

Biographies ~ Descendant Charts ~ Personal Correspondence
Family Histories
"From the Old Somerset County Web Files"



Here is the introduction from the old Bio Page:

This page contains information on published sources of biographical materials. It also contains links to user-submitted family history.

- Biographies
- Descendant Charts
- Personal Correspondence

- The best collections of published biographies are at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.
- *Index to Pennsylvania County Histories* is a 75,000 card index at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh -- for western Pennsylvania. The staff will search for two-three surnames. There is a photocopying fee if copies are requested.
- Other good sources of biography for Somerset County and western Pennsylvania include: *Annals of Southwestern Pennsylvania*, by Lewis Clark Walkinshaw, 4 volumes; *History of Bedford and Somerset County*, by William H. Welfley, 1906, 3 volumes, 1802pp.; *History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties*, by Waterman-Watkins and Co., 1884, 672pp.; and the *Index to History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties*, by Floyd C. Hoenstine, 1967, 58pp.

Below is the list of biographies that Researchers have donated: Actual Bio's follow...

- Baldwin, Leroy
- Baer, George Frederick (b.1842)
- Black, Jeremiah Sullivan (b.1810)
- Burket, Isreal
- Campbell, Jacob Miller (b.1821)
- Cochrane, Miss Elizabeth (b.1867)
- Davis, Samuel Wesley (b.1839)
- Garlitz, Christian- Hoye (b.1935)
- Garlitz, Christian- by Charles B. Garlet *Updated February 2002*
- Garlet Family in Kansas- by Charles B. Garlet
- Hay, Albert (b.1866)
- Kendall, Jacob Louis (b.1861)
- Kephart, Philip (b.1807)
- Kieffer, John Jacob (b.1759)
- Koontz, William Henry (b.1830)
- Kooser, Francis (b.1846)
- Lambert, Lewis C. (b.1847)
- Meese, John Daniel (b.1864)
- Meyers, Benjamin Franklin (b.1833)
- Miller, Jacob Jay (b.1857)
- O'Connor, Francis (b.1860)
- Rhees, Morgan John (b.1760)
- Rupp, William (b.1839)
- Ruppel, William (b.1849)

Descendant Charts

Cook Origins Richard Nellans

Dietle, Irvin Henry, April 6, 1899 to Oct. 13, 1986 Lannie Dietle

- Daniel Neuby Michael S. Caldwell.
- Christophel Schwartzby Michael Caldwell.
- Walker and Lane Families
- Thomas and Jane King Wilson Family

Personal Correspondence

- 1829 Aug. 3; Marshall, Francis X., Somerfield, Pa. to John F. McGerry, Emmitsburg, Md.



Biography of George Frederick Baer

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY
SUPPLEMENT I.

Published by James T. White & Company, New York, 1910

Pages 37-38

BAER, George Frederick, railroad president, was born at Somerset, Pa., Sept. 26, 1842, son of Major Solomon and Anna Maria (Baker) Baer. His earliest American ancestor was Christophel Baer, who came to this country from the duchy of Zweibrucken, Germany, prior to 1740, and settled in Northampton county, Pa., in 1743. His son, John Jacob, who was George F. Baer's grandfather, moved to Allegheny county, Md., in 1800, whence Solomon Baer (1794-1882) went to Somerset county, Pa., and engaged in farming. The son received his early education in the Somerset Institute and Somerset Academy. At the age of thirteen years he entered the office of the Somerset "Democrat" and worked at the printing trade for over two years. Subsequently he entered Franklin and Marshall College, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, and shortly after he and his brother Henry became owners of the "Democrat." In the absence of the latter, who entered the army, much extra labor devolved upon George; he worked at the printer's case all day and edited the paper and studied law at night. In August, 1862, he raised a company for the 133d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he was elected captain, and proceeding to the front served in Humphreys' division of the army of the Potomac. Joining the army at the second battle of Bull Run, he participated in all the engagements up to and including that at Chancellorsville, when he was detailed as the adjutant-general of the second brigade. After the war Mr. Baer resumed his legal studies in another brother's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Four years later he removed to Reading, Pa., and rapidly gained prominence at the Berks county bar, where for many years he was an active practitioner, and took a prominent part in the upbuilding of the community. His connection with the Reading companies dates from 1870, when he prosecuted an action for damages against the road so ably and successfully that he was at once made counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. As his law practice increased he was enabled to extend the field of his operations, and so successfully did he embrace the opportunities offered to him, that he became president of a large number of the state's best-known manufacturers' industries, and a director in a number of others. He had been the confidential legal adviser of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for some time, and he rendered a valuable service to the latter by securing an entrance for one of his railroads into Pittsburg, Pa., and cooperating with the financier in his plan to unite under one management all the coal-carrying roads with terminals in New York city. When the work of reorganization took place in 1901, Mr. Baer was elected president of the Reading Co., the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., and the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey. The Reading Co., which is a holding company, acts under a special charter in the state of Pennsylvania. It owns the stock and bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., and the stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., and the Reading Iron Co., as well as the stock of all the smaller roads comprising the Reading

system, and a majority of the stock of the Central Railroad Co, of New Jersey. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co. is the operating company, operating all the branch lines through lease or agreement, with the exception of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey and one or two others. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. controls and operates all the coal properties of the system with the exception of those controlled by the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey. Meanwhile Mr. Morgan and his interests acquired a controlling interest in the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. When the great anthracite coal strike began on May 12, 1902, it soon became known that the combination of the anthracite coal-producing and transportation companies under one management gave the mine owners and operators a formidable advantage. There were 147,000 miners thrown out of employment and invested capital amounting to more than \$500,000,000 became idle. A fight between mine guards and strikers took place on June 5th at Wilkes-Barre and shortly afterward an attempt was made on the life of T. A. Thomas, division superintendent of the Lehigh Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre. There were also riots and acts of violence at other places. In this emergency Pres. Baer was a firm champion of the mine owners and operators, although his position was not primarily one of hostility to the demands of the mine-workers, but rather to the claims of the United Mine Workers of America, the organization which controlled them, and which instigated the strike. During the course of the strike, which lasted from May 12th to October 23d, Mr. Baer was recognized as the most important person on the side of the mine owners. Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania had a conference with him in the second week in July; and as Mr. Morgan, to whom many looked for help in bringing the opposing interests together, refused to be drawn into the controversy, the responsibility put upon Pres. Baer became still more weighty and acute. But he did not flinch from the attitude taken by him at first. Meanwhile no hard coal had been delivered that summer, the available supply had long since become exhausted and cold weather was approaching. At a meeting of the leading men of the-coal trust held in his office September 16th, a statement was given out that the operators would not yield and throughout all succeeding conferences and attempts at reconciliation this attitude was maintained. At this stage Pres. Roosevelt stepped in to help solve the difficulty. On October 3d he called together in conference the coal operators and Pres. Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and on October 14th, announced that the mine owners were willing to arbitrate the points in dispute, but stipulated from what ranks the arbitrators should be selected. The outcome was the appointment of a commission to investigate both sides of the question and the men returned to the mines. In April, 1903, he was called as a witness in the hearing of charges against the anthracite coal roads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the charge of the complaint of William R. Hearst of the New York "American" that his railroads had combined to restrict the output of anthracite coal and to divide the transportation trade in the interest of the mines controlled by the railroads and against the independent operators, in violation of a section of the Pennsylvania constitution of 1874, which says that no railroad company shall engage in coal mining or other enterprise by which commodities are produced, and that no coal mining corporation shall operate a railroad more than fifty miles in length. Mr. Baer in defense asserted that that particular section of the constitution had no application whatever to the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., or to the Reading Co., these being distinct and separate corporations; he invited the commission to proceed under the Sherman anti-trust law, and promised that if anything his companies had done was contrary to the law of the land they would abide by the decision of the proper tribunal. As a railway executive Pres. Baer has thorough control of the details of organization and administration, and is considerate of the interests of his employes. He has been alert to discern when improvements were needed in the personnel and plant of his roads, and has been prompt to supply them. Self-made, his own experience has enabled him to apply the tests of honesty and ability in the promotion of his subordinates, and in May, 1906, when public attention was specially directed to the fraudulent management of great railways and other corporations, he publicly claimed that criticism did not and could not be brought against the management of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. He is a regular attendant of the Reformed church. He is a great reader and close, practical student of the Bible, whose language he frequently quotes in conversation and in public addresses. His record proves him to be absolutely fearless of public opinion when he believes he is right, and his administration of the great interests over which he presides has been eminently successful. Mr. Baer received the honorary degrees of A.M. in

1872, and LL.D. in 1888, from the Franklin and Marshall College. He was married June 14, 1866, to Emily, daughter of John Kimmel, and has five daughters.



Biography of Baldwin, N. Leroy

This website would like to thank Mr. Leroy V. Baldwin who kindly donated his father's (Mr. N. Leroy Baldwin) book entitled: "Two Hundred Years in Shade Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania (1762-1962)", to be used as primary source material for the Shade Township pages. This book was self-published by Mr. N. Leroy Baldwin in 1964. It is not available in print - though copies may be viewed locally at the Genealogical Society library or the larger county libraries in Somerset.

About The Author

N. Leroy Baldwin was born July 7, 1895, near Mock post office in Shade Township. He is the son of the late Rollin B. and Olive (Blough) Baldwin and is married to the former Gertrude Hamer. They are the parents of Leroy V. Baldwin and the late Harold Joyce Baldwin.

He is a descendant of Casper and Rebecca (Walters) Stotler, who were probably the first permanent settlers in Shade Township. His maternal grandmother, Henrietta (Lambert) Blough, was the great-great-granddaughter of Casper and Rebecca, whose daughter Elizabeth was married to George Lambert, her great-grandfather.

He grew up on the Shade Furnace Farm of his grandparents, Noah and Henrietta Blough, and inherited the love of the great out-of-doors, where he has spent many days of his life fishing and hunting along the streams and among the hills of Shade Township. He is a veteran of World War I, a member of Company "H" 29th Engineers, serving fifteen months with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe under the command of General John J. Pershing.

He is a graduate of California State Normal School, California, Pennsylvania. He taught in the schools of Shade Township for forty of his forty-two years' teaching career, and served fifteen years as tax collector and six years as township supervisor.

(Permission granted to reprint this biography from "200 Years in Shade Township" by N. Leroy Baldwin given by Leroy V. Baldwin c. 1996-2000.)



Biography of Jacob Miller Campbell

PUBLIC MEN OF TODAY

by P. C. Headley

First Series, Page 318-321

Hartford: S. S. Scranton & Company, 1882

HON. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JACOB MILLER CAMPBELL was born in Allegheny Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1821. His father, John Campbell, was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States in 1817; his mother, Mary (Weyand) Campbell, was a native of the above-named town of Somerset. In 1826 his parents removed to Allegheny City, Penn., where he attended the ordinary schools of that day. In

1835 he returned to Somerset, and became an apprentice in the printing-office of the "Somerset Whig," where he remained until he had mastered as much of the printing business as could be acquired in a country printing-office. In 1840 he left Somerset and worked for some time "at the case" in the office of the "Literary Examiner," a monthly magazine of considerable merit, then published in Pittsburgh, Penn. In the fall of the same year he went to New Orleans and worked in the newspaper offices of that city until the spring of 1841, when he engaged in steamboating on the lower Mississippi river and its tributaries; and for several subsequent years filled the position successively of Mate, Clerk, and part owner of a vessel. In the spring of 1847 he married, and in the fall of that year he abandoned steamboating and went to Brady's Bend, Penn., where he engaged in the iron business at the Great Western Iron Works. In 1852 he went to California, but returned in less than a year. In 1853 he moved to Johnstown, Penn., and assisted in the construction of the Mammoth Iron Works of the Cambria Iron Company at that place, with which enterprise he remained connected, holding all the time an important and responsible position, until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861. Upon the first call of President Lincoln for three months' volunteers to defend the Government, he was enrolled as Lieutenant in the first Company from Cambria County, tendering their services to the Governor, and with it arrived in Harrisburg early on the morning of the 18th of April, 1861, being the first company to enter Camp Curtin.

Upon an organization of Regiments, which was effected during the next two days, his Company was as-signed to the third Regiment and designated as Company G, and Lieutenant Campbell was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, and with it he served in General Patterson's abortive campaign in the mouth of the Shenandoah Valley, and returning to Harrisburg with the troops of that command, was mustered out on the 28th day of July. 1861. On the 30th of the same month he was commissioned Colonel by Governor Curtin, and authorized to raise a regiment of volunteers for three years. In due time the regiment was recruited, mainly through Colonel Campbell's exertions, and was designated as the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers. As soon as organized it was ordered to Washington, D. C., in which vicinity it remained until the 29th of March, 1862, when Colonel Campbell was ordered to report with his regiment to General Miles, commanding at Harper's Ferry. Va., and in accordance with instructions from that officer, proceeded to occupy the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from North Mountain Station, Va., fifty-six miles westward to the South Branch of the Potomac, the Regiment occupying the most important points along the line. In September. 1862, the forces under General Miles were all, except the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, driven into Harper's Ferry and captured by Stonewall Jackson. Colonel Campbell reported to General McClellan for duty, and was ordered, with his regiment, to join the forces of General Kelly in the Department of West Virginia. On the 6th of March, 1863, he was ordered to Romney with his Regiment, and there assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps. With this force he proceeded to occupy the different mountain passes in that section, making his headquarters at Mechanicsburg Gap.

While occupying this position they were in almost daily conflict with detachments of the Confederate army and the guerilla forces which infested that section. On the 5th of July his command formed part of the column under General Kelly, which marched to Cherry Run to prevent the force under Lee from gaining possession of the fords at that point on the Potomac, or from coming further west. On the 16th of July he was ordered across the Potomac at Cherry Run with his Brigade, and there he drove the rebels out of Hedgesville, taking possession of that place, skirmishing daily with the enemy as their forces, under Lee, retreated southward. On August 2, 1862, Colonel Campbell, with his Brigade, was ordered to return to his former stations among the Hampshire mountains, where they remained doing active duty until the 6th of November, when he was ordered to Springfield with his command, and all the troops along the line of the railroad from Cherry Run to New Creek, a distance of ninety miles, were assigned to his command, in addition to his Brigade. On the 4th of January, 1864, he moved with his Brigade to Cumberland, which place was threatened by the forces of Rosser and Fitzhugh Lee. Here he remained until General Sigel took command of the Department of West Virginia.

In April, 1864, in the reorganization of the troops that took place preparatory to the contemplated movement up the valley of the Shenandoah, Colonel Campbell, at his own request, was relieved from the command of his Brigade and returned to his old regiment. At the battle of New Market, May 15, 1864, he occupied the extreme left of the line with his regiment, and it suffered heavily, two hundred and eighty of its number being killed and wounded. After the battle General Sigel fell back to Cedar Creek, where he was relieved of his command by General Hunter, who again renewed the march up the Valley, meeting the enemy at Piedmont on the 5th of June, 1864. In this battle Colonel Campbell, with his Regiment, again occupied the left of the line, flanking the enemy's right and attacking them in the rear, capturing twice as many of the enemy as he had men in his command. For gallant conduct and superior skill exhibited at this battle Colonel Campbell was brevetted a Brigadier-General, a position doubly earned by long and efficient service as a brigade commander. Three days after this battle, when the forces under Crook joined those of Hunter at Staunton, Va., General Campbell was transferred to the command of a brigade in Crook's Division, and as a special favor the 54th Regiment was transferred to the same Brigade, that it might remain under its old commander.

In all the engagements under General Hunter while on his celebrated "Lynchburg raid," General Campbell took a prominent part, and on the return from that place covered the retreat. On July 24, 1864, he took part in the battle of Winchester under Crook, and upon the fall of General Mulligan in that battle, assumed command of his division, and participated in all the subsequent battles of Crook while he was in command, and after Sheridan came to the head of the Department he took part in all the engagements in the Shenandoah Valley under that renowned chieftain.

General Campbell was never absent from his command but three weeks, which occurred in February, 1864, when he was detailed by the Secretary of War, to act as a member of a Court of Inquiry, at Wheeling, Va. He was, with but one single exception, with his comrades in every fight of his brigade or regiment from the time of its organization until finally mustered out of the service.

After the close of the war, on the 17th of August, 1865, General Campbell was nominated by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the office of Surveyor-General (since called Secretary of Internal Affairs), and elected for a term of three years. In 1868 he was again elected to the same office for a second term, and served with great satisfaction to the people and credit to himself. He declined a nomination for a third term, and devoted his time to mechanical and other industrial pursuits until the fall of 1876, when he received the Republican nomination for Congress from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, and Somerset, and was elected by a majority of 520 votes over the Hon. John Reilly, Democrat, who had carried the district two years before by a majority of 1,147 votes. In 1878 he was a candidate for reelection, but owing to the organization of the Greenback party in the district, whose principles he strongly antagonized, he was defeated by a majority of 305 votes. In 1880 he was again a candidate, and elected by a majority of 1,436 votes over his former competitor, Hon. A. H. Coffroth.

In 1856 he was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, assisted in the organization of that party, and has ever since been an earnest advocate of its principles and supporter of its candidates. When in Congress he was an earnest advocate of the resumption of specie payments by the government, and opposed the repeal of the resumption act. He was opposed to the "Silver Bill," maintaining that 412-1/2 grains of silver was not worth one dollar in the markets of the world, and that therefore the silver dollar was a cheat and a fraud. He advocated and voted for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, believing that its repeal was essential to the restoration of financial and commercial confidence and prosperity. He voted for the restriction of Chinese immigration to this country. He is in favor of a Protective tariff, and voted against the Wood tariff bill because it did not protect and foster our national industries. He favored all measures looking to the enlargement of our foreign commerce, and reform in our civil service.



Biography of Jeremiah Sullivan Black
APPLETONS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY
Edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske
Published by D. Appleton and Co., NY 1888
Volume I. Page 272

BLACK, Jeremiah Sullivan, jurist, b. in the Glades, Somerset co., Pa., 10 Jan., 1810; d. at his home in York, Pa., 19 Aug., 1883. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish. James Black, his grandfather, came to America from the north of Ireland, and settled in Somerset co., Pa., where, in 1778, Henry Black, father of Jeremiah, a man of note in his day, was born. Jeremiah's early education was obtained at school near his father's farm. He studied law, was taken into the office of Chauncey Forward, a lawyer in Somerset county, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1838 he married a daughter of Mr. Forward. After an active and successful practice of eleven years, he was raised to the bench. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, and was nominated by a democratic governor, in April, 1842, for president-judge of the district where he lived, which post he held for nine years. In 1851 Judge Black was elected one of the supreme court judges of Pennsylvania. After serving the short term of three years, he was re-elected, in 1854, for a full term of fifteen years. On the accession of James Buchanan to the presidency, in 1857, Judge Black became attorney-general. He was very industrious and successful, in connection with Edwin M. Stanton, in protecting the interests of the nation against false claimants to grants of land made by the Mexican government to settlers in California before that country came under the control of the United States. When the secession crisis arrived, in 1860-'1, Buchanan held that there was no authority for coercing a state, if it chose to secede and set up as an independent government; but Attorney-General Black was of the opinion that it was the duty of the government to put down insurrection, and that the constitution contained no provision for a dissolution of the union in any manner whatever. Gen. Cass having resigned as secretary of state in December, 1860, Judge Black was appointed to fill the vacancy, Edwin M. Stanton taking the post of attorney-general. Judge Black occupied this office during the remainder of Buchanan's administration, and exerted himself to save the government from falling into the hands of the secessionists. In March, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln became president, Judge Black retired from public life. He was appointed U. S. supreme court reporter, but soon resigned that office, and entered again upon the practice of law at his home, near York, Pa. He was engaged in several prominent lawsuits during the last-twenty years of his life, and retained his vigor and professional skill to the close of his career. The Vanderbilt will contest, the Milliken case, and the McGarrahan claim were among the more noted cases in which he was engaged. He was a contributor to periodical literature, furnished an account of the Erie railway litigation, argued the third-term question in magazine articles, and had a newspaper discussion with Jefferson Davis.—His son, Chauncey Forward, was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1882, and in 1886 was the democratic candidate for the governorship.



Biography of Miss Elizabeth Cochrane
AMERICAN WOMEN, Fifteen Hundred Biographies
Edited by Frances E. Willard and Mary A. Livermore
Revised Edition: published by Mast. Crowell & Kirkpatrick, 1897
Volume I, Pages 186-187

COCHRANE, Miss Elizabeth, author, journalist and traveler, known the world over by her pen-name, "Nellie Bly," born in Cochrane Mills, Pa., 5th May, 1867, a place named after her father, who was a lawyer and for several terms filled the office of associate judge of Armstrong county, Pa. She is a descendant on her father's side of Lord Cochrane, the famous English admiral, who was noted for his deeds of daring, and who was never happy unless engaged in some exciting affair. Miss Cochrane's great-grandfather Cochrane was one of a number of men who wrote a declaration of independence in Maryland near the South Mountains a long time before the historic Declaration of Independence was delivered to the world. Her great-grandfather, on her mother's side, was a man of wealth, owning at one time almost all of Somerset county. Pa. His name was Kennedy, and his wife was a nobleman's daughter. They eloped and fled to America. He was an officer, as were his two sons, in the Revolutionary War. Afterward he was sheriff of Somerset county repeatedly until old age compelled him to decline the office. One of his sons, Thomas Kennedy, Miss Cochrane's grand-uncle, made a flying trip around the world, starting from and returning to New York City, where his wife awaited his arrival. It took him three years to make the trip and he returned in shattered health. He at once set about her own to write the history of his trip, but his health became so bad that he had to give up his task. Her father died while Elizabeth was yet a child. She was educated at home until 1880, when she was sent to Indiana, Pa., where she remained in a boarding-school until 1881. Impaired health forced her to leave school, and she returned home. The family moved to Pittsburgh, and there she began her literary career. She saw an article in the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" entitled "What Girls are Good For." She wrote a reply to the article, and though the reply was not published, a paragraph appeared in the "Dispatch" the day after she sent the communication, asking for the writer's name. Miss Cochrane sent her name and received a letter from the editor, requesting her to write an article on the subject of girls and their spheres in life for the "Sunday Dispatch." This she did. The article was printed, and the same week she received a check for it and a request for something else. Her next subject was "Divorce," and at the end of the article appeared the now famous signature, "Nellie Bly." Miss Cochrane assumed it on the suggestion of George A. Madden, managing editor of the "Dispatch," who got it from Stephen Foster's popular song. The divorce article attracted attention. She was invited to the office and made arrangements to accept a salary and devote her time to the "Dispatch." Taking an artist with her. she went through the factories and workshops of Pittsburgh, and described and pictured the condition of the working girls. The articles made a hit. Miss Cochrane became society editor of the "Dispatch" and also looked after the dramatic and art department, all for a salary of ten dollars per week. She decided to go to Mexico to write about its people. At that time she was receiving fifteen dollars per week. She went, and her letters printed in the "Dispatch" were full of interest and were widely copied. She had never been out of her State before, but she traveled everywhere in Mexico that a railroad could take her. Her mother was her companion on that trip. Returning to Pittsburgh, she became dissatisfied with that field, quit the "Dispatch," and went to New York City. She did syndicate work for a while. One day she lost her pocketbook and all the money she possessed. She was too proud to let her friends know, and she sat down and thought. Before that she had written to the "World," asking the privilege of going in the balloon the "World" was about sending up at St. Louis, but, as final arrangements had been completed, her suggestion was not favorably received. Now finding herself penniless, she made a list of a half-dozen original ideas and went to the "World" office, determined to see Mr. Pulitzer and offer them to him. Having no letter of introduction and being unknown, she found it almost an impossibility to gain an audience. For three hours she talked and expostulated with different employés, before she finally exhausted their denials and was ushered into the unwilling presence of Mr. Pulitzer and his editor, John A. Cockerill. Once there, they listened to her ideas and immediately offered her twenty-five dollars to give them three days in which to consider her suggestions. At the end of that time she was told that her idea to feign insanity and, as a patient, investigate the treatment of the insane in the Blackwell Island Asylum was accepted. Miss Bly did that with such marked success and originality of treatment, and attracted so much attention, that she secured a permanent place on the "World" staff. She originated a new field in journalism, which has since been copied all over the world by her many imitators. Her achievements since her asylum exposé have been many and brilliant. Scarcely a week passed that she had not some novel feature in the "World." Her fame grew and her tasks enlarged, until they culminated in the wonderful tour of the world in

72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 14 seconds. That idea she proposed to Mr. Pulitzer one year before he approved and accepted it. Owing to delayed steamers, Miss Bly lost fifteen days on land, but she was the first to conceive and establish a record for a fast trip around the world. Since Miss Cochrane "girdled the globe," others have repeated the feat in less time. Her newspaper work resulted in many reforms. Her exposé of asylum abuses procured an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the benefit of the poor insane, in addition to beneficial changes in care and management. Her exposé of the "King of the Lobby" rid Albany of its greatest disgrace; her station-house exposé procured matrons for New York police-stations; her exposé of a noted "electric" doctor's secret rid Brooklyn of a notorious swindler. Miss Cochrane left journalism to do literary work for a weekly publication. She is now a resident of New York.



Biography of Rev. Samuel Wesley Davis

A CENTURY AND A HALF OF PITTSBURGH AND HER PEOPLE

John W. Jordan, LL.D. of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

The Lewis Publishing Company, 1908

Volume IV, Pages 172-174

REV. SAMUEL WESLEY DAVIS, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and well known in the mission work among the foreign population in the great coke regions of western Pennsylvania, was born November 9, 1839, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

(I) John Davis, great-grandfather of Rev. Samuel W. Davis, was a resident of Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from whence, after several changes, he removed to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, near Salisbury where he died and was buried. He married Rebecca Davenport, September 24, 1769, and among their children were: Betsy, Benjamin, of whom later; John, a soldier of the war of 1812; William, a blacksmith in Chester county, Pennsylvania; Reese; Abner, went to Freeport, Ohio, and became a local Methodist preacher; a daughter who married a Mr. Flick; a daughter who married a Mr. Heaton; Lorena, who married and moved to Chester county, Pennsylvania; Olivia, who also married and moved to Chester county.

(II) Benjamin Davis, second child and eldest son of John and Rebecca (Davenport) Davis, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1770. He was reared in that part of the country. He learned the trade of millwright and also conducted furnaces. He was married by the Rev. N. Greer, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Barker, born April 15, 1774, daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Caldwell) Barker. Henry Barker was a resident of Chester county, Pennsylvania, was a captain in the Revolutionary war and served at the battle of Brandywine, and is buried at the Brandywine Manor meeting house. His wife, Eleanor (Caldwell) Barker, was the daughter of Joseph Caldwell. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barker) Davis were the parents of the following children:

1. Rebecca, born December 22, 1800, married, July 15, 1817, Matthew P. Brown, and their children were: Nancy J., born July 25, 1818; Elizabeth, September 26, 1819; John W., November 4, 1821; Benjamin, March 7, 1823; Joseph, July 9, 1825; Olivia, March 9, 1828; Henry, October 24, 1830; Rebecca, August 15, 1833; Mary K., November 11, 1835; William P., February 4, 1837; Francis M., February 5, 1841.

2. Benjamin, born 1806, died in North Carolina, July 20, 1838.

3. Joseph B., of whom later.

4. John, born January 13, 1810, married (first) Catharine Shehee, children: George and Margaret; married (second) Margaret Brallier, children: Augustus C., a soldier in the Civil war; Almira, Joseph, Elizabeth, Nora, Ellen and Jennie.

5. Eliza, died young.

6. Nancy, died young.

(III) Joseph B. Davis, second son of Benjamin Davis, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1808. He removed to Somerset county, where he engaged in farming and was a cattle merchant, sending stock over the mountains to eastern Pennsylvania. He owned land in Upper Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, and was a prominent man in the community in which he resided. In the spring of 1861 he removed to Maryland, where he purchased a grazing farm near Oakland, Garrett county, whereon he resided up to his death, which occurred in Oakland, September 14, 1890. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Whig and Republican in politics. He married, June 5, 1830, Sarah McMillen, born October 4, 1810, died November 28, 1905, at Oakland, Maryland, daughter of John and Nancy (Patrick) McMillen. John McMillen was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1764. He located in Somerset county in 1790, was a prosperous farmer, a justice of the peace, and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife were the parents of children: John K., born May 26, 1795; James, December 19, 1798; Jane, December 30, 1800; Eleanor, July 23, 1802; William, December 24, 1804; Samuel E., November 12, 1807; Sarah, October 4, 1810, mentioned above: Margaret, November 25, 1813; Mary, April 15, 1820. John McMillen died February 1, 1856, and his wife March 25, 1854, aged seventy-seven years. The parents of Joseph B. and Sarah (McMillen) Davis were all professing Christians and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis:

1. Ann, born 1831, married John Harned. had one son, Joseph, a pharmacist.

2. Simon, born October 4, 1832, died in childhood.

3. John M., born January 26, 1835, a merchant in Oakland, Maryland, a local Methodist preacher, and one of the founders of Mountain Lake Park, a noted Christian summer resort near Oakland. He married Eleanor Philson, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and had children: Charles S., a merchant; William C., deceased, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; John Wesley, a merchant.

4. Elizabeth, born February 8, 1837, died in childhood.

5. Samuel Wesley, of whom later.

6. Sarah Jane, married M. L. Scott, now deceased.

(IV) Rev. Samuel Wesley Davis was reared in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his primary education at the common and select schools in that county, and received instruction in advanced studies from the Rev. T. H. Wilkenson. In 1856-57-58, during the regular school terms of four months, he served as teacher of adjacent public schools, and in 1859 was teacher for a term of five months in Bruceton, Preston county, Virginia. In 1861 he was a student for two terms at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Favored with the instruction and influence of Christian parents and ministers of the gospel who were frequent visitors at his home, and impressed by the services of the sanctuary, he was converted in early youth and began to realize his call from God to the ministry. At the solicitation of the church he made application and July 19, 1862, received license as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. November 9, 1862, he became assistant of the Rev. Franklin Ball, preacher in charge

of the Kingwood circuit, West Virginia conference, Methodist Episcopal church. In 1863 he became a member of the conference and was returned as junior to the same circuit with the Rev. Ashford Hall as preacher in charge. The circuit included Kingwood, the county seat, and other appointments, seventeen in all, which were increased to twenty, and during this period there were two hundred and seventy-five additions to the membership.

His next appointment was in Marshall county, West Virginia, among the hills at Fish Creek. After one year at that place he was sent to Weston, county seat of Lewis county, and after two years was removed to Clarksburg, county seat of Harrison county, West Virginia. He remained there three years and was appointed at Wheeling, West Virginia, and stationed at the Thomson church, Wheeling Island. He was next transferred to the Pittsburg conference and stationed at Myersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. In the economy of the church after three years he was transferred and made pastor of the congregation in Uniontown. At the close of the pastoral term in Uniontown, in 1878, he accompanied Mr. E. J. Stone, his father-in-law, and sons, J. T. and E. L. Stone, and J. C. Thomas in a seven-months' tour in the east, which included various countries of Europe, also Egypt and the Holy Land. His next charge was Bellevernon, in Fayette county, then Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county. Succeeding these he was pastor for two years at Homestead, five years at the Coursin Street appointment, McKeesport, two years at the Walton church, Pittsburg, and two years at the Jefferson Avenue church in Washington, Pennsylvania.

He was then assigned to the Coke Mission in the interest of the foreign population in the coke regions of western Pennsylvania, of which he has been successful as pastor and superintendent for the last thirteen years. Property for the Mission was purchased in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, March 28, 1900, at a cost of \$2,500. The building is a substantial brick of two stories, containing four large rooms. The location of this property is most favorable, on a fine elevation on a thoroughfare, near the railroad depots and adjacent to the Standard Coke Works. One room on the first floor is occupied by Mrs. Anna Navratil, the first Bohemian convert, with her son and grandson, and her four orphan grandchildren, and thus under the care of this intelligent and worthy Christian woman there is already the germ of a self-supporting orphanage, suggesting an institution which in that place would surely accomplish great and lasting good. Another room, tastefully decorated, seated with chairs and supplied with a vocalion by Andrew Carnegie, is devoted to public worship. It has an increasing and spiritual membership, and with more than one hundred adherents among adult men and women foreign born. The Sunday-school, organized in August, 1898, with an attendance now of one hundred, largely Bohemian, Slav and Polish, the girl's sewing school, devoted also to religious instruction, the Saturday Evening Bible class, and the class on Monday evening for instruction by the pastor, are all well provided for. It is free from debt. A comfortable parsonage also has been provided in the same locality and is the residence of the Bohemian pastor, Joseph Donat. A Home for Missionaries and young women of foreign nationality in training for mission work is located in Uniontown, county seat of Fayette county. It was purchased October 13, 1906, for \$5,500, A. J. Cochran contributing \$500, Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran \$500, and A. (Jaddis) \$150, after which Lloyd G. McCrum assumed the mortgage indebtedness of \$4,000.

In spite of his advancing years and arduous labors during forty-five years. Rev. Mr. Davis is still earnestly at work and enjoys the prosecution of his noble Christian undertaking, saving the foreigners. During his terms of pastoral service churches have been erected in Clarksburg and Wheeling, West Virginia, and in Myersdale, Ursina, Uniontown, McKeesport and in several other towns in the coke region in Pennsylvania. The self-sacrificing labors of this truly noble man have extended over nearly half a century, and the influence for good cannot be estimated this side of the eternal world.

Mr. Davis married, March 12, 1872, Mary C. Stone, daughter of E. J. and Elizabeth C. (Thomas) Stone, of Wheeling, West Virginia. They have been blessed with the following children: Anna May, who died young; Alfred Cookman, an official of the Pennsylvania railroad lines west of Pittsburg; Elizabeth Stone, a home missionary; James Edward, died young; Wilbur M., died young; Mary Eleanor; Sarah Blanche.



Descendants of William Baer

Contributed by Lannie Dietle

I am descended from Ludwig Baer and Catherine Shallus via their son Wilhelm Baer. I have always known him as "William Bare" from the wonderful little book called "Genealogy of the Relatives of William J. Miller", Meyersdale: 1963.

William Bare's daughter Catherine married Jacob _Peter_ Miller, who was b. Oct. 24, 1845 in Greenville Twp, the son of Peter Miller and Mariah Harden. Jacob and Catharine had the following children (from the Miller Book):

Sarah Miller, b. Sept. 27, 1871, d. June 21, 1957, married Jacob Paul Harvey Miller, b. Sept. 21, 1873, d. June 8, 1957, married Belina Baer Ellen Miller, b. Feb. 22, 1876, died Feb. 15, 1947, married Levi Shockey William Wilson Miller, b. Oct. 28, 1877, married Alice Lowry Minerva Miller, b. Feb. 10, 1883, died Feb. 12, 1959, married Franklin Lloyd Hostetler Milton Peter Miller, born Sept. 8, 1884, died April 8, 1949, married Agnes Spence

Harvey Miller, son of Jacob Peter Miller, was my Great Grandfather. He married Belinda Baer, the daughter of Elisha Baer and Mary (Polly) Beal DJH1277. (Mary (Polly) Beal shows up in your Peter Biel Descendant's list) The book "Descendants of Jacob Hochstetler" lists Elisha Baer as being the son of John and Elizabeth (Hutzel) Baer of Pocohontas, Pa, and states that Elisha died on March 1, 1896.

The children of Harvey Miller and Belinda Baer are as follows (from the Miller book):

George Henry Miller, b. Sept.10, 1899
Alma Catherine Miller, b. Feb. 7, 1901
Mary Edith Miller, b. March 28, 1902
Maggie Elizabeth Miller, b. Nov. 24, 1903
Annie Mildred Miller, b. Oct. 2, 1906
Carl Franklin Miller, b. Feb. 15, 1908
Harvey Andrew Miller, . Oct. 23, 1909
Gladys Mae Miller, b. Feb. 19, 1912
Agnes Belinda Miller, b. Feb. 17, 1914
Elbert Eugene Miller, b. Jan. 1, 1916
Ray Wilson Miller, b. Dec. 13, 1917, d. Dec. 18, 1917
Emma Leola Miller, b. Sept. 21, 1919
Ethel Marie Miller, b. Jan 18, 1921, died Feb. 2, 1921

Alma Catherine Miller was my Grandmother; she died Jan 9, 1974. She married Irvin Henry Dietle who was born April 6, 1899 and died Oct. 13, 1986.



THE GARLITZ FAMILY IN KANSAS

Descendants of Somerset County, Pennsylvania Pioneers were Pioneers in Kansas

by Charles B. Garlet, Jr.

In September, 1876 Rebecca Garlitz died in Salina, Kansas. She was the wife of Solomon Garlitz who had died in Maryland 30 years earlier. She is buried east of town in Mount Calvary, a Catholic, cemetery. His burial place is unknown.

Rebecca and her second son, Simeon, are among the earliest settlers of Salina, arriving in the spring of 1859. The town was founded in 1858. The remaining eight children in this pioneering family, at one time or another, later became residents of Salina. Some stayed, some didn't, but the name is still well known there (as Garlet). Descendants of the family live near or in Salina today with the names Baird, Brotton, Crawford, Hagler, James, Johannes, Light, Mattison, and Quinley. The last "Garlet" left during World War II.

Why this widow and her children settled in Kansas is not known. But it is a crucial time in history. The Civil War is about to begin. Incidents in and around Salina before and during the Civil War are recorded in "City on the Move" by Ruby Phillips Bramwell, 1969, Survey Press, Salina, KS., 67401. Three of Rebecca's sons and at least one of her sons-in-law were soldiers on the Union side.

Solomon and Rebecca appear to have been residents, at various times, of Greenville Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania and of Allegany County, Maryland. In 1837, they sold some land near Avilton, Maryland, which is now in Garrett County a short distance west of Cumberland. Garrett County was formed in 1872. The National Road which started at Cumberland and traversed the northern part of Garrett County was already well traveled during the Garlitz residence there. It extended west into Illinois and may have been used by Rebecca and her family when they went to Kansas. The history of the road is described in detail in "The Old Pike" by Thomas B. Searight which was first published in 1894 and republished by Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, MD 20716.

According to the "History of St. Stephen's and St. Ann's Mission, Garrett County, MD" written by the Rev. Father Aloysius, (Enterprise Printing Co., Cumberland, MD, 1920), the district in which Solomon Garlitz owned property was originally known as the "McKenzie Settlement". In the Allegany County Courthouse under Liber -0, Folio -472, is a deed which shows that Solomon had purchased 186 acres there on 30 April 1829. This was the year, according to family records, before he and Rebecca were married, and while he was still a young man in his twenties. He paid \$126 for it. According to the deed, Solomon was then living in Greenville Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

The records, again in Allegany Courthouse, show that the 186 acres involved were sold in 1837; 57 to Samuel F. McKinzie and the remaining 129 acres to Christopher Garlitz.

Christopher or Christian was well known in the area and is buried in the cemetery at St. Ann's Catholic Church. He is a son of Henry and Magdalena Garlitz, pioneer settlers in Greenville Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. If evidence so far accumulated is acceptable, so is Solomon; thus, the two are brothers. Christian's descendants still live on the property at Avilton.

Although clear proof is not available, it appears reasonably certain that Solomon is the last son of Henry, the last child in fact. A Solomon is mentioned in the baptismal records found at St. John's United Church of Christ at Salisbury, Pennsylvania. Although, the date recorded there, 27 November 1806, is two years earlier than family records show, in the absence of information on any other Solomon in the area at that time and the very clear evidence from other sources that our Solomon was an early resident of Greenville, it seems for the moment acceptable. The family records referred to were published in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, 63/1 (March 1975): 57.

Rebecca, from census data, was born in Maryland, though no birth records for her have been found. Neither has a record of the marriage of Solomon and Rebecca nor the birth record of the second child, Simeon, been found. A baptismal record for the last child, Solomon Gregory, was discovered at St. Patrick's Church, Mt. Savage, Maryland. Births and baptisms of the other children are recorded at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in Cumberland, MD.

This family may have lived for a while on the land near Avilton, since both the first and the second child were born in Maryland as is indicated by the 1850 census and other information. Samuel, the third child, was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, a year before his parents sold their property at Avilton. The following three children were also born in Pennsylvania. Then the family moved back to Maryland where the last three children were born and Solomon died in 1846.

Solomon's estate was settled in Allegany County, Maryland in 1848. At some point in the next decade, Rebecca and several children went west. Here is a preliminary genealogy of the Solomon and Rebecca Garlitz family.

Solomon GARLITZ was born 27 November 1806 in Greenville Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Henry and Magdalena. Family records mentioned earlier say that Solomon and Rebecca were married on 5 May 1830. Rebecca's maiden name is unknown, but she was born according to the same records on 28 March 1812 in Maryland. There is reason to believe that she is probably a McKenzie. Solomon died 27 June 1846. His estate was settled in Allegany County, Maryland on 11 October 1848, and is recorded in the courthouse at Cumberland. John Blocher acting as Administrator. Solomon's burial site is unknown although his last child, as mentioned earlier, born two months after his death, was baptised at Mt. Savage, Maryland. Rebecca died on 6 September 1876 at Salina, Kansas and is buried in Mount Calvary Cemetery there. Children of Solomon and Rebecca are:

1. Jeremiah Joseph, b. 15 March 1832, in Maryland. He received his portion of his father's estate in 1848; may be in the 1860 census for Elklick Township, with the Hiram Finley(?) family as a "Day Laborer"; and is certainly found on a list of personnel attached to Company G, 15th Kansas State Militia in 1864. This list is available from the Smoky Valley Genealogical Society at Salina, KS. Jeremiah Joseph apparently did not go with the rest of the family when they first went west. He is the only child not mentioned in Rebecca's will of 1876, so is presumed to have died before that.

2. Simeon Christopher. b. 19 March 1834, in Maryland. He married Lucy Haskett 16 January 1876 and died in 1923. Simeon is buried in the cemetery at Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas. Lucy was born about 1850 and died 29 March 1946. She is buried beside Simeon in the Caldwell cemetery. Simeon was voted Constable at the first election in Salina, Kansas. He arrived there in May 1859 with his mother and perhaps others of the children.

The oldest building in Salina today was built by Simeon in 1860. He used it as a carpenter shop. A podium he built and some of his tools are on display in the Smoky Hill Historical Museum at Salina. The shop served many purposes through the years, even acting as the first meeting house for the Methodists before they built their own church. It stands quietly on a side street near the Smoky Hill river, having been moved from its original location.

A number of Simeon's exploits while hunting have been described in diaries and appear in newspaper articles including the following from the writings of an early settler, Hugh Morrison. They are, also, recorded in the book mentioned earlier by Ruby Phillips Bramwell.

"In the afternoon of May 17, 1864, I took my oxen and wagon and was returning to my claim south of town when I met Simeon Garlet who came riding his horse on the gallop, from the west, waving his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, 'Get your gun! The Injuns are coming.'" ... A general alarm was given and the few settlers hurried to town and corralled their wagons in a circle in the street ... and for several

days our town was greatly excited ...”

Roscoe R. Hudson recently wrote to this writer about his recollections of Simeon. “he carried a large Shiny, Brass Bolstered hunting knife in a belt sheath. ... he always laid it on the table to the right of his plate and he used it when eating instead of the table wear that the family used daily.”

Hudson’s sister remembered that “he never drank coffee with his food. Just HOT water in which he put 1 spoonful of sugar.” Hudson, also, reports that Simeon “always rode a good horse and ... was dressed as a typical western plains man. (He) wore a medium sized hat with high topped boots, Leather coat with fringe on bottom.”

Simeon and Lucy had one child:

- i. Minnie. b. about 1878; d. 1881.

3. Samuel. b. 14 April 1836 in Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Durst in 1859 in Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Samuel served as a Private with Company K, 171st Pennsylvania Regiment from 24 October 1862 until 6 August 1863. He died 11 December 1913 at Wichita, Kansas. Elizabeth was born 17 October 1838; d. 29 Jan 1881. Parents are Solomon Durst, b. 15 April 1797, d. 28 October 1857 and either Lydia Sterner, his first wife or Mary (Harbaugh) Schrock his second. Though they lived and owned land near Salina for some years, the family later moved to Sumner County. Both Samuel and Elizabeth are buried in the Caldwell, Kansas cemetery.

On May 1898, Samuel, at the request of the Bureau of Pensions, said that he and Elizabeth had the following “living” children:

- i. Dennis. b. 5 October 1862.
- ii. Jacob. b. 17 December 1864.
- iii. Edward, b. 10 December 1866.
- iv. Solomon. b. 11 January 1868.
- v. Samuel. b. 9 April 1870.
- vi. Emma. b. 11 July 1873.
- vii. Will. b. 9 January 1875.

Other Garlitz’s buried on Lot 158 in the Caldwell cemetery are Orpha, d. 1880; (she appears in the 1880 census as a 2 year old daughter); Howard, d. 1883; William Allen, (perhaps the Will mentioned above), d. 25 April 1964; and Nora, b. 11 December 1880, d. 25 November 1969. Some of these are and all may be children of Samuel and Elizabeth.

4. Mary Elizabeth. b. 10 March 1838 in Pennsylvania. She married 30 April 1863, Henry Peterman at Salina, Kansas. Henry was born about 1833 in Ohio. Mary died July 1921; Henry in 1902. Both are buried at Ames, Oklahoma. Henry Peterman, along with Joseph Garletz, appears on a September 12, 1863 list for "a Cavalry Company 1863" at Salina, KS. The Cavalry Company is not otherwise identified. That list is, also, available from the Smoky Valley Genealogical Society. The U.S. Census of 1880 for Greely Township, Saline County, Kansas gives these children for Henry and Mary Elizabeth. All were born in Kansas:

- i. Solomon. age 15.
- ii. Rebecca. age 12.
- iii. Samuel. age 10.

- iv. Mary. age 7.
- v. Edgar. age 4
- vi. Verneca. age 2.
- vii. Louis. age 9 months.

According to a Peterman descendant three additional children should be added. Charles, b. 1870. (Since he's not in the 1880 census he must have died as a child.) Berniece, b. 1881 and Eleomoram, b. 1887.

5. Rebecca Jane. b. 2 March 1839 in Pennsylvania. She married first, Henry Albright; birth unknown, who died 13 February 1874 at Salina, Kansas. Her second husband was Robert Turner. They were married 22 June 1876. He was born about 1859, date of death unknown. Rebecca died at Salina, Kansas on 18 June 1920 and is buried with her mother in Mount Calvary cemetery. There is no record of children from either marriage.

6. Sarah. b. 13 January 1841 in Pennsylvania. The only information on Sarah is from the will of her mother in which it is stated that she is the wife of Peter Long. Little research has been done so that it remains possible that Sarah did not go west with the rest of the family and in fact married one of the pioneer Longs in the neighborhood of Salisbury, Pennsylvania.

7. Dennis Levy. b. 18 August 1844 in Maryland. When Dennis signed for his share of his mother's estate in 1876, he listed as his residence Keota, Iowa. No other information is known.

8. Druzy Emily. b. 28 September 1845 in Maryland. She died 5 January 1886 and is buried at Bridgeport, Kansas. On 13 April 1868 she married Charles Edgar Lampkin at Bridgeport. "Ed" Lampkin was born 18 January 1841 and died 5 July 1910. He is buried in the Gypsum Hill cemetery at Salina.

Edgar was with Company K, 2nd Regiment, Iowa Cavalry during most of the Civil War attaining the rank of Company Sergeant. In 1889 he was elected Probate Judge of Saline County which office he served for one year. He was then elected Justice of the Peace and served for six years. The last four years of his life he was Commissioner of Oakdale Park in Salina. Children of Charles Edgar and Druzy Emily are:

- i. Emma. b. 9 August 1873.
- ii. Ida Rebecca. b. 9 March 1875.
- iii. Lucy Irene. b. 22 April 1876.
- iv. Edgar N. b. 13 October 1879; died 7 September 1955 at Coldwater, Kansas.

9. Solomon Gregory. b. 25 August 1846 at Mount Savage, Maryland. He died 14 August 1908 and is buried with his mother and sister Rebecca Jane in Mount Calvary cemetery at Salina. He married first Caroline Laird on 30 December 1868. Caroline was born about 1850 and died April 1873. She is buried in the Gypsum Hill cemetery at Salina.

Solomon's second wife was Effie Jane Hakes who was born 11 August 1859 in Fairview Jones County, Iowa. She died on 18 March 1919. They were married on 31 July 1878. Effie is buried in Fairmount cemetery at Denver, Colorado. She has Revolutionary War and earlier ancestry. See *The Hakes Family*, by Harry Hakes; Wilkes-Baur & Son, 1889.

Solomon participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 as is detailed in *The Laurel Messenger* of May 1967. Apparently, his brother-in-law, Henry Peterman, did, also, since the two of them homesteaded as neighbors near Ames, OK.

Children of Solomon and Caroline are:

- i. Honorah. b. 2 November 1870; died 13 September 1912.
- ii. Anna Rebecca. b. 24 March 1872; died 11 March 1941.

Children of Solomon and Effie Jane are:

- iii. Grace Vanet. b. 9 April 1877;
This date is computed from census records. She died 16 October 1944.
- iv. Lymon Leroy. b. 19 November 1881; died March 1887.
- v. James Harvey. b. 7 August 1884; died 11 March 1944.
- vi. Effie Gertrude. b. 13 October 1886; died September 1888.
- vii. Charles Bernard. b. 22 December 1888; died 16 November 1956.
- viii. Lettie Genevieve. b. 20 August 1891; died 10 July 1962.
- ix. Clarence Gregory. b. 23 May 1894; died 18 November 1943.
- x. Eugene Marion. b. 18 October 1898; died 20 February 1989.
- xi. Effie Sequinna. b. 1 January 1901; died 10 March 1960.

CBG January 2002



WHO IS THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE GARLITZ FAMILY TO SETTLE IN WESTERN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA?

by Charles B. Garlet, Jr.

In his *Miscellaneous Writings*, published in 1896, Jacob Brown, while discussing the Garlitz family, had this to say: "-----Garlitz, father of Christian, Henry and John, and two sisters, was born in Montgomery county, Md. During, or near the close of the Revolutionary War, he removed with his family westward and located in the southeastern part of Somerset, (then Bedford,) Co. Pa. Here his family grew up, Henry and John remained in Pennsylvania, and Christian stepping over the line into his native State." Thirty-nine years later, Charles E. Hoyer published an article in which he said:

"Christian Garlitz I, soon after the American Revolution, moved from Montgomery County, Maryland to what is now Greenville Township, Somerset County, Pa. He settled just north of the Maryland line and was one of the first settlers of that township, then well forested and a fine hunting ground. In the census of 1790 Christy Garlick is listed in Bedford (now Somerset) County with a family of five males and three females. Three of Christian's sons were Christian, John, and Henry."

As an aside here, though the distinction may not be important, the 1790 census gives the name as Christly, not Christy. 3 Those statements raise the question to be answered in this paper: Is Christly Garlick, (named Christian I by Hoyer), the true Garlitz progenitor of western Maryland and Pennsylvania? I believe the answer is no. Christly Garlick, as Hoyer says, is documented in the 1790 census for Bedford County, Pennsylvania, which puts him in the right county. He has five males and three females. One of the females is probably, though not necessarily, his wife. The other two females could be the two daughters mentioned by Brown and Hoyer. Except for the head of family the five males, (two more than mentioned in the histories), are all under 16 years old.

From this, and apparently without further research, Hoyer concluded that Christly is the earliest Garlitz family settler, and called him Christian I. Many Garlitz researchers since have accepted this conclusion as fact.

On the face of it, the two names are similar; GARLICK/GARLITZ. Still, they are a bit hard to reconcile. Each can be found in a variety of spellings. Garlick, for example is recorded as Garlach, Gerlach, Garlic, Garlough, Gerlough and other versions, while Garlitz is found as Garlets, Garlitts, Gharlitzs, Corlitz, Goerlitz, Gerlits, and Görlitz. The phonetic similarity, you see, is found consistently in the first syllable; never in the last.

In searching subsequent records to learn more about Christly Garlick, little is found. In fact, nothing is found under the Christly Garlick name. There seems to be, however, other Garlicks in the County. Stophel Garlick, for example, is on a 1789 militia list for Providence Township, Bedford County. And Stephen Garlick is warranted 200 acres of land on 15 May 1794. Then in 1798, 200 acres located in Providence Township, Bedford County, and belonging to Steven Garlick are taxed \$150. He has at that time a "cabbin" which measures 18 X 16 worth \$10 and 2 stables. Finally, in 1808, Christopher Garlick is taxed for property valued at \$1008.

Note that neither Christly nor Stephen was on the militia list but Stophel was and neither Stephen nor Stophel was listed in the 1790 census, while Christly was. Later, in the 1800 census, Stephen is listed while Christly and Stophel aren't. And in 1810, Stephen is enumerated in Bedford County, Providence Township. This is the same Township where Stophel appeared on a militia list, and where Stephen and Christopher were found. Providence Township is north and east of Greenville Township where Brown and Hoyer put the pioneer Garlitz. In fact, Providence Township is now located in Fulton County, two counties east of Somerset County. We will pursue this question of the township later.

In correspondence with another researcher, the suggestion was made that Christly was a contraction of the given name Christopher. It was also suggested that Stophel was similarly a contraction of Christopher. If that is true, then Steven Garlick, Stophel Garlick, Christopher Garlick, and Christly Garlick are quite possibly one and the same. This theory is supported by the fact that they can all, including Christly as we will see, be placed in the same location and that both Stophel and Christly disappear in later records.

To confirm this suggestion, I consulted an Internet site by Charles F. Kerchner, Jr., that gives "nicknames, akas (also known as), and translations for some baptismal and given names used by 18th Century Pennsylvania Germans." In this list, we find the following:

GERMAN	ENGLISH	NICKNAME/AKA
Christian	Christian	Christ, Christli
Christoph	Christopher	Kit, Stoffel

To gain strength for this argument, I queried the renowned German scholar, Rev. Frederick S. Weiser, who graciously offered the following: "Christy is normally a nickname for Christian. Stoffel was the nickname for Christopher. Sometimes people who never heard Stoffel read it as Steffan. And I have seen people whose names were Christopher called Christ or Christy or Christly."

This information seems to support a conclusion that the Christly Garlick listed in the 1790 census and identified by Hoyer as the pioneer Garlitz is the same person as the Stephen, Christopher, and Stophel Garlick found in other records. And, if so, because of his location in Providence Township, it also supports the suggestion that this Garlick fellow is not the first Garlitz. The pioneer, if you'll recall, was placed by both Brown and Hoyer in Greenville Township. Further, the great supply of people named Garlitz still living in that area and across the border into Maryland supports that statement.

Those who have searched it know that the 1790 census is not an index. The names are not listed

alphabetically. Nor, as is recorded in a note, are the names listed by township. However, an analysis of the names in the listing provides an interesting clue. Although the inhabitants are not listed by township it seems reasonable to believe that those names appearing together might at least be neighbors. With this in mind, and concluding from the analysis made above that Christly Garlick was a Providence Township citizen, I compared the several names on either side of the Christly Garlick entry in the 1790 census with known Providence Township tax payers. In the table below they are listed in the order in which they appear in the census.

>>>??<<<

EXCERPT FROM THE 1790 CENSUS

Cook, William
Fore, John
French, Daniel
McCimmens, William
French, James
Garlick, Christly
Gibbs, Francis
Jones, Andrew
Leviston, John
Marton, Benjamin
Morrid, John
Morgret, Peter

EXCERPT FROM THE THE TAX LIST

Cook, William
Fore, John
French, Daniel
McClimans, John
French, James
Garlick, Steven
Gibbs, Francis
Jones, Andrew

Morgret, Peter

Of the thirteen names, counting Christly, eight are Providence Township taxpayers. It seems reasonable to believe that the others are Providence Township residents as well. I conclude from this that Christly Garlick is not the pioneer Garlitz Hoyer writes about and is not Christian Garlitz I. We must look elsewhere for that pioneer's identity. Two men named Hendrey Gerlitz appear on the last page of the 1790 census. It seems only fair to make a similar analysis of the names surrounding these two. If they are Greenville Township residents, originally Elk Lick Township, we should find another correlation. And that is exactly what happens. On page 26 of the census there are forty one names listed between the two entries for Hendrey Gerlitz. Of these forty one inhabitants of Bedford County, twenty two appear on the 1796 tax list for Elk Lick Township.

I am convinced from this analysis that the first Garlitz to locate in the western parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania is still unknown but is most likely named Hendrey or Henry. Which of the two listed in the census remains to be seen.

CBG, Jr.
January 15, 2001

And there is one last Document... With Sources at the bottom.

**WHO IS THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE GARLITZ FAMILY TO SETTLE IN
WESTERN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA?**

by Charles B. Garlet, Jr.

In his Miscellaneous Writings, (J. J. Miller, Cumberland, MD., 1896, p.195), Jacob Brown, while discussing the Garlitz family, said.

"-----Garlitz, father of Christian, Henry and John, and two sisters, was born in Montgomery county, Md. During, or near the close of the Revolutionary War, he removed with his family westward and located in the southeastern part of Somerset, (then Bedford,) Co. Pa. Here his family grew up, Henry and John remained in Pennsylvania, and Christian stepping over the line into his native State.

Thirty-nine years later, Charles E. Hoyer published an article titled "Garrett County History of the Garlitz Family", (The Mountain Democrat, Oakland, MD., 7 February 1935) in which he said:

"Christian Garlitz I, soon after the American Revolution, moved from Montgomery County, Maryland to what is now Greenville Township, Somerset County, Pa. He settled just north of the Maryland line and was one of the first settlers of that township, then well forested and a fine hunting ground. In the census of 1790 Christy Garlick is listed in Bedford (now Somerset) County with a family of five males and three females. Three of Christians sons were Christian, John, and Henry."

As an aside here, though the distinction may not be important, the 1790 census gives the name as Christly, not Christy.

Those statements raise the question to be answered in this paper: Is Christly Garlick, (named Christian I by Hoyer), the true Garlitz progenitor of western Maryland and Pennsylvania? I believe the answer is no.

Christly Garlick, as Hoyer says, is documented in the 1790 census for Bedford County, Pennsylvania, which puts him in the right county. He has five males and three females. One of the females is probably, though not necessarily, his wife. The other two females could be the two daughters mentioned by both Brown and Hoyer. Except for the head of family the five males, (two more than mentioned in the histories), are all under 16 years old.

From this, and apparently without further research, Hoyer concluded that Christly is the earliest Garlitz family settler, and called him Christian I. Many Garlitz researchers since have accepted this conclusion as fact. I will show that it is not so.

On the face of it, the two names are similar; GARLICK/GARLITZ. Still, they are a bit hard to reconcile. Each can be found in a variety of spellings. Garlick, for example is recorded as Garlach, Gerlach, Garlic, Garlough, Gerlough and other versions, while Garlitz is found as Garlets, Garlitts, Gharlitzs, Corlitz, Goerlitz, Gerlits, and Görlitz. The phonetic similarity, you see, is found consistently in the first syllable; never in the last.

In searching subsequent records to learn more about Christly Garlick, little is found. In fact, nothing is found under the Christly Garlick name. There seems to be, however, other Garlicks in the County. Stophel Garlick, for example, is on a 1789 militia list for Providence Township, Bedford County.¹ And Stephen Garlick is warranted 200 acres of land on 15 May 1794.² Then in 1798, 200 acres located in Providence Township, Bedford County, and belonging to Steven Garlick are taxed \$150.³ He has at that time a "cabbin" which measures 18 X 16 worth \$10 and 2 stables Finally, in 1808, Christopher Garlick is taxed for property valued at \$1008.⁴

Note that neither Christly nor Stephen was on the militia list but Stophel was and neither Stephen nor Stophel was listed in the 1790 census, while Christly was. Later, in the 1800 census, Stephen is listed while Christly and Stophel aren't. And in 1810, Stephen is enumerated in Bedford County, Providence Township. This is the same Township where Stophel appeared on a militia list, and where Stephen and Christopher were found. Providence Township is north and east of Greenville Township where Brown and Hoyer put the pioneer Garlitz. In fact, Providence Township is now located in Fulton County, two counties east of Somerset County. We will pursue this question of the township later.

In correspondence with another researcher, the suggestion was made that Christly was a contraction of the given name Christopher. It was also suggested that Stophel was similarly a contraction of Christopher. If that is true, then Steven Garlick, Stophel Garlick, Christopher Garlick, and Christly Garlick are quite possibly one and the same. This theory is supported by the fact that they can all, including Christly as we will see, be placed in the same location and that both Stophel and Christly disappear in later records.

To confirm this suggestion, I consulted an Internet site by Charles F. Kerchner, Jr., that gives "nicknames, akas (also known as), and translations for some baptismal and given names used by 18th Century Pennsylvania Germans."⁵ In his list, we find the following.

Christ and Christli are often used in place of Christian and Kit, Stoffel and Christopher are substitutes for the German Christoph.

To gain strength for this argument, I queried the renowned German scholar, Rev. Frederick S. Weiser, who graciously offered the following:⁶

"Christy is normally a nickname for Christian. Stoffel was the nickname for Christopher. Sometimes people who never heard Stoffel read it as Steffan. And I have seen people whose names were Christopher called Christ or Christy or Christly."

This information supports a conclusion that the Christly Garlick listed in the 1790 census and identified by Hoyer as the pioneer Garlitz is the same person as the Stephen, Christopher, and Stophel Garlick found in other records. And, because of his location in Providence Township, it also supports the suggestion that this Garlick fellow is not the first Garlitz. The pioneer, you'll recall, was placed by both Brown and Hoyer in Greenville Township. Further, the great supply of people named Garlitz still living in that area and across the border into Maryland agrees with that statement.

Those who have searched it know that the 1790 census is not an index. The names are not listed alphabetically. Nor, as is recorded in a note, are the names listed by township. However, an analysis of the names in the listing provides an interesting clue.

Although the inhabitants are not listed by township it seems reasonable to believe that those names appearing together might at least be neighbors. With this in mind, and concluding from the analysis made above that Christly Garlick was a Providence Township citizen, I compared the several names on either side of the Christly Garlick entry in the 1790 census⁷ with known Providence Township tax payers. In the table below they are listed in the order in which they appear in the census.⁸

EXCERPT FROM THE EXCERPT FROM

1790 CENSUS THE TAX LIST

Cook, William Cook, William
Fore, John Fore, John
French, Daniel French, Daniel
McCimmens, William
McClimans, John
French, James French, James
Garlick, Christly Garlick, Steven
Gibbs, Francis Gibbs, Francis
Jones, Andrew Jones, Andrew
Leviston, John
Marton, Benjamin
Morrid, John

Morgret, Peter Morgret, Peter

Of the thirteen names, counting Christly, eight are Providence Township taxpayers. Probably the others are Providence Township residents as well.

I conclude from this that Christly Garlick is not the pioneer Garlitz Hoye writes about and is not Christian Garlitz I. We must look elsewhere for that pioneer's identity.

Two men, named Hendrey Gerlits, appear on the last page of the 1790 census. To be fair a similar analysis of the names surrounding these two was made. If they are Greenville Township residents, originally Elk Lick Township, we should find another correlation. And that is exactly what happens. On page 26 of the census there are forty one names listed between the two entries for Hendrey Gerlits. Of these forty one inhabitants of Bedford County, twenty two appear on the 1796 tax list for Elk Lick Township.⁹

I am convinced from this analysis that the first Garlitz to locate in the western parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania is still unknown but is most likely named Hendrey or Henry. Which of the two listed in the census remains to be seen.

CBG, Jr.

January 25, 2002

1 Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume III, part 1, p. 30.

2 Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 25, page 520. "Warranties of Land, Bedford County."

3 United States Direct Tax of 1798 for Fulton Co., PA, Vol. 7 (McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania: Fulton County Historical Society, Inc., 1985) p.88.

41808 Triennial Tax Assessment, Bedford County, PA, Providence, Twp. Vol. 12 (McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania: Fulton County Historical Society, Inc., 1990) p. 116.

5 "18th Century PA German Nicknames" by Charles F. Kerchner. 21 September 1995, (updated 13 May 2000). Available at (www.kerchner.com/nickname.htm).

6 Letter to the author from Rev. Frederick S. Weiser dated 17 October 2000.

7 Christly Garlick appears on page 20.

8 Albert Edwards, An Every-name Index for U.S. Direct Tax of 1798 for Fulton County, PA (Box 586, Kalaheo, HI 96741: 1992).

9 "Tax List in Year 1796," Salisbury Centennial Souvenir Book (Salisbury, Pennsylvania: Salisbury Centennial Corporation, 1962) p 28.



Cook Origins by Richard Nellans

A main information source for this document was The Laurel Messenger, Vol. XXXVII, No. 4 dated Nov 1996. Other details were uncovered through library research. Another important source was A Pictorial

History of America - Fulton County Edition by Elia Peattie which was published in 1896. Based on this information, the Cook Family, so far, looks like this:

George Cook/Kock/Koch Sr. was born Jan 10, 1760(or Sep 15, 1761) in Lancaster County, Pa. He died Mar 4th or 5th in 1850. He is buried in the White Oak Church Cemetery(Between Wellersburg and Berlin, Pa. in Somerset Co.) with his second wife, Rachel Troutman(1792-1847). In the 1790's George is thought to have moved to the Wellersburg, Pa. area in Somerset County's Southampton Twp. He became a Revolutionary War Veteran by enlisting in the Pennsylvania Militia (DAR No. 314292). His first wife was Elizabeth Barkley/Berkley who was the daughter of Ludwick. George and Elizabeth came to Allegheny County, MD, in 1792. There they built a saw mill and grist mill. They owned 115 acres on the western slope of Big Savage Mountain. This information comes from the Somerset County Historic Society publication "Monst The Hills" of Somerset County which was published in 1980. The Cooks are Pennsylvania Germans, and Settled in the keystone state very early in our history. They were thorough going and their histories would be only those of thrifty and successful toilers for bread. George and Elizabeth's children were:

Jacob Cook, born Jan 31, 1789, died 1856, married Catherine Hardin (189-). Jacob owned a house and barn, tax parcel 43-08-80, just north of Wellersburg that he obtain from sometime before 1830 from the Korn's Family. At the time it was acquired by Jacob, it was located on a 190 acre parcel. Jacob also owned lots and a tavern in Wellersburg & Hyndman.

Jacob, in his barn, started the first distillery in the area. This homestead tract was purchased by his son, Dennis, who was one of Jacob's ten children. Dennis was a Somerset County Commissioner in 1878. The substantial property holding is a reminder of this influential family and its contribution to the township and county. Previous to living in the Wellersburg area, it is thought Jacob lived and was raised in the Harrisburg, Pa. area.

George (1811-1883) married Rachel Albright (1813-?) daughter of Christian Albright. George and Rachel moved from Wellersburg to Circleville, Ohio for a short period and then moved to Columbus, Ohio from where they moved to Fulton County, Indiana in 1855.

Their children were:

Catharine (5/4/1833)(Wellersburg Church Record)m William Martin of Fulton Hiram (1835-?)
Died unmarried(Maybe buried Circleville or Columbus)

Jesse (2/28/1839-4/5/1862) died unmarried, buried Fulton, Ind. Cemetery.

Elizabeth A.(1842-?)(Wellersburg Church Record) Married Boyd Buchanan

Mary E.(1845-10/8/1861) died unmarried, buried Fulton, Ind. Cemetery

Emeline (1847-) called "Emma" married Alex Hoover near Macy.

Pictorial History of America, The Fulton County Edition by Elia Peattie Published in 1896 provided details for lives of George And GW.

George William. (11/10/1850-12/21/1929) married Amanda Martin. He left the farm to start a grocery store in Fulton, Ind. which he continued 49 years until poor health forced his retirement. He was an active Republican who served as township trustee in the 1886 and 1888 terms. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa. He went to Battle Ground College for one term. His wife was the daughter of Riley Martin, a Cass County farmer.

Their children:

Flo Mae(5/2/1878-4/2/54) married John L. Zook to have only twin daughters, Janet(Zook)

Nellans(Carl Raymond) this writer's parents and Janes (Zook) and Janes (Zook) Graham (Clarence Joseph). The twins both reside in South Bend, IN.

Ray D Cook(1/3/90-1/12/66) Jeweler in Detroit married to Emma (?) late marriage with no children. Ray and his brother, Robert Lee, came to Detroit together and worked on the lines of automobile plants until they both started their own businesses.

Bertha B (1/1/80-4/5/61) married and separated from Bert Abbott- Both buried together in South Bend, Indiana's Southlawn Cemetery. She produced sons Arthur who had one daughter, Carolyn Hoffman; Glenn who had one daughter, Helen Blacketer; Tom Leo who had three daughters, Charlotte Myers, Mary Sharkey, and Laura (Deverle).; Harold had a son, Donald and two daughters, Doris Lehman and Janet Summers. Bertha's daughter was Irene who married Virgil "Stretch" Whisman and had daughters Betty Armond and Peggy Berry. Bert Cecil Abbott(b 7/29/1877-) descended from James Thomas Abbott. James Thomas Abbott b Dec 21,1855 near Chili, Ind. He married Rosanna Kochenderfer on Nov 9, 1876 and had one child, Bert. James later moved to Argos, Ind. James' family said to come from Richmond, Va. Via England.

Rose (1883-1968) married Oathe A Eytcheson. Her daughter Rose Marie had no children and was divorced from her husband George Burton. Mother and daughter are buried South Bend's Southlawn Cem.

Lalah Eleanor (1894-1958) married to Howard Frain 1st Howard and Lalah had one child that died at birth. Howard died of a heart attack while he and Lalah were visiting George and Marie Burton at 501 East Hill St. In South Bend. Howard died at 44 years of age. He had been Cashier of Fulton State Bank for 25 years. Two years previous to his death, Howard and Lalah had moved to Grand Rapids where Howard started an insurance business and acquired property near Walhalla, MI on a small lake. After Howard's death, Lalah had a short marriage to Gerritt Ter Meer, a retired printer from the Detroit area. Howard was the son of Daniel and Eleanor Frain of Rochester. He had a brother, CA Frain of Chicago.

Robert Lee(1892-1978) married first Grace Sharpe in Apr 26,1915. Their daughter, Rosemary Lee, was born Jul 26, 1925. Grace Cook passed in Oct. of 1940. Grace's sister was Daisy. marriages. She had four children resulting from the marriages: Martha Getz, Maxine Mosher, Clyde Bemis, and Paula De Cormier. Rosemary was close to these cousins who often lived with them. In 1940 or 41 Lee wed Nancy Irene Coleson. She had been a paint mixer in Lee's Store and had been married previously to Oscar Coleson with which she had daughter Phyllis. Phyllis married several times and had a dau. Sharon Clark Base who lives at 3509 Tothill Dr. in Troy, MI 48084, and son Robert Clark. Nancy had a sister, Mabel who married Newt Shannon, but but they are both now deceased. Mabel had a Granddaughter, Fran Brown who lives in Vestal, NY 13850; 1300 Valley Rd. In 1957 Lee and Nancy retired to Bradenton, FL where they built a home at 4308 1st Ave. NE. Lee died in Bradenton. Nancy died in a nursing home near her granddaughter, Sharon Base. Their places of burial are unknown.

Rosemary, at age 16, first married Robert Tremonti who was killed in WWII. They had no children. Jul 26, 1946 Rosemary married Gabriel Paul Stevens. "Gabe" built the new Cook Paint Store as well as his own home on Maxine Street right behind the point store. In 1949 Rosemary contracted Polio and was hospitalized for 8 months. She came home after the hospitalization with serious disabilities, but she went on to become a homemaker, wife, and mother by minimizing those disabilities. Rosemary and Gabriel had 3 children: Dennis Lee born Aug 26, 1948. Dennis first married Lynnette Books to have son Dennis Lee II. His 2nd marriage was to Carol Grace. She had, with a prior husband, Candace Kemberlee, and Jamie. Gabrielle Paula born Sep 20 1952, never married and lives in Nancy and Lee's house in Bradenton. April Ann (Stevens) Phoenix born Aug 12, 1955 had two sons, Scott Austin(Dec 10,1976) and John Robert (Sep 12, 1984).

Gabriel Paul Stevens was born Aug 28,1919 and died Jan 20, 1982. His father, John Stevens was born in Austria (Croatia) on Sep17, 1886 and died in Detroit in 1966. His wife was Marianna Khyo who was born in Budapest, Hungary on Sep 17, 1886 and who died in Detroit in 1943. Marianna and

John arrived at Ellis Island on June 7, 1912. John had his last name legally changed from Stivic to Stevens after he arrived in this country.

George E.(1888-1980) married Goldie Baney of Fulton in 1906. Had sons Arthur, Herschel who married Iris _____, Marvin. The sons all reside in the Indianapolis, Ind. Area.

William Henry.(3/6/1882-1936) married Pearl Hendrickson in 1906. He was a salesman for Watkins Products. Three children: Helen Lorraine who married Ralph W. True to have Howard and Nancy. Geneva who never married. Raymond who married June Babcock (her dad also in grocerybusiness in Fulton-her dad might have bought store from George W. Cook) their children were Marie Diane(b 2/26/42) and James Ray(b3/14/47) who married Sheila Murphy. William(May 25, 1813-?) His first wife was Susan Troutman; his second wife was Ann Studebaker; his third was Cordelia Smith. William and Cordelia lived in Meyersville in 1872 and had one son, Irwin, in 1868.

Jesse (Jun12,1819-May 17, 1893). Married Nov. 21, 1839, Elizabeth Hoyman (7/27/1818-8/26/1900) who was the daughter of Henry. She is buried in Wellersburg. Their children were: Josiah (3/21/1841-?) Wellersburg Church Records married Martha Wilhelm of Bedford Co. Catherine (7/16/1841-3/5/1925) died at Hyndman. Married Samuel Wilhelm of Bedford Co. Jonas Monroe (11/8/1843- 4/4/1927) Was a Civil War Veteran and partner in Cook and Beerits store in Somerset. Married Emma S. Stutzman daughter of Joseph.

Their children were:

Charles F. (6-8-1869-?) In 1893 married Mary Woy (1850-1923).

Maud (?) married ____ Smith and lived in Rochester, NY. Cora M(?)

Eugene H.(?) who lived in Johnstown.

Daughter(?)-(?) married George L. Brown and lived in Johnstown.

Ernest V.(?)

Mary(?) married Charles D Merritt of NYC

Elizabeth R. lived in Pittsburgh.

Edward L. (3/25/1845-11/30/1927) married Delilah Brubaker daughter of Herman. Lived in Johnstown, Pa. Their children were:

Franklin (10/27/1871-9-23-1928)

George R. (10/27/1872-6/21/1925) married Curtis Peelor

Howard C. (9/1/1874-?) married Mary Marsh

Marion (5/4/1876-?) married Emil Young

Emma (8/25/1878-?) married Edward J. Goggin

Elizabeth(?) married Charles A. Smouse and lived in Cumberland, MD.

Martha E. (1847-?) Married first to Zachariah Carpenter, Married second to unknown husband, married third to Jonathan Carpenter.

Alice (?) married William H. Deal son of Edwin and Nancy (Lepley). Lived in Meyersdale, Pa.

William(?) moved to Johnstown, Pa.

Jesse J. (?) married Belle C. Long of Michael. Lived in Wellersburg Mary(Polly)(1824-1865) married David Hay

Catherine (1827-?) married Jacob Hardin and moved to Illinois.

Dennis(?-?) married Elizabeth Lepley (11/23/1832-?) daughter of Valentine

Sarah (?-1864) married George G. Walker

Jacob (?-1865) married Sarah Beal, daughter of Conrad and had:

Solomon(1831-?) became a wagoner in Wellersburg who married

Martha Robbins, daughter of Thomas.

Sarah (?) married Peter Boor (von Boer)

Elizabeth A. (1834-?) (Wellsburg Church Records) Married on 2/27/1853, Wm F. Benford of

David and Rebecca.

Noah (1844-?).

Samuel (1848-?)

John (?-?) married Eliza Horn and moved to Bedford County, Pa.

Henry (?-?) married to Martha Devore, but had other wives names unknown

George Jr. (born Aug 15, 1793-?) married Catherine Uhl had daughters Polly who married Michael Long and Eliza who married Samuel Long. John - (died as an infant); Sarah - Married David Close; Catherine - Married Samuel Witt who was born Oct 7, 1813 in Dauphin Co. He died Aug 27, 1853 in Circleville, OH; Elizabeth- married John Hardin; Nancy- married John Barnes.

George Cook/Koch Sr. and Rachel Troutman, his second wife, produced these children: Lydia (?) married Jacob Bittner/Bittinger; Lucinda (?) married William Uhl and went to California; Lavina (1822-1904 married , on 3/05/1845, Wm. F. Bittner(1822-1907) son of Frederick; Maria(h) (3/18/1824-9/14/1896) married in 1845, J. Henry Knouf(1822-?) from Bedford Co. and moved to Iowa; Rachel (?) married J. Frantz and moved west to Indiana; Susan (died as an infant); Eliza (?) married F Morehouse; Solomon (?) married Mary A. Hay and moved west to Illinois and then NE.

Their children:

Angeline (12/10/1847-?)(White Oak Church Records) married Henry Grohe; William H.(?) married Lydia Hartman and had children Florence, Cheeney, Samuel, Bessie, Mary, and Mabel; George W. (12/21/1851-?) married Mary Uhl and had Charles and Eugene; Charles; Jacob;Samuel and Mary.

George Cook Jr. appears in Southampton Twp in 1870 Census. His "House Keeper" is Margaret Long. George was 76 and Margaret was 60. His two daughters with Catherine Uhl, Polly married Michael Long and Eliza married Samuel Long. His second wife, Rachel Troutman died in 1857. Margaret Long might have been the mother of Michael and Samuel Long. The Census shows children living with George Sr. and Margaret named Catherine, 11(b1859); Lizzie, 7 (b1863); Annie, 4(b1866), George Jr., 4 (b1866). Further research may show these children to be grandchildren of George Jr. and Margaret. Or, perhaps something happened to one of George Jr.'s daughters and he took in her children as well as her mother-in-law who kept house for him in exchange for him taking the grandchildren. The latter case is more probable.



Walker and Lane Families

GENEALOGICAL AND PERSONAL HISTORY of the UPPER MONONGAHELA VALLEY, WV

by James Morton Callahan

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The WALKER Family

This Walker family is of Scotch origin, but has been WALKER known in Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Somerset county, for generations. The American ancestor was Donald Walker. The name was originally spelled Walter, but inadvertently changed in recording deeds in Edinburg, as in shown by the deeds themselves. The later generations have intermarried with the well known Lane family.

(II) Peter Walker, son of Donald Walker, the ancestor, was born in Washington county, Maryland, but in 1746 left his native county and located in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he became for his time a wealthy farmer. The Walkers have all remained in Somerset county except John P., of whom further.

(III) John P., son of Peter Walker, left Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, removing to Loudoun county, Virginia, where he remained a short time, then moved to Ohio county in what is now West Virginia, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he retired and lived in the city of Wheeling, where he died in 1852. He married Margaret, daughter of John and Catherine (Devlin) Lane. Margaret Walker died in 1874. She was a noted linguist and continued the study of languages until overtaken by old age. Children of John P. and Margaret (Lane) Walker are: William, a physician of Monmouth, Ohio, now deceased; Alexander, a civil engineer in the railway service of Newark, Ohio, now deceased; Mifflin, a farmer of Ottawa, Kansas, deceased; Kephart D., of whom further.

(IV) Kephart D., son of John P. and Margaret (Lane) Walker, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1838. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in 1853, as construction camp clerk, remaining in such position eighteen months, during which time he picked up enough in telegraphy to enter the telegraph department of the company. Later he became a brakeman, then rose to conductor. At the breaking out of the civil war he joined the secret service of the confederate army and had an exciting and varied experience; was under "Stonewall" Jackson and General John B. Walker (a relative). After the war ended he resumed work for the Baltimore & Ohio Company. He was made station agent at Fairmont, holding the position ten years. He was then promoted to superintendent of the Fairmont division, and when the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh line was undertaken, he was assigned the duty of securing the right-of-way between Fairmont and Morgantown, and during the construction of this line was purchasing agent. He was in charge of the first train that ever run over the line to Pittsburgh. He then became passenger conductor and served until 1906. In 1870 Mr. Walker became a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, uniting with Lodge No. 9, at Fairmont, and in 1875 was elected grand master of the West Virginia Lodge. He has held all the chairs to past grand priest. He is now one of eight men in West Virginia who have advanced in the mysteries of Masonry to the thirty-third degree, taking the degree in Washington, D. C., under his personal friend, General Albert Pike. He is considered authority in the workings of Masonry. He has made a study of the Indian races which once inhabited West Virginia; has donated to the Smithsonian Institution many exhibits—skeletons, pipes, arrows, etc. These he had exhumed from mounds and other Indian burying grounds.

He married, in 1859, Josephine, daughter of Presley and Sarah Wigginton, of Loudoun county, Virginia. Presley Wigginton was born in Virginia, a son of Benjamin Wigginton, who came to America at a very early date. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Walker:

1. Charles W., deceased; was with the Penn Oil Company.
2. Mifflin Presley, died young.
3. Ettie Franklin, wife of E. J. Thomas, of Mannington, West Virginia.
4. Hattie Brownfield, wife of Fred W. Bartlett, of Mannington.
5. Amy Long, wife of George C. Jeffreys, of Grafton, West Virginia.
6. Gertrude Pike, wife of F. B. Jenkins, of Grafton, West Virginia.
7. Lillian Davisson, wife of J. J. Dorsey, of Fairmont.
8. Carlotta Roome, wife of W. B. Rector, of Belington, West Virginia.

9. Edna Whiting, wife of F. S. Thompson, of Clarksburg.

(The LANE Line)

The history of this Lane family is traced genealogically back to about 1655, and has been identified with the American continent since 1680, after a record of some five years near London in England. The family has been represented in almost every state in this country, and eminent members have appeared in nearly every vocation through the various generations, in the professions and trades, in the old and new world.

(I) John Lane, the earliest member of whom there is an authentic account, was born at Cleaves, near the river Rhine, on the northern border of Prussia, A. D., 1655. In 1675 he, with his three brothers, Abraham, Nicholas and Richard, moved to London, England. In 1680 all three, still unmarried, came to America, all locating in Pennsylvania. Abraham, Nicholas and Richard settled in Lancaster county, and John near Berlin, Somerset county. At the age of ninety-nine years, the last-named died in 1754. His wife's name and nationality are unknown. They had two sons: John, settled at Pipe Creek, Maryland; Peter, see forward.

(II) Peter, son of John Lane, was born 1719, died at Berlin, Pennsylvania, 1787, aged sixty-eight years. He married a Miss Irwin, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Children:

John, see forward.

Samuel, settled in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

Abraham, died at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

Thomas, died at Berlin, Pennsylvania.

Seth, settled in Hagerstown, Maryland; children: John, Carlisle, Samuel, Mary (the names of the others not known).

Hannah, married a Captain Seabrook, of Hanover, Maryland.

Catherine, married Jacob Seylor, of Adams county, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1866, aged eighty-eight years, surviving all of her brothers and sisters.

Mary, married a Mr. Curry, of Spring Garden, near Baltimore, Maryland.

(III) John (2), oldest child of Peter Lane, was born at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1757, died in the same place, September 6, 1843. He married Catherine Devlin, born at Mt. Joy, near Armagh, Ireland (Scotch-Irish), in 1760, died November 28, 1840, at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to which locality they removed in 1802. Her father, John Devlin, came to America and settled at Carlisle, where he died and is buried. John and Catherine Lane had children:

Peter, born near Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1782, died in the same county, June 14, 1864; married Maria Hoil, born near Berlin, 1787, died at Berlin, December, 1866. Her father, Walter Hoil, was born in southwestern Prussia, near Kirkshire, about 1732, died at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March, 1806, aged seventy-four years. He married Mary Barbary Martin, born in western Shinirk, Bavaria, 1739, died March 30, 1830. Her father, Michael Martin, was born and died in Bavaria. His widow Angeline, whose maiden name was Krestmars, came to America about 1735 and died in Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 1800, aged eighty-five years. Peter and Maria (Hoil) Lane had thirteen children.

John, born in Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 1783, died in 1835, aged fifty-two years; married Catherine Mantel; after living in Somerset county for thirty-five years, he removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he died; had eight children.

Samuel, married Rachel Montel, and had four children.

Thomas, died at Johnston, Pennsylvania, in 1863, aged seventy-eight years; married (first) Elizabeth Lohr, of Baltimore, by whom he had two daughters; married (second) Elizabeth Brown, of Baltimore, by whom he had four sons and three daughters.

Nancy.

Catherine.

Sarah.

Polly.

Amy.

Margaret, see forward.

Hannah.

Harriet, died about 1875, aged near seventy-six; married Daniel Landis, who died soon after she did; they had one son.

(IV) Margaret, daughter of John (2) and Catherine (Devlin) Lane, died in 1874. She married John P. Walker, and had four sons (see Walker III).



Biography of Albert L. G. Hay

Who's Who in Pennsylvania, A biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries

Edited by John W. Leonard

Second Edition, 1908; Page 349

HAY, Albert L. G.: Lawyer; born in Elk Lick Township, Somerset County, Pa., Aug. 8, 1866; son of William H. Hay and Harriet (Keim) Hay. He was educated in the public schools of Somerset County, Pa., the Greensburg Seminary, Greensburg, Pa., the Juniata Collegiate Institute at Martinsburg, Pa., and was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., in the class of 1888, with the degree of A. B., and in 1903, Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He married in Somerset, Pa., Feb. 3, 1898, Emma Hughes Baer, and they have one daughter: Elizabeth Baer Hay, born in 1902. He was admitted to the bar at Somerset, Pa., September, 1892; was in partnership with C. W. Walker, 1893-1897; as Hay & Walker; and in 1897 formed a partnership with Valentine Hay, LL. D., which is still in existence; has been engaged in some of the most important litigations in the courts of Somerset County; vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank of Somerset, Pa., also director. Mr. Hay has served two terms as County solicitor for Somerset. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed Church in the U. S. He is a member of the Somerset Lodge of Masons, Hebrew Royal Arch Chapter, Oriental Couimandery, Knights Templar, member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Residence: 1 East North Street. Business address: Shafer Block, 9 South Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa.



The History of Israel Burket And His Descendants

A documented account of one of the earliest pioneers
of Somerset County, Pennsylvania

Compiled by his 6th great granddaughter, Susan Holley Jackman
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Forward

It is a fact that there are many descendants of Israel Burket who have knowledge of his existence, who know from which grandson or granddaughter they descend. However, details about that existence, and about Israel's arrival in this country, have been scarce.

Over the past 4 years, I have been tediously gathering information about Israel and his family. This quest came more out of curiosity than anything else. All of my ancestors were English, Welch and Scottish and came to this country as a result of joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the mid 1800's. All, that is, except for one line. My second great grandmother, Sarah Elisabeth Taylor, was the only one (out of 8 second great grandparents) that was born in America. Her Father, John Taylor, came from a long line of American Taylors (the original Taylor arriving from England in the mid 1600's and settling in Virginia). In 1834, John married Eleanor Burket who was the only one out of 16 3rd great grandparents who was of German descent. Eleanor is the great-granddaughter of Israel Burket, pioneer of Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

In this first publication, I shall not attempt to answer all the questions relating to the Israel Burket family. My main concern is to get this information out to the public and to descendants who may not have the information I have found. I welcome any corrections and/or additions to the records I have compiled and am most interested in gathering a database of descendants. I have photocopies of original documents that I would be happy to share with anyone interested.

Chapter 1 - Israel

Israel Burket (Burchart)(1) emigrated from Germany, quite probably from the Wuerttenburg area(2), in 1751 on the ship Edinburgh out of Rotterdam, Netherlands(3). The Master of the ship was James Russell, and a list of passengers was presented at the courthouse in Philadelphia on Monday, the 16th of September 1751. Those foreigners who signed the list of passengers promised their allegiance to the King of England.

There was also a Simon Burchart on board who signed his initials on the list as HSB (probably Henrich Simon Burchert). We can assume that Simon was a relative and it is possible that Simon was a younger brother. A Simon Burket married Catherine Brandt, daughter of Adam Brandt of Quitopahilla, in 1754 in Lebanon, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania(4). They show up later in 1758 in Warwick Township, Lancaster County. There is, however, no Simon Burket on the 1790 census, nor on any other of the later records associated with the family. As further research is done, their village of embarkation in Germany will show this relationship more clearly.

Also on board were several Millers, Wagners, and Groffs. This becomes important research information, helping to verify the emigration record. The Millers, Wagners and Groffs all had land next to Israel eventually in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. In fact, it was a Groff that would eventually administer Israel's will at his death. It is important to note that these people seldom emigrated alone, but always in groups; i.e. as families, friends, or as villages.

Only males age 16 and older were listed on the passenger lists at this early date. Wives and children went unaccounted. We know for a fact that Israel came over with his wife, Anna Maria Barbara, and at least one child, Christopher (Stophel)(5), who was born in 1747(6). He would have been 4 years old at the time. Family history written by the author's fourth great grandfather, George Burket Jr.(7), suggests that George Burket Sr., another son of Israel and the author's 4th great grandfather, was also a child

immigrant. However, this is not true. The history states "My Father, George Burket and my mother, Katherine Swovelin, emigrated from Germany during the Revolutionary War of 1776." George's Mother Catherine emigrated in 1774 (details discussed in a later chapter) but his father, George Sr. was born in Pennsylvania (see below). It is possible there were other small children as well. There were 7 children total born to Israel and Anna Maria. Stophel, Jacob was the second son(8), then George Sr. and the girls; Catherine, Mary, Margaret and Barbara (9)(not necessarily in that order).

In 1755 Israel acquired a warrant for land in Earl Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania.(10) In August of that same year on the 16th day in District Township (later Pike), George Sr. was born to Israel and (Anna) Maria Barbara(11). Israel shows up on all the tax records in District between 1756 and 1760 (12).

As Eastern Pennsylvania became more and more populated, those people wishing to spread out and have a parcel of land of their own packed their belongings and moved further west toward the foothills and into the tops of the Allegheny Mountains. There were only two main roads leading west; the Glade road and the Forbes road, (a mere horse trail at the time) cut through the trees somewhere around 1758 by the military under the direction of General Forbes. Bedford Township was a new settlement along that main road which led from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

In 1772, Israel was taxed in Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania on 100 acres of land, 2 horses and 2 cows(13). 15 of those acres were 'improved', which means that he had been there long enough to clear the trees and plant 15 acres of the 100. It took about 2-3 years to clear 5-10 acres of land, so we could estimate that they came to Bedford between 1763 and 1769. At this early date, there were only three townships in the whole county of Bedford, namely; Colerain, Cumberland Valley, and Bedford. Bedford Township was huge and included northern settlements such as Frankstown and Barre which are now part of Blair County, and yet there were only around 160 people total in the township at the time(14).Just the Township of Bedford alone was larger than the whole County of Bedford is at this writing. This gives you an idea of how sparsely populated the area was.

By 1772, most of Israel's children would be in their late teens or early twenties. His son Christopher was 25; George was 17. We have to assume that Christopher (Stophel) would have been listed as a single freeman on the early tax lists had he been with his father in Bedford township. Because he was not listed, we can assume that he was still in Berks or possibly Lancaster or York County. Stophel does show up on the tax lists in Brothers Valley Township in 1775(15). This tells us that it was he who first purchased land in what would eventually become Somerset County, and in the area that his father, Israel would later settle. We cannot be sure whether Jacob was still at home with his family because we do not have a birth date for him---only that he was born between 1747 and 1755. George was probably still with his father as he was only 17.

In 1774 Israel shows up on a Bedford County Civil Court Docket for the July term. "Cornelius McAulay versus Israel Burket. Debt Sans Breve.(16)" This further substantiates the existence of Israel Burket in Bedford County at this early date. It appears that Cornelius felt Israel owed him money. Further research into the Civil records would give more detail as to the circumstances surrounding this civil case.

By the onset of the Revolutionary war Israel had traveled accross the Alleghenny mountains and settled near his son Christopher in what was BrothersValley Townshipand had now become Quemahoning Township. Israel was listed with other taxables there in 1775 with 200 acres, one horse and one cow, and again in 1776 as an inhabitant of Quemahoning(17). As the years went on, Quemahoning was divided and Israel's land was considered part of Stonycreek Township. Then Stonycreek was divided in 1816 and Israel's land became part of Shade Township. The following quote was taken from the Somerset County Outline:

"One of the first settlers of Shade Township was John Miller who lived with his family at the old breast works (Fort Dewart) on the top of the Allegheny Mountain, when the Reverends Frederick Post and John Heckewelder passed over the Forbes Road on their Indian mission in 1762.

Other early settlers were Israel Burket, Casper Statler, Christian Burket, Samuel Statler, Christian Brallier, George Lambert, Michael Wagner(18), Michael Peterman, George Fry, and Henry Stauffer.(19)"

From History of Bedford and Somerset Counties by Daniel Rupp:

"The township (Stony Creek) was settled at a very early day. If the traditions of the German Baptist Church are correct even within a couple of years, there were settlers already here before this region was open to legal settlement. In addition to the names of early settlers that have been mentioned in other chapters, Israel Burket, John Rhoads, Martin Suter and Christopher (or Christian) Yoder and his sons were here as early as 1775, or perhaps even earlier. Christopher and Abraham Miller, Godfrey Raymon, Christopher Spiker, Samuel Spiker, Jacob Smith, John Yoder, James Ross(20), James Black, Henry Hess and Jacob Lambert were all here in 1783, and in that year the families of these and others known to have been here numbered 116 persons."

Those required to serve in the Revolutionary war were all able bodied men between the ages of 16 and 45. Israel was apparently too old. Christopher enlisted in the Bedford County Militia on the 20th of July, 1776. He served in Captain Kilgore's Company as a private for 53 months and 27 days, being released on 27 January, 1781(21). Whether George and Jacob served is more difficult to tell because there were cousins living in the same area with the same names who served (see footnote #2).

A Jacob and a John, both born in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, settled in the Somerset area after the Revolutionary War. John was born in 1756 and Jacob in 1758. Both fought in the war. There were also two or even three George's in the area; one from St. Clair Township, Bedford County; one found through military pension records who claims to have settled 'in the top of the Alleghenies' in the year 1785, and the author's fourth great grandfather born in 1788 in Bedford Township.

There is a George who was a private in Captain Pat Hailey's Bedford County Militia and also served in Captain William McCall's Company, Third Battalion(22). It is not really clear which George these records are referring to.

In the year 1783, Israel is on the Federal Supply tax list for Quemahoning Township with 100 acres of land. In 1784 he is listed as a taxable in Quemahoning with 5 in his family. By 1785 he has acquired 250 acres there. He is deeded 200 acres plus improvements from James Wells in 1788.

1790 marked the year of the first Federal census in the United States of America. Israel was enumerated in Bedford County as having 6 people in his household, one of which was under the age of 16. Israel was somewhere between 60 and 70 years old by now.

In the year 1795 on Christmas Day, Israel bought land from James Wells. Perhaps as a gift for one of his sons? Perhaps it was the same 200 acres that had been deeded to him back in 1788.

In 1804, on the 12th of February, mixed in with the deeds for Somerset County, we find a 'Bequeath' from Israel Burket to his great-granddaughter, Mary Leech; one black cow. The court records specifically mention that Mary's parents are not to touch the cow until she is of legal age. This is the last legal document we have concerning Israel while he is alive. The following year, 1805, his intestate papers are recorded in probate for Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Somewhere between 12 February 1804 and 19 February 1805, Israel passed away (See footnote #9).

Israel Burket was buried along side his wife in the Daly Cemetery in Shade Township (then Stonycreek), Somerset County(23). The cemetery is also called Potts Cemetery named after Jephtha Potts who was the Minister of the Church just outside Daly in the mid to late 1800's. The location of the cemetery is 4 ½ miles east of Central City, which is just a few miles east of Israel's farm. Also buried in the cemetery are Christopher Burket (Israel's oldest son), and a much later Israel Burket (born 20 April 1816 died 24 December 1866) who is the grandson of Christopher and great-grandson of Israel Burket(24).

Chapter 2 - Christopher

Christopher Burket, the oldest son of Israel Burket of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, was born in the year 1747. This age was calculated from his age (93) on the Pennsylvania 1840 census of Revolutionary War Veterans (see footnote #6). He was four years old when his parents Israel and Anna Maria Barbara came over from Wuerttenburg, Germany.

He lived with his family in the Philadelphia area as a young child, and when he was 8 years old, his family moved to District Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania (for details see chapter one).

In the year 1775 at the age of 28, Christopher was taxed in Brothers Valley Township, then Bedford County, Pennsylvania on Fourty acres of land.

On 20 July 1776 Christopher enlisted at age 29 in Revolutionary War serving in the Bedford County Militia. He served in Captain Kilgore's Company as a private for 53 months and 27 days, being released on 27 January, 1781.

In the year 1783 he was listed as an inhabitant of Quemahoning and a single freeman on the Bedford County tax lists. Single freeman meaning not yet married. Again in 1784 he is listed. He would have been 36 years of age.

Around 1788 Stophel married Mary Ann Ross, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel James Ross and Mary Sabina Kuhn, and Granddaughter of George Ross, signer of the Constitution of the United States. Mary Ann was born in 1754 (age 96 on the 1850 census for Shade Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania)

In 1789 a son, Jacob, is born to Stophel and Mary Ann and in 1790 the three of them show up on the census in Quemahoning Township.

In 1791 another son, Israel was born to this union. Then yet another, Samuel, in 1796 The christenings of these first three children appear in the German Reformed and Evangelical church records of Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Five more children were born to Christopher and Mary Ann. The christening of these children is found on the Stoyestown Church records. In 1798 Maria Barbara, in 1806 Elisabeth, in 1808 John, in 1810 Isaac and in ??? Abraham. There is some question about the spread of years in the children. If the information is correct, and if the recorded age for Mary Ann Burket taken from the 1850 census is correct, she would be 56 when her last child was born. Because the births are split between two churches, one could assume these were two separate families. But one of the sponsors (Ludwig Kopp) of the Berlin births is also a sponsor for one of the Stoyestown births. He was a close friend of the family and probable relative who followed the family from the Reading area of Berks County to Somerset County, and whose farm in Somerset was next door to Israel. Also, there was no church in Stoyestown before 1798 so the family traveled to Berlin for the earlier christenings.

In 1797 Christopher is noted as having land bordering the road from Bedford to Pittsburgh. He is

mentioned in the deed of ??????. That same parcel of land is marked as "Burket" on a map printed in that same year and published in the Pennsylvania Archives.

Christopher is listed on the 1840 census as a veteran receiving pension from the Revolutionary War at the age of 93 years. There is no further record. He died between 1840 and 1850. His widow, Mary Ann, appears on the Shade Township Census returns in 1850 living with a Jane Lessinger age 46, most likely a granddaughter.

Of all the children born to Christopher and Mary Ann, we have descendency for their son Israel who married a Catharine and had a son Israel born in 1816 on the Stoyestown records who was buried in 1866 in the Daly Cemetery with his Grandfather, Israel. Israel and Catherine had Noah (1839) and Daniel (1841) christened in Berlin and Ellen (1847) christened in Stoyestown.

Chapter 3 - Jacob

Jacob, the second son, was born about 1750. It is not known if he was born in Germany right before the family emigrated, or in the Philadelphia area, soon after they arrived. We do not know how many of his 4 sisters were older, and how many were younger.

In 1779 and again in 1781 Jacob appears as a single freeman in the Bedford township tax lists. In 1785, a relatively distant cousin with the same name came from Reading, Berks County and settled in the tops of the Alleghenny mountains in what would later become Alleghenny township. At this point it is difficult to distinguish the records of one from the other. We can only assume that one remained in the Alleghenny area and the other in Bedford Township. In 1785 there is a Jacob on the tax lists in Bedford Township valued at 3 pounds. In 1786 a Jacob Burket is on the tax lists as a farmer in Bedford Township with one horse and one cow.

By 1790 when the first federal census was taken, there was only one Jacob on the census in Bedford county. There was no township listed. This Jacob had 3 boys living in his household under the age of 16. If this was our Jacob he was about 40 years old at the time.

In 1795 Bedford County split and the area west of the Alleghennies became Somerset County. At this point, there seems to be only one Jacob in the Somerset area on any tax lists.

In 1814, nine years after the death of his father, Israel, the court records show Jacob's successful attempt to gain control as administrator of Israel's estate. Jacob was approximately 64 years old at the time. Apparently, Christopher, the oldest son was not available and did not appear at the court. At his death in 1805, for reasons unknown, Israel's estate was left in the hands of friends of the family (George Michael Groff and Jacob Moses) instead of family members.

Burchart is the spelling used by scribe who took the Ship's passenger list upon arrival to the United States. Israel then added his mark, which in this case was just an X. In all the records of Bedford and Somerset County, Pennsylvania, which is where he finally settled around 1770, the spelling is Burket. Burket, Burchert, Burkhard, Burkhart and other variations translate from German as 'hard or firm mountain' and are, for the most part, Synonymous.

There are two mainstream Burket families; two brothers, who settled in the same areas of Bedford and Somerset County Pennsylvania as Israel and his family and in about the same time frame. Jacob Burket, born 1708 and John Jacob born 1712, both born in Herbrechtingen, Heidenheimer, Wuttenburg Germany. Jacob is the father of John Dedrick and Grandfather of Jacob Burket born 1740 who married Barbara Fisher in Philadelphia and settled in Greenfield, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. John Jacob is the father of Jacob(1758) and John (1756) Burket who were born in Reading and both served in the

Revolutionary War, settling afterward in Allegheny Township, Bedford (soon to be Somerset County), Pennsylvania. This latter family the author found intermixed with Israel's family in the Berlin and Stoyestown church records in Somerset County even though there was an established church in Allegheny where they lived. The families witnessed the births of each other's children and were listed as sponsors for each other. All this has led the author to believe the families are related and from the same area in Germany. See "Burket Tales and Trails" by Nina Deter Ellis and Arnold Wayne Burket.

Web Maven's Notes: January 2022:

Below seem to be sources and references, although they were not listed as such.

Pennsylvania German Pioneers, Volume I, Page 462
Sowers Newspaper, Lancaster County, PA.

In Germany Stophel is a mother's endearing nick-name for her 'small' Christopher. Records in the Somerset County area for Christopher are found under either name.

History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties, Waterman & Watkins & Co., published 1884, page 97, (FHLC # 974.87H2w). 1840 Shade Township List of Revolutionary War Pensioners. Christopher Burket, Age 93.

History of George Burket Jr. 1788 (FHLC #0564127;item #4)

Somerset Past, 974.879 H25s, Volume 6, #1, Page 5; Orphans Court Abstracts of Somerset County, Docket 2; August 31, 1814. "...and the second son, Jacob, appeared in open court and prayed the court to assign to him all the real estate of said deceased at the evaluation thereof. The eldest son not appearing, the court assigns to Jacob Burket the real estate of the deceased.....

Laurel Messenger, Volume 16, page 26, 'Some estates recorded in county', No. 6 of 1805, Israel Burket; names wife and seven children.

Original Warrants Berks County FHLC Film # 1003195, page 4, Number 64. Apparently, in this instance, Israel did not continue the processing required to receive a patent for this piece of property. The patent went to a man named Tobias Shall.

Berks County Church Records of the 18th Century; Volume 2, page 2 FHLC# 0385040

History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties, Waterman & Watkins & Co., published 1884, page 67. (FHLC# 974.87H2w)

History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Daniel Rupp, Chapter 5
Bedford County Tax lists

Saint Clair's Bedford, Volume IV, page 13 (FHLC#974.871H25s).
Somerset County Outline, Page 133 (FHLC# 974.879H2c)

These two men are mentioned in Israel's Estate records at his death and were close friends of the family.

Ditto, Page 217.

Father-in-law of Christopher Burket

Bedford County in the American Revolution, James Biser Whisker, Page 128 (FHLC# 974.871 M2w)

Ditto, Page 67 (There are some Family History sources that attribute these service records for George to a different George who also served in the Lancaster County Militia. This is entirely possible as

George married Catherine Schwabenland (Swoveland, Swovelin), who has Amish Mennonites in the family, and therefore may not have served due to the Mennonite's stand on serving in the Military. Many Amish Mennonite left the faith upon arrival to America and joined with the Lutheran or Reformed faith).

Baldwin's 200 years in Shade Township; page 105

FHLC #974.897V3fd Tombstone Inscriptions of Cemeteries in Somerset County, Pa



Biography of Jacob Louis Kendall

HISTORY OF PITTSBURGH AND ENVIRONS

by Special Contributors and Members of the Editorial Staff

The American Historical Society, Inc., New York and Chicago, 1922

Page 226

JACOB LOUIS KENDALL

Pittsburgh is Mr. Kendall's headquarters for coal and lumber operations that extend widely throughout Pennsylvania, his native State, and into the rich mineral fields of Mexico. Many of his associations, social and civic, as well as along business lines, are centered in this city, and he is universally known as a citizen of enterprise and public spirit, the possessor of a well-deserved success, a man willing to bear a full share of effort for the general good.

The Kendall family is of ancient English origin, and possessed estates in Devon, Cornwall, and other counties of England in the time of Henry VI. The family was early represented in America, when two brothers of the name came to Virginia with Capt. John Smith. One of these brothers died soon after settling in Virginia, and from the other are descended the Kendalls of Maryland and Pennsylvania. John Christian Kendall, grandfather of Jacob L. Kendall, was a farmer of Maryland's "Eastern Shore," and moved to Somerset county, Pa., where he reared a family of eight sons and four daughters. John Christian Kendall married Mary Leydig.

John C. Kendall, son of John Christian and Mary (Leydig) Kendall, and father of Jacob Louis Kendall, was born in Somerset county, Pa., June 5, 1817. He was a carpenter in early life, later a farmer, and for twenty-five years was a justice of the peace in Greenville township, Somerset county, also serving several terms as school director. He married, Dec. 12, 1850, Elizabeth Miller. They were the parents of nine children: John C., Jr., of Oakland, Md.; Mrs. J. E. Baker, of Sand Patch, Pa.; Mrs. J. W. Baker, of Meyersdale, Pa., has two children; Samuel A., of Meyersdale, Pa.; Jacob Louis, of whom further; Mrs. John Rembold, of Somerset county, Pa., has five children; Ulysses S., an attorney of Detroit, Mich.; Mattie, of Homestead, Pa.; David, died in boyhood. John C. Kendall died Jan. 30, 1888, his widow surviving him until Oct. 30, 1905.

Jacob Louis Kendall, son of John C. and Elizabeth (Miller) Kendall, was born in Greenville township, Somerset county, Pa., Dec. 29, 1861. While living on the home farm, he attended the public and normal schools, working on his father's farm in the summer seasons, and devoting the winter months to scholastic pursuits. In 1881 he made his initial venture into the business world, in lumbering, and his progress was unusually rapid for a youth of his age. Coal operations later attracted him, and in 1902 he joined dealings in this field with his lumber interests. In 1903 he organized the Kendall Lumber Company, and is at the present time president of this enterprise, whose main offices are in Pittsburgh. He has made many associations in the world of affairs, and is president of the H. C. Huston Lumber Company, the Stauffer Quemahoning Coal Company, the Kendall Supply Company, and is a director of the First National Bank of Connellsville, Pa., and the National Mines and Smelters Company, of Mexico. Mr. Kendall has also had holdings in Oregon, and has constantly enlarged his interests in Pennsylvania. He has gained

his present position of influence and responsibility through tireless application to practical affairs, and is an able master of the industries in which he has operated.

Mr. Kendall has found time from his executive obligations for the public service, and has served by appointment of the governor, as trustee of State College, serving as such for many years. His clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Country, Oakmont Country, Pike Run Country, and Pittsburgh Automobile, of Pittsburgh; the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Union League of Philadelphia. He is an earnest advocate of the reform movements fostered by the Pittsburgh Automobile Club, and is intensely interested in the construction of good roads, a cause that he has fostered by every means within his power. His political affiliations are Republican, but he has never entered public life.

Mr. Kendall married, Jan. 12, 1892, Kathryn G., daughter of Andrew and Jane (Wallace) Guiler, of Connellsville, Pa. Her mother is of Scotch ancestry, a member of the Wallace family of renowned place in Scottish history. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall are the parents of: Mary Willa, Kathryn Guiler; Jacob Louis, Jr., born June 27, 1898; and Eugene Wallace, born April 16, 1902. Mrs. Kendall is a member of the Tuesday Musical Club, the Twentieth Century Club, and other social and philanthropic organizations. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kendall are members of the East End Christian Church. The Kendall home is at Fifth avenue and Beechwood boulevard, Pittsburgh, and their summer residence is "Kendallwood," Somerset county, where he finds his recreation in golf and motoring.



Biography of Philip Kaphart, M. D.

PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD, Berrien and Cass Counties, Michigan

Biographical Publishing Co., 1893

Page 771

PHILIP KEPHART, M. D., late of Berrien Springs, was born in Carroll County, Md., on the 30th of January, 1807. He was the son of David Kephart, an early settler of Maryland, of German descent, and a man of sterling virtues and indomitable energy, who lived and died on the old homestead of his father. The mother of our subject was Margaret, daughter of Philip Reister, of Reisterstown, Md., and of direct German extraction. The subject of this sketch enjoyed excellent opportunities for acquiring an education, advantages far superior to those of the majority of boys in that day. He studied for some time in a private school and later entered Garrison Forest Academy, where he conducted his literary studies for some time.

Having chosen the profession of a physician, our subject entered the Baltimore Medical College and pursued his studies there until his graduation in 1833. After practicing in Baltimore for a short time, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Memphis, Tenn., and subsequently became a general practitioner in Somerset County, Pa. While there he formed the acquaintance of a young lady named Susan Kimmel, who was attending school in Somerset. As she became his wife on the 2d of September, 1840, some mention of her parentage and life will be of interest to our readers.

Born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1822, Susan Kimmel was a child of eleven years when, in 1833, she accompanied her parents, George and Mary (Lobengire) Kimmel, to the new home in Michigan. Mr. Kimmel had come to this State as early as 1829, and pre-empted land, entering ten thousand acres in what is now Oronoko Township. Thither he brought his family and established a home in the unsettled part of the State, clearing the land and devoting his energies to the tilling of the soil. Desirous of giving his daughter better advantages than were afforded in that newly-settled country, he sent her back to the old Pennsylvania home to attend the school there.

After the Doctor's marriage he carried on a general practice in Somerset County, Pa., for one year, and thence came to Berrien Springs, Mich., where he remained until death terminated his career. He was actively identified with the progress of this village and contributed to its material advancement. His death occurred on the 23d of September, 1880, at which time it was recognized that a public-spirited citizen, skillful physician and upright man had been removed from the community, and his fellow-citizens joined with the immediate relatives in mourning his loss. He had been actively interested in the organization of the Republican party, and was one of its firm upholders to the day of his death.



Biography of John Jacob Kieffer

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

from the days of the Pioneers and First Settlers to the Present Time

by Ben Douglass, Wooster, Ohio

Published by Robert Douglass, Publisher, Indianapolis, IND, 1878

Page 684

John Jacob Kieffer, among the first emigrants to Milton township, was born October 16, 1759, in the Provisdiction of Zweibricken, Europe. His great-great-grandfather, De Wald Kiener, was a native of Paris, and of wealthy and noble ancestry. He was the fifth child and oldest son of Michael Kieffer, and left Europe with his parents on April 15, 1773. They first settled in Bedford county, Pa., and lived there for about eight years, then crossed the Allegheny mountains and settled in Somerset county. Here, on September 2, 1787, he was married to Anna Eva Fritz, by whom he had nine children, viz: Michael, Margaret, Elizabeth, Adam, Mary, Jacob, Susanna, Joseph and Eva, who were all born in Somerset county, Pa. In the spring of 1815 he, with his family, immigrated to Wayne county, Ohio, and settled upon the northeast quarter of section 35 of Milton township, there being but few settlers in advance of him. He died there February 23, 1828. His wife died September 29, 1843, aged 75 years.



Biography of William Henry Koontz

WHO'S WHO in PENNSYLVANIA

Edited by Lewis R. Hemersly

First Edition, 1904

KOONTZ, William Henry:

Lawyer and legislator; born in Somerset, Pa., July 15, 1830; educated in the common schools; read law with Forward & Stutzman, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was elected District Attorney of Somerset County on the Whig ticket in 1856 and was nominated for the State Senate in 1857. A delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, he was one of the first to cast his vote for Lincoln. He was elected Prothonotary of the county in 1860, and in 1864 was elected to Congress, being re-elected in 1866. He was very active during the reconstruction period, and was conspicuous in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. In later years he was active as a political orator in election campaigns, speaking widely in 1875, 1876, 1880, 1844, etc. Meanwhile he carried on a large legal business and was concerned in a large number of leading cases. In 1895 he was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1900, and in his last term was nominated for Speaker of the House, being defeated by but one vote, though the Senate organization, under M. S. Quay, was against him. Mr. Koontz is Vice President of the Somerset County National Bank and a director In several railroad and coal companies.



Biography of Francis J. Kooser

Who's Who in Pennsylvania, A biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries
Edited by John W. Leonard; Second Edition, 1908;
Page 416

KOOSER, Francis J.: Jurist; born in Somerset, Pa., June 15, 1846. He was educated in the public schools, the Millersville State Normal School, and the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and taught as principal of the Somerset schools and for several terms in the Normal School of Somerset County. After serving as clerk under his father; then county treasurer, he read law in the office of Hon. W. H. Koonitz and was admitted to the bar in 1867, being elected district attorney in the next year. In 1875 he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the court, the business panic of that period rendering his term of office a very busy one. As a lawyer he was very able and had to do with many important cases. On three occasions he received the Republican nomination for Congress, and in 1890 he was nominated for president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Sixteenth Judicial District. He was again nominated in 1901 and was this time elected for the term expiring in January, 1912. Somerset County had been just before made a separate judicial district. Address: Somerset, Pa.



Biography of Lewis Lambert

WHO'S WHO in PENNSYLVANIA
Edited by Lewis R. Hemersly
L. R. Hamersly Company, New York
First Edition, 1904, page 409

LAMBERT, Lewis C.:

Member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Somerset County; born in Stonycreek Township, Somerset County, Pa., April 29, 1847; educated in the district schools; when but a youth enlisted as a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company K, and served until the close of the war. After the war returned to his father's farm, and was for many years engaged in the lumbering and charcoal business; is at present engaged in buying and selling coal land; served as School Director and Committeeman in Stonycreek Township; was the first Postmaster of Lambertsville, having been appointed under President Garfield; is a member of the G. A. R.; was elected to the House of Representatives in November, 1902.



Biography of John Daniel Meese

Who's Who in Pennsylvania, A biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries
Edited by John W. Leonard; Second Edition, 1908; Page 475

MEESE, John Daniel: Professor of English; born in Elk Lick, Pa., April 21, 1864; son of Daniel C. Meese and Susan (Engle) Meese. He was educated in the Edinboro State Normal School, Washington and Jefferson College, and Mt. Union College, from which he received the degrees of Ph. B. and M. Ph., also received the honorary degree of A. M. from Franklin and Marshall College, and Litt. D. from Heidelberg University, Ohio. He married in Meyersdale, Pa., 1879, Lillian Dom, and they have two children: Hugh Parker, born in 1885, and Sara Helen, born in 1889. He was principal of Meyersdale public schools to

1882, Great Bend High School, principal in 1883; became organizer and principal of Meyersdale, Pa., preparatory school in 1884; head of the Department of English in the South Western State Normal School, California, Pa., 1894, and is now also its treasurer. He has been editor of the Normal Review, since 1894, and is author of Facts in Literature, 1890; and Exercises in English, 1906. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Reformed Church; member of the Masonic Order, past master of Knights of Pythias, member of the Lodge of Perfection of Uniontown, Schoolmaster's Club of Pittsburgh, and Century Club of California, Pa. Address: California, Pa.



Biography of Benjamin Franklin Meyers

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Published by James T. White & Company, New York, 1894

Volume V, Page 480

MEYERS, Benjamin Franklin, was born near New Centreville, Somerset county, Pa., July 6, 1833. His ancestry were Germans, who settled in Lancaster county, Pa., before the revolutionary war, with the exception of one ancestor, who was a native of northern Ireland. His father, Michael D. Meyers, was a farmer, and the son lived on the farm until he was fifteen years of age. He was educated at an academy in Somerset, Pa., and at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1857 he became editor of the Bedford (Pa.) "Gazette," with which he was connected until 1873. In 1868 he became editor-in-chief of the Harrisburg "Daily Patriot," in which capacity he continued until April, 1891. Later he was proprietor and editor of the Harrisburg "Star-Independent." He represented Bedford county in the legislature in 1864, and in 1870 went to congress. He was nominated for reelection in 1872, but went down in the general disaster which over took his party that year. Although his congressional district was largely republican in politics, Mr. Meyers was elected as a democrat. In 1874 he became state printer, his contract expiring in 1877. In 1875 he was elected president of the Pennsylvania editorial association, and re elected for the centennial year. In April, 1887, he was appointed postmaster at Harrisburg, and held office until May, 1892, when he was elected president of the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming valley traction company, of the Citizens' passenger railway company of Harrisburg and Steelton, and of the Riverton water company, and the South Harrisburg chain works. Although a busy man, he finds time for literary pursuits, and writes more or less every day for the public press. He has delivered many public addresses, and in presidential campaigns responds to his party's call for his services on the stump. At the celebration of "Columbus day" in Harrisburg in 1892, he was the orator of the day, and his oration was praised by all who heard or read it. Mr. Meyers is a member of the Episcopal church, and warden of St. Stephen's church, Harrisburg. He was married in 1854 to Susan C. Koontz of Somerset, Pa.

NOTE: the following was found in --

The PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

at LEBANON, OCTOBER 12, 1892. Vol. III.

Published by THE SOCIETY. 1893.

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Benjamin Franklin Meyer's great-grandfather, John Schoff, emigrated from Geisselberg, Germany, prior to the American Revolution and settled in Somerset county, Pa.



Biography of Jacob Jay Miller

MILLER, Jacob Jay: Jurist; born near Somerset, Pa., Aug. 22. 1857; educated in Somerset Academy, and the State Normal School at Indiana, Pa., graduating in 1879, and Law Department, University of Virginia. He subsequently studied law in the office of William J. Baer of Somerset, the president judge of that district, and was admitted to the bar of Somerset County in August, 1883, and to that of Allegheny County in July, 1884. After eighteen years successful practice in the Allegheny County Courts, he was in 1902 elected a judge of the Orphan's Court for that county for a ten years' term beginning January. 1903. He is a Democrat in politics. Address: Court House, Pittsburgh.



Daniel Neu

Researched and compiled by:

Michael Scott Caldwell
39-79 47th Street, #2
Sunnyside, NY 11104-1419

Five-generation descendant chart of Daniel Neu, a paternal great grandfather of Simon Shunk, as of 3 June 1998

(Note: any time a "double year" appears, such as in the first line, 1709/10, the original Walsheim record actually showed only the second year, thus 4 Mar 1710. The double year was automatically added by the genealogy program, Family Tree Maker.)

1 Daniel NEU b: ca 1654 "of Breifturt" d: 4 Mar 1709/10 Breifturt, Saarland, Germany
. +Anna Catharina (NEU) b: ca 1651 d: 20 May 1729 Breifturt, Saarland, Germany
..... 2 Jacob NEU b: ca 1674 d: 30 Sep 1725 Dahlheim, Germany
..... +Maria Ursula VOGELGESANG m: 15 Jan 1710/11 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 3 Anna Catarina NEU b: 17 Aug 1712
..... 3 Hanß Otto NEU b: 1 Mar 1713/14
..... +Appollonia GENTES m: 16 Feb 1737/38 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Anna Appolonia NEU b: 12 Jan 1738/39
..... 4 Nicolaus NEU b: Dec 1741
..... 4 Maria Magdalena NEU b: 8 Mar 1742/43
..... 4 Jacob NEU b: 26 Aug 1744
..... 4 Otto NEU b: 14 Dec 1745
..... 4 Maria Ursula NEU b: 22 May 1747
..... 4 Maria Susanna NEU b: 17 Oct 1748
..... 4 Isaac NEU b: 12 Dec 1749
..... 4 Maria Margaretha NEU b: 19 Mar 1751/52
..... 4 Anna Elisabeth NEU b: 27 Oct 1755
..... 4 Johann Daniel NEU b: 27 Oct 1758
..... 3 Susanna Barbara NEU b: 16 Apr 1716
..... +Rudolph LANDMEYER b: 24 May 1710
..... m: 26 Nov 1737 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany d: 6 Mar 1746/47

..... 4 Maria Susanna LANDMEYER b: 3 Sep 1738
 4 Maria Gertrauda LANDMEYER b: 3 Feb 1740/41
 4 Johann Nicolaus LANDMEYER b: 1 Jul 1743
 4 Anna Ursula LANDMEYER b: 21 Feb 1745/46
 3 Hanß Jacob NEU b: 27 Jun 1718 d: 1 Jun 1785 Dahlheim, Germany
 +Anna Catharina (NEU) m: 14 Nov 1741 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Anna Maria NEU b: 1 Sep 1742
 4 Otto NEU b: 4 Aug 1744
 4 Daniel NEU b: 3 Nov 1745
 4 Jacob NEU b: 5 May 1748
 4 Anna Apollonia NEU b: 12 Jul 1749 d: 14 Jun 1750 Dahlheim, Germany
 4 Juliana NEU b: 1 Nov 1750
 4 Johann Jacob NEU b: 23 Jan 1761
 4 Johann Wilhelm NEU b: 19 Nov 1762
 4 Dorothea NEU b: 18 Aug 1764
 4 Dorothea NEU b: 15 Aug 1765
 3 Hanß Nickel NEU b: 16 Dec 1720 Dahlheim, Germany
 +Gertruda (NEU) m: 12 Oct 1745 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Georg Jacob NEU b: 13 Nov 1746
 4 Henrich NEU b: 20 Mar 1747/48
 4 Georg Jacob NEU b: 29 Aug 1751 d: 14 Jan 1756
 4 [2] Catharina Elisabetha NEU b: 13 Nov 1753 Dahlheim, Germany
 +[1] Johann Jacob SCHUNCK b: 11 Apr 1754 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 m: 9 Feb 1779 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 5 Johann Daniel SCHUNCK b: 11 Aug 1782
 5 Johann Nikel SCHUNCK b: 23 May 1784
 5 Maria Carolina SCHUNCK b: 3 Jul 1786
 5 Elisabetha Catharina SCHUNCK b: 20 Mar 1789
 5 Elisabetha SCHUNCK b: 30 Jan 1791
 5 Jacob SCHUNCK b: 22 Aug 1792
 4 Johann Peter NEU b: 25 Mar 1758
 4 Appolonia NEU b: 2 Apr 1760
 4 Georg Wilhelm NEU b: 2 Apr 1760
 4 Jacob NEU b: 3 Feb 1763
 4 Maria Magdalena NEU b: 16 Jan 1766
 4 Johann Otto NEU b: 17 Mar 1768
 3 Johann Daniel NEU b: 8 Dec 1723 d: 14 Mar 1743/44 Dahlheim, Germany
 3 Maria Ursula NEU b: 9 Apr 1726 d: 8 May 1727
 2 Willhelm NEU
 +Anna Margretha Feßen b: ca 1691 m: 2 Dec 1711 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 d: 1 Dec 1766 Breitfurt, Saarland, Germany
 3 Hanß Daniel NEU b: 24 Oct 1712
 +Maria Catharina (NEU) m: 22 Oct 1743 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Daniel NEU b: 25 Jan 1744/45
 4 Maria Margaretha NEU b: 7 Jan 1746/47
 4 Maria Ursula NEU b: 18 Jul 1748
 4 Anna Apollonia NEU b: 28 Jun 1749 d: 2 Jun 1750 Breitfurt, Saarland, Germany
 4 Jacob NEU b: 3 Oct 1751
 3 Hanß Willhelm NEU b: 23 Sep 1714 d: 29 Mar 1785 Breitfurt, Saarland, Germany
 3 Maria Catharina NEU b: 27 Jul 1716
 3 Georg Elias NEU b: 17 Aug 1718

..... 3 Johann Otth. NEU b: 23 Feb 1720/21
 3 Johann Jacob NEU b: 30 Mar 1723
 3 Maria Elisabetha NEU b: 12 Feb 1724/25
 3 Elisabetha Catharina NEU b: 19 Dec 1727
 3 Simon NEU b: 27 Jun 1730
 3 Anna Appolonia NEU b: 16 Sep 1733
 2 Maria Elisabetha NEU
 +Caspar WELCKER m: 10 Jan 1701/02
 3 Elisabetha WELCKER b: 13 Jan 1704/05
 3 Hanß Georg WELCKER b: 22 Nov 1706
 3 Hanß Nickel WELCKER b: 18 Jun 1709
 3 Hanß Caspar WELCKER b: 10 Feb 1712/13
 3 Maria Elisabeth WELCKER b: 11 Feb 1715/16
 +Johann Christian LEHEMANN m: 17 Jun 1738 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Maria Susanna LEHEMANN b: 13 Feb 1741/42
 3 Hanß Abraham WELCKER b: 15 Apr 1722
 2 Christina NEU
 +Matthaus GENTES m: 23 Jul 1715 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 3 Johann Otto GENTES b: 11 Feb 1716/17
 3 Hanß Caspar GENTES b: 19 Oct 1718
 3 Isaac GENTES b: 5 Apr 1721 d: 29 Sep 1787 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 +Susanna Catharina FISHER b: 11 Oct 1720 m: 31 Mar 1750 Walsheim,
 Saarland,Germany d: 11 Apr 1770
 4 Maria Barbara GENTES b: 10 Aug 1752
 4 Magdalena GENTES b: 6 Jun 1754
 4 Maria Catharina GENTES b: 11 Jun 1756
 4 Catharina Margaretha GENTES b: 23 Oct 1757
 4 Georg Elias GENTES b: 4 Oct 1759
 4 Isaac GENTES b: 7 Feb 1765
 3 Magdalena GENTES b: 19 Oct 1723
 3 Elias GENTES b: 15 Oct 1727
 3 Louisa Barbara GENTES b: 16 Jun 1732
 4 Catharina Margaretha GENTES b: 30 Dec 1760
 2 Hanß Georg NEU b: 30 Sep 1685 d: 15 Jul 1756 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 +Anna Christina GENTES m: 14 Jan 1715/16 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 3 Johann Friedrich NEU b: 21 Sep 1716
 +Anna Sophia (NEU) b: ca 1711 m: 18 Jun 1746 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 d: 8 Dec 1764 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 4 Jacob NEU b: 29 Oct 1746
 4 Susanna Sophia NEU b: 27 Aug 1751
 4 Catharina Magdalena NEU b: 15 Sep 1753 d: 11 Nov 1762
 4 Johann Georg NEU b: 10 Apr 1757
 4 Johann Nicolaus NEU b: 10 Apr 1757 d: 14 Nov 1758 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 4 Georg Barthel NEU b: 20 Aug 1760
 3 Hanß Joseph NEU b: 3 Mar 1717/18
 3 Johann Görg NEU b: Jul 1720
 3 Isaac NEU b: 19 Feb 1722/23 d: 10 Apr 1724 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 3 Johann Peter NEU b: 28 Dec 1725
 3 Hanß Görg NEU b: 9 Apr 1728 d: 22 Jan 1728/29 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 3 Maria Gertrauda NEU b: 5 Apr 1730
 3 Magdalena NEU b: 13 Dec 1733

..... 2 Anna Barbara NEU b: ca 1689 d: 26 Jan 1735/36 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
..... +Johannes SCHUNCK b: 20 Apr 1678 Linen Weaver of Breifurt, Pfalz, Germany
..... m: 8 Jan 1708/09 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 20 Jan 1731/32 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
..... 3 Hanß Wilhelm SCHUNCK b: 16 Oct 1709 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 4 Jul 1777 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... +Catharina Margretha SCHWARTZ b: 27 Nov 1718 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... m: 6 Nov 1736 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 22 Aug 1781 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Johann Sebastian SCHUNCK b: 20 Aug 1737 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Catharina Margretha SCHUNCK b: 5 Apr 1739 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 10 Oct 1739 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Margretha Catharina SCHUNCK b: 25 Aug 1740 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Johann Nicolaus SCHUNCK b: 22 Feb 1742/43 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 14 Sep 1743 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Anna Elisabetha SCHUNCK b: 13 Sep 1744 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Maria Susanna SCHUNCK b: 25 Feb 1746/47 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Johann Simon SCHUNCK b: 3 May 1749 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 7 Oct 1828 Berlin, Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... +Susannah HERMAN b: 16 Jan 1757
..... d: 19 Mar 1844 Berlin, Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... 5 Isaac SHUNK b: 23 Mar 1776
..... 5 John SHUNK b: 2 Mar 1777 went to Vaughan Twp. York Co. Ontario 1799
..... d: 10 Aug 1829 Hillcrest Cem. Woodbridge, Ontario
..... +Barbara KOCH (COOK)
..... 5 Simon SHUNK, Jr. b: 27 Dec 1778 d: ca Apr 1830 Stark Co. OH
..... +Barbara (SHUNK) d: 1851 Carroll Co. OH
..... 5 Jacob SHUNK b: 30 Sep 1780 went to Vaughan Twp. York Co. Ontario
1798 d: 15 Jan 1878 Mennonite Cem. Vaughan Twp. York Co. Ontario
..... +Christena KOCH (COOK) b: 17 Jan 1787
..... d: 26 Jun 1875 Mennonite Cem. Vaughan Twp. York Co. Ontario
..... 5 Katharine SHUNK b: 13 Sep 1782 d: 1830-40: Somerset Co. PA
..... +John Nicholas LAPE b: 14 Nov 1780 Brothersvalley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... m: ca 1801 d: Aft. 1850 res. with daughter Leah in 1850 census
..... 5 William SHUNK b: 24 Oct 1784 Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... d: 22 Dec 1852 Berlin, Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... +Elizabeth PUTMAN b: 12 Jun 1791
..... d: 27 Dec 1848 Berlin, Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... 5 Elizabeth SHUNK b: 20 Feb 1787 Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... d: 9 Mar 1872 Salisbury, Elk Lick Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... +Isaac STONER b: 23 Feb 1771
..... d: 5 Jun 1845 Old Reformed Cem. Berlin, Somerset Co. PA
..... 5 Susannah SHUNK b: 18 May 1789 Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... +Michael CHORPENNING b: 12 Dec 1788
..... d: 15 May 1826 Somerset Co. PA
..... 5 George SHUNK b: 4 May 1790 went to Toronto Twp. Peel Co. Upper Canada
..... d: 11 Dec 1862 Islington Cem, Ontario
..... +Magdalena KAISER b: 28 Dec 1797 d: 12 Feb 1862
..... 5 Peter SHUNK b: 5 Feb 1793 Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... +Susannah STAHL b: 27 Aug 1801
..... 5 Christina SHUNK b: 15 May 1795 Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA

..... d: 4 Mar 1887 Preble Co., OH
..... +George N.COLEMAN
..... b: 4 Apr 1792 Brothers Valley Twp Somerset Co. A m: ca 1813
..... d: Bef. 1850
..... *2nd Husband of Christina SHUNK:
..... +Joseph BAUM b: ca 1805 m: Bef. 1850 (arbitrary date) d: 12 Jan 1870
..... 5 Adam SHUNK b: 23 Mar 1797 Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... d: Oct 1892 Bucyrus, OH
..... +Mary BAMFORT m: 1816 d: 21 Aug 1844
..... *2nd Wife of Adam SHUNK:
..... +Catherine BAUCH m: 1845
..... 5 Lovel SHUNK b: 4 May 1799 Brothers Valley Twp. Somerset Co. PA
..... 4 Juliana Philippina SCHUNCK b: 30 Jul 1751 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 [1] Johann Jacob SCHUNCK b: 11 Apr 1754 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... +[2] Catharina Elisabetha NEU b: 13 Nov 1753 Dahlheim, Germany
..... m: 9 Feb 1779 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Johann Nicolaus SCHUNCK b: 5 Aug 1757 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 19 Jun 1758 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Magdalena Juliana SCHUNCK b: 5 Aug 1757 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 3 Sep 1757 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 George Wilhelm SCHUNCK b: 28 Jun 1759 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Juliana Margretha SCHUNCK b: 13 Nov 1764 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 3 Anna Catharina SCHUNCK b: 20 Jul 1711 d: 1 Nov 1761 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
..... +Johannes GENTES b: ca 1694 m: 5 Feb 1732/33 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... d: 4 Nov 1779 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Elisabetha Christina GENTES b: 20 Dec 1733
..... 4 Johann Georg GENTES b: 5 Nov 1735
..... 4 Anna Catharina GENTES b: 17 Oct 1737
..... d: 1 Dec 1762 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Maria Margaretha GENTES b: 4 Dec 1741
..... 4 Isaac GENTES b: 6 Feb 1743/44
..... 4 Johann Nicolaus GENTES b: 28 Jun 1745 d: Jun 1746 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Ludwig GENTES b: 24 Oct 1747
..... 4 Anna Margretha GENTES
..... +Wilhelm MOLIDOR? m: 20 Feb 1770 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Maria Magdalena GENTES b: 2 Feb 1754
..... 3 Isaac SCHUNCK b: 22 Jan 1712/13
..... 3 Maria Barbara SCHUNCK b: 14 Feb 1714/15
..... 3 Anna Elisabeth SCHUNCK b: 5 Dec 1716
..... 3 Anna Elisabeth SCHUNCK b: 20 Feb 1717/18
..... 3 Anna Catharina SCHUNCK b: 18 Oct 1719
..... 3 Maria Margaretha SCHUNCK b: Unknown
..... +Paul FISCHER m: 16 Oct 1742 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Maria Appolonia FISCHER b: 3 Mar 1743/44
..... 4 Daniel FISCHER b: 21 Nov 1745
..... 4 Maria Magdalena FISCHER b: 30 Nov 1758 d: 18 Apr 1760
..... 4 Eva Margaretha FISCHER b: 16 Apr 1761
..... 3 Maria Sophia SCHUNCK b: 25 Jan 1723/24
..... 3 Johann Simon SCHUNCK b: 12 Dec 1725
..... 3 Susanna Maria SCHUNCK b: 12 Oct 1727
..... +Isaac SCHMIDT m: 9 Feb 1750/51 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany

..... 4 Susanna Apollonia SCHMIDT b: 15 Oct 1751
 4 Maria Elisabetha SCHMIDT b: 15 Nov 1759
 3 [child] SCHUNCK b: 2 Jul 1730
 3 Magdalena SCHUNCK b: Unknown
 +Johann Michael SCHMIDT m: 25 Feb 1755 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Maria Margaretha SCHMIDT b: 6 Nov 1755
 4 Isaac SCHMIDT b: 26 Dec 1757
 4 Johann Nicolaus SCHMIDT b: 5 Jul 1759
 4 Johann Jacob SCHMIDT b: 27 Aug 1761
 2 Hanß Daniel NEU b: 4 Sep 1698
 +Maria Elisabetha GLAßNER m: 21 Jan 1720/21 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany



Biography of Francis O'Connor

Who's Who in Pennsylvania, A biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries
 Edited by John W. Leonard; Second Edition, 1908
 Page 502

O'CONNOR, Francis J.: Jurist: born in Somerset County, Pa., Aug. 11, 1860. He passed his boyhood on a farm, obtaining an education in common and private schools. He began teaching while quite young, filling seven terms in the public and five in the normal school of his county; after which he entered the Law Department of Michigan University. He graduated in 1884 and was admitted to the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Michigan. On his return to Somerset County, he spent one more year teaching, and was there admitted to the bar, and soon after to that of Cambria County. He removed to Johnstown in 1886, where he practised for several years in association with his brother, J. D. O'Connor. In 1889 he was elected district attorney for Cambria County, and in 1894 became city solicitor for Johnstown for a two years' term. In 1901 he was elected president judge of his district for the term of ten years expiring in January, 1912. Address: Johnstown, Pa.

History of Cambria County, Pennsylvania
 By Henry Wilson Storey with Genealogical Memoirs
 The Lewis Publishing Company, New York and Chicago, 1907
 Volume III, Pages 80-81

Hon. Francis Joseph O'Connor, third son and fourth child of James and Elizabeth (Croyle) O'Connor, was born at what was then called Forwardstown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1860. His preliminary education was acquired at the public schools of Somerset county, and at the special schools known as "normal schools," these being subscription schools for the preparation of teachers, and usually the instructors were those whose education and experience had fitted them for a professorship in the state normal schools. He was still a mere boy in years when he commenced teaching, and he taught several terms in the common schools and five terms in the normal school of his native county. In this field of labor he was very successful, but this was not the end and aim of his ambition. He sought a wider scope for the excellent talents he possessed, and accordingly entered the law department, of the University of Michigan and made such good use of his time in that institution that he was graduated in the spring of 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to practice before the supreme and circuit courts of the state of Michigan. He then returned to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, taught school for another year, and having passed the examination for admission to the bar of his native county on May 8, 1884, he commenced the practice of law at Somerset on May 4, 1885. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1886, came to Johnstown, and opened a law

office in Franklin street, opposite the old post office building. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, James B. O'Connor, and the firm of O'Connor Brothers had more than a merely local reputation and enjoyed a most lucrative practice This continued until 1889, when Hon. Francis Joseph was elected to the office of district attorney of the county. He was elected in 1894 to the office of city solicitor by the councils of the city of Johnstown, and faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of that office for the term of two years. In politics Judge O'Connor is a stanch Democrat, and is one of the acknowledged leaders of the party in that section of the country. During the campaign of 1894 he became involved in a controversy with General Hastings, then a candidate for the office of governor of the state. This grew out of the administration of affairs of General Hastings after the great flood in Johnstown, May 31, 1889, and was commented upon by the press throughout the United States. It finally resulted in a suit at law, which was settled by an agreement in the court of common pleas at Ebensburg, June 20, 1895, which in a way was eminently satisfactory to Judge O'Connor and his friends. Subsequently Judge O'Connor received the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic county convention for member of congress, but when he was tendered the office by the district Congressional conference, he declined in favor of R. C. McNamara of Bedford county. He was elected president judge of the several courts of Cambria county, November 3, 1901, to hold office for a term of ten years, taking his seat the first Monday of January, 1902. In this election he defeated Judge A. V. Barker, of Ebensburg, the Republican nominee, in a county which is strongly Republican, by overcoming three thousand votes, having received a majority of seventy-four votes. This testifies eloquently both as to his popularity and the respect and esteem in which he is held by the community. The manner in which he is executing the duties which this high office entails reflects the greatest credit upon the holder. He is deeply interested in everything tending to the development and welfare of Johnstown and Cambria county, and notwithstanding the demands upon his time caused by his official position he visits his early home in Somerset county, where his aged mother still resides and with whom he spends much of his spare time. He is a great believer in the benefits of an outdoor life, and every fall spends a few weeks in the wilds of Maine or Canada, hunting deer. The religious affiliations of Judge O'Connor are with St. John's Catholic church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He has the happy faculty of being able to adapt himself to his surroundings, and wins the friendship and respect of those with whom he associates. He is a genial, kind-hearted man, and his friends are to be found in all classes of society. He is a fluent, eloquent speaker, presenting his arguments in a clear, convincing manner, and his earnest words and fine presence always make a strong impression. His personality is pleasing, and he has a strong, robust physique.

He married, October 28, 1891, Margaret Bailey, daughter of S. C. and Annie (Gleason) Bailey, of Johnstown.



Biography of Morgan John Rhees
DICTIONARY of NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

Edited by Sidney Lee
VOL. XLVIII, Page 82
REILLY--ROBINS

MacMillan & Co., London: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1896

RHEES, MORGAN JOHN (1760-1804), divine, was born in Glamorganshire on 8 Dec. 1760. Although his parents were in humble circumstances, he was well educated, and became a teacher. Joining the baptist church, he determined to be a minister, and, after studying at a baptist college at Bristol, was appointed to the charge of the baptist chapel at Peny-garn, Monmouthshire. While there he gained an equal notoriety as a preacher and politician, and so keenly did he sympathise with revolutionary opinions that on the outbreak of the French revolution in 1789 he resigned his charge and went to Paris. In a few months he

was again in Wales, disappointed with the French revolutionary leaders, but more zealous than ever in upholding his own political opinions. About the beginning of 1790 he founded the quarterly 'Welsh Treasury,' through which he attacked the English ministry, and became one of the most notorious political leaders in Wales. By-and-by he was threatened with prosecution, and, after consultation with his friends, he resolved to go to America and there find a suitable situation for the founding of a colony of Welsh malcontents. He landed in February 1794, and was received by Dr. Rodgers, provost of the university of Pennsylvania.

He travelled over the southern and western states, preaching as he went, and, after engaging in ministerial work for two years in Philadelphia, he purchased a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, to which he gave the name Cambria, and upon it founded a town called Beulah. Here he settled in 1798, opened a church, and attracted Welsh immigrants. But American conditions failed to kindle his political enthusiasm, and his fame there is solely owing to his powers as a preacher. Shortly before his death he removed to Somerset, Somerset county, where he died, 17 Sept. 1804. He was survived by a widow, the daughter of Colonel Benjamin Loxley of Philadelphia, and five children.

He wrote some hymns in Welsh, but few of them have been translated. Shortly before his death he published in America a selection of his 'Orations and Discourses.'

[Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, vi.344; Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature.] J.R.M.



Biography of William Rupp

Who's Who in Pennsylvania
Edited by Lewis R. Hamersly; First Edition, 1904
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RUPP, William: Educator; Professor Practical Theology, Theological Seminary Reformed Church in the United States; born at Lowhill, Pa., April 17, 1839; son of Solomon and Maria Rupp; was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, 1862, and received degrees of A. M. and D. D.; was graduated from Theological Seminary, Mercersburg, Pa., 1864. Married, Nov. 16, 1865, to Emma A. Hambright. Ordained to ministry of Reformed Church in the United States, Feb. 6, 1865; served charges at St. Clair, Schuylkill County, Pa., 1865-1866; Berlin, Somerset County, Pa., 1867-1877; Manchester, Md., 1877-1888; Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pa., 1888-1893. Regular contributor to Mercersburg Review; assistant editor Reformed Church Quarterly Review; editor of Reformed Church Review. Address. 602 W. James St., Lancaster, Pa.



Biography of William Ruppel

Who's Who in Pennsylvania
Edited by Lewis R. Hamersly; First Edition, 1904
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RUPPEL, William H.: Lawyer; born at Frostburg, Md., May 13, 1849. He was taken as an Infant to Wellersburg, Somerset County, Pa., and was there educated in public and normal schools. He subsequently followed the profession of a teacher for a number of years, but finally took up the profession of the law, studied in the office of General Coffroth, and was admitted to the Somerset bar In 1872. He

formed a partnership with Mr. Coffroth which has since continued. Mr. Ruppel served as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention that nominated Singerly for Governor. In 1881 he was named for President Judge, but declined to enter the contest. His practice has been extensive and has covered every field of the profession, he having been the working member of the firm. General Coffroth being largely absorbed in political matters. Address, Somerset, Pa.



Christoffel Schwartz

Researched and compiled by:
Michael Scott Caldwell
39-79 47th Street, #2
Sunnyside, NY 11104-1419

Five-generation descendant chart of Christoffel Schwartz, a maternal great grandfather of Simon Shunk as of 3 June 1998

(Note: any time a "double year" appears, such as in the first line, 1709/10, the original Walsheim record actually showed only the second year, thus 4 Mar 1710. The double year was automatically added by the genealogy program, Family Tree Maker.)

1 Christoffel SCHWARTZ b: ca 1669 d: 9 Apr 1751
. +Sara Catharina (SCHWARTZ) b: ca 1669 d: 16 Nov 1756
..... 2 Johann Christoffel SCHWARTZ
..... 2 Johann Ludwig SCHWARTZ
..... +Anna Magdalena SHAUFFEN m: 23 May 1713 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 3 Georg Ludwig SCHWARTZ b: 27 Mar 1714
..... 3 Agnes Susanna Catharina SCHWARTZ b: 20 Apr 1717
..... 2 Hanß Georg SCHWARTZ
..... 2 Susanna Barbara SCHWARTZ b: ca 1692 d: 8 Jul 1764 Breitung, Saarland, Germany
..... +Barthel GENTES b: ca 1683 m: 12 Nov 1709 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany d: 6 Apr 1761
..... 3 Anna Catharina GENTES b: 22 Aug 1710
..... +Jacob GORDNER m: 6 Jun 1730 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Johann Kilian GORDNER b: 13 Jun 1731
..... 4 Susanna Margretha GORDNER b: 13 Nov 1732
..... 4 Johann Jacob GORDNER b: 14 Apr 1736
..... 4 Juliana Elisabetha GORDNER b: 26 Nov 1738
..... 4 Maria Susanna GORDNER b: 30 Nov 1740
..... 3 Hanß Georg GENTES b: 29 Sep 1711 d: 22 Jun 1786 Breitung, Saarland, Germany
..... +Maria Barbara WELEKER m: 3 Mar 1736/37 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 3 Anna Appelonina GENTES b: 18 Mar 1712/13
..... +Willhelm MOLIDOR? m: 20 Aug 1733 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
..... 4 Anna Apollonia MOLIDOR b: 14 Jan 1738/39
..... 4 Johann Simon? MOLIDOR b: Oct 1740
..... 4 Johann Christian MOLIDOR b: 17 Sep 1742
..... 4 Johann Nicolaus MOLIDOR b: 17 Aug 1744
..... 4 Christoph MOLIDOR b: 27 Apr 1747
..... 4 Maria Magdalena MOLIDOR b: 24 Nov 1750

..... 3 Hanß Simon GENTES b: 15 Aug 1715 d: 19 Feb 1787 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 +Susanna Catharina (GENTES) m: 7 Nov 1741 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 3 Juliana Elisabeth GENTES b: 16 Feb 1717/18
 +Rheinland [or -hard] GÖLTZER b:15 Mar 1712/13 m:2 May 1741 Walsheim, Saarland,
 Germany d:15 Sep 1766
 4 Catharina Barbara GÖLTZER b: 7 Jan 1742/43
 4 Johann Nicolaus GÖLTZER b: 5 Aug 1746
 3 Hanß Barthel GENTES b: 8 Oct 1720 d: 26 Jul 1786 Breifurt, Saarland, Germany
 +Maria Margretha (GENTES) m: 30 Jan 1747/48 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Johann Wilhelm GENTES b: 6 Nov 1748
 4 Magdalena GENTES b: 1 Dec 1750
 4 Juliana Elisabetha GENTES b: 14 Oct 1753
 4 Maria Catharina GENTES b: 11 Apr 1756
 4 Maria Margaretha GENTES b: 27 Nov 1758
 3 Johann Nickel GENTES b: 2 Jul 1723
 +Anna Elisabetha (GENTES) m: 25 Feb 1750/51 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 3 Johann Christoph GENTES b: 4 Apr 1725
 3 Maria Elisabetha GENTES b: 28 Aug 1727
 +Christian WELEKER m: 11 Jul 1748 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Anna Elisabetha WELEKER b: 19 Mar 1748/49
 4 Georg Elias WELEKER b: 24 May 1750
 4 Maria Gertruda WELEKER b: 6 Mar 1751/52
 4 Johann Daniel WELEKER b: 23 Nov 1753
 4 Catharina Barbara WELEKER b: 9 Dec 1755
 4 Johann Nicolaus WELEKER b: 27 Dec 1757
 4 Johann Wilhelm WELEKER b: 2 Jan 1761
 4 Christian WELEKER b: 2 Jan 1761
 4 Catharina Margretha WELEKER b: 14 Mar 1763
 4 Christian WELEKER b: 6 May 1764 d: 2 Jan 1765
 4 Maria Sophia WELEKER b: 6 May 1764 d: 20 Dec 1764
 4 Johann Friedrich WELEKER b: 18 Feb 1766
 4 Catharina Magdalena WELEKER b: 16 Sep 1768
 3 Johann Nickel GENTES b: 20 Aug 1729
 3 Anna Gertrauda GENTES b: 24 Dec 1731
 3 Johann Daniel GENTES b: 21 Apr 1734
 +Elisabetha SCHMIDT m: 5 Mar 1765 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 2 Simon SCHWARTZ b: ca 1694 "of Walsheim" d: 18 Nov 1767 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 +Anna Dorothea CONRAD b: ca 1692 m: 15 Feb 1717/18 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 d: 18 Dec 1769 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 3 Catharina Margretha SCHWARTZ b: 27 Nov 1718 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 d: 22 Aug 1781 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 +Hanß Wilhelm SCHUNCK b: 16 Oct 1709 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 m: 6 Nov 1736 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany d: 4 Jul 1777 Walsheim,
 Saarland, Germany
 4 Johann Sebastian SCHUNCK b: 20 Aug 1737 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Catharina Margretha SCHUNCK b: 5 Apr 1739 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 d: 10 Oct 1739 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Margretha Catharina SCHUNCK b: 25 Aug 1740 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Johann Nicolaus SCHUNCK b: 22 Feb 1742/43 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 d: 14 Sep 1743 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany
 4 Anna Elisabetha SCHUNCK b: 13 Sep 1744 Walsheim, Saarland, Germany

Personal Correspondence

1829 Aug. 3; Marshall, Francis X., Somerfield, Pa. to John F. McGerry, Emmittsburg, Md
From the Archives/ Special Collection of Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Maryland, transcribed by Edward L. Marshall, 29 May 1996,

File card reads: "1829 Aug. 3; Marshall, Francis X., Somerfield, Pa. to John F. McGerry, Emmittsburg, Md.: Describes life in the Allegheny Mts. Not a thing wanting except a church, vestments, and a chalice. Plenty of building materials in the neighborhood, stone and timber in abundance, but the mischief is that he has no money. Describes visitation on the neighborhood -- plenty of wild things to eat -- ..."

The outside of letter is addressed to "The Rev. John F. McGerry, Prest. of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Near Emmittsburg, Fred County, M.D." The sender has identified himself as "Rev'd Mr. Marshall, August 14th, 1829," given his address as "Somerfield, Pa , August 5," and postage of "12 1/2" has been marked on the letter.

Allenghany Mountains, August the 3rd, 1829

Rev & Dear Friend,

Here I am in these hills, not a single thing wanting; except a Church, Vestments, a Chalice, plenty materials to make a Church. Stone and timber in abundance but the mischief is that I have no Clink (money - ELM), if I had a little of that, I think I should not long be without a Church, there is not a thing wanting; though it is Alleghany Mountains the land is very good and of course eating stuff plenty of every kind besides what is cultivated, there are many things that grow spontaneously and are good eating - Strawberries, Raspberries, and the like, and besides Mr. Smith often hunts Squirrels which are very good, and frequently here him speake of venison which is good too if we had it - Huzza for the Alleghany, not for Jackson ("Huzza"; a now archaic word meaning a cheer or expression of joy; Andrew Jackson had just been elected President in 1828 - ELM).

The Congregation here is not large, not more than about one hundred. The people are truly good pious Catholics, they are very kind and clever to me, at what is called the Mountain Church there are upwards of two hundred members, and the Church in that place is large enought to hold one half of them, and of course Frank will have to build another, but the tells me that he has no Clink, or in other words what is called quaniaus bonus. Giving to you much what the Dutchman said - My children, Iny und git money, und ven you gant git in onnothly git in any how -

I do not think I shall be able to go to see you before November, at the Mountain Church there are many young people who have not made their first comunion. I shall be obliged to go there very frequently to instruct them and get them into the Church if they are not to far gone. How are you all, give my best respects to the Rev'd Misters Purcel, Brunte, ? , and the stranger I forget his name to Mr. Jamison and all the young men, yours respectvelly

Francis X. Marshall

P.S. I have lately obtained from the Arch B. (Archbishop - ELM) Facilities to bless and indulge ? , but I have not in my Ritual the prayers proper for that, please to copy these into your letter and send them to me. Mr. Smith told me that the good Mr. Egan is dead.

Notes:

My third great-grand uncle lived in Somerfield in the late 1820's. He was a Catholic priest serving the community there. He had been educated at Mount Saint Mary's College in Emmittsburg Maryland.

The following [above] is a letter he wrote describing some of the conditions in Somerfield. - Ed Marshall, Atlanta



Blauch Family

History of Cambria County, Pennsylvania

By Henry Wilson Storey with Genealogical Memoirs

The Lewis Publishing Company, New York and Chicago, 1907

Volume III, Pages 66-70

DAVID D. BLAUCH a resident for many years of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and prominently identified with the commercial, civic and military interests of that section of the state of Pennsylvania, represents a respected family of that state which traces its descent to Swiss ancestry.

Christian Blauch (1), the great-grandfather of D. D. Blauch, with John (Hans) Blauch, his brother, and their families, came from the canton of Berne, Switzerland, to this country, landing at Philadelphia, November 3, 1750. He settled in Lancaster county, and in 1761, bought a farm in Lebanon township of the same county from the Penn brothers. Two sons of Christian, Christian and Jacob, who were born in Switzerland and came to America with their father, located in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, between 1765 and 1790.

Christian (2), the elder son, was one of the first settlers in the county and located near Berlin. His farm has remained in the family and is now owned by J. J. Blauch, a great-great-grandson. Christian (2) died in 1777, aged thirty-four, and left eight children.

Jacob, a younger son of Christian (1), came to Somerset county with his family in 1790, locating near the junction of the Quemahoning and Stonycreek. He had nine children, namely: Jacob, Christian, Henry, John, Elizabeth, who married John Saylor; Mary, who married Henry Hershberger; Anna, who married Samuel Kline; Veronica, who married Mr. Berkey and moved to Canada; and David.

A story is related that when Jacob was a young man in Berks county, during the Revolution, the British made an effort to impress him into the service. He hid in a hay-mow, and at times the points of their bayonets touched him, but he remained concealed till they had gone. It may be mentioned here that the early Blauchs were Mennonites, and although they are like the Quakers, opposed to fighting, two Blauchs, John and Abraham, took part in the Revolution, belonging to the Lancaster county militia. Later on Jacob's daughter, Veronica, who had moved to Canada before the war of 1812, was forced during that war to cook for British soldiers, on account of her sympathy with the states.

Jacob (2) was the first bishop of the Mennonite church in the Johnstown district, and was the head of a family which has always been prominent in religious circles. He was a very powerful speaker as well as being very powerful physically. Christian, his brother, was the grandfather of Mrs. Rachel Dibert, one of the pioneers of Johnstown.

David Blauch, the youngest son, father of D. D. Blauch, was born in Berks county, July 8, 1789, and died in Somerset county, March 21, 1872. He worked in Johnstown while the old state canal was being built, but subsequently located on a farm near Foustwell, Somerset county, where D. D. Blauch was born. He was married four times. His first wife was Mattie Lehman, by whom he had children as follows: Jacob, Marie, who married Rev. Tobias Blauch, a descendant of Christian of Berlin; Anna, married Peter Speicher; Martha, married John Rummell. His second wife was Mattie Mishler, and had children: 1. Franie, born August 19, 1823, married John Thomas. 2. Katrina, born November 27, 1825, deceased. 3. Rachel, born May 23, 1828, married John O. Griffith. His third wife was Barbara Livingston, and had children: 1 and 2. John and Joseph (twins), born July 23, 1834; the former married Rachel Berkey, the latter died in infancy. 3. Eve, born October 25, 1836, married Joseph Myers. 4. Barbara, born January 17,

1839, married Samuel Blauch. 5. Susanne, born February 27, 1842, married Harrison Lohr. His fourth wife was Mrs. Barbara Fyock Replogle. She was a daughter of John Fyock, born about 1770, died 1852, who is said to have been the first settler in Paint township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Jacob Fyock or Veock, who came from Swabia to America in 1726, and settled near Holsopple, Pennsylvania. John Fyock married Susanna Messerbaugh, and had children: Catherine, Elizabeth (Growden), Frances (Shoemaker), John. Peter, Mary, Barbara (Blauch), Samuel, Daniel, Jacob, David, and Sally (died young).

Jacob Fyock, John's father, was a young man when he came to America, and married after he came here. He had children: John. David, Elizabeth, married to Berger, Catherine, married to Charles Hoke. Susan, single.

Barbara was first married to John Replogle, and had children: Susan, born 1828, married John Lehman : Jacob, born 1830; Mary, born 1832, married Jacob Spangler; Elizabeth, born 1834, died while young; Daniel, born 1836; John, born 1840. Jacob is the only survivor of this family. He lives at Hawthorne, Florida, and was a former resident of Johnstown. Daniel died during service in Civil war. Barbara was born in Paint township, July 5, 1808, and died in Johnstown, October 1, 1884. She and David Blauch were married March 10, 1845, and had two children: Hannah, born October 12, 1846, single; D. D. Blauch, born June 11, 1849. Of David Blauch's children only Frani, Henry, Hannah, and David D. survive. David D. Blauch was born in Paint township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1849. His education was acquired in the common schools of Paint township, and he came to Johnstown at the age of sixteen and engaged as a clerk in the store of Replogle & Howard, but later became an apprentice of Jacob Fyock and learned the carpenter trade. At the time, puddling being a very good paying trade, he engaged as a helper in the Cambria puddling mill, and worked with George Studeny, but owing to an injury became incapacitated from following this line of work. He worked at odd jobs after a long siege of illness, and finally drifted into Indiana county and bought a saw mill, but being unable to follow the work on account of his injury he again came to Johnstown, where he entered the employ of the Cambria Steel Company as an engineer, in which capacity he was employed for a number of years, until he entered the roofing department, where he was employed as a driller, riveter, etc., until he took charge of the time-keeping and clerical department. At the time of the Johnstown flood he was in the employ of the Cambria Iron and Steel Company as time keeper and department clerk of the roofing department. In 1890 he left the roofing department, and engaged in contracting with J. W. Mack and J. D. McCrory. In 1894 he entered the real estate firm of Jacob Replogle and Co., becoming the junior member of said firm. He subsequently bought out the interests of Jacob Replogle, the senior member, and the firm was changed to Fearl & Blauch. Upon the retiring of T. J. Fearl he became the sole owner of the real estate firm and continued in the name of D. D. Blauch until July, 1906, when the present firm of Blauch & Benshoff was formed by the taking in of Harry M. Benshoff as the junior member. Up to this time the business was exclusively real estate, but has since taken up fire insurance along with it.

Mr. Blauch became first connected with secret societies in 1875, when he became a charter member of Independent Castle No. 57, A.O.K., of the M.C. He was an officer in this order for nearly twenty years, and became a past commander, and for a number of years was an active member of the Select Castle of Pennsylvania, having filled the position of select marshal one year, and was presented with a gold medal for organizing the largest number of castles in Pennsylvania in 1885. In 1885 he organized Pride of Cambria Castle No. 52, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and was appointed D. G. C. of Cambria county, by G. C. George W. Couch, and in this capacity he served in the grand castle of Pennsylvania, till 1889, when he was elected grand sir herald, and became the grand chief of Pennsylvania in 1891, and represented the state of Pennsylvania in the supreme castle in 1893, since which time he has held his membership in the supreme castle, having been on several occasions a representative from this state. During his service as D. G. C. he instituted perhaps more new castles than any other member of the order in the western part of the state, having had the honor of introducing the first castles in six counties, beside many others. During his term as grand chief he instituted thirty-nine new castles, and increased the

membership in the state one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two. He became connected with the military branch of the order, and served as captain of Eagle Commandery No. 34, of Johnstown, when he was promoted to the rank of colonel, by lieutenant-General James P. O'Neill, which position he held for a number of years under General O'Neill, General Stiltz, and General Reinecke. He was elected and had charge of the Seventh regiment for three years, and was colonel of the Sixth regiment for two years. In the spring of 1906 he was elected brigadier-general of the First Brigade of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds.

Mr. Blauch is also a past chancellor of Johnstown Lodge, K. of P., of which he was a charter member, and past commander of Agla Commandery No. 218. K. of M., of which he was a charter member, and its first commander.

He became a member of Johnstown Lodge No. 538, Ancient, and Accepted Masons; Portage Chapter No. 195, R. A. M. ; Cambria Council No. 32, R. and S. M.; Oriental Commandery No. 61, K. T.; Pennsylvania Consistory S. P. P. S., 32°; Syria Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Pittsburg. He is also a member and P. C. in Monarch Temple No. 2, L. of K. G. E. of Washington. D. C., and P. C. of Progressive Castle No. 15, A. O. K. of M. C., of Pittsburg. Pennsylvania.

Politically Mr. Blauch is a staunch Republican, but an independent voter. He served his ward in the common council for two years. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Blauch was married, November 10, 1874, to Emily Campbell of near Armagh, Pennsylvania. Two children were born: Jessie May, born June 23, 1876, died January 11, 1879; and Eva B., born June 12, 1881, at home.

Mrs. Blauch was born May 10, 1848, and died June 14, 1906. She was a daughter of Christopher Campbell and Jane (Murphy) Campbell.

Christopher Campbell was a son of James Campbell, who died January 29, 1829, and Jane (Barr) Campbell, who died January 30, 1832. He was born in Ballynahinch, Ireland, in 1798, and came to America with his parents three years later, settling on a farm near Armagh. He died November 16, 1878. He married Jane Murphy, a daughter of John Murphy and Mary (Armitage) Murphy. She died August 9, 1873. They had children: Mary Jane, born June 20, 1830, married David McCrory, died May 11, 1901; Elizabeth, born March 5, 1832, married Joshua McCracken, died March 2, 1883; Annie, born February 15, 1834, married William Walker; James M., born September 9, 1836, died November 26, 1861; Margaret, born September 29, 1838, died September 19, 1861; John M., born October 1, 1840, married Martha Mack, died in Salisbury prison November 5, 1864 (was captured by Confederates, and died of fever). Letticia, born August 25, 1842, died in infancy; Christopher J., born March 16, 1846, married Emma Lynn, died April 7, 1886; Emily, born May 10, 1848, married D. D. Blauch, died June 14, 1906; William, born September 29, 1850, married Anzoinetta Wilson.

John Murphy, grandfather of Mrs. Blauch, was the son of James Murphy of Belfast, Ireland. He died March 17, 1837, and buried in America. His wife Mary Armitage, who died March 7, 1860, was a daughter of John (or Geor.) Armitage of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and (Davis) Armitage.

JACOB BLAUCH. Bishop Jacob Blauch married Catherine Saylor; he died in 1849, aged seventy-five years. He had ten children: Rev. Jacob Blauch, who was born in 1801, died 1879, was married to Sarah Blauch, and was the father of Rev. Henry Blauch; Rev. Jonas Blauch, who died a short time ago; Abram of this city, and Jacob the father of Mr. Blauch, the Pittsburg correspondent and baseball secretary - Joseph, who died some years ago in Johnstown; and two unmarried daughters.

John Blauch, the second son of Rev. Jacob, was married to Frani Blauch. They had nine children: nearly all dying young, except Samuel Blauch, who was married to Susan Lehman. He became a prominent minister and was made a bishop; he died some years ago. He was the father of seven children: John and Henry, of Krings Station; Elias, of Johnstown, and Mrs. Daniel Crawford; the rest of the children are all living in Cambria and Somerset counties.

The other children of Rev. Jacob's were: Henry, who married Frani Hershberger, and they had eight children, among them being Christian, who married Polly Ream and they had twelve children; Abraham Blauch married Sarah Lehman and had a number of children; Peter of this city, and Rev. Levi of Somerset county.

Christian Blauch, the second son of Jacob, the first better known as "Big Christ." married Susan Cable, they had nine children: first, Jacob, who married Kate Bowman, and had eleven children; Benjamin, who married Martha Baker, they had twelve children, two of whom are still living, namely, Abram of Iowa, and Mrs. Noah Short, of Somerset county. The descendants of Christian are very numerous throughout the west.

The third, John, married Frani Short; they had nine children, among them being Christian of Friedens, aged eighty-two, who is still living.

Joseph, the fourth son of Big Christ, married Sarah Barnhart, and they had three children: Henry, the father of Dr. Blauch of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. George Gordon, and Mrs. Dr. Beechley, of Iowa.

The daughters of Big Christ were Mrs. George Specht, Mrs. David Kupp, Mrs. John Zimmerman, Mrs. Soloman Horner, Mrs. David Specht, and Mrs. John Dibert, the mother of David, John, and Samuel Dibert, prominent in the history of Johnstown.

John, the third son of Jacob the first, died young, leaving one child, a daughter.

Henry, the fourth son of Jacob the first, married and had two daughters: Mrs. Jonas Weaver, and Mrs. Eash. He lived to the ripe age of ninety-four, and is buried at Bethel.

The daughters of Jacob (1) were Annie, who married Samuel Kline; Elizabeth, who married John Saylor; Mary, who married Henry Hershberger, and Franica, who married ___ Berkey, and moved to Canada in 1806, where there are now over five hundred descendants of hers.

David, the youngest son of Jacob, married Mattie Lehman, she died young, and was the mother of three children. He married a second time to Mattie Mishler, and to this union there were born three children.

His third wife was Barbara Livingston, and she was the mother of five children: John, who died a short time ago at Holsopple, being a twin. His twin brother died at the age of twenty-two.

His fourth wife was Barbara Fyock Eeplogle, the mother of D. D. Blauch.

Submitted by Marsha Thompson

Reformatted: 26 April 2022

Somerset County portion of the [PAGenWeb](#)