

Addison Township History  
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The following information on the history of the township and other local landmarks has been contributed by Lawson L. Duckworth.

#### Articles

The following historical articles will follow:

- History of Moses Ross' Store
- History of the Hanna Family
- History of Somerfield
- Old Petersburg Tollhouse

#### About Addison

Addison Township is rich in historic associations. It is part of the region known to the Indians and the early white explorers and settlers as Turkeyfoot, embracing the scene of the earliest settlement in Somerset County. The Youghiogheny River, forming the Western boundary of the Township, and the Casselman, forming the Northern Line, each flow through a country rich in picturesque features. Along these streams were the hunting-grounds and routes of travel of the Indians. The number of implements of Indian manufacture which have been discovered in these localities shows conclusively that large numbers of the aborigines must have frequented this region. Numerous Indian graves which have been found at Fort Hill and vicinity are also evidence of the same fact.

Fort Hill is one of the main peculiar natural mounds belonging to the terrace formation, which are found in various parts of the United States. It is a hill of considerable altitude, having an area of about one hundred acres, of which seven acres, nearly level, but sloping toward the center, form the top. Its commanding position doubtless caused it to be occupied by the Indians as a point of observation in times of danger. The number of graves here also indicates that the hill may have been the site of an encampment, more or less permanently occupied. There is no evidence that there was ever a Fort of any kind at this point.

The most interesting spot in the township is the Old Graveyard at the "Six Populars", on the bottom-land of the Casselman River. There are fully one hundred graves in this Old Cemetery, and the names of the greater portion of those buried here are now lost in oblivion. Few of the Headstones have inscriptions upon them. The Six Populars are themselves objects of interest. The trees are so closely grown together near the ground that they form one perfect trunk of large circumference. About six feet from the earth they separate and form six tall and stately trees. One of the trunks was destroyed by lightning a few years since, but five of them still remain thrifty and vigorous. A Gravestone which reposed for many years in the forks of the many-bodied tree was supposed by many to have been lifted from the earth by the trees. This, as any thoughtful person can see, is an improbable supposition. The Stone was doubtless placed there by human hands and forgotten.

Near the tree is the grave of Richard Green, who was born in 1734 and died in 1808. Three Richard Greens are buried here, representatives of three generations. The last was buried about 1827, since

which time few, if any, internments have been made in this Graveyard. Mr. John Hanna, who assisted in digging this grave, states that in removing the earth he came upon a skelton of such extraordinary size that it would seem that the bones were those of a man of gigantic statue. The body had been wrapped in a striped blanket and deposited in a coffin of Chestnut puncheons, fastened together with wrought nails. The bones were collected together by the gravediggers and deposited in a hole at the bottom of the grave, and over them the remains of Green were then interred.

An old resident stated to Mr. Hanna that no person had ever been buried in that spot during the time of his recollections. The use of nails and a coffin indicated that the body was that of a white man. But who was the mysterious stranger who died here? And who were his companions that laided him to rest in this wild and lonely spot? The answer to these questions must ever remain a mystery. There are traditions of earlier settlements than any of which we have an accurate account. But as they are unsupported by any trustworthy accounts, and are contradicted by all known facts of history, it is not deemed advisable to enter upon a discussion of them in these pages.

According to authentic records, namely, the testimony of Rev. Capt. John Steel, who visited this locality in April, 1768 the following persons were then resident at or near Turkeyfoot: Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel Dewitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hichman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow and Benjamin Pursley. Some of these doubtless lived within the bounds of Addison Township.

Addison township was originally embraced in Turkeyfoot. A new Township was formed and given the name of Addison in 1800. Through the southwestern part of this township leads the road which Braddock followed to disastrous defeat in 1755.

The following were the resident taxpayers of Addison township in the year 1805.

The assessor was James Campbell; Philip Smith and Thomas Spencer, assistants.

Gabriel Abrams, Peter Augustine Sr., Peter Augustine Jr. (distiller), Frederick Augustine (distiller), Jacob Brunner, John Burges, George Barnet, Henry Bowser, Peter Bowser, Anthony Brandeberry, James Bordman, Wi lliam Burges, Edward Conley (cooper), James Campbell, John Collier, Burtgas Derris, Gordon Darragh (gristmill), Widow Devis, Frederick Dively, Benjamin Durbance (fulling and oilmill), Isaac Fick, Widow Forchy, John Forchy, Aaron Ferebare, Jacob Flick, Sam uel Francis, Jacob Foy, Richard Green, Thomas Green, David Gundsey, Widow Harnot, Widow Hartzell, Jonas Hartzell, George Heinbaugh, Sr., George Heinbaugh Jr., John Hershberger, Andrew Hereader, John Huver, Isaac Heston, John Heston, Martin Hilman, George Hu sher, Joseph Hershberger, Thomas Huff Sr., Thomas Hudd Jr., Thomas Johnston (tailor), Elia Jacobs, Joseph Jones, John Jones (gristmill and sawmill), Peteer Kimel, Edward Kem (still), Widow Kemp, John Liston, James McNeer, Robert McNeer, John McNeer, Samue l McNeer, James Mitchell, G. Morrison, Benjamin Mitchell, George Miller, John Miller, Henry Meyer, John Mountain, Joseph Mountain, Robert McClintock, Widow McClintock, William McClintock John Mitchell Esq., Henry Nogle, Jacob Niclow, Christopher Ollinger, Henry Osler (blacksmith), William Price, John Parsely, Bedwell Parnel, John Peck, John Rowen, Stewart Townen, William Rowen, George Robison, Jacob Ruple, John Tuple, Henry Ridgely, James Smith (saddler), William Sylbaugh, Conrad Sylbaugh, Benjamin Spencer, James Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Conrad Show (tavern), Jacob Smith, Philip Smith, John Shenson (smith), Nininen Tannyhill, Widow Turney, John Turney, George Turney, Isaac Tharp, Alexander Thomas, James Wright (still), George Wass, Jacob Welch (store and tav er n), William Wilkins, Conrad Wable, Widow Wilkins, Jacob Walter, Vachtel White, James Wilkins, (single freeman - Stewart Rowen, Alexander Thomas(distiller), Fred Forman (carpenter), Henry Every (blacksmith), Henry Huver, Peter Augustine (distillers), Thoma s Jones, Michael Deets (carpenter) Oliver Jones, Edward Durbans, Jona Harnot, Abrm. Busenberg, (shoemaker), James Still, Alexander McClintock.

James Mitchell was born in Ireland, in 1719, He was one of the pioneer settlers of Bedford County. About 1780 he moved to Somerset County, and settled in Addison township, near Confluence. He died in 1793. His children were James, Thomas, John, Lewis, Sarah (McKinney) and Margaret (Wilkins). His son, James, born in Bedford County, in 1766, settled near Confluence, and died in 1829. His son John, who was born in Addison township, in 1800, is still living, and in good health. He has followed farming and the mercantile business, and now lives on a farm once owned by his father.

Derrick Bird was born in New Jersey, in 1763. When about thirty-five years of age, he came to Addison township. He was a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812. He was accidentally killed by falling of a tree. Mr. Bird married Elizabeth Barnet, and was the father of eighteen children, of whom six are living: George W., Alexander, Archibald, Catherine (Pratt), Margaret (Linsey) and Ellen (Clister). Archibald served in Co. B, 16th Penn. Cav., from February to August, 1865. He owns a farm of three hundred and thirty-five acres, and a sawmill.

John McClintock was the son of an early settler. He was a large landholder in this township, He died about 1850. His children were: Alexander, John E. P., James Y., Eston (deceased), Andrew, Mitchell E. P., William (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Polly (McClintock, deceased), Jane (McClintock, deceased), and Rachael (Cunningham). Robert E. P., who was born in 1808, is still living on one of the farms formerly owned by his father. Jonas, son of Robert, is living on a farm which he bought in 1870. He has served as Township Auditor, School-director, Assessor and County Commissioner. Stephen, another son of Robert, has taught school for ten winters. He has recently bought a farm near Harnedsville.

James Wright, an early settler, who lived on the James Y. McClintock farm, was the father of twenty-three children, twenty of them being twins. Conrad Silbaugh, a native of Germany, was one of the early settlers of this township, and improved the land on which his Grandsons, William and Robert, now live. His son William, born in 1779, farmed on the homestead until his death in 1832. He married Jane McNair, and was the father of James, Robert, Moses, William, Harrison, Sarah (McClintock), Catherine (Bowlin) and Jane (Heinbach), living; Henry, Noah, Annie, Mary (Ringer) and Elizabeth (Heinbach) deceased. William has farmed during the greater part of his life. He had held various township offices.

Solomon Hershberger, a native of Elk Lick township, settled in Addison in 1863, on a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, which he purchased of Jonas Peck, his father-in-law. Mr. Hershberger has one of the most finely improved farms in the eastern part of the township. He also has a fine sugar orchard, from which he makes four or five thousand pounds of sugar annually.

Jacob Shoemaker, a native of Elk Lick township, settled in Addison about 1858, having purchased land of his father, Anthony, an early settler. The homestead is now owned by William J., son of Jacob, who purchased it in 1878. His brother, Jeremiah J. Shoemaker, is also a resident of this township.

Andrew Cremer is a farmer and owns six hundred acres of land, both timber and cleared. He has a sawmill, erected in 1872. Mr. Cremer's grandfather, James Wright, was an early settler of this township. Catharine Cremer, wife of Andrew, is a granddaughter of Jacob Augustine, one of the first settlers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cremer were born in this township.

George Wass was born in Addison township. In 1854 he purchased eight hundred acres of land of Thomas Liston, including a sawmill. In 1871 he rebuilt the sawmill, and in 1873, erected a planing-mill. L. M. Lininger owns one-half of the property. The firm manufacture all kinds of building lumber, and, on an average, saws seven hundred thousand feet of lumber per year. George Wass, the father of the subject of this notice, was quite an early settler in this township, and died in 1833, at the age of fifty-eight.

NOTE: This was taken from the "HISTORY OF SOMERSET COUNTY" pages 570-572. by: Lawson L.

Duckworth for the enjoyment of posting interesting information for others.



## MOSES A. ROSS'S GENERAL STORE IN PETERSBURG (ADDISON) PENNSYLVANIA

The Ross General Store was an active and thriving business in the town of Petersburg during its heyday. The store was located on lots 9 and 11 from the original Augustine patent. Peter Augustine and his wife Rosanna conveyed these lots to Jacob Starner in 1818. It was purchased in 1819 by Peter Wentling and by Adam Sembower in 1827. It is not known if any of these men operated a business on these lots.

In 1830 John C. Darrell bought the property and move his store from Somerfield to Petersburg. His twenty-year-old clerk and future brother-in-law Moses A. Ross came with him. In 1831 Moses Ross entered into a partnership with Mr. Darrell and in 1833 bought the store and stock from him for eleven hundred dollars. He then began a career in the merchantile business which covered a period of sixty years.

Since his store was located on the Old National Road, a large portion of his business came over the pike from Baltimore Maryland. Stagecoaches traveled that way to Brownsville and as many as twenty or so would go each way every day. It was exciting time to be alive and Petersburg was a bustling town in those days. The country was still very young and hordes of adventurers were headed west to seek their fortune and a better way of life. Many prominent and famous people passed over the National Road through Petersburg, including General Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor.

The Central Hotel, a large brick structure, was built in the 1830's. This thriving establishment housed many travelers overnight and was conveniently located next to the Ross Store. The Petersburg Toll House was built about this time and iron toll gates were put on the turnpike to collect fees from the many travelers and drovers who passed by this way. Moses kept a diary in which he noted many trips to Baltimore to buy goods. In the early years he made two buying trips a years, one in the spring and one in the fall. He was gone from home about a week each time and the goods would be delivered a short while after his return. In 1837 on a business trip to Baltimore he wrote of an incident in his diary: "Sepember 30, - October 8, Baltimore buying trip. Enroute to Baltimore, stage upset  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile east of Cumberland".

The Ross Store was a two-story log building dating from at least 1830, Over the years when Moses needed additional space for his merchandise, he simply built on to the structure. According to Ross family history, Moses and his first wife Diana (Mitchell) went to housekeeping in the upstairs of the store. After Diana's death in 1839, Moses married her sister Cynthia and they also lived in the store. They resided there until about 1842. At that time, Moses had a large brick home built next door for his growing family.

On January 1, 1850 Moses A Ross began serving his first term as Postmaster at Petersburg. He operated the post office from the store, as was the custom in those days. His future son-in-law, Sullivan Johnson, was a clerk, later a partner in the Ross Store, starting around 1850 and lasting fourteen years. When they disssolved their partnership, Mr. Johnson had assets of between eighteen to twenty thousand dollars.

The Ross Store seems to have been in the right place at the right time. After the National Road was built and opened in 1818 and Peter Augustine laid out the town of Petersburg along the pike, business's began to escalate. There was no noticeable decline until the 1850's with the coming of the railroad. Of course, by then Pentersburg was as established communtiy with large surrounding rural area who depended on the general store for most of their needs. Thus it was that the Ross Store,owned and operated by Moses

A. Ross, was a successful business for many years and added to the progress of the growing town of Petersburg.

NOTE: This was compiled and published by: "THE OLD PETERSBURG-ADDISON HISTORICAL SOCIETY" and donated by: Lawson L. Duckworth for the interested public.



### Biography of MOSES ANDREW ROSS

Moses Andrew Ross was born near Masontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania on September 14, 1810 to Robert and Elizabeth Virginia (LeMaire) Ross.

Robert was the son of Robert Ross, a Revolutionary War Veteran and participant in the Wiskey Rebellion. Robert Ross the Elder narrowly escaped arrest when he was mistaken for a hired hand on his farm.

Elizabeth Virginia was born on the Ship "Virginia" during its passage from France to the United States. Her father Nicholas LaMaire, a government official, and her mother Elizabeth (Monche) LeMaire left France to escape the horrors of the French Revolution.

Elizabeth LeMaire died at the age of 19 years only three months after the birth of her son Moses Andrew Ross. The bereaved father placed his infant son in the home of his parents, Robert and Dorcas (Andrews) Ross and left Pennsylvania for the state of Indiana. Robert enlisted in the army during the war of 1812 and had a War Record that included severe fighting. Later he enlisted where he remained until January 9, 1822 when he died in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Moses Andrew was reared in a home that included his Grandparents and Aunts and Uncles, as few of the children married early. In a genealogy written by Moses in November 1883, he described his early family life as "the better class of Scotch Irish who were generous to a fault with plenty of good cheer and hospitality. They were farmers who had a comfortable living and all members of the Family sat around the board or fireside with equal rights and enjoyment subject, of course, to the rules of propriety and good-breeding".

It appears that Moses' school training consisted of a short period of formal instruction. He probably had some schooling in the local neighborhood. He Grandfather's will in 1823 provided that money be set aside for him to attend school for six months.

In March 1828 when Moses was 17 years old he left the home of his Grandparents, his cash assets amounting to fifty cents and his Grandmother accompanying him a few miles on his way. His first position was in a store in Somerfield, Pennsylvania then called "Smythfield", as a clerk, after which he went to Selbysport, Maryland. In 1832, he located to Petersburg (now Addison) Pennsylvania, where he entered into a partnership with John Darrell. In 1833 he became the sole owner of a General Store, beginning a career in the Merchantile Business which covered a period of sixty years.

Moses A. Ross kept a diary from March 13, 1828 when he came to Somerfield until his death. He recorded local Marriages and Deaths, as well as other items of interest. On March 18, 1831 he wrote that the weather was clear, that there was an election for Township Office and that there were two or three fights. On October 11, 1835 he noted that he saw his first view of Halley's Comet, and on January 4, 1839 he wrote that he signed a petition recommending William Condon as a suitable person to keep "Gate No. 1", on the Cumberland Road (Toll House).

In 1833, Moses married Diana Mitchell, a daughter of John Mitchell and Granddaughter of the Pioneer

Andrew Friend, of Turkeyfoot. Moses and Diana had two children, Cornelia and Orville. Diana died when the children were young and sometime thereafter, Moses married Diana's sister Cynthia. They were married for forty-seven years and had nine children: Andrew Marshall, Felicia, Robert, Sophia, Mansfield, Hiram, George, Frank and Mary Ida. They were also the parents of two other children who died in infancy.

Moses began to build a home to accommodate his growing family circa 1842. It took about four years to build the large brick home located next to the Ross Store. It was reported that the workmen were skilled men from Cumberland and that much of the material was also brought from a long distance. The bricks were burnt specially in the neighborhood, reportedly behind the Ross property on the farm property of Robert Hunter.

Moses was always a devoted student and deeply interested in education. On May 30, 1837 he noted in his diary that he took up surveying and on May 24, 1839 at the age of 28 years, he recorded that he "commenced the study of English Grammar". He was the first director elected under the School System at that time and served for thirty years. He was an avid reader and had a large and complete library.

Moses A. Ross was a devout Methodist, becoming a member of the Addison Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839. Over the years he served in all the lay offices of the church and for fifty years was an active worker in the Sunday School. He was very generous in his support of the Church in its enterprises and charities.

In politics he was a Whig until that party went out of existence, then and ever after, he was Republican. He served as clerk of the Township, Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, Postmaster, Revenue Commissioner, Overseer of the poor and in later years, as a member of the State Legislature.

He was a member of the "Sons of Temperance" both in the Local Chapter and in the National Division. It was said that he never touched liquor or tobacco in any form. He felt that he lost his nomination for Associate Judge, "by the influence of the liquor sellers who feared my temperance views".

Moses associated himself with the local Militia as early as October 11, 1828 when he noted in his diary, "Addison Blues Muster in Petersburg". Although he never saw active service, in 1845 when the Petersburg Infantry was organized, he was elected Captain of the Militia. Through successive promotions gained the rank of Brigade General in 1849. He was universally known as General Ross and attended inspection musters throughout Somerset County.

In addition, Moses became an experienced traveler. In the early years, he visited Masontown regularly to see family and friends. He made two trips every year to Baltimore to purchase goods for his store. He attended religious conferences in Uniontown, Brownsville and Wheeling, West Virginia. He visited the Court House and Water Works in Pittsburg.

On February 2, 1835 he wrote that he visited Somerset for the first time. There were many successive trips to attend school conventions and temperance meetings.

From March 30 - April 11, 1848 he took a journey that included Harpers Ferry, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., where he toured the Government Offices, the Capitol grounds and other sites of interest.

However, Moses always seemed pleased to return home to his family in Petersburg. In his diary, he would underline his arrival at home, sometimes noting the time of day.

In conclusion, Moses A. Ross was a man of high "Principals and Integrity" who, early in his career, chose to make Petersburg his home. He accomplished a great deal in his early years there and worked hard to

help the town progress.

\*PLEASE NOTE SOURCE: Public Relations Committee of "The Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society dated: 1992

Submitted by: Lawson L. "Buddy" Duckworth



## Milemarker

A newsletter by The Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society  
Genealogy: by Genie Younkins

Moses A. Ross can rest in peace again as the monument he erected for his family in 1893 is now restored to its original height in the Newbury Cemetery. It had been broken and lain in pieces for many years. The cemetery workers were not even sure what it originally looked like until a copy of an old photograph was located.

Ross's remains lie near the stone in the Mitchell Vault, as well as his wives, the daughters of John and Diana Mitchell, and several of his children. After Ross's first wife, Dianna, mother of two of his children, died in 1839, Moses married her sister, Cynthia, who bore him eleven children. The Ross Stone records the death of two infant daughters, 15-month old Hiram, 7-year old Sophia, and 18-year old Cornelia.

The Mitchell Vault was built in 1840 by Cynthia Mitchell Ross and her siblings for their families. At least 33 family members are interred in the vault. It had collapsed in the early 19 hundreds but now has been restored.

Ross's parents, though not buried at the cemetery, are recognized on the Ross monument. His mother, Elizabeth LeMaire Ross, was born on the ship Virginia as her parents were traveling from France to America to escape the horrors of the French Revolution. She died when Moses was three months old and his father, Robert, a 1812 War veteran, placed him in the home of his grandparents at Masontown.

The marking "Aiteann" signifies the badge of the Ross clan and points to their Scotch-Irish heritage.

Moses A Ross was an extraordinary citizen of Petersburg (Addison). He owned and operated a successful store along the old National Pike. He was postmaster, magistrate, justice of the peace, school director, surveyor and General of the Addison Infantry. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance and of the Methodist Church, serving in all of the lay offices over the years. During Lincoln's administration, he served his country as a state representative and sent three of his sons to serve the Union cause in the Civil War. In 1883, he compiled a family history, which has been a valuable resource for his present-day descendants.

\*\*\*\*\*Note: Pictures from the newsletter article are not included here due to their large size



## SOME HISTORY ABOUT SOMERFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

This is an article that was published on December 17, 1991 and it is a History on Somerfield, Pennsylvania by: FRANCES BORSODI ZAJAC a staff writer for the Herald-Standard..The following is respectfully summited by Lawson L. Duckworth and the Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society.

### THE LITTLE TOWN WASHED OFF THE MAP

By now, the water is well on its way to covering up the triple arch bridge once again. Soon, it will reclaim the side walks, the foundations, the land that used to be known as the town of Somerfield, a little village that lived along the banks of the Youghiogheny until it was destroyed in the 1940's to make way for a new dam.

First demolished and then covered by water, the town remained forgotten, until this fall when 1991's drought became so severe that the water at Youghiogheny Lake had to be drained to feed area rivers for navigation and water supplies. As a result, the remnants of the little village of Somerfield appeared from the past.

People traveled from as far away as Washington, D. C., Virginia and North Carolina to see the village firsthand. "Everybody wanted to know about its history". said Tom Beggs, a member of the Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society, which is striving to become the local experts on Somerfield and quickly sold over 500 photographs of the Bridge to visiting tourists.

"Its was gratifying to see so many people interested in the past", said Marshall Augustine, president of the Society.

Jack Cornish, whose family owned the Cornish Hotel in Somerfield, said of the crowds,"(After the story broke) there were over 4,500 people there the next Sunday and it's been that way ever since. People walked half a mile to get there. Even people in wheelchairs..It brought back a lot of memories for me, about the "Old Town" and being a kid and swimming on the river, canoeing on the river".

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Jacob Speers, also known as Spears, was the first white man to own land in what later became the village of Somerfield, according to the Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society.

Basing their research on the Books "Somerfield-Bedford Counties History" and "Somerset-Bedford-Fulton Counties" and interviews with former residents, the Society is preparing to publish a book on the area in time for "Old Pike Days next May".

Augustine, Beggs, Ruth Wirsing, Eugenia Younkin and Sarah Bartlett told the following story:

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One of the first white men who crossed this area was George Washington, who made the journey in 1753-55 during early expeditions and with Gen. Edward Braddock.

Speers recieved a warrant on the land on April 17, 1769. He sold it to Philip Smyth in 1816. Not much is known about Smyth, except for a slur delivered by a traveler in a jounal who called the town's founder "a



fat, ignorant Dutchman".

Smyth, who had already owned a tavern in the surrounding Addison Township, laid out the town in 1818 as Smythfield. But the name had to be changed because there already existed a town called Smithfield in Fayette County.

The town grew with the creation of the National Pike, which ran through the middle of Somerfield. The town actually had only two streets: Bridge Street (which was Route 40 and ended at the triple arch Bridge) and River Road, which ran along the Youghiogheny River. In addition, there were a few alleys.

Across the river from Somerfield was the town of Jockey Hollow. Down the river was Watsondale. In all, the Army Corps of Engineers reports 10 villages were destroyed for the creation of the Dam.

On July 4, 1818, the Triple Arch Bridge was dedicated. It had been built by three men named Kinkaid, Beck and Evans, who were housed in a tavern built especially for them: the Youghiogheny House, which was later owned by the Endsley family and eventually run by the Cornish family as the Cornish Hotel.

Dedication of that bridge was a momentous occasion. President James Monroe, along with several members of his cabinet and other officials, turned out. Residents from all over the countyside were present.

The town grew and prospered with westward expansion. A number of Taverns or Hotels were built. Several stage coach lines had stops in the town, including the Good Intent Stage Company and Stockton Lines. Many stage coach drivers lived in the town.

By 1830, Somerfield had a Post Office with Dr. William Frye as the town's Postmaster and probably its first Physician.

But as the Pike came into disuse, the prosperity of the town declined. Books note the town took on a dilapidated appearance. Population fell to about 80 inhabitants, but there still was some commerce: two stores, one blacksmith shop, a spoke-factory operated by William Endsley & Son, one wagon shop, one cabinet shop, one boarding house and a Methodist Church.

Salvation came with the Confluence and Oakland Railroad, a subsidiary of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Once more, business and population grew. By 1893 when the town was formally incorporated as a borough, there were five stores in Somerfield, including Hook's Department Store. John W. Endsley was the first Burgess.

A number of Victorian-Style Homes were built during this time. There was also a bank: the First National Bank of Somerfield. Reports indicate a Tannery and Flour Mill were in operation and the town had an Elementary School. Residents prospered from the Lumber and Deep Coal Mining Industries just outside of town.

But it was the car that meant the most to Somerfield. That creation turned the little town into a Tourist Attraction as people sought out camping and recreation. Part of that recreation was gaming, which became a big part of town life during the 20's. Society members said Ray Montague ran a store where high-stakes card games were often played--with as much as \$10,000 on the table at a time. Montague was also famous for serving up White Lighting. Mrs. Bartlett said he had the largest "Gin Mill" in the area.

On the more respectable side, the town was a favorite of Church Groups, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Somerfield also attracted United States Presidents. President Taylor passed through, Herbert Hoover

reportedly dined at the Hook's Department Store and Restaurant as an ex-president.

President William McKinley actually spent six weeks in Somerfield each summer at the Youghioghny Hotel, later known as the Cornish Hotel. He had family in nearby Somerset, including his niece, Mable McKinley, about whom a story still circulates in the area.

According to the story, Mable was playing in the Hotel with Gilbert Endsley when she threw a ball that went through a window above the door. The window was patched, but never replaced. It remained a memento of the occasion.

Somerfield also saw one of its own rise to prominence, James William Endsley, son of Willaim Gilbert and Julianne (Watson) Endsley, rose from the town's first Burgess to the States General Assembly in 1904 and 1906.

Endsley, a Republican, organized the Listonburg Coal Mine Company (of which he became Secretary and General Manager) and directed the Somerset County National Bank of Somerset, the largest financial institution in the County during its time.

But, as Transportation made Somerfield, it left it behind. Augustine said that at the turn of the Century, there were only five miles of paved roads in the County. People in cars traveled gravel roads. During the late 30's, these roads were paved, allowing people to drive farther and faster. Now, instead of staying in River Towns like Somerfield, people traveled farther to Grand Hotels and the Ocean.

Yet as Somerfield experienced this downturn, something else was in the works-an idea for a New Dam that would spell the end of the town.

Members of the Petersburg-Addison Historical Society said townfolk were upset to be losing their homes. Tempers flared at the mention of the name of "J. Buell Snyder", a Fayette County Congressman who pushed for the creation of the Dam.

Plans for the Dam did materialize. The Government bought the land and 176 people were forced to move. They dispersed in all directions. World War II slowed down plans for the new Dam, but by the mid-40's the town was demolished and flooded. Except for one house. Society members say it still stands as a two-story frame structure on the hill above the town. Once the summer home of a wealthy Pittsburg woman, it serves as the only reminder of a town that lasted through three centuries of American Life.

Until that "Stone Bridge" resurfaces again.



OLD PETERSBURG TOLL HOUSE



During the 1830's the United States Government decided to turn over the maintenance of the National Road, first road built with Federal Funds and opened to the public in 1818, to the States through which it passed.

The road was expensive to maintain, with holes and ruts developing due to heavy transportation of good and people moving west and east.

Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia (Now West Virginia) turned the road going from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling Creek, Va. into a toll road.

Toll House's were constructed about fifteen miles apart, for the purpose of collecting money for road maintenance and salary for Toll Keepers. The Toll House Keeper lived in the Toll House rent free, and received a salary of two hundred dollars a year.

The Petersburg Toll House was constructed of Native Stone from the specifications and drawings of Richard Delafield, Captain of Engineers. It was erected in 1835 according to an agreement between William Hopwood, contractor and Stephen Hill and Hugh Keys, Commissioners of the Cumberland Road, State of Pennsylvania, for the sum of \$1,530. The Petersburg Toll House was know as Gate Number One, since it was the first Toll Gate after crossing the Maryland Line into Pennsylvania.

Each day many, many covered wagons, stagecoaches, freight wagons, droves of animals and flocks of fowl, etc. stopped to pay their toll. "The great westward movement was on with full force.

Records show Toll Collections of just under \$1,800 per year. The very interesting tolls were as follows:

<<<??>>>

RATES OF TOLL

[Here is a wiki on PA Toll Roads](#) / Turnpikes

See Rates Below

On the Cumberland Road in Pennsylvania

After the railroads came and could haul freight and people faster and cheaper- the toll roads saw less and less traffic. The last recorded toll was collected in 1906.

The State then rented the Toll Houses as rental property. In 1919 Great Crossing Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution rented the Toll House to hold their meetings in. It took quite a bit of repair work to get the Toll House in order.

Later they learned that an oil company was trying to purchase it to demolish it, and to build a concrete block gasoline station. Mrs. William Endsley, the regent, called the group together, saying "girls, we cannot let this happen. We must purchase this building immediately to save it for posterity and for its great Historical value.

It was placed on the National Register of Historical Places in 1976. Great Crossing Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution have kept it in good repair all of these years; but now learn that it needs major repair, due to time and the elements. They have been having repair work done by a trained Colonial Restoration Person, who knows what needs to be done, and how to do it. Today it stands as one of the most interesting historical landmarks in Pennsylvania.

The Toll House stands by the road. Reminiscing of the drastic changes it has seen along this road. From all horse drawn vehicles, to cars, trucks, motorcycles, vans, trailers and all. From the "Hub" of all traffic, to the hundreds of visitors that calls. It stands as a "Beacon" of the past. To share its history, and make it last. 'Come visit us', and see how we lived in the Past".

RATES OF TOLL  
On the Cumberland Road in  
Pennsylvania

Every Score of Sheep	.06 cents
“ Hogs	.06 cents
“ Cattle	.12 cents
Horse and rider	.04 cents
Every Led Horse or drove Horse, Mule or Ass ...	.03 cents
“ Sled or Sleigh drawn by one Horse or Pair of Ox.....	.03 cents
“ Horse or pair of Oxen in addition .....	.03 cents
“ Dearborn, Sulky, Chair or Chaise with with one Horse.....	.06 cents
“ Horse in addition.....	.03 cents
Every Chariot, Coach, Coaches, Stage, Phaeton Or Chaise with two Horses and four wheels.....	.12 cents
“ Horse in addition.....	.03 cents
Every other Carriage of pleasure by whatever name it may be called, the same according to the number of wheels and Horse drawing the same.	
Every Cart or Wagon, whose wheels do not exceed three inches in breath, drawn by one Horse or pair of Oxen.....	.04 cents
“ Horse in addition.....	.03 cents
Every Cart or Wagon whose wheels exceed three and does not exceed four inches in breath, for every Horse or pair or Oxen drawing the same.....	.04 cents

Every Cart or Wagon whose wheels exceed four inches, and not exceeding six inches in breath, for every Horse or pair of Oxen drawing the same.....03 cents

Every Cart of Wagon whose wheels exceed six inches and do not exceed eight inches in breath, for every Horse drawing the same.....02 cents

All Carts and Wagons whose wheels exceed eight inches in breath.....Free

Any person refusing or neglecting to pay toll a fine of.....\$3.00

NOTE: This history was compiled by "The Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society" and posted by Lawson L. Duckworth



### HISTORY OF PETER (AUGENSTEIN) AUGUSTINE

Peter Augustine had been born in Baden-Baden, Germany in 1748. Baden-Baden was a small Palatinate state in the South Germany Rhineland. It was the home of Augenstein (Augustine) family.

Johannes Augenstein, great-grandfather of Peter, had been awarded a family "Coat-of-Arms" in 1673 as they were of the lesser nobility. It was registered and described as the "Crest and Shield", bearing the figure of "DieEule, Decken, Schwarz und Godden" - and Owl in natural color with a mantling of black and gold feathers. Since the owl was considered to be very wise, the Augensteins were called the "I know" family.

Two sons of Johannes and Maria were Bruno and Hieronemus. Bruno and his branch of the family eventually came to America and settled in California. Hieronemus, the grandfather of Peter, had eight sons. The oldest son Casper, Peter's father, was born in 1727. Casper and five of his brothers came to the East Coast of America. The youngest brother remained at home with his parents. The chief reason for the Augenstein's seeking a new home in this new country, was that of religious freedom. They suffered intense persecution because of their religious adherence to "German Brethren", "Anabaptists", or "Mennonite" beliefs. They were also at odds with the Military Service since abhorrence of war was one of their principal tenets. Military Service was demanded of all able-bodied men, especially the young men. For these dissenters, their plain dark clothing and broad hats were the antithesis of the gaudy uniforms and high hats of the Military. The men's unshaven faces also denoted derisions of military regulations. The women wore their own style clothing and head covering that also seemed very different. The young German immigrants arrived in America in the years immediately preceding the Revolution of the American Colonies against Great Britain. They sought security within the supposedly peaceful communities of the Quaker Colony of Pennsylvania. Following the first blazed of American Independence at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, the colonies of New York and Pennsylvania became the central location of the struggle. Philadelphia, became the war time capital. All able bodied men were called to the colors. Those who refused to serve were persecuted and shunned as Tories or Bristish sympathizers. Dissent of religious grounds was not acceptable.

Some of the Augenstein brothers, arriving in America in the midst of this political turmoil, changed the spelling of their name, their religious affiliation and adopted new political views. Casper Augenstein, his wife and son Peter had sailed from Rotterdam aboard the ship "Two Brothers". They arrived in Philadelphia on September 21, 1751, thus becoming the first known member of the Augenstein family to settle in North America. On this same ship were the Hershbergers, who were to settle as neighbors in Maryland. Casper Augenstein, (later known as Jasper Augustine) first settled in Elizabeth Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1765, he fled to the wilderness of southwestern (Virginia) Pennsylvania. He settled along General Braddock's Trail, just two miles from the Maryland line, in the area presently known as Addison.

On April 21, 1775, Peter Augustine, Jasper Augustine's son, bought Joseph Mountain's Tomahawk Right's to 150 acres of land in what was then Turkey-Foot Township, Bedford County (This is now Addison Township, Somerset County). On March 1, 1802, a survey of 312 acres of land was made in pursuance of a warrent granted unto Peter Augustine Sr., on February 1, 1797. Peter was issued a patent for 312 1/2 acres on February 24, 1814. Somehow the original 150 acres had grown to 312 1/2 acres. Peter named his farm "Sportsman". It was in the northern section of this farm, he marked off an area that would become known as Petersburg.

It was here that Peter Augustine built his cabin and along with his wife Rosina (Barkley) raised their family. The 1784 census shows the following children living at home: Frederick, John, Susanna, Catharine, Jacob and Ann. Peter Augustine became the first Mayor of his newly founded Village. The National Road closely followed and sometimes crossed the Nemacolin and Braddock Trail but through the center of Petersburg it was, (and remains today) the Main Street.

Peter's daughter Ann and her husband Henry Stuller became the owners of the first lot (#23) in the the village and here built their home in 1820. The Stuller's occupied this spot until her death in 1858.

The village cluster of Petersburg grew quickly and soon became a thriving place, catering to the needs of people traveling the National Road and the surrounding communities. However, the completion of the Railroad to Cumberland, Maryland in 1846, spelled the end to the rapid development of Petersburg. It soon settled into the much quieter life of a farming village.

The village of Petersburg will later have it name changed to the present "Addison".

NOTE: This history was copied by "The Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society" and posted by Lawson L. Duckworth



#### HANNA FAMILY OF PETERSBURG (ADDISON) PENNSYLVANIA

Alexander Hanna, Sr. was born either in Scotland or Ireland in 1737, emigrated to America in 1771 and settled in York County, Pennsylvania. In 1798, Alexander, and his wife Martha, their four children and three grandchildren moved to Milford Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Alexander Sr. died in 1809 and was buried at the Cross Roads Cemetery near Harnedsville. He was a veteran of the American Revolution.

James, the only son of Alexander and Martha, was born in Ireland in 1770 and come with his parents to America when young and died in Milford Township in 1819. James served as Representative to the Legislature and was a State Senator; he was also Brigade Inspector for three counties. He married Ann Leech in 1794 and was the father of John, Mary, Thomas, James, Alexander, William, Phoebe, Jane, Martha and Anna.

John, the eldest son of James, was born in York County in 1795, thereby being only three years old when the entire Hanna clan moved to Somerset County. John was a member of the Legislature and was elected as a Justice of the Peace in 1825 for the Addison and Turkeyfoot Townships. He officiated at many local wedding ceremonies for the entire region.

John was married to Sarah McNeil and in 1825 built a large brick home on the Southeast side of the Casselman River beside the road. This building is still standing and is in excellent condition. Today it is a "Bed and Breakfast Inn" and is known as "Hannahouse", a tribute to the pioneer family of bygone days.

John Hanna died in 1882 at 87 years of age and was buried in the "Jersey Cemetery".

Alexander, another son of James, was born in 1802 and was a legendary character who lived in Harnedsville. He built the first log building on the road leading from the Old Fort on the River, which was located below the Old Red Bridge site. This building was located on the river bank and was used for many years as a Hotel.

The first elected Justice of the Peace in the village of Harnedsville was Alexander Hanna. He served six terms. He was Major of the Militia and a Brigade Inspector.

Major Hanna was a man of powerful build and strength weighting two hundred and forty pounds when he was eighteen years old. Many tales have been recorded of his almost unbelievable feats, among which one is told of a battle he had with the McClintocks on a "Mustering Day". One of the McClintocks slashed him across the abdomen with a knife, so that his bowels gushed through the slit. Holding his intestines in with one hand, he thrashed his assailants with the other. Fortunately, some witnesses intervened and the brawl was broken up. Hanna then went to a doctor for surgical attention.

At another time, when the National Pike was being build, some young men who wished to test his courage, fastened a bear in a dark pen and dared Hanna to enter. He went in, and when the bear attacked him, he struck the animal with his fist and broke its jaw.

Another amazing feat which Hanna performed was the lifting of a casting weighing fourteen hundred pounds.

Alexander was first married to Jane Rush who died at the age of 39 and was buried in the Cemetery at Pattytown, Pennsylvania. His second wife was Rachael Holliday. He fathered eleven children to his first wife and also eleven children to his second wife.

Major Hanna died in 1881 and was buried in the Cross Roads Cemetery near his Grandfather and Namesake.

Submitted by: Lawson L. Duckworth for the "Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society" who compiled this information.



## HARRISON BROWN



Harrison was a Star Route Mail Carrier and his route was Confluence, Harnedsville, Dumas, Beachley, Listonburg and Straun (State Line).

On a Saturday in 1912 he was carrying a payroll to the Beachley Mine. Leaving his Surrey on the road with three passengers, Gertrude Smith Holliday, Joe Ward and Joe's Mother. Harrison walked, with the payroll in mail pouch toward the mine when he was clubbed, shot and killed for the payroll.

Harrison Brown gave his life in the performance of his duty and this is why a plaque was erected near the site in his memory by the Somerset County Rural Letter Carriers Association in June 1928.



## THE HAY FAMILY

Among the early settlers in the Brothersvalley Community were the Hay family. On the good ship "Sally" from Rotterdam, landing in Philadelphia, October 5, 1767, there were three brothers namely: Simon Hay, Frantz Hay and Valentine Hay. Two of these brothers finally settled in the neighborhood of Berlin, Pennsylvania and were among the first families of the Reformed Church.

Simon Hay was born at Zewi Brucken (meaning, two bridges) in Germany, near the borders of France, on the 18th day of April, 1742, and died February 3, 1842, at the age of 99 years and 15 days. He was married to Anna Marie Shaver of near Hagerstown, Maryland. She died in the stone house in the village of Hay's Mill on March 19, 1818, aged 63 years, 3 months and 6 days. (born December 13, 1754).

Five boys and five girls were born to this union. Michael Hay, born Feb. 21, 1775, and died Sept. 30, 1840. He married to Elizabeth, a daughter of Ludwig Young. Both are buried on their home farm one mile north of Lavansville, Pennsylvania.



Jacob Hay, born March 30, 1777, married Elizabeth Louder and first settled where Wellersburg is now located and afterward moving to Millersburg, Ohio, where they raised a large family.

George Hay, born May 7, 1781, and died June 18, 1844. He married Mary Countryman who was born Sept. 21, 1789, and died March 14, 1872. Mr Hay is buried on the Peter S. Hay farm and Mrs Hay in Hay's Church Cemetery.

Susan Hay, born March 22, 1784, and married Jacob Baker, they emigrated to near Wooster, Ohio, where they reared a large family.

Mary Hay, born Aug. 16, 1786, died July 27, 1846, married Jacob Young who was born May 26, 1780, and died April 2, 1867. They settled 1 1/2 miles north of Lavanville where they reared a large family.

Peter S. Hay, born April 18, 1790, died May 4, 1845. He is buried on the Peter S. Hay farm. He married Elizabeth Walker, born Sept. 30, 1794, died July 8, 1880, and buried in the Hay's Reformed Church Cemetery. Peter owned the farm where his father first pitched his tent under a white oak tree.

Elizabeth Hay, born April 17, 1792, married George Weller who was born April 27, 1792. They settled on a farm on which the town of Wellersburg is now situated, and from this family the name is derived.

Eva Hay, born April 11, 1796, died Aug. 6, 1883, married George Gebhart, born Dec. 13, 1792 and died March 17, 1852. They settled on a farm in Milford Township and was the founder of Gebhartsburg. They afterwards located to Dayton, Ohio.

Catherine Hay, born Feb. 1798, married Samuel Miller of Addison Township who was born in 1800, and died Jan. 7, 1875. They resided in Addison Township.

On September 7, 1784, Pioneer Hay was warranted a tract of land containing over 500 acres in Brothersvalley Townshiip, now the home of Edison M. Hay and the E. E. Boger farms. Simon Hay improved over one thousand acres of land in Brothersvalley Township. He built the stone house in Hay's Mill in 1796, which is still standing and in good condition. The second Grist Mill was built in 1806, and continued operations until 1916, or 110 years. The first Grist Mill was built before 1800, and was later used as a fulling and carding mill.

The Pittsburg Historical Society considers Hay's Mill one of the outstanding buildings of Western Pennsylvania. In the Museum of Philadelphia is the old loom of Simon Hay with the date 1774.

These buildings are the oldest buildings connected with the Hay Family, in existence. The Fulling and Carding Mill has long since disappeared.

The assessment of Brothersvalley Township in 1796, states that Simon Hay owned 500 acres of land, 41 arces which were cleared. He owned two horses, two cows, a house and grist mill and was the third highest tax payer in the Twonship.

The late J. Oliver Hay of Jennerstown, Pennsylvania said he was born in the Stone House in Hay's Mill, Pennsylvania in 1851. His father, William Hay, had the Store and Post Office. David Hay was the owner and operator of the Grist Mill. John Holzhouer and William Wasmuth were the weavers and Herbert Hiber the tailor.

In stature, Simon Hay was over six feet tall, strong and heavy built and could endure hardship equal to

two common men.

The Hay Family is one of the large and influential families of Somerset County.

## "WILL" of SIMON HAY

In the name of God Amen. I Simon Hay of Brothersvalley Township, Somerset County Pennsylvania being weak of body, but of sound mind, memory and understanding. (praised be to God for the same). Do therefore make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manners following that is to say first and principally. I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator who gave it, and my body to the earth to be entered in a decent and Christianlike manner, and as to such remaining worldly estate, I dispose of the same in manners herein after mentioned. I have already given each of my children Sons and Daughters the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars in land, property and money, so as to make them all alike I also paid my sons for working over age a sufficient sum each. I have also given to my daughters considerable household furniture except my daughter Eva who is intermarried with George Gebhart. I therefore give and bequeath to my daughter Eva the sum of thirty dollars to be paid to her after my decease, to make her equal with my other daughters, and as to the remainder of my estate, I give and bequeath the same to my sons---Michael Hay -- Jacob -- George Hay -- and Peter Hay and the children of my son Valentine Hay to be equally divided among them, the share which would come to my son Valentine is to be divided among all his children share and share alike. My reason why I give the remainder of my estate, to my said sons is this viz--I considered that I have given my Real Estate to my said sons at too high a rate and they had to maintain me ever since and as long as I live and for that reason, I do bequeath my remaining household furniture shall be sold by public sale and the proceeds thereof together with the remainder of my Estate of whatsoever nature the same may be, shall all be equally divided among my said sons --Michael -- Jacob --George -- Peter --and the children of Valentine so that the children of Valentine shall only get the one fifth part, after the thirty dollars are first paid to my said daughter Eva. And lastly I nominate constitute and appoint my trusting friend George Walker Esq. Executor of this my "Last Will and Testament" hereby revoking and making void all wills by me at any time herebefore made -- Sign, Sealed, Published and Declared by the above Simon Hay as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have at his request and in his presence subscribed our names as witnesses.

PETER DEAL

MICHAEL HAY In witness where of I the said Simon Hay have

hereunto set my hand and seal the 27 day of

December 1837

SIMON HAY

In the Reformed Church in Berlin is a large circular memorial window with the name of Simon Hay and was presented by his Grandchildren.

In 1809, Francis Hay, Simon Hay and Jacob Keefer, Trustee of the Reformed Church, conveyed 40 acres of land to the Trustees of the Lutheran Church.

In the Reformed Church Cemetery is this Inscription on a marble slab:

In Memory of, Simon Hay departed his life Feb. 3, 1842  
Aged 99 years, 9 months and 15 days  
"Sickness long I endure.  
Physicians were in vain.  
'Twas God who pleased to give me ease  
And free me from my pain."

This research and compiled information was by: E. R. HAY, MEYERSDALE, PA. Summited by : Lawson L. Duckworth for use on this website.



## JOHN AND DIANA (FRIEND) MITCHELL

John Mitchell, an early settler in (Petersburg) Addison Township, was the son of James and Elizabeth (McElhenny) Mitchell. James, the founder of the family, was born in Northern Ireland. He emigrated to the Colony of Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War and settled in Bedford County holding land there by "Tomahawk Rights". This was a tradition of marking trees by chopping the bark away on borders of their property. About 1780, he moved to the Turkeyfoot region and settled near Confluence where he spent the remainder of his life. James and Elizabeth were buried at the "Six Poplars Cemetery" near Harnedsville.

Their children were: James, Thomas, John, Lewis, Sarah (married McKinney) and Margaret (married Wilkins). There are many descendents in the area today from these six children.

The third son John was born at the homestead in Bedford County on February 22, 1766 and came with his father to Turkeyfoot. In 1789 he was married to Diana Friend, daughter of the pioneer, Captain Andrew Friend, famed Indian fighter.

At the time of Diana's birth in September of 1773, the Turkeyfoot region was remote and sparsely settled. Indians were still roaming the country side and were not always peaceful.

During an uprising while Captain Friend's Militia was away from home, an alarm circulated throughout the neighborhood that an Indian attack was expected. Andrew's wife, Josepha (Drake) Friend took her small children and fled into the cornfield and spend the night. When morning finally arrived, she heard voices and expected the worst. She was very relieved to find that it was her husband. They went to the Stockade Fort at Turkeyfoot where later that day Diana Friend was born.

John and Diana Mitchell settled on a farm in the Turkeyfoot area until the spring of 1812. They then moved to the Newbury Grove Tract, remaining there two years, then moving to the Spencer Tract on the National Road.

John was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1800 and held office until his death. According to Moses A. Ross, his son-in-law, "John Mitchell, Esq. was considered a good officer, meting out full justice to all offenders, especially if against aged or poor men. He was frequently in the Township Office and was a Arbitrator."

John and Diana had eleven children: Levi, James, Andrew, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Jesse, Hiram, Diana, Mary and Cynthia.

As with many families in the early days, they had their share of misfortune. The first child, Levi, moved to

Vicksburg, Mississippi and lost touch with his family.

The second child James, born in 1794, died from choking on a peach seed at six years of age and was buried at the "Six Populars Cemetery".

The fourth child Joseph, when last heard from, was at Barbados, West Indies. A letter from him to his parents dated September 2, 1824 has survived and speaks of numerous fevers on the Island and of his being ill.

The tenth child Mary, grew to adulthood and married Ralph Thyer but was semi-invalid much of her life.

The ninth child Diana, was married several years before dying at 27 years of age and leaving two small children. Moses Ross preserved a note, dated September 1828 sent to him by John Mitchell. Moses had only lived in the area for several months by this time. As you read in the note that follows, John concludes by wishing him "a good and handsome wife". This leads one to believe that either John had a good sense of humor or that he was playing matchmaker for his sixteen-year-old daughter Diana. Diana Mitchell and Moses A. Ross were married on March 7, 1833. Later Moses A. Ross (after the death of Diana) married Diana Mitchell's sister Cynthia Mitchell and had nine additional children.

In a newspaper article from the Somerset Standard in 1895, the following information was written about the Mitchells. "Thomas Kylar of Confluence, now in his eighty-fourth year, lived with them as a boy for a number of years and was always, he says, considered and treated as one of the family. He has many reminiscences of "Mother Mitchell", as with advancing years she was universally called, and speaks very highly of her tact, management, etc".

Diana (Friend) Mitchell's great-great granddaughter has in her possession a linen tablecloth and three linen sheets which were woven by this pioneer lady.

John and Diana Mitchell's home was consumed by fire on October 31, 1828 and they lost nearly all of their household goods. This house was located on the property where his son John Mitchell, Jr. built a Tavern around 1832 and is now Edgar Augustine's estate.

John Mitchell, Esq. died about a year after this tragic fire on October 6, 1829. His wife survived him nearly ten years dying July 23, 1839. Both of their bodies interred in the Mitchell Family Vault in the "Newbury Cemetery".

NOTE: This is posted on behalf of the: "THE OLD PETERSBURG-ADDISON HISTORICAL SOCIETY" by Lawson L. "Buddy" Duckworth



#### MITCHELL/ROSS FAMILY VAULT AT NEWBURY CEMETERY

JOHN MITCHELL - 62 YRS - FATHER

DIANA FRIEND MITCHELL - 65 YRS - MOTHER

DIANA MITCHELL ROSS - 27 YRS D/O JOHN & DIANA MITCHELL

JACOB MITCHELL - 1 YRS - SON OF ANDREW & SARAH MITCHELL

INFANT DAUGHTER - OF ANDREW & SARAH MITCHELL

ANDREW JACKSON MITCHELL - 4 YRS - SON OF ANDREW & SARAH MITCHELL

MARY ELIZABETH MITCHELL - 18 MOS. - DAUG. OF ANDREW & SARAH MITCHELL

INFANT SON - 1 DAY - SON OF ANDREW & SARAH MITCHELL

INFANT SON - 13 DAYS - SON OF JOHN & ELIZABETH DARRELL

JOHN HAMPDEN - 7 MONTHS - SON OF - RALPH & MARY THAYER

ABEL THAYER - 26 YEARS - BROTHER TO RALPH THAYER

THE ABOVE IS DATED DECEMBER 15, 1840

1844 - INFANT DAUGHTER - 1 DAY- D/O -M. A. & CYATHIA ROSS

1845 - INFANT DAUGHTER - 2 DAYS - D/O RALPH & MARY THAYER

1849 - JOHN WELSH MITCHELL - 22 YEARS - SON OF ANDREW & SARAH MITCHELL

1849 - INFANT DAUGHTER OF M. A. & CYNTHIA ROSS

1850 - JOHN C. DARRELL - 58 YEARS - HUSBAND OF ELIZABETH MITCHELL

1851 - EDWARD FREY THAYER - 3 YEARS - SON OF RALPH & MARY THAYER

1852 - CORNELIA LIVINIA ROSS - 18 YEARS DAUGHTER OF M. A. & CYNTHIA ROSS

1853 - INFANT DAUGHTER - 5 DAYS - DAUGHTER OF HIRAM & MARY ROSS

1856 - HIRAM LEE ROSS - 1 YEAR - SON OF M. A. & CYNTHIA ROSS

1858 - SOPHIA ELIZABETH ROSS - 7 YEARS - DAUGHTER OF M. A. & CYNTHIA ROSS

1870 - LILIAN MITCHELL - 4 MONTHS - DAUGHTER OF - JOHN & CORNELIA MITCHELL

1872 - WILLIAM ENDSLEY ROSS - 1 YEAR - SON OF ROBERT & MARY ENDSLEY ROSS

1874 - HIRAM MITCHELL - 65 YEARS - SON OF JOHN & DIANA MITCHELL

1874 - MARY VIRGINIA LEMAIRE - 10 MONTHS - D/O - MARSHALL & LAURA HAGANS ROSS

1877 - WILLIAM ROPEL MITCHELL - 2 YEARS - SON OF HIRAM & AUGUSTA MITCHELL



## History and Establishment of the Newbury Cemetery

1750 - 1768

Newbury - Thomas Spencer, one of the sons of James Spencer took up the tract of land owned by John Mitchell and Abraham Augustine and donated the Newbury Lot to the episcopal Church.

1810 - 1812

The then members of the Church built and erected a log meeting house on the Lot donated by Thomas Spencer before spoken of and recieved a deed for the same from Spencer's vendee John Cockinbaugh dated March 25, 1814 made to Edward Kemp, John Kemp, John Heston and John Foshey as trustees of the Methodist Congregation in Addison Twp., Pennsylvania which was witnessed by James Boardman at which place a society was formed and continued until 1836 - 1837 which property is now under the ownership and control of the Addison Circuit. The original trustee all having died or removed, the quarterly conference at its meeting July 8, 1839 appointed as thrustees John Bowlin, Robert Robinson, John Easter and Joseph Justice, trustees in the stead.

November 29, 1849

Newbury - On motion of M. A. Ross, the C. P. was directed to fill the Board of Trustees for Newbury and the trustees empowered to enter into an agreement with the School Directors to build a new house to be used as a school house and preaching place but not to bind the church for any expenses.

1888 - 1889

Newbury Cemetery - M. A. Ross, Geo. Wass, H. Rishebarger, Jeremiah Bowlin, Wm Stark, Samuel Pullin, S. Ryland, James E. Easter & Samuel Lakel.

Mintues read and approved.

\*Note: References to Newbury taken from Record books of the Addison Circuit compiled by M. A. Ross (This information was recieved by me from "Fran Swearman" member of the Addison Historical Society.



### Newbury Cemetery, Addison Twp.

CONSIST OF ONE ACRE, DEED MADE TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE M. E. CHURCH OR THEIR SUCCESSORS IN OFFICE. DATED MARCH 5TH 1814, RECORDED MAY 11TH, 1814. CHURCH WAS BUILT IN 1814, DEED IN POSSESSION OF ROBERT ROSS, ADDISON, PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTE: This was a report of the WPA workers and "THE OLD PETERSBURG-ADDISON HISTORICAL SOCIETY" and submitted by: Lawson L. "Buddy" Duckworth

THERE IS A TOTAL OF 184 GRAVES - CHILDREN & UNMARKED GRAVES OMITTED.

BARNS, E. H. - NO DATES
BLACK, JENNIE M. - Daug of A. G. & ESTER - DIED 10-5-1878 AGED 21 YEARS
BLACK, CAPT. MILTON-DIED 6-23-1862 AGED 23 YEARS
BLACK, JAMES - DIED 5-12-1852 AGED 69 YRS. 3 MOS. 10 DAYS
BLACK, CATHERINE - WIFE - DIED 11-30-1865 AGED 65 YEARS
BOWLIN, CATHERINE - W/O - WM. DIED 10-18-1891 AGED 82 YRS. 9 MOS. 18 DAYS
BOWLIN, WILLIAM - DIED 8-10-1882 AGED 75 YRS. 5 MOS. 8 DAYS
BOWLIN, ALICE - DIED 10-27-1879 AGED 29 YRS. 2 MOS. 12 DAYS
BOWLIN, CHARLES W. - W/O - J. & L. - DIED 1-4-1894 AGED 22 YRS. 6 MOS. 13 DAYS
BOWLIN, FELICIA BUTLER - D/O - JEREMIAH & L. - DIED 8-3-1882 AGED 32 YRS. 7 MOS. 8 DAYS
BOWLIN, HESTER ANN - D/O - PETER & SUSAN - DIED 5-16-1858 AGED 41 YRS. 1 MOS.1 DAY
BOWLIN, JOHN B. - DIED 3-1-1887 AGED 68 YRS. 4MOS. 7DAYS
BOWLIN, SUSANNAH - DIED - 1-31-1888 AGED 66 YRS. 8 MOS. 11 DAYS
BOWLIN, SUSANNAH - RELICT OF PETER & SUSAN - DIED 12-18-1863 AGED 23 YEARS
BOWLIN, PETER - DIED - 4-12-1892 AGED 52 YRS. 1 MOS. 24 DAYS
BOWLIN, LEVI - DIED - 6-6-1838 AGED 29 YRS. 10 MOS. 22 DAYS
BOWLIN, LOUISE - W/O- JEREMIAH - DIED 1-10-1897 AGED 66 YRS. 7 MOS. 13 DAYS
BRADFIELD, ANN - W/O - JOHN DIED 8-21-1863 AGED 70 YRS.
BRADFIELD, JOHN - DIED 11-18-1861 AGED 69 YRS.
BROOKS, SARAH S. - CONSORT OF SAMUEL - DIED 5-5-1843 AGED 30 YRS. 6 MOS. 11 DAYS
BROOKS, SAMUEL - DIED 9-9-1884 AGED 86 YRS. 10 MOS. 26 DAYS
BURNWORTH, CYRUS - DIED 12-31-1894 AGED 41 YRS. 8 MOS. 7 DAYS
(C)
COIL, ELIZABETH - W/O- REV. J. & D/O R. &M. EVANS - DIED 7-1-1846 AGED 27 YRS. 0 MOS. 24 DAYS
CRAMER, JAMES - DIED 8-7-1831 AGED 27 YRS. 3 MOS. 27 DAYS
CRAMER, SAMUEL - DIED 5-1840 AGED 62 YRS. 11 MOS. 15 DAYS
CRAMER, NANCY - W/O - JAMES - DIED 4-21-1889 AGED 78 YRS. 8 MOS. 13 DAYS
CRAVER, JACOB - DIED 1-25-1863 AGED 76 YRS. 1 MOS. 0 DAYS
CREGAN, MARGARET - D/O - J. & H. EASTER - DIED 3-4-1869 AGED 46 YRS.
(D)
DAWSON, RACHEL - DIED 11-2-1843 AGED 35 YRS. 5 MOS. 23 DAYS
DAWSON, ELEANOR - DIED 1-2-1848 AGED 33 YRS. 2 MOS. 2 DAYS
(E)
EASTER, HAMILTON - BORN 6-6-1818 - DIED 10-6-1885
EASTER, MARIA M. - BORN 1-20-1824 - DIED 6-19-1904
EASTER, MARGARETTA - D/O - J. & M. - DIED 3-4-1889 AGED 26 YRS. & WIFE OF J. H. GREEN
EASTER, JEREMIAH J. - BORN 2-20-1814 - DIED 1-27-1886
EASTER, MARY H. EBBERT - WIFE - BORN 10-11-1823 - DIED 10-14-1902
EASTER, NANCY - W/O - JACOB - DIED 4-30-1862 AGED 62 YRS.
EASTER, JACOB - DIED 11-2-1865 AGED 68 YRS.
EASTER, SUSAN - CONSORT OF HAMILTON J. - DIED 8-1-1854 AGED 31 YRS. 5 MOS. 2 DAYS
ENFIELD, FREDERICK - DIED 3-1840 AGED 55 YRS. 2 MOS. 11 DAYS
ENFIELD, CATHERINE - WIFE - DIED 9-6-1845 AGED 55 YRS. 1 MOS. 26 DAYS
(F)
FARRAR, JANE G. - W/O - CHARLES O. & D/O - JAMES & CATHERINE BLACK - B. 3-27-1825 D.1-6-1855
FECHTNER, BENJAMIN - BORN 1-21-1834 - DIED 10-7-1900
FECHTNER, LOUISE J. - WIFE - DIED 6-28-1894
FECHTNER, ULYSSES GRANT - BORN 4-3-1864 - DIED 2-3-1865
FLANNIGIN, ELIZA - W/O - THOMAS - BORN 8-22-1820 - DIED 9-17-1871

(G)
GLESAN, JENNIE - W/O - WILLIAM - DIED 8-3-1867 AGED 23 YRS. 9 MOS. 12 DAYS
(H)
HAGANS, SIR - DIED 8-12-1834 AGED 37 YRS. (WAR OF 1812)
HOOK, ELLEN - BORN 11-7-1819 - DIED 8-29-1888
HOOK, EMMA M. - BORN 5-30-1849 - DIED 11-26-1864
HOOK, JOHN C. - BORN 8-9-1851 - DIED 7-28-1890
(J)
JOHNSON, HENRY 1813-1895
(K)
KEIM, DAVID - DIED 11-19-1915 AGED 82 YRS. 7 MOS. 22 DAYS
KEIM, AMY A. - WIFE - DIED 1-10-1893 AGED 61 YRS. 9 MOS. 24 DAYS
KIRKPATRICK, WADE - DIED 9-27-1843 AGED 26 YRS. 5 MOS. 29 DAYS
(L)
LANDMAN, ELIZA - D/O - MARTHA - DIED 2-23-1897 AGED 52 YRS. 4 MOS. 8 DAYS
LANDMAN, MARTHA - DIED 12-4-1881 AGED 62 YRS. 10 MOS. 15 DAYS
LANCASTER, CHRISTINA - W/O - H. S. 1802-1909
LANCASTER, S. P. - DIED 2-7-1899 AGED 52 YRS. 10 MOS. 19 DAYS
LUDDINGTON, REV. HORAVAR - DIED 10-28-1870 AGED 76 YEARS 7 MOS. 11 DAYS
LUDDINGTON, HANNAH - WIFE- 5-11-1874 AGED ??YRS. 6 MOS. 9 DAYS
(M)
MILLER, MARSHALL - BORN 2-24-1866 - DIED 8-13-1904
MITCHELL, DIANA - D/O - JOHN O. - W/O - GENERAL M. A. ROSS - B. 5-12-1812 - D. 11-1-1839
MITCHELL, DEACIA - RELICT OF JOHN ESQ., - DIED 7-23-1839 AGED 65 YRS. 11 MOS. 0 DAYS
MITCHELL, JOHN - DIED 10-6-1829 AGED 63 YRS.
MOUNTAIN, CATHERINE - B. 1-31-1800 - D. 9-13-1885
MOUNTAIN, DAVID - DIED 7-21-1873 AGED 68 YRS. 7 MOS. 20 DAYS
MOUNTAIN, HANNAH - W/O - WILLIAM - DIED 12-1-1864
MCCLEAN, ELEANOR - DIED 2-1-1835 AGED 30 YRS. 1 MOS. 3 DAYS
MCCLEAN, ELEANOR - DIED 3-8-1833 AGED 62 YRS. 1 MOS. 12 DAYS
MCCLEAN, MARY A. - W/O - JAMES - DIED 6-24-1879 AGED 78 YRS. 4 MOS. 27 DAYS
MCCLEAN, ALEXANDER - DIED 12-17-1854 AGED 59 YRS. 1 MOS. 10 DAYS
(N)
NEWLON, ELIZABETH CONSORT OF ALFRED - DIED 4-25-1836 AGED 29 YRS. 2 MOS. 18 DAYS
NULL, PETER - 1851 - 1932
NULL, MARY - 1854 - 1924
NULL, EMILINE "MOTHER"
(P)
PATRICK, WILLIAM - DIED 8-22-1830 AGED 53 YRS. 2 MOS. 17 DAYS
(R)
RISHEBARGER, JOHN IRVIN - S/O - HENRY - B. 6-28-1842 D. 8-4-1842
RISHEBARGER, JUNE - D/O - HENRY - B. 10-21-1844 D. 8-3-1867
RISHEBARGER, EMMA - D/O - HENRY - B. 5-13-1846 D. 10-1-1846
RISHEBARGER, HANNAH REBECCA - D/O - HENRY - B. 8-20-1851 D. 3-20-1881
ROBINSON, REV. ROBERT - DIED 3-19-1849 AGED 56 YRS. 3 MOS. 15 DAYS
ROBINSON, CATHERINE & D/O REV. JOHN WIRSING - D. 10-31-1846 - 49 YRS. 6 MOS. 3 DAYS
ROSS, DIANA - D/O - J. & D. MITCHELL - CONSORT OF- M. A. ROSS - D. 11-4-1839 - 27Y, 5 M. 19 DAYS
ROSS, CORNELIA L. - D/O- M. A. & D. - BORN 12-27-1833 DIED 11-26-1852
ROSS, LIEUT. ORVILLE A. - CO. E. - 133 PA. INF.



ROSS, 1ST SGT. A. M. - CO. E. - 133 PA. INF.
ROSS, ROBERT - S/O - ROBERT & DORCAS - B. 11-28-1786 - D. 6-9-1822
ROSS, ELIZABETH (LEMAIRE) - W/O - ROBERT ROSS - B. 1791 - DIED 12-28-1810
ROSS, SOPHIA - D/O - M. A. & C. A. ROSS - JAN. 2, 1851 - MAY 25, 1858
ROSS, HIRAM LEE - S/O - M. A. & C. A. ROSS - MAR. 24, 1855 - JUNE 25, 1856
ROSS, INFANT DAU. - D/O - M. A. & C. A. ROSS - APRIL 27, 1844
ROSS, INFANT DAU. - D/O - M. A. & C. A. ROSS - MAY 27, 1849
(S)
SLOAN, BENJAMIN F. - B. 3-10-1846 D. 7-30-1905
SILABAUGH, ARTHUR - B. 5-11-1860 D. 2-8-1884
SPALDING, JOSEPH - DIED 12-3-1851 AGED 76 YRS. 0 MOS. 27 DAYS
SPALDING, EUNICE - CONSORT OF JOSEPH - D. 5-13-1851 AGED 71 YRS. 2 MOS. 16 DAYS
SPEAR, EVA - W/O - J. H. - DIED 12-16-1889 AGED 37 YRS. 3 MOS. 26 DAYS
STAFFORD, JOSEPH - NO DATES
(W)
WASS, ELIZABETH - DIED 10-1-1819 AGED 45 YRS.
WASS, GEORGE - DIED 2-4-1833 AGED 58 YRS
WASS, GEORGE - 1824 - 1906
WASS, ALAZANNA - 1828 - 1902
WEGMAN, GEORGE A. - 1860 - 1915
WIRSING, JOHN J. - 1766 - 1841
WIRSING, CATHERINE E. - WIFE - 1768 - 1850
WIRSING, JOHN R. - DIED 7-9-1872 AGED 28 YRS. 3 MOS. 25 DAYS
WIRSING, CATHERINE - W/O - SAMUEL H.- 1810 - 1894
WIRSING, SAMUEL H. - DIED 4-8-1847 AGED 41 YRS. 0 MOS. 25 DAYS
WOLF, CATHERINE - W/O - G. - DIED 5-25-1882 AGED 72 YRS. 11 MOS. 23 DAYS
WOLF, GEORGE - DIED 5-13-1869 AGED 71 YRS. 7 MOS. 7 DAYS



## SAMANTHA JANE (NICKLOW) NICOLA

Samatha Jane Colburn Nicklow, daughter of George W. Colburn and Harriet Wersing was born July 22, 1846 in Turkeyfoot Township, Somerset County Pennsylvania. She was the niece of Andrew Jackson Colburn, a prominent Attorney-at-Law and citizen of Somerset County. Samantha's great-grandfather, Robert Colburn, one of the pioneer settlers of the Jersey Settlement, Somerset County had moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania in the year 1770. He served as a private in Captain Joseph Luse's Western Battalion, Monroe County, New Jersey. Robert Colburn's farm is located near Draketown in Loser Turkeyfoot Township.

At sixteen, Samantha Jane Colburn married Daniel Nicklow and they had three children; Mary Perod (Molly) Null, Leila Gertrude and Orville David. Daniel was a farmer with many farms throughout the Petersburg area. They resided in Petersburg after their marriage.

Samantha Jane, a very bright, energetic and very ambitious lady, started a Millinery Shop in a building adjoining her home. She imported fancy articles and trimmings for her hats from many large cities. Each month, when her business was flourishing, she had two trimmers travel from Pittsburg to do special orders and to trim hats for the many ladies who came from all over Western Pennsylvania. She also

employed two seamstresses to keep up with the orders. Her millinery business was very successful.

During the summers, Samantha Jane often traveled to Salisbury, Maryland for a vacation. Her descendents often wondered how she made the trip.....by train or by canal? About this time, (my father, George Nicklow said,) a salesman of hats talked Samantha Jane into changing the spelling of her last name to "Nicola".

This she continued until her dying day although her husband Daniel Nicklow never changed the spelling of his last name, continuing to use the same spelling he used when he was in the Civil War. We say that Samantha Jane was a forerunner of the "Women's Lib Movement" and one of the first, if not the first female entrepreneur in Petersburg.

In later years, she became deaf and in order to aid her hearing, she used a horn. She pretty well ran Daniel and was always telling him to do something. He, in turn, would fuss at her knowing full well that she could not hear a word he said!!

Daniel Nicklow and Samantha Jane Nicola are buried in Addison Cemetery.

This information was taken from records for the DAR, Civil War and from my father's memory. He is now in his 95th year and remembers many incidents in the family.

PLEASE NOTE: This information is from a book published by the "Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society" and submitted by me for the descendants of Petersburg-Addison families.

Submitted

by: Lawson L. Duckworth for the "Old Petersburg-Addison Historical Society"



## ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

### RE-OPENING SERVICES

October 19, 1924 GEO. O. RITTER, Pastor

Picture of church

Fort Hill, Pa.

Dear Friend:

After completing extensive repairs, the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church will hold a re-opening service October 19, 1924, to which you are cordially invited to be present.

By unanimous action of the Church Council, Sept. 28, 1924.

Geo. O. Ritter, Pastor

Geo. Durst, Secretary

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHURCH

The St. Paul's or Ringer Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized June 28, 1834 with 28 charter

members. Rev. Michael Snyder was pastor.

The first church officers were installed June 24, 1854, consisting of: Elder, Christian Gottman; Deacons, Andrew Turney and Harrison Sterner. On the same day, the cornerstone of the new church was laid. The first house of worship was dedicated Nov 26, 1854. The cost of the building being \$700.00, the lot of ground having been donated by Christian Gottman.

This building served the purpose of the congregation for a period of 42 years. The congregation having grown, a new and larger church building became necessary. Accordingly, through the efforts of Rev. Moses Grossman, then pastor, and the hearty response and cooperation of the members, the cornerstone of the present place of worship was laid on Ascension Day, May 24, 1906. The stone was donated by Mary Jane Augustine of Addison, Pa. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. John W. Tressler, his text being from Isaiah 28-16. The church was dedicated June 16, 1907. Rev. H. M. Petrea delivered the sermon. The finances of the day were conducted by Rev. Patterson. The cost of the house and furnishings amounted to \$3,500.00, all of which was secured and paid for in cash.

Among the first superintendents of the Sunday schools, which was organized about six years prior to the dedication of the first church were: David Robinson and Issac Davis.

(Submitted by Gloria Tressler for use on this website.)



## St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church

1854 – 1954

One Hundredth Anniversary

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church  
Fort Hill, Penna.

The Rev. Paul R. HAFFLY, Pastor

THE CHURCH COUNCIL

Pastor HAFFLY, President

Donald BECK, Vice-President Luther CRAMER

Harry LEYDIG, Secretary Chester BENDER

C. T. SMITH, Treasurer Earle FRAZEE

ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Paul MATTHEWS, Chairman Earle FRAZEE

Donald BECKET Pastor HAFFLY

The History of Our Church

In the year 1846, the Rev. Michael F. PFAHLER began preaching occasionally in the Ringer School, which stood near the site of the present church. He preached there for six years. The Rev. Michael SNYDER then began serving these people and on June 28, 1854, they organized into a congregation with twenty-eight charter members. On that day they not only elected their church officers, but they also laid the corner stone of their new church. The first officers of the church, which were installed July 23, 1954, were: Christian GOTTMAN, Andrew TURNEY and Harrison STERNER.

The new church was a one story frame building, which was built on a plot of ground donated by Christian

GOTTMAN. On November 26, 1854 the new house of worship was dedicated and the first communion service was held.

An additional plot of ground was purchased from Isaac and Sophia DAVIS in October 1886 to be used as a burial ground and to be held in trust by the trustees of the church.

The first church served for fifty-two years, but during the pastorate of the Rev. Moses GROSSMAN the people saw need for a new edifice. Moving the old church aside in the spring of 1906, but still holding services in it, they began the erection of a new church. The cornerstone, which was laid Ascension Day, May 25, 1906, was presented by Mary Jane AUGUSTINE of Addison. The new church was dedicated June 16, 1907. It measures 35 by 45 feet and contains fine art glass memorial windows. In the steeple is an eight hundred pound bell, which was given by Jasper AUGUSTINE.

While the Rev. George O. RITTER was pastor, extensive repairs were made on the church building. When they were completed a service of reopening was held on October 19, 1924.

In the year 1947 under the pastorate of the Rev. Jerome V. GUSS, the interior of the church was renovated. A beautiful new altar, pulpit, lectern, and chancel rail of light oak were placed in the sanctuary. At this time the family of J. A. CRAMER gave the lovely reredos painting, and the H. R. RINGERS gave the offering plates. The cross on the alter was given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Urias RINGER by their children, and the pulpit and lectern Bibles were given by Mrs. Omar COLLIE, Miss Olive RINGER and Mrs. Howard RINGER. Alter vases by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Livengood in honor of the parents. The lamps on the lectern, pulpit, and piano and missal stand were given by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah RINGER in the honor of parents.

On September 20 of this year, the new pews arrived, which will be dedicated at the worship service on this coming Sunday, October 3, 1954

#### OUR PASTORS --- 1854 – 1954

Michael SNYDER 1854- J. J. HAWKINS 1892 – 1894  
Charles REESE Henry PETREA 1894 – 1897  
M. L. PHALER James E. ZEATER 1897 – 1902  
Charles LEPLEY William HILBISH 1902 - 1904  
John W. TRESSLER Moses GROSSMAN 1904 – 1911  
Peter GREEN - 1872 James A. DUNLAP 1911 – 1913  
William TRIDAY 1872 – 1874 E. B. BOYER 1913 – 1916  
David KOSER 1874 – 1877 H. C. SUMMERS 1916 – 1917  
A. M. SMITH 1877 – 1880 Charles W. BAKER 1918 – 1922  
A. K. FELTON 1880 – 1881 George O. RITTER 1922 – 1935  
W. G. GETTLE 1881 – 1885 James S. SHANNON 1935 – 1943  
S. J. TAYLOR 1885 – 1887 Jerome V. GUSS 1944 – 1953  
Ed. L. FOLK 1887 – 1892 Paul R. HAFFLY 1954 –

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO ST. PAUL'S OLDEST MEMBER!

To Mrs. Missouri Smith who has served our church faithfully for many, many years we express our deep gratitude in recognition of her service on this our hundredth anniversary. Mrs. Smith, who became a member of our church in 1878, has witnessed many of the happy events, which have taken place in our congregation's life. In 1950 the State Sunday School Association awarded to her the fifty year medal for outstanding service in our Sunday School. We are indeed proud to have such a dedicated servant of the

Lord as a member of St. Paul's.



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