BRIEF HISTORY

---OF---

BEDFORD COUNTY

Published by the
INQUIRER PRINTING CO.

(Copyright, 1924)
This brief history of Bedford County, by districts, in the order of their organization, has been compiled from early records by William L. Byers, of McConnellsburg, forester of the Buchanan district.

**Pennsylvania** was named by Charles the Second, King of England, in honor of Sir William Penn, an eminent admiral of the English navy. Penn is a Welsh name and means high or head; sylvania means woodlands; Pennsylvania, therefore, means high or head woodlands. It is the only State in the United States that has forests connected with its name.

**Bedford Borough** ... About 1750 an Indian trader named Ray established himself on or near the present site of Bedford, and erected three log buildings. It is not known how long he remained. After Ray came one Garret Pendergrass, Sr., who, by the consent of the Indians, made some improvements, but removed from the site shortly after the beginning of the French and Indian War.

In 1755 an attempt was made to open a wagon road from Ft. Loudon. In the spring of 1757 Col. Armstrong was ordered by Gov. Denny to march from Carlisle to Raystown, but failed. In the summer of 1757, Capt. Hamilton led a scouting party from Carlisle to the present site of Bedford. In July and August, 1758, a stockade was erected by the advance forces of General Forbes' army. Therefore, the history of the town begins in 1758, when the road was opened southward to Fort Cumberland and the great military route from Carlisle to Ligonier and Fort Pitt was completed. When first occupied by Forbes' troops, it was known as the "Camp of Raystown" or "Raystown Fort," but after twelve months it was called Fort Bedford, after the Duke of Bedford, one of the Justices and also one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John Frazer and his wife, Jean, were the first settlers after Forbes' Army. Frazer had resided at Ft. Cumberland from the time of Braddock's defeat until Washington and Burd started northward to meet Forbes' army at Raystown.
The Frazers followed the Virginia troops and erected a small log cabin on the right bank of the river, just below the present iron bridge. The place was known as "Frazer's Inn." A son, William, was born in 1759, and is claimed to be the first white child born within the present limits of Bedford County. John Frazer died previous to the Revolutionary War.

Col. John Armstrong made a survey of Bedford Manor on the 29th day of October, 1761. The survey shows the "Commandant's House" and 271 structures, chiefly log, which stood rather compactly on grounds now occupied by the Grand Central and others to the westward. On Monday, May 5, 1766, an order was issued for the survey of the town of Bedford, into 200 lots, streets, alleys, etc. On June 4, 1766, John Lukens, Surveyor General, arrived in Bedford and completed the work on the 14th day of June.

In 1769 Fort Bedford was captured by Capt. James Smith and his Black Boys. On November 9, 1789, Hugh Barclay was commissioned postmaster (the first).

On October 19, 1794, President Washington arrived at Bedford to inspect troops under General Henry Lee, then Governor of Virginia. While at Bedford he was the guest of Col. David Espy, who then owned and occupied the two-story stone mansion, now standing on Pitt Street (west side of the alley and opposite the Bedford House, now the Hotel Pennsylvania). Bedford was incorporated March 13, 1795, but was a borough only in name. On February 5, 1817, it was incorporated the second time. In August, 1817, the reservoir and water system was constructed, under the direction of Charles D. Bishop. The Allegheny Bank of Penna. was established April 2, 1815, and the Hartley Bank was established by W. M. Lloyd, of Altoona, in 1869.

(The present First National Bank was organized in 1884, and the Bedford County Trust Company in 1915.)

(Editor's Note: Washington's' first visit to Bedford was made in 1758, when he was in command of the Virginia troops, and about two weeks were spent here at that time.)

Churches: The first Presbyterian Church ... Early records of this organization lost. Rev. David Baird preached at intervals of four to six weeks in 1786 and '89, the church was built about 1800, and another about 1829.
Trinity Lutheran Church ... Records of this organization lost. Rev. Mr. Steck was pastor in 1785. July 1, 1848, the corner was laid for the Lutheran church; previous to that time they used the same building as the Reformed. Reformed ... Church not known when organized, but was previous to 1769. Rev. John Conrad Bucher, in the years 1764 to 68, preached in Bedford at stated periods. Rev. Henry Giesy was the first regular pastor in 1794 to 97. The preaching services were held in the court house until 1823, when the brick church was built. Methodist ... Church was formed in 1809, services were held in the court house until 1826, when the small church was completed; in 1839 on addition was erected. St. James Episcopal ... The earliest services of the Christian religion in what is now Bedford were those of the Episcopal church, being held by the Chaplains of the British troops occupying the fort; no organized parish until 1861. Two lots on East Penn Street, on the borough plan, were devised to "The Church" by Gov. John Penn, lots never occupied as church. The church was erected on the corner of Richard and John Streets 1866-67. Catholic ... An early missionary to this county was Prince de Galitzin, of Russia. The first church was built here in 1822 (still standing on East Street and now a residence), with Very Rev. Thomas Heyden, D. D., as its pastor for 47 years. The present church was the third edifice and was a legacy from Father Heyden. The Friends came into the county as early as 1794 and built a church on Dunning's Creek.'

Bedford Township derived its name from Fort Bedford and was a division of Cumberland County in 1768. No records as to the first settler or the place he settled. The first improvements were made at what is known as the "Silver Farm," three miles north of Bedford, about 1761. Wolfsburg was named after Rev. David Wolf. The old stone grist mill was erected in 1800 by Michael Sprankle; it was three stories high and contained three runs of stone; it was burned February 3, 1882. Cessna ... At the northern terminus of Dunning's Creek R. R. It was named in honor of John Cessna. Imlertown ... Located in what is known as "Dutch Corner" and named in honor of the Imler family.

Churches: Messiah Lutheran, organized 1790 and soon afterwards a log church was erected; in 1838 a stone church, and in 1867 a frame church. St. Paul's Reformed, organized 1862, in 1870 the building was erected. Pleasant
Hill Reformed, organized 1862, building erected in 1862. St. John's Lutheran, at Cessna, organized 1868; in 1874 the church was erected. Prior to 1880 the Methodists at Wolfsburg held meetings in the school houses; parsonage erected 1883.

**Colerain Township** was organized as a township of Cumberland County prior to the formation of Bedford County in 1771. The nearness of Friend's Cove to Fort Bedford was favorable to an early settlement and the white men came into the cove very early. The first pioneers generally located on or near the foot of the mountains, on what would be considered now the least valuable portions of the valley.

John Friend, for whom the cove is named, secured title to a tract of land patented to him in 1762, and was known as "Friends Retreat." The Cessna family came from the eastern portion of the state in 1765; they are descendants of John Cessna, who came from the southern part of France in 1690 after the battle of Boyne. Anthony Smith, an early settler, built one of the first grist mills in the cove; the old log mill was located on the site of the present mill at Beegleton. Among the pioneers was the James family, who came from Delaware about 1785. There were two sons, George and Jeremiah. George was a prominent citizen, served two terms as representative in the legislature and two as County Commissioner; he married Sarah, a daughter of John Cessna, and was the father of eleven children. Probably the earliest mills in the township were the two log mills, one built by John Harclerode near the present site of Ottstown, and the other mill of Anthony Smith. A creamery was started by William Cessna, west of the town of Rainsburg, in 1882.

**Charlesville** ... The first settlers were Beltz and Mowry. Adam Diehl built the first store. **Rainsburg** has been a village so long that "The memory of a man runneth not to the contrary", respecting its existence. In 1825 it consisted of a dozen houses and became a borough in 1856. One of the first settlers was James Donahoe, who located prior to 1800; he kept store and a tannery and the water rights to the tannery were deeded to him in 1800. The house he built was still standing in 1884, an addition having been built to it in 1822 by John Gump; the building in 1880 was occupied by A. C. James. Elias Gump, from Maryland, started a tannery in the cove north of Rainsburg in 1815. In 1818 he
succeeded Donahoe and carried on this business and saddlery. The Donahoe tannery was in operation in 1884 being rebuilt and enlarged in 1881 by George W. and Daniel Cessna. A. C. James engaged in the mercantile business in 1853.

Schools depended on the country district schools until 1847. The Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, was chartered March 26, 1853 and the building completed 1854. Prof. John Pollock was first principal, the second, W. W. Bren, the building is now owned by the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

Churches ... **Reformed.** The Friend's Cove church was no doubt organized by Rev. Henry Cresy shortly after 1794, the first being the log church erected 1798 on the site of the present church. In 1832-33 a new church was erected. Trinity Reformed organized 1869, church erected 1869. Zion Reformed, Rainsburg ... Organized by Rev. D. M. Whitmore, the church being erected 1880. Zion **Lutheran** organized about 1795 in connection with the Reformed. They used the old log church and later, with the Reformed, erected the brick church in 1832-33. The Yeager Memorial church in Rainsburg was erected 1880-81; the congregation is a branch of the Zion church. Old Union church is an old log church where early settlers worshipped. It was built in 1810, for many years occupied by the Baptists, Methodist, Protestants and Reformed. The Baptists had one of the earliest organizations in the Cove (1871), erecting a frame building on the site of the old Union church. **Methodists,** Rainsburg was organized in 1847; in 1849 the stone church was erected and the present church 1878. Methodist, Charlesville, erected 1854, no records available. Methodist Protestant, organized 1837, meetings held in the old Union church. In 1842 the house was enlarged and in 1870 the new church was erected. Methodist South was organized in Rainsburg in 1875 and met in the old church. New church erected 1877.

**Cumberland Valley Township** was formed prior to 1771. In the early records of Bedford County it is always mentioned as Cumberland Township and can find no authority for the change of name to Cumberland Valley Township. Paul Wertz settled in the township prior to 1771. In 1771, Thomas Coulter erected a stone building which served as a fort; for a time he acted as mail carrier between Fort Bedford and Fort Cumberland. Adam Zembower built the
Zembower mill and the Bruner mill, at Centreville about 1820. The first clearing in the township is supposed to have been made by the Indians on the land now owned by George Nave. The first grist mill was erected by Henry Simons, on Evitt’s Creek years prior to 1819. The Growden grist mill was erected in 1826 by Thomas and John Growden and a saw mill also.

Burning Bush post-office was established in 1878. Centreville ... The first physician was Dr. Thompson, who located in the place before the Civil War.

Churches: Providence Lutheran was organized in 1837. In 1841 a stone church was erected and in 1871 a new one. M. E. New Bethel: date of organization unknown, but prior to 1867. Services were held in the log church near the site of the present church. Hopewell Methodist ... Protestant meetings were held in Hunt’s schoolhouse until 1858, and then in Schober’s Valley until 1869; the present church was erected in 1875. Union Church, Methodists, and Lutherans, 1859.

Hopewell Township was organized from a part of Barree, one of the original townships of Cumberland County. Colonel John Piper was one of the prominent citizens. He was born in Ireland in 1729, and in 1771 moved to Bedford County and settled on the stream now known as Piper’s Run. He was Lieutenant-Colonel during the Revolutionary War. In 1777 Col. Piper erected a stone house two stories high, which became known as Fort Piper. On May 19, 1781, Indians killed one man, a woman, and two children within one mile of Fort Piper.

William Lane erected the Hopewell furnace about 1801, and also erected on Yellow Creek, two miles from Hopewell, a forge for the manufacture of nails, first known as a slitting mill, and afterwards as Leninos forge; it was operated until 1850. At an early date a man by the name of Livingston erected a grist mill of logs, and which stood where Hull’s mill now stands. One of the earliest mills was Jacob Chamberlain’s log mill, on John’s branch, about one-half mile below the site of Woy’s mill, erected about 1815. Jacob Steel located in 1828 on lands of the present site of the small town of Steeltown.

Tatesville - A small town built mainly since the advent of the railroad in 1862-63; it is located on the old Indian traders’ trail from Fort Loudon to Fort Bedford. A powder mill was erected as early as 1756. The land was purchased
by Samuel Tate in 1816 and the village was laid out in 1857. Thomas M. Ritchey erected the first house in 1858.

**Steeltown** ... The first industry was Adam Steele's grist mill, erected in 1855, but two houses were built prior to that. The first store started about 1866, by Calmont and Byers. The post office was called Yellow Creek.

Churches - **Reformed.** Log building stood on the site of the present church at Yellow Creek and was erected 1826. In 1843 the present building was built. The **Presbyterian** on Yellow Creek was erected in 1842. The **Methodists** formed class meetings in 1830, held in the schoolhouse until 1855, when the Bedford Forge chapel was erected. **Brethren.** Organized 1850, meeting house erected 1850; the church in Yellow Creek was erected 1858. **Methodist** in Tatesville. No date given of organization; church erected 1861. **Union** in Tatesville. Church erected 1872.

**Providence Township** was organized about 1780. In 1854 it was divided into two election districts, East and West. No doubt it was settled previous to the Revolutionary War. There is a nook in the rocks along Shaver's creek, which is locally known as Fort Defiance. There the early settlers are supposed to have constructed a rude fortification. An old fort stood on the land now owned by Adam Shuss. Two pack horse trails passed through the township, one on the south and one on the north of the river; traces of the latter are still visible in uncleared land. Pack horses crossing on Brush Creek still perpetuate the memory of the old trail. "Poor man's road" so called (although Jacob Borman was the name of the surveyor who laid it out) very nearly follows on the southern trail. This road, (the old state road north of the present turnpike) and the turnpike itself were among the earliest routes of travel in the township.

John Ritchey, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, settled on the river a short distance below Everett in 1772. In 1778, Joseph Sparks, from Maryland, settled south of the river; he and Michael Hevner owned a mill on Clear creek, probably the first built in Black Valley.

Churches ... **Baptists** were once strong in the township, but the organization expired long years ago; they erected a log church, which is now the Union church. **Christian.** William Caldwell, who broke away from the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky about 1800, soon after he came to this
country married Miss Hevner and settled in Black Valley. He was the first to advocate the Christian church and established several congregations. Mount Union Christian church was erected 1873. Clear Ridge, organized in 1825, was later divided into three ... Clearville, Rock Hill, and Mount Union, each having a house of worship. Providence, Christian was organized 1874, has a meeting house. **Methodist** was a flourishing organization in the southern end of the township, meeting at Baughman's chapel, erected in 1854, was organized 1835. **German Baptist** had a house of worship in the southern end of the township in 1876.

**Everett Borough** was formerly called Bloody Run. Nothing in the Pennsylvania Archives gives light on the reason for the name. Some traditions give an Indian massacre in the vicinity. The most reasonable tradition is that when Forbes' Army passed over the old military road in 1768, a halt was made near a spring and several cattle were killed, to supply the army with meat, and blood ran into the stream.

In 1787 Michael Barndollar came from Maryland and purchased a tract of land, including the site of Everett Borough. He settled on the west side of Bloody Run and began keeping hotel. In 1802 he erected the stone building, which was located on the present site of the Union Hotel, where he lived and kept a store and a tavern. Finding it impossible to pay for his entire purchase, in 1800 he sold to Samuel Tate, of Shippensburg, all that portion of the tract lying west of Bloody Run, including his tavern and improvements, and then moved to the east side of the stream. He died in 1818. Jacob Barndollar followed Michael, and owned most of the land, including the borough. In 1859-60 he erected a church for the M. E. congregation. After 1862 the land owned by Barndollar was sold off in lots and was taken up rapidly, so Bloody Run became a flourishing village. Michael Barndollar caused a small village to be laid out June 15, 1795, and sold a few lots the same year. He called the place "Waynesburg" but the settlement took the name of the stream on which it was situated.

Among the first settlers were William Paxton and Robert Culberson; the latter carried the mail to Shippensburg, a distance of 60 miles, making the trip on foot. The oldest building in Everett is the Tate mansion, a part of which was
built of logs. Michael Barndollar started the first tannery, soon after he settled there, on the east side of Bloody Run and south of the turnpike. In 1876, M. D. Barndollar erected a large steam tannery. The Tecumseh tannery, located in Everett, owned by J. B. Hoyt and Company was one of the important industries. It was erected by Jason Hanks in 1866 and operated by him until 1872. The foundry was erected in 1854 by Jeremiah Baughman. The original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1774 and the foundry was re-erected by Felton.

The Bedford County Bank was founded in February 1870. Bloody Run was incorporated in 1860 and the name changed to Everett in 1873. The building of the railroad and the starting of the tanneries were the most important events in the industrial history of the town In 1884 the Blast Iron Furnace was erected by a New York firm, they having purchased the ore lands from J. B. Williams. In 1882-83 a railroad was constructed from Mt. Dallas to the ore mines in Black Valley.

Churches. M. E. was organized in 1809; Bishop Asbury visited the church in 1810. First church erected in 1810, another in 1839, and present one in 1859. Lutheran, organized in 1842; church erected in conjunction with the Presbyterians in 1843, and the present church erected in 1880. Reformed, organized 1843, worshipped in the stone church until 1867, then purchased the M. E. church. Presbyterian was organized in 1866, and preaching in stone church until 1874.

Londonderry Township was organized in 1785. Ludwig Lybarger was a very early settler. Cornelius Devore located in the southern end of the township soon after the Revolutionary War; he owned one of the first mills in that part of the township. A tract of land was patented to John England in 1763, John Shaw obtained title to the land along Will's Creek in 1762, and Cornelius Martenino built the first hewed cabin on Will's Creek in 1803. The grist mill in the northern part was John Fait's, located at Fossilville; he also had a saw mill, ran a distillery, and a blacksmith shop. Cornelius Devore built a mill where Cook's mill now stands, at about the same time as Fait's mill was erected; he, also, had a saw mill and distillery. About 1813 James Dugan, a one-armed man, taught a school of about 15 pupils, in an old tan-house, situated near where John Bohn lived.
Churches ... **Methodist**: Log church was erected as a union church, near the beginning of the past century; this was the first meeting-house in Londonderry Township, and was also used as a school house. The old building disappeared about 1856, when the present building at Cook's Mill took its place. **Lutheran** on Will's Creek, was organized as early as 1805; meetings were held at the home of Henty Lybarger, and in 1840 the church was erected. **Evangelical**: Two in the township at Fossilville and Palo Alto; the former erected in 1875, at Palo Alto, organization in 1873, and a church erected in 1880. **Disciples Bridgeport**: Organized in 1875 and in 1877 a house was erected.

**Hyndman**, originally called Bridgeport, dates from 1840, when Samuel Waters settled there and built a bridge across the creek, shortly afterwards erecting a house. Bridgeport was named from the bridge and from the fact that it was the head of the rafting stations on Will's Creek. The first public house was erected by Solomon Albright and kept by Capt. Peter Smith. The first store was kept by Enoch Cade in 1850. The village made little progress until Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. was built. Hyndman was incorporated as a borough under the name of Bridgeport in 1877. In December of the same year the name was changed to Hyndman in honor of E. K. Hyndman, president of the Pittsburgh and Western R. R. Bridgeport, the original village, is not included in the borough.

Churches of Hyndman ... **Methodist**: Organized in 1840; in 1851 a church was erected and the new brick church in 1876. **Evangelical**: Organized 1874; the church was built the same year and in 1878 ground was leased for a camp-ground. **Reformed**: was organized in 1881, and the church erected in 1882.

**Woodbury Township** (Woodberry - original spelling) Township was organized about 1785. Middle Woodberry included the present townships of Woodberry and Bloomfield, organized 1844. There were settlers in the Cove as early as 1760. The Dunkards, or German Baptists, were the first settlers. In 1777, the Indian hostilities were so frequent that nearly all the inhabitants left the Cove. Morrison's Cove was named for a Mr. Morrison, who settled in the northern end of the cove in 1770. In 1837, John Potter erected a woolen mill near the site of Keagy's mill, and in 1868 the present mill was erected. The first
grist mill was built at Keagy’s Bank, south of Woodberry, in 1831 by Abraham Keagy. He invented a spark arrestor similar to that now in general use on locomotive engines, but his partner refused to sell the invention for the price offered. Foundry and machine shops of J. I. Brown were started by Abraham Keagy in 1841.

**Woodberry Borough** was founded by David Holsinger about 1800; he built a small grist mill and caused the town lots to be laid out. The first house was erected by Frank Dickes. John Breidenthal built a small log cabin and was one of the first settlers. Elizabeth Furnace, located on the creek on the southern end of the town, was erected 1827 by John King, Henry Swope, and Dr. Peter Schoenberger; it was discontinued in 1843. The first store was started by the furnace company and in 1841, Smith, Baker and Co. were running it. The first brick house was erected by Jacob Brenneman in 1850. G. R. Barndollar built the mill, which afterwards burned down. The School Board in the borough organized July 30, 1868, and the school house now in use was erected 1862.

Churches: **Methodist**, Woodberry, is an old organization; the first church was erected in 1844 and was used until the brick church was completed 1882-83. **Reformed**, Hickory Bottom, no data available. **Lutheran** was organized in 1813-14. They used the small log church until 1842, when the present church was erected, this being located in Woodberry Township. In the borough, organized April 1882, building erected 1883. **Church of God**, unable to ascertain date of organization; the stone church was erected in Woodberry 1844 and was replaced in 1873. **Brethren**, organized 1876, originally belonged to Yellow Creek church. Meeting house was erected (Bloomfield Twp.) in 1850. There are now five meeting houses, with that in Woodberry Township being erected 1877. The first building, known as the Eshelman church, was erected in 1851. The **River Brethren** held their meetings from an early date in a meeting house erected 1874.

**St. Clair Township** was organized in 1794 and in 1875 was divided into East and West St. Clair Townships. William Crisman was one of the first settlers. William Griffith, Sr., erected the first tannery in 1833 and it was burned in 1864. Joseph Blackburn erected the first grist mill at Springhope, a log building, in 1839. Discovery of pure alum was made at an early date on a
farm owned by Thomas Vickroy, the "Alum Bank" farm near "Spring Meadow." In 1810 a great flood on Bobb's Creek caused great damage to crops. St. Clairsville, laid out about 1820, was created a borough in 1867, and the first house was erected by Henry, Beckley. A hotel was built by Peter Amick. P. A. Amick was the first Postmaster in 1832. A school house was erected in 1882. The first tannery was built in 1812 by Samuel Sill.

**Osterburg:** J. A. Oster came from Hagerstown, Md., in 1771. In 1789 he purchased a tract of land for $1.50 per acre, and the town was laid out by his son, William Oster, in 1876; the first store was built in 1871. He purchased the Oster mill and the site of the town, 17 acres of land, for $8,550. The mill, built in 1852, is four stories high and made of stone. The first mill was a log structure, built by Philip Crisman, in 1798.

Churches: The Friends held their first meeting prior to 1793, in a log meeting house south of Spring Meadow and in 1832 a new meeting house was erected near Fishertown. In 1829 a portion of the church withdrew under Elias Hicks. Reformed, Bobb's Creek, was organized in 1812. In 1824 a log church was erected. The Union Reformed Congregation in 1871 erected a brick building. St. Luke's Reformed, Fishertown, organized 1871; prior to that date the meetings were held in the schoolhouse. St. Peter's Lutheran, St. Clairsville, used the old church, until the Union united in 1871, when the new brick church was erected. Center Lutheran Church, Fishertown, organized 1881 and purchased the small meeting house. River Brethren had small organizations for several years and in 1879 built a frame church. United Brethren, a small society met in a church on Chestnut Ridge, near Fishertown.

**Southampton Township** was organized in 1799. Elisha Huff was one of the earliest settlers of Black Valley, and living there during the Revolutionary War. He discovered a saltpeter mine in Sweet Root Gap. The corner stone of Huff's cabin is still to be seen on the farm of John H. P. Adams. A grist mill, was erected about 1823, three and one-half stories high, on Sweet Root Run. The earliest grist mill was erected about 1780, by one Fliehart, near the present Adams' mill. William Williams erected a sawmill on the Adams property in 1774. The first school house stood in Black Valley, a log affair, erected 1808, on or near Adams' mill. The first schoolhouse in Bean's Cove was a log one, erected in
1816, where the M. E. church now stands. The first settler was a man named Bean. Lost Run, on the farm of Judge Donohoe, is a curious and interesting phenomenon; two streams of considerable size meet there, unite waters, and then disappear into a large cavity; where they emerge has never been discovered.

**Chaneyville** was named after Thomas Chaney, Jr., who located there and built the first house between 1830 and 1835; the building, renovated and improved, is now a hotel. In 1873, Daniel Tewell brought the first sawmill into the township. In 1874 he erected a planing mill and in 1878 a woolen mill, the mills were burned in 1878.

Churches: **M. E.**, Bean's Cove, as early as 1816, a log church was erected and in 1881 a new church. **M. E., Chaneyville.** Preaching at houses in 1838 and in 1860 a church was erected. **Christian, Mount Zion**, organized 1825. **Prosperity Christian**, organized 1843. **Catholic Church** of Seven Dolors, Bean’s Cove, was erected 1877, the Capuchin Fathers of Cumberland supplied the church.

**Napier:** Napier Township was organized in 1812 and was settled very early by a few families. Shawnee Creek was named after the Shawnee Indians, who had a camp or village on the stream, on the farm now owned by the Colvins, 1 1/2 miles from Schellsburg. Tull's hill was the scene of an Indian massacre. A settler named Tull had a home on the summit of the old road, or packer's path, and the parents, nine daughters, and one son; all but another son who was absent; were killed. Among the early pioneers was the Williams family who located near Schellsburg. In June of 1794 a terrific storm swept over the county, causing immense damage to all property as it crossed the Allegheny Mountains, past the site of New Paris, and on eastward. The first grist mill was John Schell's and was built about 1800. Henry Schell built a fulling (mill to process wool) mill near the spot where Colvin's grist mill now stands. The first grist mill on Chestnut Ridge was built by John Blackburn near the site of New Paris in 1810. A woolen mill was erected below New Paris by Abraham Blackburn about 1833. In 1872 J. J. Hughes started a distillery which was purchased in 1879 by Patrick Hughes.
Schellsburg was laid out in 1810. The founder was John Schell, who came to Bedford County in 1800, and purchased the tract patented as "Nine Mile Town". It was incorporated March 19, 1838. The first building in the town was a log cabin, built by John Anderson. A cabin stood on the south side of the pike, near the site of a blacksmith shop now owned by Colvin's. The next house, built by Schell, is now a part of the hotel. New Paris was incorporated as a borough September 7, 1882. The first house was built by William M. Blackburn; William Crissman started the first hotel in 1869.

Churches. St. John's Reformed Church was organized in 1806; the first church was built by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in 1806 and is still standing, in the old cemetery, 1/4 mile west of Schellsburg. It is still used on funeral occasions, is a log building 25 by 30 feet (now weather boarded), two stories high with galleries on three sides, a wineglass pulpit and a very large altar, nearly in the center of the church. For three years the church was without a stove, and for several years the members sat on logs instead of benches. The present brick building in the town of Schellsburg, was erected in 1851. The old Reformed church on the hill should be visited by all who have the opportunity; its construction is remarkable. I was informed by the care-taker that approximately 10,000 persons have been buried in the old graveyard that surrounds the church. St. Matthew's Lutheran, Schellsburg, organized 1833; the brick church was erected 1834. Methodist. The society at Schellsburg is an old organization, but no records are available; the building was erected in 1840 and in 1857 the United Brethren was purchased. New Paris Methodist church was built in 1821. Free Will Baptist, organized 1828. In 1831 a meeting house was built, but the building was burned 1862; in 1866 the new building was completed. Millerstown. Church was built as a Union church in 1866, owned by the United Brethren, Lutheran and Evangelical denominations. Evangelical at New Paris organized 1840, meeting house erected 1855. Bethel United Brethren. Church was built 1871; congregation organized 1848.

Broad Top Township was organized from part of Hopewell in 1834. One of the earliest pioneers was Dr. Jeremiah Duval, who came from Maryland and secured a title to his land in 1785. Jeremiah Shreeves’ wife was the first person buried in the old cemetery known as the Duval graveyard. A tract of 1000 acres
was purchased in 1791 by Amos Evans for one hundred and eighty pounds. In 1835 a destructive forest fire burned over the mountains in Broad Top, destroying farm buildings and did much damage to crops. The first grist mill in the region was erected at Six Mile Run, where the town of Coaldale now stands, by Francis Moan about 1785.

Broad Top is a coal region. The first mines opened near Riddlesburg prior to the year 1800. About 1845 James Price and John Whitney opened coal banks at North Point; all the coal was shipped out on what was called arks, which floated on the river. In 1856 Alexander Post operated at Riddlesburg. R. B. Wigton, operated on Six Mile Run in 1862, and the Kemble Coal and Iron Company began operations on an extensive scale in 1869. The Duval shaft at Coaldale was sunk in 1863 and the Wigton shaft in 1871. The first coal opening on Sandy Run was about 1824. In 1876 Richard Langton and James Morley began operations on 800 acres on Sandy Run. Hopewell furnace, the oldest furnace in the southwestern part of Penna., was built about 1800 by William King and Thomas Davis; the forge was built a few years later.

**Hopewell** was laid out in 1855 on lands of Hopewell Iron and Coal Co. There had been a store and building of the company on the site many years previous. James Malone was Postmaster at Hopewell.

**Riddlesburg**, named in honor of Samuel Riddle, its founder, long existed in name, but as a village dates only from the establishment of the furnace. The town was originally laid out prior to 1800, and was named Allenport. Samuel Riddle was the first man to ship coal from Broad Top. In 1856 the town was resurrected by the building of the railroad and a few houses that were built that year. In 1868, Kemble Coal and Iron Company purchased the site of the buildings and erected two blast furnaces, which were put in blast the following year. The company built and owns the town. The store at Riddlesburg was started in 1869 by Benford and Hedding.

**Coaldale**, first called Fairplay, was laid out in 1855 on the lands of A. W. Evans; some years prior Evans had built the first house. The first store was opened 1854 by Gen. L. Evans. The town was incorporated a borough in 1865.

Churches: **Methodist.** A log building erected about 1805, a mile east of the present location of Coaldale. About 1850 the **White M. E. Church** was
erected about 1 ½ miles from North Point. A class was organized in 1833 at Hopewell, the church being erected in 1864. Riddlesburg church was erected in 1873, by the Methodists and Presbyterians. **Church of God** was organized in 1842; meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1872, when the church at Coaldale was erected.

**Union Township** was formed from a portion of St. Clair and Greenfield townships in 1834. (In 1876 King township was taken from it) From the heights of Blue Knob is a view of some of the grandest mountain territory of the State of Pennsylvania; "The Schweitz or Switzerland", a mountainous and uncultivated region extending from the northwestern part of the township into Blair County, and wild and beautiful scenery renders it worthy of the name it bears. Pioneer settlements began soon after the Revolutionary War.

In 1794, Valentine Bowser, John and Frederick Carn, Peter Sweezy, and Daniel McGregor were located in the township. That year, forty three tracts of land were purchased by Procter and others of Philadelphia. The first settlers were chiefly Pennsylvania Germans. The first sawmill was erected by Frederick Carn, on the present Beard farm early in the present century, and William Hinton built a saw mill in Hammer Hollow in 1833. The first distillery was built by Valentine Bowser, on a farm owned by George Hartle. It being in operation in 1810; in 1812, there were seven or eight in operation in the township. The first grist mill was built by George Bowser in 1843 at the present location of the village of Pavia. The first frame house was erected in 1839 by William Griffith, Jr. The pioneers of this township must have known the meaning of hard times, for a less inviting region than this, before the settlers' axe had begun work, it would be difficult to find. Free school system was put in operation in 1841-42.

On April 23, 1856, Joseph and George, sons of Samuel Cox, of Spruce Hollow, aged 7 and 5 respectively, were missing from their home. It was cold weather. Diligent search was made for several days but no trace of the wanderers was found until May 15, when their lifeless bodies were discovered near Bobb's Creek in the lonely mountain region of the "Schweitz," three or four miles from their home.

**Pavia** - The first house was erected by George Bowser in 1843. In 1849 John Corl founded a village and named it "Marietta," in honor of his wife. Lots
were surveyed by William Griffith. In 1861 a post office was established and named Pavia, this being suggested by J. H. Griffith. "Pavia" is the name of the first town on the stream flowing from the mountains of Switzerland; hence the name is appropriate here, for the little village of Pavia is on a stream which takes its rise in the "Schweitz". The store of William Oster and company was started 1882. Bobb's Creek, rising in the mountains to the northwest of the town of Pavia, is the headquarters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River. Blue Knob, 3 miles from Pavia, has an elevation of 3165 feet; for years it was known as the highest point in the state and was referred to as being the "Roof of the State."

Churches: Methodist, Spruce Hollow, organized 1848, in 1856 a church butt. Church of the Evangelical Association, organized about 1863, and church erected same year. Reformed and Lutheran, Pavia, organized in 1850. Reverend Christian Winebreuner preached irregularly from 1833 to 1843, supply ministers from that time until 1850, when the church was organized; the first building was a log church and schoolhouse that was erected in 1833 and another church in 1855.

South Woodbury Township was organized 1838. It embraces some of the best agricultural lands in the state. It doubtless was settled previous to the Revolutionary War, pioneers coming, mostly from the German settlements near Hagerstown, Md. John Snyder, an early settler near Pattonville, Loysburg, was born in Germany and came from Hagerstown about 1775. He was obliged to go to Chambersburg to get milling done. Snyder built a large stone house at the forks of the road and finished it in 1812. He erected a grist mill in 1796.

Pattonville. The land was originally owned by Hon. Charles Cox. Martin Loy settled on the tract very early and owned a mill, store and farm; a small settlement grew up around him and was called Loysburg. In 1844 James Patton purchased all of Loysburg's buildings and the name of the town changed to Pattonville. East of Loysburg in the Gap is Rockford. In the spring of 1883 the Pennsylvania Railroad began construction of a railroad through the Gap to connect Hollidays' branch with the Broad Top; while the workers were removing rocks from a cut near the planing mill, they found underneath the earth an
earthen pot whose appearance indicates it was made by the "Aborigines". The first Postmaster was Martin Loy, Jr., who resigned in 1838.

**New Enterprise.** Simon Bead erected the first house in 1844 and David F. Buck built the first store in 1849. The post office was established in 1863, and the village was known as "Bead's Cross Roads."

Churches: **Brethren** (Yellow Creek) congregation was organized in 1796. The first Bishop in Morrison's Cove was John Martin. In the southern end Bishop Oberholtzer was the first preacher. The first meeting, house in Yellow Creek district was erected in 1839. **Pattonville Methodist**, organized in 1853, and building erected in 1853. **Waterside Presbyterian**, organized in 1880, and church erected in 1872. There are two other organizations in the township, **Seven Day Baptists** and the **River Brethren**.

Monroe township was organized 1840. John Amick was one of the first settlers. Jacob Fletcher came from Maryland in 1793.

**Robinsonville** was named after William Robinson who built the first house. The first school house was erected in 1808. **Clearville.** William Evans was the original owner of the land and built the first house in 1823. Philip Evans built the first hotel and James Marshall was the first storekeeper.

Churches: The **Lutheran** was organized 1823 and services were held in the school houses until 1840, when the church was erected. **Methodists, Clearville**, organized 1867; worshipped in the Union church until 1872, when the church was erected. **Reformed, Bethel**, organized 1844, church completed 1847. **Union, Clearville**: This was a log building erected 1814. The Lutherans, Christians, Reformeds, and Baptists built a Union church at Clearville in 1881. **Methodist, Robinsonville**: Church was erected in 1880.

**Harrison Township** was formed from Napier in 1842. The bottom lands along Buffalo Creek were occupied by the white settlers; nearly, it not all, quite as early as any part of the country. The route of travel, which subsequently became, the Wheeling turnpike, was the part of the township first settled and every house along this road was a tavern. About 1795, Jacob Holtz moved from Mulligan's Cove, on a farm taken up by Mulligan, to Buffalo Bottom; he was the first settler in that part of the township. John Moser, an early settler, had one
of the first sawmills in the upper end of the valley. H. C. May resided near Sulphur Springs, in a house erected in 1774.

**Mann's Choice** was named in honor of Hon. Job Mann, whose instance the post office was established in 1848. John McVicker was postmaster, V. V. Wertz kept tavern in a house since known as the Cuppett house, and A. J. Hickson kept store. There was no village until the railroad was built in 1871. A tannery was erected by Bobletts and Black; a store was started in connection in 1867. The post office, which had been discontinued, was reestablished and the village was laid out in 1872. Joseph Cessna erected a hotel known as Cessna house in 1872. The Union Flouring Mills were erected by Clark and Amos in 1882. **Buffalo Mills** was erected after it became a rail-road station. The first industry, a grist mill erected in 1850 by John Alsop, was burned down. The first store was opened by John C. Devore. M. C. Miller erected the present flour mills in 1868-69. **Bard**, grown up since 1871. The first store started by William Hill and the post office was established in 1874 with Z. T. Carpenter, postmaster. James Woy erected the first house in 1867. Boyd Taylor started a tannery some years before.

Churches: **Presbyterian**, organized 1833; in 1851 a stone church was erected. The building of the railroad destroyed the stone church and a new frame church was erected near Mann's Choice. **Christian**. Meetings held in Milligan's Cove 1825; in Arnold's school house, at a later date. In 1867 the church was erected. **Methodist** class at Buffalo Mills 1869, church erected in 1870; in 1872 the church was organized at Mann's Choice and in 1882 the church was erected. **Reformed**, Mann's Choice, organized in 1873; the church erected in 1873.

**East Providence Township**: East Providence, a part of Providence Township from 1780, constituted a separate township in 1844. Pack horse trail, one of the routes earliest traveled by the white man in this part of the state, led through this township. In 1755 Providence agreed to open a wagon road from Ft. Loudon to the forks of the Youghiogheny, the road was completed in 1758 and was known as the old state road. A small stockade, as a defense against the Indians, was erected at the Juniata Crossings in the summer of 1758. Settlers began to come in soon after; records show that Martins were in the
county in 1771. The first bridge over the Raystown was built at the Crossings some distance below the present bridge, was known as "Chain Bridge," and was a novelty celebrated far and wide; in place of cables as in modern suspension bridges, huge chains spanned the river and were fastened on one side to a stone pier and on the other side to natural rocks. There is no record of when the bridge was built. The present bridge was built about 1818, the time the turnpike was completed, and the old chain bridge was discontinued.

George Peck and family settled in the cove long before the Revolutionary War. The English were ignorant, and of course superstitious; they were told that if they made a circular line in the earth completely surrounding their cabin, the Indians would not molest them. An extract of a letter of President Moore, Aug. 19, 1872: "On the 8th were found killed and scalped, about 18 miles on this side of the town of Bedford, and within one mile of the great road, one Peck, his wife and two children, his house burnt, and another who lived there is missing and thought to be taken away." "Battle Ground Hollow," a ravine in Ray's Cove, is so called because a party of whites under Capt. Dorsey was cut off by a band of savages in the harbor of Ray's Cove.

Henry Hinish and John and Simon Ritchey were among the earliest settlers; John Martin ran a ferry boat before the chain bridge was built; the Dennisons were among the early settlers up the river and one of them kept tavern at the Crossings, with Hugh Dennison erecting the old stone house in 1818. The first mill in the township was a tub-mill owned by S. Nycum, on a small stream called Tub Mill Run. Davis' mill, near the present site of Jackson's mill on Brush Creek, was built soon after the settlement of the county. Enslow's grist-mill at Gapsville was one of the earliest and a saw-mill also stood there. Ray's Hill was founded by John Nycum, who settled there in 1820; all the buildings about the store, with the exception of the old tavern, were erected by him. In 1835 he opened the first store and in 1836 the post office was established with John Nycum as postmaster. The tannery was built in 1868-69 by Simon Nycum and sold in 1869 to J. B. Hoyt Co. In 1837 there were a dozen taverns on the turnpike between Everett and Ray's Hill. January 20, 1773, James McCashlin was robbed near Ray's Hill. In 1841 James Rice killed James McBurney in a quarrel near the summit; Rice was convicted and hanged.
Churches: Union church stood south of the turnpike near Ray’s Hill, was built of logs in 1825, and in 1833 was remodeled. It was used by the Lutherans, Methodists, Christians and Reformeds. Ray’s Hill M. E. No record of its organization; a class was formed and met for some years previous to the erection of the Union church, which was of brick, in 1826. Ray’s Hill Lutheran, organized 1835; the brick church erected 1856. St. John’s Lutheran, Ray’s Cove, organized 1858. The lot on which the church was built was given by Capt. William Gracey, and the church erected in 1858. Cedar Grove Lutheran, organized 1875, church erected 1875-76. Mount Pleasant Lutheran, organized 1857, church erected 1857. Christian, Ray’s Cove, organized 1825, church erected 1858. Reformed, Ray’s Cove, church built in 1850 of logs. Asbury M. E., Ray’s Cove, church erected 1857.

Liberty Township, organized about 1845, was originally a part of Hopewell Township. Among the early settlers were Martin Stoler and Sebastian Shoup. Previous to the Revolutionary War, the latter located where Saxton now stands; he built a fort near the present railroad station, and erected a grist mill very early. An Indian massacre occurred in Woodcock Valley, on the banks of the Raystown, very near where Powellton furnace stood. In the summer of 1780 Philips, a pioneer who had been appointed Captain by Colonel Piper was authorized to raise a company to protect the settlements. He succeeded in collecting 10 men and started to scout through Morrison’s Cove and Woodcock Valley. They set out July 15, 1780 and marched from the cove across the mountains; late Saturday night they reached an abandoned house belonging to Frederick Heater and decided to remain over Sunday. Sunday morning they were attacked by Indians to the number of at least 60 and the fight continued until mid-afternoon. The Indians fired the cabin and Capt. Philips was obliged to surrender. The Indians and their prisoners started for Kittanning and the men, except Capt. Philips and his son, were tied to trees, killed and scalped.

Stonerstown is one of the oldest in the northern end of the county. It was founded about 1809 and was a flourishing village until the building of the railroad, which diverted most of the traffic to Saxton. Saxton. The building of the railroad in 1855-56 gave birth to the town. It was laid out on lands
purchased from Henry and David Fockler of Huntingdon. The business of importance was the Powellton furnace and the railroad car shop. It was incorporated in 1866. Little's mill at Saxton was erected about 1873 by J. K. Little. Powellton furnace was built by Winthrop and Gordon, of Pittsburgh, for Robert Hare Powell, of Philadelphia; it was started in 1879 and put in blast October 1882.

Churches: The first preacher to visit this country was Alex Boyd, a Presbyterian, who preached in a barn in 1811. Reformed. No records of organization; the first preaching was in 1882, the stone building erected in 1833-34, and the present building in 1872. Catholic. While the railroad was being built and for several years there after, the Catholics supported the church at Stonerstown; the building afterwards was blown down. The Methodists at Saxton organized about 1858 and held their meetings in the Lutheran church at Stonerstown; church erected in 1881. Lutherans Stonerstown, organized 1856, church erected 1856; in 1858 the church was sold by the Sheriff and purchased by the Methodists. Lutherans repurchased it in 1882. Presbyterians. The first minister came in 1854, in 1865-66 the church was erected.

Juniata Township was organized in 1852 from Napier and Harrison townships. Casper Statler located at West End in 1790, kept one of the first taverns along the pike, and also started a small store. Marcus Metzger, a "Hessian soldier" under the British in the Revolutionary war, at the close of the war came to Somerset County with Elias Miller; he remained in Somerset until after 1797, then settled on Dry Ridge, and kept a tavern along the pike. The earliest settler in the bottom lands south of Buena Vista was George Newman, who moved from the east in 1797. James Burns was an early settler in the northern end of the township. Burns' Mills is called after him as he erected a grist mill in 1800. L. N. Fyan settled at New Baltimore in 1840, and then moved to West End, where he erected a large mansion on a farm in the West of the township, and in 1857 erected a distillery and grist mill. The first mill was erected about 1825 by Christian Wertz. New Buena Vista. Lewis Wambaugh, a traveling shoemaker, was the first known resident. The village dates back to
about 1842 and was laid out in 1847 on the lands of Jacob Adams. John Lawrence started the first store and Lewis Turner was tavern keeper.

Churches: In 1842 the first church in the township was erected on Dry Ridge by the Reformeds and Lutherans; it was built of stone. There was preaching in private dwellings before the church was erected. The Union church was erected on the bottom lands in 1845. Reformed and Lutheran worshipped in the church in the Shroyer neighborhood. Lutheran church erected in District three in 1877. Mount Zion Lutheran organized 1877, church erected 1875.

**Snake Spring Township** was organized in 1857. Previous to that date it was part of Colerain and West Providence townships. The spring in front of Edwin Hartley's residence was known as Snake Spring from time immemorial, and this accounts for the singular name of the township. The traditions are that the Snake Indians frequented the spring and had a village or camping ground there. The township was first settled about 1760. In 1763 three brothers by the name of Moore settled in the valley. The Snyder farm is the land taken up by them.

**Allequippa-town** is mentioned in a patent of land near Mt. Dallas, on the south side of the river. Elizabeth Tussey, a widow, obtained a title to this land in 1763, and the mountain called Terrace was doubtless called Tussey after her. This town was an Indian village of some importance. Allaquippa was an Indian Queen of importance among her people; she afterwards moved to Turtle Creek and in 1754 was living at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and was there visited by Col. George Washington. A score or more Indian graves marked the site of Allequippa-town at the time of the settlement by the whites; several were destroyed by the building of the railroad. William Hartley opened one of these graves in 1853 and found glass beads, bones, pipe, a piece of iron, and lead bullets, all in such a position as to indicate the warrior buried in a sitting posture. The old mill was the first mill in the township and was situated on, the Jamison property. The mill at Ashcom was erected by Dualt Leisinger in 1826. In 1825, Abraham Ritchey erected a carding mill and a fulling mill on Valley Run, not far from the present site of Hoover's mill.
Churches: Brethren, organized 1840, building erected 1861. Reformed, Bald Hill, organized 1853; the church was erected by the Presbyterians, Reformeds and Lutherans in 1853. Irvin Reformed, organized 1882; church erected 1882. Methodist, class formed 1853.

West St. Clair Township West St. Clair was divided from East St. Clair in 1875. Benjamin Bowen, a native of Ireland, settled near Pleasantville and George Gordon settled in the country as early as 1760, sowing the first wheat in that section. The first grist mill was built on the Lick Branch of Dunning’s Creek, near the foot of the Alleghenies, as early as 1800; William Willis was owner of that mill in 1812.

Pleasantville was established on lands owned by Benj. Bowen, Jr., and the land was sold in lots in 1845-1860. A large part of the town has been built up since the establishment of A. L. Hench’s tannery in 1872. The first house was erected in 1824-25 by William Hancock and the first grist mill was erected in 1833 by W. Hancock. The first store was started from 1833 to 1836 by Moses Dubbs. John Bataman had a primitive tannery near the borough as early as 1790. Samuel Dubbs started the tannery in the town about 1840. Alum Bank was the name of a place in East St. Clair Township where valued deposits of pure alum are found. The post office was established about 1812 with Thomas Vickroy as postmaster. In 1855 the postoffice was moved to Pleasantville but still retains the name of Alum Bank. Pleasantville was incorporated March 10, 1871. It was a station of the "Underground Railroad" for the slaves from the south and over 500 slaves were assisted further north by Benj. Walker.

Churches: M. E., organized about 1800; the building near Pleasantville was erected in 1852. M. E. church in the Beckley District was organized 1867, meetings held in the school houses until the U. B. church was erected in 1870. Reformed. Meetings were held in the Lutheran church from 1868-69, when the frame church was erected. Lutheran. Services first held in the school house in 1848; in 1852 the congregation was organized and buildings erected. In 1842 to 1843 a log church was erected and in 1870 a second meeting house was erected in West St. Clair Township. United Brethren held meetings in the Beckley school house prior to 1873, when the meeting house was erected.
Bloomfield Township was organized December 8, 1876 and previous to that date it was included in Woodberry Township. The early settlers were chiefly of German descent, among the pioneers being the Wagner, Barley, Replogle, and Clapper families. An early settler on the Bloomfield Furnace property was a man by the name of Roudenbush. Rinehart Replogle settled in the country before the close of the Revolutionary War; one of his daughters was captured by the Indians, and was with them some time, but finally managed to escape. John Holsinger came from Franklin County in 1796; he was a Bishop of the German Baptist church from 1825 to 1849. In 1855 D. H. Miller moved to Baker's Summit and started to manufacture boots and shoes. Bloomfield Furnace was built in 1845 from the material of the Elizabeth Furnace in Woodberry; it was owned by Dr. P. Shoenberger until 1851 when it passed to the Duncan heirs.

Churches: St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, organized 1842; cornerstone of the church laid in 1842. Methodist Episcopal, Baker's Summit, organized 1847, church erected the same year. Brethren. Meeting house erected in 1850, a branch of the Woodberry church.

Mann Township was organized in 1876 from Southampton Township, was named in honor of Hon. Job Mann. John Shaffer, and the James family were early settlers; Thomas Jay settled about 1800 and Elijah Shipley about 1808. A mineral, pronounced by experts to be gold, was discovered on Piney Creek years ago.

Churches: Fairview Christian church was organized 1838 and church erected some years afterwards. Bethel organized 1845 and church erected. Greenfield, Christian was organized in 1854; meeting house erected 1861. Brethren church erected on the Bennett property in 1879.

King Township was organized from a part of Union in 1876 and named in honor of Hon. Alexander King. In the eastern end of the township, near Dunning's Mountain, lies "Indians' Path Valley". Through this valley and northward to Frankstown extended the Indian trail, the old trail can be traced in certain places. One of the earliest settlers was Christian King, who located near Three Springs. King and his family were living in the country at the time of the Indian and white troubles. King, his wife, young son, and a girl that lived with them were captured by the Indians and were taken in different directions;
Mrs. King and the son were with the Indians two or three years, then they escaped and returned to their frontier home, there finding her husband, who had escaped from the Indians. On the Gowchner farm and north of it on the Sarah Furnace property, there are a number of Indian graves, no doubt an Indian village having been located in that vicinity. In 1781 a man by the name of Michael Bouser, on his way to Frankstown, was shot and severely wounded by the Indians.

The first grist mill, a stone building, was erected in 1807 by Samuel K. Way. Lewistown is a small village in the northern end of the county; it was laid out about 1854 on the lands of David Lewis. John M. Walter built the first house, and started the first store. At Mowry’s Mill, the first store started by Simon Hershman about 1868, and post office opened immediately afterwards. Imler is located on the west side of Pine Ridge, at the main cross roads, and also on the Bedford-Hollidaysburg railroad. The Imlers were among the early settlers and are prominent there still.

Churches: **Reformed and Lutheran, Greenfield** was organized in 1814 and a log church erected; in 1875 a new church was erected. **Reformed and Lutheran**, at Imler Cross Roads, organized in 1868 and church erected in 1868. **Methodist** at Lewistown, organized 1873, preached in Stiffler's shop until a church could be erected. **Methodist**, organized in the southern end, about 1852, date of erection of meeting house not known.

**Kimmel and Lincoln:** Kimmel Township was taken from King and a small portion from Union in 1890. The histories of King and Union townships cover this. The township was named in honor of Judge Francis M. Kimmell, who was president judge of this district 1852-62. The northwestern corner is on the Blue Knob, which is considered the most elevated point in the county. It is one of the finest farming sections of the state.

**Lincoln** Township was taken from Union on June 3, 1899. The history of Union township covers it. Although in a mountainous section, the soil yields bounteous crops. Lovely and Weyant are the principal towns and are among the old landmarks. The old grist mill (now in King) was built in 1807 by Samuel Way.
**Bedford County**, named in honor of the Duke of Bedford, extends from Ray's Hill on the east to the Alleghenies on the west. In between the above mountains are Warrior's Ridge, Tussey's, Evitt's, Dunning's, Will's and Buffalo Mountains. It covers 2,105 square miles or 1,347,220 acres. The highest point in the county is Blue Knob, with an elevation of 3,165 feet, being the third highest in the state.

The land was occupied by the Delaware and Shawnee tribes of Indians, with a few Iroquois or Mingoes, who represented the powerful Six Nations of New York. It was purchased by Penn in 1754-56 and in 1768. The first white man explored the region about 1732. The Raystown branch was named for the settler Ray. Bernard Dougherty was one of the first Justices of the Peace, having been appointed in 1767. In 1763 quite a few of the settlers fled, owing to Indian troubles, but they returned in 1764-65, and also started the migration over the Alleghenies.

In 1772 there were 350 taxables in the county. Two grist mills and two sawmills had been erected, the saw mill by Abraham Miley, Sr. in Colerain Township. The early settlers were chiefly Scotch, Irish Presbyterians with a few Germans. Bedford County was organized March 9, 1771, having been taken from Cumberland County. On March 11, 1771, fifteen men agreed to be Justices of the Peace; Arthur St. Clair was appointed Prothonotary, William Proctor, Sheriff; and Robert Hanna, Dorsey Pentecost and John Stephenson, County Commissioners. The court in April 1771 divided the county into the following townships: Air, Bedford, Cumberland, Barree, Dublin and Colerain Brothers Valley, Fairfield, Mount Pleasant, Hempfield, Pitt, Tyrone, Spring Hill, Ross Straver, Armstrong, and Tullileague.

Bedford County furnished quite a few men in the Colonial Army during the Revolution; in the War of 1812-14 a number went into the military. During the Civil War several Union Army companies were formed in the county, and in addition Bedford County men served in various other companies and regiments.

Until after the erection of Bedford County, the only road of any importance extending through the county was that which had been opened by Forbes' army. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad secured a charter to construct a railroad in Pennsylvania in 1826 and on April 10, 1871 the railroad was
finished from Cumberland to Pittsburgh. The Huntingdon and Broad Top was completed to Hopewell in 1860, reaching Mt. Dallas some years after the Civil War. The Bedford and Bridgeport was constructed in 1871, or thereabouts, and was afterwards leased to the P. R. R. In July 1774 the road from Stony Batter to Daniel Royer’s mill was authorized and in 1773 the road from the Maryland line to Forbes’ road. In 1830 a line of coaches was routed west from Bedford over the Glade pike. In 1795 the County Commissioners resolved to build three bridges near Bedford town.

This is the first record of county bridge building in the county. Some elevations in the county, Marietta (Pavia) 1,474, Dunnings Mountain (King Township) 2,040; top of the Alleghenies (St. Clair) 2,609, and Round Knob (Broad Top) 1,990 feet.

The earliest attempt to furnace iron was made by Lane and Davis in 1802, when they erected the Hopewell furnace. The county is supposed to contain over 200 square miles of fossil iron ore, while Morrison’s, Friend’s, and Milligan’s Coves are quite generally under laid with rich brown and red hematite ore. Coal is confined almost exclusively to Broad Top. In 1880 tanneries were in operation at Pleasantville, Mann’s Choice, Rainsburg, Everett, and Fairview. About 17,000 cords of bark were consumed in Bedford County.

The Bedford Springs property was purchased from Frederick Nawgle in 1808 by Dr. John Anderson. The court house and jail were erected in 1829, and the new jail 1826-37, the lumber for the building being purchased at the rate of $4.25 per thousand feet, delivered. In 1876 the court house was enlarged and repaired and the town clock purchased for $250. In August 1791 Thomas Smith was appointed President Judge, up to this time justice was administered by the Commissioners. George Woods and James Martin were appointed Associate Judges. Robert Magaw was admitted to the bar to practice in 1771; he was a resident of Carlisle. Under Act of May 3, 1850, Francis Jordan was the first District Attorney. The first County Treasurer, 1771, was Samuel Davidson, of Bedford; he was chosen by the Commissioners.

The Press and Schools: The “Bedford Gazette” was first published September 21, 1805, Charles McDowell being the owner and editor. “The True American”, published in July 1812 by Thomas R. Gettys, on October 12, 1827,
became “The Democratic Inquirer” and was changed later to “The Bedford Republican”, and in 1888 it became the “Bedford Inquirer”. In 1903 the Inquirer Printing Company was incorporated into a stock company. Today it enjoys the distinction of being the leading newspaper in the county and, also, having the largest circulation.


Fully a quarter of a century elapsed after the formation of the county before any provisions were made for education. After the Revolutionary War, here and there schools were organized, generally in the winter months, and were placed in charge of the best informed men. Cabins abandoned by former occupants were used as school houses and sometimes schools were organized by traveling school masters, some of whom were fine teachers, others broken down soldiers and sailors. Only reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught. Few, if any, school houses were erected before 1800. The first buildings were of unhewed logs, clapboard roofs, stone chimneys, greased paper serving as window lights, and seats of slabs or “puncheons”; the writing desk, which was at one side of the room, was formed of slabs fastened to the wall by wooden pins, and the pupils ranged in age from 6 to 30 years. All schools were conducted on the tuition plan, until 1834.

The first established school in Bedford Borough was the Bedford Academy, incorporated March 20, 1810. It received the sum of $2,000 from the state, to be applied on the building. Rev. James Wilson was the first principal. In 1835 Rev. B. B. Hall opened a classical school with a military department.

Physicians: The first physician in Bedford was Dr. John Peters, who located here in 1778. Dr. John Anderson, a native of this place, began the practice in 1796. Eight years afterward George D. Foulke began practicing,
followed by William Watson, 1805; John H. Hofius, 1807; William T. Davidson, 1808; William Van Lear, 1820; Francis B. Barclay, 1832; William H. Watson (son of William) 1835; George W. Anderson (son of John), 1840. In 1828 Dr. James Henry settled in Everett; in 1830, Dr. William Glow at Rainsburg; Dr. S. H. Smith at Woodbury in 1834; Dr. Rudhaessel, a German, was the first at Schellsburg, prior to 1837. In 1862 Dr. E. P. Jenks located at Coaldale; Dr. J. G. Bruckman at Clearville in 1867; Dr. A. S. Smith at New Paris in 1870; Dr. F. H. Miller at Hyndman in 1873, and Dr. W. H. Howard at Osterburg the same year. In 1878, Dr. U. S. Musser located at Buffalo Mills, and Dr. J. C. Snug at Centreville in 1879.

**Frontier Forts That Have Been Located in the Buchanan District:**

**Fort Bedford** was erected in 1758 and was an important center for the troops, supplies and the munitions of warfare during General Forbes' campaign. The Fort was honored by the presence of Generals Forbes and Washington, Colonels Boquet, Armstrong and Budd, and an army of six to seven thousand men. The fort stood on the ground which is bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, on the east by what is now Richard Street, the West by Thomas Street (historians differ, some say it extended west only as far as Juliana, but it seems, according to old records, to have been nearer the spring at the foot of the hill. - Ed.), and on the south by Pitt Street; the latter being then the Forbes road. The fort covered about 7,000 square yards. It had five bastions and places for the use of swivel guns, a gallery with loop holes extending from the central bastion on its north front down to the water's edge, in order to secure water within this shelter in case of attack. The main gate was on the south side and it also had a smaller gate on the west side and a postern opening northward. Storehouses and hospitals were situated outside and to the southward of the front of the fort, nearing Penn Street. The fort was protected on the front and the west side by a moat, eight feet deep and ten feet wide at the bottom and fifteen feet wide at the top. The fort became a ruin before the beginning of the Revolutionary War and was never re-built.

**Fort Piper** was erected in 1777, located six miles North West of Everett in Hopewell Township, and in the heart of the Yellow Creek Valley. The old
stone house which was the refuge of the early settlers and was located within the palisades is still standing. It was on the farm of James Piper and had its origin while John Piper was Lieutenant Colonel in the army during the Revolutionary War. Col. Piper first settled in the Yellow Creek Valley in 1771. The construction of a log fort began at the southern end of Black Oak Ridge. Some years afterwards Col. Piper erected a substantial house of two stories.

**Fort Wingawn** was, no doubt, an ancient earthwork in the midst of the dense forests on the eastern summit of the Allegheny Mountains, formerly within the bounds of Bedford County, but now a mile within the eastern boundaries of Somerset County.

**Fort Martin** was located somewhere on what is known as the Whetstone farm in West Providence Township, about 5 ½ miles east of the town of Everett and near an old bridge crossing the Juniata river. The farm was the old homestead of the first Judge Martin. It was one of the lines of defense "On the Packer's Trail" between Fort Lyttleton and Fort Bedford.
There is no county in the state with more interesting history than Bedford, and a search of the old records at the Court House reveals many things which have heretofore been credited, perhaps, to the lively imaginations of those who handed down the stories of the early settlers. Verily, "truth is stranger than fiction", and only careful personal research will convince one of the truth of many facts almost beyond belief.

In 1751 a man by the name of Ray came to this section and erected several cabins on the banks of the creek and it was from him that the stream and the village (Raystown) derived their names. All trace of Ray ends there but it is believed he was a trader and that he removed or died before the French and Indian War. About that time another trader, Garrett Pendergrass, appeared and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, who were in possession of this territory, gave him leave to occupy and improve three hundred acres of land, most of which is now within the limits of Bedford. In return the trader gave them belts of wampum, kegs of rum, and the trinkets so much admired by the savages.

One of the most interesting documents filed in the Recorder’s Office is the transfer of this land. It is dated February 1770, and is recorded on page 58 of Book A; the paper is brown with age and crackles at a touch, the form quaint, but the writing is legible. The mark of Chief Anonguit is a turtle; Enishshera, or Capt. Henry Mountare’s signature is followed by the letters “H. M.,” and a circle within a circle marks the signature of Connehraacahecat, the White Mingo. The date of recording is Sept. 19, 1772, before Arthur St. Clair, the first Prothonotary and Register of the county, who was a Captain and afterwards Major-General. Still later Pendergrass transferred to his son, Garrett, Jr., “the land on both sides of the Raystown, containing 300 acres”, but did not long remain here and there were, evidently, no more English-speaking white settlers until the section was occupied by the vanguard of General Forbes’ army in 1758, when the Fort was erected.

**The Early Taverns**: In the meantime came some Germans and in 1755 Frederick Nawgel built a tavern on the property on West Pitt Street now owned
by Dr. A. C. Wolf, and George Funk conducted an inn on the lot adjoining, owned by the heirs of the late Daniel Miller. On North Richard Street, where the residence of Mrs. B. F. Smith now stands, was a tavern whose proprietor was Mrs. Margaret Fraser and there, in 1759, William Fraser, the first white child born within the present limits of the county, first saw the light of day. Also, the Anderson House, on East Pitt Street, where the Kiser dwelling now stands, was conducted by one Elijah Adams. Prior to that time was erected the "Old Fort House" or "King's House" on the south side of East Pitt Street, (the present location of Imler's Drug Store), which was constantly occupied by British forces during the French and Indian War and was a refuge from the Indians until the fort was built in 1758. This later became the "Rising Sun Hotel".

The old Nagel House stood on the site of the present Grand Central Hotel and in 1777 Dr. Joseph Dodridge, then a lad of eight years, stopped over night en route to school in Maryland from his home in Washington County. In 1824 he returned, seeking the tavern where he had his first taste of coffee, served "in a little cup which stood in a bigger one." As he related the occurrence, the taste was nauseating but, imitating his elders, he continued to drink, wondering when it would end, as the cup was immediately refilled. By watching the other guests attentively, he learned that the small cup, turned bottom upwards with the spoon across it, indicated that the guest desired no more, to his great relief. There, also, on Christmas day 1829, Humphrey Dillon, proprietor, served his guests with strawberries and cream, the fruit having been grown on vines after the manner of house plants.

**Titles and Quit-rents:** Thomas and Richard Penn, for the sum of ten thousand pounds, in November 1768 acquired the Indian title to an immense body of land in Pennsylvania and in February 1769, at their land office in Philadelphia, sold numerous tracts on the terms of five pounds sterling per hundred acres and one penny per acre as annual quit-rent. Often the quit-rents were a small acknowledgment of corn, a sheaf of wheat, etc.

A deed dated May 25, 1793, recorded in the office of Register Stewart, in which the Proprietaries conveyed to Samuel McCashlin of the town of Bedford, for the sum of fifteen pounds current money of Pennsylvania, lot number 27 in
the general plan of lots of Bedford, situated on the west side of Juliana Street, contains the following:

"Yielding and paying unto the said John Penn, the elder, and John Penn, the younger, the yearly quit-rent of one pepper-corn on the first day of March of each year and every year forever hereafter, if demanded." The lot above referred to is that upon which now stands the **Bedford Inquirer** building.

What a predicament should the heirs of the late Proprietaries demand back payment of pepper-corns! In 1784 annual quit-rents were discontinued but interest was demanded from the date of first improvement.

**The Springs and Robin Hood:** The Bedford Springs property was taken up in 1767 and five years later sold to Frederick Nawgel, who erected the old stone mill, now standing, in 1797 and the house the following year. About two years previous a mechanic of Bedford, while fishing in Shover's Run, drank freely of the water of the big spring. Having suffered for years with rheumatism and ulcers, he found relief and continued the use of the water, resulting in a cure. Thus was the medicinal quality of the famous mineral spring discovered.

It is on this property, east of the Limestone Spring, that the cave of Davy Lewis, "the Robin Hood of Pennsylvania", is located. Lewis was a robber bandit who, during the early years of the nineteenth century, used the cave as a hiding place. He entered the hill at that point (the entrance being now about 2 feet in width, under a ledge of rock on the east side of Constitution Hill) but was never seen to emerge, proving that the exit is, as many, local people know, on the west side of the opposite Federal Hill. He was in the habit of robbing the rich and leaving the booty at the homes of the poor. Lewis made his first appearance here in 1815, when he was arrested for passing counterfeit coins. He escaped from jail by burrowing under the walls after cutting thru the solid oak floor, and released all the prisoners except one, stating that "he was a common fellow who had robbed a poor widow." Twenty-four hours later on Sideling Hill he relieved a Pittsburgh merchant of $1800 and, when pursued, disguised himself and with great delight joined them in chasing "the bold bandit".

About a mile and a half northeast of Bedford is the **Chalybeate Spring**, surrounded with bog iron ore. When digging out this spring, many years ago,
part of the skeleton of a prehistoric animal was unearthed. The spring is owned by the Hafer heirs, of Bedford, and the water is of great medicinal value.

**Pillory and Whipping Post:** In the early days, these modes of punishment were common and even after the British yoke had been thrown off. In 1780 an offender was sentenced to be taken to the whipping post and receive "21 lashes on his bare back, well laid on". Another was directed to receive fifteen lashes, but the most extraordinary is a matter of record in the court minutes, stating that one should be "taken to the public whipping-post between the hours of 8 and 10, to receive 39 lashes well laid on his bare back; immediately thereafter to be placed in the pillory for one hour, have his ears cut off and nailed to the post, and forfeit to the Commonwealth the sum of 15 pounds, being the value of the goods of Ludovick Fridline, which he was convicted of stealing, and pay costs" in addition. Another record shows a similar sentence imposed on a prisoner for horse stealing.

**Miscellaneous Notes:** In July 1763, Colonel Boquet (who had charge of the Pennsylvania troops when Fort Bedford and the Forbes road were built) again passed thru here with two regiments of regulars and a large convoy of provisions to relieve the beleaguered garrison at Fort Pitt.

The first term of court was held on Tuesday, April 16, 1771, before six "Justices of our Lord the King" and the first business was to divide the county into townships.

Within ten days after the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, the news had reached the Pennsylvania province and her first rifle battalion was ready for the field. Col. William Thompson, of Carlisle, (a resident of Bedford in 1769) was in command and the company formed of Bedford county men was under the command of Capt. Robert Cluggage. Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, the first attorney admitted to practice in Bedford County (April 1771), served as First Major. They were the first companies south of the Hudson to arrive in Massachusetts and attracted considerable attention.

In November 1789, Hugh Barclay was commissioned the first postmaster of Bedford. He erected the dwelling, known locally as “The Grove”, about 1794.
A session of the Supreme Court was held in Bedford on August 11, 1855, presided over by Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, of Philadelphia, to argue the celebrated Passmore Williamson (Slavery Abolition) case.

James Rice, convicted in Bedford County courts for the murder of James Mc Birney on Ray's Hill in August 1841, was hanged in the jail yard at this place on Sept. 2, 1842, the only execution under the law in this county.

James M. Russell was the first Chief Burgess of Bedford, being elected in 1817. In August 1817 the first Councilmen of Bedford decided that a reservoir (16,000 gallon capacity) should be constructed "near thee public spring" and the contract was placed, $2,000 being borrowed from the Allegheny Bank; the castings came from Pittsburgh and the public was supplied with water during that winter.

The first fire engine was purchased in 1839, for the sum of $500.

In the fall of 1846 the telegraph made its appearance in Bedford.

Bedford’s first banking house opened April 2, 1815, - "the Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania".

A company of Bedford County soldiers, under Captain Solomon Sparks, served in the War of 1812. At that time the payroll was: Captains $40, lieutenants $30, ensigns $20, sergeants $8, corporals and musicians $7.33; privates $6.66. The commissioned officers and musicians carried rifles as well as the non-coms and privates.

About 80 men, besides the officers, comprised a company of volunteers from this county who served in the war with Mexico. It was a part of the Second Regiment, which won imperishable fame as the first regiment to enter within the walls of the Mexican capital, and the Bedford Company was in the "storming party" at the Battle of Chapultepec, and many were killed or wounded.

President Lincoln’s first call for troops was responded to by Bedford County men, and on April 25, 1861, the first company, under Capt. J. H. Filler, left Bedford. Hundreds of brave men from this section took part in the Civil War.

In the Reformed graveyard on West John Street lies the body of James Henry, who was killed by Indians near Frankstown in 1768. Savages had been
terrorizing the white settlers and a company headed by Captain Dunlap, who was also killed on this expedition, pursued them. Henry had told a companion of a recent dream of being captured by Indians and remarked that he would fight to the end rather than be captured. His friend advised him, in event of capture, to submit and his friends would rescue him. Following a battle in which the settlers were defeated, Henry was missing and a posse began a search. His terribly mutilated body was found against a tree and nearby there were five dead Indians. The tree and ground showed that there had been a bitter struggle and Henry took five lives before surrendering his own.

The first wagon brought into Mann Township, this county, was a four wheeled vehicle which aroused the inhabitants more than a visit from an airplane would at the present time. It was owned by a Shipley and not long afterward one Henry Martin, a farmer, invested in a like vehicle. It was an object of much curiosity and speculation and young people came many miles to see it. During its first night in the barnyard, a calf hanged itself in a wheel and Martin, perhaps fearing other calamities, surrounded it with a high fence and the wagon passed into uselessness.

**Presidential Visits:** President Washington, during the Whiskey Rebellion, was the first of five Presidents of the United States to visit Bedford. His former visit here was when Senior Colonel of the Virginia Regiments, spending two weeks and accompanying General Forbes' army to Duquesne.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Virginia, in 1840 passed thru here en route to Pittsburgh. He was the Whig candidate for the presidency and was cordially welcomed. The celebration in his honor was most unusual; with "hard cider", a party watch-word, and "log cabins"; being conspicuous and very much in evidence in every parade.

During his term as president, or about 1845, James K. Polk spent a week at Bedford Springs and General Zachary Taylor, during his campaign for the presidency in 1848, stopped here on his way to Pittsburgh and a grand ball was given at the Springs Hotel. A short time before that, Vice President Dallas had been a visitor here.
James Buchanan, for sixteen years previous to his election as president, was an annual visitor at our famous summer resort. He also visited during his term, and afterwards, as well.

Many other famous men and brave men have lived here or visited here, among them being: Thaddeus Stevens, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, General Stanwix, Alexander Hamilton, Col. Crawford, who was burned at the stake; and Judges Black, Tod, Tawney, and others. There was also Edwin Forrest (considered first star of the American stage), the actor; "Mad Anthony" Wayne (U.S. General during the Revolutionary War); Col. Levin Powell (Revolutionary Officer who served as an early member of Congress from Virginia) of Virginia, who died while on a visit here; Cornstalk, chief of the Shawnee Indians; John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame; Simon Kenton (explored and protected the Kentucky Frontier with Daniel Boone), the Indian hater; Simon Girty, the renegade who was adopted by the savages; Jacob Coxey, General of "Coxey's Army" (protest march of unemployed workers to Washington, DC in 1894), and many others less illustrious individuals.

Odd Names Found In Old County Records: Unusual names have a great attraction for some people and the old records have an endless fund of valuable information in store for them. The following were noted by the writer in recent researches, their quaintness justifying their reproduction: Reynard Wolfe, Valentine Shadacre, Cutlip Rose, William Teagarden, Barnabas Blue, Melchoir Roastgarver, Esau Bee, George Teaball, Hans Cack, William Cracart, Ralph Hickenbottom, John Casebeer, William Tyshoe, Shadrack Castele, Fred Cefar, Joseph Shenewolfe, Valentine Pancake, Faithful Craton, Permenas Harris, Peter Sweezy, John Peevihouse, Mordecai Goslen, Henry Beersticker, Peter Duck, Jacob Boss, Matthew Organ, George Yearhouse, Henry Been, Jacob Pimple, John Goodfight, Joseph Whiteneck, John Denmark, John Kitty, Thomas Munday, Anthony Musician, John Tom, Frederick Victorious, Daniel Godsgrace, Christian Ox, John Unbehand, Jc hn All, Luke Sweetland, John Quick, William Work, John Bunch, John Lemmon, Christopher Popps, Sadler Roach, Valentine Puff, Thomas Sally, Adam Pickle, Andrew Bearsticker, Henry Gass, John Lillycrop, Abraham Sing, George Sinn, William Gambog, Conrad Idle, George Mercy, George Sneering, John Squib, Jonas Kettle, Samuel Tubbs,
Where President Washington Missed a Turkey Dinner

During Washington’s first term as President, taxes were levied to provide funds to cancel the national debt and in Western Pennsylvania it was decided that no tax should be paid on whiskey. The rioters were so numerous and so well organized that twelve thousand militiamen were ordered out to suppress the insurrection. The troops were called from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops, over six thousand strong, assembled at Bedford and the President, with several of his cabinet and Commander-in-Chief, General Henry Lee of Virginia, reached here on October 19, 1794. The Virginia and Maryland troops marched from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh, but before they reached there the rioters dispersed.

Soldiers encamped upon every available spot in and around Bedford. Cavalrymen patrolled the streets and guards surrounded the house in which General Washington had his headquarters. This house, which stands in the central part of town and directly on the Lincoln Highway, has since been known as "Washington’s Headquarters", is but little changed and is in an excellent state of preservation.

At that time the property was owned by David Espy, Esq., whose guest the President was. His good wife, known for her hospitality and the excellence of her cuisine, had made elaborate preparations for the distinguished guest’s first dinner under her roof, the pièce de résistance being wild turkey. Several thousand soldiers camped on the public square not far away and cavalrymen guarded the Espy home.

Preparation for the dinner was completed and the guests had gathered around the board, awaiting the turkey. The bird, done to a turn and exuding delicious odors, was placed upon a huge platter and borne from the kitchen by one of the good women of the household. As she was passing through the butler’s pantry, in which was a small window high in the wall, a mounted soldier leaned thru and impaling the fowl with his bayonet, succeeded in getting out of sight with his prize before the astonished lady could give an alarm. With the empty platter in her hands she appeared before the assembled guests in
great consternation and apprised them of the "calamity". She was assured by the great man, in his kindly manner, that although the loss was irreparable she was blameless and that he should nevertheless enjoy the bountiful repast before him. It was afterwards learned that a few of the "select" greatly enjoyed the tender fowl.

The President remained here three days. Before the troops reached Pittsburgh the insurrection was quelled and the President issued a proclamation of pardon to all parties except those directly charged with offences. In August of the following year general pardons were granted. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops returned by way of Fort Lyttleton, Strasburg, Shippensburg, and Carlisle.

In this same building, in 1771, was the office of the first Prothonotary of Bedford County, Arthur St. Clair. It is now owned by the Bedford Sanitary Bakery Company, recently purchased from the Mowry heirs.
IN PIONEER DAYS
By ANNIE M. GILCHRIST

Over a century and a half has passed - yes, by sixteen years - since the Army of General Forbes was encamped at Raystown, later Fort Bedford, and which, in 1766, was laid out as a town. The followers of that trail were numerous but a few settlers from Maryland and Virginia followed the route over which Col. George Washington, in command of the southern troops in 1758, marched by way of Fort Cumberland thru the wooded valley to Fort Bedford.

Among those who decided that here their search for land which would yield them sustenance was ended, was one Adam Ernst*, whose parents had come to America from Saxony. Early in the spring of 1775, into the beautiful valley of the Dunning's Creek, came Adam Ernst and his faithful wife, Eve, together with their six children - George, Mary, Jacob, Johannas, Henry and Michael - the eldest being about thirteen years of age, and the youngest but a baby. While selecting a spot, about nine miles north of Bedford, on which to make themselves a home, the settler left his little family at the fort, as the Indians at that time were very troublesome in the outlying districts.

In the early days lands were not surveyed and then sold, as now, but the settler first established "a tomahawk claim," --- deadening a few trees near a spring and then blazing trees, or cutting initials thereon, on the corners of the tract desired. These methods were of no legal value except being recognized by settlers and were a guide when the survey was made.

A tract of two hundred acres of unimproved land in Bedford Township was purchased by Ernst from George Funk, an innkeeper of Bedford, for the sum of one hundred pounds, the deed for which bears date April 5, 1775, and is recorded in Book A, page 143, in the Register’s Office at the County Court House, along with others equally interesting and of inestimable value. This tract was a part of the original 399 acres first deeded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on July 14, 1774, to George Wolf of this place for four pounds two shillings - recorded Book A, page 117; by him to George Funk, innkeeper, on

* Generations have handed down this settler’s name as "Henry Ernst" but the writer personally traced the transfers from the present owner of the property to the original grant and has proved, without chance of doubt, that "Adam" is correct.
September 2, 1774, for 37 pounds and ten shillings - recorded Book A, page 142.

**The Wilderness Home**

Being industrious and thrifty, it was not long before the settler had cleared a space, had a log cabin erected and his family as comfortable as it was possible to make them in those days. The little cabin was furnished with the meager goods they had brought on their wagon and a few pack-horses, and some crudely-made chairs, tables, and beds. Several other families had located in that section and the men assisted each other in clearing the land. Good judgment was shown by the settlers in the selection of this limestone land, as the soil was fertile and the water plentiful and pure.

The elder Ernst, as well as his neighbors, immediately turned his attention to the raising of crops, ever on guard to protect his family against the Indians. He also raised a few sheep, the wool from which was needed in making clothing, while his good wife raised flax, which she prepared and spun for the same purpose, besides planting and working her first small garden and attending to the various wants of her growing boys and girl. Among the possessions brought into this "new country" was a loom, one of the simplest of machines, and on which Mrs. Ernst wove her garment material, coverlets, and linen.

Thus two years passed, each bringing satisfaction and joy in the new home, the crops raised, and the comforts and conveniences derived; for the Indians had given them no cause for alarm. Many important events had taken place since they had come to Pennsylvania. During their second summer the Liberty Bell rang forth its glorious message and although but nine miles from the village of Bedford, it was some weeks before the father made a trip for supplies and learned the glad tidings. With new hope and courage the settlers struggled valiantly and the wilderness began to take on the appearance of civilization, the fertile soil was gradually yielding more and better crops, and the little home was indeed a happy one. But their joy was of short duration!

**The Massacre**

The elders had arisen earlier than usual one morning in September, 1777, as several neighboring farmers had come to assist Father Ernst in
splitting logs and making rail fences. Breakfast, prepared at the wide, open fireplace, had been served and the men were sitting before the blazing logs discussing the plans for the day. The four older children were yet in bed in the loft; fair-haired baby Michael, then over two years of age, was peacefully sleeping in the rude crib which the father had constructed shortly after their arrival, and little five year old Henry had arisen and was playing contentedly about the kitchen. The sky was overcast and, hearing the hoot of an owl, one of the men remarked that that was a sign of rain and not many rails would be made that day. The owl's cry was an Indian sign and like a bolt from a clear sky came the attack. Savages had surrounded the cabin and, battered down the door. Brandishing tomahawks and knives, their fiendish yells aroused the sleeping children and created terror in all hearts.

As he reached for his gun, which was usually by his side, the father was struck on the head by a tomahawk and fell to the floor. He was immediately pounced upon by a "brave" and scalped, his horrified help mate being unable to rescue him. There was a hand-to-hand battle between the other settlers and the Indians resulted in the death and scalping of two more. [The names of these men have not been handed down by the various generations, but a letter late in the fall of 1777 to President Wharton, of the Committee of Safety, from George Woods and Thomas Smith, prominent residents of this place, records the fact that an Indian war had been raging in its utmost fury in this section for some time and among the recent massacres were several persons on Dunning's Creek.]

A bright-colored coverlet, then in the loom in the process of weaving, at the opposite end of the large kitchen, attracted the attention of the savages and while they were arguing whom should have the coveted prize and were cutting it from the loom, Mrs. Ernst managed to secrete the scalps behind a chest near the door, stepping over the dead bodies of her husband and his friends in the act. Thus she was saved the horror of seeing them dangle from the belts of the savages during the long journey.

Older Children Escape

Meanwhile, George, the eldest, had sprung from his bed and in attempting to jump from a window was shot at; pretending to have been hit, he fell to
the ground and later, clad only in his nightshirt, crawled into the weeds and remained in hiding for hours. Mary and Jacob crept stealthily from their bed, succeeded in getting out of the window and onto the sloping roof, from which they slid to the ground and sought shelter among the high grass. The other son, Johannas, being swift of foot and more daring, escaped by running into the woods; as he was seen, an Indian and his dogs started after him but, stumbling, the lad fell into a stream and the dogs, thus losing the scent, abandoned pursuit.

Kindly neighbors cared for the children and buried the bodies of the victims. To this day they have not been disturbed and their resting places, marked by stones, are on the farm in East St. Clair Township now owned by Mrs. Richard Griffith.

Being unable to find the scalps of their victims, the Indians believed their sudden and mysterious disappearance to be a bad omen and made haste to depart. The mother and her two small boys were ordered to accompany the band; realizing that resistance was useless and would result in death, she lifted the terrified baby into her arms and seized the lad by the hand, gave one swift, farewell look about her cabin home and silently followed. As was the case in many other instances of capture by Indians, white neighbors followed the party in the hope that a rescue might be affected, but the rapid progress and the clever method of hiding their victims in hollow trees gave the savages the advantage.

On the Trail: The long journey was, evidently, over a trail familiar to the Indians, thru Path Valley into Blair County to the headwaters of the Juniata, what is now Kittanning Point. There they struck the Kittanning Path, one of the principal and most direct routes to the seaboard and a well-defined trail. It did not cross the counties as they are now formed but led from the Point northwestward thru the present counties of Cambria, Indiana, and Armstrong to Kittanning on the Allegheny River.

Traveling was difficult for the captives. The mother grew footsore and weary and the weight of the baby increased her fatigue; although several Indians offered to relieve her of the burden, the child refused their advances, terrified. His cries caused them to threaten her with his death, in a most brutal
manner, as they seemed to dislike him because of his fair hair and skin, a
heritage of his Saxon ancestry. Because of his resemblance to the Indians,
dark-skinned Henry fared much better and when his fears had gradually
subsided, enjoyed the attention he received. It is related that he was given
cooking utensils to carry, and growing tired he allowed a frying pan to slip into
a. stream. He reported it as a regrettable accident when questioned.

The constant climbing of mountain trails sorely tried the mother's
strength and faith; ever-present in her heart and mind was the prayer that God
would deliver them by death, but instead He gave her increased strength for
herself and children in their hour of need. Occasionally they were surfeited with
meat; when a deer was killed while stopping for a brief rest, or fish and small
game that could be obtained hastily. Otherwise, food was very scarce and at
times many hours passed without the craving for food being satisfied. Life in
camp was somewhat easier, though she was kept busy.

**Sold to the British**

From the Allegheny River they continued marching toward the north and
west, thru part of Ohio. They finally reached Fort Detroit, Michigan that was
occupied by the British, who had long been persuading the savages to make
murderous assaults upon the white settlers in the eastern states. To this fort
they took what captives survived the terrible ordeals, and there they were sold
to the officers.

Henry had become reconciled to the change of situation and returned the
occasional kindesses of the Indians with boyish affection. He was a privileged
captive and had been taught to ride and use the bow and arrow; they had
dressed him in Indian garb, he had become known to them as "Hanu," and had
learned much of their language. Had he not frequently been with his mother, he
would have forgotten his native tongue. The Indians were indeed loath to part
with him but a clever trick on behalf of an officer got him inside the fort and
safely in his mother's care. After the mother and babe had been paid for, the
Indian who had the boy was given a glass of whiskey containing a coin and
while his attention was thus centered the officer grabbed Henry. Some difficulty
was experienced in keeping the lad, as the free and roving life seemed to have a
wonderful attraction for him, and the Indians frequently came to the gates of the fort and called "Hanu! Hanu!" But the ties of kindred prevailed.

**Earning Their Freedom**

In Fort Detroit for almost nine years this brave little woman toiled daily for the officers and in the fields nearby, clothing her children by remaking castoff suits, adding to her meager savings by every possible honorable method, and rejoicing in the knowledge that "some day" she could buy their freedom. At last that wonderful day arrived! She had heard occasionally, thru captives exchanged at the fort, that her other children had been rescued but was unable to learn where they were; she was most anxious to cover the great distance to the homeland, hoping almost against hope that she soon might find them alive and well.

With part of her savings she purchased a pony and outfitted it for what she knew was a long and tedious journey, placed their few personal belongings in the little trunk which she purchased at the fort and strapped it to the animal. This trunk (together with a piece of her "extra dress" and a small cream pitcher) is now in the possession of the writer, who is sixth in direct line of descendants, and is a valued and cherished inheritance. It is, but twenty inches long, twelve inches wide, and nine inches deep, has a curved top, and is lined with figured blue and cream paper; the exterior is covered with deer skin, has narrow leather straps studded with brass tacks along all edges, a brass lock and a handle of similar metal on the lid, and is in excellent state of preservation. With the lid is the manufacturer's label with the date 1777 and the following plain inscription:

"Season's Trunk Chests and Fire Buckets, No. 26 near Rood Lane and No. 158 near Lime St., Fenchurch Street, **London**, where merchants, wholesale dealers and Captains of Ships may be accommodated with trunks and chests of all sorts for the East and West Indies and North American trades on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.” This valued heirloom was obtained some years ago at the sale of the personal property of the late John Fetter, in Bedford Township, a great grandson of the captive.
Home Again

The long journey began; not to be compared with that of nine years before! The children, now eleven and fourteen, took turns riding the pony but the mother walked the entire distance; with every mile her heart grew lighter and the feeling of thankfulness increased. How much time was consumed is not known but the homeward trail led from Ft. Duquesne by way of the old Forbes road (much of which is now the Lincoln Highway) over the Allegheny Mountains and into Bedford County. Many times my grandfather, Michael Ernest, and a great aunt, who were fourth in line, have related the story as handed down to them. It is said she came first to the home of her eldest son, George Adam, who was then about 24 years of age and who had married Elizabeth Samuel. What a reunion that must have been! How eagerly did the children listen to the tales of the trials of those long and weary years, and just as anxious were the wanderers to learn of the events transpiring since their terrible experience.

After being reunited with her children, Mrs. Ernst, who has since been spoken of as "Indian Eve", met and married Conrad Samuel, father of her son’s wife, and a prosperous widower (ancestor of the Samuel family now residing in Bedford). She survived him a number of years and passed away in 1815, her grave in Messiah cemetery, Bedford Township, marked by a portion of a headstone and by the side of her eldest son, who followed her two years later; around her, row on row of her descendants. Of the other children’s history, little can here be related but Mary, the only girl, married John Dibert, and many of her descendants are found in this section. Jacob married Susanna Defibaugh and resided near Everett; Johannas married and lived at Imlertown, while Henry; who married Margaret Miller, went to Greensburg. Michael, the youngest, located in the far west and practically nothing is known of his family.

For some time after Mrs. Ernst’s return, George must have resided on the home place for in 1797 the records of the county again prove a question long in doubt. In Deed, Book E, on page 274, is recorded the transfer of the 200 acre tract "in the township then of Bedford, now of St. Clair" from "Conrad Samuel and Eve, his wife, late relict of Adam Ernst," John. E., Jacob and Michael Ernst, and John and Mary Dibert, of Bedford Township, and Henry, of Westmoreland, County, blacksmith, for 180 pounds, to George Ernst, of St. Clair Township, in
the year 1797. The deed does not bear the month and year but the affidavit of Henry is dated May 13, 1797, which fixes the date of the sale.

Throughout her life and the lives of her children this chapter of pioneer days and its terrible ordeals was vividly impressed upon their minds; although in succeeding generations the recounting of the tale lost a part of its horror, they have never tired of hearing it, and in the memories of her descendants "Indian Eve's" faith, bravery, and perseverance will always hold a prominent place.
Bedford County Soldiers
Who Served in the World War, on the Mexican Border, and Other Enrollments.
Gold Star Heroes
Compiled by Veteran Frank McCoy, of Fossilville

Of untold value to future generations is this list of Service Men from Bedford County who participated in the great World War of recent date. The untiring efforts of a veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Frank McCoy, of Fossilville, who served in the 81st Penna. Infantry, have produced this remarkable record and it is certain that not only present residents of this county will appreciate it, but many of those who have long ago left the mother county for other sections and states.

Mr. McCoy's work along these lines has been accomplished with much difficulty and although he is far from satisfied with the results, we feel that it is as nearly complete as was possible, and that it is not only the fulfillment of a "labor of love" but an expression of the deepest and truest patriotism of one who "always serves".

Owing to his failing sight and advancing years, Mr. McCoy has experienced more than the usual difficulty in his compilation of this list. His many trips over the county, in search of the information needed, were made at considerable expense to himself and in some instances he was received with much indifference, which is indeed regrettable. However, the record is invaluable to those interested in the many boys, and a few girls, who went out from Bedford County to the call of Our Nation and Our Allies, and the friends of those patriotic young people are legion.

To Mr. McCoy we all owe a great debt of gratitude for preserving this valuable information for future reference.
Alum Bank
Allison, Leslie R., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Beegle Orville, 319th Inf., 80th Div.  
Cuppertt, Clyde W., S. P. 383rd M.T. C.  
Davis, George A., M.T. C., Meade  
Davis, Oscar H., Central Officers T. S., Lee  
Gaudig, Harry H., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Gaudig, Homer F., Field Hospital 109, 28th Div.  
Horner, George Weyant, 155th D. B. Lee  
Knisely, Ralph M., 305th Engs., 80th Div.  
McDaniel, Martin, 106th Inf., 27th Div.  
Miller, Guy S., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Mock, Orville F., 145th Inf.  
Morgart, Geo. R., 106th Inf., 27th Div.  
Rowser, "Roy, 106th Inf., 27th Div.  
Stufft, Charles C., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Stufft, Harry E., Base Hospital 56.  
Walker, Harry E., 56th Photo B’n.  
Weaver, Walter R., 65th Aero Squadron.

Artemas
Bennett, Earl H., 329th Guard & Fire Co.  
Elbin, John, 1917, 29th Inf.; 1920, Navy; drowned.  
Johnson, Consor, 155th Depot Brigade, Lee.  
Karns, Edgar M., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Lashley, Ira, 44th Field Art.  
Leasure, Harry L., 305th Engs., 80th Div.  
Leasure, Tolbert, Prov. Amb., Co. B.  
Martin, George E., 56th Pioneers.  
Martin, James O., 319th Inf.  
Northcraft, Kelly V., 108th Inf.

Baker's Summit
Appleman, Clyde E., 305th Eng’s., 80th Div.  
Appleman, Elmer T.  
Holsinger, Charles, 5th Marines, 2nd Div.  
Holsinger, Irvin, 6th Marines, 2nd Div.  
Holsinger, Paul S., Casual Det. 155th Dep.  
Ickes, Clarence E.  
Long, Chas. 0., Det. Engs. Purchasing Office.  
Mock, Guy V., 31st R. C. T.  
Myers, Emory W., Transportation Corps, A.E.F.  
Pote, Julius V., 305th M. S. Train, 80th Div.  
Snyder, Charles, M. T. Corps, 78th Div.  
Snyder, Leroy, 5th Marines, 2nd Div.

Bedford and Rural Routes
Ake, Pearl, 4th Inf., 3rd Div.  
Allen, Charles W., 281st Aviation Squadron.  
Amos, Clyde O., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Amos, Daniel V., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Amos, Robert P., M. T. Co. 618.  
Arnold, Fred L., 15th Field Art.  
Avery, James, 8th Pa. Inf., Mex. Border.  
Bagley, Harry W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Bagley, Howard S., 327th Inf.  
Bagley, Ross C., 112th Inf., 28th Div.  
Bagley, Thomas, 135th Inf.  
Bagley, Walter E., 305th Motor S. T  
Banner, John, 8th Pa. Inf. and 112th U. S. Inf.  
Barefoot, Neal D., 36th Balloon Co.  
Barnes, Benjamin.  
Bates, David, 301st Stevedores, 301.  
Baylor, Fred C., 135th Inf., 34th Div.  
Baylor, Ross S., 517th M. T. C.  
Berkheimer, James E., 112th Inf.; Defiance.  
Biddle, Geary, 101st M. G. B’n., 26th Div.  
Biddle, Virgil, Port Q. M. C. 307 A. R. D.  
Blackburn, J. Russell, Ordnance Dept.  
Bollinger, F. Guy, 112th Inf. Killed.  
Bowser, George E., 112th Inf.  
Bridaham., John H., 319th Inf., 80th Div.  
Bridaham, Victor, 305th Engs., 80th Div.  
Brown, Bruce H., 109th M. G. B’n., 28th Div.  
Burke, J. Raymond, Lieut. 1st M.G. Squadron; 5th U. S. Cav. (Capt.).  
Burket, David S., 7th Cav.  
Burket, John F., Med. Dept.  
Calhoun, Chalmer, 43rd Medical Unit.  
Carroll, Blair.  
Crittenden, Frank.  
Darr, Edgar D., 7th Cav.  
Davis, Arthur J., 1st Field Signal B’n.  
Davis, John H., 301st Stevedores.  
Davis, Richard, 372nd Inf.  
Defibaugh, Fred G., 305th Ammunition Train, 80th Div.  
Dibert, Harry H., 51st Pioneers.  
Dibert, Wm. Ralph, 17th Engs.  
Diehl, Altdn, 806th Engs., 80th Div, R.4.  
Diehl, Franklin, 43rd Med. Unit.  
Diehl, Raymond, Co. A, 1st Bn.  

Page 2
Donahoe, Thomas, 60th Inf., 5th Div.
Doty, James C., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Drenning, Raymond W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Eicholtz, Stewart E., 106th Inf., 27th Div.
Evans, Marshall B., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Feather, Lester, Camp Hospital. 52; R. 2.
Finn, John, 319th Inf., 80th Div.; R. 3.
Fisher, Bernard F., 52nd Inf., 6th Div.
Fisher, Joseph S.
Fletcher, Charles, 413th Telegraph B'n.
Fletcher, Charles, 8th Pa. Inf. & 112th Inf.
Fletcher, Vernon W., 8th Pa Inf. & 112th Inf.
Foor, Harry P., 8th Pa. Inf. & 112th Inf.
Fritz Walter L., 112th Inf.
Gardner, George V., 2nd -Pioneers.
Gardner, Russell D., 8th Pa. Inf. & 112th Inf.
Gates, Chester L., 803rd Transportation Corps;
Gates, Raymond M., 325th Inf., 82nd Div.;
Hafer, Neal C., 8th Pa. Inf. and 112th Inf.
Hall, Harry, 112th Inf.
Hardman, H. Eugene. 2nd Regt. M. T. S. U. of P.
Hardman, Robert L.
Harris, Chauncey A., 301st Stevedores.
Harris, David O., 301st Stevedores.
Heckerman, Calton, 320th Field Art., 82nd Div.
Heit, Geo. C., Capt., 2nd Pioneers.
Heming, Geo. D., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Henry, J. King, 57th Coast Artillery.
Hershberger, J. Herbert, 104th Sig. B'n, 29th Div.
Hershberger, Paul H., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Hibbard, Earnest F., 305th Inf.
Hoagland, Robert H., 332d Reg., 83rd Div.
Hoopengardner, Earl, 56th Pioneers.
Horne, Neilson, 313 Bat. E., F. A. 80th Div., Camp Lee.,
Hughes, Francis P., Truck C6.-3, 16th . Div.; Kearney.
Housel, Charles R., 8th and 112th, Pa. Inf.
Hughes, Philip J., 420th Supply Train.
Ickes, Sewell W., 8th Pa. Inf. and 112th Inf.
Imler, Harry R., R. 5.
Karns, Julius F., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Karns Wm. A., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Key, Charles O., 803rd Transportation Unit.
Key, J. Russell, 803rd Transportation Unit.
Kinsey, Clarence H., 112th Inf.
Kline, L Frank, 1898, Co. H, 1st U. S. Marines.
Koontz, Jaes B., 1918, 9th M. G., Bn., 3d Div.
Leader, Burton V., 8th Pa. Inf. & 112th Inf.
Leader, Charles, 8th Pa. Inf. & 112th Inf.
Killed
Leader, Thomas J., 112th Inf.
Leasure, Dennis, 306th Inf., 77th Div.
Lesh, Harry C., 8th Pa. Inf. and 112th Inf.
Lessig, Frank V., 5th Engs., 7th Div.
Livingston, Alexander, 8th Pa. Inf. & 112th Inf.
Lysinger, Wm. Ross, Central Record Office.
Manock, John, Lieut., Quarter Master's Dept.
Mazzu, Ambrose, 112th Inf.
Marshall, Martin, 365th Inf., 92nd Div.
McKinley, Wm. R., 320th Medical Unit.
McMullin, James B., Lieut., Quarter Master's Dept.
Metzger, George K., 1919, 49th Inf.
Middleton, Joseph R., 112th Inf.
Middleton, Neal., 112th Inf.
Milburn, William L., -112th Inf.
Miller, Russell S., 319th Inf.
Moore, Hugh, 2nd B'n., 20th Regt., Forestry Division.
Morgan, (or Morgart), William I.
Morgart, Robert, 17th Cav., Honolulu; 11th Cav., California.
Mortimore, Lawson C., Prisoners Escort 269.
Motto, Ross W., Ordnance Dept.
Nagler, Wm. J., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Naugle, L C., Motor Mechanics.
Oppenheimer, Lawrence, Medical Dept.
O'Shea, Daniel, 320th Inf., 80th Div.
O'Shea, Thomas N., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Pate, William C., 112th Inf.
Pepple, Anson C., 1918, 71st Eng.
Peters, Augustine R., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Price, Andrew H., unassigned. Died in camp; R 3.
Price, David L, 112th Inf.
Price, Edward H., 56th Pioneers.
Price, Ellis K., 112th Inf.
Prosser, David Ray, 102nd Inf., 26th Div.
Reed, Paul, 603rd A. A. S.
Reighard, Ealor, 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Rice, Walter, 305th Engs., 80th Div.
BRIEF HISTORY OF BEDFORD COUNTY

Ritchey, Samuel M., Quartermaster's Dept.
Rohm, Harry C., 45th Inf., 9th Div.
Rose, Clayton.
Ritchey, Samuel M., Quartermaster's Dept.
Rohm, Harry C., 45th Inf., 9th Div.
Rose, Clyde F., Co. H, 52d Inf., 6th Div.
Ritchey, Blaine, 155th Dep. Brigade
Ritchey, Hugh M., 19th Engs.
Spencer, John W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Swartwelder, George A., 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Thomas, Charles A., 56th Pioneers.
Wright, Charles 0., 115th Dep. Brig., Lee.

Buffalo Mills and Route
Bauer, Elmer P., 327th Inf; R. 1.
Benna, Howard E., 112 Inf.
Brant, Calvin.
Brant, Edward R., 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Brant, M. V., 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Crawford, Carl H., 8th Pa. & 112th Inf.; 28th Div.
Hillegass, George E., 2nd Field Art.
Holler, Roy E., 112th Inf., R. 1.
Huffman, Burl V., 8th Pa. Inf. &112th Inf.
McDonald, Harry, 1898-1902, 1st U. S. Inf.; R. 1.
Miller, Elmer. 315th Field Art.; R. 1.

Cessna and Route
Bender, Rolla B., M. A. Aviation Service, A.E.F.
Bittinger, Chas. E., 118th Engs.
Blackburn, Harry C., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Bloom, Harry W., 56th Pioneers.
Croyle, George E., 155th Dep. Brigade, Lee.
Harbaugh, Geo. C., 30th Inf., 3rd Div.
Hershberger, James E.
Hoagland, Robert H., 332nd Inf., 83rd Div.
Ickes, Gilbert J., 147th Inf., 37th Div.
Ickes, Floyd F., 8th Pa. Inf., Mexican Border.
Inglass, James F., 112th Inf. Killed.
Mock, Joseph H., 305th Eng., 80th Div.
Reininger, Claire F., Hd. Qtrs. Park Unit 378.
Reininger, David C., 319th Inf., 80th Div.

Breezewood and Route
Brannter, Marshall J., 331st Inf., 83rd Div.; R. L
Bottomfield, Chester H.
Clouse, Marshall G., unassigned; R. 2.
Feight, Albert E., 1898, 3rd Field Art.; R. 1.
Foer, Ambrose C., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Hinsh, Roy, Camp Hospital 52, A.E.F.; R.1.
Lane, John R., Camp Hosp. 52, A.E.F.; R.1.
Manspeaker, Lewis C.; 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Mearkel, Percy C., Aero Squadron.
Mellott, Frank, 20th Engs.
Mellott, Lloyd, Naval Train Sch.. B.E.F.; R.2.
Mellott, Ross W., 320th Inf., 80th Div.; R. 2.
Minnich, Samuel K., 318th Inf., 80th Div.
Rinard, Herbert, Capt. Chaplain, 322nd Field Art., 83rd Div.
Ritchey, Blaine, 155th Dep. Brigade
Ritchey, Hugh M., 19th Engs.
Spencer, John W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Swawtweider, George A., 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Thomas, Charles A., 56th Pioneers.
Wright, Charles 0., 115th Dep. Brig., Lee.
Zeigler, Harry R., 112th Inf., 28th Div.

**Chaneysville and Route**
Adams, Chas. W., 314th Field Art., 80th Div.
Bartholow, George Wm., 13th Inf. & Qtr. Masters Dept.
Bartholow, John, 1903 - 8th Inf; 1918 - 60th Inf., 5th Div.
Beck, Grover C., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Beck, Leroy R
Beck, Virgil P., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Browning, Earnest G., 66th, 39th T. C., B. E. F.
Browning, Howard F., 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Diehl, Orbial, 315th M. G. Bn., 80th Div.
Gordon, Frank C., Qtr. Masters Dept, Camp Greene.
Iames, Abner R., 305th M. P., 80th Div.
Iames, Frank W., 51st R. T. Corps., A. E. F.
Iames, John A. R. D. 328th Wagon Co. Camp.
Iames, Marshall E, 331st Inf., 83rd Div.
Iames, Oscar, 362nd Inf., 91st Div.
Iames, Roy, Base Hospital 82, A. E. F.
Johnson, Frank L.
Leasure, Alva R., 88th Spruce Squadron.
Leasure, Victor E., 6th Coast Art.
Lee, Clyde Roy.
McElfish, Russell C.
Means, Edward L.
Miller, Cecil Vernor, 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Miller, Grover C., 305th Eng., 80th Div.
Miller, Martin D., 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Mongold, Byron, 30th Inf., 3rd Div.
Northcraft, Elmer V., 1st Gas Regt.
Northcraft, Herman R., 56th Pioneers.
O’Neal, Edgar R. 56th Pioneers
Pardew, James S., 315th M. G. Bn., 80th Div.
Perrin, Ralph F., 44th Fd. Art.
Perrin, William, 8th Co., P. W. E.
Ruby, Simon Elwood, 317th Inf., 80th Inf.
Swartwelder, Albert Roy, Qtr. Masters Dept.
Swartwelder, Milton H., M. G. Co., 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Trail, Claude R., 305th Engs, Bakery Co. No.1, A. E. F.
Walters, Elmer, 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Walters, George W., R. R. & C. Co., A. E. F.

**Clearville and Rural Routes**
Barkman, Grover Philip, 30th Inf., 3d Div.
Clark, Roy, 1918, 2d Fd. Art.; R. 1.
Cooper, Ross W., 319th Inf., 80th Div. R. 1.
Dicken, D. Earnest, 1918, 342d Remount Squad.; R. 2.
Fleegle, Geo. F., 12th Battery, A.A.R.B.; R.2.
Hanks, Chas. R., Lieut., Field Art.
Replacement; R.2.
Kennard, Walter R., 364th Inf. 91st Div; R.1.
Koontz, John F., 155th Depot Brigade, Lee.
Mearkel, Car A., 29th Eng.
Miller, Kenneth, 1918, 305th Eng., 80th Div.
Rice, George, 107th Inf., 27th Div.; R. 2.
Sellers, Roy S., not assigned; Ft. Thomas.
Shaffer, Jesse E., Inf. Tr. B’n. Field Art; R.2.
Snyder, George F., A. D. Depot 315, Camp Jackson, S. C.

**Cumberland Valley and Route**
Bortz, George, Marine Corps.
Doyle, M. Lloyd, 9th B’n M. P., New York City.
Elliot, Henry E., Aviation.
Elliott, Thomas E., 112th Inf.
Fisher, John W., Lieut., 335th Field Art., 87th Div.
Haines, Charles.
Hartman, Carl, 146th Inf., 37th Div.
Hite, Calvin F., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Hite, Leslie E., 18th Sanitary Train, 18th Div.
Hite, James H., Navy, Ship Guant.
Huster, Wm. T., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Leasure, George M.
Miller, Howard M.
Miller, James Aug.
Nave, Ransom B., M. G. Co., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Nave, Sherman R., Lieut., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Robinett, Randolph, Marine; Cumb. 3.
Rose, Roy W., 6th Marines, 2nd Div.
Stoner, A. Z., Major, 7th S. T., 7th Div.
Valentine, Matson J., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Warmuth, Clyde, 332nd Inf., 83rd Div.
Warmuth, John R., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Zembower, Walter W., 601st Engs.

**Defiance**
Brennan, Edward R., Navy.
Burket, David.
Collins, Harry, Aviation.
Cutshall, Dorsey, 301st Tanks, 3rd Div.
Fox, Frank, 319th Inf. 80th Div. Killed.
Fox, William G., U. of P.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Unit and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graflus, Cloyd</td>
<td>Navy, Ship Calk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyton, Walter</td>
<td>107th Engs., 32nd Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoover, Jacob</td>
<td>100th Base Hosp., A.E.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Raymond</td>
<td>107th Inf., 32nd Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd, William</td>
<td>1st Bn. Repl. Regt., Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCabe, Samuel T.</td>
<td>1st Lieut., Am. Co. 44 San. Tn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCavit, Charles P.</td>
<td>6th U. S. Cav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McElwee, Thomas</td>
<td>110th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMillen, George</td>
<td>110th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellott, Wm. A.</td>
<td>104th Ammunition Tn., 29th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reidler, Joseph</td>
<td>Harvard Radio School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rorabaugh, Carl</td>
<td>Carl Hospital Co. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rorabaugh, Floyd L.</td>
<td>1st M. G. B’n., 1st Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rorabaugh, Russell</td>
<td>8th Co., Marine Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satterfield, Archie</td>
<td>Aviation, Tech. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shue, Cloyd G.</td>
<td>155th Depot Brigade, Camp Lee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smouse, Harry F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenley, James L.</td>
<td>305th Engrs., 80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenley, Thomas R.</td>
<td>305th Engs., 80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, David E.</td>
<td>56th Pioneers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner, O. Ellis</td>
<td>112th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walls, Russell</td>
<td>261st M. P., A.E.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson, Thomas</td>
<td>64th Regt., C.A.Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whited, Harry H.</td>
<td>1st Bn. Repl. Regt., Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wise, Norman E.</td>
<td>112th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain, Percy B.</td>
<td>305th M. T. and 223rd Co. M.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Geo. W.</td>
<td>112th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, Francis H.</td>
<td>305th Engs., 80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coveny, Wm. P.</td>
<td>305th Engs., 80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunard, Russell S.</td>
<td>305th Engs., 80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibert, John</td>
<td>601st Engrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibert, Joseph</td>
<td>Prisoners Escort Cp. 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diehl, Percy W.</td>
<td>28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodson, Charles L.</td>
<td>80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodson, Henry H.</td>
<td>305th Engs., 80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drennin, Carl E.</td>
<td>112th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkle, Jacob A.</td>
<td>S.A.T.C., U. of P., R.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton, Dexter</td>
<td>80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott, William F.</td>
<td>80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eichelberger, Raymond T.</td>
<td>39th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eichelberger, Chester</td>
<td>28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eshelman, Jason H.</td>
<td>80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Walter</td>
<td>112th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felton, Edward B.</td>
<td>80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felton, Gusta H.</td>
<td>27th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetters, Howard J.</td>
<td>28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetters, Wm. M.</td>
<td>80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foar, Elton R.</td>
<td>30th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foar, Isaac R.</td>
<td>112th Inf., 28th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foar, Roland E.</td>
<td>80th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, John G.</td>
<td>3rd Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrick, Ira E.</td>
<td>95th Div.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbons, Edwin E.</td>
<td>Aviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Elmer J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Harvey E.</td>
<td>305th Engs., 80th Div.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gordon, Samuel O.
Graves, Joseph, 74th Co. Transport Corps.
Greenawalt, Levi E., 1898, 4th Immunes; R.2.
Hanks, Watson W., 166th Inf., 42nd Div.
Heister, Joseph, 305th Eng.
Herman, George H., 108th Signal Bn.
Hanks, Watson W., 166th Inf., 42nd Div.
Heister, Joseph, 305th Eng.
Herman, George H., 108th Signal Bn.
Horton, Harry 0., 421st M. S. T.
Howard, Earl M., 134th Dep. Brig.
Camp Lee.
Howard, Franklin Or. Masters Corps.
Howard, R. A., Medical Reserve.
Howard, Wm. H., U of P., S.A.T.C.
Howard, R. A., Medical Reserve.
Howard, Wm. H., U of P., S.A.T.C.
Johnson, Alva, 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Johnson, Rudolph W., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Karns, Albert J., 360th Inf., 90th Div.
Koontz, Walter R.
Lauber, Chas. R., 11th Veterinary Hosp. Unit.
Lauber, Donald S., 305th Eng., 80th Div.
Lashley, Oscar S., M. T. C., A. E. F.
Layton, Rush, 5th Marines, 2nd Div.
Leach, Chester Guy.
Leasure, Vernon D., Supply Dep. No. 4, A.E.F.
Linner, John, Bedford, Route 4.
Lowry, Melvin S., Marine Corps.
Marshall, Frank R., 303rd Stevedores.
Maugle, Edward H., 10th Vet. Hosp.
Mathews, Harry B., 158th Dep. Brig.
McFarland, Daniel W., Depot Brig.; R.2.
McFarland, William H., Inf.
Mearkle, William, Depot Brig.
Mellott Ellis, 305th Eng., 80th Div.; R.1.
Mellott, Grant, 110th Inf., 28th Div.; R.4.
Miller, Wilbert E., 155th Depot Brigade; R.1.
Miller, Albert W., 1923, 9th Fd. Art.
Miller, Joseph F., 110th Inf., 28th Div.
Mills, Isaac R.
Sponsler, Philip H., M.T.C. Repair Unit
307th.
80th Div.; R. 3.
Turner, Paul, Died at Camp Sherman, Ga.,
1918.
Van Horn, Webster, Merchant Marine.
Wakefoose, Frank, 11th Cav.
Wakefoose, Robert.
Ward, Earl, 163rd Inf., 41st Div.
Watters, Roscoe, 301st Aero Squadron; R.2.
Weaverling, James B.
Wehn, Donald B., 155th Dep. Brig. Lee.
Wehn, Vaughn D., 3rd M. G. B’n., 1st Div.
Weicht, J. Wilson.
Welch, Floyd C, 8th Pa. Inf. and 112th Inf.
Welch, Russell, 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Weyant, James E., 112th Inf.
Williams, John C., Camp Greene.
Wilt, Daniel R., 305th Engs., 80th Div.

Ellerslie, Maryland, Route No. 1
Bruner, Ralph, 5th Fd. Sig. B’n., 3rd Div.
Burley, Daniel, 118th Engs., Camp Upton.
Madden, Jos. Earl, 9th Inf., 2nd Div.

Fishertown
Allen, Chas. A., Ambulance Co. No. 2.
Blackburn, Joseph, U. of P.
Blattenberger, Henry, 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Corle, Edson G., 2nd F. A., 8th Div.
Hoover, Merle, Qr. Mas. Dept.
Miller, Lester, 9th Inf., 2nd Div.
Morse, Albert C., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Mowery, Chas. W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Taylor, Geo. Scott, 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Way, John E., 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Wendell, Elmer, Aviation.

Flintstone, Maryland, Route
Casteel, Ralph M., M. G. B’n.; R. 2.
Donahoe, S. Leo, Aviation Squadron; R.2.
Howsare, Roy C., 28th Co. 0 R. D.; R. 2.
Knight, Robert W., 305th Eng., 80th Div. R.2

Fossilville
Ranker, Clarence Elmer, Vet. Hosp.
Gilpin, Maryland
Bennett, Andrew E.; 31st Rep’t. Co.,
Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Potts, Wm. F., 167th Inf., 42nd Div.

Hopewell and Route
Baumgardner, Harry G., Qr. Mas. Corps.
Bessor, Karl L., 56th Pioneers; R. 2.
Blatchford, Harry S., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Border, Wm. H., 155th Dep. Brig.
Brallier, Wm. H., 23rd Inf. 2nd Div.
Campbell, Cyril F., State College, S.A.T.C.
Christopher, Wilbur T., 313th M. B. B’n.,
80th Div.
Clapper, Chalmer R., M. S. Tn., 42nd Div.
College, Clarence A., 332nd Inf., 83rd Div.
Dewiler, Charles F., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Dodson, Ira M., 305th Inf., 80th Div.
Dolan, Albert L., Replacement.
Dolan, John C., 1908-1911, 13th Inf.
Dolan, Roy L., 110th Inf., 28th Div.
Eltman, G. W., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Fluke, Morris L, 6th Balloon Co.
Gates, Andrew L., 110th Inf., 28th Div.
Gates, Raymond M., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Livingston, Leo, 5th Marines, 2d Div.
Lowery, John W., Commissary Dept. Camp.
Meck, Andrew J.
Meck, Harry P.
Mellott, Eugene C., 59th Balloon Co.
Oakes, Mark R., 1919, Naval Training
School; R. 1.
Reed, Merril J., 81st Eng.
Rightnour, George E., 80th Inf., 15th Div.
Ritchey, Edwin, Aviation, Squadron D.
Rohrer, Fred C., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Shafau, William A.
Smith, E. F., 50th Aviation Squadron.
Snyder, Thomas R.; R. 2.
Teetor, Joseph C., 7th Inf. Killed.
Troutman, Wm. E., 9th Inf., 2nd Div.
Whitfield, Isaac A., 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Williams, J. P., Ordnance Dept.
Young, Frank S.

Hyndman
Arthur, James, 12th Inf., 8th Div.
Baker, John Clifton, 311th Bakery Co.
(Sheridan).
Beck, Horace, 263rd Av’n. Squadron.
Beck, Michael, P. M. Dept., Marine Corps.
Bush, Clarence E., 39th Regt. Trans Corps.
Campbell, David M., 165th Inf. 42nd Div.
Clites, William, 8th B’n., Inf., Rep. Camp Lee
Close, Melvin C., Q. M. Dept.
Decknerhoff, Charles A., 3rd Engs.
Decknerhoff, Wm. L., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Dunlap, Russell, Sig B’n.
Emerick, Fred.
Emerick, Thomas, 61st Engs.
Gaster, Stephen J., Amb. Co. 48 (Lee).
Goodman, Geo. R., Navy-Ship, Brooklyn.
Hale, Nathan, 1919, 19th F.A.
Hillegass, Edward A., 186th Aero Squadron.
Elite, Grover F., 24th Balloon Co.
Hite, James L., 49th Inf.
Hite, Virgil, 315th M. G. B’n., 80th Div.
Horner, Wm. D., 394th M. T. Co.
Jenkins, Arthur B., 110th Inf., 28th Div.
1898-1915, Navy rank First Lt.
1916-1919, Army. Gassed, wounded,
German prisoner.
2 medals for Span. A. service;
1 capture Vera Cruz.
Jordan, Wm. R., Co. E, 2nd B’n.
Chemical Service
Kennedy, Walter, 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Logsdon, Clyde E., 45th Engs.
Logsdon, Noah, 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Martz, Fred A., 1st F.A. & 130th Co.,
11th Marines
Mason, Shannon 0., 30th Inf., 3rd Div.
Menges, Chas. D., 52nd Inf., 6th Div.
Miller, Frank A., 1914, Navy - Ship
Mercedes
Miller, Howard B., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Miller, Percy R., 11th Cav.
Miller, Samuel J., 1912, 5th Inf.
Miller, Wm. T., 357th Inf., 90th Div. & T.C.
Mitchell, David H., 315th M.G Bn., 80th Div.
Philips, James H., 103rd Inf., 26th Div.
Pick, James H., 38th Regt., Trans Corps.
Porter, Raymond A., 19th Engs.
Purbaugh, Hillery S.
Pyles, Edward E., 18th B’n. Inf.,
Replacement - Lee.
Ritchey, John I., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Schleuss, Leroy, 103rd Engs., 28th Div.
Shaffer, Chas. B., S.A.T.C.
Shaffer, Claude E., 163rd Inf., 41st Div.
Shaffer, Oscar L., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Shaffer, Kenneth L., S.A.T.C.
Shealy, George B., U. of P. Motor Truck.
Shealy, William M. Q. M. Dept.
Sherman, Ralph, 6th Inf., 5th Div.
Shroyer, John L., 301st Motor Water Train.
Shroyer, Melvin E., 302nd Engs, 77th Div.
Smith, Troy E., 15th Engineers.
Twill, William, 118th Engineers.
Welsh, Wm. H., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Williams, Edgar, 112th Inf., 28th Div.

**Imler**

Acker, John, 108th Fd. Sig. Bn.
Benton, Lawrence E.
Brumbaugh, William L.
Burket, Wm H., 106th Inf., 27th Div.
Bush; William M., 147th Engineers.
Cleav Francis, R. 1.
Claycomb, Charles R., 1.
Claycomb, K. Clair, Auxiliary Remount
Depot; R. 1.
Colebaugh, Jacob E., 110th Inf., 28th Div.
Deffibaugh, James F., 315th M.G Bn.,
8th Div.
Deffibaugh, Joseph W., 315th M.G Bn.,
8th Div.

**Inglesmith**

Arvin, Lester, 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Barnes, James O., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Clingerman, Jordan R., 28th Inf., 1st Div.
Clingerman, M. Hayes, 301st Motor Water
Train.
Keiffer, Lemuel
Morse, Philip.

**Kearney**

Decooman, Joseph M.
Fix, Robert M., 2nd Cav.
Ford, Norman.
Foster, Elmer, 31st Balloon Co.
Hymes, Chester S., 34th Balloon Co.
Nunemaker, Orris.
Patterson, James F.
Ritchey, Clinton, 146th Inf., 37th Div.
Roman, Jacob.
Strait, Vernon A.
Weaverling, Harold, 28th Inf., 1st Div.
Yamma, Frank, 54th Inf., 6th Div.

**Kegg**

Hillegass. Warren S., 305th Engs., 80th Div:
Mowery, George, 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Langdondale
Bambling, John E., 4th Inf., 3rd Div.
Chaney, Percy, 110th Inf., 28th Div.
Eichelberger, Andrew E.
Eichelberger, Roy, 52nd Inf., 6th Div.
Gengeleski, Alexander.
Knowlton, John E.
Kushtos, Lewis, 132nd Inf., 33rd Div.
Kushtos, Peter, 23rd Inf, 2nd Div.
Leonard, Robert, 164th Inf., 41st Div.
Shab, S. J., 256th Inf.
Smith, Elmer T., 146th Inf., 37th Div.
Swartz, Chalmer.
Wantryh, William.

Loysburg
Aaron, Merrill J., Med. Dept. (Lee).
Bollman, Chas. E., 28th Inf., 1st Div.
Butts, John A., Signal Corps.
Dittmar, John S., 47th Co., 5th Marines.
Ferry, William, Base Hospital, (Lee).
Henry, Andrew F., 128th Inf., 32nd Div.
Long, Alvin, 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Mellott, John, 167th Inf., 42nd Div.
Mentzer, Ray, Camp Greene, N. C.
Pennell, Lawrence, 8th Fd. Sig. Bn., 4th Div.
Snyder, Harry S., Base Hosp. 23 & 91.
Walters, Clyde, Q. M. Dept. Camp Lee.
Walters, Roy M., Camp Lee; D.

Lutzville
Koontz, Harry F.
Lutz, Simon, Major Chaplain,
1898, 5th Pa. Inf., to 1921,
U.S. Inf., 8th
McCabe, Thomas M., 331st Inf., 33rd Div.
Died.
Morris, Israel, 8th M. G. Bn., 3rd Div.
Whetstone, Albert R., 4th Inf., 3rd Div.
Wilkins, Roy E., 112th Inf., 28th Div.

Madley
Holler, Elmer E., 305th Engs., 80th Div.

Mann's Choice and Routes
Basore, William, 30th Inf. 3rd Div.
Bruner, Joseph S., 1903, Navy Ship Denver.
Burkett, Oscar, 46th Inf., 9th Div.
Corley, John E., 16th Inf., 1st Div.; R.1.
Crissy, Rudy C., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Crichtfield, S. H., 112th Inf. 28th Div.

Dicken, Marshall E., Co. 4 Replacement Group; Motor Trans., S.O.S., Battery F.
Diehl, Howard E., 11th Inf., 5th Div.; R.1.
Diehl, Oscar E., 125th Inf., 32nd Div.; R.1.
Fisher, Samuel H., 320th Inf., 82nd Div.
McVicker, Elmer J., S O. S., Lee.
Miller, Paul E., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Miller, Wm. A., Draft Board, Somerset.
Mull, Harry, 135th Inf., 34th Div.
Smith, Clarence H., U. of P.
Stickler, George E., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Struckman, Geo. E, 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Turner, Jordan R., 112th Inf. 28th Div.; R.1.
Turner, Ross, R.1.
Twiggs, George H., 1920, 44th Co. Coast Art.
Twigg, John W., 1920, 44th Co. Coast Art.
Zembower, John W., 305th Engs., 80th Div.

New Baltimore
Hochard, Thomas E., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Keller, Wm. H., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Kennedy, Leroy C., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Long, John L., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
O'Brien, Joseph L., 331st Inf., 83rd Div.
Turner, Andrew E., 112th Inf., 18th Div.

New Buena Vista
Kerr, George E., Hospital Dep.

New Enterprise
Baker, Harry A.
Campbell, Guy R., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Eversole, Herbert M, 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Ferry, Herman, 126th Inf., 32nd Div.
Guyer, John L., Lieut., Hd. Qrs. Det. 16th F.A. Brig. (Kearney).
Hoover, Daniel C., Q.M. Dept. (Lee).
Klotz, Daniel C., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Ober, Harvey B., (1899), 3rd Artillery.

New Paris
Beckley, Lee
Blackburn, Frank R., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Corle, Otto, (1918), 2nd Corps Art.
Davis, Harry H., 111th Inf., 28th Div.
Davis, Warren. 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Hinton, Chas. W., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Latshaw, Loman, (1920) 10th Marines.
Oldham, Harvey S., 56th Pioneers.
Oldham, Irvin, 321st M. G. Bn., 82nd Div.
Oldham, Ramanis J., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Reininger, David C., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Rock, George C., 1920, 44th Coast Art.
Studebaker, Ralph, 168th Inf., 42nd Div.
Wolf, Wesley C., 51st Inf., 6th Div.

Osterburg

Berkheimer, David, 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Burket, Chas. B., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Campbell, Wm., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Claycomb, Andrew, 146th Inf., 37th Div.
Claycomb, Edward A.
Claycomb, Jasper B., Lt., 47th Inf., 4th Div.
Colebaugh, Herman R., 68th Co., Prisoners Escort.
Fetters, Chas. I., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Hengst, Abraham W., 313th F. A., 80th Div.
Hengst, John W., 325th Inf., 82nd Div.
Ickes, Clarence W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Imler, Edgar, 23rd Photo Unit, A.E.F.
Kaufman, John R., 319th M.G.C., 82d Div.
Kaufman, Shannor R., Amb Co. 23, 2nd Div.
Mock, Richard E., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Oster, George R., Pay Dept., Navy.
Roudabush, Howard E., 318th Inf. 80th Div.
Roudabush, Martin A., Lieut., 29th Co. Top l Engs.
Smith, Archie C., 155th Depot Brig. (Lee).
Worrel, Elmer C., 60th Inf., 5th Div.

Pavia

Allison, Leslie R., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Berkey, John H., (1918) Replac’t Co.
Chappell, Dorsey, 115th Ammo Tr. 40th Div.
Chappell, Horace C., Supply Co. 52.
Crist, John H., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Crist John S., 153rd Dep’t Brig
Crist, Ralph E., 53rd Bat., 7th Anti-Aircraft.
Corle, Geo. A., 163rd Inf., 41st Div.
Dibert, Harry J., 51st Inf., 6th Div.
Dively, Harry S., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Gardner, Reuben H., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Ickes, Scott R., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Ickes, Winfield A., 319th Inf., 80th Div.

Piney Creek

Jay, Elmer E.
Jay, Raymond, 313th M. G. B’n., 80th Div.
Jay, Thomas, 11th M. G. B’n., 4th Div.
Morse, Fletcher.
Morse, Perry A., M. T. Co.
Robison, Dennis, 332nd Inf., 83rd Div.
Robison, Raymond, 615th Aviation Squad

Point


Purcell

Cavender, Charles E., 109th Inf., 28th Div.
Cavender, Chester M., Med. Storage Station, Sec. 2, A.E.F.
Clingerman, Irvin 0.
Frey, Chester E 149th R. T. C.
Gordon, Gusts, it., 3rd Tr. Bn. (Lee).
May, Leo.
Smith, Admiral 8th Co., A. G. 0.
Smith, Earl W., Base Hoap., 108 A.E.F.
Smith, Wm. McK., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Spade, Elmer C., 331st Inf., 83rd Div.

Queen

Bush, Wm. W., 147th Inf., 37th Div.
Claar, Moses M, Q. M. Dept.
Cox, Jesse R.
Eicher, Claude S., M. T. C., U. of P.
Eicher, Merle, 315th M. G. Bn., 80th Div.
Emeigh, Herbert G., 7th Training Bn. (Lee)
Helsel, Shannon C, Q. M. Dept.
Helsel, Warren, 184th Q. M. C.
Langham, Elvin R., Camp Hosp.52, A.E.F.
Roudabush, Roy H., U. of P.
Walters, Bruce R.
Weyant, Charles, 314th F A. 8th Div.
Weyant, Shannon C., 314th Mobile Laundry Unit, A.E.F.

Rainsburg

Howsare, Earl, 319th Inf., 86th Div.
Mower, Norman, 327th Inf., 82nd Div.
Nycum, Emory C., 423rd M. S. T.
Shaffer, Howard L., 315th Eng., 90th Div.
Smith, Charles P., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Smith. Merle, 305th M. S. T., 80th Div.
Williams, Ernest, 1898, S. A. War.
Reynolds Dale
Ewig, Humphrey, 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Feathers, Howard.
Hammer, Bruce W.

Riddlesburg
Allen, Charles, 109th M. G. Bn., 28th Div.
Bank, Jacob E., 60th Inf., 5th Div.
Brallier, Wm. G., 52nd Inf., 6th Div.
Brennan, P. L., Navy.
Conley, William, 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Croyle, James P., 155th Depot Brig. (Lee).
Figart, Paul W., Inf. Replacement.
Gambr, Benjamin, 6th Engs., 3rd Div.
Gamber, Edward, 47th Inf., 4th Div.
Gamber, Roland W., 38th Inf., 3rd Div.
Geiger, Joseph.
Hall, Charles B., 49th Inf.
Hann, Raymond 0., 313th M.G.Bn. 80th Div.
Harr, William D., 220th Inf.
Hoopepgarden, Riley F.
Keefe, John W., 525th Motor Transp.
Mason, J. Morton, U.of P.
Oaks, Frederick, 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Oaks, George, 176th Aero Squadron.
Rinard, Geo. E., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Rinard, Hank, 305th Ammo Tr., 80th Div.
Smith, Sylvester, Bat. F., 56th Coast Art.
Smouse, Harry T.
Villa Vincent.
Wood, Arthur J.

Saxton
Bailey, Clarence L., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Bailey, Guy W., Det. 10, B. A. P.
Barnett, Eugene C., 420th Tel. Bn.

Signal Corps.
Barr, Charles.
Baugman, John F.
Bechtel, Earl.
Benner, James L., Motor Truck Co.
Benner, Robert E., 420th Tel. B'n.

Signal Corps.
Besser, H. J., 56th Inf., 7th Div.
Bowser, Samuel, 345th M. G. B'n., 90th Div.
Brema, Arthur D., Base Hosp. 401, A.E.F.
Burnham, Geo. E., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Buzard, Jesse S., 60th Regt. C. A. C.
Carberry, Alton D., 18th Base Hosp.
Clark, Brook.
Clark, Claire, 420th Tel. B'n. Signal Corps.
Clark, Ora.

Cleeves, John, 148th Inf., 37th Div.
Coy, George, 357th Aero Squadron.
Coy, Merrill C., Hospital Co. 22.
Cramer, George.
Cramer, Jesse W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Croyle, J. P., 155th Dent. Brig.
Curfman, Wm. M., 315th Field Art.
Cypher, Wm. R.
Davis, G. H., 305th Inf., 77th Div.
DeAngelis, Mariano.
Dickerson, Caulder, Base Hosp. 65, A.E.F.
Donaldson, Emery E., M. T. Co. 541.
Figard, Glen, 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Fisher, Chester I., 31st M.G.Bn., 11th Div.
Fisher, Perry B., 315th M. G. Bn., 80th Div.
Fluke, William G., O. R. T. S.
Foreman, Percy G., 72nd Fd. Art.
Goldstein, Henry, S. A. T. C.
Green, Charles E.
Green, David F., 319th Inf., 80th Div.

Colored Contingent
Hosmer, Albert R.
Holmes, Chester, 803rd Pioneers.
Holmes, Wm. C., 834th M. T. Co.
Johnson, Clarence.
Leftrich, Esrom.
Robison, William, 543rd Engs.
Hamm (or Han), Herman I., 28th Inf., 1st Div.
Homan, Robert, 15th Engs.
Hoover, Paul, M. T. C. 312th or 321st.
Houp, George Francis, 319th Inf.
Kelly, Lewis C., 126th Inf., 32nd Div.
Kelley, Michael B., 318th Inf., 80th Div.
Kelley, Samuel E., 138th Engs.
Landi, Bernadino.
Lanehart, Harry, 28th Inf., 1st Div.
Miller, Archibald, 56th Pioneers.
Miller, Samuel I., 151st F. A., 42nd Div.
Moore, Frank, 104th Am'n. Tr., 29th Div.
Moreland, Albert E., H.Q.112th Inf., 28th Div.
Morningstar, John.
Morse, Frank.
Neuder, Alexander, 305th Ammo.Tr. 80th Div.
Putt, Walter H., 46th Inf., 9th Div.
Quarry, Lawrence G., Base Hosp. 23.
Reed, Chas E., 47th Inf., 4 th Div.
Reed, Jesse C., 319th Inf., 80th Div.
Ritchey, David F., 321st Center Tank Co.
Rodgers, David S., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Ross, Oliver P., 147th Engs.
Shoemaker, Ross F., 308th San. Tn., 83rd Div.
Sipe, Frank C., Marines.
Smith, Chalmer C., 111th Engs., 36th Div.
Smith, Charles F.
Smith, Lawrence, Intl. Allied R.W.& Water Tn.
Stambaugh, Lee.
Steele, Charles D., Merchant Marines.
Stoler, Samuel B., Jr., 422nd Bn. SigCorps
Stone, Miles, 108th M. G. Bn., 28th Div.
Streepy, Jesse W., 110th Inf., 28th Div.
Taylor, Charles R., 4th Cav.
Watson, Walter W., 313th F. A., 80th Div.
Weaver, Gerald H., 304th S. T., 79th Div.
Weaverling, Howard F., 30th Inf., 3rd Div.
White, Ivan, 81st Engs.
Wilkins, Harrison S., 52nd Inf., 6th Div.
Zimmerman, Kenneth, Field Art.

Schellsburg
Beisel, Harry M.
Bruckner, Frank.
Colvin, Herbert H., Aviation.
Colvin, Walter, Navy.
Colvin, William, Aviation.
Croyle, Isaac H., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Croyle, Joseph S., 56th Pioneers Inf.
Culp, Chester Guy, 5th Engs., 7th Div.
Diehl, Albert, 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Egolf, Glen Edward.
Egolf, John E., San. Squadron, 64th A.E.F.
Ingrund, Joseph U., U. of P.
Jennings, Carlton H., R. O. T. C.
Leprogle, Wm. E., Central Off. Tr’g. School.
Nicodemus, Guy, Aviation.
Shell, Gerald, 13th Inf., 8th Div.
Seifert, Martin J., 56th Pioneers.
Shaffer, Blair V., 162nd Inf., 41st Div.
Snively, Earl, Navy.
Snively, Harvey B., 6th Marines, 2nd Div.
Snively, Thomas V., Engs.
Wolford, Edward.

Six Mile Run
Baker, Claire C., Q. M. Dept., Camp Meigs.
Barton, H. Roy, U. of P.
Black, Geo. O., 5th Marines, 2nd Div.
Black, William.
Brown, Earl
Chaney, Charles L., Vet Hospital, Florida.
Childers, Charles.
Clouse, Isaiah G., 106th Inf.; 27th Div.
Colcless, Richard I., 29th Engs.
Conoway, Benjamin F., 26th Inf., 1st Div.
Corbett, James H.
Crock, George, 60th Engs.
Deffibaugh, Howard.
Dixon, Harvey, HQ.C0., 166th Inf., 42nd Div.

Donaldson, T. H., 1921; Marines.
Elliott, William F. (or Y.)
Ensley, Vernon C., State College.
Fesler, Edward, 325th Inf., 82nd Div.
Fields, Walter R., 89th Inf., 20th Div.
Filer, George, Base Hosp. 111, A. E. F.
Fisher, Harry, 39th Inf., 4th Div.
Fleegle Raymond G., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Poor, Chester, State College
Foster, Marshall J.
Giffen, Harry, Aviation, Texas.
Grimes, Richard.
Grimes, William.
Grove, Searle, Base Hospital No. 60, A. E. F.
Jenkins, John L., S. Co., 18th Inf., 1st Div.
Johnson, Chester S.
Johnson, Charles W.
Kendra, Francis, HQ, Co., 6th Art., 1st Div.
Lane, James, Jr.
Lane, William, HQ, Co., Q. M. Dept. (Lee).
Layton, Walter E., 155th.
Leichty, Joseph P.
Long, John, Hos. Train 51, A. E. F.
Martin, Charles B., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Masood, Fred.
Masood, James.
McIntyre, Gilbert C., Med. Dept.
McIntyre, Hugh, Aero Service.
McIntyre, Lemuel E., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
McIntyre, Ralph G., 337th Fd. Hos. (Russia).
McIntyre, Robert E., 543rd M.T.C. Supply Tr. 427.
McIntyre, Wm G., 110th Inf., 28th Div.
McKnight, Daniel, Med. Dept., A.E.F.
Menser, Stewart, 22nd Inf., (1914).
Metzock John, 1st Tank Regt.
Mort, Arthur J., Camp Hosp.
Mort, Charles E., 81st Fd. Art., 8th Div.
Noel, Geo: W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Pizoli, Dominick, 35th Bn., U. S. Guards.
Reese, David F., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Reese, Paul R., Tech School.
Repper, Don., 60th Inf., 5th Div.
Rhodes, Grant J., 26th Inf., 1st Div.
Shuck, Chas. E., 702nd Cas. Co., A.E.F.
Skipper, George, 5th Marines, 2nd Div.
Skipper, Wm. T., 51st Inf., 6th Div.
Smith, George.
Steller, John, 60th Inf., 5th Div.
Swope, Martin L., 156th Depot Brig.
Tenley, Harry S., 682nd Aero Squadron.
Thomas, Gilbert, 320th M. G. Bn., 82nd Div.
Walls, Russell 261st M. P., A. E. F.
Williams, James T., 109th Inf., 28th Div.
Wright, Wm. F., Med. Dept.
Springhope
Oldham, Alonza, 332nd Inf., 83rd Div.
Zigler, Leroy, 112th Inf., 28th Div.

Waterside
Rock, Elwood.
Shank, Isaac, 5th Cav.
Steele, Chalmer, 305th Engs., 80th Div.

Weyant
Ake, Murray G., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Berkey, Benjamin H., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Berkey, Win. H., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Gordon, John H., 313th Fd. Remount Squadron.
Gordon, Elmer J.
McDonald, Clarence, U.of P.
Miller, William, Marine. Wolfsburg
Amick, Emory E., Aero Squadron.
Berkheimer, Charles L., 1919.
Brodsky, Joseph, 305th Engs.
Brown, Thomas R.
Dull, Clem, 1920, 44th R. C.
Dull, Oscar, 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Dull, Raymond, 48th Inf.
Ickes, Samuel H., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Miller, Ross E., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Nicodemus, Isaac R., 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Pleacher, Henry J., Lieut., 8th Pa. Inf. and 112th Inf.
Pleacher, John W., 112th Inf., 28th Div.

Rice, Walter, 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Whetstone, Henry, 112th Inf., 28th Div.
Whetstone, Ross, 8th Training Bn. (Lee).
Wolf, John J., 1919, 8th Inf., Army of the Rhine.

Wood (or Woodvale)
Grutadannia, Salvator.
Maines, Fred, 109th M G. Bn., 28th Div.
Matole (or Natole), Samuel.

Woodbury
Amick, Joseph.
Amick, Roy.
Bolger, Mark H., S. A. C. T.
Clouse, Elwood S., 305th Engs., 80th Div.
Erb, George A., 305th. Engs.
Imler, Grover.
Imler, Harper.
Imler, Robert.
Over, Levi S., 305th Supply Train, 80th Div.
Over, Samuel, 314th M. G. Bn., 320th Inf., 80th Div.
Sell, Lester R., Motor Transport
Stayer, Samuel B., 303rd Cetr Tank Corps.

Yellow Creek
Fluke, Elwood, 158th Depot Brigade.
Hoover, Abraham, S., 111th Engs., 36th Div.
Mclnay, Bernard, Hospital Corps.
Ritchey, Jesse.
Wynn, John F.
Young, Thomas C., 17th R-W Engs.
Names of those who died in service and the cause of death.
Abbreviations: A, Accident; D, Disease; Dd, Drowned; DW, Died of Wounds; K, Killed in Battle; MA, Missing in Action; Pris, Died while a Prisoner.

Appleman, Clyde E, 305th Engs., Baker's Summit; DW.
Banks, Luther, (col.), Everett; D.
Bennett, A. Ellis, P. O., Gilpin, Md.; D.
Berkey, Benjamin H., 320th Inf., Weyant; MA.
Berkey, John H., Replacement Regt., Pavia.; D.
Blackburn, Franklin R., 320th Inf., New Paris; DW.
Blackburn, Frederick, 4th Eng., Everett; D.
Bollinger, Frank Guy, 112th Inf., Bedford; K.
Booty, Howard P., 112th Inf., Bedford; K.
Bowen, Ramon A., 43rd Co. C. A., Everett; D.
Brantner, William G., 305th Eng., Everett, 5; D.
Burley, Daniel, 118th Eng., Ellerslie, 1; D.
Calhoun, Warren G., 30th Inf., Everett, 4; A.
Cathers, Wm S., 112th Inf., Pavia; K.
Clites, William, 8th Bn., Rep. Inf., Hyndman; D.
Colebaugh, Jacob E., 110th Inf., Imler; DW.
Conley, William, 319th Inf., Riddlesburg; DW.
Croft, Cloyd, 31st En. Guards; D.
Deckerhoof, Wm. Leroy, 319th Inf., Hyndman; K.
Diehi, Henry G., 112th Inf., Bedford, 4; K.
Diehl, Lee Homer, 305th Engs., Mann's Choice, 1; D.
Dull, Oscar, 112th Inf., Wolfsburg, 1; K.
Elbin, John, 29th Inf. and Navy, Artemas; D.
Fickes, David E., 103rd Fd. Sig. Bn., Imler; DW.
Fleegle, Raymond G., 320th Inf., Six Mile Run, 1; K.
Fox, Frank, 319th Inf., Defiance; K.
Hinish, John L., 49th Inf., Everett, 5; D.
Hoover, Jacob, Jr., 107th Engs., Defiance; D.
Howsare, Earl, 319th Inf., Rainsburg; DW.
Hymes, Adolphus A., 112th Inf., Wolfsburg; K.
Inglis, James F., 112th Inf., Cessna; K.
Kennedy, Walter, 16th Inf., Hyndman; K.
Kerr, William J., Unassigned, Lee, Mann's Choice; D.
Layton, Rush, 5th Marines, Everett, 6; K.
Leader, Charles B., 112th Inf.; Bedford; K.
Marshall, Franklin J., 36th Co. Sig. C., Mann's Choice; A.
Mason, Shannon 0., 30th Inf., Hyndman, 1; D.
McCabe, Thomas M., 8th Inf. Rep. Bn., Lutzville, 1; D.
Miller, Howard B., 319th Inf., Hyndman; DW.
Miller, Paul E., 112th Inf., Mann's Choice; D.
Parsons, Mildred, nurse, Camp Stewart, Va.; D.
Price, Andrew H., Unassigned; D.
Russell, Alexander M., Lieut., 112th Inf., Bedford; K.
Russell, Arthur L., 318th Inf., Bedford, 2; DW.
Smith, William McK., 319th Inf., Purcell; K.
Straub, Cyril J., 112th Inf., Bedford; K.
Struckman, George H., 16th Inf., Mann's Choice; DW.
Swope, Martin L., Six Mile Run; D.
Teeter, Joseph, 7th Inf., Hopewell; K.
Turner, Paul [col], Everett; D.
Walter, Roy M., Loysburg, Camp Lee; D.
Whetstone, Albert R., 4th Inf., Bedford, 4; D.