

Cumberland County History



Summer 1991
Volume 8
Number 1



Editor

Dr. Robert G. Crist

Board of Directors

James D. Flower, Jr.
Dr. William Cornell, President
Richard W. Dutrey
Tita Eberly
Rosalie George
Dr. Paul E. Gill
David MacIvor, Treasurer
Ann Kramer Hoffer, Vice President
Virginia A. LaFond, Secretary
William E. Masland
Merri Lou Schaumann
Colonel Ralph Tierno, Jr.
Patricia Vance
Lincoln A. Warrell
Ruth C. Wrye

Executive Director

Linda Franklin Smith

Contributions Solicited

The editor invites the submission of articles or notes on the history of Cumberland County and on its people. Such writing can investigate new areas of research or may reflect past scholarship. Manuscripts should conform to Kate Turabian's *Manual for Writers*, 5th edition. Running copy, as well as citations, should be typed and doubled spaced. Notes may be gathered together and will be placed at the end of the article. Press times are 15 April and 15 November. Please send manuscripts to 1915 Walnut Street. Camp Hill 17011.

Membership and Subscription

Cumberland County History is published semi-annually. All members of the Cumberland County Historical Society receive a copy of the journal as part of regular membership. The regular membership fee is \$20.00 annually. Members receive other benefits, including a quarterly newsletter, special invitations to programs and exhibits, and the satisfaction of joining with others to preserve county history. Correspondence regarding membership should be addressed to the Executive Director, Cumberland County Historical Society, 21 North Pitt Street, P.O. Box 626, Carlisle, PA 17013.



Cumberland County History

Cumberland County History
Volume VIII, No. 1

Published by the
Cumberland County Historical Society
and Hamilton Library Association
27 North Pitt Street
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

I n T h i s I s s u e

- | | |
|---|----|
| Callapatscink:
The Yellow Breeches Creek
<i>by the late John R. Miller, Esquire</i>
<i>photographs by C. L. Seibert, Jr.</i> | 1 |
| James Smith and the Black Boys:
Rebellion on the Pennsylvania
Frontier, 1763-1769
<i>by Rhea S. Klenovich</i> | 22 |
| A Corner of Carlisle History
<i>by Dawn L. Flower</i> | 29 |
| What's in a Name: Shiremanstown
<i>by Jodi Longenecker</i> | 43 |

COVER: Original Sketch for this journal by Barbara McGeary, Camp Hill.

C o n t r i b u t o r s

Dawn L. Flower, of Carlisle, is a native of Western Pennsylvania, who was graduated from West Virginia University and earned a master's degree from St. Francis College, Loretto.

Rhea S. Klenovich, is a Slippery Rock University *summa cum laude* graduate with a master's degree in history. Her paper was delivered at the Pennsylvania Historical Association convention in Carlisle in October 1990.

Barbara McGeary, of Camp Hill, is a graduate of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania and former Coordinator of Arts for the Harrisburg School District.

John R. Miller was an attorney who practiced in Carlisle.

C. L. Seibert, Jr., of Camp Hill, is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College in 1937. He is a professional engineer who at his retirement was with the Department of Environmental Resources. He is the author of the definitive history of electric street railways in Cumberland County.

Callapatscink: The Yellow Breeches Creek

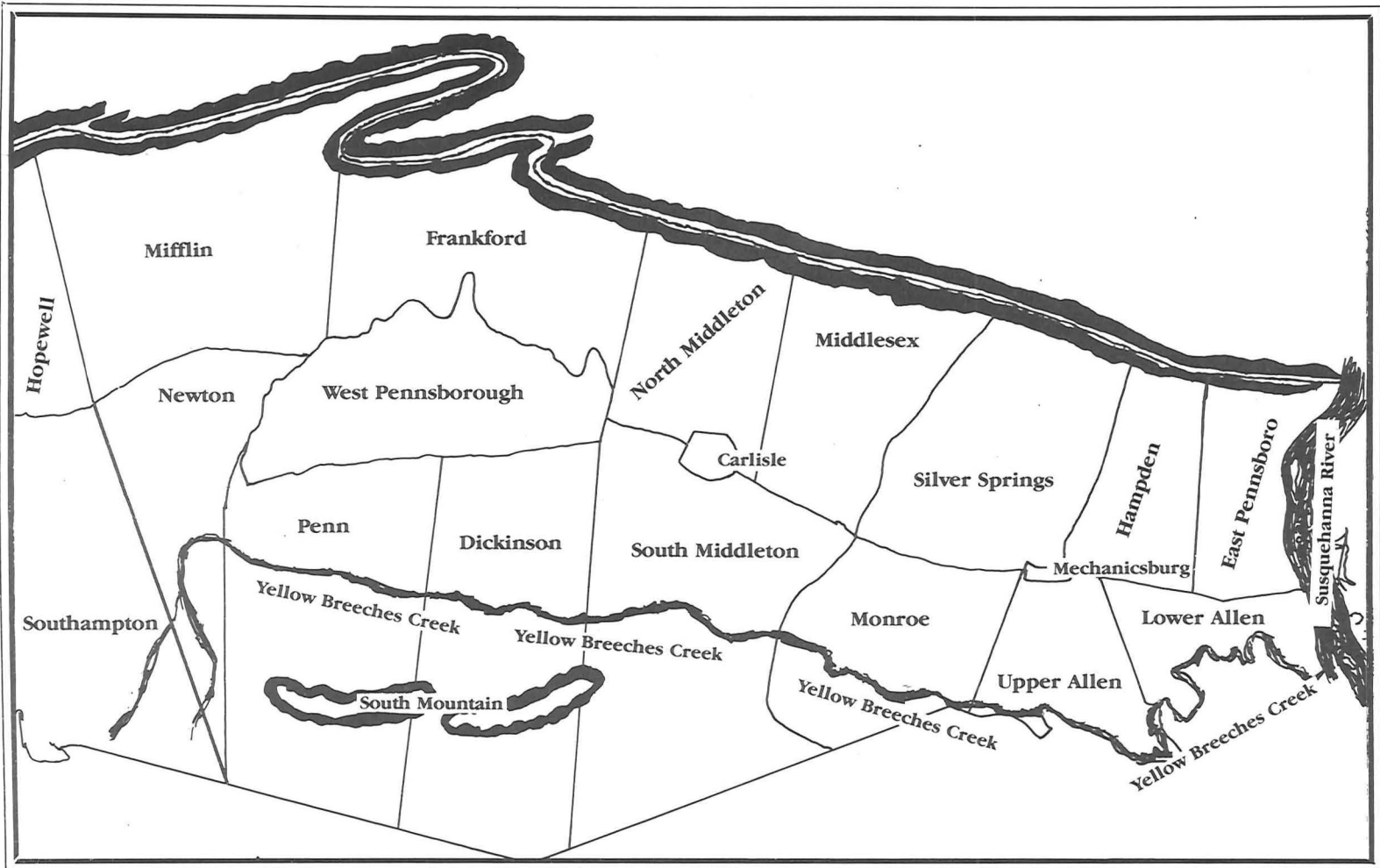
original article
by John Miller, Esquire

photographs
by C. L. Seibert, Jr., P.E.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The article below is a reprint of a paper delivered before the Cumberland County Historical Society of 26 November 1909. About 1910 it was printed in *The Shippensburg News*, and the same thirteen pica (two and one-eighth inch wide) type was used by the Society to reprint what has become a rare pamphlet. In 1991 C. L. Seibert, Jr., by car gained access to Callapatscink at many of the locations mentioned by Miller and took the photographs which accompany this piece. Printed on the cover page was a photograph of "Creek at Abram Miller's Mill," Miller being an ancestor of the author, and the following piece of verse, authorship not stated:

'Tis a goodly scene—
Yon Creek, like a silvery snake, lays out
His coil, i' th' sunshine lovingly—it breathes
Of freshness in this lap of flowery meadows.

Cumberland county, which forms the eastern portion of the great Cumberland Valley, is made up, as we ordinarily know it, of three geological formations, viz: The slate on the north, the limestone in the center, and the sand or pinelands on the south. It is drained lengthwise by the Conodoguinet and the Yellow Breeches creeks. The Conodoguinet flows along the bottom rocks of the Hudson river slates and serves for the most part to divide the slate from the limestone land, whilst the Yellow Breeches flows along the bottom rocks of the Trenton limestone, near the foot of the South mountain, and plays its part in dividing the limestone from the sand or pine land. It is with the latter of these two streams we have to do in this paper. Whilst we have stated, in a general way, that this creek separates the limestone from the sand or pine land, there is, however, a small area of Mesozoic rocks enclosed by the folds and bends of the creek about Lisburn, in the south-eastern corner of the county.



The Yellow Breeches creek, on an airline from its source to its mouth, flows easterly thirty-three miles and receives tributary to it Mountain creek and a score of smaller streams descending from the highlands; it is also fed by numerous underground channels with the rainfall of the valley, which issue to the surface in springs, as at Huntsdale, Boiling Springs, and numerous other places.

As to the generally adopted name of this creek, "The Yellow Breeches," there are many stories. The geographical or Indian name of it is "The Callapatscink," which being interpreted means "Where the waters turn back again," a name no doubt given by the Indians, on account of its torturous wanderings as it approaches the Susquehanna river. Indeed, it is related of it, that a man in a boat on that part of the creek can look ahead and see himself coming. As to the name Yellow Breeches, the reasons assigned for calling it so unpoetical a name are numerous. Some would have it that some old "Geezer" in the early days washed his buckskin breeches in the creek and yellowed the water. Another story is that the name is a corruption from Yellow Beeches, from the great number of that species of tree that grew upon its banks, and it may be that it found its origin in the old song which was popular in my boyhood days:

"Yellow breeches,
Full of stitches,
Mammy sewed the bottoms on;
Daddy kicked me out of bed
For sleeping with the breeches on,"

However this may be, everyone can select the reason that suits his fancy and probably be as near right as the party who differs with them; as for us we are inclined to hold to the "Yellow Beeches" theory.

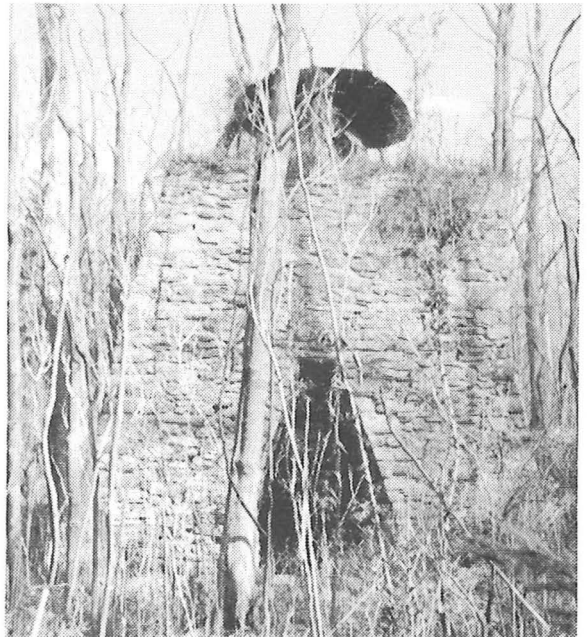
The head or source of the Yellow Breeches has ordinarily been held to be the Three Springs, about one-eighth of a mile east of Jacksonville. This is probably for the reason that these springs are the first permanent and constant supply to the creek. Beyond that, the water supply is irregular and the bed of the stream in the extremes of dry weather could more readily be used as a turnpike than for driving mills, which it does under more favorable circumstances.

The real head of the Yellow Breeches creek has its origin in the defiles and fastness of the South mountain, a mile or so south of Big Pond Furnace, near the old Silver Mine and [in] sight of the Twisted Pine, and at Sliding Rocks in Watery Hollow. Two springs, one known as Hairy Spring, rising on the flats, near the old Silver Mine, known as such from the long streaming moss that floats upon its surface, and one rising at or near the Twisted Pine in Strohm's Hollow, by confluence, form Clark's run. The other, rising at the Sliding Rocks in Watery Hollow, forms another stream which joins Clark's run at Cinder Street, near the Big Pond; from thence it flows in a north-easterly direction and is known as Pine run and encircles Jacksonville on the north and flows into the Three Springs. In their course hither, in the past, these waters were the source of power for some small local industries. The Clark run fed 'Squire Clark's saw-mill. Abram Buchman's

saw-mill and 'Squire David Foreman's mill, the latter being originally a clover mill, which upon the introduction of the clover-huller was converted into a saw-mill and subsequently into a grist-mill, but long since dismantled and out of commission. On the Big Pond run, old Johnnie Russell ran a saw-mill which he built himself. On Pine run, before it reaches the Walnut Bottom road, was the Dr. Nevin mill, built by Abraham Seavers; here, also, was a saw-mill. At the Walnut Bottom road, a short distance west of Jacksonville, we find the old Buchanan mill, built there many years ago by Buchanans, who were early settlers and land owners at that point; in later years a spoke and felloe factory was conducted at this place. Following down the stream as it encircles Jacksonville, we find but one more industry before it enters into the Three Springs, viz: In 1843 we find Kyle and Garber assessed with a saw-mill just north of the village.

Coming now to the perennial part of the stream, the first industry we find on its headwaters is Kyle's, or in more recent years known as Eyster's mill. This mill was built by John Moore and by his administrator (John Harper) sold to Matthew Kyle on the 15th of January, 1838, who in turn sold it to Elias B. Eyster, on April 1st, 1857. It subsequently changed hands a number of times but is now only a thing of history and its "Damsel" has forever ceased its tick-tack. A short distance below, near Sidetown, was William Hendricks assessed with a saw mill in 1843; about 1852-3 Solomon Creps made shingles at this place. Just east of Sidetown, now known as Hays Grove, was Samuel Long's saw mill. He bought this property April 1st, 1831, and presumably built his mill soon thereafter. The first tributary to the creek is a thundergust stream that proceeds down from out of Peach orchard gap and empties into the creek at or near the road from Hockersville to the Pine Road.

BIG POND FURNACE in South Newton Township, two miles south of Walnut Bottom via Twp Rd. 322 (Furnace Hollow Road). Unique in that it still has its metal bonnet.



The next in order was Johnston Williamson's saw mill, located at the present site of Longsdorf's Station. This mill, in the writer's boyhood days, stood at the northern edge of a tract of 300 or 400 acres of most magnificent yellow pine timber. There is evidence that there existed at this place in the very early days a grist mill, for as early as 1795 I find Robert Patterson assessed with such mill in Dickinson, and I can find at no other point where he owns lands in said township at that date and I find him so assessed up until 1808, when I find that Patterson and Harper are assessed with a saw mill, and subsequent conveyances show this to be the Williamson saw mill. The original warrant of survey for this land and the patent therefor was granted to John Swansey, 2nd of April, 1751. At or near this point from the north flows in a small tributary proceeding from some perennial springs rising in the village of Centerville. Passing down the stream we come to the old "swimming hole" in John Beetem's meadow, where in our boyhood days, with our fellows, we bathed in the clear, calm waters of the flowing creek and pelted each other with mud or dead frogs, and where we frequently saw Wilson Hubley take out many fine suckers with his dip net.

The next feeder is a mountain stream that rises in Heller's Gap, runs down by Coblersville and crosses at the junction of the State and Pine roads immediately north of Brushtown and near there empties into the creek. This then brings us to Huntsdale, in former years known as Spring Mills and Milltown. The name Spring Mills was given to it originally on account of a number of springs arising thereabouts and at this point one of the principal tributaries to the creek is found in a stream that has its origin back some four or five miles in the Irishtown gap just south of Huntsdale and at its junction with the creek was Robert Linn's distillery to which many of our forefathers would take 20 bushels of rye and have it distilled on the shares, which would yield a barrel, as their share of cramp arrester for the coming year. Spring Mills or Milltown was quite a commercial center, there was located here Cumberland Furnace, several grist mills, two or three saw mills, clover and plaster mill, fulling and oil mill, several stores, one kept as an adjunct to the furnace and one by Isaac Castle, several blacksmith shops, wagonmaker shop, cooper and shoemaker shops, together with other minor industries among which was the making of hickory brooms. Of these industries the one most closely related to the writer's memories is the old Weakley grist mill, for to it we were sent many and many a time with a grist of grain. This mill was built by Michael Ege prior to 1797, for in that year he conveyed it as a merchant mill to John Arthur, who being possessed of it and 2,079 acres of land, sold it to David Smith of Montgomery county, in 1809, for \$26,666.00, who in turn sold it with 1,331 acres to George Kneisley in 1812 for £8,000. George Kneisley the elder willed it to his son, George, who in 1819 conveyed it to Daniel and John Kneisley, who conveyed it in 1820 to Abraham Myers and John Stayman for \$11,000. In this deed the property is named "Spring Mills." Myers and Stayman on the 20th of May, 1837, sold the mill site of 19 acres and 400 acres of mountain land to James Weakley for \$10,000. The property had at that time thereon erected a brick house, grist mill, saw mill, and distillery. Under the ownership of James Weakley, Henry Black was the active manager of the mill, who also conducted a clover and plaster mill immediately adjoining on the east.

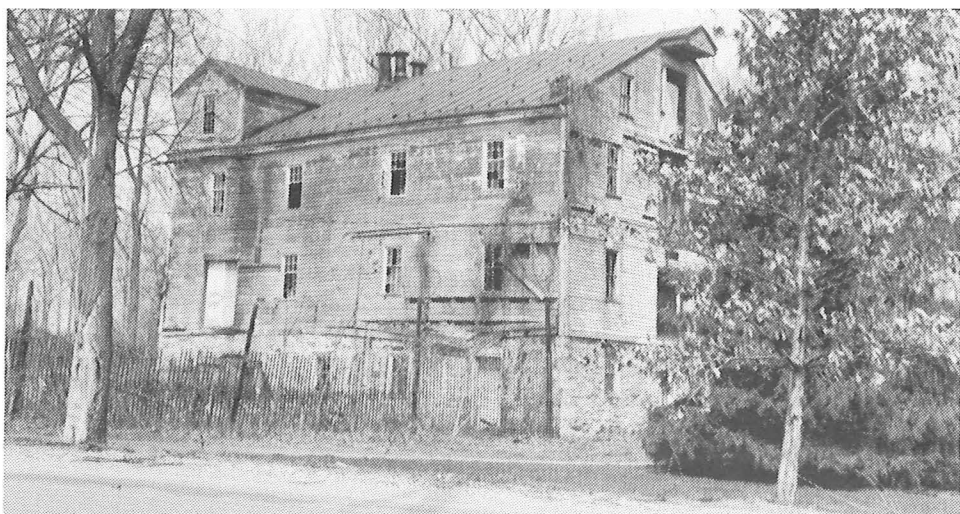
As it was with this mill I was most familiar it may not be out of place at this point to incorporate a description of one of these old mills, as a piece out of the whole cloth. And it is to Dr. W. B. Bigler, of Dallastown, Pa., for most valuable assistance in making up the following description, that I am indebted.

In those old mills all the wheels were of wood, from the large undershot water wheel to the smallest cog-wheel. The body of the wheels were made of hard, well-seasoned oak and the cogs of dogwood and would last for many years, even half a century of constant running. That section of the mill containing the large wooden water-wheels was called the wheel house, that of the gearing was the husk, on the top of which rested the Burr stones. The wheels found in the husk were the master-wheel, placed on the shaft of the water wheel that was geared into the wallower. Next on the wallower shaft was the counter-wheel and it was geared to the trundlehead, a small wheel placed on the upright iron spindle that passed up through the bed stone, or stationary stone of the grinding burrs, and that spindle revolved the running or upper burr. There was another wheel in the husk, or cog-pit, usually geared to the counter-wheel attached to an upright shaft that connected with the other machinery of the mill and this wheel was known as the spur-wheel. This spur-wheel shaft formed the motive power that operated the smut machine, hopper-boy, the bolting reel and the hoisting machinery. The grain was shaken down into the eye or central opening of the burr by a small steel upright divided into four wings, which in revolving against the shoe made a musical sound in regular rhythmic time (and who does not remember the tick-



ENCK'S MILL, known for 100 years as Chamber's Mill. Dickinson Township. One-half mile west of Montsera on Enck's Mill Road (Twp Rd. 462). Built by Michael Ege before 1815.

tack of the old mill?) and any change in the rattle warned the miller of change of speed. This little steel arrangement was called the "damsel," comparing it, no doubt, with the regular and frequent motion, or rattle, of a woman's tongue. The damsel is still in use in chopping or feed mills, but since the introduction of the roller process in the manufacture of flour, the merry voice of the damsel is no longer heard. In the old mills, before the introduction of elevators and conveyers, as the ground wheat left the burrs by the forespout, it fell into the forechute, whence it was shoveled into a large hoisting bucket, provided with wooden castors, and hoisted into a circular bin having a flat bottom, in which an iron arm attached to a revolving shaft kept it in constant motion and pouring down a spout into the "bolt." The bolt was a revolving reel from 18 to 25 feet in length, covered by three grades of raw silken cloth of a fine open web. About two-thirds of the bolt from the point of entrance was covered with a finer cloth than the other part; next came a coarser grade and still more coarse or open mesh cloth was at the tail or end of the bolt. That which dusted through the very fine cloth was "super-fine flour;" that which fell through the coarser mesh was "ship-stuff"; that through the most open mesh was "shorts," and what dropped from the tail of the bolt was "bran." The chest or close box in which the bolt revolved was known as the "bolting chest." As the flour fell from the bolt it was not considered finished until it was thoroughly mixed by a great wooden tool somewhat like a large hoe, after which it was ready to pack in barrels, each to contain 196 pounds of flour. The question is often asked in these days why was 196 pounds established as the lawful barrel. The millers of "ye olden time" could have promptly answered this. This weight of a barrel of flour originated when the old English measure of weight called a "stone," was in use. A stone was 14 pounds and 14 stones was established as the measure of a barrel of flour. The old weights used on scales in mills were: 1 pound, $\frac{1}{4}$ stone, $\frac{1}{2}$ stone, and 1 stone—14 pounds.



BARNITZ MILL, Dickinson Township. On Pine Road (SR 3006) at Barnitz.

The mill office was the rendezvous for all the philosophers of the neighborhood, and questions most profound were here discussed and champion games of checkers played; attached to the office was a bunking room where the men in attendance slept. It required three men to run the mill, whose "tricks" were divided into eight hours each, as the mill ran constantly from midnight Sunday to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

An important accompaniment to the mill and distillery was the cooper shop, and lucky was the apprentice who escaped having himself coopered in. When under instruction he was placed inside the barrel to hold up the head to show him how it was put in.

But we must not dwell here too long, and will let the fishing bouts and other pastimes about the old mill to the imagination of the reader.

Returning now to Spring Mills, the most important industry at this point was "Cumberland Furnace." It employed many men in its operations and incidentally gave vitality to other enterprises in the community. This furnace was built by Michael Ege in 1798 or 1799, who operated it until his death in 1815 and in the division of his estate his son-in-law, James Wilson, became possessor of it; upon the foreclosure of a mortgage he had given, it was purchased by the Hon. Frederick Watts in 1835; on April 9, 1836, Frederick Watts conveyed it to General Thomas C. Miller and Thomas C. Cooper; in 1838 Cooper sold his interest to Thomas C. Miller, who operated it until 1853, when he failed and his assignees conveyed the furnace part of his estate to Peter Tritt. Dr. William Mateer leased and operated it for a short time; since that it has been entirely abandoned, scarce a sign of the old furnace or forge can be seen. The old coal house, which was converted into a stable still remains. An interesting specimen of the work done in the casting house of this old furnace can still be found in the iron fence now standing in front of the Cumberland county jail, on the top rail of which is cast the name of T. C. Miller. This fence was originally used about the court house square, but when the jail was built it was removed thither. Another of the principal industries was the Johnston fulling mill; here wool was carded and put into rolls ready for spinning; blankets and other fabrics were woven and a general fulling business was conducted. But we must not tarry too long at Spring Mills or we will never reach the Susquehanna river.

Passing down the stream, the next in order is "Cumberland Mills," known as Enk's mill, but for a century or so known as Chamber's mill. This mill was built by Michael Ege prior to 1815, when he died. In 1817, by proceedings in partition in his estate, his daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Chambers, the wife of Dr. W. C. Chambers was awarded this mill with 400 acres of land as one of the purparts of Michael Ege's estate. Upon her death her heirs joined in a deed August 13, 1850, to Ann J. and Elizabeth Chambers for the property, they held it until March the 29, 1867, when they conveyed it to Hon. W. F. Sadler, who in turn on August 4, 1867, sold it to Peter N. Tritt, since which it has changed hands from time to time, until now we find it in the ownership of S. K. Clever.

Within sight of Enk's mill is Moore's mill, and it is literally and truly Moore's mill as it has not been out of the family name since it was built in 1799; that it was in process of erection that year is evidenced by the assessment list in which William



EGE MILL. Boiling Springs, at south end of lake.

Moore is assessed with a grist and saw mill in Dickinson township, "not yet finished;" there was connected with it 126 acres of land. John Moore, a descendant of the elder William, in his will gives his son William the mill and water-power and reserves to his grandson, John Galbraith, enough water from the race to carry on a distillery. In 1835, the mill is assessed to John Moore's heirs and eventually fell into the hands of "Dickinson John Moore," and is now the property of Johnson Moore's estate.

At this point there flows in a small tributary from the north, formed by the junction of the streams arising at Hollinger's and Sollenberger's springs, about one-half mile distant. Passing down the stream we come to the site of what was once Houck's forge, otherwise known as Salome forge, in Dickinson township, which was in its day an important industry. The property was originally warranted to James Say, who in 1770 conveyed it to William and James Moore, who in 1771 conveyed it to James Denniston, who in 1774 conveyed it to Philip Pfeffer and Adam Freeman; Freeman in 1776 conveyed his interest to Philip Pfeffer, who in 1793 conveyed it to Adam Houck. It was sold by the sheriff in 1834 to George Himes; he conveyed one-half interest to George Houck and John Moore, and in 1837 conveyed the other one-half to A. G. Ege and by other conveyances Ege obtained title to Houck and Moore's interests, who gave Frederick Watts a power of attorney to sell, and on March 11, 1841, he sold it to George Martin, whose son Simon's estate is still in possession. At or near this point, as early as 1802, Adam Houck, Sr., and Adam Houck, Jr., each conducted distilleries.

East of this and near Barnitz' mill, in Dickinson township, is a considerable stream known as "Spruce Run," rising 4 or 5 miles back in the mountain at "Cold Spring," a short distance southeast of "King's Gap."

What is now known as Barnitz' mill was in early days known as Weakley's mill on the road to "Trent's Gap," now Mount Holly; at or near this point was, in addition to the grist mill, a saw mill and fulling mill, for James Weakley in his will

dated March 7, 1772, devised to his son Robert the plantation on which the fulling mill stands and to his son Edward he gives the grist and saw mill. Edward Weakley, by his will, devised this mill to his two sons, John and Daniel. Daniel died and John thereby came into possession in 1831, who in 1834 sold the mill and saw mill and 357 acres of land to Jacob Barnitz. The executors of Jacob Barnitz on March 31, 1864, sold this property to J. Elder Barnitz, and from him it descended to the present owner, U. G. Barnitz.

The next stopping place is "Eden Mills," in South Middleton township, on the turnpike leading from Carlisle to Mount Holly, where the creek crosses the pike and is another monument dedicated to the enterprise of the Moores, for it must be remembered that in their day they established Kyle's mill, Moore's mill and this one. This mill was originally located upon property he purchased from William Robinson and by his will of December 31, 1766, John Moore became owner and he was succeeded by John Moore, Jr., and by proceedings in partition in his estate in 1833 it fell into the hands of Thompson, Martha and Eleanor Galbraith and Thomas Paxton, to whom it was conveyed in 1835. On March 20, 1855, Thompson Galbraith took the property and on March 31, 1855, conveyed it to Jacob Ritner, who by will gave it to his children and they sold it to James Coyle and he to his son Chas. T. Coyle, the present owner.

Craighead's mill is next in order. This mill was built by John Craighead on a tract of the 315 acres warranted to him February 4, 1746; on November 25, 1773, he conveyed 156 acres to his son Thomas with one-half of the mill, saw mill and about one acre of ground; the other one-half of the mill property he gave to his son Gilson, and on June 16, 1798, Gilson sold his one-half to Thomas, the elder, and Thomas Craighead, Sr.; on June 16, 1798, he sold the mill and 5 acres of ground to his son Thomas, Jr., who by his will of January 20, 1844, gave the mill and 6 acres of ground to his son Richard in trust to be sold; as to this sale, the records are obscure, but it is sufficient to say that this mill remained in the Craighead name until a few years ago; it is now operated by Kline & Reichley. At or near this mill in more recent years, a sash and door factory was operated by the Craighead Brothers, and later by Mr. Coyle, but at present fallen into disuse.

At this point empties into the creek one of its most important tributaries, viz: "Mountain Creek," and an interesting fact in connection with it is that it has its source way back in the mountains, about 20 miles from its mouth, in "Dead Woman's Hollow," almost within a stone's throw of the source of the main stream. It is an important stream, furnishing power, now and in the past, for many important industries, such as Pine Grove furnace, the old Mount Holly furnace, the Mount Holly paper mills, saw mills and numerous extensive mining operations.

Our next place of contact is the well-known Horner's fulling mill. Peter Lobach and Alexander Mahon, administrators of Gilson Craighead, by their deed May 12, 1825, conveyed this property to John D. Mahon and James Bredin as tenants in common; on October 2, 1831, Mahon conveyed his undivided half interest to Bredin. Michael Holcomb, high sheriff, sold it upon execution, as the property of James Bredin on January 3, 1835, to Frederick Hoover, who in turn on December

30, 1847, conveyed it to Jacob Hoover, and he on February 21, 1849, conveyed the mill and 48 acres of land as part of a larger tract sold by Sheriff Holcomb to David Horner, who operated it for many years and passed it over to his son Daniel, who operated it until it passed out of existence.

Passing down the creek a short distance, we come to what has been known for a number of years as the Brechbill mill. This mill, as in the foregoing case, came from Gilson Craighead, whose administrators, Peter Lobach and Alexander Mahon, on June 12, 1827, conveyed it to John Craighead, who on March 29, 1833, conveyed it to George Smith, who on April 1, 1839, sold it and 32 acres of land to Jacob Hamish; he by will July 17, 1842, directed it to be sold by his executor, and John Peters acting as such, sold it on August 20, 1844, to Jacob Sheaffer, and he in turn on April 2, 1857, sold it to Isaiah Light, of Lebanon county, and he on March 28, 1868, sold it to Henry E. Brechbill with 32 acres of land. Brechbill sold to William Kunkel, and he to Harry Hance; he to John Foreman, the present owner.

Between Craigheads and Boiling Springs are two small runs coming down from the mountains called Peter's run and Dry run, one of them emptying in at or near Island Grove, and just here is one of the marked historic spots of the creek, the dense undergrowth of this island affording great shelter for escaped slaves and was used, by those in sympathy with them in that neighborhood, as one of the important depots of the underground railroad. The slaves were harbored here until opportunity was afforded to move them on further; they were taken from thence across Sterrett's Gap and left drift to the north.

This brings us then to Boiling Springs; whilst the industries were not numerous, they were nevertheless important. The running of the "Carlisle Iron Works" and the forge connected therewith, at that point, fostered and maintained a number of smaller industries, prominent among which was the grist mill adjoining the furnace. There was also a foundry, and they all had their attendant shops which gave employment to many people. That active operations were carried on here at a very early date is evidenced by a casting now in possession of the historical society bearing date 1764. Richard Peters obtained a patent in 1762 for 368 acres called "Boiling Springs" and immediately executed a deed to Rigby & Co., for 29 acres "on which they had already commenced the erection of a blast furnace;" shortly thereafter Rigby & Co. added several ore banks and 1,614 acres of land; in 1764 Rigby & Co. conveyed to Samuel Morris, John Morris, Francis Sanderson, John Armstrong, and Robert Thornburg, who operated it until 1768, when Michael Ege purchased a $\frac{3}{4}$ interest. Thornburg retained a $\frac{1}{4}$ interest which was sold by the sheriff in 1775 when Michael Ege became sole owner and soon thereafter commenced the erection of a rolling and slitting mill. He died in 1815, and by his will the furnace descended to Michael Ege, Jr., who operated it until 1829; from him it descended to Peter F. Ege, who ran it until 1859, his assignees conveyed it to William M. Beetem, C. W. Ahl, W. D. Himes and William Young, and they in turn conveyed it to C. W. and D. V. Ahl, who were the last to operate it. The town itself, which in modern days has become quite a commercial center, was in those early times wholly dependent upon the furnace and its accompaniments. At this point the wonderful Boiling Springs constitute an important feature to the creek.

Passing down the creek a mile or so we come to a point where Michael G. Beltzhoover erected a mill in 1842, in Monroe Township, upon the site where George Hopple operated a "little old mill;" so far as the records show, Hopple was the first to operate a mill there. On April 1, 1823, Samuel Goodyear, a miller of Allen Township, conveyed this property to George Hopple, who was likewise a miller, and in this deed it is not indicated that a mill existed there prior to its execution. The heirs of George Hopple, by deed March 29, 1839, conveyed it to Michael G. Beltzhoover, who rebuilt the mill and also ran in connection therewith a short distance down the creek, a distillery. He sold the mill April 1, 1867, to John Shafner and his estate to Martin Berkheimer; he to George C. Gochenaur, and he to the Eastern Milling Co., and they to Dr. E. K. Lefever and he to Martin Kraybill, the present owner. An interesting fact in connection with the description of this property, in some of the earlier titles is that they give the "Walnut Bottom Road" as one of its boundaries, confirmatory of the contention that the original Walnut Bottom Road followed on or near the line of what is now called the York Road.

A mile or so further on is what has been known in modern times as "Leidig's Mill" at Leidig's Station, on Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Railroad, always known as "Junction Mills" from the original name of the plantation which embraced about 350 acres. Leonard Wolf was the first owner June 19, 1786, who by his will of July 1, 1786, gave it to Jacob Wolf, who on Nov. 30, 1795, conveyed it to his uncle Jacob. He willed it to his son John, March 8, 1797; John conveyed it June 23, 1798, to Jacob Bricker; he sold it to Joseph Bricker; he willed it July 28, 1822, to his son Samuel; Samuel assigned April 14, 1852, and his assignees sold it to John Beltzhoover, April 1, 1853, George Beltzhoover, administrator of John, by deed, April 1, 1882, sold to Mahala C. Leidig, and Harry M. Leidig, her executor sold it to Martin E. Kraybill on April 22, 1909. There was in past years a distillery run in connection with this mill. At this point a small run empties into the creek,

FURNACE STACK Carlisle Iron Works, Michael Ege, proprietor, at Boiling Springs.



rising back in the mountain at the "Indian Pague." Midway between Leidig's and Brandt's mill there was operated in the past a clover, saw and chopping mill.

The title to the Brandt mill, which is the next on the creek, is too protracted to be taken up in a paper of this kind. In 1856 P. A. and D. V. Ahl conveyed it to George and Samuel Brandt, and they by deed, Feb. 25, 1859, conveyed it to David Brandt; he sold it March 31, 1866, to Samuel Chamberlin who conveyed it Aug. 2, 1867, to Andrew Singiser and he by deed Sept. 20, 1870, conveyed to Cyrus Brindle, who on March 20, 1876, sold to John Evans. The place is now operated by Hoffer & Garman. There was once, also, a distillery run at this place.

Passing on we come to what has long been known as Givler's mill, in Monroe township; the land thereabouts was patented by John Clark on June 14, 1785, who on May 27, 1796, conveyed the mill part of the larger tract to his son William, and he, by his will, gave it to his son James, who by deed March 24, 1848, conveyed it to Benjamin Givler, whose assignees April 5, 1886, conveyed it to Mary H. Givler, and she on March 15, 1898, conveyed it to Jacob K. Kunkle.

Our next stopping place is "Williams Grove," where there are two mills; the records are not very clear touching these mills, but the best evidence to be gathered from them is that the original landed title was in John Clark in 1785, who willed it to William Clark, his son, who in turn sold it to his son James, who on April 1, 1848, sold to James Williams, Sr., who on November 14, 1851, conveyed these two mills to his son John, because in a deed he made to his son Abraham, of that date, for the adjoining farm, he made a "reservation of the water rights for the mills this day conveyed to John." The mill, immediately at the grove, was burned away some 8 or 10 years and never rebuilt. At the lower mill a short distance from the grove, the "Dogwood Run" empties in; it has its source back in the mountains some distance to the south. It is at this point that the Yellow Breeches creek commences forming the dividing line between York and Cumberland counties, west of that the top of the mountain is the line.



GIVLER'S MILL, Monroe Township. Three-quarters miles west of Williams Grove on SR 2008.

The next mill in order is the "Brougher"; a patent for the land thereabouts was granted to Eleanor Rosenborough, April 12, 1803, who died intestate leaving a daughter Eleanor, an only child, who succeeded to the property under the intestate laws; she married Brougher and died leaving issue, Levina, widow of _____ Zug, Mary wife of John Zug, Elizabeth wife of George M. Yeagy, Emeline wife of Jacob K. Miller, Delila, wife of Jacob Herman, Elias Brougher and Miles Brougher, who by their attorney in fact, Philip Lauck, on March 3, 1880, sold the place to Henry McCormick, of Harrisburg.

Near by is what has been known as the "Hertzler" mill; this is part of the property, originally patented by Roger Cook in 1750, and 12 acres to Eleanor Rosenborough; they conveyed it to Samuel Kneisley and Jacob Cocklin administrator of Kneisley, June 7, 1828, conveyed it to John Breniser, who on February 12, 1829, conveyed to Balser Kunkle, who March 26, 1864, conveyed to Lewis Hyer, who March 27, 1840, conveyed to Abram Hersh, whose administrator April 29, 1840, conveyed to William W. Bergstresser; he conveyed a ½ interest to Alexander W. Watson and they March 29, 1841, conveyed to Jacob Coover, who on March 13, 1869, conveyed to George S. Harbold, and he on March 16, 1878, sold to Levi Hertzler. The place is now converted into a noodle factory run by S. R. Smith Co. Near this point, "Cocklin's Run," so famous for its trout fishing, empties into the creek, and also near here, on the York county side, "Stony Run" empties in, which has its origin 10 or 12 miles back in the York county hills.

Between this and the Bishop mill was Thomas J. Stephens's woolen factory, now in disuse and converted into a dwelling; the records are somewhat confused and obscure touching the title to this mill. At or near this point, Stony creek from the York county side empties in.

The Bishop mill, a short distance west of Bowmansdale, was also part of the original warrant in 1750 to Rodger Cook. It fell into the hands of George Kneisley, of Hempfield, Lancaster county, who by his will of October 19, 1785, gave it to his eldest son Samuel, who on August 3, 1807, executed a deed of trust to Abraham Shelly and David Cocklin to hold the property for his use during life and at his death to go to his children, receiving, however, the carding machine. In 1828 Samuel Kneisley's children conveyed to Jacob Cocklin, whose executor, Michael Cocklin, on March 29, 1848, conveyed it to Jacob B. Bishop, whose representatives operate it to this day.

Next place of contact is the Dr. P. H. Long Mill at Bowmansdale; the land for this mill was included in the original warrant to Rodger Cook. James Quigley by an agreement conveyed this mill property of 18 acres with other lands January 28, 1807, to Henry Quigley. James Niel, sheriff, took the property in execution and conveyed it by sheriff deed in 1824 to Henry Grove. H. H. Grove and John Ulrich as the representatives of Henry Grove, then, conveyed it April 4, 1859, to David H. Vogelsong. J. T. Rippey, sheriff, took it in execution and sold it April 20, 1864, to Jacob B. Ulrich who April 1, 1865, sold it to Dr. P. H. Long, whose administrators in April, 1880, sold it to H. G. Moser, who on the same day conveyed it to Peter Lauck, in whose possession it burned.



HERTZLER MILL (former S.R. Smith Noodle Factory) or Stephen's Woolen Factory. Upper Allen Township. Grantham, on Township Road 610. Now a dwelling.

There is at Bowmansdale another grist mill known as Peter Lauck's mill, now run by Howard F. Goodhart, but as it is on the York county side of the stream we have no record of it here.

There is also a distillery located on Cedar Run, conducted at Bowmansdale at this time.

At this point there is a small stream coming from the north running down through Bumbee Hollow. There are likewise several little runs rising on adjoining farms east of Bowmansdale, but none of them of sufficient importance to be dignified with a name.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below Bowmansdale are the remnants of what was once an oil mill. I am advised that John Grissinger ran it at one time; the property is now owned by the McCormicks, of Harrisburg.

The next place is "Glen Allen Mills," otherwise known as the Lantz mill, said to be the oldest in this section; it was first built of logs and was owned by Richard Peters until 1746. Mathias Crall conveyed this mill February 4, 1810, to George Lantz, who by his will March 2, 1849, bequeathed it to his wife Elizabeth, who by her will August 6, 1858, gave it to Levi Lantz, who died intestate March 11, 1891, and in proceedings in partition William P. Lantz took this purpart and on February 13, 1902, sold it to Harry B. McCormick, the present owner.

This brings us to one of the early commercial centers of Cumberland county, and what was called in the early titles to lots in that town as "New Lisburn," no doubt named after Lisburn in Ireland by the Irish emigrants who settled here. The early title to the land hereabouts was vested in Alex. Frazier, who took from the Penns in 1739.

The mill at this point was established by Ralph Whitesides, who took title from Frazier prior to 1767. He borrowed money on mortgage from James Galbraith and built a mill and saw-mill, etc., and failed. Galbraith foreclosed his mortgage and Sheriff Holmes sold the property on January 23, 1767, to James Galbraith. On February 20, 1797, James Galbraith sold to Adam Brenizer and Daniel Herr the mill and 20 acres of land. Brenizer sold his share to Daniel Herr on December 27,

1798. On June 24, 1799, Daniel Herr and James Liggett entered into an agreement of co-partnership for the erection of a four fire forge with two hammers and coal houses, Liggett to build the forge and have possession for a period of seven years, when Herr was to deed a half interest in the 20 acres of land and become an equal partner in the land and the forge; then following on November 30, 1802, Daniel Herr conveyed his undivided one-half interest to James Liggett. The record is not altogether clear, but in 1805 Dennis Whelen is assessed with 21 acres and a forge adjoining the public burying grounds and by Lisburn town lots on the Yellow Breeches creek, being part of a larger tract of land warranted to Alexander Frazier June 7, 1739. It does appear, however, that on January 22, 1806, James Liggett, Jr., conveys 30 acres of land to Dennis Whelen, adjoining Lisburn, being the same as was conveyed to him by George Sands on August 12, 1804. With this mixed record, however, we find this mill property in the ownership of John Heck, Sr., prior to March 22, 1844, for on that date he conveyed it to John G. and Jacob Heck and they on March 25, 1852, conveyed it to Andrew Cline, who on March 26, 1852, conveyed it to John H. Kauffman. It had at that time thereon erected a stone merchant mill, sawmill and two brick houses. Kauffman on February 3, 1857, conveyed it to Dr. Robert Nebinger, Andrew, William, Robert, Jr., and Edwin Nebinger, and they on March 9, 1860, conveyed it to Jacob A. Sultzaberger and George Lefever, who on April 1, 1864, conveyed it to Henry H. Atticks and Henry W. Hoff; they sold it to Israel L. Boyer, who sold it to Jacob and James Kunkel. James died leaving Jacob sole owner from whom it descended to his son James Kunkel, the present owner.

A short distance below Lisburn, is Liberty Forge. The first attainable record evidence of the existence of a forge at this point is found in the assessment lists of 1835, when a forge is assessed to George K. and Daniel I. Bishop. On September 12, 1806, the administrators of James Long, conveyed the land hereabouts to John Bishop, who conveyed it April 1, 1837, to Jacob Weaver, Daniel Kock and Henry G. Moser; subsequently Koch, on March 1, 1839, conveyed his interest to Weaver and Moser; on April 25, 1843, Weaver sold to H. G. Moser, who ran it to about 1855. Along in the late 'fifties and early 'sixties the place was run by Moser and Boyer, and at one time later on by Israel L. Boyer, and the Hon. W. Penn Lloyd, when it was sold to John Lefever, who dismantled it and nothing now remains but the site upon which this famous forge stood.

Further down the creek on Gingrich's run, was the mill of William McClure; there was also a clover mill and distillery operated at this point.

We come next to a point of more or less interest to the writer as having been where our great-grandfather first settled on coming to this county in 1777. On May 1 of that year he purchased of Richard Gilston, several tracts of land, in all 278 acres. The one called "Round Hill" originally patented to Richard Gilston, December 18, 1773, the other patented to Richard Peters, on December 12, 1748, by him sold to John Cannon on May 22nd, 1762, and by him sold to Richard Gilston, June 8, 1762. Abraham Miller, being so thereof seized, died testate in

1805, and by his will of April 8, 1800, he devised the plantation purchased of Richard Gilston, to his four sons Joseph, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and by agreements and several conveyances the original tract was partitioned, and that portion upon which the mills were erected and about 20 acres of land fell to the lot of Abraham Miller, Jr., the writer's grand-father; he conveyed it to Henry Grove on September 20, 1825, who gave to my grandfather on April 1, 1826, a mortgage on the property for \$2,500, which stands open and unsatisfied to this day; from Henry Grove descended to Abraham Grove, to whom it is assessed up until the late fifties, when it seems to have passed into the hands of Jacob Swiler, and from him to Jesse Burkheimer, who on March 17, 1867, sold it to Israel D. Boyer, who died intestate and his administrator, John G. Boyer, on January 13, 1869, conveyed it to John F. Zinn, and he conveyed it April 2, 1883, to W. H. Bower, who on July 2, 1885, conveyed it to Wm. M. Umberger, the same day conveyed it to Alice Bower, and she and her husband on March 29, 1888, conveyed it to John N. Logan, who by deed March 29, 1894, conveyed it to John H. Sweney, the last to operate the mill.

Abraham Miller, Sr., first established the mills, and in 1783, he is assessed with an oil and hemp mill; in 1789 he is assessed with an oil and fulling mill, probably the first fabric mill on the creek; subsequently grist and saw-mills were added. Nothing now remains of these old mills but a few foundation stones and logs.

A short distance further on, at "Grindstone Hill," is what Dr. Bigler tells me he remembers in 1844, as an old log oil mill, owned and run by Andrew Shell, and most likely to have been built by George Heck, at an early date.

Dr. Bigler gives quite an interesting account of the methods employed in pressing out the oil from the flax seed. First, the seed was ground into meal and placed in stout canvas bags and then set up in rows in a long narrow trough. Between these bags were placed short stout boards. Strong wooden wedges were driven between these boards and by the pressure thus exerted the oil was extracted from the meal.



GLEN ALLEN MILL (Lantz Mill) in Upper Allen Township. Two miles east of Bowmansdale on Township Road 611.

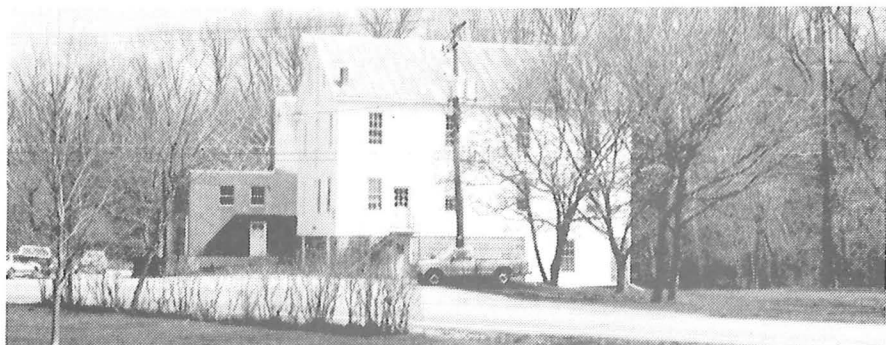
Next below is what was known for many years as the Boyer Mill. The records here concerning it are silent, because the mill and its curtilage are on the York county side of the creek; consequently its titles are recorded at York. Abraham Haldeman owned it for a considerable time, and the place is noted as the scene of a terrible catastrophe in the late forties or early fifties. Mr. Haldeman had in connection with the place a steam distillery, and at the time mentioned the boiler exploded with fatal results. Haldeman sold to John Boyer, who on the 31st of March, 1866, conveyed it to David Miller, who died intestate and his heirs on the 4th of July, 1907, conveyed it to the Mechanicsburg Water Company, and the dam is now used as a source of water supply to Mechanicsburg and the mill is used as a filtering plant.

Midway between the Boyer mill and the Brooks mill, which is the next to follow, is an immense rock overhanging the creek. I don't know that there is any other interest attached to it than as a natural curiosity. Near this rock is a fine spring surrounded with a large bed of peppermint, a refreshing resort for fishermen to partake of their midday lunch and mix mint juleps. Between the spring and the rock a den of otter remained up until within the memory of many now living, and was perhaps the last of these beautiful fur-bearing animals to abide in this section of the country.

Next is the old Brooks mill, the place where Dr. Bigler, mentioned in this paper, was raised and learned the trade of a miller. The original of this mill has been replaced by a new and more modern structure and machinery. It dates back to between 1745 and 1750. Wm. Brooks came from Ireland in 1740, and squatted here on 180 acres of land, and built a house and mill. He received no deeds for this property until long after its survey in 1767, and although he had made the improvements the proprietaries compelled him to pay for it at its valuation in 1794, when it was conveyed to him. In the division of the estate of Wm. Brooks, Sr., the mill and 20 acres of land fell to Wm. Brooks, Jr., who owned it until his death, September 20, 1845. After that his two sons ran the mill until it was sold to George Rupp, first of October, 1851, who on the 26th of November, 1856, sold it to Joseph Bucher who conveyed it to Theodore P. Bucher, 23rd of



RUINS, probably of Peter Lauck's Mill, Monaghan Township, York County. On local road off SR 4035 south of Bowmansdale.



KAUFMANN or Kunkel Mill, c. 1852. Lower Allen Township, Lisburn, on S.R. 114. Now houses an electrical contractor.

January, 1858, and he reconveyed it to Joseph Bucher, 11th of August, 1859, whose assignees on the 1st of April, 1862, conveyed it to George Rupp and he to Michael Hurst on 1st of April, 1864, and it was sold as his property by Sheriff Foreman, April 21st, 1873, to Elias Hake. He died intestate and his heirs on the 23rd of March, 1897, conveyed it to Jacob and Henry Swartz, who, on the 24th of April, 1900, conveyed it to G. C. Spangler, the present owner.

Next in order is Eberly's Mills, sometimes called Milltown. There was a mill built here in the very early days of the province, but long since abandoned as such and converted into tenements. The present (though abandoned) large stone mills, was built in the early part of the nineteenth century. The original owners were John and Jacob Weaver, who obtained the land from the Penns. They sold to Nicholas Kisucker [sic] who died intestate, and his eldest son Nicholas took it at the appraisement, who on the 11th of June, 1814, conveyed it to John Zook, who sold it to George Fahnestock, and he on the 3rd of April, 1830, to Abraham Price and David Emmel. Emmel's interest was conveyed to Price, who on the 26th of May, 1838, conveyed it to George Heck, and his assignees in November, 1884, conveyed it to Samuel Eberly, who on June the 8th, 1858, sold to Christian Eberly, who on the 16th of November, 1868, conveyed a half interest to John Beetem, and they on the 31st of March, 1871, conveyed it to George Leonard. He sold it to W. S. Dellinger, 4th of April, 1876, whose assignees on the 1st of April, 1881, reconveyed it to George Leonard, who on the 1st of April, 1886, conveyed it to J. Swartz & Son, who by their deed of April 1st, 1887, conveyed it to Elwood Sutton, in whose estate it yet remains.

There was another mill at this point used as a clover mill, but of late years owned and occupied by Daniel Drawbaugh, the great inventor, as a laboratory and shop; and it may truly be said that here is the spot where the telephone was invented by Daniel Drawbaugh. This mill formed part of the original Eberly's mill tract and was conveyed by Christian Eberly and John Beetem to George Leonard, and he to Samuel Hertzler on the 1st of April, 1878, and he to Harriette R. Moffit and Dr. John W. Moffit, of Harrisburg, on the 29th of September, 1881, and as their property sold by the sheriff to Sarah J. Haly, who conveyed it to Daniel Drawbaugh, 9th of October, 1883. Whilst both the two foregoing mills stand almost upon the banks of the Yellow Breeches, yet they receive their power from

Spruce [now Cedar] run, a considerable tributary to the creek that has its source in several springs that rise immediately south of Shiremanstown and empties into the creek at Eberly's mill.

Within a half mile of Eberly's mill is what has been known as Etter's mill. This was run at an early date by Urich & Bitner. The heirs of Samuel Bitner conveyed it on the 26th of March, 1858, to Samuel Landis, who on the 27th of March, 1865, conveyed to John H. Teahl, he to Calvin Etter and John L. Shanklin. Shanklin died intestate and his heirs conveyed his interest to Calvin Etter and he on the 2nd of April, 1906, conveyed it to Hon. Marlin E. Olmsted, who uses it as a summer residence.

We are now beginning to scent the fresh breezes from the Susquehanna and our next stopping place lands us upon its banks at New Cumberland, in the long ago known as Shawnee Town, properly spelled Shawanois, (see *Colonial Records*, vol. 2, page 390) on account of that section having been the rendezvous of the Shawnee Indians. The creek at this point has from time to time furnished power for various industries. In the long ago here was Cumberland forge, built by Jacob Haldeman about 1814, on 44 acres of land which he purchased from Benjamin Kurtzin in 1811, and 26 acres which he purchased from John Christ in 1814. Here Haldeman manufactured a superior quality of blooms which he sold to the Government for their use in the manufacture of ordnance, at Harper's Ferry. There were also saw mills located at this point. Two grist mills have been operated there; one on each side of the creek. Jacob M. Haldeman, by his will, on the 4th of March, 1864, devised a large body of land to his children, who by mutual agreement partitioned the same, and the purpart containing these mills fell to his daughter, Mary E. Ross, and Jacob Haldeman's executors executed a deed to Mrs. Ross on the 19th of February, 1857, for the same. She died intestate and her heirs



BOYER MILL. Now Mechanicsburg Water Works. Fairview Township, York County. South of Rossmoyne on Township Road 955, from T 622 in Cumberland County.

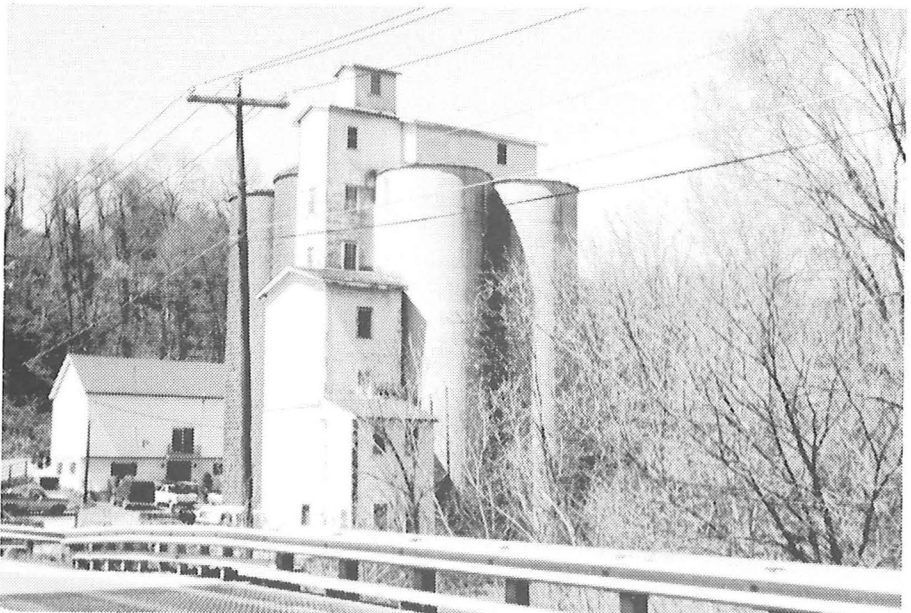
on the 12th and 31st of March, 1877, conveyed them to Christian Garver, who on the 8th of March, 1880, conveyed the same to Joseph J. Baughman, and he in turn on the 16th of November, 1881, sold to Andrew Ross, the last man to operate these mills.

We must now bid farewell to the beautiful Callapatscink as she dashes off into the Susquehanna in her onward course to be lost in the bosom of the eternal deep.

We append hereto a poem written by Dr. W. B. Bigler, of Dallastown, Pa., which we regard as a gem and will no doubt be read with interest.

*I romp'd on thy banks in my boyhood,
I bathed in thy pure silv'ry stream.
Where the birch-bark canoe of the red man
Once flash'd, in the bright rosy beam
Of the sun, on thy swift flowing waters,
While the wild deer would come there to drink;
Yes,—I've dream'd on thy banks of the maidens
Who were wooed on the Callapatscink.*

*Here the brave of the past had his wigwam,
Here he sleeps his last sleep on the hill.
With his bow and his stone-pointed arrows,
His wampum and beads with him still.
Yet the waters on which he disported,
In search of the deer on the brink,
Roll on—singing dirges of sorrow
For the braves of the Callapatscink.*



SPANGLER'S MILL. Original mill on this site c. 1750. Lower Allen Township, on SR 2031 East of State Prison. Now owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and operated as a prison industry.

James Smith and the Black Boys: Rebellion on the Pennsylvania Frontier, 1763-1769

Rhea S. Klenovich

Discontent and resistance against royal authority was found throughout the frontier and urban centers of pre-Revolutionary America. In an attempt to examine the defiant Pennsylvania frontiersmen, this paper will investigate a small portion of the life of one Pennsylvanian, James Smith, during the years he spent as leader of the rebellious "Black Boys." Born in 1737 in the Conococheague Valley, a frontier settlement located in present day Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Smith was raised in a typical frontier fashion. He experienced a limited academic education yet was proficiently trained in woodcraft, hunting, farming, and other pioneer skills needed to survive on the Pennsylvania frontier. This rough education influenced and prepared him for the diverse life he would lead as an Indian captive, soldier, rebel, politician, writer, missionary, and loving husband and father.

Not much is known about Smith until he reached the age of eighteen and was taken hostage by some Indians. In May 1755, during the early phases of the French and Indian War, eighteen-year-old James Smith was involved with the opening of the road from Fort Loudon to Bedford. He was part of a contingent of three hundred men, under the direction of Colonel James Burd, whose objective was to cut a military road from McDowell's Mill to Turkey Foot in advance of General Edward Braddock and his men who were marching northwest to seize Fort Duquesne.¹ On 5 July 1755 Smith was captured by some Indians and taken to Fort Duquesne where he was a prisoner until 9 July 1755, when the French and Indians soundly defeated Braddock. In his journal Smith describes how the prisoners were tortured and burned alive and admits that the screams of the dying men were sounds he was never able to forget.

Several days after the Fort Duquesne tragedy, Smith began his period of captivity with the Indians, spending five years learning, observing, and experiencing survival under the harsh conditions found beyond the white man's frontier. He escaped in July of 1759 and returned to the Conococheague Valley possessing invaluable knowledge about Indian customs, manners, and strong feelings against the arms and liquor trade that was being conducted at the time. He spent the next three years in relative peace as he settled down to farming and marriage.

This existence was interrupted in late 1763 when the Indians renewed their attacks on the frontier settlements during Pontiac's rebellion.

After Braddock's defeat in 1755, the Conococheague Valley was nearly evacuated, and near the end of the French and Indian War, the routed families began returning to the area. As the number of settlers increased, they began pushing the settlement west, claiming land the Indians still considered their own. Eventually the Crown issued the Proclamation of 1763 pledging to respect the land claims of the Indians west of the Appalachians. It warned residents to refrain from selling or permitting settlement in this area without consent.²

This became an explosive situation involving the settlers, Indians, and British officials. British forces stationed at Fort Pitt were ordered to eliminate squatting and hunting beyond the proclamation line, but the policy did not deter the settlers. The result of this disregard for Indian lands was one of the causes of Pontiac's uprising.³

In 1763, with the frontier in a state of defenselessness, the Indians commenced roaming and attacking the western borders of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. According to Smith the new threat of violence caused many settlers to re-evaluate their positions. They decided the attacks would not force them to evacuate their homes a second time and became determined to take a stand against the natives. Knowing from past experience there would be no help from the Pennsylvania Assembly, which in the past did next to nothing to alleviate the pressures from marauding Indians, the valley people decided to look to themselves for the strength needed to combat this latest frontier threat.

The settlers raised enough money to support a company of riflemen for a period of several months, and James Smith was appointed captain. He selected two other young men with Indian experience to help him organize and train this group of fifty men. This rag-tag group became known as the "Black Boys," because they blackened their faces during pursuit and battle. For his company Smith chose the most active young men available, dressed them in Indian fashion, and taught them the Indian discipline of warfare. By becoming "Indians," Smith and his force took advantage of the superior Indian tactics of mobility and camouflage and beat the Indians at their own game. They provided protection and a partial sense of security for the valley citizens against the Indian assaults. The frontier settlers never forgot what Smith did for the valley in 1763-64 and years later defied royal authority to protest the arrest and imprisonment of their former protector and leader.⁴

For the next thirteen years continuing disagreements about matters of Indian policy, frontier defense, and trade separated the Pennsylvania communities. Early in 1765 the king had issued a new proclamation prohibiting all persons from trade with the Indians. Anyone failing to heed the warning did so at his own risk.⁵ The frontiersmen were ecstatic. Too many family members and friends had been killed, scalped, or captured by marauding natives using French and English guns, ammunition, knives, and tomahawks. Smith and friends believed it was past time for the government to step in and halt what they referred to as "trade in murder."⁶

On the other hand, the licensed traders were angry. For two years during the uprising they had stored goods and invested money while awaiting the re-opening of the trade in the west. Feeling cheated, they held secret discussions in search of an alternative plan. These men were supported by the eastern merchants who also desired a piece of the trade action.

In March 1765, as the traders were permitted to supply Forts Pitt, Ligonier, Bedford, and Loudon with goods, the wagons and pack trains began moving through the Conococheague Valley. Not to be outdone by the king's proclamation, the traders shipped Indian trade goods intermixed with the legitimate military supplies going to the forts. A frontiersman, William Duffield, witnessed kegs of musketballs, paint, knives, tomahawks, and powder being packed on the wagons. Concerned for the peace that existed in the region, he raised fifty men who attempted to stop the pack train. The traders, who possessed military passes signed by the commanding officer at Carlisle, ignored this group because they had the legal right to proceed.

Upon hearing this, Smith decided that the past efforts of the Black Boys, the valley citizens, and members of Bouquet's expedition to control the Indians on the frontier, would not be in vain. Someone, they believed, had to put a stop to the Indian trade and preserve peace in the valley. He summoned ten men from his old group who had been trained in the Indian discipline of warfare. They blackened their faces, dressed in Indian garb, and set off after the traders. At Sideling Hill, Smith and his followers fired on the pack train. The traders were told to "collect all your loads to the front, and unload them in one place; take your own private property, and immediately retire." The Black Boys then burnt all that remained: blankets, shirts, paint, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, and scalping knives.⁷

Captain Robert Callendar, a veteran Indian trader and leader of the trading mission, and his men made their way to Fort Loudon to complain about the rebel attack. They claimed that the "king's property" had been destroyed and that they were only following orders given by George Croghan, deputy Indian agent, to bring supplies to the west which included presents to pacify the Indians.⁸ Lieutenant Charles Grant, the British officer in command of the fort, sent out a party of Royal Highlanders to retrieve any remaining goods and to capture those guilty of participating in this militant action against the Crown. Under the direction of Sergeant Leonard McGlashen, the soldiers captured eight prisoners and returned them to the guardhouse at Fort Loudon. According to Smith, these prisoners had not been involved at Sideling Hill and were innocent of the actions taken against them.

With their friends and neighbors locked up at the fort, the frontiersmen feared Grant would remove the prisoners to the Carlisle jail where the men would lose the right to a trial by their peers. Smith took the initiative to stop perceived injustice and raised three hundred riflemen. On 9 March 1765 this group marched on Fort Loudon and demanded the release of the prisoners. This time the settlers did not hide behind blackened faces but boldly drew up a line of battle to threaten the British troops. After their arrival, an unarmed Smith was taken to



JAMES SMITH 1737-1812. From the author's files.

meet with Lieutenant Grant, who refused to free the prisoners and threatened to deal with the "riotous mob" as rebels. According to a deposition filed by Grant in 1765, Smith responded to this threat by indicating "his party of men should first Fire over the Soldiers, and if they would not give up the prisoners upon that, they (the frontiersmen) were Determined to fight the Troops, and die to a Man, Sooner than let them prisoners go to Goal."⁹

The two leaders had reached an impasse, and Smith returned to his men. That night Fort Loudon was besieged. Lieutenant Grant sent runners from the fort who were easily captured by the Black Boys. In one day the rebels had captured twice as many soldiers as there were prisoners being held at the guardhouse. Without a shot being fired, Smith and company had rendered the British troops ineffective. Realizing the predicament of his position, Grant sent a flag of truce to the rebel camp. An agreement was reached; two Highlanders were to be exchanged for every one prisoner. Although Grant yielded to outside pressures, he demanded other terms be accepted by the prisoners before they were released. First, they were required to post bail and answer to the civil law in the region. Second, his soldiers were to be released along with their arms and equipment. The terms were accepted, and the exchange was made. Many believed the trouble was over, but at the last minute Grant decided to free the rebels but keep their long rifles.¹⁰ To the frontiersmen this was a "breach of faith," as the rifles provided the means for subsistence on the rugged frontier of Pennsylvania. Smith realized too late that Grant had tricked him.

Angered, Smith proved equally determined and made life at Fort Loudon precarious for the next several months as tensions between the troops and citizens remained high. On 7 May 1765 the Black Boys detained another wagon train which seemed too large to be carrying only army stores. Although Ralph Nailer, in charge of the goods, possessed a military pass signed by Colonel John Reid, the frontiersmen were suspicious and challenged the traders. Smith stepped in and insisted the train be allowed to proceed to Fort Loudon where he hoped to catch

the traders and Lieutenant Grant in a trap. After arriving at Loudon, the traders were frightened again when three magistrates appeared to inspect some of the wagons brought to the fort. Hastily leaving the fort, some of the traders attempted to pack horses with goods that had been left out in "the Pastures," but before the traders could finish they were attacked by the Black Boys. Some horses were killed, and several drivers were flogged. Nailer escaped and returned to the fort for help. Again Sergeant McGlashen and members of the "Black Watch" pursued the rebels. Shots were fired and blood was spilled as these American colonists and British soldiers became engaged in armed combat.¹¹

Three days later Smith returned to Fort Loudon with 150 men and demanded to inspect the remaining wagons brought by Nailer. Grant refused this request for fear that the "mob" would destroy the king's property. Several magistrates present proclaimed in anger that from now on all trade wagons passing through the valley would require a pass signed by a magistrate. Before getting the pass, the trade goods would be inspected for Indian stores. Without a pass, the wagons would be stopped and detained indefinitely. These local passes became more important than those signed by General Thomas Gage and Governor John Penn.¹² Frontier Americans were beginning to regard their own laws and magistrates as having greater authority than the crown, and were willing to fight for this belief.

In addition to the trade goods issue, the conflict over the impounded long rifles had not been resolved. On 28 May 1765 Smith and four Black Boys captured Lieutenant Grant in an attempt to settle this controversy. They kept him in the woods overnight and threatened to take him to the mountains of the Carolinas unless he consented to returning the rifles he had confiscated from the men imprisoned on 9 March. Considering the threats serious in nature, Grant agreed to Smith's demands. He was forced to give forty pounds bail in case he did not return the guns within a five week period. As shown here, the law on the frontier was no longer British or American, but rebel law.¹³

Even after Governor Penn reopened the trade with the Indians in the proclamation of June, 1765 and a peaceful mood descended on the valley, trouble still prevailed. Grant continued to refuse to return the captured weapons, forcing Smith and company to lay siege to Fort Loudon. The fort was captured, and the lieutenant finally returned "Five Rifles and Four Smooth Guns, which was taken off the Country People." In return Smith agreed to pay Grant five hundred pounds if he or any of his men harassed or detained any travelers coming or going from the fort. This final incident ended the rioting in the valley until 1769.¹⁴

After a formal peace with the Indians was made, the settler population again intruded on lands held in reserve for the Indians. Between 1765 and 1768 an estimated two thousand whites settled beyond the boundary line set up by the Crown.¹⁵ This encroachment threatened peaceful relations; by 1769 the Indians renewed their attacks on the frontier. As the alarm spread, it did not deter the wagon trains moving west, and a new group of rebels formed in the valley to destroy Indian trade goods passing through Bedford County. Some of these men were captured and put in irons at Fort Bedford. Although not personally involved,

Smith raised eighteen of his old boys and marched openly on the fort to demand the release of the prisoners. His well-organized plan of attack resulted in the capture of Fort Bedford and the release of the prisoners. Smith believed this was the first time American rebels had captured a British fort in America.¹⁶

In a British attempt to capture and punish Smith for this incident, a fellow traveler named Johnson was killed. Smith was accused and arrested for the murder of this man. He was taken to Bedford and then secretly moved to Carlisle to await trial. His old Black Boys collected a body of six hundred compatriots and neighbors who believed they owed Smith for the protection and support he offered the valley in past years. They marched to Carlisle and demanded his release. Smith addressed the group and asked them to leave in peace. He wanted to stay in jail until his innocence was proven. His friends agreed but feared he would not receive a fair trial, based on his past actions against the government. He remained in prison for four months awaiting the next Supreme Court session. When the trial commenced, the jury found him not guilty, and Smith was released. His days of involvement as leader of the rebel Black Boys came to an end.¹⁷

James Smith died in Washington County, Kentucky, in 1812 at the age of seventy-five, but not before he left his mark on the world around him. His life typifies the type of individual who forged, developed, and created a place for himself in a country he loved. He possessed many of the fine qualities one attributes to other famous men, yet unfortunately he was one of many historical figures relegated to the ranks of obscurity.¹⁸

Smith and the Black Boys were not the only frontiersmen to challenge the royal government in the period following the French and Indian War. The Paxton Boys in Pennsylvania and the Regulator Movement in North and South Carolina are other examples of civil rebellion on the frontier. Their actions establish the fact that the frontiersmen were willing to rely more on their own defense system, laws, and public officials than on royal authority. On more than one occasion these frontiersmen were willing to openly defy that authority to the point of rebellion. This self-reliance has, in the past, been cited as one important ingredient necessary for the colonials to break their ties with England, permanently. Recent scholarship however has tended to downplay frontier conditions as a precursor to the American Revolution, concentrating instead on socio-economic conditions in American urban centers as shown in Gary Nash's *The Urban Crucible*. This study of James Smith's "Black Boys" rebellion suggests that the relationship between frontier conditions and the ideological origins of the American Revolution needs to be re-evaluated by historians.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ *History of Franklin County Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: Patriot Publishing Co., 1878), 113; Theodore Thayer, *Growth of Democracy: 1740-1776* (PA: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1953), 187.
- ² Howard Jenkins, ed., *Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal: A History* (Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Historical Publications Association, 1903), 532.
- ³ R. C. Simmons, *The American Colonies. From Settlement to Independence* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1976), 289.
- ⁴ Neil Swanson, *The First Rebel* (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1937), 128-132.
- ⁵ Sylvester K. Stevens, *Pennsylvania: The Heritage of a Commonwealth* (Florida: American History Company, Inc., 1968), 278; A. H. Carstens, *Pennsylvania Best* (Cresco: Pennsylvania Publications, 1960), 105.
- ⁶ Swanson, *The First Rebel*, 173.
- ⁷ James Smith, *An Account of Colonel James Smith* (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1870), 108-110 (hereafter cited as Smith, *An Account*).
- ⁸ Croghan denied he had ordered the supplies to pacify the Indians. He attempted to remove any questions about his actions through a letter to Sir William Johnson who included Croghan's response in a letter to Governor John Penn on June 7, 1765. Samuel Hazard, ed., *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 4, ser. 1 (Harrisburg: 1838-1935), 226-227, 233-234.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, 220.
- ¹⁰ In a letter marked May 14, 1765, Colonel Henry Bouquet requested that Lieutenant Charles Grant keep the rifles in his possession until the owners names could be found out. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, ed., *Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania*, vol. 1 (Harrisburg: William Stanley Ray, 1916), 540.
- ¹¹ Stephen H. Cutcliffe, "Sideling Hill Affair: The Cumberland County Riots of 1765," *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* 59 (January 1976): 46-47.
- ¹² Copies of passes given out by William and James Smith. Hazard, *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 4, ser. 1, 221-222; Albert T. Volwiler, *Croghan and the Westward Movement: 1741-1782* (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1926), 180.
- ¹³ Hazard, *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 4, ser. 1, 221-222.
- ¹⁴ *Colonial Records of Pennsylvania*, vol. 9 (Philadelphia: 1838-1853), 264-266; Cutcliffe, *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, 47.
- ¹⁵ Volwiler, *Croghan and the Westward Movement*, 216.
- ¹⁶ Smith, *An Account*, 119-121.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 121-130.
- ¹⁸ See also Wilbur S. Nye, *James Smith: Early Cumberland Valley Patriot* (Carlisle: Cumberland County Historical Society, 1969).

A Corner of Carlisle History

Dawn L. Flower

As many are probably aware, Carlisle was chosen to be the County seat of Cumberland County after much debate in 1751. The Penn family had plans for the town drawn up that same year. The Penn plan for Carlisle “consisted of 312 lots, each sixty feet by two hundred and forty feet. The original boundaries of the town were North, South, East and West Streets. The lots were numbered consecutively, running from South to North. Lot #1 was at the corner of South and West Streets, and the lots ran from West Street to North Street. The corner of West and North Streets was Lot #8. Thus, the lot on the side of #1 was not #2, but #9.”¹

This is a study of two of those original lots—#300 and #308 and of some of the people who lived there over the last two and one-half centuries. In 1990 eight families reside in the six houses that are located on the corner of East High Street and East Street. This paper includes the history of the homes on lot #308 which face East High Street, but not the six homes facing East Street that are a part of the original lot #308.

The lots were “sold for a nominal sum of money beginning in 1751. A ticket was given [to] the owner obligating the purchaser to ‘improve his land’ by some building (usually twenty feet square, of stone, brick or square timber) within a period of two to five years, or surrender his right to the lot purchased.”²

By 1753 a colonial fort, long mistakenly called “Lowther,” was being constructed on what is now the square to protect the colonists of the area primarily from warring Indians. Documentation suggests that approximately fifty-five log cabins were constructed during the summer of that same year. Hickory and oak were the primary woods used for the square timbered homes.³ Foundations for log homes and a few stone houses erected were most likely constructed from limestone from a deep quarry near the center of town, approximately where the 1960 courthouse stands.⁴

For the first colonists the five decades between 1751 and 1800 held challenge, fear, and excitement. In 1753 an Indian Conference was held in Carlisle involving Benjamin Franklin, Isaac Norris, Richard Peters, and approximately thirty-five Indian chiefs from Six Nations. The friendship treaty and the entire Indian Conference had little effect, as the next decade proved to be the most bloody for the settlers of the town as families were scalped, houses burned, and anyone was at risk while working in the fields.⁵

In 1763 fear ran high in the town when news of the so-called Pontiac Insurrection spread. Many of the settlers of Carlisle fled to Philadelphia, never to return. Colonel Henri Bouquet led his troops to crush the Indian insurrection of Pontiac in the bloody battle of Bushy Run in Westmoreland County. Carlisle declared Bouquet a hero, and the town's growth began again as the threat of Indian attack diminished.⁶

It was against this backdrop that the first of the four homes of the corner lots was built. John Pattison, the original owner of lot #308, built a square timbered log cabin twenty feet wide by twenty feet deep on the Northwest corner of his lot #308. The lot must have been appealing because of easy access to the Letort stream for drinking water and nearness to the farmlands and main road. At this time no other lots were planned to the east of his. As the threat of Indians usually came from the West, Pattison's lot would be farthest from that threat; however, he would be two blocks from the safety of the fort. The door to the cabin faced to the West towards the fort with a solid wall of defence to the East. In 1765 Pattison sold lot #308 to Charles Pattison, quite possibly a relative, for the sum of two hundred pounds. This deed describes the lot as having dwellings, paths, and other improvements.⁷ Further research is needed to provide a precise date for the log structure now under the brick facade of 172 East High Street. It is very likely that the first floor and basement were built prior to 1765, in light of the angled V-shaped structure of the fireplaces in the basement and the deed records. It is even possible that it is one of those first fifty-five log homes described as existing by 1753.

The new occupant, Charles Pattison, a cordwainer, or cobbler, died intestate 4 June 1771. At the time of Charles's death, his wife, Elizabeth Pattison, was seven months pregnant with their fourth child John. The other three children were Jane, age eight; George, age six; and Charles, age three. On 18 November 1778 Elizabeth appealed to the Orphans Court for financial help. Profits from the outlots which her husband had owned and which were now being farmed were insufficient she alleged to sustain, educate and cloth the four children. Since Charles had made no will, much of his estate went directly to his children, rather than to his wife, and, they being minors, this portion of his estate could not be touched without a court order. The log house is referred to in her appeal as she carried out Charles's wishes to add a second story to their home complete with a new roof.⁸ This information has enabled dating the second log story of the structure to 1771-1778. The thatch roof can still be seen in the attic of 172 East High Street.

Although the 1770's saw peace with the Indians, the colonists were now faced with a new enemy, the British. Carlisle held a meeting on 12 July 1774 to pass resolutions of sympathy for the people of Boston. The majority of Carlisle's were declared "patriots." To be called a "tory" or "loyalist" was a slur. The citizens of the county assessed themselves to support the war effort. Additionally, lead weights from clocks, and pewter plates were secured to obtain the metal in them for weapons and ammunition to support the revolution.⁹

The earliest records of Lot #300 are contained in a deed filed in the courthouse when John Armour purchased Lot #300 from Matthew Dill, on 24 September 1788 for three hundred pounds. (1-H-577) The deed states:

It being the same lot of ground which a certain George Davison improved and built a house upon agreeable to the terms specified in said ticket and the said George Davison by his Deed Poll bearing date the nineteenth day October in the year of our Lord 1778. The said lot of ground with the appurtenances did grant bargain or sell to George Duffield and his heirs & assigns.¹⁰

It appears that a dwelling house was erected on this site prior to John Armour's 1788 purchase. However, it is not clear when the stone house was erected that is mentioned in the 1820 deed describing the sale of the lot with a two-story stone house. The two-story stone house would have rested on the western half of the lot that is now the address 164 and 166 East High Street. Very little is left of this original house except for a portion of the foundation in the basement. The 1789 tax list describes John Armour as owning one house and lot, one cow, and one vacant lot. Silver was taxed this year, and it appears John had none.¹¹

Noted on the 1779 Tax List is the information that the widow, Elizabeth Pattison, was taxed for one house and lot and three cows.¹² Elizabeth and the four children apparently remained in the log structure at Lot #308. In 1789 the Pattison family still resided in the log structure, minus one member. George had married Nancy Thompson, (granddaughter of Andrew Holmes, who was an original lot owner of at least two of the #312 lots). In 1789 George was listed as saddler.¹³



THE CORNER of East High and South East Streets, Carlisle. All photographs by the author.



FRONT
162 East
High
Street,
Carlisle.

By the early 1800's three of the Pattison children seemed to be doing pretty well. George had married into a good family and by 1811 had become an attorney and acquired a house and lot in town and twenty and one-half acres of outlots.¹⁴ Jane had married William Godfrey, not a Carlisle. Charles, Jr., continued to live in the two-story log house, had eleven acres of outlots, and was a carpenter by trade. What about Johnnie, the little baby that his Father never saw as he was born two months after his Father's death? He left his mark on the town in quite a different way than his brothers. Very little is recorded about John except that at the age of twenty-seven, in February, 1798, he was indicted for fornication and bastardry with Elizabeth Annsenger, who bore his illegitimate child.¹⁵ It appears that he did not learn his lesson as he was again indicted for the same crime with Elizabeth Sheffer in August, 1799. The records note that she had a female born at the beginning of February, 1799.¹⁶ Lot #308 remained in the Pattison family until 1835.

The Pattison's next-door neighbor, John Armor, was a man of means according to 1811 tax listing. He is listed as a tailor, and owned two houses and two lots in Main Street (also known as East High St.), two lots and one house in the alley and five acres of outlots. (The two lots on High Street mentioned are Lot #292 and the adjoining lot #300. These were both purchased in 1788 from Matthew Dill.)¹⁷ John Armor died in 1820. Lot #300 was sold in a sheriff sale to Sterrett Ramsey that same year. Ramsey divided the lot and sold the Eastern half to William Line and his wife Rebecca.¹⁸

It is appropriate that the author elaborate on a connection of the Line family as they were and are an important Carlisle family. Lenore E. Flower did a genealogical study of the Line family; there were no less than four William Lines who lived during the first half of the eighteenth century. Although one died at infancy, and one would have been too young to purchase a property, the other two were very prominent and well-educated citizens of Carlisle. The evidence suggests that the one in question was Judge William R. Line, born 15 October 1785, died 18 November 1868.¹⁹ He owned the property in question for a mere eleven months and made \$22.50 from his investment when it was sold in 1823 to Abel Keeney.²⁰



LOG WALL at 172 East High Street.

Abel Keeney purchased the half lot without a dwelling. He sold the property again in 1826 with the improvement of a two-story brick house. This fairly conclusively dates 170 East High Street to between 1823 and 1826, a date quite consistent with its style. Of the homes built on this corner, 170 East High Street retains more of the original features than the others. The original brick Federal style house was two stories tall with an attic displaying dormers, an elaborately carved doorway with an iron fan shaped window at the top of the arch. The base of the fan window in the doorway displays a finely sculptured basket of fruit in the ironwork. It is the only one of its kind in Carlisle. The house appears to be a typical example of a Federal style house of this time except for the atypical use of a basement fireplace for cooking. The corner property across the street, in 1991 owned by Steve and Sue Royter, and built after 1826 contains a large cooking fireplace in the kitchen and corner fireplaces in the living quarters and, although less ornate in character, is more common for homes of this age and style in Carlisle.²¹ Each of the four main rooms of 170 East High Street contains a fireplace. Each room could be closed off, with large doors in the winter for better utilization of the fireplace heat, and opened in the summer for better ventilation. The entrance gives way to a wide hallway. The two rooms of the first floor are entered to the left of the hallway.

The entrance was perceived as the most important feature of homes during this time. It was therefore important that the carving of the woodwork and furnishing were the best the owner had to display. This can be illustrated by the rosettes and ornately grooved woodwork found in the hallway around the doorways into the parlors. This same detailing of woodwork was also found in the parlor, the first room to the left. Rosettes are not found in any other part of the house. The parlor was the second most important feature of the home. It would have been essential for the family to have its best furniture, draperies, paintings and decorative arts for guests to witness and enjoy.

The two fireplaces of the first floor are very similar, but the front room fireplace contains columns that are grooved, while the columns of the back room are

plain, and the mantle itself is more detailed and ornate, appropriate to this most formal room in the house. The back room served as the family dining room and could be closed off with two large wooden doors when guests came to call. The second room or the dining room almost replicated the first room with one less window and a cabinet for storage and display of the family china. Grooves located in the rear of the very deep shelves remind us that their original intent was for the display of plates.

The two bedrooms above are mirror images of the two rooms below with plainer mantlepieces and woodwork.

An addition was made to the property during the 1840s. The addition was somewhat narrower and extended to the West of the original structure for approximately six feet to the edge of the property line. The doorway seen at the end of our courtyard is the beginning of this addition. This allowed for the greatest amount of light for the home as the eastern wall of the addition is fifteen feet from its neighboring house. The two rear windows of the original home are exposed and are carefully centered by the addition. As lighting was achieved through the use of candles and expensive whale oil lamps, sunlight had to be used to the fullest extent possible.

The first floor of the addition contains what in 1840 would have been the formal dining room and a pantry and a rear staircase occupied what is now the kitchen. The wood in the flooring in this "new" section is a much softer pine than that of the old. The woodwork is also less elaborate.

The basement of the new section contains a larger cooking fireplace, and the old one was sealed. There are floor drains leading outside from this rear kitchen to make cleaning after meat preparation easier.

In 1835 Andrew Corothers purchased from the Pattison heirs Lot #308 with a two-story brick house.²² Apparently, the log front of the house had been removed, the roof jacked up, and the brick front substituted. Andrew never lived



FRONT PARLOR showing fireplace at 170 East High Street.

in the house but purchased it for his brother Thomas. When Andrew and Thomas were young children, a tragedy struck their family. A letter of Thomas D. Bryson on the Carother's family to J. W. Thompson reveals the sad tale:

When the brothers and sisters of this family were all at home (in West Pennsboro) with their father and mother, a girl named Polly Clark poisoned their food. Several members of the family died and some were crippled for life. Polly was tried, convicted and hung at Carlisle. Jealousy was the cause. Polly had a sweetheart who was very attentive to Miss Ann (a sister). To kill Ann she poisoned the food, but Ann was not injured. Andrew was a farmer with his father, but was so crippled by the poison that he could not work and turned to study law, and as a lawyer was distinguished for ability and probity.²³

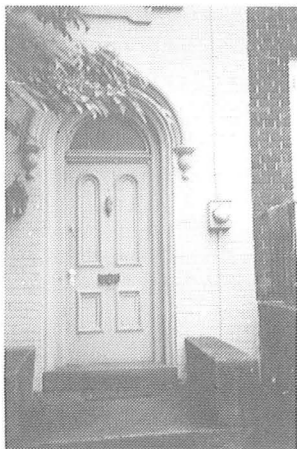
Perhaps the older brother Thomas was also crippled by the poisoning incident, and Andrew who was a man of means, felt obligated to take care of him. Andrew passed away July 26, 1836,²⁴ a year after purchasing Lot #308 and willed it to his brother Thomas. The next year Thomas probably watched the first run of the Cumberland Valley Railroad as it chugged in front of his home on August 19, 1837. The trains slowly rolled through town through the center of East High Street on an embankment sided with limestone approximately twelve feet above the sidewalk on this block of East High. An underpass permitted carriages to roll beneath the railroad on East Street, and carriages could also pass along either side of the railroad trestle.

High Street was a most fashionable address during the nineteenth century. Large homes were erected on each side of the street showing that its residents were of class and distinction. The fascination of the railroad as a technological wonder only added to the attraction of High Street.

The coming and going of the train was ever of social interest. Passing the finest homes of the nineteenth century town, it was hailed by families who sat on their steps and presented a friendly picture, as recorded in Mary Dillon's novel [*In Old Bellaire*]. To those who lived along its route, a wedding trip was begun when the train halted before the bride's house. . . . It was always fascinating to alight at Pitt and High Streets, and it was added fun to watch a small engine pull out of the yard West of Mansion House, with a supply of wood for the additional run. The High Street location gave the line a distinction which marked the town for strangers and influenced the life of the townspeople.²⁵



166-164 East High Street, west side.



DOORWAY
164 East
High
Street,
Carlisle.

In 1859 Sarah M. Smead, widow of Captain John Smead, purchased what is now 170 East High Street. Smead had become ill from yellow fever while fighting in the Mexican-American War. His wife made the long journey from their home at the Carlisle Barricks to visit her ill husband. When she left him, it appeared that he was recovering. However, shortly after she had gone he took a turn for the worse and died. Because Captain Smead died as a result of an illness and not during battle, the Army at that time would not pay to support his survivors. Three officers stationed at the War College, friends of Captain Smead from his years at West Point, took pity on the widow and children of their departed friend and took up a purse for Mrs. Smead to purchase a home for her family on East High Street in Carlisle.²⁶

Just four years after settling in her new home on East High Street, Mrs. Smead was faced with another crisis. In June of 1863 the Confederate army was approaching and soon would occupy Carlisle. Her first concern was her children, even though they were young adults by this time. Elizabeth was teaching school in Harrisburg to help support the family as they were quite poor. Much concern was given to her whereabouts as the troops were nearing the town and she could not be found. Sarah's fears were put to rest a few hours later, when peering out the second story window of her home she caught sight of her daughter. Mrs. Smead loudly exclaimed, "Oh my God, there's Elizabeth!" Elizabeth was cheerfully riding down the center of town on a railroad handcar. It is unclear to the author if it would be proper or improper for a young lady to ride through town in such a manner during the middle of the Nineteenth Century. One can imagine that Mrs. Smead's first thought might have been that Elizabeth, or "Sissy," as she was called, could have found a more appropriate way home, but she was thankful that she was safe.²⁷

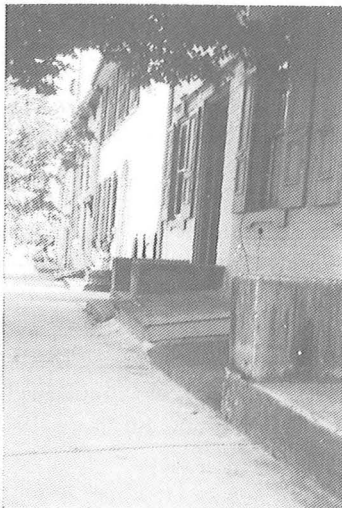
With her family accounted for, Mrs. Smead turned to the next part of her household that would be attractive to the soldiers: the family horse, and her silver. Ann Jacobs, a great-niece of Mrs. Sarah Smead, has related what happened as it was told to her in 170 East High Street by her Aunt Elizabeth "Sissy" Smead. After the Confederate occupation of Carlisle, a wounded Confederate soldier was in

need of a bed, and the Smead family was requested to house the soldier. Mrs. Smead reluctantly agreed, and the soldier was placed on a bed in her home. Little did that soldier know that the lumps and bumps he felt in the bed were not the mattress, but mounds of silver that Mrs. Smead had hidden beneath it.²⁸

Mrs. Jacobs also recalls a story about the hiding of the horse that her "Aunt Sissy" told so well. The family decided that the horse would be safest in the cellar. He was led down the narrow limestone steps and through a narrow doorway into the basement. After the soldiers had moved on to Gettysburg, the Smead's felt it safe to return the horse to his stable. However, the horse had a different idea and would not go out through the narrow doorway. After several hours of tugging and pushing, a pair of blinders were put on him, and he finally walked out of the basement into a calm quiet day in Carlisle.²⁹

By 1890 the corner had taken on a different look. John Armor's stone house had been replaced by a brick two story house. However, parts of the original stone foundation remain. The building now visible is Late Victorian Italianate style. Influences from the book written by Charles Eastlake on household tastes are revealed in the accentuated keystones and incised floral carvings of the exterior woodwork.³⁰ Unfortunately very little of the Victorian house interior remains today.

Philip Litzman and his family resided in this brick home in 1890. Litzman was a cobbler whose shop was located in the eastern section of the house. This doorway is the entrance of 166 East High and would have been the entrance to the shoe shop. The long narrow rooms make for an interestingly shaped residence now for Paula Kinnard. The Western half was the residence for the Litzman family and would have been entered through the right doorway that is more elaborate and ornate. The current resident of 164 East High Street, Debbie Nicky, lives in a



LOOKING DOWN East High Street.

house that is somewhat wider in the front, but the additions to that side were just over ten feet wide. Therefore, the right side of the house is also long and narrow. Originally, it had a connecting doorway between the shop and the residence. However, this was changed probably in 1971 when the property was divided.

Mrs. Smead and Elizabeth, now a young adult, and her brother A. D. B. Smead, an attorney and his wife Mary, a music teacher are recorded as residing at 170 East High Street in the 1890 *Carlisle Directory*. Susan and Fanny Snyder resided in the brick structure now 172 East High Street.

By 1890 these residents would have enjoyed Carlisle's growing cultural advantages and the technological improvements of the time. The children were able to attend a well developed public school system. "In the decade beginning in 1889, the Wilson, Penn, and Franklin (School) buildings were raised . . ."³¹ Carlisle enjoyed electrification in 1888 when streetlamps were installed along its main avenues using this new kind of energy. Shortly thereafter homes enjoyed this utility. One of the weekly or bi-weekly events for the residents of the corner would have been to walk two blocks down High Street to the square for market day in the large expansive Market House that was established in 1878. Carlisle saw many benefits and challenges of the Industrial Age as many factories and mills were established here in this century. They also had the security of several established fire companies, as fire was an ever present threat.³²

In 1901 the residents of the corner would have enjoyed the festivities as the town celebrated its sesqui-centennial. High Street was a main attraction with the electric arch illumination the night of the celebration. The big parade of the week would have marched in front of these homes as it progressed down High Street to walk under the great arch near the square.

In February of 1902 the atmosphere around town was much less festive as the Letort flooded nearby streets and houses. In the 28 February 1902 issue of *The Evening Sentinel*, a headline announced "Bigger Flood than ever-Washout on Cumberland Valley Railroad near Carlisle."³³

The newspaper indicated that the flood extended from the Letort all the way to Bedford Street. Shopkeepers were compelled to walk on the Railroad to and from work as the Streets swelled with water. The Carlisle Gas and Water Company was flooded and interrupted service to the community as the paper stated "no lights tonight." The flooding of yards and cellars can be better imagined than described.³⁴

The 3 March 1902 issue of the *Carlisle Daily Herald*, described the aftermath of the Letort for the East End residents as: "A sediment of hideous black and sticky mud lay several inches thick upon the floors and furniture that had not been removed."³⁵

One of the more confusing aspects of the deed search was establishing the beginnings of the building of the corner property that recently claimed fame when the appalling insul-brick was removed to reveal the "Chew Mail Pouch" advertisement left from the time when the building contained the Bair's grocery store. The 1890 Sanborn Map indicates that there were dwelling houses on the corner. However, the outline of the property on the map is not consistent with what is now the current structure. Also the deed, dated 30 March 1907 from L. S. Eisenhower's estate selling property and homes from 172 E. High Street to the corner of East Street to Will C. Loudon states that during his lifetime L. S. Eisenhower "erected in a certain lot of ground a two story frame house and a one story frame dwelling house situated on East Main or High Street, corner of East Street."³⁶ It is not clear what happened to the original structure. Perhaps it was damaged by the flood of 1902, or by fire, or perhaps it was simply not suitable for Eisenhower's purposes. As he died on 7 October 1906, and did not take possession of this property until 1903, it seems likely that the two corner homes now on the site were built between 1903 and 1906.

In 1907 High Street began losing some of the prestige it had traditionally had as the home of the elite and prosperous, when the Mooreland area was developed and grander houses were constructed in the Southwest segment of Carlisle. Most High Street homes gradually became rental properties. Every property on the corner addressed in this paper was a rental property for at least several years during the last few decades.

The brick Italianate style home at 164-66 High Street continued to be home for the family of the cobbler, Philip Litzman, and a small shop remained part of the building. From 1927 until the mid-1960's Leroy Comp and his family resided in the home and ran an antique store in the business side of the home. His specialty was antique china plates.

Elizabeth Smead, daughter of Sarah Smead, inherited 170 East High Street in 1892, and she resided in the home until her death in 1919. Elizabeth's brother, A. D. B. Smead or "Alphabet Smead" as he was sometimes called, inherited the home at the death of Elizabeth. A. D. B. Smead had a somewhat gruff manner, Ann Jacobs recalls, being afraid of him as a child. He also apparently refused to have any improvements of the newfangled type and never had a telephone. Uncle Bache as he was also known in the family, was extremely bright. He and his wife carefully tutored their only child, Jane Van Ness Smead, in French and Greek. Jane was privileged to experience trips to Europe during her teen years as part of her tutoring. Jane loved Europe and attended the Sorbonne in Paris. She received virtually all of her education from her parents before enrolling in college at Johns Hopkins University.

Jane Van Ness Smead later came into possession of 170 East High Street. From 1919 until 1981 the home was a rental property. Professor and Mrs. Francis Warlow, and Bruce and Mary Pinto, began their married lives in this house and claim fond memories of the days they rented from Miss Smead prior to purchasing their own homes.

In the 1940s Mrs. Crete Brenneman, a widow, resided at 172 East High Street. She determined that she was no longer able to clear her walk in the winter or adequately maintain her home. Therefore she converted the second story into an apartment for herself and rented the first floor, with the understanding that the renter would help her maintain her home. It has continued as a two apartment rental property.

Daisy Victoria Maneely Bair can be credited for bringing to life the corner property. Mrs. Ruby Coon, step-granddaughter of Daisy, was most helpful to describe her grandfather's third wife and the life they led of East High Street. Born on 19 March 1878, Daisy was first married to a Philadelphian, Benjamin Jones, and resided in that city until his death. She returned home to help her mother run a store located where the Carlisle Plaza Mall is now. She next married an alderman or constable, Fred Camme, and they lived on an island near Steelton, known as Three Mile Island. After Fred's death around 1915, Daisy returned home again and worked with her cousin, William Pickle in his store located on the corner of East and East High Streets. Pickle rented the property from the Loudon family, who also owned and resided in 172 East High Street at this time. Daisy bought one-half interest in the store from her cousin in 1916. A few years later, William became too ill to continue his proprietorship, and he sold the rest of his interest in the store to Daisy. In 1921 Daisy married James A. Bair. The couple lived above the store; their kitchen was in the rear of the store; toilets were located in an outhouse behind the store. In 1923 Daisy and James purchased the property from heirs of the Loudon family.³⁷

James and Daisy loved animals. The store always had a PaPa parrot sitting on a swing, as one entered. Pictures of the Bair's always showed them holding cats and dogs, beloved pets.³⁸

James died on 21 April 1935. However, Daisy continued operating the store until the age of 79, in 1957. By this time, Daisy had purchased and resided at 14 South East Street, continued owning and managing her homes in Philadelphia and on the Island near Steelton. At one time she owned with her husband the Letorte Hotel, a stone building which later gave way to the present Exxon service station on the south east corner of High and East Streets.³⁹

Ruby and Frank Coon purchased the store from Daisy and moved into the apartment above the store in 1957. The outhouse was still in operation at this time, and a Heatrola was used to heat the rooms in the winter. In 1960, after Frank had an illness, plumbing and a furnace were added to the property. Daisy finally sold the property to the Coons in 1962. Frank and Ruby Coon continued to operate the store until 1964, when health reasons made it difficult for them to continue. The property became a three unit rental property before 1974, when Richard and Elizabeth Coon purchased it, and it remains as a three unit rental property in 1991.⁴⁰

In 1960 the owners of the corner properties were approached to sell their land to a business for an attractive price. The inquirer would not disclose the nature of business of the buyer. The owner of 172 refused to sell, and the Coons did likewise. Daisy Bair was a little miffed, as they also wanted her home at 14 East Street for what she believed was a good price.⁴¹

To summarize the two plots of ground have existed through much that has been Carlisle: Indian attacks, Revolutionary War meetings, and Civil War action. The soil has been touched by tears of joy and sorrow, fear and elation, and the everyday trials of human existence. Many stages have been present in the lives led on the 120' by 240' block of ground. The homes once log or stone with primitive facilities and tools are quite modern inside in 1991, with a focus now on maintaining the character of what once was.

The five tracts of property currently have a bright future. Each of the owners is trying to improve his or her building to maintain its integrity. Perhaps 250 years from now the owner(s) will care enough to know their history and preserve it.

ENDNOTES

¹ Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *A History and Genealogy of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania: 1751-1835* (Dover, PA, 1987) Explanatory Notes.

² Milton Embick Flower and Lenore Embick Flower, *This is Carlisle . . .* (Harrisburg, PA: J. Horace McFarland Co., 1944) pp. 4-10.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

⁷ Deed from John Pattison to Charles Pattison. Dated 8 June 1765, recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cumberland County, Carlisle, PA, in Deed Book 2, Volume A, Page 300.

⁸ Recorded in the Office of the Register of Wills, Cumberland County, Carlisle, PA, in Orphans Court Docket #2, p. 232.

⁹ Flower and Flower, p. 14.

¹⁰ Deed from Matthew Dill to John Armour. Dated 24 September 1788, recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cumberland County, Carlisle, PA, in Deed Book 1, Volume H, Page 577.

¹¹ Schaumann, *A History and Genealogy...*, p. 111.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 109.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 114.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1811 Tax List, p. 128.

¹⁵ Merri Lou Scribner Schaumann, *Indictments in Cumberland County, Carlisle, Pennsylvania: 1750-1800* (Dover, PA), p. 141, #1947.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 153, #2120.

¹⁷ Schaumann, *A History and Genealogy...*, p. 122.

¹⁸ Deed frp, Sterrett Ramsey to William and Rebecca Line. Dated 5 November 1822, recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cumberland County, Carlisle, PA, in Deed Book 1, Volume GG, Page 241.

¹⁹ Lenore E. Flower, Genealogical file on the Line family, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA.

Mary Ann and Barbara Jean Shughart, *History of the Courts of Cumberland County* (Carlisle, PA: The Cumberland County Bar Association and The Cumberland County Historical Society, 1971). It should be noted that Judge William R. Line is not listed as one of Cumberland County's President Judges in *History of the Courts of Cumberland County* by Mary Ann Shughart and Barbara Jean Shughart, 1970. The most likely explanation is that he was one of the associate judges of the Ninth Judicial District, which included Cumberland County.

- ²⁰ Deed from William and Rebecca Line to Abel Keeney. Dated 19 August 1823, recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cumberland County, Carlisle, PA, in Deed Book 1, Volume GG, Page 518.
- ²¹ Interview with Nancy Van Dolsen, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April, 1990.
- ²² Deed from Pattison heirs to Andrew Corothers. Dated 26 March 1835, recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cumberland County, Carlisle, PA, in Deed Book 1, Volume QQ, Page 300.
- ²³ Corothers Family Genealogy File, Genealogy Files of Lenore E. Flower, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*
- ²⁵ Flower and Flower, p. 46.
- ²⁶ Interviews with Ann Jacobs, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February and March, 1990.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*
- ²⁹ *Ibid.*
- ³⁰ Interviews with Nancy Van Dolsen.
- ³¹ Flower and Flower, p. 44.
- ³² *Ibid.*, pp. 62-64.
- ³³ *The Evening Sentinel*, 28 February 1902, p. 1.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*
- ³⁵ *Carlisle Daily Herald*, 3 March 1902.
- ³⁶ Deed from Daniel A. Spotts to L. S. Eisenhower. Dated 15 June 1903, recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Cumberland County, Carlisle, PA, in Deed Book E, Volume 7, Page 51.
- ³⁷ Interview with Ruby Coon, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, March, 1990.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*
- ³⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁴¹ *Ibid.*

What's is a Name: Shiremanstown

Jodi Longenecker

The word "Shireman" is of English origin meaning "the official or steward of a shire, a sheriff." "Shire" or "Shires" also is of English origin and means "dweller in the shire or county; one who came from Shere (bright), in Surrey."

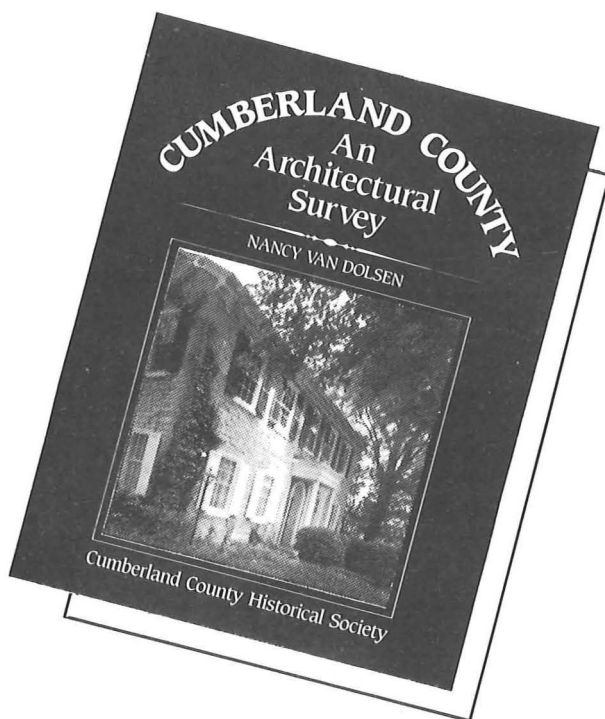
According to the *Cumberland County Key*, Shiremanstown was a borough settled in 1813 in Cumberland County. Shiremanstown was incorporated in 1874 from Lower Allen and Hampden Townships while Cumberland County was formed on January 27, 1750 from part of Lancaster County.

Shiremanstown was named after Daniel Shireman, one of the town's first residents. He owned the land on which part of the town is built. Shiremanstown is in the eastern part of Cumberland County, five miles west of Harrisburg and twelve miles east of Carlisle. It is situated on the main road, Simpson's Ferry Road, that connects New Cumberland to Carlisle. Shiremanstown was considered to be located in the middle of a highly improved valley, which was near the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

The first house built in the town was in 1812 or 1814. It was used as a hotel and later, a store. The borough had a brick school house; built in 1868, by Lower Allen Township before the borough was even incorporated. Early houses of worship in or near the borough were the 1798 Peace Church, owned by the German Reformed and Lutherans, and the United Brethren in Christ, built in 1854.

Shireman himself was of a family whose name apparently went through at least two changes. At one time an ancestor, Cherbon, left or was driven from France into German territory, probably in the Rhine area. There he found desirable a Germanization of the name, which became approximately "Sherban." After some later contact with the English, presumably in Pennsylvania it was Anglicized into "Shireman."

Now Available!



\$39.95 + tax

Order your copy via the Society

21 N. Pitt
Carlisle 17013

717/249-7610

Partial List of Cumberland County Publications in Print

Order your copy by sending a check (adding 6% sales tax and 85¢ postage and handling) to the Society at 21 North Pitt Street, P.O. Box 626, Carlisle 17013).

Biographies

Jim Thorpe: Carlisle Indian. Wilbur Gobrecht. \$3.00

Peter Chartier: Knave of the Wild Frontier. William Hunter. \$2.50

William Thompson: A Shooting Star. Allan Crist. \$2.50

George Stevenson: Conservative as Revolutionary. Roland Baumann. \$3.00

Community History

Planning of Carlisle and its Center Square. James Flower. \$5

James Silver and his Community. Norman Keefer. \$2

History of Cumberland County. Conway Wing. Reprint \$36

18th and 19th Century Courthouses. Murray and Flower. \$2.25

Camp Hill, A History. Robert G. Crist. \$23 including tax and mailing.

Other

Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, R. H. Pratt. Reprint \$3

The Lyceum in Carlisle and Cumberland County. Warren Gates. \$2.25

Index to the Biographical Annals of Cumberland County. Cordelia Neitz. \$5

Three Cumberland County Woodcarvers: Schimmel, Mountz, and Barret. Milton E. Flower, \$10.

Guide to the Historical Markers of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. \$1.00

Cumberland County History. Previous Issues, \$5.00

Atlas of Cumberland County Pennsylvania 1858. \$30

Cumberland County: An Architectural Survey, Nancy Van Dolsen. \$39.95

