. D. Keedy as its president; also a Junior Society, a Mite Society and a Woman's Missionary Society.

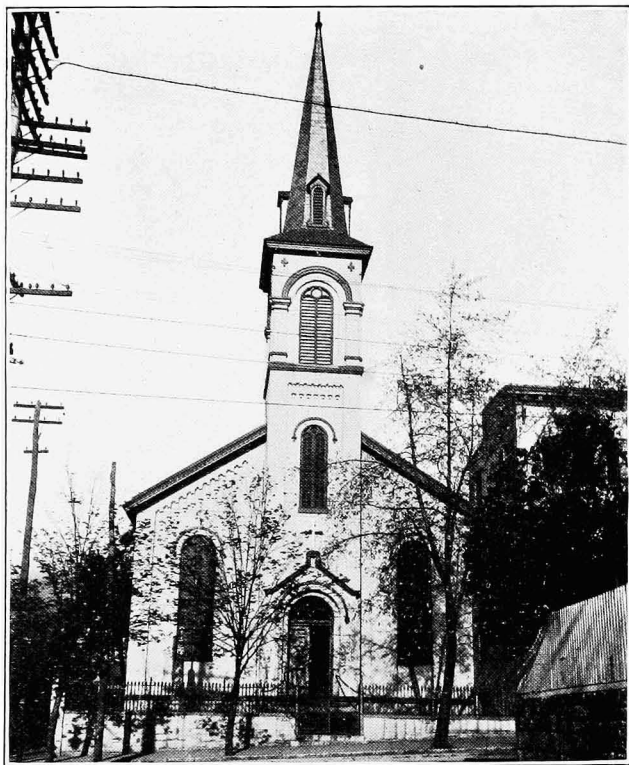
Services are held regularly on Sabbath morning and evening. Mr. Caleb Wyand has been secretary of this church for thirty years.

The following have been pastors of the church: J. W. Falkerson; H. B. Winton; J. W. Miles; W. R. Coursey; L. W. Matthews; I. K. Statton; A. M. Evers, C. I. Stearn; J. W. Hott; H. A. Bovey; J. W. Kiracofe; W. O. Grimm; M. F. Keiter; J. R. Ridenour; J. K. Nelson; S. H. Snell; W. B. Evers, L. O. Burtner; E. C. B. Castle; J. B. Chamberlain; S. L. Rice; and J. P. Anthony. The last named is now serving his fifth year as pastor of this charge.

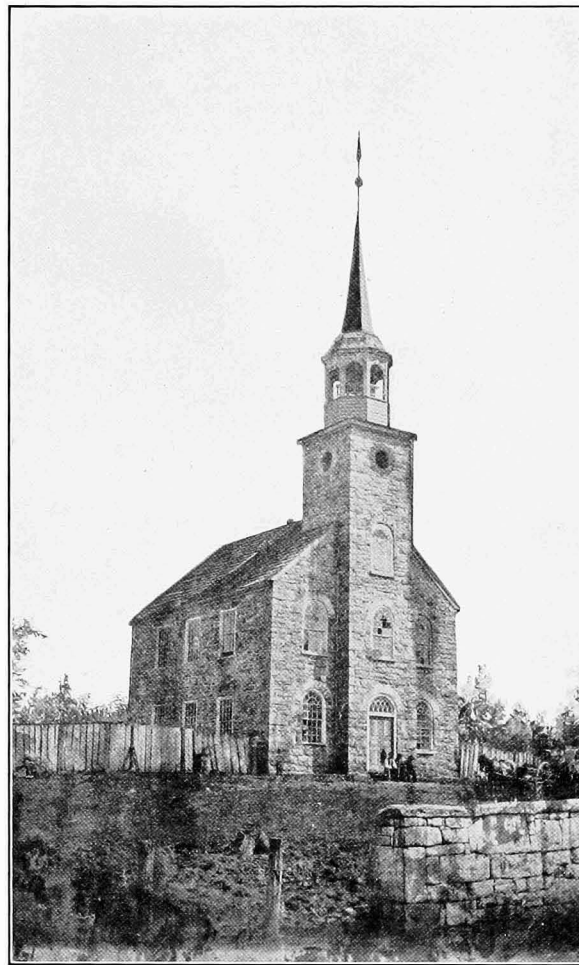
In 1893, a commodious brick parsonage was built, and it serves its purpose well as a comfortable home for the pastor. The trustees are, Dr. W. M. Nihiser; D. D. Keedy; J. R. Hoover, W. C. Geeting; and G. W. Line. The running expenses of the congregation are about \$1500 a year. Church and parsonage are in good repair and there is no debt.

Included in the membership of this church are, or have been the following in public life: John Russel, a Bishop in the denomination for

\*Contributed by Rev. J. P. Anthony.



St. Mary's Catholic Church, Hagerstown.



Old German Reformed and Lutheran Church, Boonsboro.



four years; G. A. Geeting, a minister; H. C. Deaner, Professor in Lebanon Valley College; Simon Wyand, Professor at Mason City College, Iowa; Miss Annie Keedy, Professor in Kee Mar College, Hagerstown, Md. Dr. C. W. G. Rohrer, Professor in City Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Eva Wyand, Professor in Shenandoah Institute, Dayton, Va.; Clayton Wyand, Professor in Frederick College; J. F. Snyder, minister at Lemasters, Pa.; M. S. Bovey, minister in Ohio; W. M. Nihiser, physician, of Keedysville; and A. D. Baker, dentist, of Keedysville.

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**CATHOLIC MISSION.**—It is a well recorded historical fact that with all explorations and discoveries and settlements of new countries by civilized nations that the Clergy, spiritual advisers, reverend Fathers, always either accompanied the sturdy and brave pioneers or soon followed them thus forming a part of the discoverers and colonists giving spiritual comfort and consolation as well as sharing with and braving the dangers of the savages and wild beasts of the plains and forests.

From the earliest discoveries of North America and with the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, and of St. Mary's, Maryland, near the mouth of the Potomac River in 1634 when the Ark and the Dove landed with its precious freight with its chartered rights given the First Lord Baltimore, George Calvert and his brothers in succession, came Fathers Andrew White and John Altham as spiritual advisors and companions, who shared the dangers and privations of the first pilgrims and colonists of our beautiful Maryland.

So with the pioneers and first settlers of Western Maryland. The Maryland Convention of 1776 formed Washington County out of Frederick, which then embraced all of Maryland west of the Frederick County line, Allegany County being formed out of Washington in 1789. Thirteen years after Washington County was formed, with its beautiful valleys and noble mountains, noted creeks and the historic Potomac river for its southern boundary, all enclosing a large territory of rich and fertile lands and enchanting scenery, came its

then meagre population with a noble aim, the settlement of this section then so sparsely settled here and there by some sturdy and brave pioneers who braved the dangers of the Indian and wild beast of the forest and plain, being protected by Forts Frederick and Cumberland from the incursion of the Indians then almost solely in possession of this beautiful country. From the meagre records of Saint Mary's Catholic Church and the additional traditions and other evidence we could acquire, we find that late in 1786 when Elizabeth-Town was being formed, Rev'd. Father James Frembach evidently a pioneer from the earlier settlement of Conewago, near Hanover, Pa., was sent here, Elizabeth-Town, to establish the first Catholic Mission.

Records of Father Frembach's first acts, though very slight and meagre, was in August, 1787, where it is noted that the noble and generous Jonathan Hager, the founder of Hagerstown, donated to the Rev. Father James Frembach a lot or lots on N. Walnut St., now extended, for a burying ground and as now on the corner of Washington and Walnut Sts., a lot where a log house was erected for worship of the few and scattered Catholics of the missions. These lots were donated as part of "Hager's" Addition to Elizabeth-Town which afterward became, as now Hagerstown.

With the first rude edifice for Catholic worship other missions were formed in different parts of the country where Father Frembach and his successors visited on horseback and on foot, giving spiritual consolation to the few scattered members of the small colonies and settlements. Services were held in private cabins and houses in Williamsport, Boonsboro, Smithsburg, Clearspring, Mooresville, Hancock, Little Orleans or Fifteen Mile Creek as it was then known, and as far as Cumberland. Thus were the greatest dangers borne and encountered till additional numbers increased the settlements and were followed by successive pastorates.

Father Frembach's mission continued for about 30 years, when he was succeeded by the Rev'd. Father James Redmond in 1818 who continued the clerical labor with increased membership and improvement in the various mission. Father Redmond's pastorate continued for about four years, when he was succeeded by Father Ryan.

Rev. Father Timothy Ryan in 1822, whose zeal and piety, strengthened by comparative youth and the improvements made with increasing necessities, are even now remembered by some of the oldest of our citizens. He was active and devoted to his missions and flocks, and saw the necessity of an increase in Churches for the accommodation of the increased membership. It was under his pastorate that the main edifice of Saint Mary's Church, Hagerstown, was built and on July the 4th, 1826, the cornerstone was laid and the substantial structure began.

When the cholera became epidemic among the operatives in the construction of the C. & O. Canal along the line at Williamsport, in 1831-2, Father Ryan was indefatigable in his efforts to relieve and comfort the afflicted and dying. It was then that he established a hospital on the old "Friend" farm near Williamsport on the Clear-spring road where a log-house served as the hospital and the surrounding ground as a burying ground. We would here remark that whilst the cholera raged here among the laborers on the Canal, none of the citizens were affected with the disease though many of the citizens of Hagerstown were taken with it and several died with it.

Hospital Hill as it is still known, by the citizens of Williamsport, will live in memory for ages to come. Father Ryan's spiritual labors were most important and arduous, on account of the large number of laborers and others employed in the construction of the C. & O. Canal and the attention of missions all over the County when visits had to be made in all sorts of weather on horse back and foot. Besides building the church at Hagerstown, he improved the other missions and in 1835 he began and completed the brick church at Hancock, Saint Peter's, which was built largely from donations from employees of contractors in the construction of the Canal. One of the contractors, Mr. Philip P. Fitzgerald being himself a large contributor and whose remains, lie buried in the cemetery by the church.

During these early pastorates of Fathers Frembach, Redmond and Ryan we find in the baptismal records the names of many whose descendants still are among our people. Many have long since paid their last sad tribute to earth here and in other parts of the country. Among the names found are those of Ryan, Crossen, Vulgerman, McAdams, Mitchell, Connollys, McLaughlins, O'Briens, O'Keefes, Giles, McDonalds, Murphys,

Taggerts, Tierneys, McElhennys, Monahans, Meltons, McGonigles, McCleerys, Snells, Smiths, Shervins, Hurleys, and later Kreighs, Ecks, Creamers, Gearys, Keedys, Cushwas, and Judge Jno. T. Mason. Among the early worshippers were the Donnellys, McCardells, and others the parents of many are buried in the old burying-ground described. The parents and other members of the family of Mr. Daniel Donnelly who was born either in Hagerstown or Williamsport, and for many years one of the most prosperous and energetic citizens of Baltimore, lie buried there. The poet priest of the South, Father Abram J. Bryan, author of the soul stirring Father Ryan's poems, the "Conquered Banner" and many other pathetic poems, was by record of June 1838, baptised during Father Ryan's pastorate.

This was Father Ryan's sixteen years of service so decidedly marked with true piety and zeal as well as improvement ended with sickness and death and he was buried in front of the Hagerstown church with a monument to his memory June 2d. 1838, a well merited tribute to his memory. A few years ere his death he commenced the building of St. Peter's Church in Hancock which was completed during his administration. The contributions were chiefly from operatives of and along the Ches. and Ohio Canal whilst being constructed along there in 1833-34-35. The church is of brick and substantially built. Mr. Philip P. Fitzgerald, one of the contractors, was one of the principal donors. The Ryans, Baxters, Broidericks, McAvoy's, Littles and many others gave liberally. Then came the Rineharts, Hooks, and others a second addition to the Hancock Mission.

Rev. Father Michael Guth who was with Father Ryan in his last illness succeeded him in charge in June, 1837 and discharged the duties of the missions with great activity and zeal for seven years when called away in June, 1845, when the mission was temporarily supplied by Father Jos. Plunkett, from Virginia, till succeeded by the saintly Rev. Father Henry Myers in the early summer of the same year, 1845. Many now living within the old and present missions impressively remember his smiling face and generous and open hands. He always had a cheerful and kind word for all without regard to creed or color. He took charge of Hagerstown and its missions, as far as Cumberland, administering and comforting all on his way to and fro. He held services in private houses where there were no churches—Montpelier,



the old Mason homestead, Michael Smith's, at Potomac Landing, Moore's, and many other houses along his way by horseback and on foot.

During his pastorate the church of St. Thomas at Mooresville was erected. Mr. Thomas Mains, or Means, a wealthy resident of that section, left by will a lot of land which was to be sold and a portion of the proceeds to build a church at Mooresville. The corner-stone was laid with ceremony by Arch-Bishop Kenrich in August, 1852, and the church was completed by Father Myers out of the native mountain stone for the mission there, which was composed of the Martins, Moores, McKennas, McCormicks, Cains and others of that section.

Also about the same time a Methodist church was bought by him with the Williamsport congregation and services conducted therein instead of private houses as before. Father Myers was greatly esteemed by all who knew him for his great piety and kindness and his name and pastorate will be ever remembered.

His pastorate ended after twelve years of service that endeared him to all his members alike. He left for Pikesville, near Baltimore, in 1857. The Rev. Father George Flautt, who was with him here, when he left, succeeded him at Hagerstown, and continued the missions till 1858, about a year, when he followed his contemporary, who in the meantime had become pastor of St. Vincent's church, Baltimore, where he ended in peace his holy life a short time before Father Myers paid the last sad tribute to earth and many warm friends. Thus ended the active and holy lives of two good and holy men.

In the spring or early summer of 1858 Rev. Father Edmund Didier succeeded Father Flautt, who still lives in old age in Baltimore. Father Didier is well and widely known as one of the most enterprising and progressive of his age, and made many improvements to the churches of the mission here. His zeal was almost unbounded as he brought with him here all that learning and comparative youth that knows no bounds in progress. Besides adding many to his congregations he built the Clearspring Church, Saint Michaels, in 1866-7, where services had been held for years in private houses of members there. The early members of the Clearspring mission were the Fellingings, Smiths, Begools, Timmons, Swopes, Flynns, Brown and later Kreighs, Cushwas and others.

Father Didier's pastorate, which was noted

for its zeal and progress, ended in 1861, after three years of marked and noted service. When Father John Gloyd, then pastor of Saint Peter's Church, of Hancock, Saint Patrick's Church, Little Orleans, which was built of brick under his pastorate from funds donated largely by Lady Stafford, a noted English lady and a Catholic who owned large landed estates there with the assistance of others about Little Orleans, the Callans, Bevans, Shercliffes and others, temporarily succeeded Father Didier till in January, 1862, when the Rev. Father Malacy Moran came and administered during the great struggle of our civil war till 1864. Father Moran is well remembered as an active and zealous priest, who visited the soldiers as well as the missions, giving spiritual comfort to the soldiers and members of the missions alike. Undaunted by the great dangers and strife of this ever memorable struggle between the North and South, he went to the camps and done all that he could to ameliorate the condition of the citizen and soldier with the greatest promptness.

His mission of about eighteen months was filled temporarily during the year subsequent by Jesuit Fathers McDonogh, Stonestreet and Janeleck from the Novitiate of Frederick till the return for the second time of Father Edmund Didier, whose return was in the summer of 1865, who again administered to the spiritual necessities of his flock till the spring of 1868, about three years more or a total of two terms of about six years, when he left to succeed to the pastorate of Saint Vincent's Church in Baltimore, where he remained for years till retirement from active mission work and improvements to rest and take such clerical work as suited his age and condition. Father Didier still lives in Baltimore in good age with a venerable white head of hair, and is well remembered.

Early in the year 1868, Revd. Father John M. Jones became the successor of Father Didier. Father Jones was a profound scholar and great linguist whose mother Miss Ellen Pinkney was the daughter of Hon. Wm. Pinkney the eloquent statesman and U. S. Senator from Maryland, in 1819-22, and cousin of Judge Pinkney, ex-Governor Wm. Pinkney Whyte and the Revd. John Campbell White who married Miss Williams and occupied Springfield adjoining Williamsport, his wife's grand-father's estate, Gen. Otho Holland Williams, founder of Williamsport. Under Father Jones' pastorate began additional improvements,

Saint James' brick church was built in Boonsboro under his supervision from money left by will of Dr. Otho J. Smith and his family and also by his co-partner, Dr. Josiah F. Smith, who were brothers, was began in 1868, and completed for that mission was composed of the Smiths, Weasts, Lanes and others. Among the most conspicuous of his improvements was the brick tower and vestibule added to the Church, Saint Mary's Hagerstown. It was began in 1870 and finished in 1871, and was dedicated with impressing ceremonies. Father Jones assisted by Father Myers and Father Lyman, both of whom have gone to merit their reward.

The statue of the crucifixion which adorns the rear of the Church was imported by Father Jones from Munich, Bavaria. After nearly three years of active service he was succeeded in the early fall of 1871 by Revd. Father Desiderius De-Wulff, who learned and energetic continued the missions with great learning and zeal till the early fall of 1873, about two years when again he was succeeded by the return of Father John M. Jones who for the second time, gave his talents and time to the further improvement of the missions. In the early spring of 1875 with Dr. Josiah F. Smith and Mr. James I. Hurley as trustees, the Ogilby property was bought for a school being nearly opposite the Church. Soon thereafter Father Jones procured Sisters of Saint Joseph, Sister Liguori being the Superioress. Whilst a venture the School grew perhaps slowly and was not that pecuniary success desired, still it prospered slowly but surely under efficient management and in 1882 it was found too small and not well adapted to the growing wants and the house was remodeled and made to present both in the interior and on the exterior the imposing monument it now is to moral and literary culture of the very best and improved kind for the many pupils who have and are taking advantage of its opportunities. Some years ago the Sisters of Saint Joseph were succeeded by the Sisters of Notre Dame who make more of a specialty of high grade teaching. All the higher as well as the lower branches are taught as also music, painting, drawing, &c. The School deserves and we think must merit the success it deserves in a growing city like Hagerstown. Also Saint Augustine's Church at Williamsport, was built of brick under his pastorate and supervision of Mr. Elie Stake, in the construction, a substantial brick church was erected. With the aid of

Father Jones and the membership with fairs and collections from workmen on the C. V. R. R., extension to Martinsburg, under the contract of Mr. James Marsh the funds were raised and the church built instead of an old church which was bought in Father Myer's time in the early 50's from the Methodists, before which time service was held in private houses. The membership were the Stakes, Hughes, Donnellys, Drury's, McClains, O'Neals, Barrys, Murphys, Bradleys, Herlehys, Sterlings, Hawkens, Cushwa's and others.

In the early winter of 1880, the Revd. Father J. Alphonse Frederick, brother of the eminent architect George A. Frederick, of Baltimore, succeeded Father Jones' second term which with the first covered about nine years, came to the mission and served faithfully and satisfactorily for three years till in the year 1883. His pastorate was also marked with great piety and zeal as also improvement in the interior of the Hagerstown church.

Among the additional edifices erected was the Dahlgren Memorial Chapel on the summit of the South Mountain in '81—'82. This chapel which is located about two miles from Boonsboro on the turnpike leading to Frederick and in Washington County near the Frederick County line was built out of native mountain stone by Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren in memory of her deceased husband, Admiral Dahlgren, of the U. S. Navy and is a most fitting memorial to his memory by an affectionate wife and family. The situation too is both commanding and historical. Near this place in 1863, during our great Civil War, was fought a battle by a part of the contending armies. The chapel is supplied by pastors from Washington and other places during the hot and sultry months of summer when this place is cooled by the mountain zephyrs.

Father Henry Voltz was next in turn as Father Fredericks successor, coming in the year of 1883, he served the missions till 1885, two years when he in turn was succeeded by the Revd. Father Dominic Manly a most pious and exemplary pastor who was universally esteemed for his great zeal and piety. After two years of pastorate he left for Baltimore where he died beloved by all who knew him. Next in succession in October, 1887, came our present pastor Revd. Father Sebastian Rabbia whose practical work speaks for itself. At this writing, 1900, Father Rabbia has served his twelfth and into his thirteenth year, he has

improved the church in Hagerstown with a beautiful designs of painting or fresco. The recess in the rear of the altar where the statue of the crucifixion is placed in fine and devotional effect was his design.

The purchase of the Buchanan property adjoining the Williamsport church of Saint Augustine in January 1892, was one of his gracious acts and waiting till the congregation paid him in return. This house and lot with the subsequent improvements is a source of revenue to the church and in the event of the congregation by increase needing a resident pastor will make a beautiful residence adjoining the church. For this our little congregation should always as we trust they will, hold him in grateful remembrance.

Since the beginning of the publications of "Catholic Missions" data and notes from records elsewhere have been kindly furnished to supply the blank or interval between 1786-'7, between Father James Frembach or Frembach's record and Revd. Father James Redmond in 1810, a period of 3½ years in which very little record is to be found within the line limit of Western Maryland. Our kind friend Revd. Father J. Alphonse Frederick, pastor of St. Ignatius' Church, Harford County, who was years ago pastor here, has very kindly supplied us with some data to connect the early missionaries within this seemingly blank and long period. Father Frederick has for years been gathering data and records from the records of the earlier missions of Frederick and other counties in which our early history is so closely allied and interwoven, gives us the following: Whilst the lot or lots for the burying-ground in Elizabethtown were donated as per record, by Jonathan Hager, in Hagers Addition as noted. The lot on which the church stands was by record bought by Revd. Father Dennis Cahill from Adam Miller, of Bedford County, Pa., May 24, 1794, for the nominal sum of five shillings, Father Cahill then being the pastor in charge. A copy of a letter from him to Bishop John Carroll dated 1791. "I have been successful since I came to these parts. The congregations are growing numerous and the members of each mostly exemplary and pious. I attend at Elizabeth Town, Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Shepherdstown, Winchester, Fort Cumberland and Chambers Town, (Chambersburg, Penn.) the four former more frequently than the latter. Mr. Hager has given land for a burying-ground, Mr. Shepherd has also given a lot and ten pounds

towards a Chapel at Shepherdstown. Mr. Maguire a lot at Winchester, Va. Mr. Bell one at Fort Cumberland, and Mr. Logsdon another at said place. Mr. Hartley one at Chambers Town, (Chambersburg, Pa.) I expect to have four chapels within the next 12 months. I may have a few other items scattered through my notes but cannot place my hand on them just now." Thus through Father Frederick's research and kindness the abstruse and meagre records of the early missions in this County are fairly made up and connect with those later of which the records and traditions are more plain.

Father James Frembach, Frembach, or Frombach, was in Frederick Town in 1786-7 and up to 1797-98, and must have visited Hagerstown during these years. Rev. Father Dennis Cahill was the pastor of the mission in Hagerstown as early as 1792 and earlier, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Francis Bodkins about 1799. It is also a matter of record that the noble Russian Prince, Demetrius Gallitzin, who was at Taneytown, Md., and who afterward established the fine churches, monasteries and schools at Gallitzin and Latrobe, Pa., and Rev. Father Nicholas Zocchi were among the pioneer Fathers visiting Elizabeth Town (Hagerstown), in its early history and missions.

Rev. Father Duhamel also made his home in Hagerstown till the year 1810, when he went to Mount St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg. Thus our Washington County and Western Maryland missions are replete with general interest.

Having gathered from what records and traditions we could find we have hastily written this brief sketch so as to keep pace and form a chain of facts as nearly as they could be obtained, with the missions from their earliest period to the present year of 1900 that posterity may have at least a chain of connecting links for the past 114 years, so that some one in the future may continue and improve upon the somewhat brief, and perhaps uninteresting facts described, as well as add further future developments.

#### CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN MARYLAND.

First Bishop and Archbishop of Maryland—John Carroll, born in Upper Marlborough, Md., 1735. Bishop and Archbishop, 1784.

Second Bishop and Archbishop—Leonard Neale, born in Port Tobacco, Md., 1746. Bishop and Archbishop, 1815.

Third Bishop and Archbishop—Ambrose

Marchal, born in Orleans, France, 1768. Bishop and Archbishop in 1817.

Fourth Bishop and Archbishop—Jas. Whitfield, born in Liverpool, England, 1770. Bishop and Archbishop in 1828.

Fifth Bishop and Archbishop—Sam'l Eccleston, born in Kent County, Md., in 1801. Bishop and Archbishop in 1834.

Sixth Bishop and Archbishop—Francis Patrick Kenrick, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1796. Bishop and Archbishop in 1851.

Seventh Bishop and Archbishop—Martin John Spalding, born in Kentucky, 1810. Bishop and Archbishop in 1864.

Eighth Bishop and Archbishop, James Koosevelt Bailey, born in New York—Bishop and Archbishop in 1872.

Ninth Archbishop and Cardinal, James Cardinal Gibbons, born in Baltimore in 1834, became Archbishop in 1878, and Cardinal Archbishop since, who continues to the present.

In the above list of the Catholic Hierarchy of Maryland there is an array of learning and authorship of the most profound character. Many of them have left in legacy some of the most valuable works in morals, theology and physics.

Whilst all were of the most talented and tutored by the best and most thorough colleges, there were some that left more valuable works than others. Among these were Archbishop Kenrick whose works in numbers are highly praised, Archbishop Spalding, Dr. Bailey and last our present Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons, his late books particularly the "Faith of Our Fathers" has been published in several languages and its circulation is one of the great wonders and merits of the book.

#### ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC, HANCOCK.—

\*Father Kerney was one of the priests before Father John C. Gloy. We presume the Church of St. Peter's was not completed, as Father Kerney made his home when pastor with Samuel Rinehart, whose wife was Eliza Rinehart, and her mother, Ann Bevans, buried in the old cemetery back of the church, was one of the first workers in building St. Peter's Church. Among others may be mentioned the Jamisons, Chineths, Bradys. The latter built and occupied as a private resi-

\*Contributed by Mrs. E. P. Cohill.

dence, what is known as the Brooke run by a family by the same name as a Hotel. It was in this house the celebrated Jesuit Father Brady, was reared and afterwards educated in Frederick, Md., and became one of the leading lights in the order; his grandmother, Mrs. Chineth, a very accomplished, refined and educated woman, came from Ireland and located here with another Catholic family by name of Parsons. They were great friends in the Old Country and met by chance at an entertainment in Martinsburg, W. Va. The friendship was renewed and both worked for the cause of building the church. About that time the C. & O. Canal brought many emigrants from the Old Country, many of whom are the representative families at the present day. The Brodricks the Baxters have new homes elsewhere and some others may be mentioned as members of the fourth generation and ever worshipping at the same altar of the forefathers. The Cohills represent the 5th generation still living in the same house, and all baptized at St. Peter's. Miss Jennie Ryan, one of the oldest living members came here over fifty years ago, and has always been a devout member. Among others who may be mentioned, the Anthonys, Littles, Faith, Strouble, McAvoy, Harveys, Butlers, Terrys, Heywood, Gillece, Weiners, Vance, Holbert, Silers, Hooks, English, Xline, McCuskers, Ritchey, &c. and many others.

During the building of the B. & O. Railroad like the Wabash, a few families came and went at the completion of their work.

Rev. Michael Dausch and his successor, Rev. Charles Damer were the next pastors. Both proved themselves of great talents as organizers, the latter priest, Father Damer, established a total abstinence Society, which to the present day is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and, counts among its members, from the oldest to the young men of the congregation; all interested in promoting temperance.

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH OF HAGERSTOWN, MD.—\*Over a half century ago, a little company of earnest German Christians might have been seen worshipping on one Lord's Day in the Reformed Church in the north side of the town, and on the next in the Lutheran

\*Contributed by Rev. Conrad Clever.

Church in the south side. In 1853 the Maryland Classis was asked to give counsel and aid in establishing a congregation. On the following Christmas day, the congregation was organized the membership numbering 80. At about the same time a lot was purchased, and subscriptions were secured for the erection of a church. It was a union church, its membership being composed of Reformed and Luthcrans. The first pastor was the Rev. C. Kast. The first consistory was composed of Henry Winter, Max Banner, Lenhard Maisack and Jacob Gruber as elders; and George Steinmetz, Philip Schneider, William Bester and Theobold Kieffer as deacons. The new church was dedicated on Whit-Sunday of the year 1855. The congregation in 1869, under the pastorate of Rev. Theobold Heischman, divided, and the Reformed part retained the church building. The membership was very small, having only eight male and a few more female members. In 1872 the Rev. William Colliflower was elected pastor, and the future began to look brighter. This self-sacrificing pastor inspired confidence, and led the shattered flock forward. Though his pastorate continued only three years, it made possible the subsequent triumphs of the congregation.

On the 18th of September, 1877, in the beginning of the pastorate of the Rev. Leighton G. Kremer, the German services were dispensed with, and the English language alone was used. The congregation kept steadily on and increased in membership and benevolence. On the 8th of July, 1888, the Rev. George Albert Snyder, D. D., was ordained and installed pastor. The increase of the membership and the growth of the Sunday School necessitated enlarged quarters. The building of a new church or the repairing of the old one became a crucial question. It was finally settled by the purchase of the lot on which afterwards the present church building was erected. This was done on the 22d of February, 1891. The purchase price was \$5,000. On the 21st day of January, 1894, the congregation voted to go forward with the erection of the new building. In a few days after this, the architect, Mr. O. Scott, was engaged. The building committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons: H. C. Foltz, S. M. Hockman, John Gassman, George R. Hudson and Bruce Zeller. The parsonage was ready for occupancy on the 7th of January, 1895. The corner-stone of the Church was laid on the evening of July 8, 1894. The pastor was assisted at this

service by the Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., and the Rev. Charles A. Santee. The church was ready for dedication on the 5th of May, 1895. The members of the congregation had made a heroic struggle, but had to carry a debt of nearly \$6,000. The membership of the congregation now numbers 285, and that of the Sunday School, 255.

Since 1864, Salem Reformed congregation has been a constituent part of this charge. This is one of the oldest congregations in all this section of the country. It has numbered among its members many of the best and most favorably known citizens of Washington County. The community has changed very materially, and the strength of the congregation has declined. It has a faithful few, however, who are always to be found in their places, and are not merely living on the splendid traditions of the past.

The Rev. G. A. Snyder resigned on June 3, 1904, in order to become the President of Catawba College, at Newton, North Carolina. The consistory were unwilling to give him up. His leadership had been so brilliant, and under the blessing of God so successful that his going seemed a severe loss. Complimentary resolutions were passed by the congregation and by the Ministerial Association of Hagerstown, regretting the departure of the Rev. Mr. Snyder, and praying that he might enjoy Divine guidance in his future efforts for the upbuilding of the Kingdom. Mr. George G. Soliday, a member of this church, contributed \$20,000 towards the endowment of Catawba College.

The pastorate of the Rev. Conrad Clever, D. D., began September 28, 1904, when the installation took place. The committee of installation consisted of the Rev. J. S. Kieffer, D. D., the Rev. F. W. Bald and the Rev. J. B. Stonesifer. A new page has been opened in the history of this congregation. The prospects are that the same heroism that has marked it in the past is to be continued, and its place in the Kingdom is to be larger than ever. The present membership of the congregation in Hagerstown is 355; that of the Sunday-School, 270. At Salem the membership of the congregation is 52, and of the Sunday-School, 50.

Christ's Reformed Church during her history has had eleven pastors, as follows: Rev. C. Kost, from the beginning of the organization to 1860; Rev. John Poerner, 1860—1862; Rev. Geo. Seibert D. D., 1862—1863; Rev. Casper Scheel, 1865—1868; Rev. Henry L. Grandlienard, 1868—1869;

Rev. Theobald Heischman, 1869—1871; Rev. Wm. Colliflower, 1872—1875; Rev. C. H. Coon, 1876—1878; Rev. Leighton G. Kremer, 1878—1887; Rev. George A. Snyder, July, 1888—Sept. 1, 1904; Rev. C. Conrad Clever, D. D., Sept. 28, 1904—.

**ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, PLEASANT VALLEY, WASHINGTON CO., MD.**—\*This chapel is situated in a part of St. Mark's parish, which extends into Frederick County, Md. The chapel was built in 1837, upon ground purchased from Alexander Grimm. The vestry of St. Mark's parish appointed a committee, Hezekiah Boteler, Emory Edwards and Joseph Howling, to receive contributions, and to supervise the erection of the chapel. The funds were raised by voluntary gifts from the people, among whom Mrs. James L. Hawkins, of Montgomery County, Md., is noted, having contributed \$500.

The building is of brick, 36x38 feet, with a seating capacity of 150. During the Civil War, it was partly destroyed by the soldiers. In 1869, having been partially restored, it was again opened for religious services, conducted by the Rev. Henry Edwards, whose pastorate continued until 1889. During his incumbency, a new chancel and vestry-room were added to the church, at a cost of \$600. The first rector was the Rev. Richard H. Phillips, 1837-1840; his assistant was the Rev. Olcut Bulkley. The Rev. John Delaplaine succeeded in 1841; the Rev. Olcut Bulkley, 1842-1843; the Rev. John W. Hoff, 1844-1847; the Rev. F. M. Baker, 1848-1852; the Rev. Alexander M. Marbury, 1852-1855; the Rev. Robert B. Sutton, 1858-1860; the Rev. William Caird, 1861; the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, 1861-1882, his assistant being the Rev. William Locke Braddock; the Rev. Edward Wall, 1883-1889; the Rev. Edward T. Helffenstein, 1890-1900; his assistant in 1891 was the Rev. John I. Yellott; in 1894, the Rev. W. B. Landstreet, and from 1896 to 1899, the Rev. Robert Nelson. During the incumbency of the Rev. E. T. Helffenstein, a belfry was erected and a bell placed in it. The Rev. John I. Yellott was rector from 1901 to 1906; his assistant for 1901 was the Rev. Joseph Gibson. The Rev. Mr. Yellott is now doing all the work of the parish.

The members at the time of building the

chapel were: Casper Weaver, Dr. Horatio Claggett and wife; Mrs. Samuel Claggett; Mrs. M. M. Claggett; John F. Gray; Mrs. Elizabeth Grim; Mrs. Mary Grim; Mrs. Mary Miller; Mrs. H. P. B. Edwards; Samuel L. Yourtee.

**ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HAGERSTOWN.**—When the very first itinerant Methodist visited Hagerstown is nowhere recorded. In 1762, Strawbridge began his ministry at Sam's Creek, and preached through all the settlements of the vicinity with Williams, King, Walters, Gatch and others. So that services were held at long and irregular intervals.

In 1776, when he was stationed on the Baltimore Circuit which was almost boundless in extent, Francis Asbury began preaching at Hagerstown. When he came, at long intervals, he held services in the Court House, a quaint square brick building perched upon high pillars, in the centre of the Public Square. After this, services were held with some regularity, for in 1783 Allegany Circuit, and in 1785, Frederick Circuit, were formed. In 1794, Carlisle Circuit, including the Cumberland Valley, was organized, from which in 1812 Chambersburg Circuit was detached. With the latter Hagerstown was associated until 1822, when it became the head of a circuit, by the same name, and so continued until 1836; it was then changed to a station. Two exceptions to this are found, viz: in the General Minutes of 1810 "Hagerstown Circuit," is mentioned, and in 1822 it was for one year a station.

Before 1783, these preachers of "Baltimore Circuit," occasionally visited Hagerstown: Francis Asbury; Robert Strawbridge; Abraham Whitworth; Joseph Yearly; Geo. Shadford; Edward Drumgoole; Richard Webster; R. Lindsay; Martin Rhodda; Richard Owings; John Wade; Jos. Hartley; John Littlejohn; Wm. Gill; Jos. Cromwell; John Tunnell; Thos. McClure; John Beck; Wm. Walters; Thos S. Chew; Wm. Adams; Daniel Ruff; Freeborn Garrettson; Joshua Dudley; Reuben Ellis; Thos. Haskins; and Hugh Roberts.

Those from Allegany Circuit, 1783-1794: Francis Poythress; Benj. Roberts; Wilson Lee; Thos. Jackson; Lemuel Green; John and Wm.

\*Contributed by Rev. J. T. Yourtee.

Jessup; A. G. Thomson; Aquila Edwards; Michael Leard; John Simmons; John Todd; Lewis Chastain; Jos. Thomas; John Hutt; Geo. Wells; M. Hilt; Isaac Lamsford; Daniel Hilt; Samuel Breeze; Thos. Boyd; James Fleming; John Phillips.

These from Carlisle Circuit, 1794-1811: 1794, Wm. McDowell, Wm. Talbot; 1795, Jos. Jones, Resin Cash; 1796, Wm. Bishop, Thos. Currey; 1797-98, Jos. Rowen; 1799, Seely Bunn; 1800, Davis Stevens, Abraham Andrews; 1801, Jas. Smith, John Walls; 1802, Jas. Smith, R. R. Roberts; 1803-1804, Jacob Gruber, Wm. Brandon; 1805, Sol Harris, Leonard Cassell; 1806, Jas. Paynter, Jos. Carson, 1807, Jas. Hunter, Jacob Dowell; 1808, Robert Beerch, Lesley Matthews; 1809, R. B. Dan'l Slausbury; 1810, James Paynter; 1811, Jas. Reed; Peter Beaver, R. Wilson.

Chambersburg Circuit, 1812-1821: 1812, R. Wilson; 1813, Jas. Reed, Geo. Askin; 1814, Geo. Askin, W. B. Mills; 1815, Robert Wilson, Thos. Larkin; 1816, R. W. Geo. Brown; 1817, Hamilton Jefferson; 1818, H. J. Fred'k Stier; 1819, Caleb Reynolds, Jos. Paynter; 1820, C. R. Wm. Munroe; 1821, Edw. Matthews, R. Buckingham.

Hagerstown Station, 1822, John Emory.

Hagerstown Circuit, 1823, Jas. M. Hanson; Saml. Clarke; 1824, J. M. Hanson, J. L. Gibbons; 1825, Jas. Reed, C. B. Young; 1826, Jas. Reed, Robt. Barnes; 1827, Jas. Reiley, Saml. Keppler; 1828, J. Reed, Geo. Hildt; 1829, Edw. Smith, Basil D. Higgins; 1830, Edw. Smith, J. M. Brent; 1831-32, Henry Smith and Robert S. Vinton; 1833, Jas. Sewell, F. M. Mills; 1834, John Baer, J. H. Baker; 1835, J. Baer, J. Bernard.

Hagerstown Station 1836-37, Wm. B. Edwards; 1838-39, Henry Larring; 1840-41, Jas. Merriken; 1842-43, John V. Rigdon; 1844-45, Wm. Hirst; 1846, David Steele; 1847-48, E. P. Phelps; 1849, Sam. S. Rozzel; 1850-51, Wm. H. Pitcher; 1852, Henry Furlong; 1853-54, Dabney Ball; 1855-56, E. R. Veitch; 1857-58, Geo. D. Chenowith; 1859-60, Jas. Curns; 1861-62, S. W. Sears; 1863-64, G. W. Heyde; 1865-66-67, J. F. Ockerman; 1868, W. G. Ferguson; 1869-70-71, Thos. Sherlock; 1872-73, J. Edwin Amos; 1874-75-76, B. G. W. Reed; 1877-78-79, A. S. Hauk; 1880-81-82, John D. Dashiell, D. D.; 1883-84-85, Jos. B. Stitt; 1886-88, Austin M. Courtney; 1888-89, H. S. France; 1890-91, Dr. Hartsock; 1893-96, G. C. Bacon; 1897, — Vanarsdale; 1898-1900, R. M. Moore; 1901-02, H. F. Downs; 1903-

04, E. S. Mowbray; 1905, Mowbray and A. H. McKinley, assistant.

Hagerstown Circuit (Funkstown, Friendship and West End Chapel)—1887, Austin M. Courtenay, James A. Hensey; 1888-89, Austin M. Courtenay, Robert W. H. Weech; 1890, J. H. Phillips; 1891, Herbert Lansdale; 1892, E. C. Galther; 1893-94, A. H. Zimmerman; 1895, J. F. Allen; 1896, A. H. Zimmerman; 1897, W. S. German; 1898, J. M. Wertz; 1899, — Fisher; 1900, F. G. Watson; 1901, W. C. Byron; 1902-03-04, R. J. Campbell; 1905, E. E. Pearce.

The records previous to 1849 were very scanty, and as the Recording Steward kept his account in a memorandum book and the business was all settled up at the end of each year, there seemed to them no special necessity for keeping a continuous record. Moreover, the lists of members were kept by the several class leaders. The class books were in most cases the only roll.

It was about 1800-05 that the Methodists, who had hitherto met, for occasional worship in private houses, secured as a stated place of assemblage, the loft of a small brick building situated where the Hotel Hamilton now stands, the lower part of which was the shop of one Wm. Bragier, a devoted Methodist. The room was small and dark, and had its entrance from a stairway outside of the building. In 1812, the Brethren and Methodists together built a church which they occupied in common for thirteen years. There was no material difference between them, either in doctrine or worship, except that one employed the English and the other German languages in their services. The new chapel stood where the U. B. Church now stands, on a lot, which was deeded, October 20, 1813 (after the erection of the building) by Jonathan Rahauser, Pres., and John P. Herr, Sec'y. of the "German Evangelical Reformed congregation of Bron's Church" to Jacob King, Geo. Marteney, Saml. Beeler, Henry Stotler and Peter Stotler, "Trustees of the Society of the United Brethren in Christ." (Land Records of Washington Co.) The lot was No. 143, and measured 82x250 ft.; the consideration was \$100, and the payment to Hagar, of an annual rent of 6 pence.

On April 29, 1818 it was deeded by the same trustees to Wm. Brazier, Job Hunt, Levin Willis, John Weber and Ralph Armstrong, "Trustees" for the Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in and about "Hagerstown," for \$422 and on condition

of "free and uninterrupted use" of the building by the "Brethren," on every alternate Sabbath, and at other times, when not occupied by the "Methodists," with equal rights to the burying ground, each party to bear one-half the expense (Liber C. C. 975). In 1830, it was recovered to the United Brethren, by the return of \$422, the purchase money. Both sects were much persecuted at this time.

In 1825, the Methodists had so increased as to need a separate, larger and better Church, which they proceeded to build on N. Jonathan St., although the deed for the lot was not drawn until 1832 when Benj. Yoe, Wm. Brazier, John King, Geo. Fechtig, David Gumbert, Henry Chrest and John Wright, were Trustees. The father of the Rev. Dr. J. McKendree Reiley was the preacher in charge at the dedication of this church; Bishop McKendree preached in the morning and Bishop Soule in the afternoon. The list of Trustees quoted is about the only record we have of these earliest Methodists.

From 1825-1866, the building remained as at first erected—a plain, rectangular brick edifice of one story, but in 1866, during the pastorate of the Rev. John Ockerman, it was improved. A floor was put in, making a lecture room below and an auditorium above.

The first full record dates from 1849, and shows a membership of 166. The stewards were: Geo. Fechtig; John Moore; Wm. Brazier; W. H. Boyd; Wm. Staley; John D. Ridenour; and David Beeler. The Class Leaders were: William Staley; C. Shepherd; J. D. Ridenour; Geo. Fechtig; S. L. King; and David Steele. The Trustees were: S. L. King; John Moore; W. Staley; Geo. Kemp; and Isaac S. Hershey.

From this old church four have gone into the Itinerancy: Dr. Wm. C. Steele, of the N. Y. Conference; J. C. Brown, Ph. D., of the Central Penna. Conference; Elmer McDade, Des Moines Conference; and L. R. Fechtig, who in 1812 joined the Baltimore Conference, and died in 1823.

The book for 1849 gives the list of classes: I met 9 a. m., Sabbath in Church, Warfield Staley, leader; II met 9 a. m., Sabbath at Geo. Fechtig's, C. Sheppard, leader; III met at 3 p. m., Wednesday, in Church, J. D. Ridenour, leader; IIII met 3 p. m. parsonage, Pastor, leader; V met 3 p. m., Thursday, parsonage, Geo. Fechtig, leader; VI met 4 p. m. Saturday at Church, Saml. L. King, leader; VII met 7 p. m. Friday at Biershing's,

David Steele, leader. In 1850-5, there were two classes for colored people: I led by Hezekiah Robinson; II led by Samuel Ulrich. In 1852-53 a Probationers Class was led by Henry Furlong, pastor.

In 1853-54, Boyd and Hershey moved from town and John H. King and John Henneberger elected to the Board of Trustees. 1857—Chas. A. Cramwell, elected steward; 1859—Wm. Phreaner, appointed leader; 1861—Wm. Troxell, Wm. Beeler, J. L. Smith were appointed stewards and Geo. Carty and Wm. Phreaner were appointed leaders. 1864 the board of trustees began building a new church for colored Methodists.

During Dr. Dashiell's pastorate, preparations were made for building a new church. He helped to create a sentiment in favor of the enterprise. As soon as the Rev. J. B. Stitt was appointed, the work was begun (1883). On October 23, 1883, a lot was purchased on N. Potomac St.; and on the following December 15, ground was broken. The designs was made by Chas. Carson, Esq., architect, of Baltimore, and the building erected by B. F. Bennett, of Baltimore. The contract was signed in June, 1884. The corner-stone was laid August 7, 1884, at which time the name of St. Paul's was given.

The Trustees were the same as before, except that, Jos. S. McCartney resigned, and was succeeded by Chas. A. Bikle; Wm. H. Seidenstricker also resigned, and was succeeded by Wm. E. McDade.

*Building Committee:* J. B. Stitt, Pres.; Jos. S. McCartney, Sec'y.; J. H. Beachley, Treas.; Samuel L. King, R. C. Bamford, Sam. McCreery.

The last service was held in the old church April 5, 1885, (Easter Sunday). The old church was rented and finally sold. The old corner-stone was removed to the vestibule of the new church. The chapel of St. Paul's was dedicated April 2, 1885. The Sunday School took possession of its new home. The church was dedicated on November 22, 1885, but services preceded and followed that day.

The present membership is 500; that of the Sunday-School is 325.

Present Board of Stewards: B. T. Blew; L. J. Orrick; H. H. Harman; J. C. Bolinger; C. E. Harbaugh; B. F. Miller; E. H. Zeigler; J. Feldman; C. W. Sebold.

Present Trustees: Saml. McCreery; C. W. Sebold; B. T. Blew; S. L. Lambkin; W. E. Mc-



Dade; M. L. Keedy; Noah Myers; E. H. Zeigler.

The value of St. Paul's Church building is \$50,000; that of the Parsonage is \$7,000, and the Washington Square building is \$5,000.

**MOUNT MORIAH CHARGE OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.**—\*I. Christ. Sharpsburg. It is very difficult to secure anything definite as to the early history of the Reformed Church in Sharpsburg. All the old records, if there were any, have been lost or destroyed. We have enough to assure us that it is one among the old congregations of the Reformed Church in Washington County, and one of the two oldest in Sharpsburg.

Sharpsburg was laid out July 9th, 1763 by Joseph Chapline and named after Gov. Horatio Sharp. Joseph Chapline died in 1769 and prior to his death, March 3rd, 1768—he conveyed by Deed to Abraham Lingenfelter a lot which evidently he intended the Reformed congregation to have for church purposes. The Deed is recorded in Liber L., folio 209, in Frederick, Maryland. Washington County was not then in existence.

#### ABSTRACTS FROM THE DEED.

Deed from Joseph Chapline to Abraham Lingenfelter, &c., in "consideration of one shilling for all that lot or portion of ground in Sharpsburg Town, in Frederick County, No. 61, containing 103 feet in breadth and 206 feet in length, with all the property advantages," &c.

This same lot was conveyed by deed to trustees of the Reformed Church, as will be seen from the following:

Deed from Abraham Lingenfelter to Christian Orndorf, George Kieffer, John Middlekauff and Conrad Hayberger and this Deed was dated April 2nd, 1774, and recorded August 17th, 1774, in Liber W., folio 44, in the office of Register of Wills, Frederick, Maryland.

At the request of Christian Orndorff and others the Deed was executed and recorded.

"This indenture, made the second day of April, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, Between Abraham Lingenfelter, of Frederick County, the province of Maryland, of the one part and Christian Orndorf, George Kieffer, John Middlekauff, and Conrad Hayberger, Trustees appointed by the

Dutch Calvinist congregation in and about Sharpsburg, in Frederick County aforesaid of the other part:

"Witnesseth that the said Abraham Lingenfelter, for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Sixty pounds current money of Maryland to him in hand, paid by the said Christian Orndorf, George Kieffer, John Middlekauff and Conrad Hayberger, Trustees of the congregation aforesaid, &c., hath granted, bargained and sold &c., unto Christian Orndorf, &c., &c., Trustees aforesaid, all that Lot or portion of ground in Sharpsburg Town in Frederick County, No. 61 containing 103 ft. in breadth and 206 feet in length, with the Church thereon, and all profits, advantages and appurtenances" &c.

It is not difficult to draw several conclusions from this Deed, which are confirmed by several little items of local history:

1. That the Lot No. 61 was given by Joseph Chapline for the use of the Dutch Calvinist congregation (a name frequently found in the early history of the Reformed Church) already in existence in 1768. We have every reason to believe this because of the small amount of purchase money—1 *Shilling*—required of Abraham Lingenfelter.

2. That Abraham Lingenfelter, having gotten possession of the lot by Deed, embraced the opportunity to make the congregation pay full value for it—*One Hundred and Sixty Pounds* current money in Maryland.

3. That Abraham Lingenfelter was waited on and "*requested*" by the Trustees of the congregation to give a "Deed for all that Lot or portion of ground in Sharpsburg, No. 61, &c., "*with the Church thereon.*" clearly shows that already the church had been erected.

That this is true is confirmed by an item published in the "Maryland Gazette of June 8th, 1769," which says that "Six Hundred Dollars had been raised by lottery to complete the Reformed Calvinist Church and build a school house." The object of this lottery, held prior to June 8th, 1769, was to "*complete*" the church upon which work was begun very probably some time during the summer or fall of 1768 and the congregation was evidently pretty strong numerically, judging from the number of names, and may have been fully organized several years before—possibly as early at 1750.

Of the building itself we have certain information, gathered from some of the oldest inhabitants of the town. It was a small brick building, surmounted with a cupola, in which swung a small cast iron bell. It is probable that it had a gallery around three sides as was the manner of building churches in those days. We draw this conclusion, because as we have been informed, the pulpit was high, in the form of a goblet, with a sounding board over it. The aisles and space in front of the altar were paved with brick, and at the side of the pulpit there was a raised platform for the officers of the congregation.

Some years later, when possibly the increase in membership required it, an addition was put to the end of the church, and was in the form of a half-circle, which gave the church the appearance of a jewsharp, and it went by the name of the "Jews harp" Church from that time until it was torn down, about 1832, at which time the present church was built on a lot purchased from Mrs. Mary Ground, deceased, on Main street, near the center of the town. This work was accomplished during the pastorate of the Rev. John Rebaugh. It is a very substantial building, of good size and well proportioned. It has undergone some marked changes, but the original walls are still standing, and after three-quarters of a century, there is scarcely a crack to be seen. This church originally had an open front, and in the opening stood two round pillars, built of brick and then plastered; these supported the wall above. This open front was paved with brick and formed a vestibule to the main auditorium, and above or over this open vestibule there was a gallery, reached by two stairways leading up from the vestibule, one on the right and the other on the left. The front was built up in squares and ended in a cupola in which swung the bell that is still in use.

On the day of the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, a shell passed through the church, and as soon as the Confederate forces fell back it was converted into a hospital, and within its sacred walls many a boy in blue suffered from painful wounds received during that bloody battle—one of the most sanguinary of the Civil War.

Boards were laid on the tops of the pews and on these straw was placed, over which blankets were spread and this formed beds for those brought from the field of carnage. The original floor is still doing service and the many blood

stains still visible speak more eloquently of suffering than any human voice.

In 1890, the church was remodeled and modernized. The front was changed, by closing up the opening and putting in a large window between the two pillars which were left standing as part of the wall. This window was taken by the survivors of the 16th Regiment Conn. Volunteers, and erected as a handsome memorial to their fallen comrades, who also on the day of reconsecration of the church contributed \$100 toward the liquidation of the debt. On the right of this window a tower was erected, through which there is an entrance into the church, and in which the bell now hangs. On the left corner there is a vestibule entrance. The old gallery was torn out, the removal of which added some 6 or 8 feet to the seating capacity. New circular pews took the place of the old straight-backed ones. The plastered ceiling was replaced by hard wood; the old coal stoves by a steam plant; and the addition of a recess pulpit platform, with two small rooms, one on either side of the recess, constitutes the change in the rear. All the windows are memorial, put in by families of the congregation, and by the comrades of those who found shelter within these walls after the battle.

The committee having charge of the work of remodeling was composed of the pastor, the Rev. B. R. Carnahan, Messrs. S. D. Piper, Wm. Roulette, Jacob Snyder, S. H. Miller and G. F. Smith, who was treasurer. The church as remodeled was re-consecrated, free of debt, June 14, 1891, at which time the Rev. Prof. J. C. Bowman, D. D., of Lancaster, Pa., preached the sermon in the morning and the late Rev. T. Frank Hoffmeier at night.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE CONGREGATION.

It is simply impossible to give a satisfactory history of this congregation. As stated the first church was evidently built in 1768 or 1769. How long before this the organization was effected, and by whom, we cannot tell. There are data, of an outside character, that enable us to reach certain conclusions, and these may be approximately correct. We are informed that the Reformed Church in Boonsboro dates back to 1750. Boonsboro was laid out in 1790, Sharpsburg was laid out by Joseph Chapline in 1765—twenty-five

years before Boonsboro. Such being the case, and judging from the names given—being largely German—we have good reason to believe that the congregation at Sharpsburg was organized possibly about the same time, and probably by the same minister. What ministers served the congregation and where they resided, is largely conjectural. If the same minister organized the two congregations, then we have reason to conclude that the pastors who served the congregation at Boonsboro, served the one at Sharpsburg—at least for a time, viz: the Rev. Jacob Weymer 1780-1790; the Rev. J. W. Runkle, 1790-1792; the Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, 1792-1817. At this date we are informed that the Rev. Lewis Mayer, pastor of the Shepherdstown, Va., charge (1817-1821), was pastor of the congregation at Sharpsburg. He was followed by the Rev. Sam'l. Helfenstein, June 1822-1825, whose field of labor was composed of Shepherdstown, Smithfield and Martinsburg, Va., and Sharpsburg, Md. From several old confirmation certificates it appears that the Rev. Jas R. Reily, pastor of the Reformed Church, Hagerstown, served this congregation for several months in 1825. (He resigned the pastorate in Hagerstown, April 24, 1825). Who ministered to this congregation from 1825 to 1831 we do not know—probably the pastor located at Shepherdstown.

In 1831 there seems to have been a reconstruction of charges, brought about by the organization of one or two new congregations, which, attached to Boonsboro, constituted a charge. History says, "In 1831 Rev. John Rebaugh became pastor of the Boonsboro charge, which then consisted of four congregations, namely, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Cross Roads and Pleasant Valley."

**II. MT. VERNON REFORMED CHURCH, KEEDYSVILLE.**—We have traced as best we could, the history of the Reformed congregation at Sharpsburg up to this date, 1831. Now we have two new names, "Cross Roads" and "Pleasant Valley" which are not so easily located.

"Pleasant Valley" very probably included the territory of which Keedysville, (years ago called Centerville) now forms the centre. In 1748, the Rev. Michael Schlatter, on one of his missionary tours, crossed the South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, and thence proceeded, by way of Rohrer'sville in *Pleasant Valley* and Keedysville, on the An-

tietam, to St. Paul's Church, &c. It is very probable that for years all this section of country from the ridge west of Keedysville to Crampton's Gap, was called "Pleasant Valley."

The writer was told by the late C. M. Keedy that the first services conducted by a Reformed minister were held in the old stone house now owned and occupied by ex-County Commissioner D. M. Neikirk, and he also spoke of this valley as having been called Pleasant Valley. During the pastorate of the Rev. John Rebaugh, in 1835, a stone building was erected for school and church purposes on land owned by J. J. Keedy, father of C. M. Keedy. In this building, on Sundays, the people worshipped, and here a Union Sunday-School was successfully conducted for a number of years. This building finally passed into the hands of the Reformed congregation and held by them until the early 90s. It is still standing. In this building the Reformed congregation was organized and here it worshipped until the latter part of 1852. During this year (1852) a very substantial brick church was erected on land given by the late Samuel Cost. The corner stone bears this inscription: "August 28th, 1852, Mt. Vernon German Reformed Church, of Keedysville." From those living at the time, we learn that this church was consecrated late in the fall, by the pastor, the Rev. Robert Douglass.

During the day of the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, and for weeks after, this church was used for hospital purposes by the Federal forces, and was very much abused. We have the information from those living at the time, that a large hole was dug just outside one of the rear windows and into this were thrown the amputated limbs of the wounded, all waste water, &c., and that this soaked into the soil, weakened the foundation, and caused the walls to crack very badly. Iron rods were run through the walls, which for a time held the building intact, and these, together with other necessary repairs, enabled the congregation to use it until the summer of 1892—just thirty years—when the congregation found it necessary to erect a new church. A building committee was formed, composed of the Rev. B. R. Carnahan, pastor, Messrs. C. M. Keedy, J. W. Rohrer, D. M. Neikirk, E. H. Hoffman and E. A. Pry. D. M. Neikirk was appointed Treasurer. A plan was adopted, and under the supervision of the committee the work was begun and completed. The corner-stone was laid on the 13th

of August, 1892, at which time the sermon was preached by the late Rev. T. Franklin Hoffmeier, of Middletown, Md. This church was completed and consecrated, free of debt, Sunday, November 12, 1893, at which time the Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., of Hagerstown, Md., preached the sermon, after which the pastor, B. R. Carnahan, conducted the consecratory service. The church, with all its furnishings, memorial windows, &c., was erected at a cost of \$7,000, and is one of the finest in Washington County, outside of Hagerstown. It is neat, modern in all of its arrangements and quite an ornament to Keedysville.

III. MT. MORIAH CONGREGATION.—Here again the writer is in the dark. When and by whom this congregation was organized there is not a record to tell. All we have is that the Rev. John Rebaugh preached at "Cross Roads" and several old members remember hearing him at Bakersville and that he preached there regularly. From what we can learn, the stone building, standing west of the Lutheran Church at Bakersville, now used for public school purposes, was originally a church, owned and used by the Reformed, Lutheran and Methodist congregations. When this church was built, the writer has failed to find out. From a minute in the Lutheran Record Book we learn that the Lutheran congregation was organized in 1823 and that on November 12, 1825, the following members of the three congregations were appointed trustees of the graveyard—said graveyard to be for the "Union Church;" Jacob Middlekauff, Christian Middlekauff, Samuel Avey, Michael Avey, Ralph Armstrong, Henry Thomas and Jonas Hogmeier.

It is probable that the Lutheran and Reformed congregations were organized about the same time. The stone church was probably erected before 1825. For some cause, the Methodist organization died out and the Lutheran and Reformed continue to worship in the same church until 1852, when the Reformed people withdrew, and built a church for themselves, several miles west of Bakersville, on land given by Mr. Hogmeier. It was given the name of "Mount Moriah," and was probably erected during the first pastorate of the Rev. Robert Douglass. It is a plain, brick building, facing the home of Mr. J. M. Middlekauff. Mrs. Rentch, wife of the late Andrew Rentch, we have been informed, was largely instrumental in securing the means by which the church was erec-

ted. This church, too, was converted into a hospital at the time of the battle of Antietam. At one time in its history, this congregation was strong numerically and financially, numbering among its families, the Rentches, Stonebrakers, Dellingers, Hagermans, Schnebleys, Davises, Middlekauffs, Banks and others. There are but few left of these families.

From 1831 to the present it is not so difficult to get the history of these three congregations. From 1831 to 1856—a period of twenty-five years—they formed a part of Boonsboro charge, and were served by the following pastors: 1831-1837, the Rev. John Rebaugh; 1837-1844, the Rev. J. W. Hoffmeier; 1844-1851, the Rev. A. G. Dole; 1851-1856, the Rev. Robert Douglass. At this time there was, it seems, a reconstruction of charges—or rather the first step taken toward the formation of the new charge named *Mount Moriah*.

The congregation at Keedysville continued to be a part of the Boonsboro charge, and was served by the Rev. L. A. Brunner, 1857-1863. During this time (1857-1863) the Rev. M. L. Shuford, served the Mt. Moriah charge composed of the two congregations, Sharpsburg and Mt. Moriah. In 1863 the Rev. Mr. Brunner resigned the pastorate of the Boonsboro charge and the Rev. Mr. Shuford became his successor; but, it appears, to serve only Boonsboro and Funkstown. The three congregations, Keedysville, Sharpsburg and Mt. Moriah, were without a regular pastor, and so continued from 1863 to 1865. But the Rev. Robert Douglass was living on his farm near Sharpsburg at the time, and he, by request, served the congregations at Sharpsburg and Keedysville, while the Rev. Mr. Shuford supplied the Mt. Moriah congregation.

In 1865, these three congregations were put together and constituted a charge, named Mt. Moriah. At once this charge extended a call to the Rev. Robert Douglass, which he accepted; and he served this field to the time of death, August 20, 1867. From that time to the present the charge has been served by the following pastors: 1869-1876, the Rev. W. Aug. Gring; 1876-1877, the Rev. A. C. Geary; 1887—, the Rev. B. R. Carnahan. Of the ex-pastors not one is living today. "They rest from their labors and their works do follow them." They were workmen of whom the church needs not be ashamed. The pioneer pastors were truly missionaries, with large fields, and a scattered membership. They traveled about on

horse-back, exposed to all kinds of weather; fording streams, often dangerously swollen, threading their way here and there by little more than bridle-paths. They were in labors abundant; gathering together the scattered and shepherdless sheep, catechizing the children, organizing congregations, building churches, &c.

During the pastorate of the Rev. W. Aug. Gring, a lot was purchased in Keedysville, Md., upon which a comfortable parsonage was erected and other necessary out-buildings. On November 20, 1874, he and Miss Emma A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l A. Stonebraker, parishioners of Mt. Moriah congregation, were united in holy wedlock by the Rev. M. L. Shuford, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. S. Kieffer. His widow is living in Hagerstown, and the only daughter, Miss Naomi K. Gring, B. E., is a graduate of the Woman's College, Frederick, Md., and is now connected with the Conservatory of Music of the same institution, as a teacher. Two other daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stonebraker married ministers of the Reformed Church—two brothers, the late Rev. David M. and Rev. Sam'l. L. Whitmore. The widow of the Rev. David M. Whitmore is associate editor of the Woman's Journal of the Reformed Church, and a daughter, Miss Grace R.,—a graduate of the Woman's College, Frederick, Md., and of the West Philadelphia Hospital—is engaged in Foreign Missionary work in China. One son, the Rev. W. E. Stonebraker, is actively engaged in the ministry of the Reformed Church, and is now serving at Fairfield, Pa.

The Rev. A. C. Geary was a good, faithful pastor. While here, he and his much beloved companion, were called upon to suffer sore affliction in the loss of their only child, a bright little daughter about 9 years old. We must not overlook another faithful pastor, who with his truly devoted companion, was called upon to pass through the deep waters of affliction; we refer to the Rev. M. L. Shuford (1857-1863). "It was during these days that he was called to pass through an experience of disaster, and suffering, and sorrow, and poverty, such as falls to the lot of but few. In 1861, while kindling a fire, he struck an eye against the corner of an open door of the stove with such force as to destroy its sight entirely. In August, 1862, two daughters died, the victims of a fatal disease, and in the following year a son was killed by the explosion of a shell found on the Antietam battlefield. In addition to these things,

Sharpsburg was directly on the line of march of contending armies, that came and went like the waves of the flowing and ebbing sea. Compelled more than once to flee from his home, with his wife and little ones, while balls and shells were falling thick and fast around them, he returned when the danger was over to find "his little family establishment a complete wreck." But he wrought on, doing the Master's work, bearing his trials with unwavering patience."

The present pastor has been in the field eighteen and a half years—much longer than any of his predecessors. During these years, as already told, the church at Sharpsburg has been remodeled and beautified; a new church has been built in Keedysville; the parsonage has been enlarged by the addition of two rooms, the whole building painted and improved, and much other work has been done. During these years, many have been added to the membership of the charge, but there has been a corresponding heavy loss by death and by removals to other sections, especially to our cities and larger towns.

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THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, BOONS-BORO, MD.—This congregation had joint ownership with the Reformed congregation in the old stone edifice, erected in 1802, and razed in 1870, to be replaced by the present house of worship, belonging to the Reformed congregation. The union church was known as Salem Church. In 1870, the Reformed people purchased from the Lutherans their right and title to a share in that edifice, building their new church on the site of the old one.

The Lutheran congregation at the same time purchased a lot on South Main St., on which they built their present edifice. The pastors of this congregation, with their dates of service, have been as follows:

Rev. John G. Schumacker, 1802-1809; Rev. J. G. Graeber, 1809-1819; Rev. J. Koehler, 1819-1821; Rev. Jacob Schnee, 1822-1826; Rev. Henry L. Baugher, —1829; Rev. Abraham Reck, 1829-1832; Rev. Peter Riser, 1832-1835; Rev. Solomon Oswald, 1835-1840; Rev. George Diehl, 1840-1843; Rev. William Hunt, 1843-1848; Rev. C. C. Culler, 1848-1851; Rev. John M. Unruh, 1851-1859; Rev. Amos Copenhaver, 1859-1867; Rev. G. W. Weills, 1867-1868; Rev. G. H. Beakly, 1869-1882; Rev.

D. B. Floyd, 1882-1885; Rev. M. L. Beard, 1885-1893; Rev. J. E. Bushnell, 1894, to November; Rev. J. E. Maurer, 1895-1903; Rev. L. A. Bush, 1903—.

THE BETHANY CONGREGATION OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES), DOWNSVILLE, MD.—\*About the year 1833, certain evangelists by name, Joshua Webb, Samuel Jacobs, James Heaps and P. J. Young, began preaching the Gospel at various times and places in the community of Downsville, namely, in a blacksmith shop, Coffmansville, in Mr. Simon Long's school-house and in a school-house at a place called Smoketown. These evangelistic tours resulted in the organization of a Mission, which in the beginning, worshiped and "broke bread" from house to house until about the year 1844, when a certain parcel of land was bought on the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg pike, three miles west of the latter place, upon which a brick building was erected. The same was known as the Concord Christian Church with a membership of some of the representative families of that community.

Here, in the year 1847, came George Caldwell who ministered to them in word and deed. He was from Johnstown, Pa., and proved himself to be a Godly, consecrated man. Afterwards, in the year 1850, the church was visited by the eloquent evangelist, Robert Ferguson. He was from the Valley of Virginia and through his preaching many accessions were gained to the church. His successor was John O. Frame who ministered to the church as evangelist in the year 1851. A preacher by the name of Lobingier served the church in 1854.

In the year 1857 a call was extended to Enos Adamson to become the regular pastor of the church. He continued as such until about the time when the great Antietam battle was fought in the neighborhood, September 17, 1862. Jesse H. Berry became pastor of the church in 1863, and continued his ministrations until the year 1869. During his pastorate the Concord Church was removed to Downsville, and the present house of worship there was built and dedicated 1868. After this, the saintly John P. Mitchell, Howard, Pa., became pastor of the church. He began his work in 1871, and faithfully served his people until his death, June 21, 1874. Samuel Mat-

thews accepted a call to become pastor of the church August 1, 1874. He remained as such until his death, April 10, 1877. Samuel F. Fowler succeeded him. He was pastor from April 1878 to October 1882. During his ministry the church had one of its most successful meetings, when a goodly number of accessions were gained.

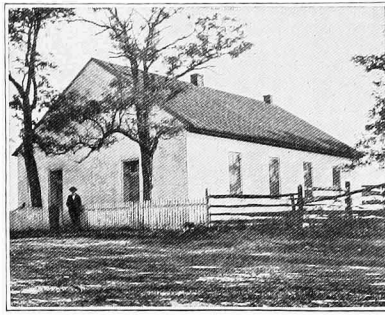
Walter S. Hoyer, of Gordonsville, Va., was called to become pastor of the church March 1, 1883, and has continued such uninterruptedly for the last twenty-four years. Recently the church building has been remodeled and improved, and the congregation as such, has grown until it has become one of the largest and most influential in Washington Co.

The present officers of the church are, Rufus S. Crim and Henry S. Snively, elders. John H. Snively and Levi T. Beachley, deacons; Margaret Bowers and Alice J. Snively, deaconesses.

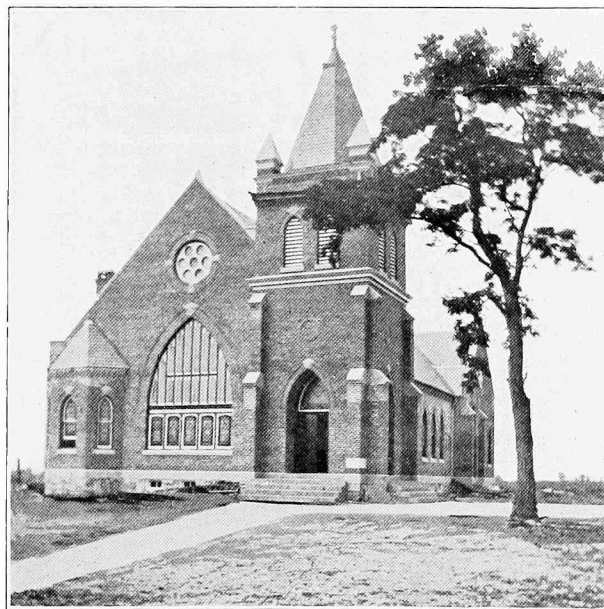
MOUNT NEBO UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, OF BOONSBORO.—The establishment of the church of the United Brethren in Christ in Boonsboro, dates as far back as 1750, almost forty years before the laying out and settlement of Boonsboro in 1788. Those who were members of that denomination in that early day worshipped in the old church, which was built of logs, and known as "Shunk's Church." It stood on an elevation of ground one-half mile to the northwest of Boonsboro. In this rude structure the eminent Otterbein, founder of the United Brethren Church, often preached, as well as the Revs. Newcomer, Geeting, and other divines of the same church.

Boonsboro was growing to be a considerable village for those times, and the log church was found to be insufficient for the congregation. It was, therefore, abandoned, in 1832, and a better church was built of logs, rough cast on the outside, in Boonsboro, at a considerable distance from the Main street, surrounded by a fence and with a yard in front. The church was furnished with rough seats, and with a high altar, surrounded by a railing. The pulpit was elevated several feet, in what was known at that time as bird's-nest shape, and in front was draped a long green curtain, which reached to the floor. The elevated pul-

\*Contributed by Rev. W. S. Hoyer.



**Old Christian Church, Beaver Creek.**



**New Christian Church, Beaver Creek.**





pit gave the ministers an excellent opportunity to discover if anybody was sleeping during the services.

In those days, congregations were not supplied with a bell to call the people together, but a shrill horn was used instead, similar to that used by shepherds in calling their flock. One day, when soldiers were riding by, they heard the sound of this church horn, and remarked that surely, "a shepherd must be calling his sheep." At that time the Rev. J. Rinehart was pastor. In 1867, it was decided to build a new church edifice. Plans were put into execution and rapidly carried forward, and in 1868, a handsome brick structure was dedicated. It was remodeled in 1883, and again the interior was remodeled in the summer of 1905. It has a seating capacity of about 400, and is well and thoroughly equipped, being neatly carpeted and well lighted. Its present pastor is the Rev. J. W. Grimm.

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**CHURCHES OF FUNKSTOWN.**—The Evangelical Lutheran Reformed congregations were incorporated as a body in 1803, and worshipped together in the old church until 1851, the Evangelical Lutherans having withdrawn at that time and erected a church of their own, naming it,

**ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.** The corner-stone for the building was laid in 1850, and in the year following the church was dedicated. It was built of brick, and has a seating capacity for 400 persons. It is located on Main street. Among the ministers who have served the Lutherans since 1803, are the Revs. Solomon Shaffer, Ezra Keller, C. C. Culler, J. M. Unruh, A. Copenhaver, M. W. Fair, Levi Keller, D. S. Lentz, W. S. T. Metzger, Milton Snyder, C. A. Hoy, D. B. Floyd, and M. S. Sharp, the present pastor, who was confirmed June 1, 1905.

The congregations now numbers about 150 members. Services are held every Sunday, alternating once and twice. Christian Endeavor is held every Sunday evening at six P. M. There is connected with the church an active Ladies' Aid Society, and an enthusiastic Sunday-School, with Edward Warrenfeltz as superintendent, and John Hollyday and Mrs. Catharine Eakle as assistant superintendents. The following are teachers in the Sunday-school: John Hollyday, John Beatty,

Mrs. Catherine Eakle, Ella Isenminger, Mrs. Marteney, William Hollyday, Edward Warrenfeltz, Oscar Stockslager, George Stockslager, Freeling Hoffmaster, Mrs. Elta Smith, Mrs. M. S. Sharp, Mrs. Cora Stockslager, Newton Warrenfeltz, Mrs. Estella Warrenfeltz, and the Rev. M. S. Sharp.

**CHRIST'S REFORMED CHURCH** had its beginning in 1803, when the congregation was associated with the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, in worship in the old church, which the Reformed congregation used after the Lutherans built their own edifice in 1850, until the building was destroyed by fire in 1857. The congregation built, a few years later, a handsome brick church on Main street, which it occupied about the year 1860. At the present time, there are only about forty members. The Rev. M. L. Shuford was pastor when the new church edifice was erected. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lewis A. Bruner. The following have succeeded Rev. Bruner in the order named: The Rev. Jacob Hassler, the Rev. S. S. Miller, the Rev. George W. Snyder, and the Rev. S. T. Wagner, the present pastor. There is a small but active Sunday-School connected with the church, with six teachers, namely, Mrs. A. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Spickler, Edith Spickler, Mrs. C. A. Harbaugh, Rebecca Morgan. The superintendent is Charles W. Smith. The church is connected with the Boonsboro charge.

**THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** was established in 1843, when the church was dedicated. It is a brick building, with a seating capacity of 200. Its pastors have been the Revs. William Hurst, Elisha Philips, George Brooks, James Brand, D. Cullums, John P. Hall, Wilfred Downs, Osbourn, Parkerson, Franklin, Dugson, William Forests, John Floyd, John Butler, B. Hill, Duncan, Vandersmith, J. A. Hensey, Robert Weach, T. Lansdale, Phillips, Jacobus, Snedeker, Allen, Campbell, Zimmerman, Montgomery, Watson Case, William Herbert, Samuel Alford, John D. Hall, Pittinger, and Pierce.

**THE AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** was established in 1879, and the church was dedicated in 1881. Rev. M. Jones was the first pastor. There is no congregation at this time, and the building was converted several years ago into a dwelling and is being so used.

THE DUNKARD CHURCH, a brick structure, was built in 1859, and was used by the Brethren for worship until a few years ago, when it passed into the possession of the Red Men, who now use it as a hall for their meetings. In this church, Elders Joseph Wolf, Leonard Emmert, Andrew Curt, Daniel F. Stouffer, and other well known ministers held the services.

ST. MATTHEW'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, of Beaver Creek, is connected with the Funkstown charge. The corner-stone was laid April 12, 1845, and the building was finished and dedicated in the same year. The congregation has never been a large one, but is composed of some of the best families of the neighborhood. The organization began with 52 members; there are now 58. The congregation has always been served by pastors who officiated at the Funkstown Church. The Rev. M. S. Sharp is the present pastor, and holds services every two weeks, in the afternoon. Communion services are held quarterly. There is an active Sunday-School, numbering about 50. In the graveyard connected with the church are buried many of the old and most respected citizens of that locality. The church edifice stands on a beautiful elevation near the handsome edifice of the Disciples' Church, and the Beaver Creek High School.

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION at Clearspring made application for permission to form a separate congregation, which was granted. The Rev. Joshua Peterkin entered on his ministry at Hagerstown, December 22, 1839. Before this there had been no permanent church services. The church edifice was built in 1840. The rectors of St. Andrew's Clear Spring Church were men of strong conviction. Among them are Revs. Joshua Peterkin, James A. Buck, Philip Berry, Hanson T. Wilcoxon, George L. Machenheimer, William Scull.

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SALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH BAKERSVILLE, MD.—\*The love of religious rites and observances has prevailed among the people of

every generation, and especially when the pioneers first came into what is now known as Washington County, Md. This need was especially felt in the region now known as Bakersville. There being but few families in this section, though they were of different faiths, principally Methodists, German Reformed and Lutherans, they came together, and at a point in the edge of a clearing, these sturdy God-fearing people built a log church, about 1800. Later, in 1823, finding this house too small, they tore it down and replaced it by a very large stone structure, now used as a school-house. Among the early contributors were Peter Palmer, Henry Poffenberger, Martin Newman, John Brantner, John Knode, Henry Zook, William Reynolds, Joseph Roberts, Henry and Jacob Dovenberger, Watkins James, Otho Baker, etc. These three congregations worshipped in this house for a quarter of a century, when the Methodists either died out, or merged with the Lutherans or Reformed. These two congregations grew very rapidly, and finally, in 1853, they mutually and willingly agreed to separate, the Reformed people moving two miles west and building for themselves a church at Mt. Moriah. The Lutherans built a new meeting-house known as Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, in 1854; it is the edifice in which they now worship. The building committee was: Andrew Hogmire, Elias Baker, Christian Palmer, William Davis, Otho Baker, Josiah Baker, and Elias Eakle. This building was remodeled in 1888, at a cost of one thousand dollars, and now we have a church building worth \$4,000, with a seating capacity of 300. The land where this church, with adjacent cemetery, now is, was donated by John and Wm. Reynolds.

The first Lutherans were Germans and therefore conducted the services in German. The English ministers of whom we have a record were: Revs. George Diehl, from 1840 to 1852; Rev. Unruh, 1852-1854; Rev. Marts, 1854-1857; Rev. Lunger, 1857-1864; Rev. Wiles, 1864-1868; Rev. Fair, 1868-1872; Rev. Levi Keller, 1872-1882; Rev. Lentz, 1882-1885; Rev. Ellis H. Jones, 1885-1892; Rev. J. W. Lingle, 1892-1896; Rev. A. A. Kerlin, 1896-1902; Rev. M. S. Sharp, 1906 ——. The present membership is 70. The Sabbath-School is held on every Sabbath, and is in a very flourishing condition. Its superintendent is J. Herbert Brill.

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\*Contributer by G. Harvey Sprecher.

**UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, ROHRERSVILLE.**—\*The congregation of the United Brethren in Christ worshipped for some time in the old log church which was on the road leading to Harper's Ferry, about a mile south of the village. An acre of ground was purchased from David Rohrer, as a site for a new church, and also for a graveyard. The church was built in 1842; the corner-stone was laid on May 5, with the inscription "Bethel Church" upon it. It was built by ——— Mort, who boarded at the home of Jacob Gloss, one of the trustees of the new church, Frederick Rohrer being another trustee. Jacob I. Ohr was the first Sunday-school superintendent. William Cost, William Clopper and John A. Mullendore served as class-leaders about this time. Jona. Tobey, John Huffer, John Clopper, Joseph S. Grimm, William Rinehart and D. D. Keedy were local preachers who lived in the vicinity. In 1842, Jacob Bachtel was presiding elder. In 1843, J. J. Glossbrenner was elected presiding elder, and Jacob Bachtel was then pastor of the church in Rohrsersville, being preacher in charge on the circuit. He had as colleague, John Richards, who was also one of his spiritual children, having been converted at one of his meetings some time previous. In 1845, Jacob Bachtel was again returned to the circuit with Richard Nihiser as colleague, and J. E. Markwood as presiding elder. Afterward this congregation was served by the following ministers: John W. Fulkerson, who is still living and a faithful worker in the church; C. B. Hammack; H. B. Winton; J. W. Miles, William R. Coursey; L. W. Mathews; W. T. Lower; J. W. Nihiser; I. Baltzell; I. K. Statton; J. Delphy; W. A. Jackson; T. F. Bushong; Emory Miller; G. W. Statton; J. D. Freed; A. M. Evers; C. T. Stearn; J. E. Hott; J. L. Grimm; G. H. Snepp; J. E. Whitesell; and J. W. Hott.

In the summer of 1871, a new church was built about a hundred yards distant from the old one, on the corner of the public square. The lot was purchased of Mrs. Catharine Mullendore. The building, a fine brick structure, was erected by Jona. Late, of Hagerstown. The corner-stone was laid July 24, 1871. J. W. Hott was pastor during the building of the church and the following were trustees: Samuel Bealer; John A. Mullendore; D. D. Keedy; Thos. Haynes; and W.

O. Grimm. Since its dedication, the congregation has been served by the following pastors: J. W. Hott, (afterward Bishop); W. O. Grimm; H. A. Bovey; J. W. Kiracofe; M. F. Keiter; J. R. Ride-nour; J. K. Nelson; S. H. Snell; Wm. Evers; L. O. Burtner; E. C. B. Castle; J. B. Chamberlain; A. B. Wolfe; D. J. Good; W. L. Childress; D. R. Wagner, and Wm. M. Beattie.

In 1882 and 1883, there was trouble in the church regarding secret societies. This continued until two divisions were formed, known respectively as the Liberals and the Radicals. A large number withdrew from the congregation, and a new church was built further down the street by the Radicals. It was dedicated in 1888, and has the name of Central Church on the corner-stone. The lot upon which the church is built was given by John A. Clopper, George M. Beeler, R. H. Clopper, Jacob Smith, J. R. Haynes, Geo. B. Stine, S. O. Buck, Mrs. Savilla Brown, Mrs. Eliza Easton and Daniel Huffer; and their families are the leading members in the church. The pastors who have preached to this congregation are as follows: P. O. Wagner; R. Burkholder; J. K. Nelson; G. S. Seippel; J. R. Chambers, J. Kapp; J. E. Hott; D. L. Perry; and Presiding elder William Funkhouser.

In the graveyard of the old church, purchased in 1842, some of the early settlers are buried. The first one buried here was Sophia Rohrer, sister of David Rohrer. She died while the church was being built, and her funeral sermon was preached under some locust trees on the farm now owned by Samuel J. Mullendore. David Rohrer, the founder of the village, silently sleeps here. Others buried in this graveyard are: Mary Gardner, who died May 27, 1865; Elizabeth Holmes, who died November 19, 1875; the Rev. John Huffer, who died July 23, 1842; Rachel Haynes, who died March 17, 1846; Charlotte Gouff, who died November 18, 1863; George Kefauver, who died April 17, 1862; Mary, wife of Geo. Kefauver, who died March 13, 1864; Jacob Mullendore, who died August 17, 1854; and Catherine, his wife, who died January 8, 1876; John Mullendore, who died September 23, 1869; and Julian Mullendore, who died January 20, 1851; Samuel Clopper, who died March 31, 1871; Jeremiah Rohrer, who died July 21, 1877; George Bealer, who died November 17, 1854; Catharine Bealer, his wife, who died

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\*Contributed by Mary E. Grimm.

January 23, 1857; the Rev. John Clopper, who died June 12, 1852; the Rev. William O. Grimm, who died August 24, 1906; the Rev. Joseph S. Grimm, who died March 10, 1892; and Sarah, his wife, who died February 12, 1904.

Bishop Markwood, who was born December 22, 1818, and died June 12, 1873, had been buried here. He preached his first sermon in old Bethel church and it was his request to be buried on the spot under the old pulpit, as nearly as it could be located. This request was complied with, and he rested here a number of years. His wife then became dissatisfied. She wished to be buried at his side and she said this would not be done unless the church would bear the expense of having her body brought here after her death, from her home in Virginia, as it was not likely this would be done, she had his body taken to Luray, Va., and in the cemetery at that place they now both rest. Their wedding also took place at the home of one of the early settlers of this neighborhood, Frederic Rohrer. His wife, who was Miss Arbelin Rodeffer, was a native of Virginia and lived there when J. Markwood was a young itinerant preacher. Their marriage was bitterly opposed by Mr. and Mrs. Rodeffer. One evening he overtook her on the road as he was coming to Maryland to his appointments here. She was on her way to class-meeting, with a sunbonnet on her head. She consented to accompany him, and he took her on his horse behind him, as he was riding horseback. In this way they traveled from Virginia to Rohrer'sville, to the home of Frederic Rohrer. It was far in the night when they reached this place and the family had retired. On learning the circumstances of the visit, one of Mr. Rohrer's sons rode to Hagerstown, a distance of sixteen miles during the same night, to procure the license; they were married immediately upon his return, and the marriage proved to be a very happy one.

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**THE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION AT LOCUST GROVE, MD.**—\*The building in which the congregation worships was erected in 1844. The congregation is one of the most active country congregations in the County. From 1844 to 1878, it was served by the following pastors: The Revs. Messrs. Hunt, Unruh, Martz, Lunger, Stine,

Startzman, Buchanan, Weills and Beckley. In 1878, the Rev. Mr. Beckley built a church at Rohrer'sville, one mile south of Locust Grove. This divided the congregation. Locust Grove was supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Bobst, Nichol and Trump, pastors from Harper's Ferry, until 1884; then by the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Sharpsburg, until 1891, and by the Rev. Mr. Lingle, of Sharpsburg, until 1896, when by action of Synod, it again became part of the Sharpsburg charge, which relation it sustains at present. Since September 1st, 1896, the church has been served by A. A. Kerlin, the present pastor.

The congregation numbers about 55, yet the Sunday-School, with an efficient superintendent, Mr. John C. English, numbers over 160. Much credit is due to Misses Sadie and Gertrude Smith, for training the children to recite at the Children's services, which are held in the interest of Missions and the Orphans' Home; also to Misses Ora Snyder and Myra Smith, organists, as well as to the choir, faithful on all occasions. The singing of the Misses Gertrude and Sadie Smith is one of the leading features of the church and Sunday-School.

These services are very interesting, and are largely attended. And, we might add, much of the success of the school is due to the faithfulness of all its members, and the active part they take in the work of the school.

From this immediate community twelve or fourteen young men have entered the Gospel ministry, all of whom were members of this Sunday-school. This record is highly commendable and is worthy of imitation.

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**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, BOONSBORO, MD.**—The corner-stone of the Catholic Church at Boonsboro was laid September 1, 1868. The edifice is not large, but is a handsome structure, of Gothic type. It was erected by means of a fund bequeathed for the purpose by Dr. Otho J. Smith, grandfather of Dr. Edgar T. Smith, of Boonsboro. Dr. Otho J. Smith was a prominent physician, with an extensive practice in this section, from 1838 to the time of his death, in 1868. The church was built under the direction of Dr. Josiah F. Smith, brother of, and Otho J. Smith, Jr., son of the decedent.

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\*Contributed by Rev. A. A. Kerlin.

The Catholic Church of Boonsboro has never been strong enough to support a resident member of the clergy, but since its foundation has been under the curacy of the Church at Hagerstown.

**BETHEL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, CHEWSVILLE.**—\*This beautiful edifice was erected in 1868, to succeed a stone building, which was built in 1839, a short distance from the present church; it is still standing, and is used for a dwelling. Among the old members and ministers of this congregation were John P. Stotler, Joel Doub, Peter Spessard, John Spessard, the Rev. John Reubush, the Rev. Henry Bertner, the Rev. Jacob Markwood, afterwards a bishop, the Rev. Miles, the Rev. David Spessard, the Rev. Winton, the Rev. George Statton, the Rev. Isaac Statton, the Rev. A. M. Evers, the Rev. John E. Hott, and the Rev. Stearn.

The trustees at the time the new church was built were Joel Doub, John Stotler, Fred Baker, Ezra Smith and Daniel D. Spessard; the minister was the Rev. William T. Lower. Fred Baker, who resides in Hagerstown, is the only living member of the original board of trustees of Bethel U. B. Church.

The church was dedicated November 15, 1868, when the attendance was the largest religious gathering ever known in that community, probably not more than one-half being able to gain admittance. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Glossbrenner, of Baltimore, after which an appeal was made to the people for \$1,500 to liquidate the debt remaining on the church; a prompt response was made, the whole amount being secured. The church was then dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner, and among the ministers present and assisting were Messrs. Russell, Lower, Stearn and Baltzell. The whole cost was \$4,300. The church is a substantial brick building, 40 by 56 feet, with cupola and bell. In the graveyard attached to the church are buried many of the old members and citizens of the neighborhood. The following ministers have preached for the United Brethren congregation in this church: J. L. Grimm, Joshua Harp, J. W. Howe, J. B. Funk, A. M. Evers, C. B. Hammack, J. Reubush, H. A. Bovey, once presiding elder, George W. Statton presiding elder, J. K. Nelson,

presiding elder, Bishop Markwood, W. L. Lower, J. D. Freed, A. Hoover, C. M. Hott, J. W. Funk, J. Weaver, W. D. Barger, S. H. Snell.

**ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, HAGERSTOWN.**—\*St. Mark's Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown, Md., dates her beginning to the summer and autumn of 1889. August 9th, 1889, a meeting was held at the residence of William Marr to consider the advisability of organizing another Lutheran Church in Hagerstown. August 16, and August 23 meetings were held to further consider the subject. At the last named meeting a committee reported that the hall in the engine house of the Western Enterprise Fire Company, on Franklin street, had been rented for a temporary place of worship.

October 6th, 1889, the first regular service was held in the hall, conducted by Rev. S. A. Hedges. At that service the congregation was organized, as the "Third English Lutheran Church," with seventeen or eighteen members. Others were soon added, increasing the number to about thirty.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the following constituted the charter members of the church: John W. Koogle, Mrs. J. W. Koogle, William Marr, Mrs. William Marr, Miss Helen Marr, Miss Rosa Marr, Miss Katie Marr, Miss Mary Suter, Joshua Snyder, Mrs. J. Snyder, Louis Weihr, Mrs. L. Weihr, D. G. Potter, J. A. Potterfield, E. K. Schindel, Mrs. E. K. Schindel, Misses Gertie, Addie Aura and Ray Schindel, A. A. Lechliden, Mrs. A. A. Lechliden, Martin Startzman, Mrs. M. Startzman, Daniel Huyett, Mrs. Margaret Huyett, Mr. and Mrs. Immel. The first Council was composed of William Marr, John W. Koogle, Joshua Snyder, D. G. Potter, A. A. Lechliden, E. K. Schindel, J. A. Potterfield, and Louis Weihr. Later the Council was increased to twelve members.

For several months after the organization of the congregation the pulpit was supplied by students from the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. In January, 1890, Rev. S. E. Bateman, of Selinsgrove, Pa., was elected pastor of the young congregation. He entered upon his duties as pastor on the 7th day of March. At the first council meeting after Rev. Bateman's arrival, the name of

\*Contributed by Rev. S. G. Dornblaser.

the church was changed from, "The Third Lutheran," to "St. Mark's Lutheran Church." Maryland Synod, at its annual meeting in October 7-9, 1890, in Washington, D. C., formally received the new congregation into its membership. For a period of eight years, the congregation received some aid from the Board of Home Missions. It became self-supporting in December 1898.

November 29, 1891, the congregation decided to purchase the Straub property at the intersection of Washington St. and Washington Ave., for the sum of \$5,750. The fine brick dwelling house on the property, was converted into a chapel; the corner-stone of which was laid in October 1892, and the remodeled building dedicated in January 1893, after having worshiped in a hall for three years. Valuable aid was rendered the congregation at this time, by the Board of Church Extension, of the General Synod Lutheran Church.

The Rev. Bateman resigned as pastor, in June 1893, having served the congregation over three years, and having increased the membership to almost one hundred. December 1st, 1893, the second pastor, the Rev. George S. Bowers, of York, Pa., entered upon his duties. During the Rev. Bowers' pastorate, a primary room was added to the church building, to accommodate the growing Sunday-School. This building was dedicated in June 1895, during the meeting of General Synod in Hagerstown. In the autumn of this same year, the comfortable three-story brick parsonage was built, adjoining the church. It was ready for occupancy about Christmas. On the tenth anniversary, of the organization of the congregation, the indebtedness to the Board of Church Extension was cancelled.

The Rev. Bowers served the congregation until December 1st, 1902, a period of nine years. Marked material and spiritual progress was made during those years. The value of the church property was enhanced, the indebtedness was reduced, and the membership was increased to 240.

The Rev. S. G. Dornblaser, of Columbus, Ohio, the present incumbent, became pastor of St. Mark's March 1st, 1903. Since the beginning of this pastorate, over one hundred members have been added to the church, and more than \$2,000 have been paid on the church debt.

Connected with the church is a flourishing

Sunday-School, having an enrollment in the Primary Department alone of over one hundred. The following persons have served as Superintendent of the school: A. A. Lechliden, W. H. Reisner, V. T. Meredith and A. T. Zentmyer.

Other organizations connected with the church, are a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society; a Children's Mission Band; a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; and a Pastor's Aid Society.

The present membership of the church is three hundred. During its brief history, the church has contributed \$2,325 for missionary purposes; and almost \$29,000 for all objects. In a short time the congregation will have liquidated every dollar of its indebtedness; after which it will gradually make preparation for building a modern church on the finely located lot adjoining the chapel.

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THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, BROWNSVILLE.—\*The Baptist chapel situated in Browns-ville, Washington Co., Md., was erected in 1894. Prior to its erection, services were held in the public school-house. The first service was held there in 1892, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Barron. Between that date and the erection of the chapel, services were held from time to time by the Rev. T. Magruder, the Rev. M. E. Maloney, the Rev. G. Harley, and the Rev. T. D. D. Clarke. The only members of the congregation, before the chapel was built, were Mrs. Mary A. Boteler and Miss Mary Alice Boteler. The money for the building was given by the Baptists of Maryland. The solicitor for the funds was Miss Mary Alice Boteler, who paid for the ground on which the building was erected; the ground was bought from Emanuel Jennings. The house is a frame structure, neatly painted, measuring 24x32 feet; has a seating capacity of 100. The building cost \$800. The first sermon preached in the chapel was by the Rev. L. R. Milburne, from 2 Tim. 4:2: "Preach the word." Rev. Thomas A. Johnson was the first regular pastor; his pastorate lasted several years. He was succeeded by the Rev. F. L. Fraser, and he by the present pastor, the Rev. B. D. Porter.

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\*Contributed by Mary Alice Boteler.

# MOUNT CARMEL UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, ROHRERSVILLE DISTRICT.—

\*This congregation worshipped for many years in what is known as Snyder's school-house, a few yards from the present site of the church. Among the early members who worshipped in the school-house were Joseph Snyder and wife, Sophia; Jacob Huffer and wife, Sarah; Joseph Stine, then a bachelor, but who subsequently married Mary Gloss; George Shifler, then unmarried, but who later married Catherine Iford; Samuel Shifler and wife, Ruann; Jacob Long and wife, Mary (Kefauver); Jacob Miller and wife, Elizabeth; Henry Miller and wife, Catharine; William Lampert and wife, Mary; Fred Kefauver and wife, Margaret; Miss Susan Huntzberry, a sister of Margaret Kefauver, and who subsequently married Jacob Ott; Jacob Neff and wife, Betsy; Mary Norris, then a young woman, and who married Jonas Davis.

Among the many ministers who preached to the congregation in the school-house, was the Rev. Hurley, W. R. Coursey, J. Baechtcl, J. Bowersock Nihiser, J. Bonsel, W. T. Lower and John Reubush. The church was organized in this building about 1846, and a new church was built in 1859. It was a brick, thirty-six by forty-six, fourteen feet high, one room, with seating capacity of 400. It cost about \$1400, and was heated by stoves. The walls of this structure gave way, and in 1882, another building was erected on the same site, and foundation, and is today in a good state of preservation. It is equipped with belfry and bell. The congregation is a good sized one and services are held every Sabbath. There is an active Sunday-School during the entire year, composed of about 130 members.

From a record kept by John S. Miller since 1860, we obtained the names of the ministers and officers of the church to the present time, and are as follows: 1869, presiding elder, H. B. Winton; ministers, I. K. Statton, and Jackson; class leader, Joseph H. Snyder, assisted by John S. Miller; steward, Jacob Neff. 1861, presiding elder, J. Markwood, ministers, W. R. Coursey and W. T. Lower; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Michael Avey; steward, Samuel Shifler.

1862—presiding elder and minster, W. R. Cursey, assisted by T. F. Bushong, Jr.; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Joseph Snyder; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1863-4—presiding elder and minister, A. W. Statton, assisted by D. D. Keedy; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Jacob Long; steward, Jacob Miller.

1865—presiding elder, G. W. Statton; minister, J. D. Freed; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Jacob Huffer; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1866—presiding elder, G. W. Statton; ministers, A. M. Evers and J. E. Hott, Jr.; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Jacob Huffer; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1867—presiding elder, A. M. Evers; minister, J. L. Grimm; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Joseph H. Snyder; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1868—presiding elder, C. T. Stern; minister, J. L. Grimm; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1869—presiding elder, C. T. Stern; minister, J. H. Snapp; class leader, Jacob Huffer, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1870—preseiding elder, C. T. Stern; minister, W. O. Grimm; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Jacob Huffer: steward, Joseph H. Snyder.

1871—presiding elder, Henry Bovey; minister, J. W. Hott and J. Whitzle; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, Joseph H. Snyder.

1872—presiding elder, Henry Bovey, ministers, J. W. Hott and W. O. Grimm; cleass leader, Abram Philour; assisted by John S. Miller; steward J. B. Huffer.

1873—presiding elder, D. D. Keedy; minister, Henry A. Bovey; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, J. B. Huffer.

1874—presiding elder, D. D. Keedy; minister, H. A. Bovey; class leader, Henry Stone, assisted by John Hederick; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1875—presiding elder, J. W. Howe; minister, H. A. Bovey; class leader, John Hederick, assisted by Jacob Long; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1876—presiding elder, John Reubush; minister, J. W. Kiracofe; class leader, Henry Stone, assisted by Jacob M. Snyder; steward, Benjamin Stone.

1877—presiding elder, J. Reubush; minister, J. W. Kiracofe; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, J. C. Miller.

1878—presiding elder, W. O. Grimm; minister, J. W. Kiracofe; class leader, John S. Miller,

assisted by Jacob M. Snyder; steward, J. C. Miller.

1879—presiding elder, W. O. Grimm; minister, J. W. Kiracofe; class leader, J. S. Miller, assisted by Martin L. Nicodemus; steward, J. C. Miller.

1880—presiding elder, J. K. Nelson, minister, W. O. Grimm; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, J. C. Miller.

1881—presiding elder, J. K. Nelson; minister, M. F. Keiter; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, Jacob M. Snyder.

1882—presiding elder, J. W. Howe; minister, M. F. Keiter; class leader, Henry Stone, assisted by M. L. Nicodemus; steward, Jacob M. Snyder.

1883—presiding elder, J. W. Howe; minister, J. R. Ridenour; class leader, Henry Stone, assisted by Martin L. Nicodemus; steward, Luther Fox.

1884—presiding elder, C. M. Hott; minister, J. R. Ridenour; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, Jacob M. Snyder.

1885—presiding elder, C. M. Hott; minister, John K. Nelson; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Henry Stone; steward, Jacob M. Snyder.

1886—presiding elder, A. M. Evers; minister, J. K. Nelson; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Martin R. Nicodemus; steward, Jacob M. Snyder.

1887—presiding elder, A. M. Evers; ministers, S. H. Snell and W. B. Evers; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Jacob M. Snyder; steward, Otho J. Miller.

1888-9—presiding elder, A. M. Evers; minister, L. O. Burtner; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Jacob M. Snyder; steward, Otho J. Miller.

1890-91—presiding elder, A. M. Evers; minister, L. O. Burtner; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Jacob M. Snyder; steward, Martin R. Nicodemus.

1892-93—presiding elders, A. M. Evers for 1892, and G. J. Roudabush, 1893; minister, E. C. B. Castle; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Allen Stone; steward, Martin R. Nicodemus.

1894-95—presiding elder, G. J. Roudabush; ministers, E. C. B. Castle, 1894, and J. B. Chamberlain, 1895; class leader, John S. Miller, as-

sisted by Allen Stone; stewards, Martin R. Nicodemus, 1894, and Vinton L. Eakle, 1895.

1896-97—presiding elder, G. J. Roudabush; minister, J. B. Chamberlain; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by Allen Stone; steward, V. L. Eakle.

1898-99—presiding elders, G. J. Roudabush, 1898; L. O. Burtner, 1899; ministers, Aaron Wolf, 1898, D. Good and S. H. Snell, 1899; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by A. M. Stone; steward, V. L. Eakle.

1900-01—presiding elder, L. O. Burtner; minister L. Childress; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by A. M. Stone; steward, V. L. Eakle.

1902-03—presiding elder, W. H. Washinger; ministers, A. M. Horn, D. R. Wagner; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by A. M. Stone; steward, V. L. Eakle.

1904—presiding elder, W. H. Washinger; minister, D. R. Wagner; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by A. M. Stone, steward, V. L. Eakle.

1905—presiding elder, W. H. Washinger; minister, W. M. Beattie; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by A. M. Stone; steward, V. L. Eakle.

1906—presiding elder, W. H. Washinger; minister, W. M. Beattie; class leader, John S. Miller, assisted by A. M. Stone; steward, V. L. Eakle.

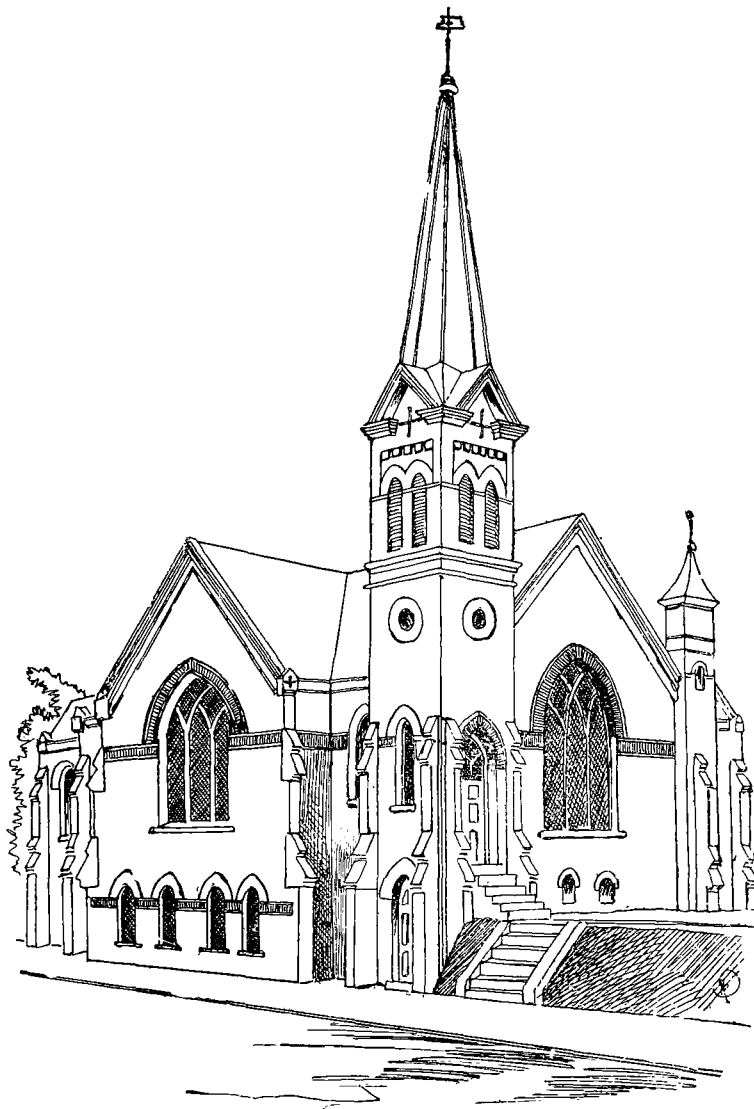
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ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, ROHRERSVILLE.—This congregation is the outgrowth of the Mount Zion Lutheran congregation of Locust Grove, and was permanently organized in the month of June, 1879, with thirty-eight members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. George H. Beckley, pastor of the Boonsboro charge. Steps were taken in 1879 to erect a building, the following gentlemen being on the building committee: Joseph Rohrer, Ezra D. Miller, John H. Poffenberger, Henry Clay Rohrer, and Noah Rohrbach, with the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Beckley. E. B. Miller was president, and Joseph Rohrer, treasurer of this committee, and Henry Clay Rohrer was secretary of the same. Samuel Keedy, of Keedysville, did the carpenter work, and John W. Brantner and Silas W. Norris were the masons, assisted by James Dunn, in the brick work. James Wilson and Sons did the

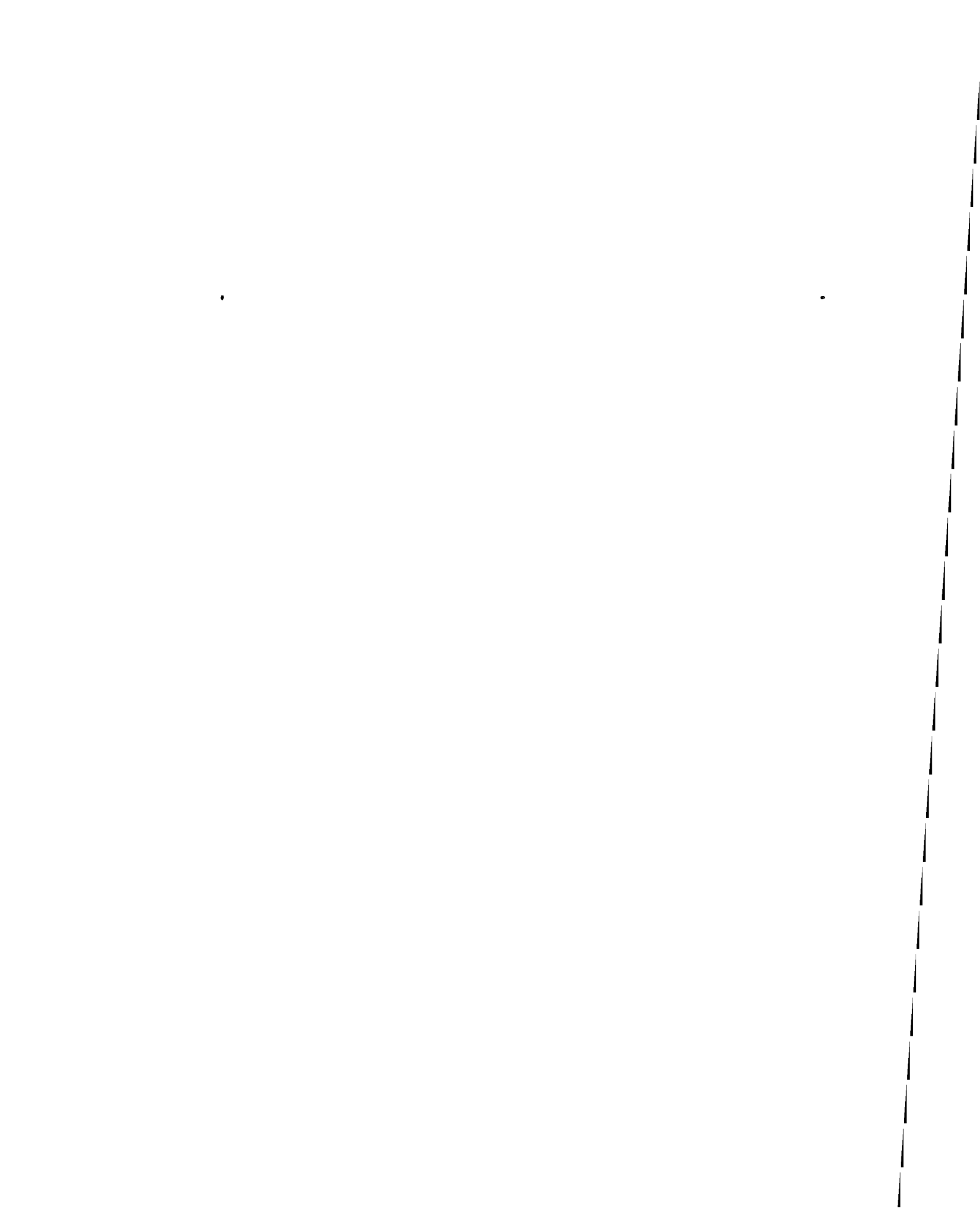




Old Lutheran Church, Sharpsburg, 1768.



Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sharpsburg,



plastering, John F. Rohrer the painting, and Jos. Creswell and brother, the calcimining.

On June 20, 1879, an election of officers of the church was held, which resulted thus: Elders, Joseph Rohrer, Sr., John W. Brantner, John B. Rohrer; deacons, Henry W. Rohrer, John Poffenberger, H. Clay Rohrer; and all were installed by the Rev. Mr. Beckley. He served the congregation until 1882, and was succeeded on April 1, of that year, by the Rev. D. B. Floyd. On June 16, 1886, the Rev. M. L. Beard was installed pastor. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, who preached a short time, but was not installed as pastor. Following him came the Rev. J. E. Mower, and the Rev. L. A. Bush, the latter being the pastor now in charge, residing in Boonsboro. The following members have served as elders: Joseph Rohrer, John W. Brantner, John V. Rohrer, George Biershing, Joseph Morgan, John H. Poffenberger, J. F. Rohrer, H. C. Rohrer, Daniel H. Smith, D. W. Barkman, D. C. Haynes and Daniel Grove. These persons have served as deacons: Henry W. Rohrer, John H. Poffenberger, H. Clay Rohrer, Daniel Smith, Silas H. Norris, Reuben Rohrer, John W. Brantner, D. C. Haynes, John M. Stine, J. H. Long, J. T. Poffenberger, Daniel Grove, D. J. Miller, Silas Wasler, William H. LaMar, O. J. Young, H. B. Rohrer and Charles Grove.

The church edifice stands on the ground where the first building was erected, in the village of Rohrersville. The ground was purchased from Mrs. Magdalena Buck for \$100. The building cost the congregation \$3500. It is 56 by 33 feet, with a tower of 50 feet and a spire of 45 feet in height. The seating capacity is 280. There is an active Sunday School, with a membership of 60. The membership of the church is 95. The superintendent of the Sunday School is H. B. Rohrer. The teachers are Carrie McQuade, D. C. Haynes, H. C. Rohrer, Adah A. Rohrer, John T. Poffenberger, H. B. Rohrer and D. G. Miller.

The new church was dedicated March 21, 1880. The following are the thirty-eight original members of this congregation: Joseph Rohrer, Henry Clay Rohrer, Sophia S. Rohrer, Joseph F. Rohrer, Ann M. Rohrer, John B. Rohrer, Harriet E. Rohrer, Abraham Rohrer, Mary Rohrer, Elizabeth A. Rohrer, John M. Rohrer, Mary Rohrer, Reuben Rohrer, Anna A. Rohrer, Henry W. Rohr-

er, Elizabeth Rohrer, Mary C. Easton, Joshua Slifer, Eliza Slifer, John H. Poffenberger, Sara J. Poffenberger, John W. Brantner, Ezra D. Miller, Caroline M. Miller, Nellie Metz, David Gross, Lucretia Gross, Ephriam Orcutt, Mary E. Thomas, Rachel Wiggonton, Mary A. Snyder, John W. Boyer, Rebecca Boyer, Sarah J. Ray, Alberta Long, Samuel Butts, Elizabeth K. Thomas, and Anna Young.

#### ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, OF KEEDYSVILLE, MD.:

\* situated in the north end of the town, on about the highest point, is built upon a good solid stone foundation. The building has good strong brick walls, well braced, with mortar ceiling and plastered walls. The corner-stone was laid on May 6, 1871. The house was finished and dedicated about Christmas of the same year. The land upon which this building is erected was purchased from Washington and Susan Kitzmiller for two hundred and fifty dollars. The deed for this land was given April 3, 1875, to Washington C. Snively, John Keyfauver, Nicholas Stine, John D. Keedy, and Joseph E. Keedy, Trustees, and their successors in office. Articles of incorporation of this church were drawn in the names of John D. Keedy, Martin Rohrer, John Buck, Washington C. Snively, John Keyfauver and Jacob Nalley, on the 6th day of December 1879. The Rev. George H. Beckley was the first Pastor, and preached regularly from the completion of the church until 1881. In the year 1882, commencing April 1, the Rev. David B. Floyd was pastor until November 1883, when he resigned. The Rev. Ellis H. Jones was pastor from November, 1883 until August 1, 1890. Resigned. The Rev. J. W. Lingle was pastor from April 1, 1891 to March 31, 1896. Resigned. The Rev. A. A. Kerlin was pastor from September 1st, 1896 to May 14, 1905. Resigned. Arrangements have been made to have the Rev. L. A. Bush, of Boonsboro, to preach temporarily. Mr. Joseph E. Keedy was the first Superintendent of the Sunday-School, having had charge from April 1, 1872, until April 1, 1876. He was succeeded by Jacob Smith, for the year 1875 and 1876 to April 1st. Succeeded by Jacob B. Potterfield from April 1st, 1876 to April 1st, 1877. Succeeded by Joshua W. Moore from April 1st,

\*Contributed by D. H. Snively.

1877 to April 1st, 1878. Succeeded by Wiloughby Thomas from April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879.

David H. Snively was elected superintendent of the Sunday-School when but 21 years old and served from April 1, 1879 to April 1, 1905. He was succeeded by Chas. E. Koogle from April 1, 1905 to April 1, 1906.

In the years 1902 and 1903 the church was repainted inside and outside, new carpet and a new steam plant at a cost of eleven hundred dollars. The bell weighs 625 pounds. The present membership is fifty. The present members of the Church Council are Frisby Doub, David H. Snively, Chas. E. Koogle, Alvin V. Davis, Frisby M. Clopper and Edward E. Hutzell.

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**MOUNT TABOR UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH OF CEARFOSS DISTRICT:**\* was established in 1853. It is a log structure, twenty-eight by thirty feet. Before this church was erected, meetings were held at the home and in the barn of Mr. Samuel Needy's father, David Needy. At one time this congregation was a strong and influential one, but the membership has dwindled and the building decayed until it is very likely that the church will be abandoned, as services are only held unfrequently. Among the early and subsequent ministers, who have preached at this church which is located near the home of Samuel Needy, we mention the following: Bishop J. Markwood; the Rev. Mr. Bachtel, who preached before the church was built; also David Spessard and J. Fulkerson, who held services before the church edifice was erected; among other ministers, we find the name of the Revs. Winton, Becker, Corsey, R. K. Statton, Matthew Hammick, I. Underwood, W. Funk, Zermon, A. M. Evers, Kennyhoot, Grimm, Grayham, J. W. Kiracofe, Nimrod Kiracofe, Warner, William Kiracofe, H. H. Fout, Hess, Beal, Moore, William Evers, R. Cassell, Lawrence, Keedy, Richardson, Miles, C. C. Gohn, and W. Wagner. There is a graveyard in connection with the church, where many of the early members of the congregation are buried. Among the early members of this organization, we find Peter Resh, Sallie Resh, David Needy, Sarah Needy, George Wolf and wife, David Stotler and wife, and David Dennison and wife.

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\*Contributed by Samuel Needy.

**TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH**—\*While the history of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hagerstown, as a separate organization, dates back only to 1869, yet the roots of its life run back to the very beginnings of Lutheranism in Hagerstown. Until August 26, in the above mentioned year, St. John's Lutheran Church, throughout its long and successful history, continued undivided. About a year before the organization of Trinity, a difference of opinion arose among the members of St. John's Lutheran Church concerning the remodeling of the Church building. This difference of opinion finally grew to such proportions that it was thought best, by those in favor of remodeling, to withdraw from the Mother Church, and to form another Lutheran Congregation in Hagerstown.

Among the prominent leaders in the new organization were Messrs. David Artz, Philip Wingert, Frederick Posey, Wm. Tice, Wm. Protzman, Martin Startzman, Jonathan Schindel, Jacob Roessner, Otho Swingley, L. L. Mentzer, Abraham Miller, Wilson L. Hays and Dr. J. E. Herbert. These were all members of the first Church Council. Most of them are, at the present time, members of the Church Triumphant. Only one of the list is now a member of the Council, Mr. Jacob Roessner. A lot for a new church building was bought on West Franklin street, conveniently situated, and ground was broken for the new building on October 18, 1868. On November 7 of the same year, the corner-stone was laid, the Rev. Joel Swartz officiating.

While it was considered necessary for the two parties, holding diverse opinions, to separate, yet they continued to worship together until August 26, 1869, when the new congregation was formally organized. On that date it was decided by the congregation that it should be known as "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland." On this same date, the new congregation extended a call to the Rev. T. T. Titus, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown. He accepted the call, and took charge on October 1, 1869. On the same date, the new house of worship was dedicated, Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Mr. Titus was not permitted to serve for a long period the people of Trinity. Because of throat affection, he was compelled to

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\*Contributed by Rev. J. S. Simon.

resign, to the great regret of the congregation, to whom his earnest piety and loyal, faithful, pastoral work had much endeared him. His resignation took effect on the first of July, 1871. In August of the same year, he removed to Hartwick Theological Seminary, of which, in June, he had been elected Principal.

It is but right that testimony should be given to the faithful women of the Church, who worked continuously and with much self denial; who, having given themselves to the Lord, gave their time, energy, money, to the service of His Church, and so contributed, in large measure to the payment of the debt upon the Church building, as well as to the building up of the Congregation and of the Sunday-School in numbers and in influence.

After the resignation of the Rev. T. T. Titus, there was a vacancy for three months, during which time the Rev. J. A. Clutz, D. D., at that time a student in Gettysburg Seminary, supplied the pulpit. On February 25, 1872, the Congregation extended a call to the Rev. W. Henry Luckenbaugh, a man of well-known and marked literary ability and pulpit attainments. He accepted the call, to take effect in April, 1872, and served the congregation until the latter part of 1874. During the ensuing vacancy, the Rev. Dr. McCron, then Principal of the Hagerstown Seminary, supplied the pulpit.

On June 13, 1875, the Rev. J. R. Williams was called to the pastorate. He served the congregation faithfully for eight years. In October, 1883, Trinity again became vacant.

On January 13, 1884, the congregation extended a call to the Rev. Harvey W. McKnight, D. D. He accepted the call, but resigned on July 16, 1884, to accept the Presidency of Gettysburg College, which had meanwhile been offered him. His resignation was a grievous disappointment to the congregation, and a long period of restlessness ensued. For more than a year the church was without a pastor.

The Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk, D. D., was called to the pastorate on June 11, 1885, and took charge in October of the same year. He served the congregation with ability and success, also very acceptably, until May 1, 1902. During his pastorate, Trinity made signal progress, increasing in membership, paying the indebtedness on both church building and parsonage, and extending widely its influence for good in Hagerstown. During the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Mr.

Delk, to accept a call to St. Matthew's Congregation of Philadelphia, the pulpit was acceptably supplied by the Rev. J. F. Baum. The present incumbent, the Rev. J. S. Simon, A. M., was called to the pastorate in October, 1902, and assumed charge December 5, 1902.

About the year 1872, the congregation feeling the need of a home for its pastor, purchased a house on West Franklin street, at a short distance from the Church. In 1883, this was sold, and in 1885, the present parsonage, a large and substantial brick building, conveniently situated on North Potomac street, about a square from the church building, was erected at a cost of \$7,000.

In 1887 a new Primary School building and library room were built. In 1891, the chancel was rearranged and the Church repaired. A growing Sunday-School and an increasing congregation will in the near future compel an enlargement of the church building. At the present time, the Church Council is giving much and earnest consideration to this matter.

The Sunday School was organized on the tenth of October, 1869, with eight officers, 23 teachers, and 98 scholars. At the present time, it has an enrollment of about 550, with 54 teachers and officers. The Sunday-School is noted for its benevolent spirit, giving for the support of the school and for the missionary work of the church more than \$100 per month.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Trinity Church was organized in April, 1880, and has, at present a membership of almost one hundred. The Young People's Missionary Society was organized in September, 1884, and has now a membership of about 60. The Mission Band, a company of boys and girls, organized for training in the work of missions, was organized in March, 1889, by Mrs. J. D. Main, and has accomplished much toward the training of the young for service in the Church, especially in the Missionary Societies.

Trinity has given two boys to the work of the Gospel ministry, Benjamin Lantz and Harry Main. The Rev. H. Main is settled at Sharpsburg, Pa., and the Rev. B. Lantz at St. Joseph, Mo.

In October, 1890, about twenty members of Trinity, who objected to the use of the Common Service in the worship of the congregation, withdrew from its fellowship, and formed a new congregation, St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, which has since that time grown into a flourishing church of about 300 members.

Trinity has reason "to thank God and take courage." The outlook is bright, and full of promise for greater attainments. The membership is now about 625. The congregation is harmonious, and with pastor and people united and earnest in the work, blessed results are to be expected. That which came as the result of a difference of opinion among the members of the Mother Church, has, under the direction of the Holy Spirit, brought about blessed results for Lutheranism, and for the kingdom of Christ in Hagerstown. Out of division has come a greater harmony. The Lutheran churches of Hagerstown, united in spirit, have heard the call, "Speak unto the Children of Israel that they go forward," and they mean to obey that call. May God's blessing rest upon them, and upon his Israel everywhere.

The compiler of this brief history is under great obligation to Mr. F. A. Heard, who so generously gave permission to use a history which he himself had prepared some years ago. The obligation is hereby acknowledged.

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THE RIVER BRETHREN CHURCH in Ringgold was built in 1871 and is a brick structure 40x65 feet. It cost about \$6,000, and has a seating capacity of about six hundred persons. The pastors are known as Bishops. Aaron C. Wingert was Bishop many years. Joseph Hess and Laban W. Wingert served as assistants to the Bishop. Daniel Hollinger served as deacon. The Bishop and deacon serve as trustees. In the graveyard of this church are buried many early settlers, among them being, Samuel Dayhoff, his wife, Maria, Elizabeth Welty, Magdalene Strite, Rev. Christian Leshner, Henry Leshner, Solomon Shockey, Mrs. Margaret Rogers, Elizabeth Pass, Margaret Stouffer, David Shockey, Rev. Joseph Hess.

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A UNION CHURCH EDIFICE was erected several years ago in the village of Ringgold, where services are held by any religious denomination. One of the leading movers in this worthy movement in social development, is Linn Barksdoll. The little village of Ringgold is situated in the northwestern corner of Ringgold district, near the Pennsylvania-Maryland State Line. John

Creager, who built a log house on its present site in 1825, was the first settler. The place was first called Ridgeville, but when a postoffice was established, it was named Ringgold, in honor of Maj. Samuel Ringgold. This change occurred in 1850. Union Church Edifice furnishes a long felt want in that community, and those who contributed to its erection may be classed as benefactors. The Christian or Disciples Church has a Mission organization of several members, and the organization owns a part of this church.

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WELTY TUNKER CHURCH is located on the Ringgold and Smithsburg road in Ringgold District. It was built by John Welty, long since deceased, and was a free gift from him to the denominations, commonly known as Dunkards, now designated as German Baptist Brethren. It is a plain but substantial brick structure. The graveyard attached to the church holds the remains of many prominent and early settlers: John Barkdoll, Susan Barkdoll, Joseph Garver, Mary Garver, William Welty, Susan Welty, John and Mary Geiser, Catharine Fesler, Mary Bowman, Christian Snively, John Hise, Jacob F. Rohrer, Elizabeth Rohrer, Solomon Newcomer, John Miller, Nancy Miller.

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LEHMAN'S REFORMED MENNONITE CHURCH is located in Ringgold District, on the Waynesboro road, near the Pennsylvania State line. The doctrines of the sect, whose founder is buried in this churchyard, are described in articles upon religious denominations in Washington County. The church is a large brick building, and its neatness and the elegance of many of the monuments in the church yard testify to the wealth of the congregation." Among the old residents whose remains are herein interred are, Daniel Resch, Magdalene Resch, John Stewart, Jacob Reeher, Jacob Kendig, Mary B. Groff, Rev. Jacob Frantz, Maria Frick, Barbara Frantz, John Frick, John Welty, Abraham Barr, John Funk, Sr., Henry W. Funk, Adam Morgal, Emanuel Miller, Jacob E. Miller, Fred Oppenlander, Abraham Frick, Samuel Beaver, John Frantz, Samuel Barr, Maria Barr, Maria Scott, David Rohrer, Martin Rohrer, Christian Frantz, Anna Frantz.

**RINGER'S CHURCH.**—\*An extract from a lecture delivered in Odd Fellow's Hall, Boonsboro, in 1858, by L. A. Brunner says: "The people of Boonsboro worshipped at Ringer's and Schwank's Churches until 1810. The former was Lutheran, the latter Reformed; and the time of their erection antedates the Declaration of Independence."

The site of Ringer's Church referred to in this extract is about three miles west from Boonsboro, near Monroe Church, on what was the old Peter Ringer homestead. Those living who remember attending services at this church describe it as being built of logs, afterwards "rough-casted." There was no painting on woodwork inside and the pulpit is described as being a small paneled enclosure with just enough space for the preacher to stand, and elevated on a single post about four feet high with narrow steps leading up to the platform. A small board on top of panel served as rest for Bible. At the side of the church to the left of pulpit and near to it was a paneled enclosure, reserved for deacons. In front of pulpit and little to left was a table made of solid walnut which was used for communion services. There was a large walnut chest beneath pulpit which contained the communion set of pitcher, cups and plates, all made of pewter. A peculiar device used in taking the collection consisted of a pole about 6 feet long painted black on end of which was suspended from a ring a small black velvet sack tapering to a point from which dangled a tassel.

The church has been torn down more than fifty years ago. A graveyard nearby on same place contains the graves of those buried more than 100 years ago and the space is quite filled.

**MONROE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH** is located on land donated by Solomon Thomas just over the line between Boonsboro and Keedysville Districts, and in the latter. It is only a short distance from the residences of Noah G. Thomas and Enos Schlosser. Before this church was erected in 1872, members of this belief worshipped in the Monroe school house, (built in 1832), for more than twenty years. The following were among the active members: Jacob A. Thomas and wife; George Snively and wife, Joel Schlosser and wife;

Noah Thomas and wife; Solomon Thomas and wife; Henry Hayes; Mrs. Christian Hoover, Martin Line; Delia Karnes; Margaret Garner; Elizabeth Gigous; George Orich.

Monroe Church has always been an active one. Among the active members at this time is Noah G. Thomas and family and Enos Schlosser. Noah G. Thomas was class leader and superintendent of the Sunday-School for many years, until succeeded in both positions by his son, Harvey, the present official. Mr. Thomas is a trustee. The ministers have been J. W. Kiracofe, Henry A. Bovey, E. E. Ludwig, J. L. Grimm, Rev. Donavan, J. H. Reubush, C. M. Hott, C. H. Cromwell, C. J. Stinespring, E. J. Neese, J. E. B. Rice, C. H. Westfall, Charles Fisher, A. N. Horn, J. W. Grimm.

**MOUNT ZION UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.**—This church is situated a short distance north of Cearfoss postoffice, along the Greencastle and Williamsport turnpike, in Conococheague district. It is a brick structure, and was erected by the Evangelical Association in 1852, and rebuilt in 1893. It stands on ground given by Samuel Spickler. When the present fine edifice was erected, to take the place of the first one, which was destroyed by a cyclone, and one and one-fourth acres were purchased from George Cunningham, adjoining the original site, to be used for cemetery purposes. The first Church was known as the Evangelical Association. The Rev. C. F. Garrett was minister when the new church was built, and William Gabriel, Henry Strock and Charles Donahue were the building committee. The cost of the church was about \$3,000. It is 75 by 40 feet in size, and is located on a beautiful spot. Rev. C. W. Hipple, who resides at Cearfoss, is the minister in charge, and holds services every two weeks. There is an active Sunday-School and a Christian Endeavor Society connected with the church. The membership is made up of some of the most respectable and prominent citizens of Conococheague district, the Gabriels being among the number. The cemetery connected with the church is a beautiful place of rest for the dead. Among the earliest interments are George W. Lowry, son of Henry and Mary Ann Lowry, who died November 20, 1857, and David H. Lowry, who

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\*Contributed by Emos Schlosser.

died May 15, 1857. Many prominent citizens are buried there, and appropriate tombstones indicate the place of their interment.

MENNONITES.—\*Of the origin of the denomination, which in America, Germany and Russia is called "Mennonites," in Switzerland "*Taufgesinnte*," and in Holland "*Dooptgezinde*" the ancient historians agree they descended from the Waldenses, which is apparent by the similarity of their faith. When we observe, the condition of the true Church of Christ, from the days of the Apostles down to the time of the Reformation, and consider attentively the bloody persecutions, the suffering endured; may we not reasonably infer, that the witnesses of the Truth, composed of sects such as *Catherites*, *Waldenses*, *Albigenses*, *Petrobrusians*, and many others who, adhered to the religious doctrines which these advanced; and who were dispersed, and lay concealed in almost all Europe; these were the same Christians, with those of a yet more ancient date, who resided in the valley of Piedmont; or as ancient as those stated by the authors of note, especially *Reinerus Sacco*, the bloody inquisitor whose antiquity remains to the Apostolic age.

"It may be observed, that the Mennonites are not entirely mistaken when the boast of their descent from the Waldenses, Petrobrusians, and other ancient sects who are usually considered as witnesses of the truth in the times of universal darkness and superstition."—(Dr. Mosheim Eccl. Hist. 16th Century, 3d Chapter.)

In A. D. 1000 a non-resistant congregation, called *Catharites* near Strasburg, who taught adult Baptism, that the swearing of oaths, all war, litigation, are contrary to the teaching of Christ. They were to be known by their conduct and conversation, which was sedate and modest, made no display of pride in their outward appearance, wearing neither costly nor very poor clothing, their worship was very plain and simple, also observed the practice of feet-washing. About the year 1170 Peter Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons in France, was led to conversion by reading the Scriptures, whose influence gave new impulse to the "*Catharites*," who were now called "*Waldenses*," similarly as after Menno's time the name "*Mennonites*" came into use, though neither Menno

or Waldo were the founders of the congregation called by their names, "*Waldenses*" was only a new name for the people, known up to that time as "*Catherites*" or "*Brethren*," which is the conclusion of such noted historians as Ebrad, Herzog and Keller.

In 1536, after Menno Simon's conversion to the truth of the Gospel, he became a famous reformer and was a shining light in the time of the reformation. He did not form a new denomination. Many circumstances prove that the doctrine he taught, was but an echo to that which was advanced and taught by those ancient witnesses of the truth above described; his sentiment on the subject of religion and true piety, was in perfect concordance with theirs; only in Menno's time it was reduced to a more perfect system.

Unwilling to bear arms, and being refused religious liberty by the Westphalia Treaty of 1648, in Switzerland, these (then called) Mennonites became fugitives from Switzerland to the Palatinate and Holland; in 1677 Wm. Penn became acquainted with them, in Germany and in order to share his sympathy he afterwards invited them to America. The first of their number landed at Philadelphia on the "Concord" Oct. 6, 1683, settling at Germantown; they since have colonized almost all the States. Wherever found they possess the same fundamental principles peculiar to Gospel teaching; believing salvation is obtained only by repentance and confession of faith, Baptism of believers or (adults) by pouring, Communion of Saints by bread and wine, feet-washing, kiss of charity, prayer head covering, non-swearing of oaths, abolition of war, non-resistance, non-conformity and excommunication. They do not have a paid ministry; have established Sunday-Schools and Mission work, supporting a large mission station at Dhamtari, India, in charge of Bishop J. A. Ressler. It is a sad fact that now, as in all ages many call themselves Mennonites, but, have fallen from the Spiritual life of their forefathers. For practical piety is the essence of religion, and that the surest and most infallible marks of the true church, is the sanctity of its members. (1906.)

MILLER'S MENNONITE CHURCH.—\*  
Among the early settlers of Washington County

\*Contributed by Rev. C. R. Strite.

\*Bell's History, Leitersburg District.



was a large number of Mennonites. In 1776-77, they became a subject of consideration for the County Committee of Observation, as they declined to take up arms, or to participate in military exercises. But, although excused from actual service in the Colonial army, they were required to furnish transportation and supplies for the County troops, to make contributions in money, and to assist the families of enlisted men.

One of the settlers in the vicinity of Miller's Church, who adhered to the Mennonite faith was Jacob Good, a resident near the Little Antictam as early as 1765. It is supposed that his immediate neighbors, Michael Miller and Andrew Reiff, were also Mennonites, but this cannot be positively stated. John Barr, Jacob Miller and John Strite, all of whom were Mennonites, settled in Leitersburg District prior to 1800, and Christian Shank in 1812. Among the most prominent and numerous Mennonite families in the adjacent districts were the Shanks, Newcomers, Hoovers, Bachtels, Hoffmans, Weltys and Eshelmans.

For many years, the Mennonites of this part of Washington County met for worship in private houses. It is an established fact that the stone house on the farm of Abraham H. Martin, in what is now Smithsburg District, built in 1820 by Henry Shank, was for some years a regular place of meeting. On the Loose farm, near Fiddlersburg, stands a building erected many years ago by Martin Bachtel, who owned the farm at that time, and was an influential member of the Mennonite denomination, holding the office of Minister. This building was used as a place of worship until the year 1835, when Miller's Church, in Leitersburg District, was erected. The original list of subscriptions for this purpose is still preserved, and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned to this subscription, promise to pay to Christian Shank, Jacob Miller and John Strite, or any one of them, or to their order, the sum or sums marked opposite our names as follows below, to pay the cost of building a Mennonite meeting house, which shall be built on the ground of Jacob Miller, and to be the exclusive property of the above-mentioned congregation." Signed by: Martin Bachtel; Jacob Barr; John Strite; Henry Funk; Christian Shank; Abram Strite; Jacob Miller; John Byer; John Eshelman; John Snively; Abram Stouffer; George Poe; Peter Newcomer; Jacob Funk; Andrew Shank; Samuel Bachtel; Andrew Newcomer; Jos-

eph Strite; Jacob Newcomer; Christian Strite; Daniel Shank; Daniel Scheetz; Christian Stouffer; Joseph Gabby; Abram Stouffer, Jr.; John Hoover; John Newcomer; Andrew Shank; Christian Newcomer; Christian Burkhardt; Benj. Garver; Samuel Lantz; Lewis Ziegler; Jacob Bell; Jonas Shank; Garrett Wolff; Samuel Strite; Frederick Bell; Henry Snively; Frederick Byer; John Nitly; Henry Shriver; Geo. H. Lambert; Peter Hoover; John Leshner; Jacob Hoffman; John Horst; David Hoover; Joseph Reiff, Sr.; Jacob Leshner; Christian Barr; George Shies. The following have served in an official position:

Peter Eshelman, ordained minister in 1832, bishop in 1838; died in 1876. Christian Strite, ordained minister in 1850, died in 1862. Jacob Oberholtzer, ordained minister in 1863, died Oct. 2, 1882. Henry Baer, ordained minister in 1883, is still serving. Peter R. Eshelman, ordained deacon in 1876. Adam Baer, ordained minister in 1876, died April 20, 1904. John Cleggett Miller, ordained minister November 25, 1893, is now serving in York County, Pa. Daniel Strite, ordained minister in 1901, assists Henry Baer.

#### THE REIFF MENNONITE CHURCH.—

A deed for one acre of land was given by John and Susanna Witmer for \$25, to Daniel Witmer, John Horst and David Reiff, trustees of the congregation. This was about the year 1840, when a stone building was erected, in which the congregation worshipped until its walls gave way, in 1862 or 1863. A brick edifice was at once built, and in 1867 an addition was made to it; the house then measured 50 by 30 feet. This served the purpose until an increased membership required a more commodious structure. The present house of worship was erected in 1891, at a cost of about \$2700. It is built of brick, measures 72 by 45 feet, and is situated on the original ground.

The congregation is composed of 238 members. The early ministers of the Reiff Church were John Summers and Michael Horst, who was ordained a minister in 1859, a bishop in 1868, and died in 1900. Other ministers, bishops and deacons of this church are: Abraham Ebersole, ordained minister in 1859, died February 17, 1901; Christian W. Eby, ordained deacon in 1869, died in 1894; Jacob Risser, ordained minister June 11, 1875, died January 24, 1892; George S. Keener,

ordained minister March 24, 1892, bishop October 12, 1899; Christian R. Strite, ordained minister June 7, 1897, and is still serving; Daniel E. Horst, ordained deacon June 7, 1897; Martin E. Risser, ordained minister October 13, 1902, died February 7, 1905, aged 44 years, 10 months and 29 days. The following have served the church officially:

Michael Horst, ordained minister in 1859, bishop in 1868; died in 1900. Abraham Ebersole, ordained minister in 1859, died February 17, 1901. Christian W. Eby, ordained deacon in 1869, died in 1894. Jacob Risser, ordained minister June 11, 1875, died January 24, 1892. George S. Keener, ordained minister March 24, 1892, bishop, October 12, 1899. Christian R. Strite, ordained minister June 7, 1897, is still serving. Daniel E. Horst, ordained deacon, June 7, 1897. Martin E. Risser, ordained minister October 13, 1902; died February 7, 1905, aged 44 years, 10 months and 29 days.

#### THE PARADISE MENNONITE CHURCH.

—\*The Paradise Mennonite Church was built in 1897. It is a brick structure, 60 by 40 feet in dimensions, with a stone foundation; it cost about \$1800. The building is heated by a furnace. The church and its adjoining grave-yard cover about two acres; the land was given to the congregation by Christian H. Eshleman as his contribution to the worthy cause.

From 1892 to 1897, Mennonite brethren in this vicinity held meetings in what is known as Pleasant Grove school-house. The congregation, which is composed of members of the Reiff and Miller churches, does not hold communion services at Paradise Church, but partake of the communion in the mother churches.

Paradise Church was dedicated December 5, 1897, the Rev. Samuel Shank, of Virginia, preaching the sermon, and taking as his text the ninth chapter of Hebrews. The Rev. Adam Baer also made an address at the dedication service. In 1898 a Sunday-school was established. The first burial in the Paradise church-yard was that of a child, Emory, son of Michael and Amanda Eshleman. The first adult laid to rest in this beautiful cemetery was the Rev. Adam Baer.

STOUFFER'S MENNONITE CHURCH IS LOCATED IN RINGGOLD DISTRICT. It has been one of the influential churches of the denomination in Washington County. Bishop Stouffer, born in 1746, bishop of the Eastern District, died in Washington County in 1836. He may have been the first bishop of the Mennonite Church in Washington County. The first church was in Beaver Creek District, and the building, afterward used by the Dunkards, was for many years a storehouse for grain. Stouffer's Church was undoubtedly named for him. The following served the church in office: John Martin, ordained minister in 1859, is deceased. John Hoover, ordained a minister in 1877, died February 23, 1881. Martin Justus, ordained a deacon, November 14, 1895. Denton Martin, ordained minister in 1898. David Shank, ordained minister; died June 28, 1900.

These persons whose names follow also officiated, in all probability at the Stouffer Church: Abraham Stouffer, son of John Stouffer, was for many years a deacon, was ordained a minister in 1839, and died in 1857. David Hoover was ordained a deacon in the place of Abraham Stouffer in 1839. Christian Newcomer was ordained a minister, and died in 1849. ——— Welty was a minister. ——— Bachtel was ordained a minister.

THE CLEARSPRING MENNONITE CHURCH, located about one mile east of Clearspring, was built about 1860. It is a brick structure 60x40 feet, with a seating capacity of 400. It is one-story and very substantial. The ground on which it stands and which constitutes the cemetery, comprises one acre. It was donated to the congregation by Joseph Smith. Among the early members are Samuel Strite, Joseph Smith, Abraham Shupp, Daniel Roth, Henry Shank, Peter S. Brewer, Josiah Brewer, Abraham Ebersole. The membership at present is about thirty-five. Christian R. Strite is the minister in charge. The trustees are J. B. Martin, John B. Shank, Abraham Horst. Deacon, Isaac W. Eby.

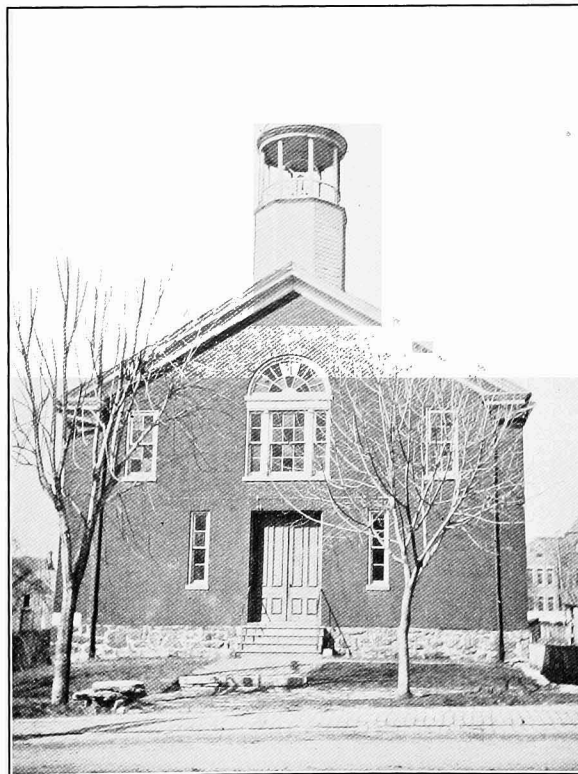
Daniel Roth, ordained minister in 1866, died May 20, 1890.

Isaac W. Eby, ordained deacon October 13, 1879.

\*Contributed by Rev. Henry Baer.



**Reiffs Mennonite Church, Conococheague District.**



**St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Funkstown.**



David Gsell, ordained minister June 5, 1890, died December 20, 1900.

Daniel Smith, ordained bishop and died about 1835 or 1836.

Joseph Brewer, ordained minister in 1878, died April 29, 1890; had previously been a deacon.

John Summers, ordained minister and died in 1858.

John Martin, ordained deacon about 1840, died April 2, 1872.

John Rowland, ordained minister.

————— Summers, ordained minister.

**THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF HAGERSTOWN.**—\*The Christian Church, in Hagerstown began on the second Sunday in April 1875. The first meeting was held at the call of John H. Wagoner in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the Public Square. At this meeting the following persons, all Disciples of Christ, holding their membership at Beaver Creek, Boonsboro, and Downsville, but living in town, were present: John H. Wagoner and wife; John D. Newcomer and wife; John Leggett and wife; Alfred Stouffer and wife; Ann Cushwa; May E. Sleigh; Levi Middlekauff and Celia Middlekauff. From this time meetings were held regularly for "the breaking of bread and prayers," the reading of the word and exhortation, &c.

In the fall of 1875 Isaac Everett, Editor of the Christian Standard, one of the great religious papers of the country, having, at this date, a circulation of 50,000, who was holding a meeting at Beaver Creek, visited Hagerstown and preached one sermon to this little band in the old Presbyterian Church building on South Potomac Street, where the present Christian Church stands. In March 1876 T. A. Crenshaw preached for one week in the same building.

This meeting resulted in some additions who took membership at Beaver Creek until a permanent organization should be effected in Hagerstown. In August of this same year 1876, A. N. Gilbert preached for several evenings in the same building and from that time regular meetings were held there, the use of the building having been tendered by the Presbyterian congregation who moved into their new church on West Wash-

ington Street. December 2-16, 1876, Campbell Jobs and S. F. Fowler conducted a series of meetings which resulted in several additions and the organization of the Christian Church with 67 charter members.

Of this infant church John D. Newcomer and John H. Wagoner were chosen elders; Henry S. Eavey and Alfred Stauffer deacons; and Levi Middlekauff clerk and treasurer.

Immediately plans were begun to purchase from the Presbyterians the church building on South Potomac Street, which purchase was made at a cost of \$3,000. The building was remodeled and L. H. Stine was called to be their first pastor and entered upon his duties February 4th, 1877. Thus began the monument in Hagerstown for the restoration of New Testament Christianity.

This congregation beginning in April 1875 with 12 members has continued to grow and prosper in every good word and work, and is now enjoying a place in the front rank of the churches of the city in influence and importance. The enrolled membership in 30 years is 633, the present membership is 550. The following brethren have served the church as pastors in the order named: L. H. Stine; S. B. Moore; J. L. Richardson; W. H. Williams, C. K. Marshall; R. E. Swartz; C. W. Harvey, P. A. Cave and H. C. Kendrick, who began his ministry in Hagerstown, July 14th, 1901.

The following named persons are the officers of the church at the present time, June 26, 1906: Pastor, H. C. Kendrick; Elders, John D. Newcomer, A. M. Wolfinger, Wm. H. Rohrer, Aaron D. Sager, Jacob L. Newcomer. Deacons, Charles D. Wagaman, Samuel Emmert, Henry B. Matthews, W. H. H. Wolfinger, Nervin J. Brandt, John W. Newcomer, Abram Corbett, M. G. Saum, E. K. Saum, John E. Wagaman, John W. Rohrer, B. F. Snaveley. Church Clerk, J. Irvin Bitner. Treasurer, John E. Wagaman. Superintendent of Sunday-School, Charles D. Wagaman.

**A HISTORY OF THE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN OR DUNKERS OF THE 18TH CENTURY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF GENERAL CHURCH HISTORY.**—\*The history of the General Christian Church, from the days

\*Contributed by Rev. H. C. Kendrick.

\*Contributed by Elder W. S. Reichard.

of its small beginnings in Palestine and Syria, through the days of Grecian, Roman, and Germanic evangelization and organization, to these more modern days of reformation, reorganization and extensive conquest of heathen lands for Christ, is full of great men and great deeds, great successes and great failures, great movements and great counter-movements; so that it may truthfully be said there is no field of historic investigation in which one discovers such intricacy of cause and effect, involving such care in statements and conclusions. In this sketch we shall endeavor to determine the setting in church history of that body of Christians who are popularly known as Dunkers or Dunker Brethren, but who have for some years been officially known as German Baptist Brethren.

In the first six centuries of Christian history, we find that the old eastern ideas of mythology give place to the new Christian ideas of the immortality of the soul and the divinity of Jesus Christ. The philosophies of Greece are set aside by the theologies of the Christian teachers. The organization of all civilized and semi-civilized peoples in the great Roman Empire gives place to the organization of all peoples into the great Catholic Christian Church. Even in these first six centuries, however, there were occasional men and movements within the general Christian body that dissented from the orthodox theology and church polity of the times. They were either persuaded or persecuted into submission to the rulings of the general councils, or failing in this, were driven out of fellowship and into open sectarianism. Such were the Montanists of the second century, the Paulicians of the seventh century, the Nestorians, and the like,—men and movements that were too full of independency of thought to give way to the monster movement within the Church which was tending more and more to legalize and formalize and catechise and canonize all religious activity. So the Romanizing influences within the church, and the prevailing dearth of general intelligence, together with the entrance of the cruder if indeed more virtuous Germanic nations into the Church, all tended to overcome the opposition of independents and dissenters, and to cast the whole polity of the church into the rigid mould of the Middle Ages.

From the seventh until the fourteenth century, little that was outside of the regular round of mass and confessional, penance and pilgrim-

age, adoration of saints and scholastic formularies, was dreamed of by the majority of the Christian world, much less tolerated. Toward the close of the period, two unusual independent movements, both born of that innate longing in human breasts for personal religious expression, arose within the Church; on the one hand the Waldensian movement, and on the other hand the monastic movement of the Dominicans and Franciscans. The former could not be assimilated by the Church, and so was persecuted; the latter, especially when discovered to be useful to the papacy, became a mighty factor in the religious world, and, especially in the first hundred years of their history, afforded some outlet for the long-pent-up religious emotions of Christian men and women along evangelistic and philanthropic lines.

Thus it was in the centuries when the great world Church idea under the headship of the papacy simply compelled the surrender of all Christian activity to itself. But in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the mighty power of the Christian Church, in so far as it centered in the papacy, began to weaken. First, the *claims to civil power* which the popes had so vigorously asserted over kings and emperors were successfully denied in the actions of French and English kings, and by the activities of such fearless preachers as Savonarola and Wycliff. Then the popes' excessive claims to *absolute power in church government* were assailed by such men as Dante, Marsilius of Padua, and William of Occam; and the great Church councils of Pisa, Constance, Basle, and Florence resulted, in which the papacy is made to understand that final authority in Church matters rests with the Church herself. Finally, the *moral and spiritual authority* of the papacy is assailed, at first indirectly by such men as Reuchlin of Germany, and Erasmus of Holland; and at last, the Great Reformation enkindled by Martin Luther is under full headway. Universal confidence in the great world-church theory centering in the papacy having thus been shaken, what more should be expected than the religious wars, debates and confusions of nations, sects, schools and factions which followed for the next two hundred years? At last the independents and the separatists were to have their day, and all sorts of creeds were written and adopted, condemned, modified and re-adopted, until one's brain fairly whirls in the effort to keep like and like together. Very early in the midst of this sixteenth century up-

heaval in the religious world, the papal party got together in the famous Councils of Trent and devised a somewhat modified Church polity; and so the Roman Catholic Church was preserved amidst the confusions of the Protestants.

Finally, toward the close of the seventeenth century, the energies of men seemed to become exhausted in religious dissensions; and little groups here and there began to emphasize the *inner life* of the Christian above creed and dogma, ritual and form, ceremony and church polity. Such were the Quakers in England and the Pietists in Germany. A study of the teachings of these peoples reveals many points of similarity between them on the one hand and those independents and dissenters whom we have mentioned as arising from time to time during the days of Church council and papal domination. So it comes about that descendants of the Quakers and Pietists sometimes claim kindred with the Montanists, the Albigenses or the Waldenses. Besides, the feeling, that God has always had a peculiar people who were intimately related to Him because of their strong desire to adhere to the life and customs of the primitive Christians, and that they themselves are the present "peculiar people" of God, has caused many modern representatives of the *Pietists* especially to identify themselves with the ancient dissenters above mentioned. Of course, there are points of similarity, but there is no evidence at all that there was ever any real historic relationship between the Pietists and the Waldenses, the Moravians, or the Anabaptists.

The Pietists, from whom the Dunkers later sprang, were pious, intelligent, conservative, conscientious, and industrious members of the state churches of Germany, and so were mixed Calvinists and Lutherans. They did not arise as Protestants against Catholicism, but rather as Protestants against the barrenness and formalities of Protestantism itself. They did not organize a sect as such, but insisted upon a purification of the Church from within. They were very numerous throughout Germany; and their movement, aside from a few boisterous outbreaks such as that at Leipsic, created, not a violent upheaval in the religious world, but a healthy wave of spiritual reaction within the state churches already organized. True it is that the Anabaptists of the sixteenth century were very violent at times and places, and their disturbances in the religious world are well known; but the Anabaptist move-

ment had spent its force before the close of the sixteenth century, and the much more quiet Pietistic Movement, as such, did not begin until after the middle of the seventeenth century. Philip Jacob Spener was a Pietist of the highest type; truth is, he became the centre of the movement, if indeed he did not start it; and he was perhaps the most noted preacher in the Germany of his day, filling at times the office of court preacher. Indeed, without any disparagement of reforming movements and reforming bodies which are more generally known, it may truthfully be said that the Pietists were most free of all from political, ecclesiastical, and ritualistic contentions, and were exceptionally intelligent. Their interests lay along entirely new lines. Theirs was the best essence of the Great Reformation, having for their object the cultivation of a personal religion which should neither attempt to write itself into fixed creed, nor to exercise itself in infallible forms of worship, nor to organize itself into a prescribed form of government. They had seen two hundred, yes, four hundred, years of endless differences and vain attempt on the part of reformers to come to a unity of method and belief, and so as Pietists they neither aimed at unity nor attained to unity, except in their universal emphasis of a personal and practical religion for the individual, *true piety*. Pietism called for a revival of the heart; for a return to the simplicity of Biblical language; for a better knowledge of the Bible, especially on the part of the clergy for the restoration of "good works" to their proper place in the scheme of religion; for the Scriptures as the only source of faith and practice; for the perpetual worship of God in the entire life; for the abandonment of such amusements as dancing, card-playing, theatre going and jesting; in fact, for everything that opposed the speculative and barren character of the prevalent religions of that day. As definite results, the Pietistic movement may claim directly or indirectly; first, to have given great impulse to the scientific study of the Bible; second, to have struck a plane of moderation in theology; third, to have revived interest in church history; and fourth, to have left a lasting testimony of itself in at least one organization which is still extant, the German Baptists or Dunker Brethren.

Now one can easily see how such a movement would produce strong characters full of piety and good works. Mention has been made of Philip Jacob Spener (1635-1705). He was closely

associated with Hermann Francke (1663-1727) in the organization and supervision of the famous mission, industrial, and orphan school of Halle, known as "Das Hallische Weisenhaus." Among the students who attended the school at Halle was one Ernest Christoph Hochmann (1607-1721). He was essentially a Pietist after the teachings of Francke and Spener. But his ardent zeal for the cause of pure religion caused him to chafe unusually under the forms and ceremonies of the State Church, the Lutheran, of which he and most other Pietists were still members. This attitude of the too open disavowal of the creed and practices of the State Church led to his arrest and expulsion from Halle, and so he took the next logical step for Pietism and became a Pietistic Separatist. In subsequent association at Giessen with Gottfried Arnold, whose works were afterwards quoted by Dunker Brethren and were also printed on their presses, and in association with other like-minded Pietists, he rapidly developed a life of great piety and Christian endeavor. He made efforts to convert the Jews of Germany to Jesus Christ; then he became active in his opposition to the "Babel of the sects;" then, driven from Frankfort by persecution in 1698 he became for a time an ascetic in Wittgenstein. From here he was driven by persecution, then became a wanderer, and in 1702, a prisoner at Castle Detmold where he wrote his "confession;" and this confession certainly influenced the first Dunker Brethren in the shaping of their belief. In the midst of Hochmann's trials, "his life-long friend, Dr. Johann Conrad Dippel, the famous separatist," defended Hochmann in a bitter satire. This defense only made Hochmann's career more unhappy; and at last he retired to Schwarzenau, whither, because of protection afforded them, many other independent Pietists had already fled. At Schwarzenau, in closer and more intimate association with Alexander Mack than with the representatives of other non-state religions, Hochmann becomes the distinctive and definite link connecting the Dunker Brethren with the best of the well-known Pietistic Movement; for, as we shall see, previous to Hochmann's coming to Schwarzenau the beginning of the organization of the Dunker Brethren had occurred, with Mack as the central figure thereof.

The name of Hochmann cannot be found in the lists of those who were received into the membership of the little church of the Brethren in Schwarzenau, but in the records he is spoken of as

"Brother Hochmann von Hockenau;" and that he and Alexander Mack often went together on preaching tours is authentic history. A close study of his life must convince one that he was recognized as a member of the Church. And so we have shown the direct connection of the Dunker Brethren with the Pietists; we have shown that the Pietists were undoubtedly the most free of all reformers from mysticism on the one hand and from civil or ecclesiastical or ritualistic bias on the other hand; and we have shown, that although there is no historic connection between the Pietists and those highly pious and independent movements which have dissented from the rule of the general church in all ages previous to the Great Reformation, there still is a strong spiritual likeness, thus establishing the fact that in all ages of Christian history there have been those whose sense of personal piety was greater than their sense of submission to the dominance of civil, ecclesiastical, and ritualistic forms. We reiterate the claim of direct connection between the Dunker Brethren and the wide-spread Pietistic Movement in the state churches of Germany in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and make the further statement, that the Dunker Brethren are the nearest and perhaps the only direct descendants of the Pietists in America, if indeed not in the world. This statement may be questioned by those who think that the Moravians are directly descended from the Pietists; but it needs only to be remarked that the Moravians have a history dating back to Comenius of the sixteenth century, or back to John Huss of the fifteenth century, or perhaps still farther back, and that their relationship to the Pietists lies only in the fact that their removal from Moravia to Germany proper and their re-establishment by Count Zinzendorf at Herrnhut in the early eighteenth century is simply contemporaneous with the latter part of the Pietistic Movement. While there were points of similarity between the Pietists and the Moravians, their respective histories have no essential connection; the Moravians themselves do not claim origin in the Pietistic Movement.

The Dunker Brethren Church began to be in 1708 at Schwarzenau, Germany. Quoting from "The History of the Brethren" by Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh.—"In that year at Schwarzenau, Province of Wittgenstein, in Hesse-Cassel, was enacted a remarkable scene. Eight pious souls, after careful prayer and prolonged study,



relying only upon God and the Bible to guide them and their followers forever, walked slowly, solemnly, and heroically from the house of Alexander Mack to the river Eder, which, like a silver thread, wound its way through the heart of a rich and varied landscape. Here the pious eight, in the early morning, surrounded by many curious witnesses, knelt in prayer, and then one of them led Alexander Mack into the water and immersed him three times, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Then Alexander Mack baptized the other seven; and these eight, perhaps the first to receive trine immersion in the history of the Protestant Church, then organized a new congregation. This new congregation chose one of their number, Alexander Mack, as their leader, and thus began the Taufers (or Tunkers or Dunkers) or German Baptist (Brethren) Church, as a separate organization." A few other facts are interesting about this unique organization: they waived the question of apostolic succession, in having no regularly ordained minister to baptize them; they subscribed to no written creed, they were all members of regular Protestant bodies, either Lutherans or Reformed; they were practically all Pietistic refugees enjoying the protection of "the mild and humane Count Heinrich von Wittengenstein;" they were more than Pietists, in that they were not averse to church organization, as nearly all Pietists were, and in that they did not abandon the ordinances which are specified in the Word as means of salvation; they abandoned all precedents among the denominations of their time; and they give evidence in their actions at this time as well as subsequently, that "they were men of no mean training, and that they were possessed of a courage and heroism that mounts almost to the sublime."

Alexander Mack, Jr., son of the first leader of the Brethren, in an account of this organization published in 1774, says that Schwargenau became extensively known as a centre for Pietists, and he also indicates that the social grade of the place was considerably elevated because of their presence. He further cites that although they differed in manners, customs, and opinions, they were all called Pietists but that they among themselves called each other "*brother*." Furthermore, this publication of Mack's leaves the impression that these Pietists found it difficult to reduce Christ's "go and tell it to the *Church*" to practice, without some formal organization, and that more particu-

larly because of this verse in Matthew 18 some few of the Pietists organized themselves into the church of the Taufers or Dunkers Brethren. They never wrote a creed, the Bible alone was deemed sufficient. Gradually, however, the newly organized church worked out its polity, its beliefs, and its practice. At this juncture it is, as indicated before, that Hochmann's influence is felt. Upon the basis of a higher standard of personal piety, the Brethren built their conception of practices of the Primitive Christians, and began to literally observe baptism by trine immersion, feet-washing, the agape in connection with the communion, salutation by the holy kiss, and the anointing of the sick. The doctrines of non-resistance and non-swearing were essentially characteristic of the Brethren. As for non-conformity to the fashions of the world in dress, there was no particular emphasis upon such doctrine until social and political conditions in the colony of Pennsylvania allied the Brethren with the Quaker party, and produced the distinction between the "Plain People" and the more stylish people; and this distinction, while not so marked during the Revolutionary War, became even more marked than formerly when the war was over and the now popular and victorious war party reverted even more extravagantly to fancy clothes. Just here it may be remarked is the source for the popular idea that all the so-called "Plain People," Quakers, Mennonites, Dunkers, et al, have the same history and are largely the same. This idea is entirely wrong, for it is only on this point of social customs and plain dressing that these widely differing religious bodies are at all alike.

The church in Schwarzenau grew large by 1715 and other congregations were organized in the Palatinate, the one at Marienborn becoming the new centre when persecution at last stopped developments at Schwarzenau. Later, Crefeld or Creyfelt became a centre, then Epstein in Switzerland. In 1722, Mack and the remaining members fled from Schwarzenau to Westervain in West Friesland, where a congregation flourished for nine years. Thence they sailed for Pennsylvania, fifty-nine families or one hundred and twenty-six souls landing and qualifying in Philadelphia on September 15, 1729. Of the Brethren and congregations left in Europe, little, if anything, is known, except relative to Creyfelt. This place became the rendezvous of the Brethren, at least from Marienborn and Epstein; and it also

is the place whence the first Brethren sailed for America under the leadership of Peter Becker, settling at Germantown in 1719, ten years before Mack's arrival. Among the most prominent names of leading Brethren in this early period, first arising to prominence in Europe and afterwards removing to America, were Alexander Mack, John Nass, Christian Libe, Peter Becker, John Henry Kalkglasser, and Stephen Koch. These all suffered the hardships incident to independence of religious thought and activity to which the independents and separatists of all ages have been subjected, the state churches of Germany and Holland and Switzerland being their persecutors now, just as the Papal Church had been the persecutors of such bodies as the Waldenses in the Middle Ages. What became of the Brethren who did not come to America is not known; in all probability the great majority came, and thus the nucleus of the church was removed from European to American soil.

A recitation of the history of the Brethren after they came to America usually involves the details of the organization and growth of individual congregations, first in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, then in New Jersey, then farther back toward the Susquehanna river, then along the Antietam in Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Maryland in 1752, then down the valley of Virginia and into the Carolinas, then westward over the Old Braddock Road immediately after the Revolution, to Georges Creek, which empties into the Monongahela in Western Pennsylvania, then from the Carolinas into Kentucky. This far westward movement of the Brethren is coincident with the general westward movement of the American population; "first the hardy pioneer, then the invading army that drove the Indian to the West and North, then the agriculturist whose coming marked the beginning of permanent occupation. The sturdy Germans were among the first to press to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Among these pioneer farmers were many members of the German Baptist Brethren Church. They carried their principles with them, and from 1790 to 1825 the great central plain was rapidly populated by Brethren." Among the prominent colonial congregations besides Philadelphia and Germantown, may be mentioned the Coventry, the Great Swamp, the Oley, the Conestoga, the White Oak, the Great Swatara, the Northkill, the Codorus, the Little Conewago, the

Conewago, the Bermudian, and the Stony Creek congregations, most of which are still alive. Among the leaders of the early American church were Peter Becker, the second Alexander Mack, the two Martin Urners, the first Christopher Sower, the second Christopher Sower, who was an Elder, Peter Keyser who was Elder of the Philadelphia Church, Michael Frantz, Michael Pfautz, Jacob Sontag, Peter Leibert, Ludwig Hoecker, the schoolmaster and organizer of the Sunday School, at least by 1738, Gerhard Tersteegen, the poet, and Elder John Price, the bosom friend of Alexander Mack, Jr.

Although the history of the Ephrata community of mystical and ascetic Seventh Day Baptists is no essential part of this sketch, yet because of the fact that almost all general church histories and encyclopaedia articles attribute the peculiar features of the Ephrata Cloister People to the Dunker Brethren, and because it is true that the founders of the Ephrata Community were originally Brethren, it seems wise to advert to them. John Conrad Beissel was the founder of the Ephrata Community Movement. He was baptized by Peter Becker, and became a member of the regular German Baptist Brethren Church, but he had such inspirationist and mystical tendencies in his nature as would not harmonize readily with the more conservative doctrines of the Brethren, and so he finally threw all restraint away and openly declared his independence in 1728. His celibate ideas were in harmony with the idea of a cloister; and so by 1740 this strange character and his kindred spirits, some from the Brethren and some from other religious bodies, were fully and avowedly a separate and distinct body. Undoubtedly the striking characteristics of this singular cloister community were in that day, and are still, unusually attractive to historians and antiquarians; and it is but natural that this singular community should have furnished the basis for many a write-up of the Dunkers, especially since the Dunker people proper have been so very quiet and unassuming concerning their real history. So the fact is, and always has been, that the Seventh Day Baptists of Ephrata are related to the Dunker Brethren only in that the founders of the community were originally Dunker Brethren. The Dunker Brethren have never been opposed to marriage among themselves, nor have they, more than other denominations, opposed the marriage of their members to the members of other sects.

They have never practiced the community of goods, nor do they aim to live in colonies. They have had nothing to do with the idea of Sabbatarianism. In fact, none of the essentially Ephrata-Cloister doctrines are to be attributed to the Brethren. The Ephrata People have a history all their own, and a strangely beautiful story it is which they have left in their famous Chronicle Book and in the many other historical references to them which are found in Pennsylvania records.

The Taufers, Tunkers, Dunkers, or German Baptist Brethren of Colonial Times were for the most part Germans or Dutch. The majority of them were substantial farmers; though of course they were engaged in other occupations also, particularly weaving. The Saur presses of Germantown were the most famous German presses in American Colonial history; and their output of papers, almanacs, Bibles, S. S. tickets, and general works, gives evidence not only of a flourishing business, but also of a literary appreciation among the American Germans of no mean consideration. A nearly complete connection of imprints from the Saur presses of Germantown is now worthily housed in the splendid library of the Brethren's oldest college at Huntingdon, Pa., thanks to the tireless energy of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh; and even a casual visitor to this department of the library must be astonished by the evidences of appreciation for books which the American Germans must have had. Such literary appreciation would seem to call for the organization of schools by the Brethren of this early period; but aside from the interest of certain members of the church in the founding of Germantown Academy, there is no school history to record. Being Germans, they retained their language, and desired to do so. Their English neighbors could not understand them, and so regarded them as illiterate, even to the extent of attempting to provide for their English Education and evangelization. This slur upon their intelligence caused the Germans to dislike the English and their whole schemes of education.

As for the activities of the Dunker Brethren in general, social, civic and reform movements in the eighteenth century, little can be said that would indicate any considerable or even any activity on the part of the denomination as such. While it is a fact that certain leaders among the

Brethren were well known and highly respected by men of affairs outside the membership of the church, and particularly by such men as Franklin and Washington, yet, spite of their anti-slavery sentiments, their peace sentiments, and temperance sentiments among themselves, they are not known to have taken any leading part in what might be called the general reform movements along these lines. Without being essentially selfish or clan-nish, the Dunker Brethren were then, as they are pretty generally still, very much to themselves. Particularly have they always cared for their own poor. Undoubtedly this natural attitude of theirs, coupled with the fact that they were classed socially and politically with those who had opposed the successful Revolution against Great Britain, and also coupled with the fact that the anti-slavery agitation with which they were known to be in sympathy became unpopular even in the North after Eli Whitney invented his cotton-gin—all these combined did much to retard the hitherto rapid growth of the Dunker Brethren, and threw them into the class of smaller denominations. Although they have grown into the general or Presbyterian form of church government, and into the strict practice of close communion, and although they do not now accept members upon other forms of baptism than that of trine immersion, in the eighteenth century none of these points were so clearly characteristic of the Brethren.

Such is the general story of the Dunkers. Their settlement in Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Maryland has been mentioned, and the detailed history of the congregation of this vicinity will now follow. It is hoped that this old story may have awakened a deeper respect for this body of Christians both on the part of the present members thereof and on the part of those who may be counted as friends. No proselyting purpose has been in mind.

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THE MANOR, BEAVER CREEK AND WELSH RUN CONGREGATIONS—\*formerly belonged to the Antietam Congregation, which was at first known as the Conococheague Church. If not the first, it was one of the first organizations of the Brethren west of the Susquehanna river.

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\*Contributed by Elder W. S. Reichard.

Elder Abraham Stouffer, ordained to the eldership by Bishop Peter Becker, spoken of in the early history of the Germantown church, near Philadelphia, came to the valley, and organized a congregation near Waynesboro, Pa., about the year 1750, which was known as the Conococheague Church. The region was then infested by hostile tribes of Indians. The French and Indian War, a few years later, increased the uneasiness felt by the members of this congregation, in common with the people throughout the Cumberland Valley. Thus church work and growth were greatly retarded during most of the latter half of the eighteenth century. Worship was conducted in dwelling-houses during the winter, and in summer, in barns. About 1756, Governor Sharp afforded some protection to the settlers by establishing Fort Frederick, in the western part of the county.

After remaining for several years with the Conococheague Church, Elder Stouffer returned to eastern Pennsylvania, and Elder George Adam Martin was left in charge. The first church building was erected in the year 1785, in Price's woods, near Waynesboro. This house stood ninety-seven years, and was replaced by the present structure in 1892. Gradually, as the Indians retired, and emigration pushed further into the woods, the Church grew, and other organizations were formed, the first of which was the Manor Congregation. Their house of worship was first built in 1830, and Daniel Reichard, grandfather of W. S. Reichard, who moved into the neighborhood in 1831 became a prominent actor in the new enterprise.

In 1826, the first Annual Meeting held in Washington County took place at Daniel Reichard's residence, which was west of Hagerstown, near Salem Church, on the farm now owned by Mr. Eby. The next Annual Meeting was held in the County at the Manor Church in 1838, and again in 1857, and referring to the Annual Meetings held in this county. One of the most spiritual and largely attended conferences ever held by the brotherhood up to that date was the one held at Hagerstown in the year 1891. The executive committee having the meeting in charge was Elders David Long, Nicholas Martin, Daniel Stouffer, A. B. Barnhart and W. S. Reichard, supported by the congregations of the district, known then as the District of Western Maryland. The attendance some days of the Conference ran up to 20,000, and when the Executive Committee completed their work, they had nearly \$6,000 surplus

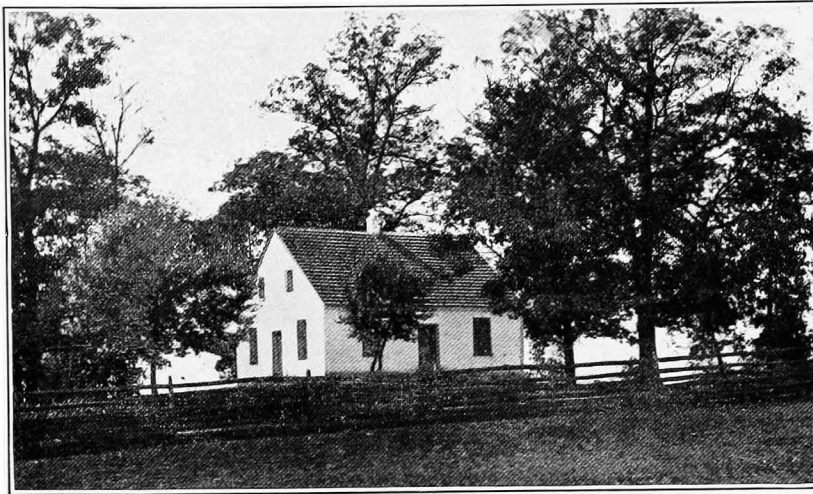
to turn over to the missionary work of the church.

Daniel Reichard, while living west of Hagerstown, where the first Annual Meeting was held, was actively engaged in a crusade against the liquor traffic of the county. In 1829, he presided over the first temperance meeting held in the county, which convened in St. John's Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown. It was upon that occasion that he was one of ten farmers who resolved to try to dispense with liquor in the harvest field, in which all succeeded but one. Some gave extra wages; others made concessions of one kind or another.

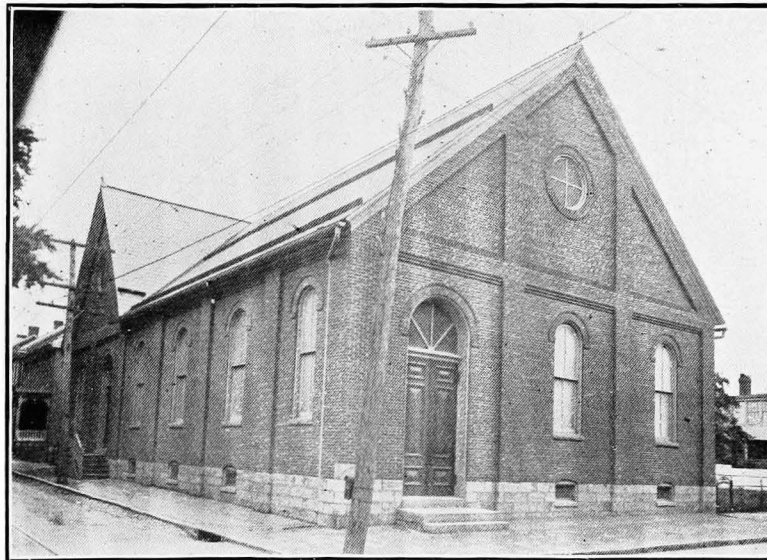
Elder Nicholas Martin, grandfather of the present elder of the Welsh Run congregation, and Elder John Funk, who lived west of Hagerstown, seem to have been the principal ministers in this County in the early part of the nineteenth century. Elder John Funk came frequently to the Manor for funerals and preaching services. This new organization gradually fell upon Elders Daniel Reichard and Jacob Long; following them in the oversight were Elders Jacob Highberger, David Long, Daniel Wolf, and the present elder, D. Victor Long.

Adjoining the grounds of the Manor edifice there is one of the finest country cemeteries in the County; for many years there was a small graveyard here in which many of the pious dead were laid to rest, the mother of the late Elder Daniel Wolf being the first and the youngest daughter of Elder Daniel Reichard, Miss Nannie, being the second; but as the church increased in number and the community was settled up, it was concluded to enlarge the grounds. So on September 28th, 1880, Dr. Valentine Reichard, Daniel Wolf, Callo Fahrney, Joseph Rowland, David Welty, Jacob Reichard and W. S. Reichard, secured three acres of land from Jacob Leatherman adjacent to the old graveyard, laid off and incorporated the Manor Cemetery Company, the incorporators becoming the directors for the first year who elected W. S. Reichard president and David Welty, secretary and treasurer with the company's office at Fairplay.

John Reichard whose picture and sketch is in this history, who died on August 3d, 1881, was the first body laid in this new addition, and Jacob Leatherman from whom the ground was purchased was the next. These grounds filled up so rapidly that the company bought the old school house property adjoining, took down the house and threw



**The Famous Tunker Church—A Storm Centre of The Battle of Antietam.**



**German Baptist Brethren Church, Hagerstown.**



the grounds into the cemetery. Again in 1904 the company added to their already spacious ground nearly 3 acres more land, which will be ample for many years to come and with a sinking fund already established for its maintenance and care, it has become not only a thing of beauty but a sacred place for many who gather here to worship. List of ministers who were called and preached in the Manor congregation: Daniel Reichard, Jacob Long, Jacob Highbarger, Michael Emmert, David Long, Daniel Wolf, Emanuel Long, Joseph Long. The foregoing are all deceased: Simon Long, W. S. Reichard, Joshua Long, D. Victor Long, Rodney Coffman, Emmert Rowland, Walter Thomas.

#### MARSH GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

—So the Manor congregation grew in number, and for the convenience of those that lived at a distance other church edifices were built within the bounds and limits of the congregation, first of which was the "Marsh" building erected in the year 1849.

The grounds on which the building was erected was purchased from Andrew Rench and was deeded November 28, 1848, by Andrew Rench and Jane Rench, his wife to the following deacons of the church: John S. Rowland, Jacob Reichard, David Long, Samuel Emmert. The structure is built of brick, is 35x40 feet in size and is located about two miles south of Hagerstown, half way between the Sharpsburg and Downsville turnpikes. The same ministers preached here as preached at the Manor edifice. D. Victor Long is the pastor.

**THE DUNKER OR GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCH.**—\*The Dunker or German Baptist Brethren Church is situated one mile north of the town of Sharpsburg, on the turnpike leading from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, and on the ground, occupied by the left wing of the Confederate army at the Battle of Antietam. During the battle, this church was used as a sort of fort, by the Confederates and was terribly riddled with shot and shell, by the Federal forces. In the year 1863, it was rebuilt. The church was first erected in the years 1852 and 1853. The ground on which the church stands was given by Samuel Mumma, Sr., a zealous member of the church. The deed stipulates that the church is to be the

property of the German Baptist Brethren, as long as they hold public worship there.

The dimensions of the church are 35 by 40 feet, one story in height, built of brick and painted white. The building committee were Daniel Miller and Joseph Sherrick. The members of this church, known as "Mumma's" at its organization were the Mummas, Eckers, Millers, Neikirks and Sherricks.

The ministers who have officiated from the building of the church to the present time are: Elders Daniel Reichard, Jacob Highbarger, Michael Emmert, David Long, Daniel Wolf, Jacob Bricker, Victor Long, Joshua Long, John Otto, Rodney Coffman, John Miller and Walter Thomas.

The churches of this denomination which are known as one congregation, and which are all located within a scope of eight miles, and which number about 240 members, are: Mummas', Manor, Sharpsburg, Downsville and the Marsh; and are under the supervision of Elder Victor Long, who is the Bishop. On the Sunday preceding the battle of Antietam, Rev. David Long, now (deceased) was preaching in this old church; his preaching was often interrupted by the booming of cannon on South Mountain. The following Sunday the church building resembled a sieve, the effects of the shot and shell, totally unfit for worship, whilst strewn around it were the lifeless bodies of horses and men, a sickening sight.

The Bible belonging to this church the gift of Daniel Miller, one of the pioneer members, was carried away soon after the battle and nothing was heard of its whereabouts for forty years. It was taken by Sergeant Nathan F. Dykman, Co. H. 107 N. Y. S. V., which participated at Antietam. At his death his sister presented the Bible to the company, and their desire was to send it back to its home in the Dunkard Church at Antietam, if it were still in existence.

John T. Lewis, an esteemed colored man of Elmira, New York, who came from the north of Maryland, and is a member of the Dunkard Church, was instrumental in its being returned, to the church, and it now occupies the same position it did before the battle, whence may it be no more removed forever.

At the right of the east door of this historic church is a bronze tablet with these imperishable words, which all may read with interest:

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\*Contributed by John P. Smith.

"The Dunkard Church was erected A. D. 1853, by the German Baptist Brethren. During the battle the wounded of both armies sought and found sanctuary within its walls. The church was seriously injured by the fire of the Union batteries on September 17, 1862. The building was repaired and divine worship was resumed during the summer of 1864."

**THE POTOMAC GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH**, located one-half mile south of Downsville, is one of the appointments in the Manor congregations. This church was built in 1859. The building is located on the farm now owned by Simon Long. It is a brick 30x40. Services are held every four weeks. Bishop Long has oversight. The trustees at present are Joseph Thomas, Jos. Rowland, Charles Coffman, Otho W. Miller, Isaiah Harshman.

**SHARPSBURG GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.**—The members of the German Baptist Brethren Church, living in Sharpsburg found it often difficult to go out to the little church along the pike, one mile north on the Antietam Battle Field to service and many of the children that should be in Sunday-school could not be induced to walk out; therefore the necessity seemed to be absolute that they have a place for worship and Sunday-school work in town. On the first day of August 1898 ground was broken for the present building which is a substantial brick structure 40x52 feet covered with slate and heated with steam. On the first day of January, 1899 it was dedicated to the Lord free from any indebtedness. Elder Silas Hoover of Pennsylvania preached the dedicatory sermon. The building committee was Henry Miller, Henry Schamel and John Otto.

#### BEAVER CHEEK CHURCH.

In 1858, a wonderful wave of religious revival occurred in the Manor congregation, increasing their membership to such an extent that there was a call for a new organization. This resulted in a meeting at what was then known as Fahrney's Church; and a new congregation, known as Beaver Creek, was formed, the dividing line being the National Pike to the Court-house, then north to the Pennsylvania State line; all east of

that line, to the South Mountain, was the Beaver Creek congregation; that on the west side, the Manor congregation.

Fahrney's Church, now known as Mount Zion, was built as early as 1763, by the Mennonites, and was rebuilt as a Union house in 1888. What is known as the Beaver Creek House was built in 1846. Elder Daniel Reichard was given charge of the congregation, after which Elder Koontz was given the oversight; following him, Elder Joseph Wolf; then Elder Andrew Cost; the next in charge was Elder Daniel Stouffer, after whose death the oversight was given to Elder S. B. Shoop. The present oversight is in the hands of Elder A. B. Barnhart. The ministers of the congregation are: Caleb Long; J. O. Buterbaugh; Cavin S. Byers; and David R. Petre.

**LONG MEADOWS OR ROWLAND'S GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH** is an integral part of the Beaver Creek congregation. A frame building was erected in 1853 at his own expense, by Jonas Rowland. He was partly reimbursed by the congregation. The building was 40x53 feet and occupied the site of the present structure, which was erected in 1881, and which is 40x70 feet. The building committee of the last church were George W. Petre, Andrew J. Boward and Daniel N. Scheller. In 1896 a frame house was built for the use of the sexton. In 1853 the members were George Petre, Jonas Rowland and wife, David Rowland, Daniel Rowland, George W. Petre, Amy Petre, Margaret Petre, Henry Shank and wife, Mrs. Crumb, Jacob Wolf and wife, Mrs. Philip Warfield, David Anthony and wife, George Poe, Samuel Trovinger, Andrew Boward and wife. The first ministers were Joseph Wolf, Henry Koons, Jacob Hilbarger, Joseph Emmert, Leonard Emmert, Andrew Cost, Daniel F. Stouffer, Barton Shoup, Frederick D. Anthony, Abram Rowland, John Rowland, later, Elders Shoup, Abram Rowland and John Rowland. The Bishops in 1853 were Henry Koons, Andrew Cost and Daniel F. Stouffer. Henry Shank, who died in 1785, bequeathed \$500 to this congregation. A Sunday-School at Rowland's was organized in 1893, of which Elder John Rowland was Supt. in 1893-1894, and the superintendent in 1896 and 1897 was John Rowe.

#### CHEWSVILLE BRETHREN CHURCH.—

This edifice was erected in 1900, costing about



\$1000. It is located in the village of Chewsville. This amount was secured by subscription. The building is of brick, twenty-two by thirty feet, with slate roof, and a seating capacity of over three hundred. Services are held every two weeks, alternating in the morning and evening. The congregation numbers about twenty-five members. The Rev. J. O. Butterbaugh and the Rev. Calvin Byers, assisted by the Rev. Caleb Long, are the ministers in charge. The Rev. A. B. Barnhart is presiding elder in the district covering the Fahrney, Beaver Creek, Chewsville and Long Meadow congregations.

**BROAD FORDING GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.**—The Broad Fording German Baptist Church was organized in 1855, during which year the present substantial brick house of worship was erected. The edifice is about 73x40 feet in dimensions. The Building Committee was composed of Christian Kieffer, bishop, and Jacob Funk and Joshua Emmert, trustees. The structure cost the congregation about \$3,000. Nicholas Martin hauled most of the brick used in its erection from the brick yard of Michael Horst, near Mau-gansville, and all of the lumber from Williamsport.

The congregation is in two divisions, the Broad Fording end and the Welsh Run end, each comprising a membership of about two hundred. In the Broad Fording Church, the Sunday-school holds its session during the morning, and early in the evening, the Christian Workers meet for their mutual benefit. Every two weeks, a service with preaching is held on Sunday morning.

Rev. Nicholas Martin, grandfather of the present minister of the same name, was a bishop in these congregations. He was succeeded by John Funk. Other bishops and ministers of this connection are: Christian Kieffer; George McLanahan, Nicholas Martin, George Bricker; George Harmon; Samuel Foltz; F. J. Neibert; Harvey Martin; C. M. Hicks.

The Cemetery of the Broad Fording German Baptist Church is one of the finest and best kept in Washington County. It is situated on a magnificent elevation, overlooking the country for miles around. There are two and one-half acres within the enclosing fence, besides two acres adjoining. Emanuel Niswonger, an enterprising citizen of Franklin County, Pa., has deeded seven-

teen acres adjoining this property, to become the absolute property of the congregation at his death, to be used solely for cemetery purposes. There is a Board of seven trustees, with F. J. Neibert as president, which form all rules governing the cemetery. Mr. Neibert is also its superintendent and sexton, and to him is due much praise for the maintenance and beauty of this last resting-place of the beloved dead. The other members of the Board of Trustees are: George Shinham; William Myers; C. M. Hicks; Martin Baer; George Miller; and D. Hollinger.

The first person who was buried in this beautiful city of the dead was Molinda Funk, a sister of J. J. Funk, president of the Second National Bank of Hagerstown. She died from diphtheria, December 11, 1856, aged 18 years, 9 months and 14 days. There are at this writing about eight hundred graves to be cared for.

**WELSH RUN GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCH.**—Not much of the early history of the Welsh Run edifice can be secured. The building was erected in 1842. It is a one-story stone structure, substantial and strongly built with a basement in the one end. It is located about one-half mile south of the little village of Welsh Run, Pa. Adjoining the grounds is a beautiful cemetery. Elder David Zuck has the oversight of the congregation with the following assistants: Elders John Rowland, L. E. Elliott and others.

**THE CREEK HILL GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH** is located in the northern part of Cearfoss District. It is a mission church and there is not a large congregation, because of the close proximity of the Broadfording Church.

**THE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCH, OF HAGERSTOWN, MD.**—The beginning of this congregation may be dated from the time, April, 1883, when Elder Hiram Wolf, who died at Mount Morris, Ill., Oct. 8, 1897, and W. S. Reichard, the Elder now in charge of the Church, moved into Hagerstown and commenced holding services in the old Junior Hall, North Potomac street, with ten or twelve members who attended these services. Hagerstown was considered a mission point and belonged to the three

congregations which centered in this city, namely, Manor, Welsh Run and Beaver Creek.

In the spring of 1884, Joseph M. Bayer, who then owned what is now the M. L. Main building, East Franklin street, tendered the Brethren the use of one of the large rooms free of cost. Seating it with chairs, they continued their service in a much more comfortable and pleasant room. Here the Sunday-school was organized, with Elder W. S. Reichard as superintendent, and here was conceived the earnest desire for a church house of their own, and Mrs. Sue E. Martin and Mrs. Hiram Wolf were appointed to see what could be secured for that purpose. In a short time they had \$1,000, and a meeting was called, asking a representation from the three above-named congregations. The result of this meeting, of which the late Elder D. S. Stouffer was chairman and which was held April 28, 1884, in the Bayer rooms, was the selecting of a committee of six to act as a Board of Trustees, and also to choose a location, and build a small mission chapel. The committee was as follows: From the Manor congregation, Elders W. S. Reichard and Hiram D. Wolf; Beaver Creek congregation, George Petre, Daniel Sheller; Welsh Run congregation, Levi Bear, George A. Miller. George Petre was elected president of the board, and W. S. Reichard, secretary and treasurer. The site selected for the new church on East Washington street, and was bought from J. D. Swartz. The contract for building the house was given to J. B. Snyder. The house was furnished and dedicated in December, 1884. The late Elder James Quinter, Huntingdon, Pa., preached the dedicatory sermon.

In October, 1885, Elder Hiram Wolf, with his family, left for Nevada, Kansas, after which the labor of the ministry fell upon Elder W. S. Reichard. In April, 1888, Elder A. B. Barnhart moved to Hagerstown and assisted in the work of the ministry. In April, 1894, a petition was considered to organize the Hagerstown mission into a regular congregation, with the privilege of representation at the district meetings and the general annual Conference, which was granted; it is known in the Middle church district of Maryland as the Hagerstown Church, of which Elder W. S. Reichard was selected as the elder in charge. The deacons elected were D. A. Thomas, D. E. Wolf and Samul Frounfelter. The congregation grew

rapidly under its new organization, and the mission chapel was soon too small; besides, it was not well arranged for the holding of the semi-annual love feasts; it was therefore concluded to build a new and larger church edifice. Accordingly, a lot was purchased for \$2,200, from the Hall heirs, at the corner of Washington and Mulberry streets, extending 120 feet on each street; here the present substantial, convenient and comfortable structure was erected. The plans were drawn by Mr. George B. McC. Wolf.

The building fronts on Washington street forty-five feet, on Mulberry street eighty feet, runs back in an L sixty by thirty feet, and is divided by hoisting doors into several parts. The main auditorium is forty-five by fifty feet, the Sunday-School room, forty-five by thirty feet, the infant class room, fifteen by thirty feet, and the cloak room and library, thirteen by twelve feet. The building is of brick, roofed with slate, and having a metal cornice, and Indiana lime stone window and door sills. The foundation is native limestone.

This congregation has grown rapidly under the oversight of Elder Reichard, now having a membership of 250 members, and a large and prosperous Sunday-School, with Mr. Frank Thomas as its superintendent, and a corps of devoted assistants and teachers. Mrs. Mary Baldwin has charge of the Infant Department. The young members are organized into a Christian Workers' Association, holding their service every Lord's Day in the evening, previous to the regular preaching service. They have also organized a missionary society which is largely literary and social in its character; its object is to create missionary sentiment, both home and foreign.

The Children's Mission Band is a work of the young ladies of the congregation, who gather the children, quite small ones, into the infant class room, teaching them to sew, reading to them and having them to sing, etc. At this writing, May, 1906, Elder Reichard has assisting him, Elders A. B. Barnhart and Dr. O. S. Highberger.

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THE BROWNSVILLE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CONGREGATION.\*—The Brownsville congregation is a child of the Gross-

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\*Contributed by Elder Eli Yourtee.

nickel congregation, of Frederick County. Elder Jacob Leatherman, who formerly had charge of that mission, used to walk sixteen miles to meet an appointment at 10 a. m., at Brownsville, and walk back in the afternoon--thus walking thirty-two miles to preach one sermon. This congregation remained a part of the Grossnickel charge until about 1840, when it was made a separate organization, the oversight of which was given to Elder George Baer.

This church was a mission point from the old Grossnickel Church in Frederick County, for several years. For twenty or more years, meetings were held in the school house near Brownsville, and ministers came from the Grossnickel church about every four weeks. Among those God-fearing men were Elder Jacob Leatherman, Elder George Baer, Elder Henry Koontz, Elder Daniel Brown, who was the first minister elected to the Brownsville church. The second minister was Emanuel Slifer; the third, Cornelius Castle; and the fourth, Elder Eli Yourtee, who began his pastorate in 1872, having been elected a minister in Kansas City in 1871, and preached there for two years, with eminent success.

The church edifice was built in 1852. Among the active and liberal contributors were Emanuel Slifer, once a bishop, George W. Yourtee, a prime mover in the undertaking, Abraham Brown, Elder Daniel Brown, and Tobias Brown, and Abraham Yourtee, who donated the ground for church and cemetery purposes. The building is 66x34 feet, constructed of stone, one story and a half in height, with a seating capacity of four hundred. The upper half-story is used as a sleeping room for brethren in times of love-feasts, and is furnished with beds for that purpose.

Elder Eli Yourtee is Bishop. His first assistant is David Ausherman. Philip Castle and John Bowlus ministers. The regular deacons of the congregation are Patrick Jennings, George B. Jennings, Samuel Jennings, Edward Mullendore, Daniel M. Mullendore, George Kaetzel, Jonas Flook, Charles Smith, George Arnold, George Fouch, and Charles Myers.

Sunday-School is held during the whole year. The superintendent is George Fouch. The membership of the Sunday-school is about two hundred. The teachers are: George Kaetzel; Joseph Potter; Patrick Jennings; Morse Younkins; Sam-

uel Jennings; Annie M. Jennings, wife of Patrick; Angeline Slifer; Laura E. Jennings; Edith Yourtee; and Annie Jennings, wife of Samuel. Each teacher has an assistant.

The Christian Workers' meeting is held every Sunday evening, at 6:30 o'clock. It is largely attended, and much enthusiasm is manifested. Public worship, with preaching, is held every Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., alternately. Love-feasts are held in this church twice a year and during each year a protracted meeting, which continues for two or three weeks. The membership of the congregation is about three hundred.

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THE BRETHREN CHURCH OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.—\*The Dunker fraternity had been established in America more than a hundred and fifty years. Coming, as the first adherents did, to Germantown, Pa., in 1708, there had been ample time and opportunity for extensive growth and development. Both as compared with other sects had been slow. The members and the meeting houses were generally rural and more effort was expended in discipline and preserving the "order" than in spreading its peculiar doctrines or winning adherents. The ministry, though men of probity and piety were not educated and shunned, as a rule, contact with educated men, especially ministers of other denominations. Of course there were notable exceptions, but this was, broadly speaking, the rule. There were few Sunday-schools and no Sunday-school literature. There was but one paper published and that only a monthly. Extreme conservatism, rigid conformity to the established usages, and dislike of all adverse discussion of church doctrine or discipline characterized the leaders.

On January 3, 1865, appeared the first issue of the "Christian Family Companion," published weekly by Henry R. Holsinger, at Tyrone, Pa. This marked an era in the history of the Church. Elder Holsinger was decided in his views and fearless in their expression. He boldly attacked established usages which had no foundation except that they were usages. Scriptural precept and precedent would alone satisfy him, and he soon became the storm center of a progressive movement which favored an educated and sup-

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\*Contributed by Dr. V. M. Reichard.

ported ministry, Sunday-schools, and literature appropriate to the various needs of church work, missions, a more earnest spirit for developing and widening the resources of the church, and a far less rigid adherence to "the order." Of course this brought him at once into sharp and unremitting contact with the less progressive and no less aggressive spirits of the church, and for fifteen years an agitation was carried on which culminated in his expulsion from the church on a technicality of church government. It is only fair and just to the memory of one gone to his reward, to say that at no time was any charge ever made against his personal character or morals. His congregations at Berlin and Myersdale, Pa., voted to stand by him and by the decision of the committee which disfellowshipped him; they also were outside the pale of the church. This was in August, 1881. The matter came up for consideration at the next annual meeting held at Arnold's Grove, near Milford, Ind., May 30 to June 2, 1882. This meeting ratified the action of the Berlin committee. A number of men, thinking Elder Holsinger badly used, held a meeting in an adjacent school house known as School No. 7. These men passed resolutions sympathizing with Holsinger and made unsuccessful attempts at compromise and reconciliation. Failing at every point they felt that a crisis had been reached. They effected a temporary organization and arranged for a meeting to be held at Ashland, Ohio, June 29, 1882. Here a formal protest and declaration of principles was issued. They claimed to be only reformers and desired not separation but return to Gospel practice and polity. Their motto was "The Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible." This convention adjourned to await developments. No redress having been obtained a second convention was held at Dayton, Ohio, June 6, 1883, when a permanent organization was effected and the simple name of "Brethren" adopted.

To the Ashland convention in 1882 came the elder Andrew Cost of the Beaver Creek and Edward S. Miller, of the Manor congregation both of Washington County.

Returning homeward, Rev. Miller stopped at Myersdale and preached for the schismatics, the so-called "Progressives" though he was not at this time identified except perhaps in sympathy, with the movement. On his return to the Manor congregation he was called to account for his conduct in preaching for disfellowshipped members, and

was himself suspended till such time as he should confess his wrong-doing and promise better conduct in future. While under this "ban" he attended, on a certain Sunday, the services of his church at Funkstown which was under the direction of Elder Andrew Cost. Rev. Miller had always been treated as a preacher by those who worshipped at Funkstown and on this particular Sunday they, after consultation on the part of Bishop Cost and his seven deacons, determined to treat him as they had always done and extend to him the usual courtesies tendered to a visiting minister. They asked him to preach. He, however, was so affected by conflicting emotions that he could not do so for weeping but offered prayer.

For this technical act of recognizing officially a minister who was under suspension they were called into account by the Beaver Creek council and on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1882, a congregational meeting was held and the men who had recognized Rev. Miller as a minister, were accused of having done wrong and were warned not to do so again. On the strength of this Bishop Andrew Cost, and deacons, Samuel Emmert, David Schindel, Henry Newcomer, Benjamin Fahrney, Benjamin Emmert, Henry Emmert, Joseph Emmert, and John Emmert withdrew from the congregation and on the next Saturday, Oct. 22, 1882, held their first meeting in Funkstown.

They had not been expelled. They withdrew of their own volition.

These Brethren at once arranged for regular preaching appointments at Funkstown. Mapleville and Mt. Lena (Smoketown). These were kept up for years. Mt. Lena was first dropped; then as most of the membership at Funkstown had moved to Hagerstown, a church was built at this place and Funkstown was abandoned in 1895. Services at Mapleville have been held regularly up to this writing.

Knowing the possibilities of trouble under the old mixture of Presbyterian and Episcopal polity which had led to such disaster in the Dunker brotherhood, the Brethren church in Maryland at once accepted the suggestion of the Ashland convention and declared for congregational church government and determined that the "dress question" should be settled by the individual conscience. Thus unconsciously they reverted to the very foundation principle of the Protestant Reformation and reaffirmed Luther's dictum of the

"right to private interpretation of the Scriptures."

The new organization was served by Rev. E. S. Miller and Bishop Cost. Numbers were added both by baptism, and by relation from the German Baptist Church. The latter class as a rule came because of trouble over the matter of dress. In 1885 came Rev. John Duke McFaden as pastor. He was an active and energetic worker and began to branch out into other communities. There had been friction in the Manor congregation of the German Baptists and T. J. Fahrney, of Downsville, and his wife, withdrew and joined the new organization. Others came to them and a Sunday School was organized in 1886 at Fountain Rock School house near St. James Station. The outlook was encouraging and efforts were at once made to build a church. This was done and the St. James Brethren Church was dedicated December 25, 1886. There were at this time not more than ten members within a radius of five miles of the new church. The organization prospered from the start. Pastor McFaden left to assume charge of the Philadelphia Church and Rev. I. D. Bowman from Virginia, succeeded him April 1, 1887. He was a born missionary and soon began to push out in various directions, notably, Williamson, Pa.

The work at St. James was not neglected, however, and as the result of Rev. Bowman's revival work the number of members increased rapidly. On March 22, 1888, a complete organization of the congregation was effected by the selection and ordination of T. J. Fahrney, J. F. Mullen and Dr. V. M. Reichard as deacons. Pastor Bowman was succeeded by Revs. E. B. Shaver, John G. Snider, Joshua Long, E. H. Smith and (now Dr.) John C. Mackey. The departments of church work had been active and aggressive, Sunday-School, prayer meeting, Sisters Society for Christian Endeavor, and a class for Bible study had all done good work. During the last year of Rev. Smith's pastorate a strong sentiment had grown up among the Brethren in Washington County in favor of a church in Hagerstown. This crystallized into action during the first year of Rev. Mackey's pastorate and a church edifice was erected in Hagerstown in 1894 known officially as the "First Brethren Church of Hagerstown." The name means simply that it is a Brethren Church and is the first to have been built in Hagerstown.

With the building of the new church the field widened so as to demand its division. On April 1st, 1895, the Brethren of Hagerstown organized a separate and distinct congregation.

There remained St. James, Mapleville and Williamson, Pa. Meanwhile the Missionary spirit of certain laymen had opened up other points and services were being conducted at Tilghmanton, Downsville, and at Wooburn School-house, near Dam No. 4. Rev. Joshua Long assumed charge April 1st, 1895, and continued until December, 1901. During this time the congregation had flourished in every way. A debt which had been hanging over St. James Church for ten years was wiped out and a jubilee service was held December 25, 1896, substantial contributions had been made to the educational and publishing interests of the church and the congregation had become a recognized power for good in the community.

The mission work at Wooburn had prospered to such an extent as to require the building of a new house at that point. Rev. Long, T. J. Fahrney and Dr. V. M. Reichard constituted the building committee. The church was dedicated June 4, 1900. The last of the indebtedness was paid March, 1903.

April 1st, 1902, Rev. Jos. I. Hall became pastor of the St. James congregation. At this time Mapleville withdrew and united with Hagerstown and the union still exists. Williamson, Pa., severed their connection with St. James in 1903, leaving St. James, Downsville, Wooburn and Tilghmanton constituting a circuit.

Rev. Hall was the first pastor to be supported exclusively by the congregation. A parsonage was purchased and all the interests of the church were so cared for that nearly a hundred were added to its membership during his pastorate which terminated February 1st, 1905. The congregation is now under the care of Rev. L. G. Smith, son of former pastor E. H. Smith. It numbers 275. This added to the other members of the Brethren Church in the County and holding membership in the County brings the membership up to 600. The fundamental tenets of the Brethren Church are those enunciated by Alexander Mack and his little band in 1708. They claim to have restored to its primitive condition the Dunker faith and practice.

**THE FIRST BRETHERN CHURCH OF HAGERSTOWN**—\*Was organized in January 1894. The first impulse which led to the establishment of the congregation was a series of meetings conducted by Rev. J. C. Mackey in the early fall of 1893. The first services were held in the Western Enterprise Engine House in West Franklin street. The Western Enterprise Hall remained the meeting place of the congregation until the completion of the church which they at once proceeded to erect.

Articles of incorporation were issued and the church became fully organized on the sixteenth day of January, 1894, with Rev. Dr. John Crawford Mackey as pastor. The members of the Board of Trustees were: Joseph S. Emmert, Benjamin Fahrney, Henry F. Emmert, Henry A. Poffenberger, John C. Bentz, Benjamin N. Emmert and Theodore W. Fahrney.

A building lot was purchased on the south east corner of Antietam and Mulberry Sts., and a frame building was erected. The members of the building committee being Benj. Fahrney, Benj. Emmert, Benj. Schindel, John Bentz and Jos. Emmert. The church was completed and dedicated in May of the same year, Rev. Mackey preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The membership of the new organization numbered thirty-eight, and its first Deacons were: Benjamin Emmert and John C. Bentz. This number was afterward increased to seven by the selection of the following additional members: Joseph S. Emmert, Benjamin Fahrney, Benjamin Schindel, Henry A. Poffenberger and Henry F. Emmert. Dr. Mackey remained pastor of the congregation for one year when he resigned to accept a call from a congregation in Myersdale, Pa., Rev. E. B. Shaver then became pastor and served the congregation for a year. The third pastor was Rev. Zed N. Copp, who continued in charge of the congregation till the fall of 1897. The present pastor, Rev. J. M. Tombaugh, D. D., was installed April 1st, 1898. The membership of the congregation has increased from thirty-eight in 1894, to two hundred and thirty in 1906.

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**JACOB'S LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LEITERSBURG DISTRICT** \*was founded many

years before the village of Leitersburg was established. The Lutheran congregation was partly made up by those who worshipped on the banks of Antietam in 1754. Others came from St. John's at Hagerstown, organized before 1769; still others come from the Grindstone Hill Church in Franklin County, Pa., which existed as early as 1765; and others from Zion Lutheran Church at Greencastle, Pa.

It is not definitely known when Jacob's Church was organized, but it was about the year 1791. Rev. Gunther Wingardt was pastor from 1791 to 1795. He was succeeded by Rev. John Ruthrauff in 1795, at which time accurate records begin. The first officers were Christian Lantz, Sr., elder; Anthony Bell, elder; John Hafner, deacon; Henry Jacobs, deacon.

The cornerstone of the new church was laid Sept. 10, 1841, at which Revs. Bomberger and Hoffmeyer of the German Reformed Church, and Revs. Sohn, E. Keller, Conrad and John P. Cline, were present.

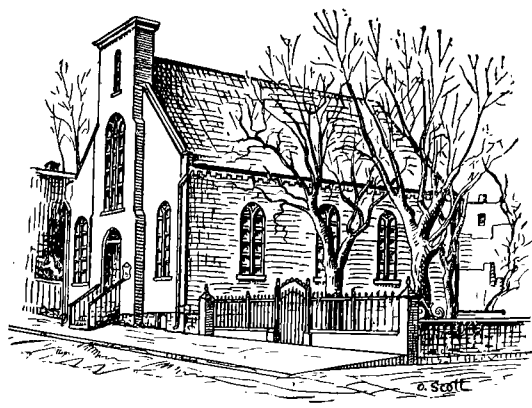
The building was enlarged in 1859 a Sunday-School was organized at an early day but it was not a permanent thing until about 1835, when Rev. Jeremiah Harpel became pastor. It has been conducted ever since. John Jacobs and Frederick Bell were the first superintendents, elected in 1837. A young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in 1892. The first officers were Ernest E. Bell, president; C. L. Walter, vice-president; Ida M. Bell, recording secretary; Meta Walter, corresponding secretary; Otho Kahl, treasurer.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1893 with these officers: Mrs. Joseph M. Bell, president; Mrs. Samuel Cook, vice-president; Mary Cook, recording secretary; Meta Walter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. L. Walter, treasurer.

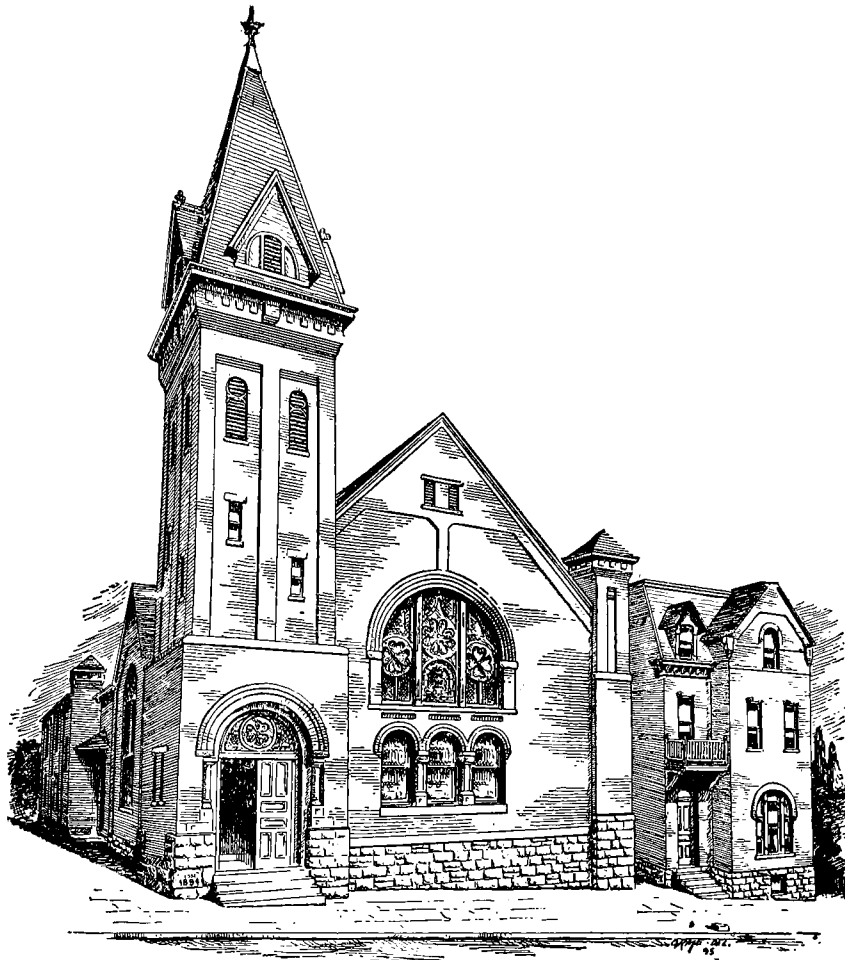
In the early days the church was known as Friedens Church, and a Church Education and Missionary Society was in existence in 1830. The following are the early pastors: Guenther Wingardt, John Ruthrauff, Jeremiah Harpel, Jacob Martin, Peter Sohn, D. D., F. W. Conrad, D. D., John Heck, J. F. Campbell, Edwin Dorsey, Alfred Buhrman, C. L. Keedy, P. Bergstresser, D. D., H. S. Cook. In the early history of this church, the following persons gave money to the

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\*From Bell's History, Leitersburg District.



**Old German Reformed Church, Hagerstown.**



**Christ Reformed Church, Hagerstown.**





building committee: Christopher Burkhart, John Ritter, Adam Lyday, Christian Pfeiffer, Carl Goll, George Baker, Christian Burkhart, Jr., Jacob Huber, George Augenstein, Ludwig Emerick, George Baker, Jr., John Bell, David Scholl, Johannes Dornwart, Jacob May, Herman Stoltz, David Besore, Jacob Busch, David Ritter, Martin Jacobs, Philip Ripple, Felix Wagner, Jacob Leiter, Sr., George Lantz, George Burkhart, Michael Summers, John Wesenman, Andrew Bell, Jacob Ritter, Mr. Fruhlig, Christian Lantz, Jr., Frederick Nicodemus, Michael Altig, Henry Jirb, Henry Miller, John Mentzer, Alexander Duncan, John Dornbart, Jacob Grove, David Sittro, Frederick Mero, William Ebrad, George Leiter, Sr., Simon Fogler, Frederick Wagner, Michael Wolfinger, Matthias Summers. Rev. C. H. Rockey, Waynesboro, is pastor.

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ST. JAMES REFORMED CHURCH OF LEITERSBURG DISTRICT is one of the influential churches. Among the early adherents of the Reformed Church in this section of the County, were the Lamberts, Hartles, Schrivers, Lecons, and of these who located in the district later, were Felix Beck, George Zeigler, Stephen Martin, Christian Russell, John Harbaugh. After the erection of Beard's Church the the Reformed adherents worshipped there until 1826, when the first church was built at Leitersburg. Through the efforts of Rev. Henry Kroh, two Reformed churches were organized and he became pastor in 1826. These churches were at Leitersburg and Cavetown. In 1829 Rev. J. C. Bricker became pastor and one year later he resigned. In 1831 the Leitersburg and Cavetown churches were attached to the Waynesboro charge, then being served by Rev. G. W. Glessner, who was succeeded by Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger and Rev. Theodore Appel. In 1847 the Waynesboro charge was divided and the Cavetown charge was established, its congregations being Leitersburg, Cavetown, Harbaugh's in Franklin County, Pa., and Wolfsville, Frederick County, Md. Dr. Appel was the first pastor of the new charge and served until 1850. Rev. J. W. Santee succeeded him in 1851, and continued pastor at Leitersburg for forty-one and a half years. His successor was Rev. Charles A. Santee and served from 1892 to 1896, and was followed by Rev. S. H. Dietzel. The Harbaugh's Church was detached several years ago.

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In 1826 Rev. Henry Kroh preached in a grove near the village school house, on the farm of George H. Wolfinger, formerly owned by Solomon Hartle. For a period of nearly forty years, closing in 1866, the Reformed congregations worshipped in the Lutheran Church. For a short time in 1867, there were no services held by the Reformed adherents in Leitersburg, but the use of the United Brethren Church was secured and services held there until 1879. A successful effort to erect its own church was made in 1787, and the building committee was Peter Middlekauff, Jacob Hartle, Solomon Hartle, John H. Miller, J. Freeland Leiter, John Middlekauff and Rev. J. W. Santee. An acre of ground was purchased from Joseph Barkdoll. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 19, 1878, when a sermon was delivered by Rev. J. O. Miller, of York, Pa., and Rev. Santee and S. S. Miller were present. Services were held the next week, when Revs. J. Spangler Kieffer, J. N. Motter, and F. F. Bahner, were present. A Sunday-school was organized in 1884. J. D. Lambert was superintendent, assisted by B. F. Spessard; Emma Barnhart, secretary; J. D. Middlekauff, treasurer. The first teachers were Emma Barnhart, J. A. Strite, J. D. Lambert, Alice Ziegler, Abigail Ziegler, Mrs. Catharine Miller, and Mrs. Rebecca Bowers. Rev. J. P. Harner is the present pastor. He resides in Cavetown.

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PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SMITHSBURG was built in 1873, the corner-stone being laid July 11th of that year, when a number of prominent clergymen from Baltimore city were present: Rev. Rankin, Rev. Leeds, Rev. Leakin and Rev. Dudley, of Christ's Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Mitchell. A melodian was used in the attractive music. The corner-stone was laid by the rector of the Parish, Rev. Mitchell. Rev. Leeds made an address in which he said it was very sweet that a church should be erected in this beautiful spot; in the place where was lately the sound of war now arises the anthem of praise. We are creatures of associations, and need our churches for the worship of God. The Christian delights in the Cross which was once the most ignoble object. A church is often looked upon as a place of worship merely, and not of itself a shrine. There was a large number of people present from Hagerstown.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, LEITERSBURG, was organized in 1826. The building committee was, Christopher Burkhart, Frederick Bell, Frederick Zeigler, Lewis Zeigler, Joshua Grimes and Jacob Tanner, contractor. The ministers were John Ruthrauff, Frederick Ruthrauff, Henry Kroh, Jacob Medtart. Among the early members are these: Daniel Beard, Mary Beckman, Andrew Bell, Elizabeth Bell, Jacob E. Bell, John Bell, Jr., Mary Bell, Catharine Bigham, David Brant, Caroline Burkhart, Henrietta Burkhart, Mary A. Burkhart, Phoebe Burkhart, Elizabeth Byer, John Byer, Susan Cole, Barbara Cook, Mary Cook, Elizabeth Fletcher, Louisa Frey, Susanna Hartle, Mary Hays, Catherine Hoover, John D. Kieffer, Samuel Lahm, Christian Lantz, Elizabeth Lantz, Samuel Lantz, Ann Maria Leiter, Barbara Leiter, Catharine Leiter, Elizabeth Leiter, Isabella Leiter, Samuel Leiter, Susan Leiter, Christian Lepley, Catharine Lowman, Jacob Mangle, Catharine Martin, John Martin, Catharine Metz, James P. Mayhew, Mary Mayhew, Elizabeth Miller, Elizabeth Mort, John Nofford, Joseph G. Protzman, Sarah Protzman, Catharine Repp, John Repp, Michael Repp, Peter Repp, Mary Ritter, Jacob Ritter, David Rook, Joseph Ross, Henry Ruthrauff, Jacob Ruthrauff, Susan Ruthrauff, Mary A. Sheetz, John Sheetz, Frederick Schilling, Julia A. Schilling, John Shook, Catharine Snider, Henry Snider, Elizabeth Spitzer, Maria Stoff, Catharine Tritle, Lewis Tritle, David Wolfinger, Elizabeth Wolfinger, Jacob Wolfinger, Michael Wolfinger, Sarah Wolfinger, Henry Yesler, Catharine Ziegler, Frederick Ziegler, George W. Ziegler, Lewis Ziegler, Magdalene Ziegler.

From 1835 to 1845, these persons made up the church council: Frederick Ziegler, Lewis Ziegler, John Byer, Jacob E. Bell, Samuel Lantz, Abner Hays, Henry H. Snider, Lewis Tritle, Samuel Creager, John Bowers, John Kissell, Jacob Wolfinger, Frederick Bell, George Bell, Jonas Bell, Samuel Etnyer, James P. Mayhew, Jacob Kissell, Thomas Atkinson.

The following pastors have served this church: John Ruthrauff, Jacob Medtart, Benjamin Kurtz, Samuel H. Hoshour, John Reck, John P. Cline, John J. Reimensnyder, Daniel H. Bittle, J. F. Probst, M. C. Horine, Samuel McHenry, N. J. Richardson, Victor Miller. The congregation was a part of the Hagerstown charge before 1828, and from this year to 1880 it was a part of the

Smithsburg charge, the Leitersburg charge being formed in the latter year.

A charter for the incorporation of the church was adopted in 1864. The first trustees were Jacob E. Bell, Jonas Bell, John G. Garver, George Bell, Jacob Hoover and James P. Mayhew. A Sunday-school was organized and after the erection of the church and has been conducted without interruption to the present time. In 1887 a Woman's Home Missionary Society was organized. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in 1892. The church is an element of great good to the community.

#### METHODIST CHURCH, LEITERSBURG.

—The village school house was the place of worship for the Methodist adherents until 1841 when a brick church was built by Alexander Hamilton and Henry Smith of Waynesboro. The house is now a residence. The pastors of the Waynesboro circuit preached here until 1857, after which services were occasionally conducted by Rev. Henry Stonehouse of that place until the society disbanded. Among the early members of this church were Edward Smith, who afterward entered the ministry, John Johnson the local class-leader, Jonathan Humphreys and John Brown.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SMITHSBURG was organized in 1822. The building committee consisted of Christopher Flory, Peter Mong, Jacob Little, John Flory, and John Etnoyer, John Welty and John Sigler collected subscriptions. John Slessinger was secretary and Peter Hammaker, treasurer. John Welty and Peter Hammaker, as the committee purchased the lot on which to erect the building. The corner-stone was laid May 27, 1822. The ministers present were Revs. Benjamin Kurtz, Jacob Schnure, Jacob Medtart and Peter Recksicker, the latter of the German Reformed Church.

In the corner-stone were deposited a Bible, a German and English Catechism, a memorandum with the names of the committees, builders, etc., and a proclamation indicating the purpose of the building and the name "Trinity," by which it was to be known. The church was dedicated June 7, 1824. The ministers who took part in the ser-

vices were, Revs. Benjamin Kurtz, John Lind, of Greencastle, Pa.; John Herbst, from Gettysburg, Pa., and Jacob Schnure, from Middletown. The elders were Frederick Fishack, Conrad Mentzer, Peter Flory and Conrad Flory. The deacons were Samuel Mackin, Jacob Castle, George Fogler, and George Sigler. The parsonage was built in 1829. The first infant baptized was a child of Jacob and Catherine Sensebach, the ceremony being performed April 17, 1729, by Rev. S. K. Hoshour. The first communion was held in 1825, there being one hundred and one communicants.

The original members mostly came from Beard's or St. Peter's Church. Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, served St. Peter's Church as well as other churches in the County.

The first church was of stone, but being dilapidated was taken down about 1851, to be replaced by a new one. Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, afterwards and for a long time editor of the "Lutheran Observer," was the first pastor of this church, but resigned soon after the dedication. Rev. S. K. Hoshour succeeded him from 1828 to 1830; he was followed by Rev. John Beck, who served two years. After him came Rev. J. P. Cline, who served from 1833 to 1846. His successor was Rev. J. J. Reimensnyder, who remained until 1851. Rev. L. H. Bittle preached for eighteen months. Rev. J. F. Probst took charge in 1853 and remained until 1856. Rev. John Heck became pastor in 1857 and died March 11, 1861. Rev. W. F. Eyster followed him and remained until 1865. Rev. M. C. Horine followed and was there until 1869. On May 1, 1870, Rev. S. McHenry became pastor and continued until May 1, 1872. He was succeeded Sept. 1, 1872 by Rev. X. J. Richardson, who served until June 30, 1887; he died Sept. 29, 1889, aged 68 years, 3 months and 15 days. Rev. J. B. Keller took charge May 1, 1888, and continued until Oct. 25, 1896. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Melvin Killian, who was elected to the office of pastor July 4, 1897, and began his duties August 1, 1897, being installed January 16, 1898. He closed his labor here July 31, 1901. Rev. Daniel S. Kurtz, the present pastor, began his official duties December 16, 1901, and was installed as pastor of the "Smithsburg charge," February 22, 1902.

Until 1880, this church was one of a charge of four, the others being St. Peter's (or Beards), St. Paul's at Leitersburg, and Mount Moriah.

The last named was organized in 1831. The church is an active and influential one, having among its members many of the best families of the neighborhood.

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UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, LEITERSBURG, had its origin at religious services at the house of Peter Stotler, on the little Antietam near Leitersburg.

Here prayer and class meeting were regularly held, with preaching at intervals by the itinerant ministers of the denomination. Among the first members were Peter Stotler, Henry Yesler, John Miller, Jacob Dayhoff, Adam Bovey, and their families, who were succeeded at a later date by Henry Boertner, John D. Eakle, John and Peter Yessler and John Dayhoff. About the year 1835 a church edifice was built at Leitersburg; a parsonage was also secured and for some years the church prospered. Its membership was gradually reduced by death and removal, and finally the church building was sold and the congregation disbanded.

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THE METHODIST CHURCH OF SMITHSBURG was organized in 1831, and the cornerstone was laid in the same year. The church was consecrated in 1835. The first pastor was Rev. Robert S. Winton, who was succeeded by Rev. Henry Smith. The church was rebuilt in 1868 and consecrated in the same year. A Sunday-school was organized in 1840 and still exists.

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CHURCH OF GOD IN SHARPSBURG.—The corner-stone of the Church of God in Sharpsburg was laid on Saturday, May 5, 1879. The ceremony was performed by La Grange Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. of Boonsboro, Md., assisted by Cherokee Tribe No. 21, I. O. R. M., of Sharpsburg. A procession was formed by the two orders, headed by the Sharpsburg Cornet Band, Josiah F. Staubs, leader, and marched to the Lutheran Church, where an able discourse was delivered by Elder Jones of the Church of God, at Harrisburg, Pa., from the Gospel of St. John 17th chapter and 17th verse: "Sanctify them through thy truth, Thy word is Truth." The speaker dwelt

principally on the latter clause of the verse, "Thy word is truth."

The line of march was again resumed, and proceeded to the site of the new church. Arriving at the spot, Henry S. Beard, Noble Grand of La Grange Lodge of Odd Fellows, read the service. John P. Smith acted as Chaplain in the ceremonies, after which the silver vessels containing wheat, flowers and water were poured upon the stone, water denoting friendship; flowers, love, and wheat truth, after which the Noble Grand struck the stone three times with the gavel exclaiming: "In the name of Benevolence and Charity, as professed universally by the order of Odd Fellows; I lay this stone and fix it in the solid wall, whence may it be no more removed forever."

The documents placed in the stone was a copy of the Holy Bible, Church Advocate and a copy of the By-Laws of La Grange Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F. This concluded the exercises. The preacher in charge at that time was Elder Samuel W. Naille. The Elders officiating at that church from the dedication to the present time are the following elders, Naille, Spurrer, Amy, Gist, Kipe, Lookingbill, Cross, Staubs, Philhower, Montgomery, Gerringer, Poisal, Craft. The church was dedicated in October of that year, the eldership meeting and holding conference was in the new church.

The present membership of this church in good and regular standing is 50. The Sharpsburg charge of the Church of God comprises the churches of Sharpsburg, Fairplay, Antietam, Samples Manor and Pleasantville. Elder Samuel W. Naille, (now deceased) organized this branch of the church at Sharpsburg.

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BEARD'S LUTHERAN CONGREGATION, LEITERSBURG DISTRICT.—\*The earliest history of the present Beard's or St. Peters, Lutheran congregation is not clearly known; its oldest known congregational records bear date of 1790, tho' the first church building on its present site was erected 1787 and present one in 1860. Reliable church history shows a church building and congregation on banks of the Antietam, two miles west, existing in 1756, in statement of Rev. J. G. Young in 1786, then pastor of St. John's

congregation, Hagerstown, who says concerning this congregation: "1756, about thirteen families of our church united, purchased ten acres of land and built a sort of church, as their circumstances allowed, about four miles from Hagerstown on the Antietam Creek; they were served first for several years by Pastor Haushihl from Fredrick and then for a short time by Pastor Schwerdtfeger; finally, after I received a call from Hagerstown I was also called there and served them every four weeks until, on account of other pressing duties, I was compelled last year (1785) to relinquish this part of the field; they consist now of from fifty-five to sixty families, many of whom with respect to their spiritual welfare were thoroughly ruined by the late war, so that little improvement is to be expected; from this congregation four others have originated viz: Hagerstown, Funkstown, Manorland and Conococheague.

County records however place its origin and church building earlier than 1754. In the will of Robt. Downing executed 1st Nov. 1754, a clause referring to this church reads thus: "I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Esther Downing, all that tract or parcel of land, part of the second resurvey on Downings lot, beginning at the most easternmost corner of the first resurvey on Downings Lot and running thence south forty-five degrees west six perches across the second resurvey and all the land on the most southernmost side of the before mentioned line, containing by estimation 113 acres of land, excepting ten acres, to be laid out for and convenient to the meeting house, provided the people that resort to the said meeting house pay for it." On the 9th June 1787, Martin Ridenour and John Beard "by and with the consent of the Lutheran congregation belonging to Antietam Church for and in consideration of the sum of £42," executed a deed to Wm. Shanafield for 9 1-2 acres of land, part of a tract of 10 acres called God Save the Church, subject to the following reservation: one-half acre thereof, whereon there stands a church and church yard, two perches added on west side and two perches on south side of said church yard together with the church yard will contain one-half acre of land, the same to be exempted forever; the wagon road from Rohrer's mill to said Shanafield's house, thro' said 10 acres of land is to be kept open, free and clear, that there may be a clear passage to

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\*Contributed by Rev. Victor Miller.

said church and the yard forever." Rohrer's Mill is now owned by Joseph Trovinger; the church site and burial ground are embraced in the farm now owned by Dan'l Doub, midway between his farmhouse and the mill, at a distance of about 200 yards from the creek; this reserved half acre and roadway were gradually neglected and encroached upon. In 1887 when Rev. V. Miller, pastor of Beard's congregation was preparing a memorial sermon he visited the spot and found in an open field, unenclosed, the old burial ground about 12 by 35 feet; half dozen old sand grave-stones lying on ground one of which showed a burial in 1763; one was to the memory of Catharine Hebel born 13th June 1752. Another of Geo. Hertel, born 10th May, 1722, died 13th Sept. 1770; Jacob Hertel died in 1782. Part of another stone was broken off and only three letters of name remained, Rin, born 19th Sept. 1724; died 27th Aug. 1763. Some years previous many of the grave stones were removed and used in the construction of a culvert along the road and a few years after the remainder were used in making a stone wall; that a spot hallowed by Christian worship and burial for at least 40 years the oldest church site in the valley of the Antietam, the last resting place of many of the pioneers and doubtless of some who rendered loyal service in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution should be thus desecrated is unspeakably sad. Unquestionably this was the site of the original Beard's church, erected perhaps long before 1754; we have recorded in the journal of Rev. Mr. Schlatter, a missionary of the Reformed Church the statement of his preaching in a church on the west bank of the Conococheague in 1747. This congregation was the original of the present St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed congregation 10 or 12 miles west of this and as all settlements went westward, tis probable that Beard's organization was earlier than 1747, tho' Mr. Downing's will record of 1754, speaking familiarly of a church already built and of a burial ground, as tho' existing for years, is the only authentic evidence of such a probability. Owing to the want of church records previous to 1790, we can but imperfectly give the pastoral supply of that period: From Rev. J. G. Young, pastor at Hagerstown, 1773 to 1791, we have a statement made in 1786, that the Beard congregation was first served for several years, from Frederick, Md., by Pastors Haushihl and Schwerdtfeger, but whether as pas-

tors or supply we know not; Rev. Bernard Michael Haushihl was born in Wurtenburg in 1727, educated at Strasburg and ordained at Rotterdam; arrived at Annapolis, Md. in 1752, resided at Frederick till 1758. From 1770 to 1783 was pastor of Dutch Lutheran Church, New York City; moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia where he died in 1797; was an eloquent and learned man. Rev. John William Samuel Schwerdtfeger was pastor at Frederick from 1763 to 1768, when he returned temporarily to Europe, leaving Rev. J. G. Hartwig in charge of his congregations.

The following entry occurs in the Journal of Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, concerning the meeting of the ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1769: "The congregations which up to the present have entered a written petition for the reception of Mr. Wildbahn into the ministerium are, In Pennsylvania, Jacobs Church; Codorus township; St. John's Church; Germany township, York County.

2. In Maryland: On Silver Run, on the Great Pipe Creek, on Thomas Creek; on Oliver's Creek, Frederick County. In Conococheague; on Antietam Creek; in Sharpsburg on the Potomac.

3. In Virginia; Shepherdstown; Winchester. Rev. Chas. Frederick Wildbahn resided then near Littlestown, Pa.; in 1770 he removed to McAllistertown, now Hanover, Pa.; his continuance as pastor of congregations so far from his home was opposed at the next meeting of the ministerium. when one of the questions considered was: "The separation of the Conococheague congregations from McAllistertown." In the minutes of the ministerium for 1772 is this entry: "A delegate from vacant congregations in a region situated between the boundaries of Penna and Virginia, in Maryland and called by the Indian name of Conococheague, which Senior Kurtz visited now and then, and administered therein the means of grace, and which is also said to be very populous and surrounded by all sorts of sectarian religious parties, laid before the ministerium, a petition for an able teacher and pastor, and said to me privately that they desired the older Mr. Kurtz." The younger Kurtz was sent thither as shown by following entry in minutes of 1773: "A petition from four congregations in the Conococheague district in Md. connected with the ministerium, in which they petition for Frederick Muhlenburg as their pastor and preacher, because Mr. Kurtz, Junior, who had been appointed for the

place at the preceding meeting, could not get along well." Three of those congregations were undoubtedly Antietam, Sharpsburg and Hagerstown; the fourth probably Jerusalem (Funkstown); Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg accordingly acted as a supply for a short time. He was subsequently a member of the Continental Congress, chairman of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania and speaker of the first House of Representatives of the United States.

Rev. John George Young was pastor at Hagerstown from 1773 till his death there in 1791. He served Beard's congregation till 1785 and was followed there by Rev. Daniel Schroeter of Hanover, Pa., who served congregations in Frederick and Washington Counties, Md., and Franklin Co. Pa., and died about 1806. His name is familiar in connection with the early history of Beard's Church and likely served it until the erection of the second building in 1787, on the present site of the church; he is believed to have come to America with the Hessian troops in the Revolution, as many students were among them and remained here and some became ministers; our oldest church record of infant baptism in the church, but not first recorded, were Elizabeth, daughter of Reinhart and Anna Maria Dormmer on the 9th May, 1790; Christina, daughter of John G. and Catharine Hammel; John Jacob, son of Peter and Anna M. Luber on same day; the name of the minister is not given but from similarity of writing recording an adult baptism and confirmation on June 12th, 1791, we doubt not he was Rev. Joel G. Hale; that record is that Catharine Retzin first wife of Christian Retz was born and bred in York Co. Pa.; her parents were William and Margaret Bart. In her 23d year on 12th June, 1791, she was baptized and confirmed and by her side was Christina Bart; signed by J. G. Hale. This clearly shows Rev. J. G. Hale was pastor in 1790 and 1791; unfortunately after that record of the minister's name, we have no other till 1848 of Rev. J. J. Reimensnyder, tho' regular records of baptism, etc. How long Rev. Hale served or when he left is not known but in 1798 we are assured that Rev. John Ruthrauff was pastor as his name is attached to the Kirchen articles for the government of the congregations. He was pastor at Greencastle, Pa., from 1795 to 1837 when he died there; how long he served here we cannot surely say, but in Dec. 1806, we find on record the

name of Rev. J. G. Schmucker, in a council meeting, as pastor; as he located in Hagerstown in 1793 and as Rev. J. Ruthrauff was certainly pastor of Beard's in 1798, it follows that Rev. Dr. Schmucker served here only during the latter part of his ministry in Hagerstown, presumably from 1806 to 1810, when he resigned St. John's and most likely Rev. J. Ruthrauff served from 1797 to 1806.

Rev. Solomon Schaeffer served for about 3 years; was followed by Rev. Baughey for part of two years, but he proved unworthy, and was suspended from ministerial duties. In 1815 Rev. Benj. Kurtz became pastor at Hagerstown and served Beard's also; indeed he, as the former pastors, except Rev. Ruthrauff, had charge of the Lutheran congregations in the county, including Beard's, St. Paul's, Williamsport, Funkstown and later Leitersburg. He remained at Hagerstown 16 years and doubtless served here as long. In 1825-1827, he was in Europe in the interests of our Institutions at Gettysburg. In that interval, the charge was supplied by Revs. Fred'k. Ruthrauff and Jacob Medart. In 1819 the earliest recorded list of members numbered 75; in 1820, 118; in 1822, 146; at that time the territory of the congregation was very extensive, embracing the present territories of Beard's, Smithsburg, Leitersburg, Mt. Moriah and Wolfsville; Smithsburg congregation was organized in 1822, and church dedicated in 1824; Leitersburg in 1826; hence the membership here fell to 44 and finally to 25. In 1828 a new charge was formed here, embracing Smithsburg, Leitersburg, Beard's and Mt. Moriah. Its first pastor was Rev. S. K. Hoshour, serving from 1828 to 1830. He was followed by Rev. John Reck from 1830 to 1832. Rev. J. P. Kline succeeded him from Oct. 1833 to Dec. 1846. He is well remembered by many and with much honor. He removed to Virginia and there died; from 1848 to 1851 Rev. J. J. Reimensnyder was pastor, and from 1851 Rev. Dan'l H. Bittle served for 18 months and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Probst from 1853 to 1856. From 1857 to 1861 Rev. J. Heck served the charge and died at Smithsburg, while serving as pastor, just as the present church building at Beard's was being completed; he was buried at Leitersburg, his wife's native place; from 1861 to 1865, Rev. W. F. Eyster was pastor, to be followed by Rev. M. C. Horine, D. D., 1866-1869; Rev. S. McHenry was pastor from 1870-1872,

and was succeeded by Rev. X. J. Richardson from 1st Sept. 1872 to 14th Aug. 1880, when the charge, being so extensive was peacefully divided into two charges. Beard's and Leitersburg congregations united and formed into a separate charge, known as the Leitersburg charge and called Rev. Victor Miller as pastor in January 1881, and who continues to serve at this time.

The following have served as ministers: Rev. B. M. Haushuhl, 1754-1758; Rev. J. W. S. Schwerdtfeger, 1763-1765; Rev. J. G. Hartwick, supply; Rev. C. F. Wildbahn, 1765-71; Rev. Kurtz, Sr., 1771-72; Rev. Kurtz, Jr., 1772-73; Rev. F. A. Muhlenburg, 1773; Rev. J. G. Young, 1773-85; Rev. Danl. Schroeter, 1785-87; Rev. J. G. Hale, 1789-96; Rev. J. F. Ruthrauff, 1797-1805; Rev. J. G. Schmucker, 1805-1810; Rev. Solomon Schaeffer, 1810-1813; Rev. Baugheny, 1813-1814; Rev. Benj. Kurtz, 1815-1831, Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Rev. J. Medtart, supply, 1825-1827; Rev. S. K. Hoshour, 1828-30; Rev. J. Reck, 1830-1832; Rev. J. P. Kline, 1833-1846; Rev. J. J. Reimensnyder, 1848-51; Rev. D. H. Bittle, 1853-56; Rev. J. Heck, 1857-61; Rev. W. F. Eyester, 1861-65; Rev. M. C. Horine, 1866-69; Rev. S. McHenry, 1870-72; Rev. X. J. Richardson, 1872-80; Rev. V. Miller, 1881 —.

The first two church buildings were of logs; the second one with galleries on three sides and a pipe organ was built in 1787, the site being changed from the Antietam to its present location and the name of St. Peters given to it from a trifling incident; two localities contested for the removing site: its present site and the farm of Geo. Bachtell; two lads, Peter Beard and Michael Stephey drew cuts to decide and as Peter Beard won, it was called St. Peter's; had Michael won, it would have been located differently and been named St. Michael's. Church was 25 by 35; had the usual goblet shaped, high pulpit with sounding board above; a school house with attached dwelling for teacher stood north of church. The services were all in German until about 1828. Some of the early families were those of Nicholas Beard who lived hard by the church and gave it the name; Andrew his son; Michael, Andrew, George and Peter Stephey; the Oswalds, Youngs, Geisers, Mongs, Protzmans, Tiedels, Zieglers and Spessards.

Until 1822 there was but one communion service per year, but then changed to two; the present brick church was erected in 1860 at a cost

of \$1600 by a building committee of Joseph Barkdoll, Ignatius Brown and David Hoover, Jr.; Revs. W. F. Eyester and Josiah Evans officiated, as the pastor, Rev. J. Heck had just died. All pecuniary obligations were fully met.

Thus more than 150 years of history have passed in the life of this quiet country church, in this beautiful and peaceful valley. In those years, the earth has been repeopled six or eight times; its empires and kingdoms changed oftentimes; its pomp and pageantry have passed; our ancestors have slept in their graves; we see their wisdom; they came here from afar; denied themselves many conveniences, lived frugally, ran many risks and dangers. When our national constitution was being formed our church fathers were erecting their second church. Rude tho' the building was, it was a place to worship God whom they loved; hither they brought their children and encouraged them to honor God; perhaps also their trusty guns, as a protection against wily Indian foes; they were wise in giving time, labor, means and care for God's house and cause; what an influence for good Beard's little congregation has thus been for 150 years; how much it has moulded character and destiny; on yon mountain top and far over this valley, yea on Western prairies the young couple planting a home have felt the tear fall and heart melt into tenderness and noble aspirations rise as they remembered this sanctuary; the silent power of God's truth emanating from this church, like refreshing dew has rested on hundreds, thousands of homes, has entered as a silent but potent factor into thousands of lives, always for good, never for evil, given a heavenly bias to young lives, cheered the despondent, comforted the sorrowing, strengthened the tempted; lighted up dark chambers of affliction and shed a halo of peace and glory around dying beds. Had there been no Christian congregation of any kind here, shedding its uplifting influences in the home, Sabbath-School, Church and Society, what would be our condition today? See the perpetuating power of truth; 150 years have passed since our forefathers thus confessed God's truth; generation after generation with increasing power have done the same and still that same saving truth is proclaimed; when some prominent member or minister fell at his post of labor and the hearts of survivors feared lest God's cause should fail, others took their places, filled the broken ranks and today many feel a deep interest in

Zion's welfare; as in the Grecian game Lampadephoria one seized a blazing torch and bore it onward to impart light to the next man's torch so in God's work as an earnest working Elijah is taken to Heaven his mantle of devotion falls on an equally devoted Elisha; God's truth is immortal and lives by an inherent vitality; "the word of the Lord abideth forever."

Nor should we ever despise the day of small things. Our fathers, a few feeble folk began their work for God here in the forest and a worldly wise man might sneeringly ask like Sanballet, "what do these feeble Christians," but years roll on; the feeble few increase, they send out flourishing colonies on all sides. Ministers grow up from among them and are sent out to break the bread of life and hold up the light of life to others, as have done the Oswald brothers, John, Solomon and Samuel; W. B. Bachtell; Christian and Cyrus Hoover; C. Lepley; Lewis J. and E. K. Bell; A. Buhrman; J. F. F. Kayhoe; S. J. and L. F. Miller and many others.

May this vine of the Lord's planting long remain and be increasingly fruitful; all honor to our forefathers of the past who bore the burden and heat; for their faith in and love and devotion to God and fidelity to His cause.

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ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CONGREGATION, LEITERSBURG.—\*The oldest original document relating to the history of this congregation bears the following title: Unser Grundsatz beim Ecksteinlegen der Evangelisch Lutherischen Kirche in Leitersburg. An English translation is herewith given: Declaration of our Principles at the laying of the corner stone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Leitersburg; in the name of the Triune God, Amen. Since the members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in and about Leitersburg in Washington County, State of Maryland, have no house of their own for the special purpose of divine worship and one is necessary for the maintenance of religion, for convenience in hearing the sacred word, for the administration of the holy Sacraments, for our own salvation as well as that of our children and children's children; and since the congregation in the past year has greatly increased and has now

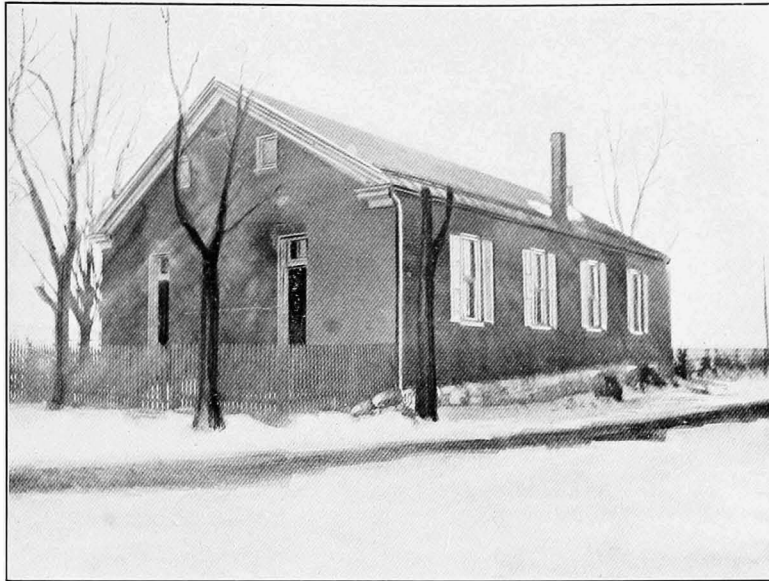
decided to build one, it is proposed to proclaim to the world with what intention, for what purpose and on what principles of Christianity this house is built. Therefore, we hereby declare for the information of the present and future generations that here, this day the 6th of August in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1826, and of the independence of the United States of North America the fiftieth, under the administration of President John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun, Vice-President, and of Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, we lay the corner-stone of a German Evangel Lutheran Church, and that if God prospers the work under our hands and the building is finished, it shall be dedicated to the Triune God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost and so remain forever, and shall be called St. Paul's Church. That it shall be and remain an Evangelical Lutheran Church wherein the pure and unalloyed Gospel shall be preached, and the Holy Sacraments administered, according to the teachings of Christ and the Augsburg Confession, the contents of which we have in our catechism, which we now, in conclusion, place in the corner-stone, that in time to come it may be seen what was the confession of our faith. Should men after us arise who forget their Saviour, despise God's word and Sacraments, and will not endure sound doctrine, we take heaven and earth as witnesses, that we are not to blame, but are pure from the blood of all men; we take heaven and earth as witnesses of our attachment to Evangelical Christianity, and that its extension is our most ardent desire; that tis our wish that the doctrine of Christ's atonement may be proclaimed to destitute souls here in this place; that we expect our children and children's children never to forsake their church, but to be true to it; that tis our wish that here old and young may be edified, animated, encouraged and prepared for eternity. With such desires and such prospects, we may confidently hope and with Jacob say, "This stone which we here set up as a memorial shall be God's house, a place where He manifests His presence."

Done at Leitersburg on 6th day August in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1826, and in 50th year of the independence of the United States of America and signed by the ministers present and members of the building committee: Ministers, John Ruthrauff, Frederick Ruthrauff,

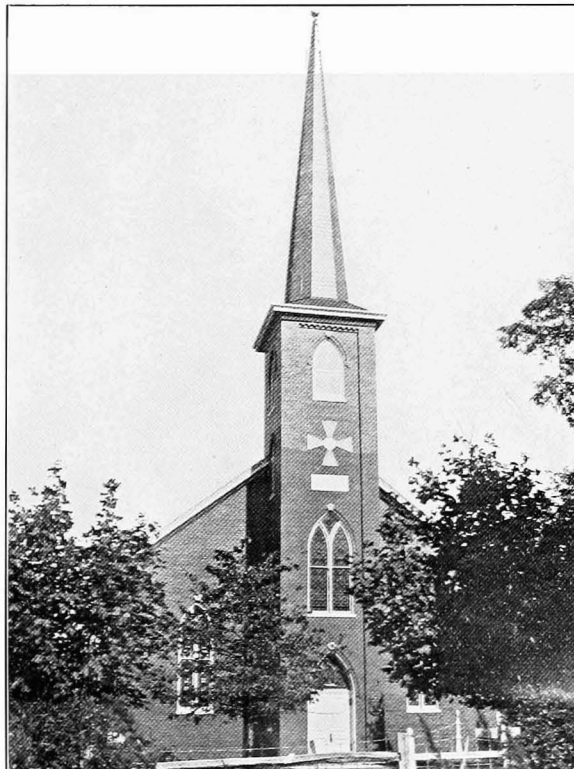
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\*Contributed by Rev. Victor Miller.





**Downsville Christian Church.**



**Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Smithsburg.**



Henry Kroh and Jacob Medtart. Building Committee, Christopher Burkhart, Frederick Bell, Frederick Zeigler, Lewis Zeigler, Joshua Grimes and Jacob Tanner, contractor. This document states that the first sermon was preached by Rev. John Ruthrauff from Judge 21:22; the second, by Rev. F. Ruthrauff from Ephes. 2:19:22; the third in English by Rev. Jacob Medtart from Isa. 28:16; fourth by Rev. H. Kroh from 1 Cor. 10: 31-33. Thus it appears there was no church edifice at Leitersburg for more than a decade after the village was founded; the nearest places of worship were Beard's and Jacob's churches, each several miles distant and in opposite directions; the organization of the congregation doubtless preceded the erection of a church building; this follows from the statement quoted "since the congregation in the past year has greatly increased." At this time Rev. Benjamin Kurtz was Lutheran pastor at Hagerstown and his charge also embraced Beard's with which many of the Lutheran families of Leitersburg district were connected; during his absence in Europe (1825-27), Revs. John Ruthrauff and Jacob Medtart supplied his congregations and 'twas doubtless under their administration that this congregation was organized. Its earliest list of members now known, of 1831, is this Daniel Beard, Mary Beckman, Andrew Bell, Elizabeth Bell, Jacob E. Bell, John Bell, Jr., Mary Bell, Catharine Bingham, David Brant, Caroline Burkhart, Henrietta Burkhart, Mary A. Burkhart, Phoebe Burkhart, Elizabeth Byer, John Byer, Susan Cole, Barbara Cook, Mary Cook, Elizabeth Fletcher, Louisa Frey, Susanna Hartle, Mary Hays, Catharine Hoover, John D. Kieffer, Sam'l Lahm, Christian Lantz, Elizabeth Lantz, Sam'l Lantz, Ann Maria Leiter, Barbara Leiter, Barbara A. Leiter, Catharine Leiter, Elizabeth Leiter, Isabella Leiter, Sam'l Leiter, Susan Leiter, Christian Lepley, Catharine Lowman, Mary A. Lowman, Jacob Mangle, Catharine Martin, John Martin, Catharine Metz, James P. Mayhew, Mary Mayhew, Elizabeth Miller, Elizabeth Mort, John Nofford, Joseph G. Protzman, Sarah Protzman, Catharine Repp, John Repp, Michael Repp, Peter Repp, Mary Ritter, Jacob Ritter, David Rook, Joseph Ross, Henry Ruthrauff, Jacob Ruthrauff, Susan Ruthrauff, Mary A. Sheets, Frederick Schilling, Julia A. Schilling, John Shook, Catharine Snider, Henry Snider, Elizabeth Spitzer, Maria Stoff, Catharine Tritle, Lewis Tritle, David Wolfinger, Elizabeth Wolfinger, Jacob Wol-

finger, Michael Wolfinger, Sarah Wolfinger, Henry Yesler, Catharine Ziegler, Fred'k Ziegler, Geo. W. Ziegler, Lewis Ziegler, Magdalene Ziegler.

The site of the church and adjacent burial ground comprising lots No. 44 and 45 of the town plot of Leitersburg were conveyed to Fred'k Ziegler, John Byer, Jacob Bell, Lewis Tritle, John Bowers and Henry H. Snyder who composed the church Council, by John Lahm for the consideration of \$100. A charter for the incorporation of the church was adopted on 12th April 1864. The first trustees were Jacob E. Bell, Jonas Bell, John G. Garver, Geo. Bell, Jacob Hoover and James P. Mayhugh.

Among the members of the church council from 1835 to 1845 were Fred'k Ziegler, Lewis Ziegler, John Byer, Jacob E. Bell, Sam'l Lantz, Abner Hays, Henry H. Snider, Lewis Tritle, Sam'l Creager, John Bowers, John Kissell, Jacob Wolfinger, Fred'k Bell, Geo. Bell, Jonas Bell, Sam'l Etnyer, James P. Mayhugh, Jacob Kissell and Thos. Atkinson.

The succession of pastors since the organization of the church has been as follows: Revs. John Ruthrauff, Jacob Medtart and B. Kurtz, D. D., 1825-28; Sam'l K. Hoshour, 1828-1830; John Reck, 1831-33; John P. Kline, 1833-46; John J. Reimensnyder, 1846-51; Daniel H. Bittle, D. D., 1851-52; J. F. Probst, 1853-56; John Heck, 1857-61; W. F. Eyster, 1861-65; M. C. Horine, D. D., 1865-69; Sam'l McHenry, 1870-72; X. J. Richardson, 1872-81; Victor Miller, 1881—. Prior to 1828 the congregation was part of the Hagerstown charge, which embraced a large extent of territory; from 1828 to 1880 it was part of the Smithsburg charge; the Leitersburg charge was formed in 1880 embracing two congregations, Leitersburg and Beards and called Rev. V. Miller as pastor early in 1881.

It has been stated that the corner-stone of the church was laid on the 6th of August 1826; the kind of building it was proposed to erect was thus described in the following advertisement which appeared in the Hagerstown Torch Light some months before: Proposals will be received until April 22d at the house of Christopher Burkhart in Leitersburg for building a church forty-five by sixty feet, two stories high with gallery on three sides, to be built with brick or stone and rough cast and finished in a plain, substantial manner. The building was completed according to the specification, by Jacob Tanner, the contrac-

tor. It possessed no architectural pretensions, but was certainly one of the most substantial and commodious places of worship in Washington County. There was originally neither bell nor belfry, but about 1850 a bell was procured and mounted on a platform in the rear of the church; here it remained until 1853, when a belfry was built. In 1884-85 the building was completely remodeled at a cost of \$4,100; a new front and tower were built, the side galleries were removed, the corresponding upper and lower windows were converted into one, the interior was refurnished, etc.; the rededication occurred 1st Feb'y 1885, when an appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. F. W. Conrad D. D., and the remaining indebtedness fully secured.

The parsonage is a two-story brick structure, situated on the main street of the village, erected in 1881 at a cost of \$3,100 and is jointly owned by the two congregations composing the charge; the site was presented by Rev. V. Miller.

The Sunday-School connected with this church was for many years a union school; was organized soon after the erection of the church and has been continued without interruption to the present.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was organized on 15th June 1887, with ten constituent members and the following officers: President, Mrs. Josephine Miller; vice-president, Miss Athalinda Bell; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary E. Miller; recording secretary, Miss Ida M. Bell; treasurer, Miss Kate Martin. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized 22d of December 1892, with following officers: President, Mayberry G. Freed; vice-president, D. J. D. Hicks; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma S. Newcomer; recording secretary, Miss Mary E. Miller; treasurer, Frank D. Bell.

From the membership of this congregation the following ministers of the Gospel have come: Revs. C. Lepley; L. J. Bell; E. K. Bell, D. D.; J. F. F. Kayhoe and L. F. Miller.

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"THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN BOONSBORO.\*—Under the leadership of G. H. Caldwell, evangelist, the church in Boonsboro was organized

February 27, 1848, with the following preamble: We the undersigned "disciples of Christ" having given ourselves to the Lord do unite ourselves together in the Lord to be governed by His Word as the only rule of faith and practice—that we may watch over each other; and be fellow-helpers in that which is good. Daniel Albaugh was chosen elder and David H. Keedy, deacon of the church. The original membership only numbered fifteen, among whom were found some saintly spirits. They worshipped from house to house and were sustained and encouraged by the occasional visits of traveling evangelists and preachers.

In the year 1858, Enos Adamson of Eaton, Ohio, was called to become the pastor of the church—his charge embracing also Beaver Creek and Concord. Under his faithful services the church began to grow in number and influence. Thus being encouraged, a committee consisting of D. H. Albaugh, Enos Adamson, Jacob Keedy, D. H. Keedy, and Peter H. Zittle was appointed to solicit funds for the purpose of erecting a "meeting house." January 18, 1860, a lot or parcel of land was purchased from James Chambers, upon which was erected in that year the brick building as it now stands. March 22 of the same year, the following named persons were elected trustees according to the provisions of the revised laws of the State of Maryland: Daniel Albaugh, David and Jacob Keedy, Peter Zittle, John Flougher and David Nikirk. March 5, 1864 letters of commendation were granted to Enos Adamson and wife. April 1865, Jesse H. Berry moved to Boonsboro and became pastor of the church there in connection with Beaver Creek and Downsville. He continued as such until 1869. During his pastorate the church at Downsville was built, and many accessions were gained to the several churches. The following preachers have conducted meetings for the church: Samuel Matthews, S. F. Fowler, D. H. Clark, S. B. Moore, W. S. Hoyer, W. J. Cocke, P. A. Cave, W. J. Wright, Peter Aimsie and others. In recent years Elmore Harris and J. A. Hopkins have served the church as pastors. The former from July 1896 to July 1898, and the latter from Oct. 1900 to July 1904. Dec. 1859 the Cooperation meeting of the churches of the State of Maryland was held with the church.

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\*Contributed by Rev. Walter S. Hoyer.

The Christian Missionary Society of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia convened with the church Oct. 1902. In latter years the church has suffered greatly through deaths and removals.

THE METHODIST CONGREGATION IN SHARPSBURG\* was organized in the month of August 1811. The circumstances which led to the organization of this church are as follows: Some members of the family of Christian Beeler (deceased) of this place attended a Methodist Camp Meeting at Liberty, Frederick County, Md., some time during the summer of 1811. Whilst attending these meetings they were awakened to a sense of their lost condition, were happily converted and united with the church. A short time after their return home a minister of their persuasion visited Sharpsburg and organized a Methodist Church, the first members being the Beeler family. Having no edifice they used the barn of Christian Beeler for meetings, during the summer months and resorted to private houses during the winter season. For a long time they used the old Reformed Church, which stood on the corner of the burial ground attached to the church.

Their first minister was Sergeant Lawrence Everhart, of Revolutionary fame, who served under General Washington. History informs us that on one occasion he saved Washington's life by riding between him and the enemy. He was a very enthusiastic minister and it is asserted that whilst in the height of his discourses he would cry out: "I fought for General Washington, Glory be to God!"

The first circuit preachers were Revs. Hammond and Towne. After that followed Revs. Swatzwelder, Matthews and Askins. The Methodists was the first in this place to hold revivals of religion. Nothing of the kind was ever known to the inhabitants before and this system was a new departure from the general order of worship, therefore it brought about persecutions. They were stoned, spit upon, taunted and derided in every conceivable manner. Miss Catharine Knode (now deceased) a pious and devoted member of this church whilst going home from one of these meetings at night, had a severe gash cut in her

head with a stone. In spite of this unkind treatment, they persevered and trusted in God.

In the year 1818, a piece of ground was purchased, and a church built, a plain brick edifice. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. William Monroe who was then on the circuit. Beginning with the year 1831 the following are some of the ministers: Revs. Gibbons, Bear, Lyon, Parker, Monroe, Young, Goheen, Reese, Myers, Brooks, Bradds, Dyson, Prettyman, Parkerson, Cullum, Murphy and Mercer. The walls of the old church building giving way it was deemed unsafe to worship in, it was torn down and a piece of ground purchased from Peter Beeler on Main street and the corner-stone of the new church laid Oct. 20, 1856. The first sermon preached in it was by Rev. William Monroe, before the church was completed. It was on the funeral occasion of Mrs. Elizabeth Cronise, an aged lady, wife of George Cronise, (deceased), who was found dead in her bed. Rev. Monroe was a pious, devoted man of God, an efficient minister, and one beloved by all who knew him. He lived to a ripe old age and died at his home in Boonsboro and was buried in the cemetery of that place by La' Grange Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F., of which he was an honored member.

During the Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, the church was taken by Federal troops and used as a hospital, being filled with sick and wounded. The pews were torn out and converted into coffins for the deceased soldiers. In the year 1864 it was re-seated and re-dedicated and a cupola and bell added. In the year during the pastorate of Rev. C. A. Jones, an addition was built to the church and the interior remodeled, a handsome spire erected and an organ placed in the church. The building committee were: Rev. Charles A. Jones, G. Finley Smith, Joshua C. Wilson and Jacob Marker.

The graveyard belonging to this church was donated by Christian Beeler, and he was the first person buried in the yard. The following are a correct and complete list of the ministers who have officiated in the new church from the year 1857 to the present time: Revs. John P. Hall, S. M. Hartsock, Wilford Downs, Jacob Forest, Rev. Turguson, J. Wallace, J. Benson Akers, J. W. Buckley, Jacob Montgomery, C. O. Cook, J. M. McKindless, W. M. Osborne, W. G. Herbert, M. F.

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\*Contributed by John P. Smith.

B. Rice, Edwin Smith, Rev. Havener, H. C. Pardue, Watson Case, H. C. McDaniel, John B. Hall, Charles A. Jones, C. O. Isaacs, Rev. McLaren, Philip Edwards, J. R. Schultz, W. McK. Hammack, W. Irving, Dice, A. H. McKinley and the present pastor, Rev. C. F. Bonn.

The congregation numbers about 70 members in good and regular standing with a large and flourishing Sunday-School, of which J. Cleveland Grice is superintendent and Charles N. Hoffmaster, assistant superintendent.

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**ST. MATTHEW'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, HAGERSTOWN,** was organized in 1871, and the building was completed and the church dedicated May 26, 1872. The first church council was as follows: Lewis Heist, Y. Maisack, William Schlotterbeck, Christian Thomas, Jacob Schneider, Wolfgang Brey, Henry Dornberger, Peter Rauth, G. Grebner, John Brey. The first pastor was Rev. J. J. Dietrich who was succeeded by Rev. C. Steinhauer. After him came Rev. J. G. Reitz, who immediately preceded Rev. G. H. Brandon. The following have served as council: Christian Krohberger, George Rauth, Jacob Rettberg, Gottlob Schmidt, Frederick Baumbach, Jacob Wuensch, Justus Heimel, Christian Bretzler, Jacob Schlotterbeck. The present pastor is Rev. Cunz.

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**ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF SHARPSBURG, MD.\*** was organized in 1818, by Rev. Benjamin Allen, then Rector of St. Andrew's Parish of Shepherdstown, W. Va. A petition was presented in 1819 to the Diocesan convention of Maryland from a number of Episcopalians residing in the St. James Parish for permission to establish a separate congregation at Sharpsburg and the convention acted favorably. For some time the congregation worshipped in the old Lutheran Church. On May 31, 1819, the corner-stone was laid at which time Rev. J. C. Clay delivered an address and Rev. Allen offered prayer. The church was built of stone and rough cast and had a high tower and belfry. A bell was subsequently purchased in

England by the wife of Joseph Chapline, Jr., who was Miss Mary Ann Christian Abigail Ferguson, a devoted member and an earnest worker in the church. Joseph Chapline, Jr., died August 31, 1821. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. The church stood on the lot where the present edifice now stands. From a memoir of Rev. Benjamin Allen, by his brother, we append the following: "My brothers ministrations in Sharpsburg, Md., resulted in the regular organization of a church. Sixty members formerly registered in St. Andrew's Parish, have been formed into a church in Maryland. St. Paul's Church 1820, Sharpsburg. Benjamin Allen, of Virginia, Rector from the 7th of February to the 28th of May. Communicants, 60; Baptisms, 14; Marriages, 1; Funerals, 1; to the Episcopal congregation belongs the honor of establishing the first Sunday-school in Sharpsburg, which was held in the old Lutheran Church, by Rev. Benjamin Allen, Misses Jane and Sarah Chapline, daughters of Col. Joseph Chapline, founder of the town, were faithful teachers in this Sunday-School. The late venerable Bishop Whittingham, often presided at Confirmations in the old church.

In 1862, September 17, the date of the battle of Antietam, this church was used for a hospital by the Confederate Army and filled with sick and wounded soldiers numbers of which died and were buried in the lot adjoining the church and afterwards removed to Washington Cemetery at Hagerstown. The church was so badly wrecked that it was rendered totally unfit to worship in.

Rev. Henry Edwards by his zealous labors and untiring zeal rebuilt the church. It is built of stone in the Gothic order of architecture with vestibule, recess pulpit and vestry room, six handsome art windows in memory of departed loved ones adorn the sides. A handsome art window in the rear of the recess containing a life size picture of St. Paul is the munificent gift of the late Henry Shepherd of Shepherdstown, W. Va. The congregations numbers about 40 members with a large and flourishing Sunday-School.

The rectors officiating from time to time have been as follows: Rev. Benjamin Allen, R. B. Drane, J. A. Adams; C. S. Hedges, L. H. Johns; R. Trevett, R. H. Phillips; A. S. Colton; J. H. Kehler; Henry Edwards; H. E. Costelle; Rev. Parker and the present Rector, Rev. C. J. Curtis.

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\*Contributed by John P. Smith.

SALEM REFORMED CHURCH was formerly known for seventy-five years as Deyshere Church. Peter Deyshere was the moving spirit in establishing this church about 1747. Mr. Deyshere came from Maiden Creek Township, Berks County, Pa., in 1747. He had a wife and several children. They settled a farm, on which the church was located. The Indians were very plentiful at this time, and the family were often disturbed. On one occasion Mrs. Deyshere hid in a sycamore tree during nights for many weeks, when the Indians were on the war path. The Deyshere family of three generations were buried in the Salem graveyard.

In 1822 the name of the church was changed to Salem Church. Among the early members were the Renches, Schnebleys, Zellers, Kellars, Troups, Brumbaughs, Longs, Gross, Felker, Cunningshams, Barnett, McLaughlin, Weavers, Gabriels, Strocks, Neikirks, Kuhns, Moyers, Kershners, Rummels, Seiberts, Fouks, Millers, Newcomers, Osters, Frantz, Stitzels.

Rev. Jonathan Rauhauser, Rev. James R. Riley, Rev. Brunner, were among the early ministers. The first church was a log house in which the church sexton, Ebrecht, taught school in the German language, and many of the early members of the church took instructions.

The present church is a stone building about 50x40 feet, one story, with seating capacity of 300. Services every two weeks. Sunday-School every Sunday. The elders are Elmer Bostetter, Richard Deibler; Deacons, Mr. Zimmerman, Lewis Frantz; minister, Rev. Conrad Clever, D. D.; membership now about 60.

THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF SHARPSBURG.—\*The corner-stone of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was laid Oct. 20, 1866, and the church was dedicated Oct. 1867. It is built of logs one story in height and weatherboarded. The building is 18 by 30 and is surmounted with cupola and bell and is known as "Tolson's Chapel" and is situated on High street.

The ground on which the church is erected was presented by Samuel and Catharine Craig, (colored) both ardent members of the church.

One-fourth of an acre of ground is attached to the church which is laid out in lots and dedicated under the title of "Fairmont Cemetery."

The following are a list of some of the ministers who have been pastors of this church: Revs. Jarrett Bowman, J. R. Tolson, D. Aquilla, H. Kennedy, J. Armstrong, J. Gross, Samuel Brown, Henry Williams, G. W. Jenkins, Benjamin Brown, and the present pastor, Rev. Richard Boston. The Sharpsburg charge is composed of the colored M. E. churches of Williamsport, Clearspring and Sharpsburg. The membership at Sharpsburg consists of 35 members who are mostly well to do people.

MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY.—\*The Citizens Cemetery Association of Sharpsburg (consisting of six and three-fourths acres of land located at the northeast end of the town and directly opposite Antietam National Cemetery), was incorporated April 16, 1883, under the Corporate name of "The Mountain View Cemetery Association of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland." The name of the incorporators were Henry W. Schamel, Jacob Snyder, Jacob McGraw, Moses Cox, John H. Smith, Samuel H. Miller, Charles W. Adams, John P. Smith and John Benner. The grounds were solemnly dedicated with appropriate religious ceremonies, September 8, 1883. The following named ministers took part in the dedication: St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. Henry Edwards; M. E. Church, Rev. C. A. Jones; Reformed Church, Rev. A. C. Geary, U. B. Church, Rev. B. F. Cronise; Church of God, Elder J. W. Kipe. A large choir of male and female voices with organ accompaniment occupied a position in the centre of the grounds and rendered appropriate music.

The cemetery is beautifully laid out in walks and drives and neatly planted in evergreen and deciduous trees, and flowering shrubs. On the sides and rear it is ornamented with a hedge. In front with handsome iron fence and massive iron gates costing \$850. The interior is neatly kept, and it bears the reputation of being the neatest kept cemetery in Washington County. The names of its present board of managers are: Henry W. Schamel, President; John P. Smith,

\*Contributed by John P. Smith.

Secretary; Jacob Snyder, Treasurer; James Snyder, Jacob McGraw, William O. Cox, John W. Cox; Henry Burgan, Superintendent.

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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HANCOCK was completed in July, 1848, and dedicated February 30, 1848. Rev. Tusky, of Hagerstown, preached the dedication sermon assisted by Rev. McCalla, of Philadelphia. Prior to the erection of the church the congregation worshipped in the Warfordsburg Church of the Carlisle Presbytery. Later the church transferred to the Winchester Presbytery, and finally to the Maryland Presbytery of the Synod of Virginia. Among the most devoted workers for the interest of the church were David Neil and Robert Wason. David Neil left a legacy to the church which was afterwards used in the purchase of lot. A large monument in front of the church marks the resting place of Robert Wason. In 1901 as a gift from Robert Bridges, the interior of the church was entirely renovated, new windows added and large recess pulpit was built behind the original pulpit platform. The following were elected as trustees: John P. Proctor, 1844; L. F. Wilson, 1854; S. Donnelly, 1863; M. Osler, 1865; M. Waller, 1868; E. L. Wilson, 1872; H. Crumpston, 1874; P. D. Stephenson, 1881; George Buckle, 1884; M. B. Lambdin, 1887; J. M. Clymer, 1890; Jas S. Webster, 1902.

The Elders are: David Neil, 1841; James Hughes, 1845; Robt. F. Bridges, 1845; Robert Bridges, Jr., 1854; Denton Oliver, 1860; Charles Gobin, 1860; D. B. Graves, 1870; Joshua Creager, 1877. The only living of the foregoing is Robert Bridges.

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METHODIST CHURCH OF HANCOCK.—The ground on which the Methodist Church of Hancock is located, was deeded by Thomas C. Brent to Jeremiah Mason, William Vandike, William Edwards, Tobias Johnson, James Ayers, Joseph Mann, James Kincaid, Samuel Prather and Abraham Kalb, trustees in trust for the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Hancock"—on the 13th of May, 1828. The Brents and Brosius were prominent in the church until about 1875, when they had all died or moved away.

Many of the celebrities in the ministry of the

M. E. Church, began their ministerial careers as pastors of the Hancock circuit, among whom are: Rev. M. F. B. Rice, the present presiding elder of the Frederick District of the Baltimore conference; Rev. Charles E. Guthrie of Strawbridge Church, Baltimore; and Bishop Luther Wilson.

Hancock Church is the principal church of Hancock circuit which has eight active churches, and is twenty-five miles in extent from East to West.

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HANCOCK EPISCOPAL.—The Methodist Church, built in 1828, was for a time the only church in Hancock. Previous to that time all denominations held services in a log school house. Rev. John Delaplaine, who came to Hancock in 1829, was invited to preach in the Methodist Church, and also held services in the homes. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Lutherans contributed, assisted by the untiring efforts of Rev. John Delaplaine, the St. Thomas Episcopal Church was built in 1835. These families and others contributed: Brents, Levans, Johnstones, Orricks, Reynolds, Bowles, Harts, Breatheds, Summers, Creagers, Pendletons, Gregorys, Beans, Claggets, Williams, Bartons, Carters, Thomas, Hunters, Broscius, McClannahans, Bridges, Blackwells, Wasons, Jenkins, Yates, Byers, Bealls. The Wasons, McClannahans, Neals, Olivers, Manns, Bridges, Johnstones, Hughes, Scotts, assisted in building a Presbyterian Church. The St. Thomas Church prospered until the Civil War; in 1860 it was taken by Federal officers and held during the four years. They camped in church and placed guns in cemeteries. When the Confederates came to the town, they usually held the Main St. of town and the Federals had their "sharp shooters" placed in St. Thomas Cemetery. After the Civil War many families, among the number, Mitchells, Hendersons, Jenkins, Smiths, Stigers, Creagers, Byers, Gregory, Davis, Condy, Breatheds, Delaplaines, Atheys, etc., were instrumental in the remodeling and restoration of the church under the ministry of Rev. Gilbert Williams, who worked earnestly for the interests of church for 12 years.

The church has four memorial windows; one in chancel bestowed by Miss Mary Delaplaine in memory of her grandfather, Rev. John Delaplaine, and other members of her family; another window placed by the entire church in loving memory of the long and devoted work of Miss Susan



Creager, a S. S. scholar in 1830, a worker in the church and among the sick and poor of all denominations until her death in 1900; the third in memory of John Mitchell and wife. The ministers of St. Thomas 1829-1906, are: Rev. James Delaplaine, Rev. Mr. Crampton Johns, James Buck, Burger, Ash, Watson, McEnaney, Lee, Williams, Reed, Grammar, Koon, Ewell, Shaw.

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**THE METHODIST CHURCH OF WILLIAMSPORT.**—The Methodists were among the pioneers of Williamsport, and had a congregation there soon after the town was founded. Its early history is closely interwoven into that of Hagerstown, being under the supervision of early pastors at Hagerstown. The present church was greatly damaged during the war, but was refitted and repaired immediately afterwards. It was rededicated Oct. 13, 1867, Rev. T. D. Valiant, of Baltimore, Rev. Crouse, of Virginia, and others, officiating. The congregation is an active one. The present pastor is Rev. Guy A. Luttrell.

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**BENEVOLA CHAPEL, UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST** was organized in 1858. The first building was erected during that year. Joshua Toms, although not a member of the congregation, was very active and contributed a large sum to help build the church. At his death he left \$1,000 to the congregation. Among the active original members were Joshua Harp and wife, Emanuel Bowman and wife, John Murray and wife, Jonathan Perry and wife, John Slahardy, Joseph Fosnacht and wife, and Mrs. Joshua Toms. The church was first dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner. The church was rebuilt in 1886 and dedicated by Rev. A. M. Evers; it was blown down by a cyclone in 1898 and at once rebuilt. The third dedication was conducted by Presiding Elder W. H. Washinger, of Chambersburg.

The present edifice is a substantial brick 50x36 feet. An active Sunday-school, with Dr. A. G. Lovell as superintendent, assisted by John D. Harp; and eight teachers, is in progress the year round. There is also an enthusiastic Christian Endeavor Society connected with the organization. Rev. J. W. Grimm is the present pastor. Among the early and prominent ministers who have served

the congregation are Rev. George Statton Rev. Isaiah Baltzel, Rev. Z. Warner, Rev. John Perry, Rev. Winton, Rev. W. Courfey. This is the only church in the vicinity of Benevola and services are attended by many who are not members of the congregation.

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**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HAGERS-TOWN,** was organized in 1882. The handsome edifice was built in 1891. It is made of pressed brick and is trimmed with Indiana limestone and native blue limestone. It was constructed under the supervision of the officers at the time: Rev. T. D. D. Clark; deacons, Elias Emmert, John Witmer and William Hammersla; treasurer, B. F. Bond; church clerk, Wm. J. Webb; superintendent, Miss Jennie Seibold; secretary, and librarian, Percy Witmer; board of trustees, Rev. T. D. D. Clarke, John Witmer, W. S. Bly, B. F. Bond, and Wm. Hammersla. The church was dedicated in 1891, the services being conducted by Rev. T. D. D. Clark. Rev. Mr. Ellis of Baltimore, was expected to assist, but could not attend. The services were opened with prayer by the pastor and an oblong tin box was held by Wm. Hammersla, and then passed to Elias Emmert, from whence after reading the 107th Psalm, it was hoisted by William Lewis, master mason, into position and placed in the memorial stone and a cap put on. This contained a Religious "Herald," Baltimore "Baptist," church records, list of officers and coins.

In the basement is the Sunday-school room which will seat a large number of children. While the church is not an old one in point of organization, its membership is large and composed of excellent and influential people.

The following pastors have served this congregation: Rev. L. R. Steele, Rev. Lyle, Rev. Charles Harris, Rev. T. D. D. Clark, Rev. E. E. Ayres, Rev. Cole, Rev. Thos. A. Johnson, Rev. F. L. Fraser, the present pastor, who is held in high esteem by his members. The Morning Herald of June 9, 1906, contained the following:

"At the evening session (meaning Western District Association of the Maryland Baptist Association) then in session, the feature of the evening was the burning of the mortgage for \$1,900, against the First Baptist Church, of Hagerstown. The mortgage was paid off a few days ago. The First Baptist Church is now free of debt after

many years. It was chiefly through the indefatigable efforts of its pastor, Rev. F. L. Fraser, that such a condition was made possible. Rev. Fraser came here a little over two and a half years ago. Then there was a debt of \$2,900 resting against the church. During his pastorate this was gradually reduced until the indebtedness has been entirely wiped out. In addition to paying off the debt the members have raised \$700 for improvements to the church. There was \$2,705 raised in two and one-half years, by the church, over and above current running expenses, exclusive of the \$1500 given toward reducing the church debt by the church extension society.

It is not in the financial part of the church alone that Mr. Fraser has been successful. The membership shows a gain of 100. When he came there was a membership of 103, and now the mem-

bers number 203. The average attendance at all the meetings of the church has increased wonderfully, having practically doubled in almost every department of the church. The pastor and his congregation are in harmony and it is safe to predict that the First Baptist Church will continue to grow as it has in the past.

Mr. B. F. Bond, of Baltimore, formerly of Hagerstown, who was the first treasurer of the church, held the mortgage, while William Hammersla, the only member of the original board of deacons now living in Hagerstown, applied the match. After the burning of the mortgage the evening was taken up with the discussion of State missions. Rev. Dr. E. B. Hatcher, of Baltimore, State superintendent of missions of the Baptist Church of Maryland, delivered a very able and instructive address upon the subject."

## APPENDIX

**T**HE following is a list of attorneys who have qualified in Washington County from an early period to the present time under the various constitutions:

Prior to 1805, William Clagett, Daniel Hughes, Jr., Sam'l Hughes, James Kendall, Upton Lawrence; prior to 1815, Franklin Anderson, Wm. L. Brent, Thos. T. Hall, Otho Lawrence, Geo. Watter-son; established in 1816, Joseph I. Merrick, William Price; established in 1822, Henry H. Gaither, Thomas Kennedy (the poet), R. M. Tidball, W. V. Randall; dates not given, John A. G. Kilgour, Colin Cook, Dennis Hagan, George Chambers, John Nelson, Wm. Price, William Ross, Jos. M. Palmer, Thomas C. Worthington, Roger Perry, David G. Yost, Isaac Howard, Zadok Magruder, Robert Mackey Tidball, Almon Sortwell, Frederick A. Schley, Henry H. Gaither, Benjamin Price, J. Dixon, J. Reynolds, William Wirt, W. Jones, V. W. Randall, Geo. Swearingen, Singleton Duval, Robert P. Henger, John A. McKesson, John T. Brooke, James Raymond, Thomas Anderson, William Schley, Calvin Mason, Thomas Van Swearingen, John R. Key, Samuel M. Semmes, Jonathan H. Lawrence, Edward W. Beatty, Edmond J. Lee, Jr., Richard J. Bowie, R. V. Hollyday, J. Dixon Roman, Mountjoy B. Luckett, Wm. Henry Daingerfield, David H. Schnebly, C. Schnebly, George C. Patterson, William Pitts, William I. Ross, William B. Clarke, George Schley, William Motter, A. H. Pitts, Thomas J. McKaig, John Thomson Mason.

John V. L. McMahon, 1824.

Francis Thomas, 1825.

Benjamin F. Yoe, 1826.  
D. Weisel, 1826.  
Calvin Mason, 1827.  
John H. McElfresh, 1827.  
John D. T. Custer, 1827.  
Richard M. Harrison, 1827.  
Clement Cox, 1828.  
John Davis, 1829.  
C. Ringgold, 1829.  
Richard Henry Lee, 1831.  
Robert James Brent, 1833.  
John Thomson Mason, 1834.  
J. B. Hall, November, 1839.  
M. Swartzwelder, November, 1839.  
Joseph S. Dellinger, November, 1839.  
Richard H. Marshall, March, 1841.  
Robert I. Taylor, March, 1841.  
George H. Hollingsworth, April 1842.  
Edwin Bell, April, 1842.  
Thomas Perry, November, 1842.  
Wm. Meade Addison, November, 1842.  
James Wason, November, 1842.  
Joseph Rowland, November, 1842.  
W. B. Nelson, March, 1843.  
James McSherry, March, 1843.  
John Miller, April, 1843.  
Zachariah S. Clagett, November, 1843.  
J. Philip Roman, November, 1843.  
William T. Hamilton, December, 1843.  
Luther Martin, March, 1844.  
James M. Spencer, November, 1844.  
Samuel Martin, Jr., November, 1844.  
Joseph Hullman, Jr., March, 1845.  
Rufus H. Irwin, March 1845.  
S. Addison Irvin, March, 1845.

- Joseph Chambers, April, 1845.  
 Thomas Harbine, April, 1845.  
 William F. Brannon, April, 1845.  
 Daniel O'Leary, October, 1846.  
 J. Manhold, March, 1847.  
 A. H. Melown, November, 1847.  
 W. G. Van Lear, November, 1847.  
 Daniel Negley, November, 1847.  
 J. W. Heard, November, 1847.  
 C. B. Thurston, November, 1847.  
 M. Tapham Evans, December, 1848.  
 George A. Pearre, December, 1848.  
 George French, December, 1848.  
 Peter Negley, April, 1849.  
 R. H. Allen, May, 1849.  
 John F. Tehan, November, 1849.  
 R. H. Lawrence, November, 1849.  
 Wm. M. Merrick, November, 1849.  
 Bradley T. Johnson, April, 1851.  
 Joseph P. Clarkson, July, 1851.  
 Andrew K. Syvester, November, 1851.  
 T. E. Buchanan, November, 1851.  
 J. M. Schley, November, 1851.  
 J. J. Merrick, February, 1852.  
 J. Spencer, February, 1852.  
 R. H. Allen, February, 1852.  
 Thomas Harline, February, 1852.  
 J. Dixon Roman, February, 1852.  
 H. H. Gaither, February, 1852.  
 George Schley, February, 1852.  
 Peter Negley, February, 1852.  
 Z. L. Claggett, February, 1852.  
 R. M. Tidball, February, 1852.  
 D. Weisel, February, 1852.  
 G. H. Hollingsworth, February, 1852.  
 W. F. Brannan, March, 1852.  
 A. H. Melown, March, 1852.  
 Wm. F. Morgan, March, 1852.  
 John M. Smith, March, 1852.  
 G. W. Smith, April, 1852.  
 Alex. Neill, Jr., April, 1852.  
 Edward E. Cheney, July, 1852.  
 Richard R. Macgill, July, 1852.  
 Alfred D. Merrick, November, 1852.  
 Marshall McIlhenny, December, 1852.  
 George French, December, 1852.  
 Grayson Eichelberger, December, 1852.  
 William J. Ross, March, 1853.  
 George Freaner, March, 1853.  
 Henry May, September, 1853.  
 J. Willie Price, March, 1854.  
 G. A. Hanson, March, 1854.  
 James W. Shank, March, 1854.  
 J. T. M. Wharton, July, 1854.  
 David H. Wiles, August, 1854.  
 Jerome D. Brumbaugh, December, 1854.  
 James H. Grove, August, 1855.  
 A. N. Rankin, November, 1855.  
 George W. Smith, Jr., August, 1856.  
 William P. Maulsby, December, 1857.  
 Kennedy Price, April, 1858.  
 Francis M. Darby, November, 1858.  
 F. S. Stumbaugh, March, 1859.  
 Snively Strickler, March, 1859.  
 Eli Day, November, 1859.  
 Charles J. Nesbitt, December, 1859.  
 James D. Bennett, December, 1859.  
 John A. Lynch, December, 1859.  
 George K. Shillman, December, 1859.  
 Samuel M. Firey, March, 1860.  
 E. L. Lowe, March, 1860.  
 George W. Brown, August, 1860.  
 J. H. Gordon, December, 1860.  
 Thomas Devecmon, December, 1860.  
 Joseph A. Skinner, January, 1861.  
 J. Mortimer Kilgour, March, 1861.  
 John V. L. Findlay, March, 1861.  
 William Walsh, March, 1863.  
 C. B. Thurston, March, 1863.  
 J. E. Loughridge, March, 1863.  
 Albert Small, November, 1863.  
 James Murdock, December, 1863.  
 Fred. J. Nelson, December, 1863.  
 J. E. Ludden, December, 1863.  
 William McK. Keppler, March, 1864.  
 J. Addison McCool, March, 1864.  
 R. Wilson, Jr., September, 1864.  
 George A. Thurston, December, 1864.  
 James P. Matthews, March, 1865.  
 William Kealhofer, March, 1865.  
 Albert Small, June, 1865.  
 James H. Grove, June, 1865.  
 Alexander Neill, June, 1865.  
 George W. Smith, Jr., June, 1865.  
 William Kealhofer, June, 1865.  
 A. K. Syvester, June, 1865.  
 D. H. Wiles, June, 1865.  
 F. M. Darby, June, 1865.  
 William T. Hamilton, June, 1865.  
 R. H. Alvey, June, 1865.  
 George Schley, June, 1865.  
 W. Motter, June, 1865.  
 James P. Mathews, June, 1865.  
 William McK. Keppler, June, 1865.

- Z. S. Claggett, June, 1865.  
 Peter Negley, June, 1865.  
 G. W. Smith, June, 1865.  
 E. F. Anderson, July, 1865.  
 W. B. Downey, July, 1865.  
 H. H. Keedy, July, 1865.  
 Albert L. Levi, November, 1865.  
 J. Addison McCool, December, 1865.  
 Alexander Neill, December, 1865.  
 Edward Y. Goldsborough, March, 1866.  
 B. F. M. Hurley, July, 1865.  
 J. C. Zeller, July, 1866.  
 Thomas W. Berry, November, 1866.  
 T. Cook Hughey, April, 1867.  
 John Williams, July, 1867.  
 Alfred D. Merrick, July, 1867.  
 R. H. Jackson, July, 1867.  
 George Frenner, July, 1867.  
 A. K. Syester, November, 1867.  
 William T. Hamilton, November, 1867.  
 D. H. Wiles, November, 1867.  
 George French, November, 1867.  
 Alfred D. Merrick, November, 1867.  
 James P. Mathews, November, 1867.  
 George W. Smith, Jr., November, 1867.  
 H. Kyd Douglas, November, 1867.  
 James H. Grove, November, 1867.  
 F. M. Darby, November, 1867.  
 H. H. Keedy, November, 1867.  
 Albert Small, November, 1867.  
 Z. S. Claggett, November, 1867.  
 George Frenner, November, 1867.  
 Win. Kealhofer, November, 1867.  
 G. W. Smith, November, 1867.  
 J. C. Zeller, November, 1867.  
 H. C. Kizer, November, 1867.  
 John Thomson Mason, November, 1867.  
 Edward Stake, November, 1867.  
 George Schley, November, 1867.  
 Alex. Neill, November, 1867.  
 Thomas W. Berry, November, 1867.  
 D. Weisel, December, 1867.  
 Thomas H. Grove, March, 1868.  
 Peter A. Witmer, April, 1868.  
 Louis E. McComas, August, 1868.  
 James A. Skinner, August, 1868.  
 Lewis M. Blackford, November, 1868.  
 R. P. H. Staub, December, 1868.  
 Lewis C. Smith, December, 1868.  
 W. D. B. Motter, March, 1868.  
 Edw. W. Mealey, March, 1868.  
 J. H. McCauley, March, 1869.  
 Richard T. Semmes, March, 1869.  
 S. A. Cox, November, 1869.  
 C. P. Hikes, March, 1869.  
 E. J. Lee, April, 1869.  
 Albert Ritchie, March, 1869.  
 F. Watts, March, 1869.  
 A. B. Marten, August, 1870.  
 James M. Sherry, December, 1870.  
 John S. Grove, March, 1871.  
 J. Thomas Jones, July, 1871.  
 C. V. S. Levy, July, 1871.  
 Alexander Armstrong, November, 1871.  
 Buchanan Schley, November, 1871.  
 T. J. C. Williams, March, 1872.  
 Tryon Hughes Edwards, March, 1872.  
 C. S. Devilbiss, March, 1872.  
 Wm. J. Read, March, 1872.  
 John E. Smith, September, 1872.  
 J. A. C. Bond, September, 1872.  
 N. B. Norment, September, 1872.  
 S. L. Heffenger, November, 1872.  
 Stephen H. Bradley, November, 1872.  
 Wm. P. Maulsby, November, 1872.  
 Thos. Donaldson, December, 1872.  
 Wm. A. Fisher, December, 1872.  
 T. C. Kennedy, August, 1873.  
 John K. Cowen, August, 1873.  
 Wm. McK. Keppler, August, 1873.  
 J. W. G. Beeler, August, 1873.  
 Fred. F. McComas, March, 1874.  
 Reinhold J. Halm, March, 1874.  
 William H. A. Hamilton, July, 1874.  
 J. Clarence Lane, July, 1874.  
 W. P. Lane, November, 1874.  
 W. M. McDonell, March, 1875.  
 J. M. Mason, May, 1875.  
 Charles Davis, May, 1875.  
 W. M. Price, May, 1875.  
 R. Chew Jones, May, 1875.  
 B. F. Winger, August, 1875.  
 V. R. Martin, November, 1875.  
 Frederick J. Halm, February, 1876.  
 N. S. Cook, February, 1876.  
 A. F. Munsell, March, 1876.  
 Isaac Motter, May, 1876.  
 Charles Negley, May, 1876.  
 S. B. Loose, May, 1876.  
 Charles G. Biggs, November, 1876.  
 John F. A. Remley, December, 1876.  
 George W. Graham, February, 1877.  
 A. Hunter Boyd, May, 1877.  
 H. W. Hoffman, June, 1877.

William Brace, June, 1877.  
 Benjamin A. Richmond, June, 1877.  
 Ferdinand Williams, June, 1877.  
 James D. Butt, June, 1877.  
 John C. Motter, May, 1878.  
 John L. McAtee, June, 1878.  
 John D. McPherson, June, 1878.  
 William Shepherd Bryan, June, 1878.  
 George A. Davis, December, 1878.  
 John Ritchie, December, 1878.  
 Clayton O. Keedy, December, 1879.  
 James E. Ellegood, November, 1880.  
 Norman B. Scott, Jr., September 8, 1881.  
 George M. Stover, December 28, 1881.  
 Alex. R. Hagner, November 28, 1882.  
 M. L. Keedy, November 17, 1883.  
 Chas. A. Little, November 26, 1883.  
 Jas. E. S. Pryor, November 26, 1883.  
 Daniel W. Doub, March 5, 1884.  
 J. Augustine Mason, December 24, 1884.  
 R. J. Hamilton, March 2, 1885.  
 Adam Garis, March 2, 1885.  
 M. L. Middlekauff, December 2, 1885.  
 A. C. Strite, December 12, 1885.  
 W. J. Witzzenbacher, November 27, 1886.  
 Louis J. Ground, June 11, 1887.  
 David B. Myers, July 16, 1888.  
 J. Marbourg Keedy, March 7, 1889.  
 Henry F. Wingert, March 7, 1889.  
 Frank W. Mish, December 21, 1889.  
 Wm. T. Hamilton, Jr., December 21, 1889.  
 O. V. Middlekauff, November 22, 1890.  
 Wm. F. Smith, February 10, 1891.  
 T. A. Poffenberger, March 3, 1891.  
 W. R. Carter, March 3, 1891.  
 Newton S. Owen, March 3, 1891.  
 James T. Briscoe, Jr., May 15, 1891.  
 Thompson A. Brown, December 10, 1891.  
 C. D. Wagaman, December 10, 1891.  
 W. H. Lamar, February 25, 1892.  
 W. C. Griffith, April 16, 1892.  
 Ernest Hoffman, May 26, 1892.  
 J. O. Snyder, December 24, 1892.  
 Lewis D. Syester, March 27, 1893.  
 Vernon N. Simmons, May 8, 1893.  
 H. H. Keedey, Jr., June 2, 1893.  
 D. C. Gilbert, April 21, 1894.  
 Raleigh Sherman, November 20, 1894.  
 John E. Wagaman, August 6, 1895.  
 Howard B. P. Hartman, June 19, 1896.  
 Robt. Z. Spickler, June 19, 1896.  
 Wm. Wingert, June 20, 1896.

Albert J. Long, March 20, 1897.  
 Scott M. Wolfinger, March 26, 1897.  
 Thos. J. Lamb, June 23, 1897.  
 Roger T. Edmonds, Sept. 4, 1897.  
 S. N. Kelley, December 30, 1897.  
 N. E. McClary, May 31, 1898.  
 Jos. W. Wolfinger, May 31, 1898.  
 F. B. Bomberger, May 31, 1898.  
 Elias B. Hartle, May 31, 1898.  
 Charles Alvey, July 8, 1898.  
 R. H. Alvey, Jr., October 2, 1899.  
 Harry Brindle, October 16, 1901.  
 Palmer Tennant, August 12, 1902.  
 Miller Wingert, November 25, 1902.  
 Alex. Neill, Jr., January 6, 1903.  
 Harvey R. Spessard, August 10, 1903.  
 Alex. Armstrong, Jr., January 25, 1904.  
 Frank G. Wagaman, February 8, 1904.  
 F. Wilber Bridges, February 10, 1904.

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#### List of Registered Physicians of Washington County.

T. W. Simmons, May 17, 1894.  
 A. S. Mason, May 24, 1894.  
 M. W. Allison, May 24, 1894.  
 J. W. Humbrichouse, May 24, 1894.  
 Clara E. Eirley, May 28, 1894.  
 E. E. Eirley, May 28, 1894.  
 A. P. Stouffer, May 28, 1894.  
 J. McPherson Scott, May 28, 1894.  
 H. S. Herman, May 21, 1894.  
 J. E. Pitsnogle, May 31, 1894.  
 Wm. C. Wheeler, May 24, 1894.  
 S. Kennedy Wilson, May 25, 1894.  
 Wm. Fritz, May 28, 1894.  
 C. A. Chritzman, May 28, 1894.  
 Wm. H. Perkins, May 28, 1894.  
 Edgar T. Smith, May 30, 1894.  
 J. T. Jarboe, May 31, 1894.  
 W. S. Richardson, May 31, 1894.  
 S. Seibert Davis, May 31, 1894.  
 Charles W. Harper, May 3, 1894.  
 S. Howell Gardner, May 31, 1894.  
 Chas. F. Russell, June 1, 1894.  
 A. G. Lovell, June 5, 1894.  
 R. J. Duckett, June 6, 1894.  
 Charles McCauley, June 7, 1894.  
 David W. Jones, June 7, 1894.  
 H. McG. Wade, June 7, 1894.  
 Walter Pearre, June 8, 1894.

F. S. Newcomer, June 8, 1894.  
 Edward A. Wareham, June 9, 1894.  
 A. J. Jones, June 11, 1894.  
 E. M. Schindel, June 11, 1894.  
 D. Thomas Leslie, June 11, 1894.  
 J. Wesley Hoover, June 13, 1894.  
 John T. Grimes, June 13, 1894.  
 C. D. Baker, June 13, 1894.  
 W. T. Riddlemoser, June 14, 1894.  
 N. M. Hendricks, June 20, 1894.  
 L. W. Fahrney, June 21, 1894.  
 O. H. W. Ragan, June 16, 1894.  
 A. M. Evers, June 16, 1894.  
 G. E. Murray, June 18, 1894.  
 Wm. Chrissinger, June 20, 1894.  
 Wm. M. Nihiser, June 20, 1894.  
 J. H. Maynard, June 21, 1894.  
 W. H. Gannon, June 22, 1894.  
 E. Tracey Bishop, June 22, 1894.  
 John M. Stake, June 22, 1894.  
 C. L. G. Anderson, June 26, 1894.  
 J. H. Wishard, June 26, 1894.  
 W. B. Wheeler, June 27, 1894.  
 F. R. Percival, June 27, 1894.  
 Theodore Boose, June 27, 1894.  
 DeWitt C. R. Miller, June 28, 1894.  
 L. L. Grossnickle, June 28, 1894.  
 J. M. Gaines, June 28, 1894.  
 C. T. V. S. Butler, June 28, 1894.  
 S. W. Umstot, June 29, 1894.  
 B. B. Ranson, June 29, 1894.  
 J. T. Yourtee, June 29, 1894.  
 C. H. Gibson, June 29, 1894.  
 Victor D. Miller, June 29, 1894.  
 H. K. Derr, June 29, 1894.  
 Henry C. Foster, June 29, 1894.  
 D. E. Fisher, June 30, 1894.  
 C. R. Kiefer, June 30, 1894.  
 Charles B. Boyle, June 30, 1894.  
 Joseph Protzman, June 30, 1894.  
 C. R. Scheller, June 30, 1894.  
 Daniel P. Fahrney, June 30, 1894.  
 Abraham Shank, July 3, 1894.  
 V. M. Reichard, July 3, 1894.  
 Falcott Elliott, September 6, 1894.  
 P. Elwood Stigers, September 6, 1894.  
 John E. Miller, July 3, 1894.  
 C. Z. Wingard, July 4, 1894.  
 E. M. Garrott, July 9, 1894.  
 J. P. Chaney, July 16, 1894.  
 S. K. Snively, July 23, 1894.  
 D. M. Schaeffer, July 30, 1894.

D. D. Carter, June 15, 1894.  
 E. W. Lowman, June 1, 1894.  
 Albert Reichard, June 9, 1894.  
 W. E. Sperow, June 29, 1894.  
 Robert Edwards, November 2, 1894.  
 N. B. Shade, March 30, 1894.  
 Albert J. Rensburg, May 7, 1895.  
 John H. Wade, May 24, 1895.  
 W. B. Morrison, May 24, 1895.  
 Wm. Neill, June 21, 1895.  
 A. R. Saylor, May 27, 1896.  
 J. P. Perry, June 24, 1897.  
 Chas. T. Mason, July 22, 1897.  
 Luther A. Keller, November 30, 1894.  
 G. M. Brubaker, March 12, 1898.  
 Henry F. Schamel, July 5, 1898.  
 Frank N. Emmert, August 15, 1898.  
 Wm. P. Miller, September 1, 1898.  
 J. W. Wisner, October 27, 1898.  
 G. R. Gaver, November 2, 1898.  
 R. E. Schindel, December 6, 1898.  
 H. D. Barnes, June 26, 1899.  
 Wm. J. Melvin, December 1, 1899.  
 L. M. Zimmerman, December 15, 1899.  
 Mary L. Laughlin, April 25, 1900.  
 H. W. Buckler, June 20, 1900.  
 Aug. C. Maisch, August 10, 1900.  
 Henry B. Thomas, September 26, 1900.  
 Robt. C. Grove, October 6, 1900.  
 Victor D. Miller, Jr., June 26, 1901.  
 Levin West, August 8, 1901.  
 J. N. Simpson, October 31, 1901.  
 R. J. Schirnan, March 24, 1902.  
 T. L. Barkdoll, October 15, 1903.  
 J. L. Massie, August 17, 1903.  
 Frank W. Hoffmeier, September 5, 1903.  
 D. A. Watkins, October 2, 1903.

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#### List of Governors.

Thomas Johnson, 1777.  
 Thomas Sim Lee, 1779.  
 William Paco, 1782.  
 William Smallwood, 1785.  
 John E. Howard, 1788.  
 George Plater, 1791.  
 T. S. Lee filled vacancy of George Plater.  
 John H. Stone, 1794.  
 John Henry, 1797.  
 Benjamin Ogle, 1798.  
 John F. Mercer, 1801.

Robert Bowie, 1803.  
 Robert Wright, 1806.  
 Edward Lloyd, 1809.  
 Robert Bowie, 1811.  
 Levin Winder, 1812.  
 Charles Ridgely, 1815.  
 C. Goldsborough, 1818.  
 Samuel Spriggs, 1819.  
 Samuel Stevens, Jr., 1822.  
 Joseph Kent, 1825.  
 Daniel Martin, 1828.  
 Thomas K. Carroll, 1829.  
 Daniel Martin, 1830.  
 George Howard, 1831.  
 James Thomas, 1832.  
 Thomas W. Veazey, 1835.  
 William Grason, D. 1838, elected over J. N. Steele.  
 Francis Thomas, D., 1841, elected over W. C. Johnson.  
 Thomas G. Pratt, W., 1844, elected over J. Carroll.  
 Philip F. Thomas, D., 1847, elected over W. T. Goldsborough.  
 E. Louis Lowe, D., 1850, elected over William Clark.  
 T. Watkins Ligon, D., 1854, elected over R. J. Bowie.  
 T. Holliday Hicks, 1858, elected over J. C. Groome.  
 A. W. Bradford, W., 1862.  
 Thomas Swann, 1865.  
 Oden Bowie, D., 1867, elected over H. L. Bond.  
 William P. Whyte, D., 1871, elected over J. Tome.  
 James B. Groome, D., 1874, to fill vacancy.  
 John Lee Carroll, D., 1876, elected over J. M. Harris.  
 William T. Hamilton, D., 1880, elected over J. Geary.  
 Robert McLane, D., 1884, elected over Holton.  
 Henry Lloyd was elected by the Legislature to fill vacancy.  
 Elihu E. Jackson, D., 1888, elected over W. B. Brooks.  
 Frank Brown, D., 1892, elected over William Vannort.  
 Lloyd Lowndes, R., 1896, elected over John E. Hurst.  
 John Walter Smith, D., 1900, elected over Lloyd Lowndes.

Edwin Warfield, D., 1903, elected over S. A. Williams.

### List of Congressmen.

Daniel Heister, 1801-1803.  
 Roger Nelson, 1805-1807-1809.  
 Samuel Ringgold, 1810, to fill vacancy.  
 Samuel Ringgold, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818.  
 John Nelson, 1820.  
 M. C. Sprigg, 1822.  
 T. C. Worthington, 1824.  
 John Lee, 1826.  
 M. C. Sprigg, 1829, elected over William Price.  
 Francis Thomas, D., 1831, elected over Sprigg.  
 Francis Thomas, D., 1833, elected over James Dixon.  
 Francis Thomas, D., elected over F. A. Schley.  
 Francis Thomas, D., 1837, elected over J. I. Merrick.  
 Francis Thomas, D., 1839, elected over William Price.  
 John T. Mason, D., 1841, special election over E. A. Snyder.  
 Francis Brengle, W., 1844, special election over J. T. Mason.  
 Thomas Perry, D., 1845, elected over J. Snively.  
 J. Dixon Roman, W., 1847, elected over E. Schriver.  
 William T. Hamilton, D., 1849, elected over T. J. McKaig.  
 W. T. Hamilton, D., 1851, elected over J. P. Roman.  
 Wm. T. Hamilton, D., 1853, elected over F. Thomas.  
 Henry W. Hoffman, K. N., 1855, elected over Wm. T. Hamilton.  
 Jacob M. Kunkle, D., 1857, elected over H. W. Hoffman.  
 Jacob M. Kunkle, D., 1859.  
 Francis Thomas, R., special, 1861.  
 Francis Thomas, R., 1862.  
 Francis Thomas, R., 1864, elected over A. K. Syester.  
 Francis Thomas, R., 1866, elected over William P. Maulsby.  
 Patrick Hamill, D., 1868, elected over D. Weisel.  
 John Ritchie, D., 1870, elected over J. E. Smith.



Lloyd Lowndes, R., 1872, elected over John Ritchie.

William Walsh, D., 1874, elected over Lloyd Lowndes.

William Walsh, D., 1876, elected over L. E. McComas.

Milton G. Urner, R., 1878, elected over Geo. Peter.

Milton G. Urner, R., 1880, elected over J. M. Schley.

Louis E. McComas, R., 1882, elected over M. Blair.

Louis E. McComas, R., 1884, elected over F. Nelson.

Louis E. McComas, R., 1886, elected over V. Baughman.

Louis E. McComas, R., 1888, elected over H. K. Douglas.

W. M. McKaig, D., 1890, elected over Louis E. McComas.

W. McKaig, D., 1892, elected over G. L. Wellington.

G. L. Wellington, R., 1894, elected over F. Williams.

Wm. McDonald, R., 1896, elected over Blair Lee.

George A. Pearre, R., 1898, elected over T. A. Poffenberger.

George A. Pearre, R., 1900, elected over C. A. Little.

Geo. A. Pearre, R., 1902, elected over C. F. Kenneweg.

George A. Pearre, R., 1904, elected over W. A. Johnston.

#### List of State Senators.

1777 to 1781—Samuel Hughes.

1782 to 1786—Samuel Ringgold.

1787 to 1793—Samuel Hughes.

1794 to 1798—Samuel Ringgold.

1799 to 1811—John T. Mason, Sr.

1812 to 1815—Moses Tabb.

1816 to 1821—Wm. T. Mason.

1822 to 1836—Wm. Price.

1838 to 1841—Robt. Wason, Dem.

1846 to 1851—Jno. Newcomer, Whig.

1852 to 1854—Geo. French, Whig.

1854 to 1858—George Schley, W.

1858 to 1862—John G. Stone, W.

1862 to 1864—Lewis P. Fiery, R.

1864 to 1867—Davis.

1868 to 1872—Jas. H. Grove, Dem.

1872 to 1876—Z. S. Claggett Dem.

1876 to 1880—David H. Newcomer, Rep.

1880 to 1884—Joseph H. Farrow, Rep.

1884 to 1888—J. C. Lane, Dem.

1888 to 1892—Edward Stake, Rep.

1892 to 1896—David Seibert, Dem.

1896 to 1900—N. B. Scott, Jr., Rep.

1900 to 1904—B. Abner Betts, Dem.

1904—B. Abner Betts, Dem.

#### List of the Members of the House of Delegates.

Martin Kershner, Robert Smith, Richard Cromwell, Frisby Tilghman, 1802.

Martin Kershner, Robert Smith, Jacob Zeller, William Yates, 1803.

John Bowles, Tench Ringgold, William Yates, Benjamin Claggett, 1804.

John Bowles, Robert Smith, Tench Ringgold, Wm. Yates, 1805.

John Bowles, M. Kershner, Tench Riggold, D. Schnebly, 1806.

John Bowles, Moses Tabbs, D. Schnebly, William Gabby, 1807.

Frisby Tilghman, William Downey, Wm. Gabby, John Bowles, 1808.

John Bowles, George Cellar, Moses Tabbs, W. L. Brent, 1809.

John Bowles, Wm. Downey, Thomas B. Hall, Wm. B. Williams, 1810.

John Bowles, T. B. Hall, Wm. Downey, Charles G. Boerstler, 1811.

John Bowles, Henry Lewis, W. B. Williams, W. O. Sprigg, 1812.

F. Tilghman, J. T. Mason, Sr., M. Kershner, Wm. Gabby, 1813.

F. Tilghman, J. Schnebly, Wm. Gabby, J. T. Mason, 1814.

M. Kershner, J. Schnebly, John Bowles, E. G. Williams, 1815.

E. G. Williams, John Bowles, J. Schley, Christian Hager, 1816.

H. Sweitzer, William Yates, J. Schnebly, Thomas Kennedy, 1817.

William Yates, Thomas Keller, T. Kennedy, J. Schnebly, 1818.

J. Schnebly, Thomas Keller, Joseph Gabby, T. Kennedy, 1819.

Joseph Gabby, T. Kennedy, A. Kershner, John Bowles, 1820.

John Bowles, Joseph Gabby, Casper W. Weaver, A. Kershner, 1821.

T. Kennedy, Ignatius Drewery, Elie Williams, Benj. Galloway, 1822.

A. Kershner, Joseph Gabby, J. H. Bowles, Jos.

I. Merrick, 1823.

J. H. Bowles, H. Fouk, I. S. White, J. I. Merrick, 1824.

J. I. Merrick, A. Kershner, L. Jacques, T. Kennedy, 1825.

T. B. Hall, John Newcomer, R. N. Tidball, W. H. Fitzhugh, 1826.

W. H. Fitzhugh, Daniel Rench, J. Walgamut, Wm. Yates, 1827.

John Shafer, Jacob Miller, B. Y. Yoe, R. H. Beatty, 1828.

B. F. Yoe, John Witmer, David Burkhardt, Daniel Donnelly, 1829.

A. Kershner, D. Burkhardt, B. F. Yoe, Jos. I. Merrick, 1830.

D. Burkhardt, John Hall, Joseph Hollman, Wm. H. Fitzhugh, 1831.

T. Kennedy, J. H. Mann, Jos. Hollman, J. D. Grove, Jos. Wiest, to fill vacancy, 1832.

J. H. Monn, J. D. Grove, J. O. Wharton, F. Humrichouse, 1833.

A. Kershner, J. O. Wharton, John Welty, Jos. Weist, 1834.

J. O. Wharton, D. Brookhart, M. Newcomer, Jacob Firey, 1835.

J. H. Mann, A. Rentch, M. Swingley, A. Kershner, 1836.

J. H. Mann, A. Rentch, M. Swingley, John Witmer, 1837.

J. O. Wharton, Fred Byer, J. T. Mason, J. D. Grove, 1838.

J. T. Mason, F. Byer, M. Newcomer, W. McKeppeler, 1839.

D. Claggett, I. Nesbitt, L. Zeigler, Jos. Weast, 1840.

L. Lyday, Jervis Spencer, J. H. Grove, Jos. Hollman, 1841.

Jonathan Nesbitt, Wm. Weber, E. L. Boteler, J. H. Grove, H. N. Harne, 1842.

W. Mann, Henry Wade, Joseph Hollman, W. Weber, E. L. Boteler, 1843.

W. B. Clark, Isaac Motter, Hez. Boteler, J. D. Hart, C. A. Fletcher, 1844.

G. W. Smith, John Cushwa, E. Crampton, L. Tritle, H. W. Dellinger, 1845.

W. E. Doyle, Geo. French, Joseph Leiter, Benj. Reigle, W. T. Hamilton, 1846.

George French, Hez. Boteler, G. L. Zeigler, Robert Fowler, James Brays, 1847.

Eli Crampton, ——— Smith, A. K. Stake, ——— Claggett, J. I. Besore, 1849.

Geo. Cushwa, Geo. Strauss, E. M. Mealey, W. D. McCardell, Jno. Wolf, 1851.

Geo. Cushwa, John Wolf, Geo. Strauss, E. M. Mealey, W. D. McCardell, 1852.

A. K. Syester, Sol. Helsner, T. H. Crampton, Denton Jacques, D. L. Grove, 1853.

L. P. Firey, Ben. Witmer, D. Reichard, John Corby, Wm. Loughridge, 1855.

J. W. Summers, W. Riddlemoser, G. C. Rohrer, A. R. Schnebly, J. F. Gray, 1857.

George Freaner, J. C. Brining, James Coudy, Martin Eakle, A. K. Stake, 1859.

Geo. Pearson, Samuel Rohrer, J. J. Thomas, F. D. Herbert, J. V. L. Findlay, 1861.

Wm. Cushwa, J. B. Masters, Jacob A. Miller, Henry Gantz, F. K. Ziegler, 1863.

E. F. Anderson, H. S. Miller, F. K. Zeigler, B. F. Cronise, H. S. Eavey, 1864.

R. C. Bamford, Rep., John Toby, Rep., A. R. Appleman, Rep., J. Hoffine, Rep., J. P. Bishop, Rep., 1866.

A. K. Syester, Dem., James Coudy, Dem., F. D. Herbert, Dem., Elias E. Rohrer, Dem., David Seibert, Dem., 1867.

Alex. Neill, Dem., John Welty, Dem., John Murdock, Dem., David Seibert, Dem., J. M. Sword, Dem., 1869.

Augustus Young, Dem., David Newcomer, Rep., Moses Whitson, Rep., Charles Ardinger, Rep., 1871.

1873—Geo. Freaner, Dem., W. H. Grimes, Dem., Alonzo Berry, Dem., A. K. Stake, Dem.

1875—J. McP. Scott, Rep., Joseph Farrow, Rep., Henry Ranger, Rep., L. C. Smith, Dem.

1877—Joseph Harrison, Dem., N. Firey, Dem., J. H. Farrow, Rep., W. H. Perkins, Rep.

1879—Henry Funk, Dem., F. H. Crampton, Dem., J. McP. Scott, Rep., Jeremiah Holmes, Rep.

1881—W. B. Kelly, Rep., G. A. Davis, Rep., P. J. Mayberry, Rep., G. W. Puttman, Rep.

1883—J. M. Sword, Dem., Charles Little, Dem., Wm. Booth, Dem., T. I. Keller, Rep.

1885—Alex. Armstrong, Dem., Alex. Flory, Dem., Geo. M. Stonebraker, Dem., Edward Stake, Rep.

1887—John B. Huyett, Dem., Wm. F. Smith, Dem., John J. Koontz, Rep., John H. Harp, Rep.

1889—Martin L. Keedy, Rep., John H. Harp,

Rep., Moses Whitson, Rep., Lewis C. Remsburg, Rep.

1891—Robert J. Shafer, Dem., Charles H. Smith, Dem., Edward Garrett, Dem., John P. Fockler, Dem.

1893—Norman B. Scott, Jr., Rep., John D. Harp, Rep., Jeremiah B. Cromer, Rep., T. J. Fahrney, Rep.

1895—John J. Koontz, Rep., S. A. Harnish, Rep., Newton S. Cook, Rep., W. H. Lamar, Rep.

1897—Lewis D. Syester, Dem., B. Abner Betts, Dem., N. E. Funkhouser, Dem., Harvey S. Bomberger, Rep.

1899—Albert J. Long, Dem., D. H. Staley, Dem., Charles G. Biggs, Rep. Joseph W. Wolfinger, Rep.

1901—Charles G. Biggs, Rep., Harry K. Startzman, Rep., Joseph Wolfinger, Rep., Wolfgang Newcomer, Rep., Benj. F. Charles, Rep.

1903—Benjamin Mitchell, Jr., Dem., Palmer Tennant, Dem., Benjamin F. Charles, Rep., Harry E. Baker, Rep., Abner B. Bingham, Rep.

1905—Harry E. Baker, Rep., John B. Beard, Rep., J. Frank Bell, Rep., Abner B. Bingham, Rep., Thompson A. Brown, Rep.

#### List of Judges of the Circuit Court.

1867—R. H. Alvey, Dem., was elected Chief Judge over George Pearre, Rep., by 694 majority. Wm. Motter, Dem., and Thomas Perry, Dem., were elected Associate Judges over George French, Rep., and H. Hebb, Rep., by 1019 and 1076 majority. George A. Pearre, Rep., was appointed to fill out balance of term of Judge Perry.

1882—R. H. Alvey was elected Chief Judge over W. J. Reed by 241 majority. A. K. Syester was elected Associate Judge over Edward Stake by 2 majority. Josiah Gordon was appointed to fill out balance of term of George A. Pearre.

1883—Henry W. Hoffman, Rep., was elected judge over Josiah Gordon, Dem., by 157 majority. H. K. Douglas was appointed to fill out term of A. K. Syester.

1891—Edward Stake, Rep., was elected judge over H. K. Douglas, Dem., by 625 majority. A Hunter Boyd was appointed to fill out term of R. H. Alvey, resigned.

1893—A Hunter Boyd, Dem., was elected Chief Judge over B. A. Richmond by 181 majority.

1895—David Sloan, Rep., was elected Judge over Ferdinand Williams by 1305 majority. Ferdinand Williams was appointed to fill out term of Judge Sloan, who died in office.

1903—M. L. Keedy, Rep., and R. Henderson were elected over F. Williams, Dem., and W. J. Witzenbacher, Dem.

#### Judges of Orphans' Court.

1859—P. B. Small, Rep., Joseph Rensch, Rep., W. McK. Keppler, Dem.

1864—P. B. Small, Rep., Joseph Rensch, Rep., Adam Shoop, Rep.

1867—John W. Breathed, Dem., Wm. H. Knode, Dem., J. I. Hurley, Dem.

1871—Josiah F. Smith, Dem., William H. Knode, Dem., John L. Smith, Rep.

1875—John Reichard, Rep., Samuel Strite, Rep., John L. Smith, Rep.

1879—William McK. Keppler, Dem.; James Findlay, Dem., A. D. Bennett, Rep.

1883—Joseph H. Firey, Dem., A. D. Bennett, Rep., O. H. Snyder, Rep.

1887—Jacob H. Powles, Dem., A. C. Hildebrand, Rep., John A. Flemming, Rep., E. H. Friend, was appointed to fill out balance of term of J. H. Powles.

1891—Edward Friend, Dem., P. L. Lemen, Dem., J. F. Kreigh, Dem.

1895—R. L. Spangler, Rep., B. A. Garlinger, Sr., Rep., Solomon Newcomer, Rep. S. D. Martin appointed to fill out the balance of term of B. A. Garlinger.

1899—William L. Hammond, Dem., Aaron D. Sager, Dem., Elias Cost, Rep.

1903—J. H. Brumbaugh, Dem., Wm. Gassman, Dem., A. D. Sager, Dem.

#### List of Sheriffs For Washington County.

1785 to 1787—Ott.

1788 to 1789—D. Steel.

1790 to 1792—H. Schryock.

1798, Rezin Davis.

1799, John Wagoner.

1801 and 1802—Jacob Schnebly.

1803—N. Rochester.

1806—J. S. White.

1809—M. Shaffner.

1812—Henry Sweitzer.  
 1815—Daniel Schnebly.  
 1818—Thomas Post.  
 1821—J. V. Swearingen.  
 1824—Alex. Neill.  
 1827—George Swearingen.  
 1830—Christian Newcomer.  
 1833—Daniel Malott.  
 1836—John Newcomer.  
 1839—John Carr.  
 1842—David T. Wilson.  
 1845—Thomas Martin.  
 1848—Daniel South.  
 1851—Christopher Hilliard.  
 1853—William Logan.  
 1855—Benjamin A. Garlinger.  
 1857—J. M. Hauck, Dem.  
 1859—Ed. M. Mobley, Rep.  
 1861—Henry Gantz, Rep.  
 1863—Samuel Oliver, Rep.  
 1865—Jonathan Newcomer, Rep.  
 1867—George W. Grove, Dem.  
 1869—Daniel White, Dem.  
 1871—R. C. Bamford, Rep.  
 1873—Jacob Marker, Dem.  
 1875—P. J. Mayberry, Rep.  
 1877—B. F. Reichard, Rep.  
 1879—F. K. Zeigler, Rep.  
 1881—Chas. D. Knepper, Rep.  
 1883—David Thum, Dem.  
 1885—Elias Cost, Rep.  
 1887—John H. Gatrell, Rep. G. G. Solliday  
 appointed to fill out term caused by death.  
 1889—B. F. Newcomer, Rep.  
 1891—J. N. Brumbaugh, Dem.  
 1893—Charles H. Herbert, Rep., died May 13,  
 1895, and Bruce S. Zeller was appointed to fill  
 out balance of term.  
 1895—Charles E. Smith, Rep.  
 1897—M. F. Seibert, Dem.  
 1899—Bruce S. Zeller, Rep.  
 1901—Samuel P. Angle, Rep.  
 1903—Hammond A. Downin, Dem.  
 1905—Charles H. Deibert, Dem.

#### List of State's Attorneys.

1851—Thomas Harbine.  
 1855—A. K. Syester.  
 1859—Wm. Motter.  
 1863—F. M. Darby, Rep.

1867—Henry H. Keedy, Dem.  
 1871—John C. Zeller, Rep., died and H. H.  
 Keedy was appointed to fill the vacancy.  
 1875—Edward Stake, Rep.  
 1879—J. F. A. Remley, Rep.  
 1883—M. L. Keedy, Rep.  
 1887—J. Augustine Mason, Dem.  
 1891—Charles A. Little, Dem.  
 1895—Charles D. Wagaman, Rep.  
 1899—T. A. Poffenberger, Dem.  
 1903—A. J. Long, Dem.

#### List of County Commissioners.

1883—Martin L. Byers, Dem., Benj. P. Rench,  
 Dem., Samuel Poffenberger, Dem., Cyrus Dell-  
 inger, Rep., Benj. Eshleman, Rep.  
 1885—H. C. Ankeney, Dem., John W. Stone-  
 braker, Rep., John W. Cable, Rep., W. H. C.  
 Kemp, Rep., Lewis A. Spickler, Rep.  
 1887—Frisby Doub, Dem., John W. Cable, Rep.,  
 S. M. Bloom, Rep., Daniel A. Rohrer, Rep., David  
 Leshar, Rep.  
 1889—John W. Cable, Rep., Daniel W. Foltz,  
 Rep., Charles E. Wise, Rep., Caleb Wyand, Rep.,  
 B. Abner Betts, Dem.  
 1891—Jacob Friend, Dem., R. F. Stottlemeyer,  
 Dem., George C. Snyder, Dem., W. R. Stouffer,  
 Dem., Alexander W. Davis, Dem.  
 1893—Henry C. Foltz, Rep., Samuel S. Stouf-  
 fer, Rep.  
 1895—Alfred G. Lewis, Rep., Lewis Downey,  
 Rep., Merritt S. Harris, Rep.  
 1897—Frank T. Elliott, Dem., Daniel M. Nei-  
 kirk, Dem.  
 1899—Joseph G. Ernst, Dem., Abram E. Al-  
 bert, Rep., Isaac Ankeney, Rep.  
 1901—Samuel S. Stouffer, Rep., Joseph M.  
 Newcomer, Rep.  
 1903—F. F. Foltz, Rep., Joseph Ernst, Dem.,  
 J. Winger Draper, Dem.  
 1905—Daniel A. Rohrer, Rep., David F. Nigh,  
 Rep.

#### List of Clerks of Circuit Court.

1777 to 1800—Elie Williams.  
 1800 to 1845—O. H. W. Williams.  
 1845 to 1865—Isaac Nesbitt, Rep.  
 1865 to 1867—Lewis B. Nyman, Rep., appoint-  
 ed to fill out term of I. Nesbitt.

1867—Wm. McK. Keppler, Dem., was elected over Samuel F. Zeigler, Rep., by 229 majority.

1873—George B. Oswald, Dem., was elected over George French, Rep., by 265 majority.

1879—George B. Oswald, Dem., was elected over Moses Whitson, Rep., by 239 majority.

1885—George B. Oswald was elected over Geo. W. Harris, Rep., by 405 majority.

1891—George B. Oswald, Dem., was elected over Wm. H. Perkins, Rep., by 593 majority.

1897—George B. Oswald, Dem., was elected over Thompson A. Brown, Rep., by 766 majority.

1903—George B. Oswald, Dem., was elected over Jos. D. Grossnickle and Howard L. Long by 4175 majority over both.

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#### List of Register of Wills.

1777 to 1780—Thomas Sprigg.

1780 to 1803—Thomas Belt.

1806 to 1826—George C. Smoot.

1826 to 1843—Daniel Schnebly.

1843, Sept. to Nov., 1843, Robert Wason.

1843 to 1857—James Wason.

1857 to 1867—William Logan, who died in 1878.

1867—M. S. Barber, Dem., elected over Logan, Rep., by 211 majority.

1873—T. E. Hilliard, Dem., elected over G. W. Walker, Rep., by 477 majority.

1879—T. E. Hilliard, Dem., elected over John L. Bikle, Rep., by 428 majority.

1885—T. E. Hilliard, Dem., elected over A. D. Bennett, Rep., by 1152 majority.

1891—T. E. Hilliard, Dem., elected over Samuel D. Martin, Rep., by 700 majority.

1897, T. E. Hilliard, Dem., elected over John E. Wagaman, Rep., by 870 majority.

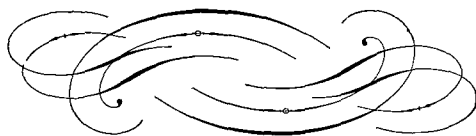
1903—T. E. Hilliard, Dem., elected over John D. Main, Pro., and S. L. V. Young, S., by 4101 majority over both.

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#### List of Surveyors,

1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891—S. S. Downin.

1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905—Elmer Piper.



## CHAPTER XXXIII

**R**EV. JOSEPH SPANGLER KIEFFER, D. D., son of Rev. Ephriam and Eleanor (Spangler) Kieffer, was born in Millinburg, Pa., February 3, 1842.

In the year 1748, Dewald Kieffer, of Germany, emigrated with his father, Abraham Kieffer, Jr., and two brothers, from Zwei-Brucken, on the Rhine, to America; they landed at Philadelphia, September 15, 1748. Dewald Kieffer grew to manhood in Berks County, Pa., near Kutztown. After the Revolution, he removed to Franklin County, Pa., and in 1789 purchased from James Clark the tract of land called "Clark's Fancy," now the site of the village of Upper Strasburg. Mr. Kieffer laid out that town in the same year, naming it for the famous German city of Strasburg; and here he passed the remainder of his life. The village prospered for many years; before the day of turnpikes, it was the most important place in the County. Mr. Kieffer's house of "entertainment for man and beast" was long a noted resort. Dewald Kieffer married Hannah Fox; their children were: Abraham; Peter; Dewald; Gideon, Ludwig, Jacob; Christian; Hannah; Catherine; and Rebecca.

Abraham Kieffer, their eldest son, was born near Kutztown, Pa., November 18, 1758; he died August 18, 1855. He was a farmer and teamster, residing near "Kieffer's Post-office." He was widely known as "Uncle Abraham." He served in the Revolution, and upon his monument is inscribed his name, with the simple words, "A Revolutionary Soldier." He died at the extreme age of ninety-six years; his remains are interred at Kieffer's Church, in Franklin County, Pa.

Abraham Kieffer married Catherine, daughter of George Beaver; she was born November 9, 1763, and died August 10, 1833. Their children were: John; Joseph; Abraham; Daniel; Dewald; Louis; Simon; Hannah; Sibbie; Mary; Rebecca; Elizabeth; Catherine; and Susan.

Joseph Kieffer, second son of Abraham and Catherine (Beaver) Kieffer, was born in Franklin County, Pa., June 22, 1784; he died October 5, 1849. He was a farmer and tanner, and passed most of his business life in Virginia. He married Hannah Falk; their children were: Ephriam; Maria; Stephen; and Justus. After Mrs. Hannah Kieffer's death, he married Miss Stuckey; of this marriage there was no issue.

Ephriam Kieffer, eldest son of Joseph and Hannah (Falk) Kieffer, was born January 17, 1812; he died May 11, 1871. He was reared in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, Virginia, and at the age of eighteen years, went to Chambersburg, Pa. There, while employed in a store, he received catechetical instruction from the Rev. Frederick Rahauser, through which he was led to adopt as his life-work the ministry of the Reformed Church. He obtained his literary and theological training at the German Reformed High School and Theological Seminary at York, Pa., from 1831 to 1835. In 1836, he was ordained pastor of a new charge, comprising Bellefonte, Schneider's and Best's churches, in Centre County, Pa. He was afterwards pastor of Millinburg charge, Union Co., Pa., 1840-57; of the Lykens Valley charge, 1857-64; and of the Sulphur Spring charge, near Carlisle, Pa., 1866-70.

Rev. Ephriam Kieffer was married to Eleanor,

daughter of Martin and Lydia Spangler, of York, Pa. The offspring of this marriage are: Hannah M., the widow of John R. Cornelius; Dr. John B., who was born October 20, 1839, for many years professor of Greek at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D.; Lydia J., who married Luther C. Furst; Rev. Dr. Henry M., also a Reformed pastor, and Benjamin Ephriam, deceased.

Rev. Dr. Kieffer received his elementary training in the schools of his native town, Mifflinburg, and there also was prepared for college in the Mifflinburg Academy, chiefly under the instruction of Aaron Crosby Fisher, a graduate of Amherst College. In 1860, he was graduated, as valedictorian of his class, from Franklin and Marshall College, after which he taught school for two years, in Aaronsburg, Pa., and Middletown, Md. In 1862, he entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., and completed his course in 1866, having in the meantime been absent from the Seminary for a year. In May, 1866, he was licensed to preach, and accepted a call to the charge of the Reformed Church in Huntingdon, Pa., where he was ordained in September of that year. After a pastorate of about sixteen months, he was called to his present congregation, with which his connection has since continued uninterruptedly. This congregation belongs to the Synod of the Potomac, of which the Rev. Dr. Kieffer has officiated as the honored president. Besides his pastoral labors, he is Associate Editor of the Reformed Church Messenger, published in Philadelphia; and is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, of the Board of Visitors of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., and of the Board of Regents of the Mercersburg Academy.

The Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer was married, November 11, 1869, to Mary M., daughter of James and Elizabeth Clark, of Huntingdon, Pa. Mr. Clark was for several years editor and proprietor of the *Huntingdon Journal*. Sydney B., sister of Mrs. Kieffer, is the wife of W. H. Knisely, of Harrisburg, Pa. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Kieffer have seven children, as follows: Elizabeth Buffington, who married William A. Lewis, of Rutherford, N. J.; John Brainerd, cashier of the Hagerstown Bank; James Clark, editor of the *Daily News*, of Frederick, Md.; Eleanor Spangler, who is married to B. George White; the Rev. Henri Louis Grandlienard, pastor of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa.; Paul, the first Cecil

Rhodes scholar from Maryland, at Oxford University, England; and Richard Fulton, a student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. All of this family are identified with the Reformed Church in the United States, and are active in the good work which, as a denomination, it is carrying on.

The Rev. Dr. Kieffer is still actively engaged in his duties as pastor of Zion Reformed Church of Hagerstown, to which he was called in 1868; he being the eleventh pastor since the organization of the charge, in 1766. During his years of service, the church edifice has been extensively remodeled, and many members have been added to the congregation. He is one of the leading pastors of the Reformed Church, and is much loved and respected, not only by his own congregation, but throughout the denomination. The Rev. Dr. Kieffer has recently returned from a trip to Europe and the Holy Land, having been sent by his congregation at their expense, as a token of their gratitude, esteem and affection.

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REV. CONRAD CLEVER, D. D., pastor of Christ's and Salem Reformed Churches, Hagerstown, Md., was born at Cleversburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., February 11, 1848, and is a son of George and Isabella (Kelso) Clever.

George Clever was a son of Conrad Clever, a grandson of Barnabas Clever, a native of Germany, who came to America among the early German emigrants of Pennsylvania. Barnabas Clever, the great-great-grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Clever, was murdered by the Indians on the banks of Swatara creek in Dauphin County, then within the boundaries of Lancaster Co., Pa.

George Clever, Dr. Clever's father, died in 1904, at the age of 86 years. He was the father of eight children, of whom Conrad, the second child, was dedicated to the ministry of the Reformed Church in early childhood. As a boy he evinced qualities of industry, patience, perseverance, enthusiasm, and faith, which, nurtured in a Christian home, have borne the fruit of a successful life.

Young Conrad Clever began his education in the country schools of Cumberland County, Pa., and continued his studies at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. He entered the latter institution as a junior and was graduated with the class of



1870. After completing a full course of study at the Eastern Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, he was ordained pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, at Columbia, Pa., in June, 1873; here he remained six years. He found that this charge had been a mission for upwards of a quarter of a century; he left the congregation almost self supporting.

In March, 1879, Mr. Clever was installed pastor of the Third Reformed Church, of Baltimore, Md., with which he remained until August, 1904. When he assumed charge of the Third Church, of Baltimore, the congregation was threatened with dangers that made its future existence very problematical, but by his energy and devotion to his people he succeeded, by the help of God in rescuing it from its troubles. The church property was saved, the debts were paid, the disaffected members were won back, and the membership was largely increased. After twenty-five years of service in his Baltimore pastorate, his flock, in appreciation of his self-sacrificing labors, fittingly celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate. These anniversary services were intended to be a testimonial to the character of the work that he had accomplished. During this quarter of a century, six men received through him the impulse that brought them into the Gospel ministry. One of these served a mission faithfully for two years, and was then called to his eternal reward. Five are in the active ministry, one having only recently been graduated from the Seminary. Dr. Clever is fond of speaking of these six ministers of the Reformed Church as his boys.

Dr. Clever received a call to Christ's and Salem Reformed Churches of Hagerstown, in August, 1904, which he accepted in September of the same year, and entered upon the pastorate which he is now filling. He has always been a conscientious pastor and is a strong and helpful preacher. Already he has endeared himself to the people of his third charge. He is a close student, and his private library of more than 4000 volumes is an evidence of his taste for books and his love of study. He is well abreast with the theological thought of the epoch, and is a frequent contributor on theological and other subjects to the "Reformed Church Messenger," "The Christian World," "The Reformed Church Quarterly Review," and "The Reformed and Presbyterian Review."

Dr. Clever has served as president of Mary-

land Classis and Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church, and has been a member of the Board of Home Missions, and of the Board of Visitors of the Eastern Theological Seminary. He is president of the Sunday-School Board of the General Synod, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Sunday-School Union. He has also served as a director in the State Christian Endeavor Union of Maryland, and as vice-president of the Maryland Bible Society, of the Maryland Tract Society, of the Florence Crittenton Mission, and of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League. He received the degree of D. D. from Ursinus College in 1889.

Dr. Clever married, June 6, 1879, Miss Mary L. Everhart, a daughter of the late David and Mary (Hoke) Everhart; they have only one child, Elizabeth Clever, who is living with her parents in Hagerstown.

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REV. S. G. DORNBLASER, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown, Md., was born at Lamar, Clinton County, Pa., May 10, 1861, and is a son of Gideon and Catharine (Miller) Dornblaser.

Gideon Dornblaser was born in Clinton Co., Pa., in 1817, and died in 1866. He was a life long farmer. Mr. Dornblaser was a Lutheran and a supporter of the Republican party. His wife, Catharine Miller, died in 1861, when her youngest child, S. G., was an infant about six months old. John Dornblaser, the father of Gideon Dornblaser, also a native of Clinton county, was a son of Thomas Dornblaser, who was among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. Thomas Dornblaser settled between Allentown and Bethlehem. John Dornblaser was captain of a company of volunteers in the War of 1812.

Gideon and Catharine Dornblaser were the parents of six children: Henry, a farmer of Clinton County, Pa.; John M., a merchant of Valley Falls, Kansas; Mary, wife of Jacob P. Kroepe, of Clinton Co., Pa.; Sarah C., wife of William J. Bunnell, of Clinton Co., Pa.; Emma, unmarried; and Rev. S. G.

Rev. S. G. Dornblaser was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools while a lad. He was graduated at the Lock Haven High School in 1879. In 1880 he entered Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, where he

remained during the freshman and sophomore years. In 1882 he entered Princeton University and was graduated in 1884. He then entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa., was graduated in theology in 1887, and was ordained by the Wittenburg Synod at Galion, Ohio, in October, 1887. His first charge was in Marion County, Ohio, where he remained for three years. He next accepted a call from Emporia, Kansas, where he remained four years. His third charge was in Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until 1903; he then accepted a call from St. Mark's Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown.

Mr. Dornblaser was married in October, 1887, to Miss Carrie Tressler Billow, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Tressler) Billow, of Springfield, Ohio; they are the parents of three children: Helen Tressler, Ruth Miller, and George Billow.

The Rev. Mr. Dornblaser is a Republican. He is a member of the college fraternity Beta Theta Pi. Mr. Dornblaser is a self-made man and is popular among his people.

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THE REV. ADAM BAER was born July 4, 1826, in Lancaster County, Pa., son of Henry and Susan (Landis) Baer, whose children were as follows: Benjamin, who died in Lancaster County; Adam; Elizabeth, deceased, who was married to Jacob Harnish, a dry goods merchant of Lancaster, Pa.; Henry, who was killed by the running away of his team; Maria, who married Jacob Kauffman, is now a widow; John, of Lancaster, Pa.

Rev. Adam Baer was educated in the common schools. In 1846, he married Susan, daughter of Martin Herr. They began house-keeping in the spring of 1847, on a farm of 75 acres. In 1848 a daughter was born to them, but lived only a little while, mother and child dying at about the same time.

In 1850, Mr. Baer was married to Hannah Herr, a sister of his first wife. He sold his farm in 1869, and removed to Washington County, Md., where he had several acquaintances. He purchased a farm then owned by Daniel Middlekauff, and known as "Spriggs' Paradise." In the year 1870, Adam Baer was ordained a deacon in the Mennonite Church; in 1876, he was ordained a minister in the same communion; he faithfully

and conscientiously discharged both duties until his death, which occurred April 20, 1904. Rev. Mr. Baer remained on his farm until 1892, when he bought, from Charles Bickle, a house on East Baltimore street, Hagerstown. Here he and his wife resided during the remainder of his life, except during three years of ill health, late in his life, which were spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Eshleman, at Reid Station. Two years before his death he, with Jacob Eshleman, his son-in-law, removed to Hagerstown again. He died in Hagerstown and was the first grown person buried at Paradise Mennonite Church. The children of Rev. Adam and Hannah (Herr) Baer are: Henry; Maria, who married Jacob Eshleman; Martin, of York County, Pa.; Adam, residing on the old homestead.

The Rev. Henry Baer, the eldest of these four children, was born May 15, 1853, in Lancaster County, Pa. He was educated in the common schools, and trained to farm labor. He was married, March 16, 1874, to Susan, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Leshner) Horst, a native of Franklin County, Pa. She died in 1884, leaving five children: Mary, who married Martin Horst; Anna, who married S. L. Horst; Abraham, who married Elizabeth Shank, of Franklin County; Susan, who married Abraham Horst; Amanda, married Elmer Martin of Franklin Co., Pa.; all of those married are members of the Mennonite Church, as are also their companions. Mr. Baer in 1885 afterwards married Barbara, daughter of Abraham Martin, and widow of John Risser. They have seven children, as follows: Henry; Barbara, who died when fifteen days old; Adam; Isaac; Leah; Lizzie; Benjamin; and Martha.

Henry H. Baer began business life in 1875, settling where he now lives, having rented the property for six years. In 1881, he purchased 130 acres from his father, to which he has added 30 acres, making a tract of 160 acres. In 1884, he lost his barn and its contents by fire, caused by his children's playing with matches. There was no insurance on the property, and the loss was very severe. But kind and sympathetic neighbors and friends, remembering the Golden Rule, came to his assistance, and a new barn was built on the site of the former one. In 1890, Mr. Baer made extensive improvements in his house, which is now a model of convenience and comfort.

Henry Baer was ordained a minister in the Mennonite Church in 1883, and is serving the con-

gregations at Miller's Church, in Leitersburg District, and Paradise Church in Hagerstown District. He is assisted in this work by Rev. Daniel Strite, who was ordained a minister in 1901.

Adam Baer, son of Rev. Adam Baer, and brother of Rev. Henry Baer, was born September 18, 1865, in Lancaster County, Pa. He was educated in the common schools. Adam Baer was married in 1895 to Bertie, daughter of Jacob Metz; their children are: Martin; Grace and Hannah. Mr. Baer is the owner of 208 acres of land, including all of the land that his father bought from Daniel Middlekauff. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite Church.

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BISHOP GEORGE S. KEENER was born February 27, 1859, in Mechanicstown, Lancaster County, Pa., and is a son of George and Frances (Stouffer) Keener, natives of Germany who emigrated to America at the ages respectively of eighteen and fourteen years. George Keener came with his brothers, Henry, Stephen, Peter, and Adam, and their sisters, Lena and Margaret. The young men left their native land principally to avoid enforced service in the army. They settled in Lancaster County, Pa.

John Stouffer, father of Mrs. Frances Keener, was born in Ehrstadt, Germany, September 4, 1791; his wife, Christiana Herr, was born in 1795, at Berkach, Germany. Both became Mennonites, and they were married, according to the rules of the Church, before the congregation, at the Castle of Berkach, on Sunday, January 21, 1816. They leased the leasehold estates of Junkershausen and Voelkershausen, and bought, in the year 1835, the "Red Mill," near Schweinfurth, Bavaria. Their children are as follows: Magdalene, born October 21, 1816, died December 13, 1817; Philip, born July 27, 1818; John, born February 2, 1820; Maria, born December 12, 1821; Christian, born May 19, 1823; Henry, born November 16, 1824; lost his life by the explosion of a powder-mill, near Baltimore, Md.; Veronica Fannie, born July 11, 1826; Michael, born March 30, 1828, died in service during the Civil War, in 1861; Jacob, born November 24, 1829, is deceased; Magdalene, born December 23, 1830, died November 8, 1831; August, born October 27, 1835. Mrs. Christiana (Herr) Stouffer died January 21, 1837. In 1842, John Stouffer came to America, and settled in

Lancaster County, Pa. Here he died July 26, 1861, at Wabash Mill, in East Cocalico Township; he was buried at Indiantown meeting-house, where a tombstone marks his grave.

After his marriage with Fannie Stouffer, George Keener continued farming in Lancaster County until the spring of 1877, when he removed to Washington County, Md., settling on the "Samuel Strite farm," near Fairview. Here he died, May 3, 1878. His widow lives at the house of Samuel Martin, in Conococheague District. The children of George and Fannie Keener were: John, born May 3, 1854, owns and resides upon a farm of 45 acres, near Paramount; Henry, born January 29, 1856; George S., born February 27, 1859; Maggie, born in November, 1861, married J. C. Miller, of Hanover, Pa.; Christiana, born in 1863; Fannie, born in February, 1864, is deceased; Amos, born in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Keener were members of the Mennonite Church.

George S. Keener was educated in the common schools of Lancaster County, and was brought up as a farmer, which vocation he has followed during all his active life. He was married to Eliza Strite, a sister of Rev. C. R. Strite; their children are: Mary M., born January 3, 1883, died October 5, 1884; F. Ella, born January 3, 1884; Aaron D., born July 12, 1886; John C., born November 14, 1887; an infant, born August 28, 1891, died a few days later; Anna F., born April 10, 1893; Paul Edgar, born June 24, 1901. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Keener settled on the old "Reiff farm," containing 100 acres of excellent land, which he owns. He is also a stockholder in the Cearfoss and Hagerstown turnpike.

On November 24, 1892, Mr. Keener was ordained a minister in the Mennonite Church. On October 12, 1899, he was ordained Bishop, and has the oversight of all Mennonite churches in Franklin County, Pa., and Washington County, Md. He and his wife and eldest daughter belong to the Reiff Mennoite Church.

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REV. STEPHEN W. OWEN, D. D., pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown, Md., was born near Scotland, Franklin County, Pa., September 13, 1837, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Kieffer) Owen.

The Owen family is of Welsh extraction. Dr.

Owen's paternal grandfather came to this country in early manhood, before the Revolution. He married Miss Walker, an English lady, who was a relative of the celebrated lexicographer of that name. Their son, John W. Owen, was born April 22, 1786, in Franklin County, Pa.; he died near Fort Loudon, in the same county, in 1853. He was of a studious nature, and obtained, largely by his own efforts, a fine education. For forty years, he taught in the Franklin County schools. His politics were originally Democratic, but in 1840 he voted for Gen. Harrison, and from that time was an adherent of the Whig party.

John W. Owen was married, February 19, 1820, to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Kieffer, of Franklin County, Pa., whose German forefathers were also early settlers of that State. She was born April 27, 1799, and died September 13, 1860. They had thirteen children, of whom eight attained to mature age: Alexander, deceased, a minister of the United Brethren Church, and at the time of his death, in 1861, president of the Otterbein University, in Ohio; Abraham K., for over half of a century in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1904, aged eighty years; Wilson, also a minister of the United Brethren Church, who died at Orrstown, Pa., in 1875; William O., a minister of the Baptist Church, who served several congregations in eastern Pennsylvania, including one at Valley Forge, and is now retired; Catherine, deceased; Eleanor, deceased; Selina, deceased; and Stephen W. John W. Owen was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, and the thorough and beautiful Christian training bestowed upon their family by himself and his excellent wife, bore fruit in the very unusual spectacle of five brothers, all of whose lives were devoted to the ministry of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Stephen W. Owen received his education in the Franklin County schools, under the care of his father. At the age of eighteen, after his father's death, he went to Richland County, O., where he began teaching school, and at the same time, studying law under the guidance of Delino, Sapp & Smith, of Mount Vernon, O. But before being admitted to the bar, his attention was turned to the work of the ministry, and, feeling that to be his true vocation, he returned to Pennsylvania, and entered the Missionary Institute of Theology, now Susquehanna University, at Selin's Grove, Snyder County. This was about 1860. In 1863, he graduated from the theological school

and was licensed to preach the gospel in 1864, by the Central Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church. In the Fall of that year, Mr. Owen was ordained; he then became pastor of a charge at Centreville, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he remained two years. In 1866, he received a call from Woodsboro, Frederick Co., Md., where he became pastor of five congregations; these he served until November, 1869, when he accepted the call from St. John's Church of Hagerstown, and has faithfully discharged his pastoral duties there for a period of more than thirty-six years. During that time, the church edifice has been three times remodeled, and improvements have been made which have aggregated in cost, over \$60,000. The membership of the congregation and Sunday-school has been greatly increased, and all branches of church work extended.

Rev. Dr. Owen has been forty-six years in the ministry. He is president of the Board of Directors of the Susquehanna University, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Home for the Aged at Washington, D. C. For two terms, he has been president of the Maryland Synod, and eight or ten times a delegate to the General Synod of the U. S. He received the degree of D. D. in 1892, from Newbury College, S. C.

Rev. Dr. Owen was married, July 10, 1862, to Cordelia A., daughter of Col. Joseph and Elizabeth Levers, of a well-known family of Montour County, Pa. Of their five children, three grew to mature years: Clarence W., of Chicago, Ill.; Newton S., of Joliet, Ill.; and Eva May, who married Nevin J. Brandt, bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Hagerstown, Md.

Of fraternal orders, Rev. Dr. Owen was for some years affiliated with the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic.

In 1869, when Rev. Dr. Owen became pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown, the church edifice was an old-fashioned building, with old-time galleries. It was remodeled in 1870, making it a two-story building, with Sunday-school below and auditorium above, at a total cost of \$18,000; its seating capacity being increased to about seven hundred. In 1888, the building was re-frescoed, and beautiful stained glass windows were added, at a total cost of \$2200. In 1899, an addition was made to the church, which afforded accommodation for an Infant Department, on the first floor, besides a pastor's study.

Above, in the auditorium, a deep recess pulpit was added, and a room for a new pipe organ, at a total cost of about \$17,000. In 1889, Edward W. Mealey placed a beautiful window in the auditorium, as a memorial of his mother, at a cost of \$1350. In 1899, Mrs. John W. Kausler, her son, John S., and daughter, Sally C. Kausler, placed a handsome memorial window, to the memory of John H. Kausler, their husband and father, at a cost of \$1500. In 1904, Miss Rebecca Rousculp placed a beautiful memorial window, in honor of her departed relatives, at a cost of \$1400. All the above windows were designed at the Tiffany Art Studios of New York City.

The organ in St. John's Church is a three-manual instrument, of forty stops, and about eighteen hundred pipes. It is one of the finest of its kind in Hagerstown, and is valued at about \$6000. It was built by the well-known firm of M. P. Moller & Co., of Hagerstown.

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WINFIELD SCOTT REICHARD, of the well known firm of Reichard, Schindel & Co., at Nos. 24-26 South Potomac Street, Hagerstown, was born in Tilghmanton district, No. 12, November 5, 1847, and is the son of John and Julia Ann (Ringer) Reichard, both deceased.

John Reichard was born November 4, 1816, and died August 3, 1881. He was a son of Daniel and Catherine (Balsbaugh) Reichard, of German descent, who removed from Dauphin Co., Pa., over a hundred years ago, and established the Arch Spring Nursery in Tilghmanton district, the farm of which still remains in the family. He was a Bishop in the German Baptist Brethren Church and the father of a large family; his children were: David; Daniel; Jacob; Valentine; John; Catharine; Mary; Susan; Francis; and Annie.

John Reichard succeeded his father at the Arch Spring Nursery and was a very successful farmer and nurseryman. He served three terms as County Commissioner of Washington County, and one term as judge of the Orphans' Court. He married Mary Witmer Ringer, a daughter of John and Julia Witmer Ringer, of Washington County; they had issue: Winfield Scott, the subject of this sketch; Mary Witmer, wife of Andrew Coffman; Daniel Webster, (see sketch); Julia Orpha, wife of Benjamin Schindel, of the firm of Reichard, Schindel & Co.; John Ringer, deceased; Rob-

ert Howard, living on the old "Arch Spring" homestead; Dr. Valentine Milton, of Fairplay, this county; Bessie Katharine; wife of Dr. Edward Downs, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Winfield Scott Reichard was educated in the public schools and at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville, Lancaster County. He was a farmer and nursery-man near Lappan's Cross Roads in the Tilghmanton district, until 1881, when he removed to Hagerstown and engaged in the grocery business with J. H. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Reichard. Failing in health, he retired from the grocery business in the spring of 1888, and bought a farm in the Clearfoss District, where he established a Fruit Tree Nursery, to which he gave his personal attention, residing, however, in Hagerstown, at 136 South Potomac street. In 1892 he gave up business on the farm, and engaged in the hardware business with his brother-in-law, Benjamin P. Schindel, forming the firm of Reichard & Schindel. John R. Schindel was afterwards taken into the firm, and the present firm of Reichard, Schindel & Co. was formed. They are now in business at 24-26 South Potomac street. Mr. Reichard married November 24, 1874, Miss Louisa B. Funk, daughter of Jacob and Christiana Funk, of Washington County; they have four children: Christie Funk, wife of Van C. Beachley, of Hagerstown; John L.; Ada Catharine, wife of Prof. C. C. Johnson of Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.; and Lawson C., of Hagerstown. Van C. and Christie F. Beachley have two children: Donovan and Louise. John L. Reichard married Miss Frances Byers; they have no children. In politics, Mr. Reichard is an independent Republican.

Mr. Reichard became a member of the German Baptist Brethren Church in 1875, and in 1878 was called to the ministry. He was one of the organizers of the Hagerstown congregation in 1883. He was the Secretary of the Executive Board which had charge of the National Annual Conference of the Church, held at Hagerstown in 1891. In 1894 he was ordained to the Eldership, and was given the oversight of the Hagerstown congregation, which charge he has held to the present writing, 1906.

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THE REV. J. S. SIMON, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown, was born near

Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, February 10, 1865, and is a son of Philip and Catharine (Halverstadt) Simon, of Ohio.

Philip Simon lives at Akron, Ohio. He is of German descent, and is the father of seven children: Ezra H., of Ohio; Rev. E. W., pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Akron, Ohio; Rebecca, wife of Morris Roller; Rev. Jonas D., and Clarence R., both dead; Rev. J. S., of Hagerstown; and Rev. Harvey E., pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, at Ashland, Ohio.

The Rev. J. S. Simon received his early education at the High School of Lisbon, Ohio. He entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., in 1883, and was graduated A. B. in 1887. He then entered the Theological Department, and was graduated in 1890. He received the degree of A. M. in 1893. Mr. Simon's first charge was at Urbana, Ohio, he having been ordained by the Miami Synod, at Cincinnati, in the autumn of 1890. He remained at Urbana one year, when he received and accepted a call from Emanuel Lutheran Church, at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and remained there for two years. In the autumn of 1893 he received a call from the First Lutheran Church of San Francisco, Cal., which he accepted. After serving the San Francisco charge for two years, he returned to the east and was with the Lutheran Home Board at Cleveland, Ohio, for one year. His next call was to the Walnut Hills Lutheran Church, Cincinnati, O., which he served until the autumn of 1902, when he received and accepted the call of Trinity Lutheran Church, of Hagerstown.

The Rev. Mr. Simon married, in June, 1890, Miss Lois E. Vose, a daughter of E. J. Vose, of Springfield, Ohio; this marriage has been blessed with three children: Walter Vose; Carl Robert; and Lois Juliet.

In politics Mr. Simon is an independent Republican. He is very popular with his people, his charge being the largest Lutheran congregation in Hagerstown.

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THE REV. ROBERT ALEXANDER BOYLE, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Hagerstown, Md., was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, and is a son of Dorrington James and Jane (Miller) Boyle.

Dorrington James Boyle was for many years

proprietor of corn and flax mills in County Derry. He was a staunch Tenant's Rights man, and was a life-long supporter of Gladstone. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boyle was for many years, and until his death, an elder of the church at Scriggan. Dorrington J. and Jane (Miller) Boyle, both of whom are deceased, had seven children, four of whom are now living: Dorrington James, a minister of the Presbyterian Church in County Fermanagh, Ireland; Patterson, a merchant at Dungiven County, Derry, Ireland; Robert A., of Hagerstown, Md.; and Mary Patterson, unmarried, who lives at Portstewart, a village on the seashore, midway between Portrush and Coleraine.

Robert A. Boyle was educated for the ministry at the Presbyterian colleges of Belfast and Londonderry. Regarding America as a promising field for his labors, he determined to emigrate, and landed in New York from Ireland, November 12, 1898. After his arrival in New York he determined to spend a few months at Princeton Seminary, where he soon afterwards received a call to the First Presbyterian Church, of Hagerstown; this he determined to accept and was ordained as its pastor, October 26, 1899. This was his first and thus far it is his only charge. He had the good fortune to become a popular pastor, and is endeared to his people. He is an active church-worker, and is held in high esteem in the Presbytery of which he is a member. Not only is he regarded as one of the leading ministers of Washington County, but he is recognized as being thoroughly original. The Rev. Mr. Boyle married, October 8, 1901, Miss Nancy Irwin Findlay, daughter of James and Sarah R. (Carter) Findlay. Mrs. Boyle is a great-granddaughter of Governor William Findlay, of Pennsylvania, and a great-great-great-granddaughter of Adjutant Brown who was a cornet in the defense of Derry against the army of King James II, in 1688.

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THE REV. A. M. EVERS, OF HAGERSTOWN, MD., was born in Rockingham County, Va., October 2, 1837. He is a son of John and Catharine (Showalter) Evers, of German descent. John Evers was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1797, and died in Rockingham County, Va., in 1863. He was a son of John Evers, who emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania among the

early German settlers of that State. John Evers the second, with his wife, Catharine Showalter, removed to Virginia when he was still a young man; they had ten children: Sophia; Diana; Elizabeth; Jacob; Samuel; Catharine; John; Abraham M.; William B.; and Priscilla. Samuel, John, Abraham M., and William B. were ministers of the Gospel. Of these ten children, only Abraham M., William B., and Priscilla are living at this writing.

Abraham Evers grew up on a farm near Cross Keys, Va. He was educated in the common schools and at Pleasant Grove Academy. When twenty-one years of age, he received from the Quarterly Conference a license to preach in the United Brethren Church; he joined the Virginia Annual Conference at Edinburg, Shenandoah Co., Va., in February, 1862, and was ordained to the office of Elder at Keezletown, Va., in March 1863. His Annual Conference and ordination licenses were both signed by Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner. Rev. Mr. Evers at once entered upon the active duties of the ministry, and for forty-five years he has served various churches in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. For seven years he was Presiding Elder of the Maryland and Virginia Conferences, and was three times chosen to represent the churches in the Quadrennial General Conference of the denomination.

During his long term of service, Mr. Evers built the first U. B. Church in Frederick, which was free of debt soon after its dedication; also Mount Vernon church, on Frederick Circuit, and the beautiful church in Boonsboro. He also organized and built Grace U. B. Church of Hagerstown, Md. He has served in various branches of the work of the church, being a frequent contributor to the church papers and other journals.

No minister of the Gospel is so well known throughout Maryland, Virginia and parts of Pennsylvania. Always active as a pastor and elder, he did much toward bringing the church he loved to the front, and during his ministry many souls were converted and added to the church. He has many warm friends throughout the church and the states in which he labored. A well known and liberal contributor to every interest of the church, his worth as a pastor and a man is fully recognized.

Mr. Evers married in 1863, Miss Jennie Rhinehart, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Rhinehart, of Grant County, West Virginia. This mar-

riage has been blessed with five children, two of whom are living: Alice M.; the wife of the Rev. D. E. Burtner, pastor of the Congregational Church at Williamsport, Pa.; and Samuel J., a minister of the United Brethren Church, pastor of the Glenbrook Union Memorial Church of Stamford, Conn.

The Rev. Evers makes his home in Hagerstown, Md., and is frequently in demand as a supply for various pulpits.

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THE REV. CHRISTIAN R. STRITE was born February 23, 1864, in Washington County, Md., son of John and Magdalene (Reiff) Strite.

John Strite was a son of Christian Strite, and was a native of Lancaster County, Pa. Christian Strite was born near Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., and died in Franklin County, Pa. His children were: Samuel, who died at the age of 66 years; Isaac, killed by Confederate soldiers near Brown's Mill in Franklin County, during the Civil War; John; Nancy, deceased, was the wife of John Hess; Sallie, who married Dr. Jeremiah Hess; Barbara, who married John Singer; Christian, who died at Greencastle, Pa., in his seventy-third year, and who was the father of Mrs. A. B. Zarger; Ella K.; Mahala; Ann E.; E. Belle; Edith M.; Benjamin S.; Charles L.; Frank. Barbara (Mrs. Singer), is the only one now living; she resides in Quincy, Pa.

John Strite, although his educational advantages were meagre, became a very successful farmer. He married Magdalene, daughter of David and Nancy (Horst) Reiff, natives of Lancaster County, Pa., who removed to Washington County, Md., about 1846, and settled on the farm now owned by Christian R. Strite and his brother, John B. Strite. In this neighborhood John Strite died, August 9, 1892; his wife died January 13, 1894. The children of John and Magdalene (Reiff) Strite were: Anna, died unmarried; David, died young; Mattie, died young; Mary, who married Aaron Hartranft; Eliza, who married George S. Keener; John B., who married Mary Loose; Christian R. John and Magdalene Strite were members of the Mennonite Church, highly respected citizens, kind and beloved parents. Mr. Strite was a Republican.

Rev. Christian R. Strite received a common school education, and has always followed agricul-

tural pursuits. He was married, December 18, 1884, to Ella V., daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Carolus) Binkley, born July 26, 1859. Mr. Strite is the owner of fifty-eight and one-half acres of the old Reiff homestead. He is the father of two children, both at home: Florence E. and Edgar I. Alothea Binkley, daughter of Mr. E. L. Binkley, a brother of Mrs. Strite, resides with Mr. Strite's family.

In 1897, Christian R. Strite was ordained a minister in the Mennonite Church, to which he and his family belong; he is serving the congregations at the Reiff and Clear Spring Churches.

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THE REV. BARTON R. CARNAHAN, A. M., son of the late Samuel and Margaret (Irwin) Carnahan, was born, July 26, 1850, in Westmoreland County, Pa. His grandfather and grandmother, David C. and Mary (Bash) Carnahan, were both natives of Westmoreland County, where they lived, died, and were buried; and in this same county their son, Samuel Carnahan, was born and reared on the farm owned by his father.

The family name is Irish, or Scotch-Irish, and many who bear that name are to be found in north Ireland at the present time. They are Presbyterians in faith. The name Bash is German, and in faith, Reformed. The Irwin ancestors came to this country from Scotland, when, no one seems to know, but they were among the early settlers of Blair County, Pa. Mrs. Margaret (Irwin) Carnahan was a daughter of John and Sophia (Crane) Irwin, and was born in a farmhouse, situated where now is the heart of the city of Altoona, Pa., on July 30, 1830. A considerable number of descendants of the Irwins are still living in Altoona, Bellwood, and the surrounding country. Sophia (Crane) Irwin, the maternal grandmother of the Rev. Mr. Carnahan, was probably of German stock. She was a native of Blair County, Pa.; but, if tradition is true, her father removed to that county from Brandywine, possibly not long after the Revolutionary War, in which he took part.

In 1851, typhoid fever became an epidemic in the Carnahan family. In July of that year, Mr. Samuel Carnahan died, in the prime of young manhood; in August his wife was laid to rest, and two days later their little son, Albert. The next victims were the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs.

David C. Carnahan, then another son and a daughter of theirs, making seven who died within a year from that treacherous disease. At the time of their death, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carnahan resided at McKeesport, Pa., where their bodies were interred. They left two children, Barton and Alice, the latter an infant, to the care of their maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin.

In the spring of 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, with their four sons, one daughter, and the two orphan grandchildren, removed to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Jackson County, within a half-mile of Zwingle, a very small village on the line between Dubuque and Jackson counties. It was about fifteen miles south of the city of Dubuque, which was then the market for all farm products of the surrounding country, and the place where lumber, dry goods, groceries, &c., were to be obtained. There was at that time no railroads so that everything had to be hauled to and from the city. The educational advantages of the vicinity were then meagre, for Iowa, as a State, was but ten years old. The first school attended by Mr. Carnahan was a subscription school conducted by a lady in a private home, some two miles distant from that of his grandparents. In the course of a few years, however, the public school system was brought into working order. A school-house was erected in Zwingle, and here the boy received some mental culture, and training; but it was only a taste, as his grandfather was a farmer, and the youth's help was required from early spring until late in the fall. Especially was this true from April, 1861, to July, 1865, during which time two sons of Mr. John Irwin were serving in the Federal Army.

After their return home, and when the burden was to some extent lifted from the youth's shoulders, came the necessity for making choice of his life's work. Barton R. Carnahan was then fifteen years of age, at which period boys often debate more profoundly than the world gives them credit for doing upon this momentous question. His ambition was to secure at least a good common school education, and then, if possible, to study law. But the remembrance of his grandmother's prayers and wishes for him, seconded by those of his only sister, inclined him to devote himself to the work of the Christian ministry. The summer of 1867 had been spent in hard work, and the young man had saved enough to take a



three months' course in a small institution of learning, which would enable him to teach in the public schools, and to prosecute his studies. He settled down to hard work; but the great, unsettled question continued to disturb his peace, until after hearing a sermon preached by the pastor of the Presbyterian Church which he attended, on the text, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" he was led carefully to review the question of privilege and duty. After prayerful consideration, he felt himself called to the work of the Gospel ministry, and decided to accept the call. He at once made known his decision to his pastor, and asked to be taken under the care of Iowa Classis of the Reformed Church in the United States, which request was granted.

On December 30, 1867, Mr. Carnahan left home for Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pa., of which the late Rev. Thomas G. Apple, D. D., was President. At the opening of the winter term, he was received and enrolled as a member of the Preparatory Department. The prescribed course was finished in the spring of 1870; in the Fall, he entered the Freshman Class, and four years later (1874), received his degree of A. B., in a class of nine graduates. In the Fall of the same year, Mr. Carnahan took up the study of Theology under the instruction of the late Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., and the Rev. Prof. J. B. Kerschner; the course was completed in the Spring of 1877, and he at once entered upon the active work of the ministry, having received a call from Mill Creek charge, composed of four congregations, three in Shenandoah and one in Rockingham County, Va. He was examined at the annual meeting of Virginia Classis, at Lovettsville, Va., in May, by a committee of which the late Rev. S. N. Callender, D. D., was chairman, and licensed to preach the Gospel. A few weeks later, he was regularly ordained and installed pastor of the charge. He served Mill Creek charge five years and six months, during which time much pastoral work was done, all on horseback; a new church was erected at Timberville, and a parsonage property purchased, near Mt. Jackson. The field was free of debt, and the membership greatly increased and encouraged when Mr. Carnahan left it, in the face of unanimous protests. Having received a call from the Rockingham charge, composed of two congregations in Rockingham and one in Augusta County, Va., he entered upon the duties of pastor, November 1, 1882. This field

he served for five years, during which time the membership was greatly increased; a new church was erected at McGaheysville, and consecrated free of debt; the parsonage, at Cross Keys, was enlarged and improved, and much hard work done. Mr. Carnahan left this field of labor with much regret. On October 1, 1887, he became pastor of the Mt. Moriah charge, composed of the Reformed churches at Keedysville, Sharpsburg and Mt. Moriah, near Downs ville, Md. During the period of about nineteen years, spent in serving this charge, the pastor has seen many changes, some pleasant, others sad to remember. The church at Sharpsburg, built in 1832, and used by the Federal troops for hospital purposes after the battle of Antietam, was in need of repairs. The congregation was weak numerically and financially, and it seemed impossible to undertake the work demanded; but after three or four years of patient waiting and persistent urging, it was begun, and was crowned with success. Then the church at Keedysville, also used for hospital purposes, and badly abused, was torn down; a modern, up-to-date building taking its place. This was erected at a cost of \$7,000, and consecrated free of debt. Three years ago, the parsonage at Keedysville, through untiring perseverance of the pastor, was enlarged and improved, at a cost of nearly \$500.

On May 28, 1878, at Mercersburg, Pa., the Rev. Barton R. Carnahan was united in marriage to Alice P., third daughter of the late Harman Hause. The marriage ceremony was performed by the late Rev. I. G. Brown, assisted by the late Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee. Of this marriage there are three children: Grace Hause and Houston Earl, born in Virginia, and Margaret Irwin, born in Keedysville, Md. On August 16, 1902, death claimed this companion of nearly a quarter of a century. She was loving and faithful, peculiarly adapted to her position as a pastor's wife; a devoted mother, a true friend, a devout Christian, ever ready to minister to the needs of others; wherever she went she won friends. Her body was laid to rest, amid many sorrowing friends, in the beautiful cemetery at Sharpsburg, to await the resurrection of the just. In July, 1876, the Rev. Mr. Carnahan was summoned to the bedside of his dying sister, the companion of childhood and youthful days, the source of comfort and inspiration when the brother was struggling to secure an education such as would fit him for the profession of her choice. On the 4th of August, she passed

through death into life. Her mortal remains were laid to rest in the graveyard adjoining the Reformed Church at Zwingle, Iowa, of which she had been a faithful and devoted member. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The Rev. Mr. Carnahan was Stated Clerk of Virginia Classis for six or seven years; a delegate to General Synod from that Classis in June, 1887; president of the Maryland Classis at its annual session in the Reformed Church at Silver Run, Md.; and for one term a member of the Board of Regents of Mercersburg College. This College conferred upon him the degree of A. M., in 1878.

On March 4, 1904, the Rev. Barton R. Carnahan was married by the Rev. John M. Schick, D. D., a schoolmate at Mercersburg, in Washington, D. C., to Mrs. Barbara A. Baker, the widow of Otho Baker, who was cut down in the prime of manhood over twenty years ago. She is the daughter of Elder Alfred Cost, of Keedysville, a brother of Elder Jacob A. Cost, well known in Hagerstown. Having been born and reared in this community, she is well and favorably known. She was the mother of two children, Carrie L. and H. Claude, both of whom lived to reach mature years, loved and respected by all. But both have been taken from their earthly home to a home "not made with hands."

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ELDER ELI YOURTEE, minister of the German Baptist Brethren Church at Brownsville, Md., was born July 3, 1834, at Brownsville, son of George W. and Mary (Marr) Yourtee.

Elder Yourtee's great-grandfather, Peter Yourtee, was a native of Alsace who came to America at an early date, and settled at Sample's Manor, where he became the father of two sons, Abraham and Jacob, and three daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Brown; Mary, who married Daniel Brown, the first minister elected to the Brownsville German Brethren Church, and Barbara, who married Jacob Houser, and lived and died on Sample's Manor.

Abraham, grandfather of Elder Yourtee, lived where Dr. J. T. Yourtee now resides. He married Mary Magdalene Brown; they had eight children: George W.; Mary, who married Jacob Grimm; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Himes; Sallie, who married David Himes; Sophia, second wife of David Himes; Samuel, who married Elsie

Alpaugh; Aaron B., who married Catharine McDade; and John, who died unmarried.

Jacob Yourtee, brother of Abraham Yourtee, married Polly Johnson, and had children: Daniel, who died young; Nancy, who married Richard Johnson, and had children, Jacob, Daniel, Joseph, Lizzie and Abigail. Jacob Yourtee died at Sample's Manor. Jacob Yourtee did not belong to the church. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Yourtee, were members of the German Baptist Church. Abraham Yourtee donated the land on which the Brownsville Church stands, also the cemetery ground. He was a prime mover in the building of the said church.

George W. Yourtee, son of Abraham and Mary (Brown) Yourtee, was born on Sample's Manor, November 28, 1803. Mrs. Abraham Yourtee was a sister of Elder Daniel Brown. George W. Yourtee received a common school education, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which occupation he followed successfully for eighteen years in Brownsville. In October, 1839, he purchased eighty acres of land, where Elder Eli Yourtee now lives, from Priscilla Morrison. Here he lived until his death, which occurred December 28, 1882. His wife died September 17, 1864. Their remains were interred in the cemetery at Brownsville; they were members of the German Baptist Church of that town, in which congregation Mr. Yourtee was a deacon. He was the owner of two houses in Brownsville, and of seventy acres of mountain land, all worth about \$5,000, which he divided among his children. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Marr. Their children were: Amanda, who married Archibald Knode; Eli; Mary Ann, who married William P. Bartholow, and had children, Mary E., Rose and John.

Elder Eli Yourtee was educated in the common schools, and worked on a farm. It was in 1871 that he was elected a minister in the German Baptist Church in Kansas City, and he has served congregations ever since. He was married, March 7, 1865, to Susan A., daughter of David and Mary (Reichard) Long; Mrs. Long was an aunt of Elder W. S. Reichard, of Hagerstown. The children of this marriage are: 1. Ella M., who married John Wolfe, and has children, Nellie, Edith, Ralph, Robert and Mary; 2. Edith; 3. Catherine, who is attending school at Huntingdon, Pa.; 4. Bessie, who married Dr. Harry Fahrney, and has children, Catherine and Lawrence; 5. John, who married Catherine R. Karn, and is

farming the homestead; 6. George, unmarried, is a practising physician at Burkittsville, Md.; 7. Howard, also unmarried, is a machinist. Mrs. Eli Yourtee died, June 5, 1904, and was buried at the Manor Church in Tilghmanton District.

The house in which Elder Yourtee now lives was used by Gen. McClellan for two weeks after the battle of Antietam, while he was recruiting his army. George Yourtee boarded the noted general and his staff, including Gen. Burnside and wife, and Gen. and Mrs. Marcy, the parents of Mrs. McClellan. A battery was mounted near the house, and thousands of soldiers were encamped at a little distance. Mr. Yourtee lost the most of his fences, the timber being used for firewood. This was a period of excitement unequalled in the long and useful life of Elder Yourtee, and one which he will not forget until time for him is no more.

It was in 1872 that Elder Yourtee became minister of the church at Brownsville, and he has officiated ever since, a period of thirty-four years. The good that he has done in this long lapse of time will only be known in that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed.

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THE REV. WALTER S. HOYE, pastor of the Disciples' Church, at Beaver Creek, was born at Beaver Dam (now State Farm) Goochland Co., Va., December 7, 1853. He is a son of James and Martha B. (Davenport) Hoyer.

The pioneers of the Hoyer family in this country came with an early colony to Georgetown, Md. Their names are found on the earliest records in the Clerk's office at Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md. The Davenport ancestors emigrated from England, and settled in York County, Va.

About 1865, the Rev. Mr. Hoyer's father purchased a place in Goochland County, Va., known as Watkinsville, to which the family removed, and which has ever since been their home. Mr. Hoyer was then twelve years of age, and he grew up on this estate, attending the schools of the community. In the Fall of 1874, he entered Bethany College, in West Virginia, and graduated from that institution in June, 1879, in a class numbering twenty-three members. In the summer of that year, he became a resident of Gordonsville, Va.; here he preached for neighboring churches with encouraging success. A call being extended to him from

the congregations at Beaver Creek and Downsville, Md., in December, 1882, he accepted it, and began his pastorate of those churches, March 1, 1883. Since that time, he has been constantly and actively engaged in pastoral duties, and in preaching the Word of God, not only to the congregations under his charge, but in evangelistic tours through Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware, and to some extent, in Pennsylvania. These labors have led to the establishment of a goodly number of churches, and have helped, encouraged and largely increased the membership of congregations already existing. Strongly impressed with the absolute need of having educated young men for the ministry, the Rev. Mr. Hoyer secured the co-operation of his brethren in raising an Educational Fund, by which nineteen young men have been educated, either in part or wholly, and are preaching acceptably in this land, and in foreign countries. Many more have partially completed their studies, so that the enterprise gives good promise of future usefulness. For more than twelve years, the Rev. Mr. Hoyer has been the Corresponding Secretary of the Christian Missionary Society of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. He says of this work that although laborious, it has been to him a source of pleasure. The Rev. Mr. Hoyer is well known as a man of high character and excellent abilities, a faithful, devoted Christian pastor, full of missionary spirit and zeal.

The Rev. Walter S. Hoyer was married, October 9, 1895, to Miss M. Esther Mitchell, of Hadensville, Va. She died October 10, 1899. They had two sons, J. Mitchell Hoyer, and one who died an infant. On January 25, 1905, the Rev. Mr. Hoyer was again married, to Miss R. Anna Owens, daughter of Mrs. Clara (McCormick) Owens, of Rockville, Md.

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THE REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM BALD, B. D., pastor of the Clearspring Reformed charge, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 8, 1867, son of Frederick William, deceased, and Christiana (Rittase) Bald.

Frederick William Bald, Sr., was born in Berleberg, Germany, in 1823; when he was but eleven years old, his parents, John Martin and Elizabeth Bald, emigrated to America, and settled in Baltimore. There he engaged in the manufac-

ture and sale of guns, and continued in the same business throughout his life.

His son, the Rev. Frederick W. Bald, was the youngest of six children, was educated in Baltimore, and graduated from the Baltimore City College in 1886. He was afterwards clerk in a gentlemen's furnishing store until 1891, when he became a partner in a laundry firm, under the name of Nixdorff & Bald. This connection was of brief duration, for in 1892, Mr. Bald entered the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1895. In May, 1896, he was ordained, and installed as pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Baltimore. This was a mission church whose congregation numbered only twenty-nine members, worshipping in a small public hall on Hamburg St., South Baltimore. But the young pastor's efforts were zealous and untiring; and when his ministry to that charge ended, in February, 1891, he left a congregation of one hundred and fifty-five members, worshipping in a fine, commodious church, erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and a Sunday-school whose attendance had swelled from almost none to three hundred and eighty-five. In the spring of 1901, Rev. Mr. Bald accepted a call from the Clearspring charge; this charge, besides St. John's church, in Clearspring, includes St. Paul's, a flourishing congregation two and a half miles east of the town, on the old National turnpike. Since Mr. Bald became pastor of this charge, a handsome two-story brick parsonage has been built in Clearspring. He still ministers to this, his second charge, and his intellectual ability and faithfulness as a pastor are warmly appreciated.

While in Baltimore, the Rev. Mr. Bald was secretary of the Reformed Ministerial Association of that city, besides being actively identified with various organizations for benevolent work. He has also been chairman of several committees and is now serving as president of the Reformed Classis of Maryland. He has frequently been chosen to represent that body at Synod. He is treasurer of the Franklin and Marshall Alumni Association. With all these activities, he has found time for much literary work, having been for some years a regular contributor to various periodicals. In June, 1904, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Arcana Lodge No. 110, Baltimore, Md.

On October 22, 1896, the Rev. Frederick W.

Bald was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Rebecca Krise. This union has been blessed with three sons, F. Clever, Milton Stover, and Frederick William.

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REV. J. P. ANTHONY, pastor of Salem United Brethren Church, at Keedysville, was born January 31, 1843, at Dillsburg, York County, Pa., the son of Michael and Rebecca (Smith) Anthony. Michael Anthony was born near York, Pa., November 29, 1818, the son of John and Catharine (Baker) Anthony, who were the parents of two children: Michael and John, both deceased. John was a farmer and left children. Michael died in York county, Pa., May 28, 1901; his wife died January 3, 1880; they were the parents of three children: Rev. J. P.; Rachel, who married John Altland, of York county; Calvin C., a merchant for twenty-five years, now a large land owner in the state of Washington. Rebecca Anthony was buried in Mt. Zion graveyard in York county. She was a member of the United Brethren Church. Michael Anthony was again married to Miss Lydia Elicker, whose maiden name was Filler. She is also dead. Michael Anthony was a farmer and merchant at Mt. Top, York county, Pa.

J. P. Anthony secured his literary education at Dillsburg Academy and Normal School. He taught school for some years. He studied theology in the Conference course and began to preach in 1869, having as his first charge, for two years, Path Valley, in Franklin county, Pa. From there he went to Orrstown, thence to Mt. Alto, Shiremanstown, Baltimore and to Manchester, Md. He spent five years as presiding elder in the Chambersburg district. Following this he was pastor for three years at York, Pa., and four years at Keedysville.

Rev. J. P. Anthony was married to Salana Diehl, a native of Dillsburg. She died in December, 1904, leaving these children: Eleanor, who was educated for a trained nurse at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, served in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and in Boston, Mass. She is now keeping house for her father in Keedysville; John C., who is engaged in the insurance and loan business, in Baltimore; Otterbein, who is a clerk in York, Pa.; Edward, who is engaged in the automobile and bicycle business in Des Moines, Iowa; Grace, married B. F. Durr,

who is in the employ of the United States Government printing office in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Rev. J. P. Anthony is now serving Salem United Brethren Church in Keedysville, and is held in high esteem by his congregation as well as by the citizens of the community.

THE REV. M. D. GAVER, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, of Williamsport, Md., was born in Burkittsville, Frederick Co., Md., November 14, 1849, son of Daniel and Margaret (Shafer) Gaver, deceased.

David Gaver, the grandfather of the Rev. Mr. Gaver, belonged to one of the old German families of Frederick County. His son, Daniel Gaver, was a tailor and followed that calling for many years. His political convictions were Republican. He married Margaret Shafer; their children were: Mary, who married D. M. Whipp; Emma, who married M. P. Horine, of Frederick County; the Rev. M. D.; Thomas M., of Minnesota; William, of Frederick County; other children, deceased. Mr. Daniel Gaver was born in Frederick County in 1810, and died near Burkittsville in 1874. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

The Rev. M. D. Gaver, after attending the schools of Burkittsville during his boyhood, began teaching in the public schools at the age of eighteen. After spending five years in this work, he became a student of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., where he took the degree of A. B. in 1879. From the College he passed to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, from which he was graduated in 1881, and was ordained by the Synod of Western Pennsylvania in the Fall of that year. His first charge was the Lutheran Church at Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County, Pa., of which he was the pastor for eight years. He then received a call from the church at Williamsport, which he accepted, and has, since 1890, been actively engaged in his ministerial duties there.

The Rev. M. D. Gaver was married in 1881, to Miss Emma Fairbank, of Baltimore; their children are: Ella F.; Emma; Carroll D.; and Mary, who died in infancy. In politics, the Rev. Mr. Gaver is independent, but usually votes the Prohibition ticket. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, and as a faithful pastor.

THE REV. S. H. SNELL, a United Brethren minister, now living in Keedysville, Washington County, Md., was born March 20, 1854, in Rockingham Co., Va., son of Benjamin and Susan (Frank) Snell. Benjamin Snell was born near Dayton, Va., in Rockingham Co., August 3, 1822, son of Joseph and (Sherfey) Snell. Joseph Snell was the father of the following children: Jacob, who was a farmer, died leaving children in West Va.; Margaret, who married Peter Driver, settled near Lima, O.; Mary, who married David Fabborn, removed to Ohio; Lydia, who is living, unmarried, near Lima, O.; Benjamin. Joseph Snell and wife were Dunkards in religion.

Benjamin Snell was a carpenter and barn builder. He built many of the barns in Rockingham Co., Va., continuing in that occupation until his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1858. He left four children; 1. Rebecca R., who married George Swartz, of Rockingham Co., a machinist and lumber manufacturer, who is the father of seven children; 2. Joseph F., who married Miss Boone, of Salem, Va., has no children and is engaged in business in Washington, D. C.; 3. Jacob M., who married Miss Funkhouser, is a wholesale grocer in Harrisonburg, Va., and has three boys, Arthur B., Elmer R., and Walstein M. Snell; 4. The Rev. S. H. Snell. Mrs. Benjamin Snell died February 28, 1897, aged 71 years, 4 months and 13 days. She is buried in her father's old churchyard with her relatives. For several years after her husband's death, Mrs. Snell lived with her father, Joseph Frank, and later she was married to John Swartz. She was a liberal Mennonite in religion, while Benjamin Snell was a Dunkard.

The Rev. S. H. Snell was educated in the common schools and also spent two years at Dayton, Va., at the Shenandoah Institute, now known as Shenandoah College Institute and School of Music. He obtained the money to defray his expenses at school by working on the farm and by teaching. The Rev. Mr. Snell began preaching the doctrines of the United Brethren Church in 1880, joining the Virginia Conference on March 10th of that year. His first charge was the Bloomery Circuit, west of Winchester, Va., the congregations being partly in Virginia and partly in West Virginia. He received for the first year a salary of \$173. He had his home with Jacob and Susan Peacemaker, who only charged him \$25 for the year's board. During this year he had eight appointments, covering a space of thirty by twenty

miles, over which he travelled on horseback. His second charge was the New Creek Circuit in West Virginia, where he remained for one year at a salary of \$232. Here he had six appointments in a radius of about the same extent as his first. His third year was spent at Edinburg, Va., having associated with him the Rev. J. W. Hicks, the two having six appointments. The Rev. Mr. Snell's fourth charge was at St. Paul's United Brethren Church in Hagerstown, where he remained one year. It was during this pastorate, on October 18, 1883, that he married C. Arbelin Spessard, daughter of Daniel D. Spessard, and a sister of Melvin T. Spessard, whose family history is given in this book.

The Rev. and Mrs. Snell removed to Walkersville, Frederick Co., where he spent two years in the Frederick Circuit. Then, in 1886, they removed to the Spessard farm in Chewsville district, to care for Mrs. Snell's mother. While there the Rev. Mr. Snell preached on the Hagerstown Circuit, having charge of congregations at White Hall, Chewsville, Shiloh and Middleburg. About 1887 they established their home in Keedysville, where they have since remained. In May of that year the Rev. Mr. Snell's health having failed, he relinquished active ministerial duties, except as a supply. Since then he has preached at various times at Greencastle, Chewsville, Rohrsersville, Williamsport, Laurel and Martinsburg, W. Va.

The Rev. and Mrs. Snell have no children of their own, but adopted Anna B. Swartz when she was five years old, and have given her a liberal education. She was graduated in the English course at Dayton, Va., in 1904, and completed a musical course, in voice, violin and piano, at the same institution in 1906. She was taught music and English in her *alma mater*. Rev. S. H. Snell and wife own a fine home in Keedysville and a farm in Funkstown district, containing 159 acres. Mrs. Snell and Anna are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, the Rev. Snell is independent.

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**THE REV. CALEB LONG**, was born December 4, 1861, in Rockingham County, Va., a son of Samuel E. and Barbara (Shickel) Long, both natives of Rockingham County.

Samuel E. Long was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Heatwole, by whom he had issue:

David, was a farmer and never married; Emanuel, is a minister of the German Baptist church at Bridgewater, Va.; Barbara, who married Isaac Bowman, a farmer; Gabriel, a farmer; Simeon, a farmer; Catharine, who married Daniel Shickel. Mr. Long's second wife was Barbara Shickel, by whom he had nine children, of whom six survive: Levi, who is a school teacher and surveyor in Rockingham County; Fannie, who is unmarried; the Rev. Caleb; Mollie, who married Charles Ritchie; William, a carpenter; Jennie, who married Edward Garber.

Samuel E. Long is deceased; his widow is living. They became attached to the German Baptist Church in childhood, and were active and consistent members. Mr. Long was a deacon at the time of his death in what is known as Beaver Creek German Baptist Church, near his homestead in Rockingham County. Mrs. Long holds her membership in the same church. During the Civil War, Samuel E. Long lost much from his farm by the ravages of soldiers. There is not living today an uncle or an aunt of the Rev. Caleb Long, on his father's side.

The Rev. Caleb Long is the only member of the family residing in Washington County, Md. He was educated in the public schools and at Bridgewater, in his native county. He taught school for six years in Virginia, and for one year in Washington County. On November 26, 1885, Caleb Long was married to Fannie Mullendore, a daughter of Daniel Mullendore, and representative of one of the well known and respected families of Rohrsersville district. Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of six children: Edgar, who is a student at Union Bridge, Md.; Ina Virginia; Edna B.; Wilber, deceased, Verdie E.; and Everett C.

In the spring of 1889, the Rev. Caleb Long removed with his family to his present farm of 95 acres, situated about one mile from Boonsboro, where he has since remained, enjoying the fine and commodious residence. About 75 acres of this farm are planted with fruit trees, 8000 peach and 500 apples, all of choice species. He is recognized as one of the leading fruit raisers in his section of the county.

In 1897, the Rev. Caleb Long began to preach the doctrines of the German Baptist denomination at the Fahrney Church and the Beaver Creek Church, two of the oldest churches of this denomination in Washington County. He has con-

tinued to serve these congregations and makes frequent trips to preach the gospel in other portions of Maryland and Virginia. The Rev. Mr. Long was instrumental in establishing the Brethren Church at Chewsville in 1900, and assists the Rev. J. O. Butterbaugh, and the Rev. Calvin Byers in conducting worship at that church.

The Rev. Caleb Long is a director of the Boonsboro Bank and is a Republican in political ideas. He is not only a conscientious Christian gentleman, but an upright citizen, enjoying the confidence of his neighbors.

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THE REV. GEORGE ADAM ROYER, pastor of the Clearspring (Lutheran) charge, a minister very highly esteemed, was born in the village of Keyser, in Allegheny, now Garrett, County, Md., and is a son of John and Eliza (Schultz) Royer. John Royer was a native of Germany, born in 1808; he emigrated to America while a young man, was during the greater part of his life a farmer, and died in 1888.

George A. Royer passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the common schools during the winter, and using his opportunities so faithfully as to prepare himself for teaching at an early age. For five years, he followed this vocation in the public schools. He then entered Mt. Union College, then at Mt. Union, Ohio, but now at Alliance, in the same state. After a six years' course of study, Mr. Royer was graduated in 1888. From college he passed to the Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1891; he was ordained in September of that year, at Altoona, Pa. The Rev. Mr. Royer's first call was to a charge at Accident, Garrett Co., Md., where he served five congregations until the year 1896. In the summer of that year, he received a call to the Aurora charge, consisting of six congregations, in Preston Count, W. Va. Here he labored diligently until June, 1901, when he was called to his present field of labor, the Clearspring charge, which includes St. Peter's congregation, in Clearspring, St. Paul's, two and one-half miles east of that place, on the old National turnpike, and Mt. Tabor Church, at Fairview, Washington Co. As a true Christian pastor, the Rev. Mr. Royer faithfully devotes his abilities to the cause of religion, and the uplifting of his fellow-men.

On December 24, 1889, the Rev. George A.

Royer was married to Miss Annabelle, daughter of Jacob L. and Mahala J. (Broadwater) Augustine, of Addison, Somerset Co., Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Royer have two daughters, Leonora Augustine and Mabel Pauline.

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THE REVEREND HENRY EDWARDS was born in New Haven, Conn., December 31, 1821. He was the son of Horace Hampton and Maria (Golding) Edwards, a lineal descendant of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the distinguished metaphysician. His ancestors came from England about 1640. Richard Edwards was a clergyman of the established church who came to Connecticut from Wales, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His grandfather was the Honorable Pierrepont Edwards, and tradition says that the Edwards family existed in Wales in the thirteenth century.

Henry Edwards attended the public schools and Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven. He prepared for College at Flushing Institute, Flushing, Long Island, and graduated with high honors from Yale College in 1841. Among his classmates at Yale were Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvel), and other prominent men. After graduation, he taught one year in the family of George Rives, Albemarle County, Va.; and during the next year was private tutor at Danshammer, Newburgh, N. Y. In 1843 Mr. Edwards had a small school in Louisville, Ky.

From 1845 to 1847, he studied theology, first in New Haven, under the Rev. Henry Crosswell, D. D., and afterwards at the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. Henry Edwards was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., September 16, 1847, by Bishop Brownwell, and was in charge of Christ Church, East Haven, Conn., until he resigned in the summer of 1848. He was ordained priest in New Haven, August 13, 1848, by Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, and became Rector of the church of Saint John the Evangelist, Stockport, N. Y., where he remained until May, 1850. After filling charges at Palmer, Mass., and at Irvington, N. Y., he spent three years at Cumberland Teaching School, and serving as assistant in Emmanuel Parish.

On the first of January, 1857, the Rev. Henry Edwards became Rector of Saint John's parish, Hagerstown, Md., and remained through all the

commotion of those troubled times. In 1862 and later, a large majority of his congregation sympathized with the Confederacy. He writes: "In March, 1863, we had a visit from the whole of Longstreet's Division, and on the Sunday before the battle of Antietam, I had the pleasure of preaching to a congregation composed of Southern officers and soldiers, and at the same time praying for the President of the United States." Mr. Edwards was United States Hospital Chaplain in Hagerstown by commission dated March 5, 1863, and was on one occasion taken to the headquarters of the Confederate general, who proposed sending him to Richmond as a hostage to secure the release of some prisoners taken by the Union troops. He was, however, only detained for a short time, and released on parole.

In 1867, Mr. Edwards resigned the rectorship of Saint John's parish, and accepted a call to Saint Mark's Church, Lappan's Cross Roads, and later took the additional charge of Saint Paul's Church, Sharpsburg. At different times he had other small churches in the vicinity under his care, retaining his home in Hagerstown. When he took charge of Saint Paul's church, Sharpsburg, the old church was in ruins, having been riddled by shot and shell at the battle of Antietam; but through his earnest efforts it was replaced by one of the prettiest churches in that region. During his rectorship at Sharpsburg, the Rev. Henry Edwards taught a select school in Hagerstown. From 1867 to 1891 he was Chaplain of Saint James' College, and in 1881, was made Grand Army Chaplain. In June, 1891, he resigned the rectorship of Saint Mark's church, Lappan's and Saint Luke's Church, Pleasant Valley, and from that time until his death, in February, 1899, lived retired at his home in Hagerstown. He was an invalid, a great sufferer, and utterly unable for service. The Rev. Henry Edwards was greatly beloved, and the news of his death was received with great regret throughout the city which had been his home for forty-two years.

The Rev. Henry Edwards was married, October 20, 1850, to Charlotta Maria Crane, of New York, eldest daughter of Col. Ichabod B. Crane, First Artillery, United States Army. Mrs. Edwards died in Hagerstown, January 21, 1897. They had four daughters and four sons. The surviving children are: William C.; Maria; Charlotte, (Mrs. McCready); Caroline, (Mrs. Buchler), of Gettysburg, Pa.; and George. Mr. Edwards' two

sisters are living in New Haven, Conn. His funeral services were held in Saint John's church, Hagerstown, by the Rev. Henry Evans Cotton. Interment was in Rose Hill Cemetery. He was buried with military honors by the Grand Army of the Republic. His pallbearers were: I. D. Martin, George W. Lands, J. H. Mandaville, I. R. Thompson, Col. C. M. Futterer, C. C. Walts, and W. B. Morrison.

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BISHOP PETER ESHLEMAN was born near Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa., November 8, 1798, son of Abraham and Susanna Eshleman, and grandson of Ulrich Eshleman, a native of Switzerland, who, about 1750, settled between Lititz and Manheim.

Here Abraham Eshleman was born, June 19, 1765, and died April 7, 1838. He reared a large family, and has numerous descendants. His son, Peter Eshleman, removed to Washington County, Md., in 1831, and became the owner of a large tract of land near Reid, on the Marsh turnpike; this land is still in the possession of his descendants. Mr. Eshleman married Mary Reiff, of Earl Township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; their family consisted of eight sons and three daughters.

In 1832, Peter Eshleman was ordained a minister of the Mennonite Church; he and his family belonged to Miller's Church, in Leitersburg District. He was ordained a bishop in 1838, and served in that office in Washington County, Md., and in Franklin County and part of Adams County, Pa., for nearly forty years. He was most faithful and diligent in his services, going from place to place on horseback at all times of the year, sometimes even when his feet became numb and insensible from cold. He once remarked that he spent but one Sunday out of sixteen with his family. Bishop Eshleman died May 12, 1876; his body was laid to rest in the graveyard of Miller's Church.

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ULRICH ESHLEMAN, who came from Switzerland to Lancaster County, Pa., about 1750, died in 1803. His widow, Catherine Eshleman, died in 1809. Their children were: Anna, who married Mr. Gingrich; Barbara, who married Mr. Hoover; Abraham; Elizabeth, who married John



Strite; John, who died in 1830, unmarried; Magdalena; Jacob, who married and left a family; Catherine, who married Abraham Westheffer; Peter, who died, unmarried, at the age of twenty-seven years.

The children of John and Elizabeth (Eshleman) Strite are: Nancy, who married Jacob Miller; Abraham, who married Elizabeth Mantzer; John, who married Elizabeth Summers; Christian, a Mennonite minister, who married Catherine Schnebley; Joseph, was married and died June 8, 1858; his widow died December 21, 1884; Samuel, born December 10, 1800, died May 1, 1884, married Martha Schnebley, who died January 13, 1894.

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ABRAHAM ESHLEMAN, a native of Lancaster County, Pa., married Susan Ebersole. Their children are as follows: Martha, who married Uriah Eichelberger; Susan, who married Jacob Hirsh; Adeline; David; Henry; Simon; and John.

John Eshleman, youngest son of Abraham and Susan (Ebersole) Eshleman, is a prominent citizen of Highspire, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was from 1868 to 1883 section foreman for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has been very successful as a farmer and dealer in lumber, and is a stockholder in the Harrisburg, Highspire and Steelton Electric Railway Company. He has also large real estate interests. Mr. Eshleman has served as assessor of lower Swartara Township, and as superintendent of the Highspire Cemetery Association. He is the proprietor of "Eshleman's Addition" to Highspire.

John Eshleman was married in 1869 to Ellen Wolff; they have one son, Harry W.

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THE GRIMM FAMILY.—The Rev. Joseph S. Grimm, son of John and Mary (Franck) Grimm, was born near Rohrsersville, Washington Co., Md., May 8, 1812. He died March 10, 1892. His body was buried in the cemetery belonging to Bethel United Brethren Church. He was one of a family of eight children, of whom five were sons, named Frederick, Thomas, John, Joseph and Daniel, and three daughters, Margaret, Susan and

Elizabeth. A large number of their descendants are still living in Washington County. Joseph S. Grimm was one of the first members of Bethel U. B. Church, in which he worked until his death, serving as class-leader, Sunday-school superintendent, and teacher of a Bible class.

His license to preach was granted at an annual Conference, held in Washington County, Md. It is dated February 22, 1847, and signed by Bishop Hanby. "He was an earnest evangelical preacher, and travelled some by the appointment of the Conference, and also preached for pastors in surrounding communities; he often sought out neglected portions of the country, and there preached and labored for Christ and lost souls to good advantage."

As a citizen, the Rev. Mr. Grimm was aggressive, active in politics, and a staunch adherent of the Republican party. For a number of years he was a Justice of the Peace; he also served as Judge of Elections.

The Rev. Joseph S. Grimm was joined in marriage by the Rev. G. B. Rymel, on November 22, 1836, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Bachtel) Huffer. They lived together more than fifty-six years, mutually bearing and sharing the sorrows and joys of life. To them were born thirteen children. One died in infancy; six sons and six daughters grew to manhood and womanhood.

The Rev. William O. Grimm, eldest son of the Rev. Joseph S. and Sarah (Huffer) Grimm, was also an honored minister in the U. B. Church. At the age of eighteen years, he began teaching school, at the same time learning the trade of shoe-making, by which he was enabled to save some money, and to attend a private high school. At a Conference, held at Myersville, Md., in 1863, he was licensed to preach. He served several years as teacher and missionary to the "freedmen" at Vicksburg, Miss. The Rev. William O. Grimm was married, March 16, 1865, by the Rev. G. W. Statton, to Miss Martha A. Mullendore. He preached in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. He died August 24, 1896, at the home of his mother in Rohrsersville, and is buried in the cemetery of Bethel U. B. Church at that place.

The Rev. John Wesley Grimm, the second son, is also a minister in the U. B. Church, having received his license to preach in 1861. He has labored in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and is at present, pastor of the Boonsboro charge,

in Washington County, Md. He married Miss Elizabeth Hoffman, of Virginia.

The Rev. Jacob Luther Grimm, the third son, was also a minister in the U. B. Church. He received his license to preach in 1866. He also served charges in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. His last charge was at New Cumberland, Pa., which he was forced to resign, on account of failing health. He had enlisted and served for a time in the U. S. Army, during the Civil War. From September, 1899, to September, 1900, he was the National Chaplain of the G. A. R. The Rev. Jacob L. Grimm was married to Miss Mary E. Harp, of Chewsville, Md. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. H. C. Algire, in Baltimore, Md., August 21, 1905, and is buried in Druid Ridge Cemetery.

Joseph S. Grimm, Jr., the fourth son, is a farmer, living near Trego, Md. He married Miss Arbelin Thomas, of Keedysville, Md.

Irvin R. Grimm, the fifth son, is a blacksmith, residing at Clearfoss, Md. He married Lila V. Beard, of Chewsville, Md.

Harmon M. Grimm, the sixth son, for several years a teacher in the public schools of Washington County, at present lives near Trego, Md., and is engaged in raising fruit. He married Miss Etta M. Huntzberry, of Mount Carmel, Md.

Martha A. Grimm, eldest daughter of Rev. Joseph S. and Sarah (Huffer) Grimm, is married to Simon Gloss, and lives near Salina, Kan.

Sophia C. Grimm, the second daughter, married Mahlon H. Smith. He died in October, 1899, and she died April 25, 1904. Both are buried in the cemetery of Bethel U. B. Church. One son, A. G. Smith, survives.

Amanda M. Grimm, the third daughter, is married to Hiram J. Smith, and resides in Hagerstown, Md.

Sarah S. Grimm, the fourth daughter, was married to Albert H. Smith, who died in April, 1896. She resides at Locust Grove.

Mary E. Grimm, the fifth daughter, formerly a teacher in the public schools of Washington County, lives at Rohrer'sville, Md.

Barbara Ella died in infancy.

Emma A. Grimm, teacher in the Primary Department of the Rohrer'sville Public School for eighteen consecutive years, lives with her sister Mary in Rohrer'sville, Md.

When the mother, Sarah Grimm, died, on February 12, 1904, the descendants were as fol-

lows: Children, living, 11; deceased, 2; grandchildren, living, 47; deceased, 7; great grandchildren, living, 19; deceased, 4; there were thus 17 living and 13 deceased, making a total of 90.

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JOHN E. OTTO, a minister of the German Baptist Brethren Denomination, was born near Sharpsburg, Md., December 12, 1855. He was educated in the common schools, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then went West, and spent nine months with an uncle in Illinois, after which he went to California, and lived nine years at Woodland, Yolo County, where he worked among the farmers. He then returned to his home in Washington County and was married, January 1, 1889, to Miss Alice B. Miller.

After his return to Sharpsburg district, Mr. Otto began farming on a small farm near Sharpsburg, which he bought from William Thomas. He remained on this farm for three years. During this time he became imbued with a desire to become a minister, and took up the study of the gospel. He was elected to the deacon's office of the German Baptist Brethren Church November 26, 1891, and to the ministry, November 24, 1892. He was advanced to the second degree, November 26, 1896, and ordained to the full ministry, March 26, 1904. He has served the German Baptist Church at Sharpsburg for a number of years, and took oversight of the Berkeley Church in Berkeley County, W. Va., in June, 1905. During his ministry he has officiated at twenty-six funerals, twenty-five marriages and eighty-eight baptisms.

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SAMUEL MADDOX is a citizen of the Tilghmanton District of Washington County, where with his sisters he owns one of the finest and most beautiful farms in Maryland, inherited from his father, the late Dr. Thomas Maddox. Here the family of the late Dr. Maddox maintain their summer home, returning to the farm each year to spend the summer months at the old homestead which is known as "Woodlie."

Samuel Maddox's business, however, is in the city of Washington, where he is engaged in the practice of the law, being one of the leaders of the Bar of the District of Columbia and upon

one or more occasions he was elected President of the Bar Association.

Mr. Maddox was born on Woodlie farm in Washington County, in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood and at St. John's College, Annapolis. At an early age he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as a civil engineer. While a school boy he had served as rodman in the survey for the Washington County railroad and after leaving school was assistant engineer in continuing the Metropolitan Branch and on work for the company in Ohio and Indiana. Desiring to study law, he obtained a position in one of the Government Departments in Washington after competitive examination and while so engaged attended lectures at the Columbia Law School from which he graduated with honors. In his practice he has been remarkably successful and has been engaged in many important cases. He is general counsel for the Indian River Canal Company and has taken an active part in the development of South Florida. He has never lost his identity with Washington County and takes great interest in his farm and old home upon which he spends a great deal of money in improvements.

Samuel Maddox is the oldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Maddox and Mary Priscilla (Claggett) Maddox. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Thomas John Claggett of "Waterloo," Frederick County, the oldest son of the Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett, first Bishop of Maryland. Her mother was a daughter of Honore Martin of Rockville, a native of France.

Dr. Thomas Maddox was a son of Samuel and Sarah Fowler Maddox. He was born in Chaptico, St. Mary's County, Md., on Green Spring farm, which came to him by inheritance from father to son from the first settlement. He was descended from Samuel Maddox who emigrated to Maryland with his uncle, Governor Thomas Notley about 1646. Dr. Maddox graduated from the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland in 1832 and went to Louisville, Ky., to practice. There he distinguished himself by his courage and devotion during an epidemic of cholera. In 1844 he returned to St. Mary's County to visit his father, on his way to Paris to further pursue the study of medicine in the schools of that city. During the visit his father died, an event which reshaped his plan of life. He remained to take care of the family affairs and estates, and while so engaged

and in 1846 he married Mary Priscilla Claggett of Frederick County, and two years later he purchased Woodlie farm, having meanwhile sold the St. Mary's County estate to a first cousin, and made his home in Washington County. This farm was his home until his death in 1887. For a while he engaged in the practice of medicine but soon became entirely absorbed in farming to which vocation he was devotedly attached. He was a public spirited citizen and actively supported all measures for the public advancement. He took a leading part in the construction of the Hagerstown and Sharpsburg Turnpike, an enterprise of inestimable value to the southern part of the County, which was cut off by impassable roads from Hagerstown during the winter season. He also was one of the organizers of the movement to construct the Washington County Railroad and was twice sent by the County Commissioners to confer with the Baltimore & Ohio Company upon this subject. He aided also in establishing the College of St. James at Fountain Rock. But it was his work as a progressive farmer which was of the greatest benefit to Washington County. It was he who introduced the use of commercial or chemical fertilizers on wheat. He first brought to the county a wheat drill and generally set the pace among other farmers for more careful and thorough culture. He was a man of literary attainments and of a most benevolent disposition and he lived and died greatly beloved by the people around him. He was in the track of the armies during the Civil War and lost at that time all he had made. In religion he was an Episcopalian and gave the lot upon which St. Mark's Church, Lappan's stands and in the churchyard of which he lies buried. His efforts together with those of a few of his neighbors, notably John W. Breathed and George S. Kennedy, caused the building of that beautiful little church. Dr. Maddox was an advocate for public education. He served for a time as School Commissioner and always endeavored to secure the services of the best teachers. Mrs. Maddox outlived her husband about eight years.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Maddox, had five children besides several who died in infancy.

The oldest is Miss Anne F. Maddox who never married but has devoted her life to works of charity and in helping others. She was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. She has traveled widely in the United States, Europe and the East. In 1906 she spent several months with

her niece, the wife of Lieut. E. M. Zell of the army, in the Philippine Islands, making in that visit a trip around the world.

The second son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Maddox was Dr. Thomas John Claggett Maddox, born in 1852 at the Woodlie farm. He was educated at the public schools and at the College of St. James. After the conclusion of his studies at this school he engaged as teacher there assisting Henry Onderdonk the Head Master. Then he became principal of the public school at Boonsboro. Afterwards he was engaged as assistant by Mr. Young of Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C. While there he studied medicine at the Medical School of the Columbian University and after a term as resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army. In the army he quickly attained a high position by his professional skill and his distinguished ability and courage. His first assignment to duty was at Governor's Island. In 1879 he was ordered to the Department of Texas and was stationed at several of the army posts in that State. When the Apache Indians went on the war path in 1885, under the lead of that stern and cruel old chief, Geronimo, Dr. Maddox requested an assignment to one of the cavalry troops sent out to quell the disturbance. While so engaged, on the morning of December 19, 1895, he was shot and killed by Indians in ambush. His body was brought home and buried with military honors in St. Mark's Churchyard where he lies beside the graves of his father and mother.

Sarah Sophia is the youngest of the children of Dr. and Mrs. Maddox. She was born at the Woodlie farm, educated at the Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va., and in 1897 was married to Mr. John T. Wood, of Georgetown, D. C., a native of Prince George's County, Md., son of the late Peter Wood of that County, and a descendant of the Mortons, Comptons and other leading Southern Maryland families. Mr. and Mrs. Wood reside in Georgetown, where Mrs. Wood is prominent in good works. They spend a portion of their time each year at Mrs. Wood's old home in Washington County.

The second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Maddox is Cora Martin who in 1874 was married to Thomas John Chew Williams, a native of Calvert County, son of the Rev. Henry Williams. His mother was a daughter of Col. Thomas John Chew and Priscilla Elizabeth Chew, the latter a

daughter of Bishop Claggett. Cora M. Williams was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had six children who are the only descendants of Dr. and Mrs. Maddox in the third generation. The oldest is Thomas Notley Maddox Williams, who was born on the Woodlie farm, was educated at private schools and the College of St. James and after a brief service as a civil engineer with the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland railroads and other work, he went to Chicago where he is now engaged with a large business corporation. Henry Williams, the second son, was born in Washington County in 1877, attended the Hagerstown High School, and the Johns Hopkins University. In 1894 he was appointed by Congressman J. F. C. Talbott to the United States Naval Academy where he graduated No. 2 in the class of 1898. He was ordered to the Battleship Massachusetts and went to the West Indian campaign against Spain under Admiral Schley. In that campaign he did much active service in command of a "picket" boat in the mouth of Santiago harbor, and in landing troops. He was also active in the occupation of Porto Rico and was in command of a prize upon several occasions. After the war he was assigned to the corps of Naval Constructors and took the course of study at the Naval Academy and was then sent to Paris where he pursued his studies at the great French Government school of Naval Architecture, the finest school of the kind in the world. Here young Williams distinguished himself by his high standing at graduation. Returning to the United States he was assigned to duty at the New York Navy Yard where he remained four years and then went as assistant to the naval constructor in charge at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. While there he married Maude Steer, of New York.

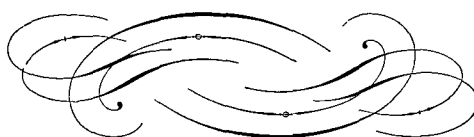
The third son of T. J. C. and Cora M. Williams is Richard Claggett Williams who was born in Washington County, attended the Hagerstown High School and the Baltimore City College, graduating from Princeton University with honors in the class of 1900. After graduation he spent six months in Porto Rico where he was engaged on the U. S. Coast Survey. In 1901 he was appointed a member of the faculty of the Baltimore City College in the Latin department, a position he still occupies.

Ferdinand Williams, the youngest of the four sons of Thomas J. C. and Cora M. Williams, was

born in Washington County, near St. James, in 1881. When he was 10 years of age his parents removed to Baltimore where he attended the public schools and the City College and then went to St. John's College, Annapolis. While there, in the junior class, he received from Congressman W. W. McIntire an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. In 1903 he graduated high in his class and was assigned to the corps of engineers, U. S. Army and was ordered to the Philippine Islands. He served there a year, on the island of Guimaras. Returning to the U. S. he was stationed at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. Here he made a high record for efficiency and gained the confidence of his superior officers. At West Point he had taken a leading part in athletics and played in the great Army and Navy football games in Philadelphia and at Washington Barracks he was assigned as manager of the athletics of the enlisted men. He gained their great esteem and confidence and was constantly called upon by them when they got into trouble, to defend them. In Washington a number of important assignments were given him. In 1904, within a year of his graduation, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of engineers. At Christmas, 1905, Lieut. Williams married in St. Michaels Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C. Miss Sarah Rutledge Prioleau, a granddaughter of Capt. Huger of the U. S. Navy, afterwards of the Confederate Navy, and a sister of Gen. George Meade the federal commander at Gettysburg. The parents of Mrs. Williams are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harleston Prioleau of

Charleston, S. C. In May, 1906 Lieut. Williams was assigned temporarily to Fort Madison, near Annapolis, for target practice with his company. While so engaged he was killed on June 1, 1906, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a soldier. The young officer was buried with military honors in St. Mark's Churchyard, Washington County. The funeral was attended by Gen. Mackenzie, chief of engineers, U. S. Army. A number of officers who were his classmates at West Point, a squad of soldiers and a buglar to sound "taps" also attended the funeral. A general order was issued by the chief of engineers announcing the death and highly extolling the deceased officer. He was a young man of brilliant intellect and attainments of exalted character, the soul of honor and a sincere Christian.

Of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. C. Williams, both were born in Washington County. The oldest, Mary Priscilla, was educated at St. Agnes' School, Albany, N. Y., and shortly after her graduation, at Christmas, 1904, was married to Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cavalry U. S. Army, who graduated at West Point in the class with Ferdinand Williams. His father is Edward L. Zell, of Orange, N. J., and his mother was Miss Le Blanc, of New Orleans, a niece of Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard. Lieut. and Mrs. Zell were first stationed at Fort Myer, Va., and then at Batangas, Philippine Islands. They have one child, an infant daughter named Anne Claggett Zell. The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. C. Williams is Anne Elizabeth Chew Williams, who is attending school.



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