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GEN. J. D. IMBODEN

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...THE...
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN

REV. P. C. CROLL, A.M.
Editor and Publisher

EDWARD F. CROLL
Business Manager

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Vol. V

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No. 1

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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society was held October 22, 1903, in the old city of Lebanon, Pa. The local members of the association, of whom there were then twenty-five, were the hosts of the occasion, and whilst it may not be proper to say much about one's own generosity or cleverness, it is yet a cause for happy reflection by all these that their two hundred or more distinguished guests coming from far and near were greatly delighted with the reception and hospitality accorded them. For their entertainment two of the city's handsomest churches were thrown open, the Salem Memorial Lutheran Chapel for the holding of the day sessions, and the Zion Lutheran Church for an hour's most delightful musical entertainment in the evening. The banquet at night proved most highly satisfactory as a social event to the more than two hundred members and friends who attended. A free excursion was furnished the Society to Cornwall's celebrated ore hills, Mt. Gretna Park and a few of the most progressive iron works of Lebanon. This rounded out the day's literary program beautifully, which besides the official reports and business, consisted of an Invocation by the Rev. Dr. F. J. F. Schantz, of Myerstown. Addresses of welcome by Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., and Mayor A. Hess, of Lebanon, a response by General John E. Roller, of Harrisonburg, Va., the President's address by Rev. Dr. J. A. Seiss, of Philadelphia, a brief history of Lebanon and its surroundings, by the Editor of THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN, and a historical paper on the "Curieuse Nachricht von Pennsylvania in 1700," by Julius F. Sachse, Litt.D., of Philadelphia. Thus passed into history another annual gath-

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ering of this progressive association of the sturdy sons of Saxon blood once settled as pioneers in Penn's wild forests.

VOL. XII of Proceedings of the Pennsylvania-German Society is on our desk. It is a book of over 700 folio pages, chuck full of most instructive contents which are the proceedings and papers of the Harrisburg convention of two years ago. Happy he who possesses a full set of these rich treasure-houses of Pennsylvania-German history. This volume, besides giving full reports of proceedings, contains the Ephrata Cloister music by Dr. Sachse, the completion of Dr. Schmauk's matchless documentary history of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania between 1638 and 1800, and poetic gems in the dialect of a high order by the poet of the race, Lee L. Grumbine, Esq., with a bunch of metrical translations of great merit by Col. Thos. C. Zimmerman.

N. B.—The year is again new. This magazine greets and congratulates all its readers. The world is getting wiser and better and happier. We want this little quarterly to help push on "the good time coming." It enters upon its fifth year, which should remind all its readers, who may not already have done so, that time for renewal has come. So send on your dollar with arrearages if any, and a receipt will soon show you square with us for the year of grace 1904.

WE deem it appropriate, in view of the Pilgrimage article leading us into Old Virginia this quarter, to have the sketch of a famous son of our stock from these haunts appear in our galaxy of Famous Pennsylvania-Germans.

A DIALOGUE AT THE GATE OF ST. PETER IN PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH

St. Peter: "Wer bist du?"

Stranger: "'N Pennsylvanisher Deutscher."

St. Peter: "Bist du 'n Subscriber zum Croll seim 'Der Pennsylvanische Deutsche'?"


Stranger: "Jah!"

St. Peter: "Husht du dann ah dei Subscription ufbezahlt?"

Stranger: "Nay, ich hab's vergessa."

St. Peter: Ei, hut dich der Editor dann net dra' erinnerdt?"

Stranger: "Joh! Aver ich—"

St. Peter: 

Famous Pennsylvania-Germans

GEN. JOHN D. IMBODEN

THE Editor, having learned that Mrs. Myrta Lockett Avary, the accomplished author of "A Virginia Girl in the Civil War," is a sister-in-law to the late General J. D. Imboden of the Confederacy, asked her, during the past year, for a sketch of the noted Southern Pennsylvania-German warrior. The result was that our letter was forwarded to the General's daughter, which called forth the following reply and the accompanying sketch of her father, published by a Southern journal at the time of the General's death.

ROANOKE, VA., March 18, 1903.

REV. P. C. CROLL:

My aunt, Mrs. Myrta Lockett Avary sent me your letter in regard to my father, General J. D. Imboden.

My father's parents, Isabella Wunderlich and George Imboden, were born near Lebanon, Pa., but moved to Virginia in their early married life and all their children were born near Staunton, Va. I enclose you clippings from the paper which will give you a brief outline of General Imboden's life and from which I hope you can make the sketch. I wish that my pen were capable of the task but I fear I could not do justice to him, not only as a soldier, but as a man, so gentle and courteous in manner, with an intellect so powerful in its grasp of all subjects. My father wrote many papers of a scientific nature, also for a number of years contributed "war articles" to the Century Magazine and also the Galaxy. The last year of his life he wrote a number of little sketches, "Reminiscences of a Grandfather," namely, "An Old Virginia Mountaineer Recalls the Past," "Our Post Bellum Years," "Politics in the Forties," "Virginia in the Long Ago," "A Bloodless Revolution," "The Legislature in 1850," "Humorous Incidents of the Long Ago," "Raid of Old John Brown," "Grandfather's Reply." These articles were also published by the Richmond Times and the one "Legislature in 1850" I think gives detail of the Mt. Vernon affair.

I have also several letters to my father from General Lee, praising him highly for service rendered during the war and for personal bravery.

My father left a widow who has devoted her life since his death to church work, for the Episcopal church at Damascus which she built her-

self and presented to the Episcopal Church of Virginia. He left four daughters, namely, Miss Russel Imboden and Mrs. H. W. Snyder, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. R. H. Bolling, of Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. John T. Trout, of Roanoke, Va., and one son, Frank Howard Imboden, of Honduras, C. A.

I will send you two photographs of my father and you can use either. One taken during the war, the other five years before his death. He was six feet three inches in height, very erect military carriage and magnificently proportioned, a grand looking man, showing none of the decrepitude of age, though in his seventy-third year when he died. When looking at my father's bier some one remarked that they had never before realized the majesty of death. He was a loyal, great-hearted man, always ready to help others with no thought or conceit of self. I feel he has left me a heritage of which to be proud. I trust you with these papers and photos which are very precious to me, so please be sure to return. Have written you a lengthy letter hoping it might be helpful in preparing the sketch. I would very much like to have a copy of the magazine containing it, and thank you for the compliment to my father's memory.

Very truly,

(MRS.) HELEN I. TROUT.

Mrs. John T. Trout, 610 Campbell St., Roanoke, Va.

Any additional information could be given you by his brothers, Captain Frank Imboden, Abingdon; or Colonel G. W. Imboden, Fayette county, W. Va., P. O. Ansted.

GENERAL IMBODEN.

A Relic of the Late War and Prominent Citizen of Virginia.

General John Daniel Imboden, who departed this life at his home in Damascus, Washington county, Virginia, on the 15th day of August, 1895, after a three days' illness from an attack of cholera morbus, was born on the 16th day of February, 1823, on the old Christian farm, on Christian Creek, about six miles southeast of Staunton, where one of the three first stockade forts was built by the first settlers in the county, and was the eldest of the eleven children of George and Isabella Imboden, of Washington county, Va., all of whom are now dead except four sons, viz: Colonel G. W. Imboden, of Fayette county, W. Va., Major J. A. Imboden, of Washington county, Va., and Captains F. M. and J. P. Imboden, of Salvador, Central America.

He was raised on the farm, attending the "outfield" schools of that day, until about the sixteenth year, when he was sent for two terms to Washington College (now Washington and Lee). After leaving college he commenced the practice of law in Staunton,

and soon after married Eliza, second daughter of Colonel Franklin McCue, of Long Meadows, and formed a law partnership with the late Hon. William Frazier, which continued until the death of John Frazier, when William gave up his law practice and took charge of the Rockbridge alum springs. After this the late Judge John H. McCue became his law partner. He was elected twice to the legislature, and was in favor of building the old Virginia railroad by way of Staunton, as also for the two State institutions at Staunton.

In May, 1857, he was elected clerk of the county court of Augusta county, defeating the Hon. Jefferson Kinney, who had ably and efficiently filled the office for over thirty years. About this time he was district deputy of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Virginia. He was several times presidential elector on the Whig ticket. Up to 1860 there was no man in the old Whig party more popular than he. In the memorable and exciting canvass of 1860 for the election of two delegates in the State convention, he was one of the defeated of the four candidates. After supporting Bell and Everett he took the ground that after the election of Lincoln, "the only hope for the South to prevent a long and bloody war was for all of the Southern States to act unitedly in opposition to coercion of them by the Federal government." But the unconditional Union sentiment in old Augusta was too strong, led as it was by Hon. John B. Baldwin with his matchless eloquence.

In April, 1857, his loving wife Eliza, after a lingering illness, died, leaving four sweet children surviving her.

In May, 1859, he married Mary Wilson McPhail, a daughter of the late John P. McPhail, Esq., of Charlotte county, a most accomplished and loving mother, who died in 1865, leaving one daughter, who has since married A. Bowling and is living in Mobile, Ala.

His third wife was Miss Edna Porter, daughter of Commodore William Porter, U. S. N.

His fourth wife was Miss Anna Lockett, of Mecklenburg county, who died, leaving one daughter, Helen, and who is now living with her uncle, Phil. Lockett, Esq. His surviving widow was Mrs. Florence Crockett, of Bristol, Tenn.

He had but one son, Frank Howard, who is now in San Salvador, Central America, and four daughters.

In 1859, during the John Brown raid, he organized the Staunton artillery as a volunteer company, and was furnished four brass six-pound field pieces. He was elected captain. His company was called out on the 17th day of April, 1861, and proceeded to Harper's Ferry. He was exempt by law from military service, being the county clerk, but no man in Virginia more promptly answered the call of his State, and none more cheerfully made the sacrifice of home comforts, and more devotedly espoused the cause of his State in her hour of need, and how well he performed his duty during the four long years' struggle is well attested by his superior commanders, especially Jackson and R. E. Lee, who never gave him any word but praise in the official reports, commending his conduct as a soldier, and both of whom, as is well known to the old soldiers of the lost cause, reposed the greatest confidence in him and his military courage and ability. As evidence of this General Lee assigned him to the command of the Valley district, thus succeeding in command of that district the hero Stonewall Jackson, who had been called to Richmond with his army. His battery at Harpers' Ferry in May, 1861, was attached to the Second Brigade of infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Bee, who so gallantly fell at the head of the Fourth Alabama.

During the winter of 1861-2 it was reorganized; this battery was stationed at Dumfries, near the Potomac, and from there it went with J. E. Johnson's army. About the first of May, 1862, it was reorganized by the election of new company officers. He had promised his men that he would serve them as captain the first year, and refused promotion offered him in the artillery service, but he declined to serve them longer, to their regret, for the reason that during the past winter he had passed a bill through the Confederate Congress authorizing the organization of one or more regiments of partisan rangers, to be made up of men within the enemy's lines, who were willing to volunteer, having the privilege to elect their own company and regimental officers, and on his leaving his old battery he proceeded to Richmond, where he was commissioned Colonel First Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, with full power from the Secretary of War to enlist men, organize companies of sixty or more and muster them into service, and he proceeded to Staunton, where he published a proclamation.

He soon organized several companies and took part in the battle of Port Republic under Jackson, and then, when Jackson left the Valley, he commenced his operations in the south branch valley on the B. & O. railroad, increasing his command rapidly. He soon had a regiment of mounted men, a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery. On the 15th of December, 1862, the 18th Virginia cavalry was organized with G. W. Imboden colonel, and the old regiment dropping its partisan ranger organization in January, 1863, reorganized as the 62d Virginia infantry, with the gallant G. W. Smith as colonel. The 33d Virginia cavalry was organized with Colonel Robert White as colonel and Chas. T. O'Ferrall, now Governor of Virginia, battery of artillery, and J. H. McNeil's independent company constituted the brigade for the campaign of 1863. However, before these regiments were organized he had been commissioned Brigadier-General C. S. A.

His command was mostly composed of men from that portion of Virginia which was mainly within the lines of the Federals, and who were the patriots fighting on principle and whose service in the war is a part of the history of the Army of Northern Virginia.

After the surrender, he having lost all his property during the war, turned his attention to the development of his native State by inducing capital to invest and develop the natural resources of the State. He was industrious and active to the last, always of a cheerful nature and ready to battle animosity in any form; a man of great grasp of intellect which had been fully developed by activity, a forcible speaker as well as an able writer on almost any subject; a man of great magnetism and with a heart always in sympathy with suffering humanity. He was generous to a fault. No private soldier ever went away from his tent feeling that he had been unkindly received or treated. He was one of the judges from Virginia at the centennial exhibiton in 1876 at Philadelphia, and also at Chicago in 1893.

For the past twenty years he has made his home in Washington county, Va., and has devoted his time and best energies to the development of Southwest Virginia.

He sleeps his last sleep under a silver maple he had some years before planted with his own hands in the enclosure of the little churchyard at Damascus, Washington county, Va., where he wished to be buried, he being the founder of the town.

HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGES
INTO
Pennsylvania-Germandom and Scotch Irishdom

FROM WINCHESTER TO HARRISBURG

BY DR. I. H. BETZ.

OUR pilgrimage from the Susquehanna to the Potomac closed at Harper's Ferry, which is the gateway to the great valley of Virginia. A few general considerations bearing upon the contour and features of this singularly long and narrow valley may not be uninteresting in this connection.

It is believed to be the longest and most continuous valley in the world. It is largely traversed by railways and the effect upon the traveler in at least some portions of its course during favorable seasons of the year is that of passing through a beautiful continuous park.

Considered as an integral part of the Appalachian mountain system of the eastern part of North America it may be looked upon as extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of not less than 1,300 miles.

The mountain ranges which include it may be traced from the promontory of Gaspé at the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the foothills in the center of Alabama.

The elevation of the country then speedily declines to the coast, the geological formation superposed being distinctly later in point of time than that which we meet in the long course of the valley.

Still the Great North Valley, as it may be termed, has a real length of no less than 1,000 miles. The great Mississippi Valley vastly exceeds it in breadth, but in point of length they may be considered equal.

Of its length more than 150 miles may be considered in Pennsylvania and at least 300 in Virginia. To the south, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama form its continuation. To the north it extends through Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Vermont. The general direction is that of the mountain system, from northeast to southwest. While the ranges of the mountains and the valleys preserve this general direction, yet at certain points the course seems altered and the local designation then becomes misleading as regards the points of the compass.

The great Valley has different local names in its long course. Through Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna it is known as the Lebanon Valley; to its west it is known as the Cumberland Valley. In Virginia its northern half is known as the Shenandoah Valley. In the Cumberland Valley

it has a width ranging from ten to twenty miles. Its general average width in Pennsylvania may be given as fifteen miles. At Harrisburg, Pa., it has an elevation of about 350 feet above sea level. It increases to 600 feet as we proceed up the Cumberland Valley, but again declines toward the Potomac, and at Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac breaks through the Blue Ridge, it is about 250 feet above sea level. But in going up the Valley of Virginia the elevation rapidly rises until in the plateau region of North Carolina and Tennessee an elevation of from 2,500 to 3,500 feet is reached. Here, however, the valley greatly widens and at places the mountain ranges bifurcate and greatly disturb the regularity of the Valley. This regularity is more fully maintained in Pennsylvania than elsewhere, as will be recalled later on.

This valley in general terms may be considered as bounded by an eastern, or coast wall and by a western boundary of mountain ranges. The sides of these mountain ranges towards the coast, or on their eastern side, are more steep and abrupt than on their western side. They also preserve a more regular outline on that side. This is well seen when the South Mountain is viewed from Gettysburg. It is finally outlined on the eastern wall of the North Mountain when viewed from Carlisle, in the Cumberland Valley, or at other points in the Valley. The mountain wall on the east side of the valley in Vermont is known as the Green Mountains, in Massachusetts as the Taconic, in New York and New Jersey as the Highlands, while in Pennsylvania it is known as the South Mountain; in Virginia it becomes the Blue Ridge and in North Carolina the Smoky Mountains or the Unaka range.

In the North this wall reaches a height of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet or upwards. In the South it reaches its greatest elevation, reaching from 4,000 feet to 7,000 feet in height on their summits, above sea level. In Pennsylvania they are lower than elsewhere, reaching only a height of 1,000 to 1,500 feet above sea level. For about one-third of the distance in this State they sink very markedly in height. Through this opening as it were the limestone of the Cumberland Valley protrudes into Lancaster, York, Delaware and Chester counties, giving them their great fertility. Spurs are given off from the South Mountain which sweep around the interior of York county, giving rise to enclosed sub-valleys.

The width of the South Mountain proper from the Cumberland Valley across to what may be termed the Adams county, or Gettysburg Valley is from ten to fifteen miles. The formation of the mountain can be well observed from the observatory of Quirank at Penn Mar. The valleys on either side are visible and the broken, moundlike protrusions and depressions of mountain formation are clearly impressed.

Crossing the valley to the west side, more especially in Cumberland Valley, we come to the western wall, which for a long distance is known as the North Mountain, or the Kittatinny Mountain.

It received this name from the Indian term, "Kau-ta-tin-chunk," signifying "the endless mountains." This[†] wall appears as a prominent,

smooth-topped ridge, broken only by occasional gaps through which highways have been constructed to the north and west. Both east and west walls are covered by forests which formerly afforded fuel for numerous furnaces at their bases. Numerous gaps rend the mountain walls of the Blue Ridge which became historic during the late Rebellion. Other gaps are gateways for mountain streams and rivers which then pursue their way to the seaboard.

The North Mountain is seen to the best advantage from the Cumberland Valley, while the South Mountain appears to the best advantage from the Gettysburg Valley. The North Mountain in the Cumberland Valley sweeps around majestically and at places is folded upon itself. After a snowfall other ranges beyond the first become visible which under ordinary circumstances seem to coalesce and form one continuous level outline. The parallel ranges are in close proximity to each other, as will be recalled by those who viewed the Vanderbilt tunnels that were partly constructed but later abandoned.

One-half of the Cumberland Valley, the side adjacent to the South Mountain, is of limestone formation. This is watered by the Yellow Breeches Creek, which rises near the water shed far up the mountain and flows parallel with it and empties into the Susquehanna. The remaining half of the valley adjacent to the North Mountain is a slate shale formation, which is not nearly so fertile as the limestone. Geologically this is a later formation than the limestone, and the demarcation between the two can be traced very accurately. Here and there slate patches are curiously observed existing in the limestone, showing that the process of denudation is incomplete. At other places tongues of slate formation cross over and protrude into the limestone. Farther up the valley alternate sections of slate and limestone are found.

Isolated sections of limestone are found in the South Mountain. A section of trapdike crosses the valley above the lower Mechanisburg and disappears in the adjoining county to the north. As we proceed up the valley from the Susquehanna the limestone becomes more superficial and crops out markedly.

The north side of the valley is watered by the Conodogwinit Creek, whose sources are in the North Mountain. It meanders markedly and in a direct distance of thirty miles it actually measures one hundred miles.

The early settlers mostly preferred this section for settlement since water was more easily obtainable. However, many later changed their settlements to the limestone section. To the east of Chambersburg occurs the water shed that separates the drainage of the Susquehanna and the Potomac. To the Potomac flow the Antietam and Conococheague Creeks. Those eastward have been already mentioned. Very marked differences are believed to exist in the adjoining sections as regards the time for sowing and harvesting of crops.

The Great Valley had been from time immemorial the pathway of the red man, and from certain points various trails diverge. In fact our

modern roads, turnpikes and railways have largely followed the trail of the red man. This natural trough seemed to have been given over to the theatre of war among the aborigines, the Potomac being the dividing line between them. Tradition relates that many sanguinary contests occurred between the red men of the North and those of the South which were forerunners of those that took place in more recent times among their dispossessors. Neither party as a rule occupied it. It was a No Man's Land which seemed to be given over to the god of battles. It was not until 1716, or more than a century after the settlement of the Tidewater region of Virginia, that the settlers even ventured into this region.

The source of the Potomac was unknown. When the Shenandoah was first discovered it was believed that it flowed northward to the Great Lakes. In fact only two great streams have since been found in the United States that flow northward. The Valley of Virginia in 1725 proved a decisive battle-ground for the last time between the red men of the South and those of the North. The latter enacted the role of invaders, but were remorselessly punished, if not almost wholly exterminated.

A white man, a Hollander by the name of Van Meter, accompanied the Indians from the North who, notwithstanding the terrible calamity, took note of his surroundings and determined to return in a more peaceful role. Accordingly with his brother he visited Governor Gooch, of Virginia, in 1730 and entered into an agreement to settle the region beyond the Blue Ridge and across the Potomac. They were to locate forty families upon 40,000 acres within two years. But the Van Meters sold their contract to a German by the name of Jost Hite, who was married to a woman from Holland who was related to them.

Hite came to New York in 1710. In 1716 he had moved to Germantown in Pennsylvania, and in 1717 he removed to the Perkiomen region, on the Schuylkill, which is across the river from Valley Forge. He built a mill and in addition pursued farming. He signed a petition to the Governor of Pennsylvania in 1728 against the marauding Indians. He sold out in 1730. This tract is now owned by Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania. He had acquired considerable means and now bought out the interests of the Van Meters in Virginia and determined to settle there. Obtaining the aid of Robert McKay, a friend, he set out in 1732 with sixteen families by the way of Wright's Ferry to the Potomac. They crossed the Potomac at what was then known as Pack Horse Ford. This later in 1734 was taken up by Thomas Shepherd, who purposed starting a town here. This ford was the only known place for crossing the river and the Indian trails all led to this point. Of its future as a fording place we will speak later.

Hite and his followers settled permanently on the Opequon, called Springdale, which is now Bartonsville, about five miles above Winchester. This settlement grew rapidly and Hite and his friend made good their agreement with the authorities. Meanwhile they had made arrangements to colonize 100 additional families on 100,000 acres.

The authorities had an object in view in making these grants by placing a cordon of advanced settlers around and beyond their own settlements

to protect them from the incursions of the savages. The authorities of Pennsylvania had done the same thing in the Cumberland Valley in encouraging the settlement of the hardy, daring men from the north of Ireland who were resolute and unflinching in maintaining their homes and settlements. But Hite's colony remained singularly free from the incursions of the savages. Hite's settlements trenched upon the domain of Lord Fairfax, who claimed that portion of land known as the "Neck," between the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers. Litigation ensued which continued many years. Fairfax died in 1781 and Hite in 1760. The latter was known as the "old German Baron." He left a family of sons and daughters none of whom acquired prominence. Others emigrated to Kentucky.

The country began to settle rapidly and towns were laid out. Fredericksburg, to the southeast, had already been laid out in 1727. Winchester began about 1738, but was not laid out until 1752 and incorporated in 1779. It was first known as Frederick Town. Charlestown was founded in 1760 and was named after Charles Washington, a brother of the General. It is now the county seat of Jefferson county and is noted as the place where John Brown and his followers were imprisoned, tried and executed. The adjoining counties of Berkeley and Frederick, in the latter of which Winchester is situated, is a choice spot on the earth's surface and has been called the garden of the world. During the war Winchester suffered severely, the effects of which have not even yet disappeared.

The valley was a noted highway for the opposing armies. Winchester, it is related, was occupied sixty-five, some say eighty-five, times alternately by both armies. There is a Union and a Confederate cemetery located here, both containing many thousands of soldiers. The Blue Ridge offered a peculiar screen to the armies of the Confederacy, permitting movements for Northern invasion which on numerous occasions afforded much trouble to the North. Every portion of the valley resounded to the din of arms and numerous severe engagements occurred.

The valley was a constant source of menace to the border. Thomas Buchanan Read, in his noted poem of "Sheridan's Ride," which took place from the Taylor Hotel, Winchester, relates graphically how at Cedar Creek

"Up from the South at break of day
 Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay.
 The affrighted air, with a shudder bore
 Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door
 The terrible grumble, and rumble, and roar,
 Telling the battle was on once more,
 And Sheridan twenty miles away.

"But there is a road from Winchester town,
 A good, broad highway leading down;
 And here through the flush of the morning light
 A steed as black as the steed of night

Was seen to pass as with eagle flight
As if he knew the terrible need
He stretched away with his utmost speed.
Hills rose and fell; but his heart was gay
With Sheridan fifteen miles away."

History records how Sheridan arrived on the scene and by his energy and presence stemmed the torrent and snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat.

"He dashed down the line mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray.
By the flash of his eye and with red nostrils play
He seemed to the whole great army to say,
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day.'"

The poet sums up the result when he says:

"And when their statues are placed on high
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldier's temple of fame,
There with the glorious general's name
Be it said in letters bold and bright,
'Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester twenty miles away.'"

Another town of importance on our route is Martinsburg, which was founded in 1778. It is on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and other lines to be noted later. Near it are traces of the road cut by Braddock's army on its fatal march westward. A well that was dug for its purposes is still in use. In the vicinity of Martinsburg lived three officers of the Revolution, Alexander Stephens, Horatio Gates and Charles Lee. The will of the last mentioned still remains in the clerk's office of record.

In this town two men settled after the Rebellion who had a noteworthy record. One was Ward H. Lamon, the later biographer of Lincoln, who accompanied him on the historic night ride from the Jones House at Harrisburg before his inauguration to Washington. The other was General Henry Kyd Douglass, "Stonewall" Jackson's lieutenant who so graphically described the invasion of Maryland in 1862, in the Century Magazine, his command crossing the Potomac at White's Ferry above Leesburg, the men hilariously wading through the river while the bands were rendering "Dixie" and "Maryland, My Maryland." It was this

command that Whittier had in mind as passing through the streets in Frederick town, which was defied by Barbara Fritchie.

This community is full of historic spots and habitations. At least four Presidents, natives of Virginia, were more or less identified with the neighborhood and passed much time therein. Washington became a surveyor at the age of sixteen and followed that occupation in this region. He was on intimate terms with the Hites, Shepherd, Harper and Lord Fairfax. Jefferson spent much time at the site of Harper's Ferry, as has already been noted. Madison and Monroe were familiar personages here. Prof. Robley Dunglison, late of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, had in his youth been called to a professorship in the newly founded University of Virginia by Thomas Jefferson. He later became the physician to Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

This valley and neighborhood was the scene of "Stonewall" Jackson's memorable exploits. His familiarity with its topography enabled him to make his rapid marches and to deal his unexpected blows which created consternation among his opponents, and immortalized him in the pages of history. The ruins of "Harewood," the residence of Samuel Washington, another brother of the General, is another point of interest in this locality. In the neighborhood close by is found the ruins of St. George's, an Episcopal chapel, whose history is interesting. A cave is also pointed out close by where tradition has it that Washington and others of the masonic fraternity held their meetings. Not far from the old chapel is "Saratoga," the residence of General Daniel Morgan, the hero of Saratoga and the Cowpens, which he built for himself, utilizing the labors of Hessian prisoners who were captured under Burgoyne. It will be recalled that British prisoners were confined at Frederick, Hagerstown and Winchester who were sent over the Monocacy road from Wright's Ferry. Not far away was "Greenway Court," where for more than thirty years lived Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, colonial proprietor of that princely domain of more than five thousand acres between the Rappahannock and the Potomac rivers. Other ruins are the houses of Edmund I. Lee, a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame, and the mansion known as "Fountain Rock," the former home of Alexander R. Boteler, a great-grandson of Charles Wilson Peale, the patriot artist of the Revolution. These houses were destroyed during the devastation of the Shenandoah Valley by orders of General Hunter. The letters of reproach that were written by some of the sufferers are memorable in epistolary literature. In fact this community was one of the most noted in the history of the Rebellion. No other excelled it in the maintenance of traditions that were handed down from colonial times.

Since the war new conditions have supervened and old things are passing away. Railroads now communicate with all distant points and new industries are being developed. Winchester is now connected with Harrisburg by railroad, the distance being 116 miles. Martinsburg is distant 22 miles, and Hagerstown 42 miles, and Chambersburg 64 miles. The

Shenandoah Valley railroad, now Norfolk and Western, commencing at Hagerstown, crosses the Potomac at Shepherdstown, passes through Charlestown and thence down to the famous caverns of Luray and to Waynesboro, Va., and beyond. A railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester and beyond has long been in existence. The Western Maryland railroad extends to Hagerstown and beyond. The Cumberland Valley is also well supplied with railroad facilities. In addition to the Cumberland Valley railroad and its numerous branches, the Philadelphia and Reading with its outlets is found on the South Mountain side of the valley.



NATIONAL CEMETERY GATE, ANTIETAM, MD.

The proposed Vanderbilt unfinished road pursued its course along the North Mountain side and penetrated its ranges by tunnels.

The country possesses great natural advantages and must eventually occupy a very important place. The Cumberland Valley railroad after leaving Hagerstown crosses the Potomac at Falling Waters, from which Martinsburg is about ten miles distant. The Shenandoah Valley railroad commences at Hagerstown and crosses the river below Falling Waters at Shepherdstown. A branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad commences at Weverton, below Harper's Ferry, and, extending up Pleasant Valley to the rear of Maryland Heights, terminates at Hagerstown. Both of the last two railroads cross the Antietam battlefield. The topography of this section is especially interesting in relation to a fair understanding of the invasions of 1862-3.

When Lee made his first Northern invasion in 1862 his aim was to cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry in the neighborhood of Leesburg, crossing at White's Ferry. The aim was to arouse Maryland from its lethargy, which it was believed was largely enforced, and to at least threaten Baltimore and Washington. His army largely passed through Frederick and thence across the South Mountain through its passes. Jackson had been detailed to invest and reduce Harper's Ferry. This required more time than was expected, so it became necessary to retard the pursuing Union forces. This was done by offering opposition at Turner's and Crumpton's gaps, and thus occurred what is known as the battle of the South Mountain. Lee took up his position at Sharpsburg, his right and left touching the bends in the Potomac, which was in his rear. When Jackson accomplished the reduction of Harper's Ferry he crossed the river at Shepherdstown and took up position on Lee's right. When Lee disappeared he crossed the river to his rear, extending from Shepherdstown to Williamsport. A sanguinary engagement occurred between the opposing forces on the bluffs of the river at Shepherdstown which resulted disastrously to part of the Federal forces, many of the men being driven over the bluffs into the river by the retreating army.

Lee in his second invasion in 1863, being foiled in crossing the river below, crossed above at and near Falling Waters and proceeded down the Cumberland Valley to Chambersburg with the principal part of his army. From thence he crossed to the eastern side of the South Mountain and met the Union forces at Gettysburg. In his retreat he passed up the mountain and mostly crossed at Monterey pass, and passed from thence directly to the Potomac at Falling Waters and Williamsport. But the river was swollen and the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters had been destroyed by the Union forces. Lee had a wagon train which covered seventeen miles, which was conducted by General Imboden and was much harassed by the pursuing Union cavalry. This train history records was one long extended wail of agony produced by the great number of suffering wounded men that were transported. An engagement appeared imminent on the banks of the Potomac. But in the meanwhile the Potomac fell and the pontoon bridge was rebuilt. On the night of the 13th of July the forces of Longstreet and Hill crossed the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters while Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport. Thus it is seen that the topography of this interesting country produced different aspects and results in the two campaigns. These details are also interesting from the fact that the campaigns are better understood when we study the natural and peculiar features of the country.

"But peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." James Rumsey, who was born in Maryland in 1734, first exhibited at Shepherdstown on the Potomac a boat which worked against the stream, in September, 1784. Later, on March 6th, 1786, he publicly demonstrated that a boat could be propelled by steam against the current of the river at the rate of four miles an hour. General Washington was one of the passengers.

This was done by pumping in water at the bow and expelling it at the stern. In the summer of 1786 John Fitch, a Connecticut Yankee born in 1743, also exhibited a steam boat on the Delaware. Rumsey claimed priority of invention, and both men had eager partisans, and a controversial pamphlet war followed. Fitch obtained exclusive rights in steam navigation in New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, while a similar privilege was granted to Rumsey in Virginia, Maryland and New York. Neither Fitch nor Rumsey made a practical success in steam navigation. In 1793 Fitch tried to introduce his invention in France but unsuccessfully. He met with nothing but disappointment and poverty and in 1798 he committed suicide. Rumsey's career was more promising. A Rumsey society was formed in Philadelphia in 1788 and others in England, whither Rumsey went to perfect his invention. He made a successful trip on the Thames, but a few days after died in London, December 23, 1792. A monument was erected to the memory of Fitch during the past year near the spot where he propelled his boat on the Delaware, in Bucks county, Pa.

Fitch's invention was suggested to him by conceiving the idea of using steam as a motive power, the thought coming to him one day as he was watching a wagon moving along the road. Originally he intended to drive land vehicles by steam power, but after some experiments he resolved to direct his labors to steam boats. He was a born inventor in many directions, but like so many other pioneers in invention both he and Rumsey sowed where others reaped. But it remained for Robert Fulton, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., to make the steamboat a practical success. This he did with the Clermont in going from New York to Albany, a distance of 150 miles, the time being thirty-two hours. The return trip was made in thirty hours.

"Then Fulton look'd beneath his wandering eyes;
 Gay streamers lengthen round the seas and skies,
 The countless nations open all their stores,
 Load every wave and crowd the lively shores;
 Steamers in mingling mazes streak the air
 And commerce triumphs o'er the rage of war."

Crossing the Potomac at Falling Waters a distance of eleven miles brings us to Hagerstown. It is six miles additional to Mason and Dixon, the well-known boundary line. Maryland from here extends westward embracing three counties, Washington, Allegheny and Garrett. The Potomac and its branch forms its southern boundary, while for 100 miles westward it is separated by the boundary between itself and Pennsylvania, Mason and Dixon's line. The line continues westward seventy-five miles more between West Virginia and Pennsylvania to the Panhandle of the former State, which extends north about seventy-five miles with a breadth of from five to fifteen miles. Its western boundary is the Ohio river.

Western Maryland thus is very narrow, varying from four to thirty miles. At Hancock it has a breadth of less than five miles and at Cum-

berland it is about ten miles. This was a matter of some importance in the days of the underground railroad, as escaping fugitives could pass the Potomac and through Maryland into Pennsylvania in a single night. But it also enabled the rebel cavalry during the war to pass over in a single night and appear in Pennsylvania the following day. It was at Hancock where McCausland crossed the river and proceeded in the direction of McCormellsburg, and crossing the North Mountain here called the Tuscarora, he stole upon Chambersburg. Sometimes the Confederates pressed through the Cove Mountain, appearing in the neighborhood of London and Mercersburg.



THE HISTORIC DUNKARD CHURCH ON ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD.

To the south of Hagerstown, or between Harper's Ferry and the former, lies Sharpsburg, in what is locally known as the Antietam Valley, being watered by the stream which bears that name. Here occurred the sanguinary battle of that name, September 17th, 1862. It is noteworthy of remark that in both invasions Lee gave battle from the north and west, the Union army following from the east and south. It is noticeable that in both cases his line of retreat leading to the Potomac was very short and direct, which was owing to its direction and numerous bends and also owing to the direction of the mountains and their passes.

Washington county, Md., had many German settlers, many of whom were Tunkers, or Brethren, whose principles were adverse to slaveholding.

Washington county did not have as many slaves as the adjacent counties of Virginia. Many non-resistant people were settled in Antietam Valley. The historic Tunker church on the Hagerstown pike stood in the midst where some of the severest fighting occurred.* The triangular cornfield in front of the church was fought over repeatedly. It is related that eighty-seven dead Confederates were laid in the church on a platform improvised from the seats. The fences, trees and the church give evidence after forty years of the severity of the firing. To the southeast are the Mumma and Roulette buildings, and towards Sharpsburg east of the pike is the famous "Sunken Road" or "Bloody Lane" where so many dead Confederates were found, and also buried therein. These bodies have been removed and taken to Southern cemeteries. Following the Antietam on the Union left we come to the Burnside bridge, which was carried by Hartranft's 51st Pa. Volunteers and the 51st New York Volunteers. The position would suggest that severe losses must have been sustained, which the reports fully justified.

The Antietam cemetery is a beautiful and hallowed spot containing thousands of graves of Union soldiers. A large monument stands on the plot on which is inscribed: "Not for themselves but for their country." The site of the cemetery was within the Confederate lines, as was the town of Sharpsburg. The place is a quiet one and outside of the battle-field possesses little interest. Keedysville and Boonsboro became noted as points in connection with the movements of the opposing armies. Antietam has been called the bloodiest battle of the war.

"With copious slaughter all the field was red
And heaped with growing mountains of the dead.

So fought each host with thirst of glory fired,
And crowds on crowds triumphantly expired."

In the distance of the South Mountain we see the Washington monument erected by Washington county. The Kennedy farm, where John Brown had his headquarters, is adjacent. George Alfred Townsend's

*The Editor found on this famous field in 1895 a dilapidated mill, whose date-stone bore evidence that it was built by a German in Revolutionary times, bearing this partly decipherable legend:

EIN—1782—EHR: ORNDORFF.
AUF - GOTT - SETZ - DEIN - VERTRAUN:
WANN - THUTST - EINE - MUEHLE - BAUEN:
AUF - MENSCHEN - HILF - VERLASS - DICH - NICHT:
SONST - BIST - DU - VERLASSEN - EWIGLICH.
DANN - MENSCHEN - HILF - DERF - DU - NICHT
GRUEN VBCDEF VBCDEF VBCDEF M...S: xzfy#W VUC
GRUEN VBCDEF VBCDEF VBCDEF M...S: xzfy#W VUC

(Gath), the correspondent's home in the mountains, is not far away. A peculiar style of architecture is noticeable in the more primitive houses of Maryland and Virginia. Monuments are commencing to dot the battlefield. The Union lines were in strong contrast with those later formed at Gettysburg. Antietam was an offensive battle chiefly on the part of the Union army, while at Gettysburg the Union army was chiefly on the defensive.

Between Hagerstown and Sharpsburg is the College of St. James, conducted under the auspices of the P. E. Church of the Diocese of Maryland, the main building of which was the old manor house of General



THE ORNDORFF MILL AND SAWMILL ON ANTIETAM CREEK.

Samuel Ringgold. New buildings were being erected in 1860 fifteen miles north of Baltimore at St. James Station, but owing to the War of the Rebellion the project was abandoned. A little to the northwest of Hagerstown we have Williamsport, which became well known as a crossing place for the armies during the Rebellion.

Hagerstown was first called "Elizabethtown," and has become a thriving town and is considerable of a railroad center.* During the Antietam campaign in 1862 Lee's farthest movement north was Hagerstown, but the action at Sharpsburg, on the Antietam, caused a speedy withdrawal of these troops to the latter place and the subsequent retreat into Virginia. But during the campaign of 1863 Lee's army had an undisputed route through the Cumberland Valley almost to the Susquehanna. His ad-

*It was founded by Daniel Hager, formerly a Berks County German, who named the town for his wife.—Editor.

vance columns passed to the east of the South Mountain and thence through Gettysburg and York to the Susquehanna at Wrightsville.

Six miles from Hagerstown we reach State Line, or Mason and Dixon, and cross into Pennsylvania. Five miles farther on we reach Greencastle, and eleven miles thence, or twenty-two miles from Hagerstown, brings us to Chambersburg, in Franklin county. The country through which we pass is fertile and productive. The Consolidated Agricultural Fair of Adams and Franklin counties, Pa., and that of Washington county, Md., is held at Hagerstown. Martinsburg and Winchester also have fairs that receive many visitors from the Cumberland Valley.

Near Greencastle several events occurred that are noteworthy, which are commemorated by fitting monuments. The first event was the murder by the Indians in 1764 of a schoolmaster, Enoch Brown, and all his pupils with the exception of a boy who after being scalped feigned death and escaped the tomahawk. Two old Indians guarded the door while a young Indian entered and belabored the master and pupils with a club and scalped them. The teacher begged them to kill him alone and spare the children, but the savages were inexorable. The other event took place at the farm of Archibald Flemming in 1863 when William Reeds, the first Union soldier on Pennsylvania soil, who fell in a skirmish with Confederate cavalry. Beyond the line in Maryland a tree was still visible some years ago where a lynching occurred. In fact it is generally believed that this summary form of punishment originated not far from the path of our pilgrimage in Virginia with an old farmer by the name of Lynch, whose stern and vindictive measures earned him the sobriquet of "Judge." In a pamphlet before us, printed in 1881 in Philadelphia, recording the fact of a lynching in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, it is alleged that the case stood alone in the annals of the State. While some would trace the origin of lynching to remoter times in the Old World, yet it cannot be denied that on the whole it is an American innovation, more particularly related to newer and primitive communities or such as retain peculiar notions in relation to certain crimes.

In the southwestern part of Franklin county near the Cove, or North Mountain, a settlement of Mormons existed for several years—about 1848-9—embracing in all several hundred persons. They entertained great expectations which were disappointed. Such later noted leaders as Sidney Rigdon, Heber Kimball and Oscar Hyde ministered to the faithful. A paper was published called the "Conococheague Herald," copies of which are still in existence. A neglected graveyard is all that now receives the notice of the passerby. The country to the west is broken up into valleys among which are Path, Bear, Amberson and Horn Valleys. Some of these valleys are limestone but are surrounded by slate formations.

In the southeastern part of the county to our right is the thriving town of Waynesboro. The land on which it stands was taken up as early as 1749. The town is noted for its manufacturing establishments, chief among which are the Geiser Manufacturing Company, builders of agricultural machines, and that of Frick and Company, builders of steam en-

gines and boilers. The manufacturing industries of this town are worthy of a special visit.

At the junction of Franklin, Adams and Washington county, Md., we have Pen Mar, its peculiar combined orthography signifying that it is situated on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Here the Western Maryland railroad crosses the South Mountain to penetrate into Maryland and southeastern Pennsylvania. This had been the objective point of Stevens' "Tape Worm Railroad," which had been commenced as early as 1835, and was abandoned after expending nearly one million dollars. Pen Mar is a noted summer resort and much visited by excursionists during the summer. The observations of "High Rock" and "Quirank" afford magnificent natural views. The former is 2,000 feet above sea level and affords a grand view of the Cumberland Valley. The latter has 2,500 feet elevation and affords a still more extended view which has been already alluded to. It must be remembered our pilgrimage is on the opposite side of the South Mountain, and in a reverse direction than that in our last paper. Frederick and Flagerstown are separated by a distance of about thirty miles, while Chambersburg is distant from Gettysburg about twenty-five miles.

(To be continued.)

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN TID-BITS

ADDITIONAL DELONG GENEALOGICAL DATA

The Editor has received additional data concerning the early forbears of the DeLongs and Webers not contained in the sketch of the DeLong family, published in our last issue. From Diedrich Willers, of Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., we learn that Jacob Weber, the father-in-law of the Peter DeLong, the founder of the Berks county family of DeLongs, with his wife Ann Elizabeth and two daughters Eve Maria and Eve Elizabeth (wife of Peter DeLong), were natives of the Palatinate, whence they came to England in 1708, where they were naturalized on August 25, 1708, and sailed that same year with Rev. Joshua Kocherthal to America, where they took up abode at Quassaick (now Newburgh), Ulster county, N. Y. These facts are contained in Vol. 3 of the Documentary History of New York. In Vol. 5 of the Colonial History of New York, among the list of Palatinates who accompanied Rev. Kocherthal, June 28, 1708, appear the names of Jacob Weber, husbandman and vineyardist, 30 years old; his wife Anna Elizabeth, 25 years old; his daughter, Eva Maria, 5 years old; his daughter, Eva Elizabeth, 1 year old.

Other documents consulted make it known that the Webers sailed from England with Rev. Kocherthal in the ship "Globe," of which Carolus Congreve was captain and which landed in New York January 1, 1709. On board this vessel two children were baptized by Rev. Kocherthal, or their baptism recorded, which are the first entries of his baptismal record in the Quassaick church records still extant. (See memorial of the Hartwick Synod of the Lutheran Church by Strobel, pp. 372-405.) The first of these was Johann Herman, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Weber, which oc-

curred September 14, 1708. The other was Carolus, son of Andreas and Anna Catharine Volck. These two fathers, Jacob Weber and Andreas Volck, were appointed by the Provincial Council of New York trustees over 500 acres of Glebe land for the maintenance and support of the Lutheran minister forever at Quassaick, or West Camp, now Newburgh, then Ulster, now Orange county, N. Y.

The "Globe" was eleven weeks making voyage, which proved quite tempestuous and suffering, had on board besides Rev. Kocherthal about twenty-five Palatinate families. In same fleet came Lord Lovelace, the new Governor of New York and New Jersey. They landed on Governor's Island, January 1, 1709, and remained for some time, after which they settled at Quassaick (Newburgh), on the Hudson, on 2,190 acres of land lying adjacent to Quassaick Kill, called by Hollanders "De Dans Kammer," where present town of Newburgh is situated.

In 1724 Weber deeds over 200 acres of land with signatures of self and daughters, and already at 17 years of age Eva Elizabeth signs her name DeLange.

Another prominent member of the family has been discovered in the Hon. Horace T. DeLong, of Grand Junction, Colo., one of the present-day progressive Senators of that great State, a brother of the Prof. Ira M. DeLong, of Boulder, Colo., who last year visited his cousins in Eastern Pennsylvania. We have in hand a full sketch of Senator DeLong.

We append also the following communication received on Notes on the DeLongs:

NOTES ON THE DELONGS

DEAR EDITOR: I was much interested in the genealogy of the DeLong family published in your last issue. I am not myself a descendant, but closely connected. My sainted mother, nee Specht, had three older sisters who were married to three DeLong brothers, born near the old homestead in Maxatawny. For the benefit of the association I give the following data pertaining to the DeLongs, not of the Berks county progenitor, but probably of the same stock.

(1) In 1750 the sheriff of Cumberland county ousted some squatters on Augwick creek in now Huntingdon county. Among them was Nicholas DeLong. (Rupp's Cumb. Co.)

(2) Among the very first settlers of Bald Eagle Valley in now Clinton county, 1772, were two DeLong brothers.

(3) On February 26, 1888, John DeLong died in Sugar Valley, Clinton county, aged 96 years. Buried in Brush Valley. He was the most remarkable man, physically, ever known in that region. When 94 years of age he was still engaged in business as a salesman for agricultural implements. When 95 years of age he read without spectacles. Had cut his third set of teeth, etc. (See Lock Haven "Daily Democrat," 1887, "Historical Journal," 1887 and 1888.)

A. STAPLETON.

Wrightsville, Pa., Nov. 18.

• • • • Poetic Gems • • • •

EIN PSALM DES LEBENS.

Nach Longfellow.

Contributed by E. M. E. Translator unknown.

O singt mir nicht das Lied voll Kummer ;
Das Leben sei ein leerer Traum.
Todt ist die Seele ja im Schlummer ;
Die Dinge sind nicht nur Schein und Schaum.

Wirklich und ernst ist das Leben auf Erden,
Sein Ziel ist nun und nimmer der Tod ;
Dasz "Staub bist, Staub wirst du werden,"
Der Seele nicht gilt das düstre Gebot.

Nicht des Daseins Freuden und Sorgen
Sind uns bestimmt als Ziel der Bahn ;
Zu handeln gilt's damit das Morgen
Uns weiter trifft als das Heute an.

Lang ist die Kunst, rasch flieh'n die Tage,
Und unsere Herzen, ob stark und kühn,
Doch mit gedämpften Trommelschläge
Den Leichenmarsch zum Grabe ziehn.

Hier auf dem weiten Kampfplatz der Erde
Auf des Lebens Feldlagerwacht,
Sei nicht gleich der stummen getriebenen Heerde,
Geh' hoch als Held voran zur Schlacht.

Traut nicht der Zukunft lockender Sage,
Ihre Todten begrabt die Vergangenheit ;
Zur That noch heute, am lebenden Tage,
Mit Muth in der Brust, mit Gott zur Seit.

Es mahnt uns groszer Männer Leben,
Wir können erhaben auch unser Geschick,
Und scheidend lassen von unsrem streben
Fusztapfen im Sand der Zeit zurück.

Fuszspuren die, wenn sie erspät ein ander,
 Insegelend über das dunkle Meer,
 Dem verlorenen schiffbrüchigen Wandrer
 Erfrischen den Muth, gesunken und schwer.

So laszt uns denn, zur That uns erhebend,
 Trotz bieten jedem Schicksalschlag,
 Und immer ringend, immer strebend,
 Wirken und warten auf unseren Tag.

DER SAILOR DAS NIMMYMEH KUMMT.

BY HARRY HOWER, LEBANON, PA.

'N Madel so jung war die Minnie,
 Mit ma Hertz unschuldich un blate—
 'N Hertz unschuldich un blate.
 'N Schiff uf 'm See war die "Guinea,"
 Un 'n Sailor-buh war der ersht mate—
 Der Sailor-buh war der ersht mate.
 Die Minnie die wart an 'm Haus bei 'm See,
 Un sucht alle Schiff, is es gross oder klee,
 Un vermist net 'n Daag's an die Posht Office geh
 Fer der Sailor das glei widder kummt.

Sie denkt an die Meetings das ware,
 Un no an der "Lover's Walk"—
 Im See-Sant en "Lover's Walk."
 'N Schtimm kummt in ihra Ohra
 Un 'n G'sicht nau schlipt 'rer in 's Aag—
 Sell trauervoll, powervoll Aag.
 "Nau glei kummt die 'Guinea' un bringt der gross Buh
 'Im a Daag oder tzwa,' sagt der Brief, 'hav ich Ruh.'
 Ich meet 'n am Schiff un greish laut "Helloo,"
 Mei Sailor das nau widder kummt.

Die Daage sin kumma un ganga
 Mit der Minnie am Schtee bei em See—
 Der trauerich, seiftzerich See!
 Mit ma schmerzliche Hertz-verlange
 Weit naus ins gross Wasser zu geh—
 Der Sailor-buh sucha zu geh.
 O Madle, geh Heem! Dei Beau is am end
 Der artliche Trip; sei Wunsch is gegrant.
 Die Welle die schnaufe der Dodes-Chant—
 Vom Sailor das nimmy-mee kummt.

DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME.

Du bist wie eine Blume,
So hold und schön und rein;
Ich schau' dich an und Wehmt
Schleicht mir ins Herz hinein.

Mir ist, als ob ich die Hände
Aufs Haupt dir legen sollt',
Betend, das Gott dich erhalte
So rein, so schön, so hold.
Heinrich Heine (1799-1856).

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

Like a flower so pure and lovely
And beautiful thou art;
I thee behold, and sadness
Creeps softly into my heart.

Meseems that upon thy head
My hands I should lay in prayer,

Asking that God ever keep thee
So pure, so lovely, so fair.

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN VERSION.

Du bischt yuscht graad wie 'n
Blum,
So lieblich, süß un schö;
Ich guck dich a' un sis m'r bang
Es du't dir epper weh.

Es kummt mir fohr als wenn
Ich sö't immer mit dir geh
Un sehna dass du allfort bleibsch
So lieblich, süß un schö.

M. A. Gruber.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1903.

DIE LETSCHT MAUD MULLER.

Die Maud, e' schöner Dag im
Summer,
Hot Haai gerecht beim Sollie
Wummer.

Am Sol sei feinie Bauerei
Geht der Turnpike an die Felder
bei.

In seim Automobiell nemmt der
Judge 'n Reit;
Die Maud war im Feld am Turn-
pike Seit,

Und unnig ihr Schtruphut glänzet
froh
'N lieblich G'sicht und Auga blo.

"So 'n lieblich G'sicht und schö
Puschtur
Hab ich noch net g'sehna, sell is
schur!"

So sagt der Judge, und schtoppt
am Feld
Und frogt die Maud ob sie mit
ihm wöllt.

Fon Automobiels hot die Maud
schon g'hört,
Und oft gewunnert wie m'r dort
drin fahrt.

No hot sie gedenkt, "Do is mei
Chänce";

Fon Recha tschumpt sie und grad-
delt die Fence.

Der Judge und die Maud fahra
schtark und weit,
Und hen ken Acht uf Plätz und
Zeit.

Die Maud ihra Auga und lieblich
G'sicht
Zum Judge war 'n herrlich, schö
Gedicht.

Er denkt fanna naus, und wunnert
wann
Er die lieblich Maud immer hawwa
kann.

Und als er denkt an all die Sacha
Du't eppes sonderbarlich gracha.

Der Automobiell leit dort im Dreck,
Der Judge und die Maud net weit
eweck.

'S war kens fiel weh gedu, zu'm
Glück,
Und dreizeh Meil lauft die Maud
zurick.

'N Yohr de'no sehnt der Judge die
Maud;
"Ich lieb dich noch," hot er zu'ra
g'sa'd.

Sie guckt ihn a' und sagt ken Wort,
Dreht schnell sich rum und lauft
no fort.

Der Judge geht Hehm, fon Herza
krank,
Und hängt den Motto owwig seim
Schank:

Fon all die Dinga zum Mensch
seim Schpiel
Das schrecklichsch is 'n Automobi-
biel.

M. A. Gruber.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1903.

DRESCHERLIED.

From "Der Libanoner Morgenstern," den 18ten Januar, 1899, published weekly by J. Schnee, Lebanon, Pa., by permission of George Gerberich, Washington, D. C.

[We deem this threshing-song a fitting window through which to take a peep upon one phase of Pennsylvania-German life a hundred years ago, showing industry, simplicity, gratitude, cheerfulness and piety.—Ed.]

Dreschet, Brüder, dreschet munter,
Hier hinauf und dort herunter,
Dasz aus unsern Garben allen
Alle Weitzen Körner fallen.

Werden unsre Arme müde,
Wollen wir mit unserm Liede
Hohen Muth in uns erwecken,

Frisch den Flegel aufwärts strecken.
Wohl uns, dasz wir Gottes Gaben
In der Scheuer um uns haben!
Weib und Kind und Knecht und
Knaben
Soll das Brod im Winter laben.

Stroh soll unser Dach bedecken,
Spreu soll in dem miste stecken.
Unser Vieh soll by den Garben
Diesen Winter auch nicht darben.

Gott gab Somenschein und Regen,
Gott gab uns'rer Erndte Seegen,
Voll sind wieder unsre Scheuren,
Brod hat jeder für die seinen.

Gott sey dank wenn wir nun essen,
Wollen wir Gott nicht vergessen,
Auch der Alten, auch der Armen
Wollen wir uns gern erbarmen.

EN STICK UEWER'S AERNDEFELD.

VOM CALLENDERMAN UFG'SETZT.

By Dr. Henry Harbaugh. Sent in by Rev. J. W. Santee and never before printed save in the almanac of 1868.

Die gold'ne Aern is wider do,
Die hoyet is verbei;
Die geele Felder gucka froh,
Sie wäva schö im Wind, you know,
Un Marga ge'en m'r nei.

M'r hot als mit der Sichel g'rüpt—
Wo's g'stanna hot gerefft;
Des war en Elend many a day,
Von Schwitza un von Buckelweh,
Un soreness right un left.

Der picture, wo do owa steht,
Is weit behind the age;
M'r lacht wan m'r en Sichel seht,
Un even's Reff is ausgeplayed—
Reapers sin now die rage.

En Sichel un en Wätzaschaeb
Hot's Mädäl in der Hande!
Was macht der Drucker do for
g'fras

Sell basst yo gar net now-a-days,
Die Mäd hen meh verstande.

En Mädäl now im Aerndefeld,
Wär gut for Augaweh!
Uf so en scene sin des my strictures,
Sell los da Poets un da pictures,
'S is nix in our day.

Wer now en Aernde-Picture macht,
Losst Mäd un Sichel wek;
Spannt Geil in Reaper, wie en stage,
Dann geht's ahead in perfect rage,
Un kracht in alle Eck.

Wer des geplan'd hot, der verdient
Die thanks von every soul;
Un doch en mancher dummer Trop,
Verlacht des Studya mit dem Kop,
Sei eg'nes kan er wohl!

SCHPOTJOHR.

BY FRANK R. BRUNNER, M. D.

Es Schpotjohr kumt
Zu uns g'tschumpt
In zeit und aller Pracht.
Sie geet ah ferd
So schnell, mer werd
Krum, schteif, ferliert sei kroft.

Schpotjohr meent fiel,
Es is en ziel
Des uns sagt—'Sis bal draus.
Zwelf monat sin
In ehm Johr drin,
So kertz, mer find's kaum aus.

'S Johr fangt ah kalt,
'S wachst nix im Waldt;
Mer ruht, mer denkt, mer wardt;
'Sis nergend nix,
Alles aus fix;
Es hot noch nix ken ardt.

Fun früh bis schpot,
Bringt müh und nodt,
Zu mensche und zum vieh.
Und schpot im Johr,
Hots seines g'fohr;
Mer wees net wan, net wie.

Drum fangt früh ah
Und halt euch dra;
Noh geet ihr mit der zeit.
'Wer nix ferseimt
Wan die Sun scheint,
Der lebt in erhlichkeit.

En Garte, guth,
Gebt Weibsleit muth
Und ah debei fiel freed,
Sie planse fiel
Mit Hach am Schtiel;
'Sis ihne net ferleet.

Wer planst und seed
Mit müh und freed,
Bei denne seents guth aus.
Die schoffe all
So hoffnungsfohl,
Bis sie hen alles draus.

Krumbire, chö,
Fiel gros, deel klee;
Die wachse früh im Johr;
Und Bohne, Kraut
Köp rund und schtout;
Der froscht bringt deel in g'fohr.

Tomäts, so gros
Wie en Gichtros,
Sin ah guth und gesund.
Und Rüwe, roth
Est mer mit Brod;
Sie wachse all im grund.

Und zel'rich, zardt,
Fun beschter ardt,
Is ah gar laschtig guth.
Den est mer roh,
Er scherkt em so,
Und macht em frisch, jung bluth.

Süs Welschkern is
Fer uf der Tisch;
Mer künnd und dert es ah.
Und Gum're sin
Ah en fei ding,
Mit sals und Essig dra.

Und Erbse,
Und Kerbse,
Die kumme oft schö nei,
En guthe Frah
Die brauch sie ah
Fer koche und fer Pei.

Und Zwiwle scherkt
Fer uf der merk,
Die hots im Schpotjohr ah,
Mit knowloeh scheck
Und Deiwels dreck
Sin sie befreund—denk dra.

Deel werd g'kännd,
Noh aus g'plännd
Ferwas, wohie, wonaus.
Und wer recht schafft
Und denkt und hoft,
Der kumt am end guth raus.

Und Deitscher Kees—
Fer all ich wees,
Is ah en guthe kosecht.
Doch wees ich net
Wer'n gleiche sed,
Sei schmell gebt mir ken Troscht.

Ja, weibsleit sin
In alles drin,
Und lewe ah gern lang,
Sie rischte sich
Fer'n guther Tisch,
Fer'm scherwe sin sie bang.

Der Bauer ah
Mit Kinner, Frau;
Die schaffe früh und schpot.
Sin all dabei,
Und samle ei,
Noh hen sie in der noth.

Fiel obscht und Frucht
Macht ihne luseht;
Doch schtürdt es langsam aus.
Es nemt lang zeit,
Bis alles dreibt,
Am end kumts doch guth rous.

Und äppel, schö,
Deel gros, deel klee;
Die werre week g'du,
In Box und Bär'l
Bei guthe kerl;
Noh macht mer sie guth zu.

Mer mahlt ah deel
In äppel mühl,
Und drückt der seider raus,
Und koecht Ladwerk
So guth und schterk;
Noh gebts en mätsch ins Haus.

Und Essig, Wei,
Fun seider, nei,
Werd oftmohls fiel g'macht,
Und guthe schnitz
Gedert mit Hitz,
Do werd ah oft gelacht.

Dem junge schtoft
Kumt ardlich oft
En Pärtie notschion ei;
Noh singe sie
Und mätsche hie,
Und Bosse ah dabei.

Es kumt en zeit
Wan fiel schaff leit
So obscht sach kaafe ei.
En ganse lot,
Grad wie mer's hot
Geht noh zum merick nei.

Drum schaft mer herd
Und macht so ferd
Bis mer alt is und reich.
Im lewe, schpot
Is no ken noth,
Mer schteet dem Beschte gleich.

Wan all die Frucht
Is zammer g'sucht,
Und alles an seim Platz;

No werd g'zeelt,
Gesucht was feelt,
Und find en guther Schatz.

Wer Summers ruht
Und hut ken muth,
Der hot Schpotjohr's ah nix.
No is er alt,
Sei Haus werd kalt,
Und alles sonscht aus fix.

Deel an're hen
So wenig drin
Das es schier net bezahlt.
Sie hen g'lebt
Grad wie's ne geet,
Am schaffe oft g'wahlt.

Wer net guth seed,
Und früh ufachteet,
Und halt sich bei der heck;
Des find mol aus,
Es hot ken Haus,
Und ah en schlechte Deck.

'Sis noh zu schpot,
Und wennig Brodt
Wofon mer lewe mus.
Mer kan net meh
Ferd schaffe geh,
Noh gebts alsmohl ferdrus.

Im lewe meent
Mer schpotjohr keemt,
Oft ob mer es bedenkt.
En jedes griekt
Wie es sich schiekt,
Doch hot es meh ferlängt.

Juseht ehmol's Johr,
Kumts Schpotjohr fohr,
Der Herr hots so g'macht
Sel meent—Bal draus,
"Beschtell dein Haus,"
Noh hoscht dirs guth bedacht.

Die lebenszeit
Fer uns, ihr Leit,
Is in fier Deel g'macht,
Erscht zwanzig Johr
Kumt kindheit fohr
Sel sagt—Net fiel g'schaft.

In zwanzig meh
Mus mer schon geh,
Und schaffe schpot und früh,
Sel weist summer,
Arbeit, Kummer,
Mer wunnerd—"Wo führts hie?"

Sin die ferbei,
Kumts drit Deel ei,
Sel meent noh schon—Schpotjohr.
Alt werd mer noh,
Mer laaft meh schloh,
Mer seent ah nimme klohr.

Der Winter is
Noh uns g'wis;
Mer werd runslich un derr.

Ken schöheet noh;
Kop blodt und groh,
Und bal holt uns der Herr.

Mir ernde noh,
Grad dert wie do,
'Sis die best Bänk am end.
Was mer nei duth,
Des scheetet zum guth,
Bezahlt hundred "Pro zent."

DER BU AM SCHTEELESE.

BY REV. ADAM STUMP, D. D.

Doh bin ich dra';
Doch geht es net so gut!
Dich awer geht's nix a'!
Dort driwwe leiht mei Hut!
Ich hab ihn uf der Bode g'schmisse
Und an'rer Dorn mei Roek verisse!

Von Schtee geht's viel;
Sell is sogar gewiss;
Es is ke' Kinnergschpiel.
Des sin so harte Nuess!
Ya, deht mer doh a' alles wisse,
Doh waer des Satan's Saek verisse!

Ich bin net blaed,
Und in mein Glaube fescht;
Ihr Buwe und ihr Maed,
Du ganzes Menscheg'schlecht,
Uf dere Welt deht gar nix fehle—
Der Alt saet Schtee fer uns zu
g'waele!

Des muss ich schten—
Wan's nur bal Mitdag waer!
Ich haw a' Buckelweh,
Un bin a' hungrieh—sehr!
'Si's a' zu windig so zu schaffe,
Im harte Joch vergeht des Lache.

Ich bin en Kind;
Doh sette Maenner bei!
So starrick is der Wind,
Er greischt wie'n Bobegei.
Ich wuensch ich breicht net laenger
gramme.

Du Wind, blos mir die Schtee zu-
samme!

So geh ich heem,
Un fort ganz owwenaus!
Es hut wol dort ken Baem,
Doch a' ken Schtee dort draus;
Ich wed doeh liewer ganz verwese,
Viel liewer als en schtund Schtee-
lese!

Du armer Bu,
Von Herze daur' ich dich!
Doch alles kommt zur Ruh;
Yetz horche mohl an mich:
Es gebt en End hut's immer keese,
Schtee brauchst du a' net immer
lese.

Dann hab Geduld,
Es kommt en bessre Zeit;
Dei Bukel dragt ke Schuld;
Es gebt en Dag noch Heit;
Es kommt jo noeh en leichtres wese,
Die Welt vergeht—un a's Schtee-
lese.

Ja, ich und Du,
Mei liewes, muedes Kind,
Des sag ich noch dazu,
Jetz sei mer net so blind:
Mer muss net immer doh dra
scharre,
Gebt's doh nix saucht, so werd mer
Parre!
York, Pa.

GENEALOGICAL

THE CROLL FAMILY AGAIN

[A certain Leander H. Crall, of New York City, has employed Mr. Allaben, a professional genealogist, to go into the history of this family, has been in correspondence with us and called forth this last full letter, which will prove interesting to all our readers we trust.—Ed.]

454 E. 58th St.,

NEW YORK CITY, October 27, 1903.

REV. P. C. CROLL.

DEAR SIR:—Pardon my delay in acknowledging your letter of weeks ago, sent with courteous promptness in reply to mine; but during the past eight weeks I have been once more in the field, investigating the knotty problems of the Croll affinities—most of the time in Frederick county, Md., but also in Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton and Lehigh counties, Pa.

The Christian Croll, or Krall, of Montgomery county, Pa., 1734, I believe I have now traced from that place and date until his death in Maryland in 1784. It has been assumed, but not proven, that he was the Christian Kroll, or John Christian Kroll, who came over in the same ship with Ulrick Kroll, in 1729. But this is in doubt through the fact that another Christian Crall, or Kroll, was his contemporary in Pennsylvania in that early day, and that the latter lived in the same county as Ulrick. In fact, there are five pioneers between whom there is reason to suspect relationship: (1) Ulrick Kroll, of Lancaster county, Pa.; (2) his brother, Mathias Kroll, of Lancaster county, Pa.; (3) Christian Crall, or Kroll, of that part of Lancaster county, Pa., which was erected into York county in 1749; (4) Isaac Krall, of Montgomery county, Pa., and (5) Christian Krall, of Montgomery county, Pa.

1. ULRICH KROLL, who came over in the ship *Mortonhouse*, qualifying at Philadelphia, August 19, 1729, had 200 acres surveyed to him in Lebanon township, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1737, for which he received a confirmatory patent in 1762. In his will, proved at Lancaster in 1773, he describes himself as of Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, and mentions his wife, Magdalen, his "brother, Mathias Crall," his "three eldest sons" and his "six younger children," naming the nine children in the following order: (1) Isaac Croll (of Elizabeth township, Lancaster county, in 1771-3 and of Bethel township in 1779-1782); (2) Christian Croll (of Elizabeth township, 1771-1802); (3) Mathias Croll (of Elizabeth township, 1773-1782); (4) Ulrich Croll (of Elizabeth township, 1773-9); (5) Mary; (6) Magdalen; (7) Barbara; (8) Joseph and (9) Abraham.

2. MATTHIAS CROLL, brother of Ulrich, Sr., had 200 acres in Lancaster county, Pa., surveyed to him in 1737, and in 1743 another or the same 150 acres surveyed to him in Lebanon township, Lancaster county. In 1766 two tracts in the same county were surveyed to him and Jacob Fennis, one of 178 acres, 117 perches, the other of 246 acres, 80 perches. In 1773

he entered a caveat against the survey of 100 acres in Paxton township, same county, to John Simpson, claiming a title in the same, but in 1784 withdrew his caveat. In his will, made in 1783, proved in 1785, he describes himself as of Lebanon township, Lancaster county, though from 1771 to 1779 he appears in the tax lists and deeds as a resident of Heidelberg township. Ulrich Krall, no doubt his nephew, son of Ulrich, Sr., is a witness to his will, in which he mentions his wife Mary and the following children: (1) Mary, wife of George Kriter; (2) Abraham Crall (of Lebanon township, Lancaster county, 1771-1782); (3) Elizabeth; (4) Christian Crall (of Paxton township, 1771-2, and of Lebanon township, 1782); (5) Catherine; (6) Barbara; (7) Anna; (8) Henry Crall (of Heidelberg township, 1779-1782), and (9) Magdalene.

3. CHRISTIAN CRALL, or KROLL, who at least as early as 1735 settled in that part of Lancaster county, Pa., west of the Susquehanna River, which in 1749 became York county, was one of the Germans who were long in doubt whether they held their lands under Maryland or Pennsylvania. In 1735 he is referred to in a deposition as one of twenty armed men under the leadership of Thomas Cresap, who claimed to be under the jurisdiction of Maryland; but about the same time his own deposition was taken in evidence, while in 1744 he was naturalized as a resident of Lancaster county, Pa. In 1750, a year after York was erected out of Lancaster county, a patent was issued to "Christian Crall, of the county of York" for 300½ acres of land "on the north side of Great Conewago Creek in Warrington township." In 1752 three warrants entitled him to three lots in the village of York, two of them situated "on the north side of High street" and the third on "George street." In his will, made July 31, 1758, proved August 22 of the same year, he mentions his wife Elizabeth, sons (1) Michael; (2) Philip and (3) John, and (4) a daughter, Mary.

From the simple fact that he lived in the same general region of Pennsylvania as Ulrich and Matthias, one might naturally take him to be the Christian Kroll who came over on the same ship as Ulrich, in 1729, and assume that he was a brother of Ulrich and Matthias. On the other hand he lived in a part of Lancaster county distant from that where the brothers, Ulrich and Matthias, had settled, while the names of the children of this Christian include none of the characteristic names of the Ulrich and Matthias families—Isaac, Christian, Matthias, Ulrich, Abraham. But these considerations, on either side, are slim and precarious foundations for speculation. You yourself, personally, however, must see in the names of the children of this Christian Crall a striking likeness to those which prevailed in the early generations of your own line of descent, and it is not impossible, as we shall see, that you descend from this Christian Croll.

4. ISAAC KRALL, as he signs his name to a deed, in 1744 bought a farm of 100 acres in Towamencin township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pa., on the southwest side of the Sunnyside and Spring House turnpike, embracing much of the site of the present village of Kulpsville. In 1756 he bought an adjoining strip of six acres, 142 perches, along the said road, and in 1767 erected a new house upon his farm, a part of which

was subsequently moved to the site of the present residence of John C. Boorse, Esq., of Kulpsville, and was for a time occupied by him. Isaac Krall was a cordwainer by trade and a prominent Mennonite. In the spring of 1771 he and his wife Elizabeth sold their farm at Kulpsville, Montgomery county, Pa., and in the fall of the same year bought 100 acres near Graceham, Frederick county, Md., which farm they deeded to their son, Isaac Crall, Jr., in 1784, stipulating that he pay therefor £200 to his "seven brothers and sisters." Of these, the name of one, Margaret, is alone certainly known, although Nicholas was probably one of the sons of Isaac Crall, Sr., as along with Isaac, Sr., he appears in the tax list of Towamencin township, Montgomery county, Pa., in 1769, and a young unmarried man disappeared from that township and county at the same time as Isaac, Sr. (1771), and appeared in Frederick county, Md., about the same time as a young married man who purchased a farm not far from that of Isaac, Sr. The descendants of this Nicholas are known, but those of Isaac, Sr., and Isaac, Jr., have not yet been traced. Nicholas, supposed son of Isaac Crall, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth, named his two children Isaac and Elizabeth. Isaac Crall, Sr., was undoubtedly a Mennonite, as tradition in Montgomery county asserts of him, and did not have his children baptized in infancy; certainly his son, Isaac, Jr., though born in 1754, was not baptized until 1787, as proven by the records of the Moravian church at Graceham, Md.

5. CHRISTIAN KRALL, who paid quit-rents on 50 acres in Salford township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, Pa., prior to 1734, according to the late James S. Heckler, had his land in that part of the original township of Salford afterwards erected into Lower Salford; and the Christian Crall farm of 50 acres Heckler positively identified as the Samuel Krupp farm near Harleysville, declaring, "We know" that Crall had this farm. Widow Krupp would not show her old deeds to Heckler, but since his and her death the farm and old deeds have passed into the hands of Mr. Harry Heckler, through whose kindness I examined the deeds, which give a consecutive history of the place from 1717 down, with no reference to Christian Crall. According to Heckler, Crall sold the farm to Conrad Gehr in 1735 or 1736; but according to the old deeds Conrad Gehr secured the land in 1735 by patent from the Lords Proprietors. Yet Heckler may be right. Crall may have had the land surveyed to him, but not patented, and then sold his rights to Gehr, who had the patent issued to himself. This often happened, and is exactly what this Christian Crall did in Bucks county later on.

Christian Crall and wife Barbara bought another farm in Lower Salford in 1760, and Heckler, assuming that he had lived in the same township between 1734 and 1760, says it is a mystery where Crall resided between those dates. The mystery is solved very simply by the fact that Christian Crall left Salford township, and indeed Philadelphia county, in 1734, and probably did not return to either until about 1760. Thus is disproved the theory of Rev. P. C. Croll, that Christian Crall acquired the Justice Michael Croll property in Upper Salford township, Philadelphia county, and erected

the old Croll house upon it in 1757. The truth is that 1734, the year of his disappearance from Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, is the year of his first appearance in Bucks county, Pa., 200 acres in Bucks being surveyed to Christian Crall in 1734. Again, in 1743 Christian Crall, of Bucks county, was naturalized. In 1750 Christian Crall appears among petitioners for a road, all being residents of Upper Milford township, Bucks county, the road in question being one passing through Upper Milford and connecting Macungie with the Maxatawny and Philadelphia road. Thus we learn that the 200 acres surveyed to Christian Crall in 1734 were in Upper Milford township, which was a part of Bucks county prior to 1752, was a part of Northampton county from 1752 to 1812, and since 1812 has been a part of Lehigh county, situated near the converging boundaries of Bucks, Montgomery, Berks and Lehigh counties. In fact, the present village of Zionsville, Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, has for a part of its site one corner of the Christian Crall farm of 200 acres, two of the boundary lines of the farm, at right angles one to the other, passing just in front of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, respectively, of Zionsville, and uniting to form a corner of the farm between the two churches. The Lutheran church land, indeed, embraces one acre of the Crall farm, although this was acquired from a later owner of the farm. In 1734 Christian Crall was the sole resident on the crest of the mountain where Zionsville now stands. He sold his farm to William Shaeffer some time between 1750 and 1760. I am unable to fix the date more precisely at present, as the deed of sale by him was never recorded, either at Doylestown, Bucks county, Easton, Northampton county, or Allentown, Lehigh county. A work on the Lehigh Valley states that Christian Crall never consummated his title to the land for which the warrant had been issued to him in 1734 by taking out a patent in his own name, but sold his right and title under the warrantee deed to Shaeffer, who had the land patented to him in 1782, this patent becoming the subsequent base of title. It is also claimed that Christian Crall had 250 acres, though his warrant called for 200. Two hundred and fifty was patented to Shaeffer, and a local antiquarian who had defined and drafted the boundaries of Crall's farm, from descriptions of his boundaries in the old deeds of adjacent tracts, found that these boundaries embraced 250 acres.

I found no record of baptisms of the children of Christian Crall in the German Lutheran or Reformed church records in or near Zionsville in so far as I was able to get access to them, and the local antiquarian who worked out his farm boundaries maintains that Crall was a Dunkard or Mennonite.

In 1760 Christian Crall bought 150 acres in Lower Salford township, Montgomery county, on the old Skippack road, between Skippack and Lederachsville. Frederick Seitz now owns the farm, and from him I purchased for Mr. L. H. Crall, of New York, two old parchment deeds, one of the sale of this farm to Christian Crall in 1760, the other of its sale by him and by his wife, Barbara, in 1765. Is this the same Christian Crall who was in Lower Salford, Montgomery county, prior to 1734, and in

Bucks, now Lehigh, from 1734 to 1750-60? Either the same, or a son of the same, of the same name, for the original autograph of the signers of the Upper Milford petition of 1750 seems to plainly identify him with the signer of the deed in 1765. His signature was a peculiar mark, the initials, C. K., made in a very characteristic way, which seems to afford a means of identification more unmistakable than an ordinary autograph would be. From this point on the identification is perfect, being attested at each point not alone by the peculiar signature of Christian Crall, but also by the name and signature of his wife, Barbara.

In 1767 Christian Crall bought a farm of 150 acres near Line Lexington, New Britain township, then and now in Bucks county, Pa., giving a mortgage deed to secure a payment of £400 on the same. His characteristic signature appears on the mortgage. The old Mennonite church of New Britain township stands on one acre which had belonged to this farm before Christian Crall bought it. In 1771 Christian Crall and his wife, Barbara, with their characteristic signatures, sell this farm. This is the year in which Isaac Krall, of Montgomery county, Pa., sold his farm, a few months later buying one in Frederick county, Md. Similarly, we next hear of Christian Crall and his wife Barbara in Frederick county, Md., where, in 1773, they buy a farm near Mechanicstown, now Thurmont. In 1781 Christian Crall and Barbara, his wife, with their characteristic signatures, sell this farm in Frederick county, Md.; and in that county is filed the will of Christian Crall, with the same peculiar signature, while in the instrument he mentions his wife Barbara. The original will, with the testator's signature, is on a single page, and I had it photographed for comparison with his original signature to the deed of 1765, signed by him in Montgomery county, Pa. His will, made in 1778, proved in 1784, mentions the following children: (1) a son, Peter Crall, and daughters, (2) Barbara, (3) Elizabeth, (4) Hannah, (5) Mary Groese or Gross (also a daughter, Catharine) and (6) Ann Weller. The executor of this will subsequently put in a claim for expenses in traveling to Bucks county, Pa., to collect a debt due the estate of Christian Crall from Jacob Gross, whom we naturally infer was the husband of Mary, Christian Crall's daughter. The Bucks county, Pa., records show a Rev. Jacob Gross who flourished at the very time supposed by this theory, and his wife's name was Mary. He was the second Mennonite minister of the old church of that denomination at Deep Run, Bucks county, in Bedminster, the township adjoining that of New Britain, where Christian Crall lived from 1767 to 1771, while this Jacob Gross had previously lived in that part of Montgomery county, Pa., where Christian Crall lived from 1760 to 1765. Jacob Gross and Mary Crall, his wife, had two sons, Isaac and Rev. Christian Gross, the latter of whom was subsequently a minister of the Mennonite church at Deep Run, where also another descendant, Rev. John Gross, was until very recently a minister.

I have given these details because of the interest connected with Christian Crall of Montgomery county, and the attempt to make him appear as the great ancestor of those of the name in those parts. So far as we can judge from his will, the Christian Crall of Upper Milford, Bucks (now

Lehigh) county, 1750, Montgomery county, 1760-65, Bucks county, Pa., 1767-71, and Frederick county, Md., 1773-84, had only one surviving son, Peter, and could not have been the father of Justice Michael, Henry, Christian, Polly, etc., of Montgomery county, Pa. It is natural to suppose that the Christian Crall, a petitioner of Upper Milford in 1750, is the same Christian who acquired 200 acres in that township in 1734, was naturalized in 1743 and was in Montgomery county for a short time prior to 1734. In that case, the children of this pioneer are those mentioned in the Maryland will of 1784.

It is possible, however, that Christian Crall, of Montgomery county, Pa., prior to 1734, and of Bucks, now Lehigh, from 1734 to 1743, etc., was the father of the Christian of Upper Milford, 1750, whose signature identifies him with the Christian, wife Barbara, whose history from 1760 inward is now ascertained. Three discoveries are possible, any one of which would settle the question: (1) that of the original deed of sale by Christian Crall of the 50 acres in Philadelphia county prior to 1734, to see whether his wife's name was Barbara and his signature identical with that described above; (2) that of the original deed of sale of Christian Crall of Upper Milford, Lehigh county, to see if the Christian who sold to William Shaeffer was the Christian to whom that land was granted in 1734, and if his signature and name of wife agree with the natural expectation; and (3) that of some record in Upper Milford of the children born to Christian Crall there between 1734 and 1760, to see if they agree with those named in the Maryland will of 1784.

Not alone is there no evidence that Justice Michael Croll, of Upper Salford, Montgomery county, Pa., was a son of Christian Crall of Lower Salford, but I fear that we must give up the thought that the old Croll house, with its date, "1757," was built by a Croll. The tract of land on which it stands, originally 150 acres, was given to Yost Cope under a warrant of survey January 8, 1734. In 1767, if my memory serves me, Michael Croll purchased the tract, while in 1768 it was resurveyed and patented to him as "Croll's Choice." Since the old house upon it, at Salfordville, bears the date 1757, it could not have been built by a Crall ten years before a Croll owned the site, unless the land had been leased by such a person—evidence of which I have never found. Michael Croll married Catharine, daughter of Jacob Wentz, Sr., of Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pa., and granddaughter of Peter Wentz, and by her Michael Croll had the following children: (1) Elizabeth, b. Dec. 6, 1768, married Jacob Snyder, and was survived by six sons; (2) Sarah, born April 23, 1769, married William Shuler and had two sons; (3) Catharine, born Aug. 20, 1770, mar. George Hartzel, and left a son; (4) Anna (also called Nancy), b. Jan. 14, 1772, mar. Benjamin Reiff, and left four sons; (5) Jacob Croll, b. Sept. 29, 1773, whose two sons left descendants some of whom are known to you; (6) Rebecca, born April 18, 1775, married Gabriel Klein, and had a son; (7) Susanna, b. Dec. 26, 1776, living unmarried in 1799, and died before 1822; (8) Johannes Croll, b. March 31, 1779, lived at Salfordville, and died unmarried Jan. 22, 1847; (9) Michael Croll, born in 1780 or 1781; (10)

Maria, b. Aug. 7, 1782, mar. Abraham Gerhart and was survived by two sons, and (11) Sophia, b. in 1783 or 1784, mar. Philip Boyer, and had a son.

I am not certain about the ninth child, Michael, b. in 1780. or 1781. There were several Michael Crolls about that period in both Montgomery and Berks counties, and you will pardon me for saying that your attempt to identify Michael, son of Justice Michael, of Salfordville, with your Michael Croll, of Greenwich township, Berks, who married Rebecca, daughter of Elijah Geiger, is quite confusing. In PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN, ii., No. 1, p. 37, you say of Mary Geiger, buried at Salfordville, "She was the wife of the first Croll settler in Berks county." But in your pamphlet the wife of your Michael Croll, of Berks, is Rebecca, not Maria Geiger! Again, in pamphlet, your Michael Croll, of Berks, comes from Montgomery county in 1790-3, whereas Maria Geiger, buried at Salfordville, was not born till 1799! Nor could any one born in 1799 be the wife of "the first Croll settler in Berks county," for Crolls settled in Berks so early that some of them had probably died of old age before 1799, the birth date of this woman. A "Johan Michael Graul" or "Michael Crowel" landed at Philadelphia in 1736. I am inclined to think he was the man who had lands surveyed to him in Philadelphia county, 150 acres in 1737, 150 acres in September, 1743, and 50 acres in December 1743, under the names, respectively, of Michael "Crowell," "Crowle" and "Groul," and that these tracts were in that part of Philadelphia county which in 1752 was embraced in Berks county. Berks became a county in March, 1752, and in April, 1752, 76 acres were surveyed to "Michael Graul," of Berks, as in the same year were tracts of 271 and 159 acres surveyed to Henry "Groul" or "Greul," in Berks county, and in 1775 to Jacob Grauel 100 acres, in 1784 to John Graul 270 acres, and in 1794 to George Crowl 200 acres. Henry Crowl had land in Berks in 1752—part of a tract of 2,990 acres which in 1750 was returned as "near Mosselin, Philadelphia county," now Berks. This will probably indicate the general locality to you, as you are probably familiar with the geography of Berks, as I am not. I only refer to these names, however, as indicating the settlement in Berks at an early day of one branch of the Croll sept, and think this particular branch has generally adhered to the name of "Crowel," spreading from Berks into York county, Pa., and Frederick county, Md., prior to the Revolution.

A "Michael Croll" paid taxes in 1785 in Maxatawny township, Berks county, and may be the Michael Croll who married Rebecca Geiger and subsequently settled in Greenwich township. What is your authority for thinking he came from Montgomery county? I ask the question in a cautious, not a skeptical spirit. There was a Michael Croll of Whitemarsh township, now Montgomery county, in 1767, when for £1,900 he bought three tracts on Wissahiccon Creek, one of 198 $\frac{3}{4}$, one of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, and one of 2 and a fraction acres. In 1772, for £1,200, this Michael Croll, of White Marsh township, buys 157 acres in Upper Dublin township, in the same county. In 1775 he and his wife, Mary, sell the latter farm, he being then described as of Upper Dublin township. This man might be the father of Michael who married Rebecca Geiger. I found in Montgomery and Phila-

delphia counties no record of his will, or an administration of his estate, or of the baptism of any of his children.

Before proceeding to give clues which may help to an investigation of your ancestry, I must clear away one more misapprehension. In assuming that your great-grandfather, Henry Croll, was a brother of Justice Michael Croll, you refer to a Henry Croll, saddler, of Upper Salford township, Montgomery county (PENN.-GERMAN, ii., No. 1, p. 38, note). I found a tradition, preserved in two lines of descent from this Henry Croll, that he was a relative of Justice Michael. A granddaughter of a son of this Henry remembers hearing her grandfather speak of his uncle Michael Croll, of Upper Salford. But certainly this Henry was not your ancestor. He married Elizabeth Klein, and had three children born in Upper Salford township, now Montgomery county: (1) Henry, Feb. 2, 1773, (2) Daniel, Aug. 29, 1776, and (3) Catharine, Aug. 16, 1778. Justice Michael Croll and his wife Catharine being witnesses of the baptism of the last-mentioned child. Henry Croll was a saddler and a Revolutionary soldier. He removed from Montgomery county, Pa., to Baltimore county, Md., and there, Aug. 24, 1783, another son, (4) William, was born. Another son (5) was Zebulon. Of these sons, Henry married Elizabeth Brandt, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Philadelphia after 1852. Daniel married Hannah Brandt and is buried in the Trappe churchyard. His granddaughter, Mrs. Rittenhouse, lives in Norristown, Pa. William married Elizabeth Kolb. His grandson, Abraham Croll, lives in Frederick township, Montgomery county. Zebulon is buried at Norristown, Pa., and his descendants are known.

On the other hand, some data I found in Montgomery county has led me to give some attention to the tradition handed down to you by your father. That tradition is, I believe, that Philip Croll came from Germany, or, at least, settled in Montgomery county, Pa., and had four children: (1) Christian, (2) Henry, (3) Michael, and (4) Polly; that of these, Christian remained in Montgomery county, Henry removed to Allegheny and subsequently to Berks county, Michael (I have not your pamphlet and have forgotten what happened to him, or whether he is the Michael who married Rebecca Geiger and settled in Berks), and that Polly, or Mary, married Jacob Esser, of Kutztown. Now it happens that there was a Christian Croll who lived and died in Montgomery county, Pa., at a period which would fit this theory, and that he was the son of a Philip Croll, and probably had a brother Michael, as I have reason to believe. For all I know, he may have had a brother Henry and sister Polly in Berks county, which is all that is lacking to realize the terms of your tradition.

In the Lutheran records of the Old Goshenhoppen church at Salfordville appears this item in the list of confirmations for the year 1772: "Christian Croll, alt 14 Jahr, Pater Philipp Croll." This is the only reference to this Philip Croll that I have found in Montgomery county, although in Bucks county, Springfield township, a "Philip Crull" was in 1779 taxed as owner of 125 acres, 2 horses and 4 cattle.

According to the confirmation record just cited, Christian, son of Philip Croll, was born in 1758, which is the year of birth of the Christian Croll buried in the old Memmonite graveyard two miles south of Skippack. The inscriptions on the tombstones of himself, wife and three children, are as follows, though not verbatim:

Kristian Kroll, b. 9 Feb., 1758, d. 27 Apr., 1814, aged 56 years, 2 months, 2 weeks and 2 days.

Hannah Kroll, b. 7th Oct., 1759, d. 20th Sept., 1819, aged 60 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Jacob Croll, b. 18 Nov., 1784, d. 7 June, 1819, aged 34 years, 7 months, 11 days.

William Croll, b. 19 Jan., 1803, d. 16 Oct., 1820, aged 17 years, 8 months, 18 days.

Chas. Croll, b. 15 May, 1801, d. 15 March, 1822, aged 20 years, 10 months.

I must not take space to give the full documentary history of this Christian Croll which I have. Suffice it to say that in a deed signed by himself and wife Hannah in 1802 he is described as of Whippain township, Montgomery county, innholder, in a deed signed by them in 1805, is described as a Springfield township, Montgomery county, innholder, and later on in the latter year (1805) signs a deed with his wife as of Skippack and Perkiomen township, innholder. He died at Skippack, intestate, in 1814, leaving his widow, Hannah, and seven children: (1) Jacob Croll, (2) Michael Croll, (3) Mary, (4) Sarah, (5) David Croll, (6) Charles Croll, and (7) William Croll, the three last-mentioned being minors.

When I had discovered the facts so far, I suspected that this Christian Croll was the ancestor of the Crolls at Pennsburg, Montgomery county. They could only go back to their grandfather, David Croll, b. Dec. 12, 1796, and buried in the cemetery of the "Six-cornered church," near Pennsburg, who married in 1820 Catharine Schwenk, and to their great-uncle, Michael Croll, born Dec. 11, 1789, died March 15, 1858, and buried in the same graveyard. They had heard of no other brothers than these two, Michael and David, but thought there was a sister. I had found that Jacob and Michael Croll, presumably his sons, were two of the administrators of Christian Croll. One, of course, was the son, Jacob, buried beside his parents. The birth-date of Michael, buried at Pennsburg, would do for the second son, Michael, son of Christian and Hannah, and would also permit him to be an administrator. The birth-date of David, buried at Pennsburg, 1796, would also make him a minor in 1814, when Christian died. The ignorance of the descendants of David concerning any great-uncle except Michael was explained by the early death of the other three brothers of David, Jacob, Charles and William, as attested by the tombstones below Skippack.

Hence I wrote to Mr. Simon Croll, of Pennsburg, telling him I suspected that his great-grandfather was Christian Croll, and hoping this clue might enable him to find some confirmation. I did not hear from him for three months, but on my recent return home found a letter enclosing a copy of a certificate found in the old Croll family Bible in the possession of his brother. This is as follows:

"I do hereby certify that Christian Croll, of New Hanover township, in Philadelphia county, blacksmith, hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance and fidelity as an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed the 13th of June, A. D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal the 31st day of May, A. D. 1778.

“(L. S.) RICHARDS. No. 841.

“Printed by John Dunlap.”

The possession of this certificate seems conclusive. If your great-grandfather, Henry Croll, was a brother of that Christian Croll, son of Philip Croll, who is referred to above, as the tradition handed down in your family indicates, then you have cousins at Painsburg. In 1778, when but 20 years old, if he was the Christian born in 1758, Christian Croll lived in New Hanover township, and there some further memorials of his father, Philip, may be found. It happened that New Hanover township, Montgomery county, was not explored by me. Those parts that my clues led me to search carefully I combed with a fine-toothed comb, and do not think that much in the way of public or church documents escaped me.

It is quite possible that Philip, father of Christian Croll, may have been a brother of Judge Michael Croll. On the death of Christian, some of his real estate was sold to Jacob Croll, of Upper Salford, son of Judge Michael. Again, Benjamin Reiff, son-in-law of Judge Michael, was one of the administrators of Christian Croll, and Jacob Croll, son of Judge Michael, seems eventually to have become one, after the death of Jacob Croll, son of Christian, one of the first administrators. The son of Mr. Henry A. Croll, now of Philadelphia, told me that his grandfather, Philip, grandson of Judge Michael, once told him that their family had come to Montgomery county, Pa., from “York State.” I know of no documentary countenance of such a tradition. But if we simply suppose that “York State” is a corruption of “York county,” the tradition at once can appeal to data which, on its face at least, and until proved inapplicable, certainly seems most appropriate.

The facts are these, so far as my data goes: Christian Croll, of York county, Pa., 1735-1758, was survived by a wife, Elizabeth, and four children: Michael, Philip, John and Mary. Of these children, John seems to have remained in York county. But Michael and Philip, so far as my data goes, apparently left York county. It is true that a “Michael Crowel” died in York county, his will being made and proved in 1778, in which he speaks of his wife, Anna Maria, and children (1) William, (2) Conrad, (3) George, (4) Henry, (5) Peter, (6) Michael, (7) Catharine, wife of Verner Mo, and (8) Elizabeth, wife of Michael Live. But his children appear to have retained the name of “Crowel,” while he and his family seem to be claimed by the “Crowel” family of Frederick county, Md., and Ohio, one of whom has lately written to ask if I can name the father of a “Crowel” who between the years 1752 and 1764 had children, William, Elizabeth, Conrad, George, Henry and Mary. I have written that the dates and similarity of names point to Michael Crowel of York county. But among the deeds at York are several in which a “Michael Croll” is grantor or grantee. I have a note of this fact, but unfortunately the abstracts of

these deeds which I took when at York, Pa., in 1892, have been lost, and I can not recall the dates, nor whether they afford any genealogical data. I can not say whether the son, Michael, was executor of the will of his father, Christian. But if he was, and if the deeds at York county in which a "Michael Croll" is mentioned dispose of property owned by Christian Croll, and if they are dated prior to 1767 or 1768, after which the name of Michael Croll disappears from the York county records, then all this would of course be very suggestive of an identification with the Justice Michael who appeared in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1767 or 1768. I can support this supposition so far only as to say that the tax lists of York county for 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782 and 1783 contain no "Michael Croll," under any spelling of the surname, and no "Philip." Neither are there wills of a "Michael" or "Philip" recorded at York which could fit the sons, Michael and Philip, of Christian, except that of "Michael Crowel," already cited. Notice that that of Michael Crowel contains none of the characteristic names that might be expected among grandsons of Christian, except only "Michael," which is explained by the fact that this was the testator's name. Christian Croll had a wife, Elizabeth, sons, Michael, Philip, John, and a daughter, Mary. Among the sons of Justice Michael were a Michael and a John, and among his daughters a Mary and Elizabeth, while he had a grandson, Philip. His oldest son, Jacob, was no doubt a namesake of the wealthy maternal grandfather of the child, Jacob Wentz, Sr. Again, your great-great-grandfather, Philip, is supposed to have had children, Christian, Henry, Michael and Polly (Mary). Assume that this Philip is the Philip, son of Christian of York county, and how appropriate are the names! According to this theory, Philip names his eldest son Christian, after his own father. The next, Henry, may be a namesake of Philip's wife's father. The next, Michael, is named after Philip's brother, Michael, while his daughter, Polly, is named after his sister Mary. Of course this is mere speculation; but my experience leads me to assert that in more than fifty per cent. of such cases we do not find mere coincidences, but clues to the truth of relationship.

If my memory serves me, the will of Christian Croll at York was in German, and I took nothing from it but the dates and names of wife and children. A certified copy of this will, and copies or abstracts of the Michael Croll deeds at York, and of any in which a Philip Croll is mentioned, might throw more light on the subject. It would seem to be important, also, to look up at Reading the will, administration papers and land deeds of your great-grandfather, Henry Croll, of Berks county. Trips to York and Reading, or documents obtained from the authorities there, might clear up your ancestry. Personal visitation is much preferable. The fees for certified copies of documents soon exceed the expense of a personal trip to copy them, while you can never trust perfunctory officials to make an exhaustive search of the various department records—tax, marriage and court records, as well as wills, administrations and deeds. I speak from a ripe experience. Time and again have I tried to get what I wanted from officials, and after they have pretended to make an exhaustive search and send copies of everything, I have gone in the field and found the vital things, which were under their noses all the time.

Should you attempt to solve this problem for your line of the family, I will be pleased to hear of the result. Facts ascertained, which do not in themselves tell their story, may become eloquent in the light of some additional and seemingly disconnected data. Should you learn anything further the immense mass of data I have accumulated may illuminate it in some such way, and I will gladly give you the benefit of any light I can throw on any facts submitted to me. The different Croll families together unite to form one of the most tangled skeins of genealogical yarn that I have ever put my hand to; and having had to do with the matter until I almost feel like a Croll myself, it would give me pleasure to see the tangle straightened out until the last knot was untied.

I also have much interesting data concerning a number of armiger Croll families in different parts of Germany, some of them quite ancient; but, of course, the attempt to connect with any of these is idle until the lines here are unmistakably worked back to the immigrants, of whom some twenty-five or more landed at Philadelphia prior to 1800.

As you see, I have established the fact that two Christian Cralls, or Crolls, were in Pennsylvania as early as 1735. They can not be identified, as the naturalizations of both are on record, one in Bucks county, in 1743, the other in Lancaster (now York) county in 1744—the first present in Bucks as early as 1734, the other present in what is now York county, as early as 1735. Both of these can not be the Christian, or John Christian Kroll, who came over on the same ship as Ulrich Krall, Aug. 19, 1729. It is possible that the other may have come over in the same year, and that through a misreading or misprint his name may be hidden in that of the "Johan Christ. Krolf" who landed at Philadelphia Sept. 15, 1729. You are no doubt familiar with the fact that the middle name was the significant one among the early Germans, and the first name almost as distinctly a family name as the surname itself. Thus, two brothers, John Philip Gabel and Johan Frederick Gabel, came over in 1739. They were the sons of Johan Jacob Gabel, of Germany. Similarly, the sons of Johan Philip Gabel were Johan Frederick Gabel, Johan Peter Gabel and Johan Philip Gabel. Yet all these names are more commonly found in the old records with the "Johan" omitted, and only the middle and surnames used. But in the formal church record "Johan" is given. I suppose they belonged to a branch of the Gabel family which might be called the "Johan Gables," tracing descent from some Johan Gabel who stood out in prominence. I have found the same thing among the early German names throughout Pennsylvania and Maryland, and have no doubt the custom was general in that day. The same thing prevailed among the Hollanders, who even dispensed frequently with the surname altogether, except that among these the individual name was the first, not the middle name. Thus, among Hollanders, sons of Jacob Gabel would be Philip Jacobse Gabel and Frederick Jacobse Gabel, or Philip Jacobse, etc., with the surname omitted. The sons of Philip, in turn, would be Frederick Philipse Gabel, Peter Philipse and Philip Philipse Gabel. But pecca vi! Pardon this enormous epistle.

Very truly yours,

FRANK ALLABEN.

FIRST GERMAN LUTHERAN PREACHER IN AMERICA

The two hundredth anniversary of the first ordination of a Lutheran minister in America was celebrated on November 24th. The special services were held in the chapel of the Mount Airy Seminary, as Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, where the ordination was held, is now under the control of the Episcopalians, though its altar to this day bears a Latin inscription indicating its dedication to the service of God "according to the Augsburg Confession." The man ordained was Justus Falkner, a German, whose father and grandfathers were Lutheran ministers. He had received a university training at the University of Halle, under A. H. Franke, and came to America in 1700. The ordination was conducted by the Swedish Lutheran ministers then in charge of the Gloria Dei Church, Revs. Rudman, Bjoerk and Sandel.

In 1638 the Swedish Lutherans had established themselves on the Delaware. They have left as memorials of their zeal and activity the old Swedish churches of Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, both erected at the close of the seventeenth century.

One of the Swedish pastors, Rev. Andrew Rudman, after having served Gloria Dei church for a time, was called as the pastor of the Dutch Evangelical Lutheran church in New York City. When his failing strength obliged him to leave the work there, he appealed to Justus Falkner, who was then laboring among the German Lutherans in Falkner Swamp, Montgomery county. Falkner accepted the call, and it was this call to New York which led him to present himself for ordination in Gloria Dei Church.

Thus the Swedes ordained a German to labor among the Dutch. Falkner began his work in New York on December 2, 1703, and continued to serve the church faithfully and with great success until his death, twenty years later, 1723.

At the time of the ordination of Justus Falkner there were hardly a dozen Lutheran congregations in America, and scarcely as many ministers. The churches of Philadelphia were as yet under the supervision of the bishops of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. No Synods had been organized. No schools or colleges were in existence.

During and subsequent to this time there was a free interchange of pulpits between the Lutherans and Episcopalians, and when the King of Sweden failed to send new pastors to the Swedish churches many of them accepted Episcopalian pastors, and the Lutheran Church was the loser, not only in members and church buildings, but in prestige and opportunity.—Lutheran Observer.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S OPINION OF OUR GERMAN-AMERICAN POPULATION

About one hundred and fifty representatives of the Allied German Societies of Washington, D. C., recently called upon our honored President, who received them in the East Room of the White House and addressed them as follows, in reply to words of greeting by their chosen chairman and spokesman:

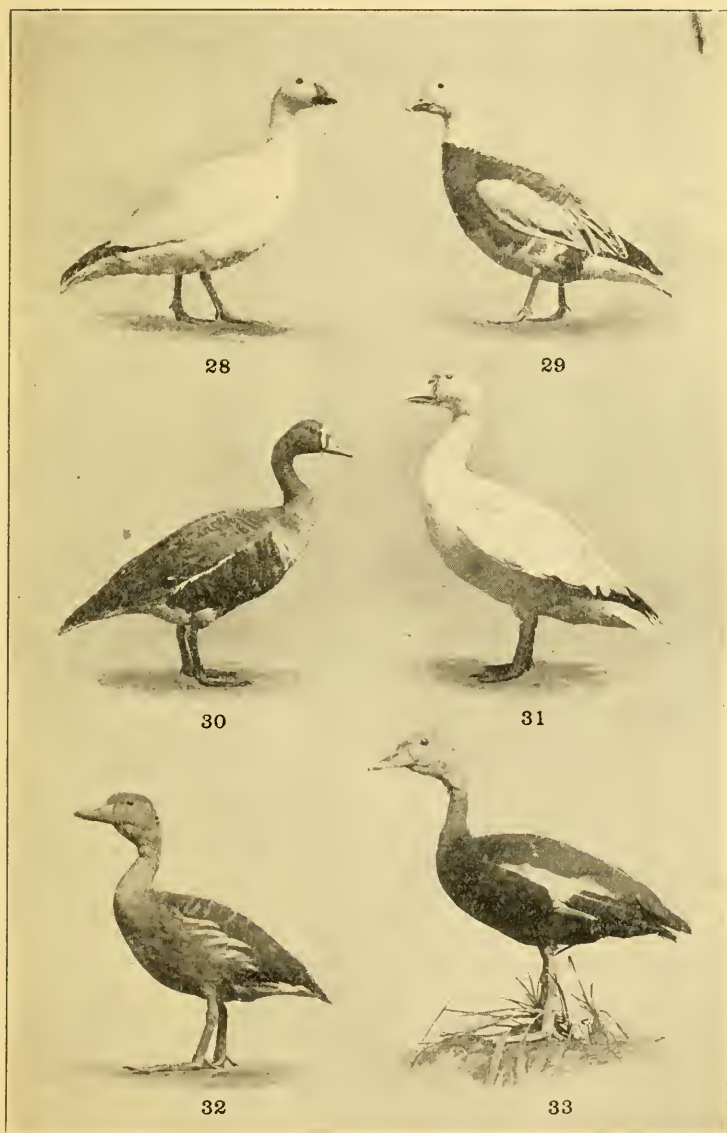
"You are quite right, Mr. Chairman, when you speak of the stand that the German element in our citizenship has always taken in all crises of our national life. In the first place, from the beginning of our colonial history to this day the German strain has been constantly increasing in importance among the many strains that go to make up our composite national character. I do not have to repeat to you the story of the early German immigration to this country—the German immigration that began in a mass toward the end of the 17th century but before that time had been represented among the very first settlers. Allow me to give you one bit of ancestral experience of mine.

The first head of the New York City government who was of German birth was Leisler, in about the year 1680. He was the representative of the popular faction in the New York colony of that day, and among the Leislerian aldermen was a forbear of mine, named Roosevelt. You are entirely familiar, of course, with the German immigration that went to the formation of Pennsylvania from the beginning. That element was equally strong in the Mohawk Valley, in New York. It was equally strong in Middle and Western Maryland. For instance, in the Revolutionary War, one of the distinguished figures contributed by New York to the cause of independence was that of the German Herkimer, whose fight in the Mohawk Valley represented one of the turning points in the struggle for independence, and one of the New York counties is now named after him.

"The other day I went out to the battle-field of Antietam, here in Maryland. There the Memorial church is the German Lutheran church, which was founded in 1768, the settlement in the neighborhood of Antietam being originally exclusively a German settlement. There is a list of its pastors, and curiously enough, a series of memorial windows of men with German names—men who belonged to the Maryland regiment recruited largely from that region for the Civil War, which Maryland regiment was mainly composed of men of German extraction. In the Civil War it would be difficult to paint in too strong colors what I may wellnigh call the all-importance of the attitude of the American citizens of German birth and extraction toward the cause of Union and liberty, especially in what were then known as the border States. It would have been out of the question to have kept Missouri loyal had it not been for the German element therein. It was the German portion of the city of St. Louis which formed the core of the Union cause in Missouri. And but little less important was the part played by the Germans in Maryland, and also in Kentucky—Louisville, and other portions of Kentucky.

"If it were proper in addressing a body representing various creeds and shades of religious belief, I should ask you all to attend services next Sunday at my church, which happens to be the German Reformed church. They haven't a Dutch Reformed church here, so I go to the nearest to it.

"Each body of immigrants, each element that has thus been added to our national strain, has contributed something of value to the national character, and to no element do we owe more than we owe to that element represented by those whom I have the honor this day of addressing."



GEESE AND TREE-DUCKS.

28. Lesser Snow-goose.
 30. White-fronted Goose.
 32. Fulvous Tree-duck.

29. Blue Goose.
 31. Greater Snow-goose.
 33. Black-bellied Tree-duck.

See Book Notices—next page.



**Pennsylvania-
German.**

This collection of poetic and prose productions in the dialect edited and published by the well-known publisher of Reading, Pa., Mr. Daniel Miller, is another evidence that there is an increasing demand for the best thoughts that have ever been expressed by Pennsylvania-Germans in the vernacular. The volume is of nearly 300 pp., octavo size, and about half the book is occupied with specimens of poetic effusions of quite a variety of the fertile brains of this stock's poetic sons, while the remainder is filled with remarkable and humorous incidents told in good Pennsylvania-German prose, much of it from the pen of the Editor himself. This volume differs from many of its predecessors and many newspaper articles in that its contents are exclusively clean and dignified, if occasionally humorous, in contrast to the almost invariable tendency towards the vulgar, the profane or the ludicrous that characterizes so much of the literature of this sort hitherto published. It is taken out of the heart of true Pennsylvania-Germanism. The book can be had from the publisher at \$1.

Our Feathered Game.

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON.

This is a handbook of our North American game birds. The picture on the opposite page gives some idea of the twenty-nine full-page plates gathered at the end of the volume as bird portraits, though it can scarcely hint even of the many full-page colored prints scattered throughout the volume to illustrate hunting scenes. The author has made an exhaustive study of the subject, and in his forty-eight chapters treats all classes of game birds, gallinaceous, swimmers, waders and the rail reed, crane and pigeon class. Their habits, haunts and hunting laws are so well told that the book must prove an enthusiastic instructor to the amateur, a thrilling reminder to the professional sportsman and a pleasurable pastime to him who loves to approach nature through the bypaths of a book or its illustrations, before some glowing hearthfire and by the holiday lamplight on a winter's night. Over 400 large 8vo. pp., well bound, net, \$2 (postage 15 cents). Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Joe's Signal Code.

BY W. REIFF HESSER.

It is with an especial thrill that the reviewer took up this volume for examination. Its forthcoming had been announced and was anxiously awaited. Its author had long ago found his way into the inner recesses of our heart, where he occupied a prominent place in the throne room, the *limbus amicorum* of our affections, which right of occupancy was established by purity of sentiment and loftiness of endeavor in days of uplifting religious co-work, where some of the "boys" to whom the book is dedicated received our double two-fold touch and the soul of the characters enshrin-

ed—particularly Pennsylvania-German Andy—were daily companions and where the naming of the ship and the inspiration of the new signal code may have been born. It was a struggle that solemn religious duties and professional engagements could be kept from slight when first the book came. And when pressure of work seemed to have formed a conspiracy against its peaceful, uninterrupted perusal with other members of the family we took our flight to our mountain "Crow's Nest," and there, before a blazing hearthfire, surrounded by a group of sunny heads, a long and delightful evening was spent in poring over the adventures of these imaginative and stranded young voyagers, with their heroic and inventive brains. The story is one of naval adventures and experience, where the fertile imagination and an accurate knowledge of the applied mechanical sciences and of geography and natural history stand the author in good stead in giving us a well-laid plot. Nobility of character clothes the chief actors, and they are here made to act by the author as his "Boys of Three States" have been influenced to act by him as Sunday-school teacher—to do the right and religious thing rather than to preach it. Altogether it is such a story as will carry the average boy whose mind has not been vitiated by "blood and thunder" tales, along with an eager and increasing interest to its close and leave in his mental garments the scent of a rose-garden in June or a perfume-laden East Indian isle when he emerges at the other end. We trust many may be lured to go its way. Well done, brother Rieff! Lee and Shepherd, Boston. 12mo, cloth, 381 pp. \$1 net.

German-Towne.—We have received a very interesting pamphlet on the debt we owe the founders and progenitors of this oldest of Pennsylvania-German towns. It is very ably written and comes from the pen of a present townsman, Edwin C. Jillett.

"Valley Forge."—A beautifully illustrated and intensely interesting brochure on this famous Revolutionary camping ground from the camera and pen of W. H. Richardson, Jersey City, N. J.

"Town of Fayette."—An elaborate centennial historical sketch of this town of Seneca county, N. Y., from the pen of its illustrious citizen, Hon. Diedrich Willers. It reveals the fact that Mormonism had its rise here and that one of its many German residents, Peter Witmer, of Lebanon county, Pa., birth, was one of Joseph Smith's coadjutors in the founding of this Church. His family were long identified with the movement, and one son, John Witmer, was the first Mormon historian.

"Minutes and Letters of the Coetus of the German Reformed Congregations in Pennsylvania." 1734-1792.

The Reformed Church Publication Board of Philadelphia, by authority of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, has recently brought out a voluminous his-

torical work, which is the best collection of the official papers and historical documents of the first sixty years of the planting of this Church in America. This documentary history begins with three preliminary reports of the pioneer minister of this Church in Pennsylvania to the Synods of Hol-

land and the coetus minutes for the forty-five years of its existence (from 1747-92), covering the period of this Church's founding and thus by far the most important account. The discovery and bringing together of this invaluable mass of documentary history is due largely to two of the Church's most indefatigable historical students, Revs. Dr. James U. Good and Wm. J. Hinke, whose tireless researches and unwearied labors and liberal expenditure of time and means, have made this volume a possibility. It is to the Reformed Church what the "Halle Reports" are to the Lutheran Church—the only reliable account of the beginnings of the denominational life in Pennsylvania, where both these German-American mission churches were first founded. Its publication was possible only by the recent discovery in Holland of the most of these valuable papers, but it must meet with a general welcome by all the students of the Church. The volume contains 463 large quarto pages, and the edition will probably be speedily exhausted.

Fanny Crosby's Who has not heard of Fanny Crosby? Who has not known her, at least through her five thousand helpful spiritual hymns? These have introduced her favorably as of the simplest nature, of the most spiritual frame of mind and of the most lofty conceptions of our holy religion and its adorable Founder. But she alone knows the inward struggle of her soul and is most intimately acquainted with the winding current of her own life-course so that she is best able to write her own biography. Hence this brief autobiography will be widely welcomed. It consists of the account of her life from infancy to the present, now past four score years of her existence, embracing accounts of her childhood, her career in the New York Institute for the Blind, her marriage, her acquaintance with many of America's eminent men from Henry Clay's time to the present, her addresses before Congress and the story of her hymn-writing with special incidents concerning their making. The book is a work of 160 pages, beautifully bound in cloth and is sold for \$1.00 a copy for the aged authoress' personal benefit. Gotten out by Everywhere Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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