



Loy's Gap

Today -- Loysburg Gap

B I B L E, A X E, A N D P L O W

A History of the Northern Bedford County School District Area,
Including the Municipalities of -

Bloomfield Township
Hopewell Borough
Hopewell Township
South Woodbury Township
Woodbury Borough
Woodbury Township

Bedford County, Pennsylvania



Ben F. Van Horn, Sr., D.Ed.
1986

Preface

This book represents an effort to assemble the history of the area encompassed by the Northern Bedford County School district, including the municipalities of Bloomfield, Hopewell, South Woodbury, and Woodbury Townships, and the boroughs of Hopewell and Woodbury. The primary purpose is to make our school age youth more aware of the beginnings and developments that have occurred here since the earliest dates of record.

Also, it has been observed that not only our youth but many adults are not very well informed on local history. The reason is not due to a lack of interest as much as a lack of available history in writing. Few such facts have been recorded and oral history has diminished with the passing of time.

As the title selected for this review is intended to convey, most of the earliest settlers were religious people. To them the keeping of records of births, marriages, and deaths - in the family Bible usually, and their land warrants, were all such that were necessary. More was vain, a worldly quality they tried to avoid. Succeeding generations followed the pattern. The failure of our ancestors to chronicle their activities more completely is our great loss.

Unlike some areas, there were no strictly local newspapers to preserve the events as they happened over the years. From neighboring community newspapers, beginning with the 19th century years, we are able to find an occasional reference to an area happening that their editors considered worthy of note or that their local correspondents supplied. Future generations will benefit in this regard by the better new coverage of today, history tomorrow, which regional newspapers carry, a service not generally recognized.

The sources of historical information recorded in this work include the few published references as noted, newspaper files and microfilms, some court records, church and school minutes, conversations with older citizens, and personal collections of historical material.

With family roots - Baker, Brumbaugh, Snowberger, and Steele in the area of this history and with forty years of professional work here, the writer has undertaken the research and compiling of this history with personal interest. Hopefully it will be informative and interesting to both youth and adult readers as they survey the activities and developments of the area over more than two hundred years.

New Enterprise, Pennsylvania
1985

Ben F. Van Horn, Sr., D.Ed

About the Title

Many of the early settlers in this area of central Pennsylvania were idealistic, believing and willing to practice William Penn's theory and desire with regard to dealing peacefully with the Indians. About then the eminent early 20th century church historian, Elder James A. Sell, observed that "In their new homes their Bibles were as common and necessary as the axe and plow."

The title, "Bible, Axe, and Plow" is in tribute to the faith and character of those settlers who first braved these then wild coves and valleys.

Less important to these pioneering men and women were their muzzleloaders, a tool for obtaining food, not for defense. The reality that circumstances soon created, however, become a costly lesson for some and a rifle beside the fireplace or at hand in the field became a necessity, also.

CONTENTS

	Preface.....	3
	About the Title.....	4
	Maps and Illustrations.....	6
	To the Reader.....	7
	Acknowledgments.....	7
	About the Author.....	9
	Area Orientation.....	10
Chapters		
One	The Natural Setting.....	11
Two	Early Settlement -- 1740-1800.....	18
	Section 1: Squatters and Speculators, Settlement and Survival	
	Section 2: Colonel John Piper, Frontier Defender	
Three	Organization and Development.....	37
	Section 1: Local Government Evolves	
	Section 2: The Hopewell-"Yellow Creek Valley" Area	
	Section 3: The "Woodberry" Area	
Four	The Big Stone House.....	100
	Section 1: A Local Landmark	

	Section 2: John Snider -- Farmer, Miller, Citizen	
Five	The Civil War Period.....	124
Six	The Development of Industries.....	136
	Section 1: Agriculture, "Number One" Grist Mills and Woolen Mills	
	Section 2: Domestic and Custom Industries Lumbering, Carpentry, Cabinet Making Tanneries, Creameries, Distilleries	
	Section 3: The Mineral Industries Iron Ore, Sand, and Limestone	
Seven	Our Religious Heritage.....	181
	Denominations and Houses of Worship	
Eight	Schools and Education.....	214
	Section 1: Our Early Schools, The One-Room School Years	
	Section 2: School Consolidation, High Schools and District Reorganization	
Nine	Later Developments and Improvements.....	256
	Section 1: Transportation	
	Section 2: Communication	
	Section 3: Community Services	
	Section 4: Community Organizations	
Ten	Footprints, Mileposts, Landmarks, and Tombstones.....	292
	Section 1: Biographical Summary	
	Section 2: Chronological Survey	
	Section 3: Major Landmarks	
	Section 4: Graveyards and Cemeteries	
Appendix A	"The Geologic History of the NBCSD Area".....	321

Appendix B	"Things Are Different Now, Down Along the Old Mill Stream"	332
Appendix C	"Brumbaugh Rye, Good Stuff".....	335
Appendix D	"Providence Township Hunt".....	339
Index.....		341

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS
(Exclusive of pictures and features)

Area Orientation.....	10
Location of Major Physical Features.....	12
Location of Area Indian Atrocities Known.....	27
Fort Piper Cemetery (location).....	33
Middle Woodberry, 1861.....	40
Chronological Profile of Area Townships and Boroughs.....	40
Rockford, South Woodbury Township, 1870.....	88
Layout of Floors in Snider Mansion.....	105
Report of Land Division Inquest (Snider).....	117
Land Patent, Big Stone House Farm.....	118
Sale of Snider's Mansion Place.....	120
Genealogical Connections with John and Esther Snider.....	121
Advertisement for Return of Runaway Slave.....	125
Plan of Defense, Morrisons Cove and Altoona, 1863.....	132
Grist Mills and Grist Mill Sites.....	146
Sale of Bedford Forge and Lemnos Iron Works.....	160
Title Page, Cobb's Reader.....	224
A Cobb's Reader Lesson.....	225
Teaching Certificate of John B. Fluke.....	226
Agreement Between Directors and Teacher, 1867.....	227

School Board Agenda, 1868..... 228

Location of Schools, 1891..... 238

Daily Class Schedule of a One-Room School..... 239

Site Locations of Major Landmarks..... 309

Graveyards and Cemeteries, Bloomfield and Woodbury Township..... 313

Graveyards and Cemeteries, South Woodbury Township..... 316

Graveyards and Cemeteries, Hopewell Township..... 318

- - - - -

To the Reader

This is a topical treatment of local history, touching major interest subjects by chapter organization.

Each chapter is prefaced by an Introduction, setting the stage for the content that follows.

Where necessary, additional notation and documentation is indicated by numerical key (#) referring to Notes and References at the end of the chapter.

As a teacher aid, Suggested Activities for Students conclude each chapter for follow-up purposes, if desired.

Additional information supplementing specific chapters will be found in the Appendix, for readers interested in more details concerning the topic.

Although this history has been researched and compiled for accuracy from the best available information, the author will welcome notice of any error of fact the reader may find.

Acknowledgments

It is difficult to remember the many individuals who were asked questions concerning the various items being researched in the process of preparing this history. To them, further thanks is expressed for their help, encouragement, and suggestions.

Special acknowledgment is given to the following who have been of major assistance by contributing specific items:

Vaughn Whisker, "The Piper Family and Colonel John," p. 21
Frank Bayer, "The Waterside Story," p. 56
J. Blaine Eshelman, "The New Enterprise Bank," p. 76
Milton, V. Burgess, "Minute Men of the Cove," p. 135 and
"Peter Shoenberger, Iron Master," p. 177
Mrs. Hannah B. Clouse, "History of the Waterside Woolen
Mill," p. 157
Keith S. Van Horn, "The Geologic History of the NBCSD
Area," p. 353
Clarence D. Clapper, "Things Are Different Now, Down Along
the Old Mill Stream," p. 365

The writer is indebted to the Bedford Gazette and the Morrison
Cove Herald, the Everett Free Library, and the Newspaper Section of
the State Library in Harrisburg, for granting access to their
microfilm files, and to the offices of the Register and Recorder and
the Prothonotary of Bedford County for reference use of their records.

Also acknowledged with appreciation for their respective
involvement are Mrs. Jane Fagans for the word processing, high school
history teachers Harry Guyer and William Reed for reviewing sections
of the draft copy, and Mrs. Van Horn for her patience and
encouragement during the three plus years of research and writing.

B. F. V. H.

About the Author



Ben F. Van Horn, Sr., D.Ed.
From PAWPRINTS, 1982

Dr. Van Horn was reared on the ancestral farm in Snake spring Valley, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Everett High School in 1934. He received the B.S. Degree in Education from Juniata College, and M.Ed., and D.Ed. Degrees from Pennsylvania State University.

He began his professional career of forty-two years in education as a teacher in a one-room school in his home township, followed by upper elementary and high school teaching in and administration of the Replogle Schools of South Woodbury Township. In the interim he served four years in the U.S. Army during World War II, rising through the ranks from private to captain. He retired in 1982 as the superintendent of the Northern Bedford County School District, having served twenty-five years as its chief school administrator.

Dr. and Mrs. Van Horn, the latter a retired elementary teacher, are the parents of three sons: Ben, Jr. is a school superintendent, and Keith and John are geologists. All of the family are Juniata College alumni.



Chapter One

THE NATURAL SETTING

Introduction:

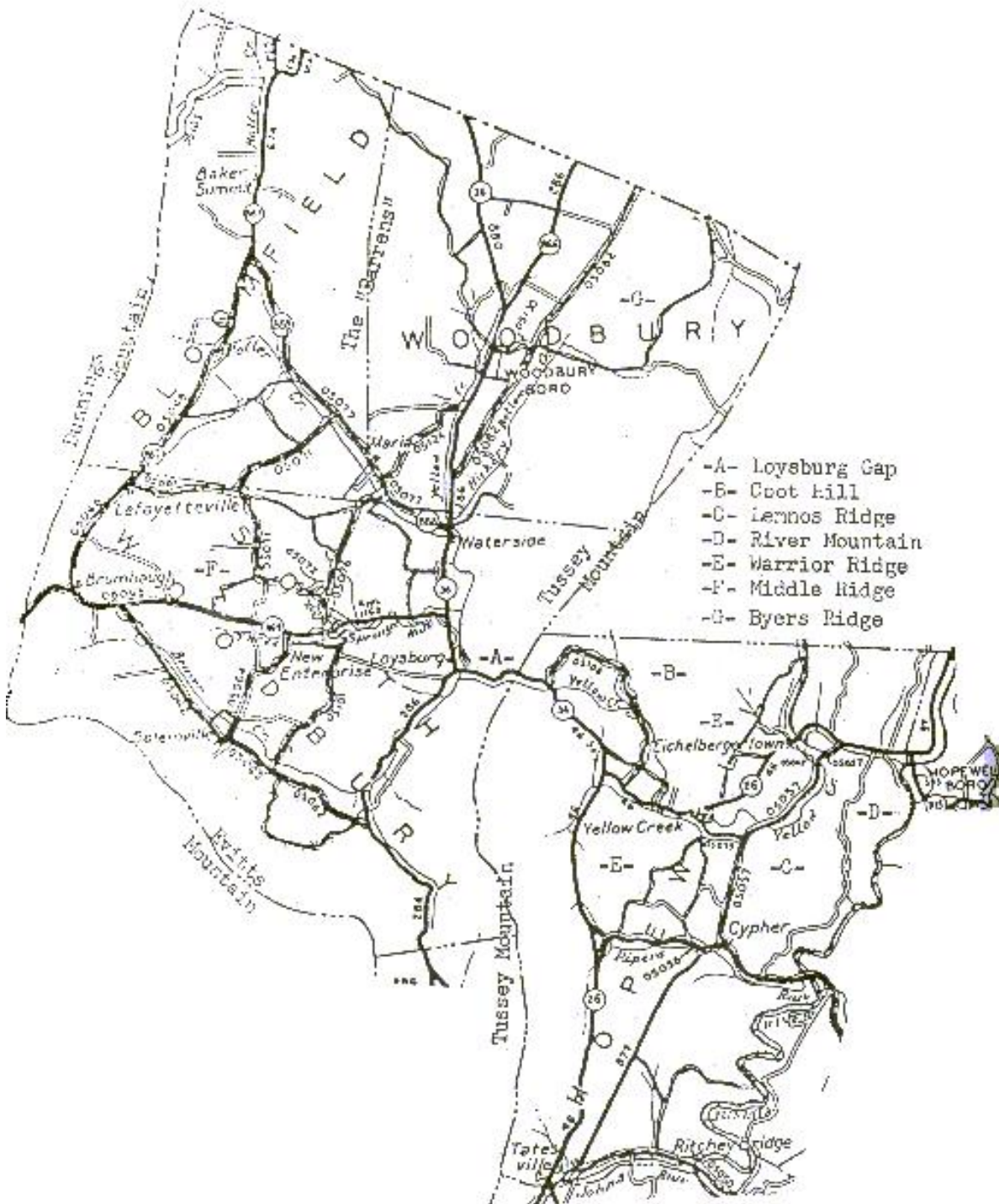
As one passes through Loysburg Gap, its rocks and boulders reaching down on either side from mountain top to the water floor, curiosity is aroused as to their origin and age. Geologists, those earth scientists who research backward through the eons of time, tell us an interesting story of their formation and the millions of years that have transpired, resulting in the total physical features of our geographic area.

History is more than a story of man himself. To be complete, it must include a knowledge of the natural environment that has influenced and often controlled his progress down through the ages of time.

The purpose of this short opening chapter is to aid our appreciation of the earth's creation and the eternity of God's handiwork as observed in our mountains and valleys, and to contribute to our knowledge of the influence of geology and geography in shaping the history of the area.

LOCATIONS OF

MAJOR PHYSICAL FEATURES



NORTHERN BEDFORD COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT AREA MAP

Chapter One

THE NATURAL SETTING

"In the beginning God. . . ." (Genesis 1:1)

". . and the firmament proclaims His handiwork." (Psalms 19:1)

History is a long story.

The two hundred-plus years that have elapsed since our ancestors first looked on the rocks and boulders that line Loysburg Gap are but a minute fraction of the 250 million or more years of their age. Through the Gap's walls a constant and powerful stream of water over eons of time has cut its cool path, opening a passage, symbolic of nature's preparation for man's use of the world he has inherited.

East and west of this natural formation are two fertile valleys which the stream has joined. Yellow Creek, the stream, in a fictional sense would be the main character of such a story; in the actual record it is almost exclusively the plot and sequence as well of the history of the area.

With its tributaries, Yellow Creek forms the major drainage system for southern Morrisons Cove and Hopewell Township as it winds its way eastward, joining the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River at Hopewell. There are four minor drainage outlets. John's Run near Tatesville and Piper's run in the Cypher area feed directly into the Raystown. Halter Creek near Bakers Summit and a small beginning of Clover Creek in the northeast corner of Woodbury Township flow northward into the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata in Blair County.

"Thou makest springs gush forth in the valleys; They flow between the hills." (Psalms 104:10)

The explorers in this area in the early 18th century saw the potential value of the stream they named "Yellow Creek" as a source of power. The settlers that followed lost little time in harnessing it, as subsequent chapters of this overview of local history will show.

The slopes that rise on either side of Loysburg Gap are a part of Tussey Mountain. This long range extends from the southern border of Pennsylvania toward the center of the state, partially dividing the area of this story for approximately ten miles. It takes its name from Elizabeth Tussey, a brave widow, who with her children in the 1760's lived near Mr. Dallas, the water gap west of Everett, similar to Loysburg Gap but without the abundance of rocks and boulders visible. (1)

East of Tussey are Coot Hill, Warriors Ridge, and Lemnos Ridge, intersecting the rolling lands of Hopewell Township. Farther east, bordering the Raystown is River Mountain.

The larger southern Cove area is rimmed by Tussey on the east, Dunnings Mountain on the west (locally known as Brumbaugh Mountain), and Evitts Mountain on the south. With the exception of Middle Ridge and the "Barrens," a rocky mid-section, this part of the southern cove is almost exclusively level land.

The mountains rose, the valleys sank down to the place where Thou didst appoint of them." (Psalm 104:8)

Geologists indicate that our mountain and valley formations are due to the folding of the earth's crust as it responded to pressure forces moving within. Thousands of feet in depth of bedded rock were crumpled in this area from upheaval originating to the east. Some of the rock formations were softer than others and with time eroded into valleys, while those of harder composition remain as ridges and mountains. (2) (See Appendix "A", "The Geologic History of the Northern Bedford County School District Area.")

Both Dunnings and Tussey Mountains contain ganister rock, a very hard sandstone, useful in building and for making refractory silical gray-white weathered rocks and boulders of Loysburg Gap. Although little use has ever been made of the Gap's rocks, quarries are prominent on Dunnings Mountain, especially on the western slope, supplying raw material for the Sproul-Claysburg brick plants that have operated from time to time.

A softer limestone in the Cove section of our area was early recognized for its value as soil fertilizer, a further example of the influence of nature on man's welfare. Many remaining old quarries and crib lime kilns testify to the historical importance of limestone.

A major resource during the 19th century years was iron ore which was found in scattered deposits throughout the area, together with a hint of lead and zinc. These metals were revealed through the folding and weathering of the earth's crust. The iron ore holds an important place in our history; the lead and zinc a brief and insignificant one, but interesting for our history, as the following excerpt from a scientific paper illustrates.

"In the 1870's, Samuel S. Snyder discovered the zinc and lead mineralizations on his farm [in Bloomfield Township] and dug a 75 foot shaft and a 50 feet deep shaft into the mineralized breccia (old rock). 'Zinc fever' also hit Scott Smith, one of Snyder's neighbors. In 1889, Smith located the mineralization in the headwaters of Potter Creek. He was in the process of developing an adit (shaft) when he 'blew it' while blasting and ended up dying in Snyder's house." (3) (Treg)

Except for occasional exploratory follow-ups, the zinc and lead tracings remain undisturbed.

A characteristic of limestone substrata is the existence of caverns and surface sinkholes. Such is evident in the Cove area, as best illustrated by Hipple's Cave near Waterside. Once a commercial attraction, now closed to the public, this natural cavity extends approximately 1200 feet from entrance to exit and contains an underground stream. The number of sinkholes indicates that much of the Cove is similarly structured.

The valleys between the mountains were observed by the early explorers and land seekers to be of exceptional potential for cultivation - ripe and ready for the ". . . axe and plow." East of Tussey the residual soil is weathered predominately from brown and gray shale and sandstone. To the west of Tussey the soil of the Cove floor is weathered limestone and dolostone. An exception in the latter case is the "barren" midsection, composed of more sandstone and slightly acid, less fertile loamy sandy soil. That farming should become the predominant industry in the geographic area encompassed by the Northern Bedford County School District was thus "predestined" by such favorable natural conditions.

"Thou dost cause the grass to grow for the cattle, and plants for man to cultivate, that he may bring forth food from the earth." (Psalms 104:14)

Before the plow, however, a sharp axe was necessary in opening the land for its potential use. Dense forests covered the mountains and most of the valley lowlands. Predominant were the varieties of oak trees - white, red, black, and scrub, as well as tall pines and evergreens. Hickory, walnut, chestnut, maple, and other trees were abundant. All were important, either for shelter, for heat, or for food as were the nut bearing trees and the sugar maples.

Abundant animal life in the forest provided meat for food and fur for clothing until fields were cleared and crops began to yield. Deer and bear, turkey and small game abounded, providing exciting targets for young nimrods with the family "muzzleloader" at any time of year. Less welcome were the snakes, panthers, wildcats, and foxes.

The climate of this section of southcentral Pennsylvania was found by the early settlers to be similar to their homelands in central and northern Europe and conducive to the type of farming they knew. Mean summer and winter temperatures are 70 and 28 degrees, respectively, and average rainfall is 37 inches. The growing season from the last spring frost until the first one in the fall ranges from 150 to 180 days, usually. (4) One writer has observed that "Our ancestors found the new land hospitable - to his crops, his beasts of burden, and himself; to all crops except the wine grape, that is."

Topographically, the extremes of elevation are from approximately 860 feet at the mouth of Yellow Creek and approximately 2,560 feet at the top of Dunning's Mountain, southeast of the crossing from Brumbaugh to St. Clairsville, above the "kettle."

As will be seen in the chapters that follow, those who settled here and the generations that followed became a part of all they encountered. "They came, they saw, they conquered." The natural environment they found conditioned their movement and activity; their reaction and response is what this overview of local history is about.

NB The preceding makes frequent reference in general terms to the geologic development of the area included in this history. A more complete and detailed treatment has been written by a local geologist and is included as Appendix "A". The earth's age, the changes in the earth's surface caused by time and the "cooling" process, the formation of our natural resources, and other geological information is summarized. It is interesting reading.

Notes and References for Chapter One

1. Waterman, et al, "History of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton Counties of Pennsylvania," 1984, reprinted by Unigraphic Inc., Evansville, Indiana, 1975, p. 270.
2. Van Horn, Keith S., "The Geologic History of the Northern Bedford County School District Area," 1985, Appendix "A", this volume.
3. Tregaskis, Scott W., "Geological and Geochemical Studies of the Woodbury Zinc and Lead Occurrences, Bedford County, Pennsylvania," Masters Thesis, Pennsylvania State University, 1979, p. 150.
4. Staff, "Bedford County, Pennsylvania, Physiograph Study, 1974," Bedford County Planning Commission, Court House Annex, Bedford, Pennsylvania, pp. 18-25.

- - - - -

Suggested Follow-Up Activities For Students

1. As you read the following chapters, watch for trades and occupations that are basically earth related that have been followed over the years.
2. Research and report: Many of the early settlers were from the Rhine Valley of Germany, famous for wine producing grapes. Why did not grapes become an important crop here in this area of Pennsylvania?
3. Research and report: How do geologists determine the age of rocks and such earth materials?



Chapter Two

EARLY SETTLEMENT -- 1740 - 1800

Introduction:

This chapter presents some of the problems and hardships faced by the early settlers of our geographic area. These are the ancestors of many living here today - - - our own grandparents a number of generations back. To them we are indebted for their stamina and determination to tame and claim the wild forests they found, and for their vision of the potential fertile fields and crossroads.

Students: as you read, imagine you were there at the time.

Section 1. Squatters and Speculators: Settlement and Survival

Section 2. Colonel John Piper, Frontier Defender

Standing tall over three hundred years ago, this once giant oak witnessed the red brave's presence and the white man's settlement and development of this part of "Penn's Woods." Measured at nineteen feet in circumference at shoulder level and projected at eighty feet in height, this sentinel of the passing parade crashed under the winter storms of 1984/85 - at the foot of Dunnings Mountain in Bloomfield Township.

Section 1. Squatters and Speculators; Settlement and Survival

The search for a new home in a new land brought our ancestors from Germany and Switzerland, Scotland and Ireland, and England and Wales to the hills and valleys that have become familiar to us as Northern Bedford County - more specifically for this history, southern Morrisons Cove and the Hopewell-Yellow Creek areas.

Here were found forests timbered with mighty oaks and stately pines, lowlands with deep limestone soil and freely flowing fresh water springs, all giving hope for freedom and prosperity to the land hungry adventurers. But not without much suffering and many trials was the land to be theirs, for they were not the first to claim it. For centuries the area had been a favorite hunting ground for the native red man and yielding it to the invader was not to be without resistance by the savage warrior.

The first white men to come into this part of Bedford County were adventuresome French and English traders with the Indians and a few Scotch-Irish "squatters" who staked claims in the 1740's. The latter

were among the settlers ordered to move back east by the provincial government in 1750 to appease the Indians – the “burnt cabins” story.

Following shortly after the Scotch-Irish were Germans who settled along the headwaters of the Yellow Creek. Earliest reference to the latter is the statement that “About 1755 a colony of Dunkards took up the southern portion of the Cove. . .” (1) As will be detailed later, it is believed that this group settled in the area of today’s Waterside, making “tomahawk claims” to the land. These hardy, early settlers led the way for the many other German families that followed into the area over the next several decades.

Indians Claim Foul Treatment

Although purchase by the Treaty of 1754 (Albany) was supposed to clear the interior of the Province for settlement, the Indians claimed they had been cheated through ignorance of surveying procedures. In spite of efforts to pacify them by the Treaty of 1758 (Easton), settlement was still a risky business and few, if any, who left here in 1750 returned to their old claims. Following the defeat of the Indians at Bushy Run (now Westmoreland County) by Colonel Henry Bouquet’s forces in 1763, and the subsequent treaty with them in 1765, settlement became less dangerous, although still a scalp losing gamble, as events that followed in this and surrounding areas testify.

Three Stages of Settlement Identified

Movement of the white man into this area of Pennsylvania appears to divide into three periods of time. First, that of the scattered and moving Indian traders and “squatters” prior to 1765, as indicated above, of which there is little record. Second, the period following the peace treaty with the Indians in 1765, which brought land speculators and few settlers to the area. Third, the major movement into the area, predominately by Germans from Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania, which began around 1780, and the close of the Revolutionary War.

Land Claim Procedures Established

The earliest settlers here had the advantage of choice in laying claim to the land. For a few years following the 1754 purchase from the Indians of the territory west of the Susquehanna River, reduced to that between the Blue Mountains on the east and the Allegheny crest in 1758, this was vacant land owned by the Penn heirs as Proprietors of the Colony. As vacant land the brave pioneers considered it theirs for the taking. They occupied it under what became known as “tomahawk claims,” or “improvement claims.” The heart of such a claim was usually a spring of water or other prominent place and the settler marked it by deadening a few trees at the spot and at the corners of the claim. Most important, however, defending the claim from future claimants was the act of occupying and improving the land. This included at least a crude shelter and the clearing of some of the

ground for planting.

Few "tomahawk claims" were made in our area. However, land scouts soon arrived and procedures for sale of the newly acquired territory were implemented by the Proprietors. The procedure for purchase that was established involved application to the land office in Philadelphia (or Carlisle from 1750 to 1771) for a survey warrant. A patent (government deed) followed after the survey was made and the land paid for completely. In the case of a disputed claim, the date of the earliest application for a warrant was honored. A "tomahawk" or "improvement claim" was recognized, however, and pre-empted a warrant.

For the few "squatters," here, however, getting a documented title of ownership for their land claim was not easy due to the distance to the land office. Also, they sometimes had a problem in proving that they had occupied the land before the date a speculator had applied for a warrant on the same piece of land. Some such "tomahawk claims" were not settled until passage of the Divesting Act (1799) by which the young Commonwealth took ownership of all the unsurveyed lands held by the Penn heirs prior to the Revolution and granted the "squatters" a clear title to their "improvements."

The price to be paid for the land in now Bedford County (then Cumberland) in 1766 as set by the Proprietors was five pounds in Pennsylvania currency per 100 acres (approximately 35 cents per acre), plus a quitrent of one penny per acre per year to be paid "in perpetuity" (forever). (2)

The "quitrent" specified about in the early land transactions was a symbolic means of reminding the land holder of the sovereignty of the provincial government, a carryover from feudal Europe. It was applied by William Penn to prevent the settlers from purchasing land directly from the Indians, a practice that he felt would be to their detriment. The amount usually specified was "in coin," although "in kind" - a red rose, a bushel of grain, an Indian arrow head, a beaver skin, etc., was sometimes demanded as a token instead of money rent. Quitrents were very unpopular with the settlers and were abolished by the Divesting Act of 1799, among other provisions.

Speculators and Land Agents Follow

Racing the "squatters" to claim the vacant land in the 1760's were the speculators who recognized an opportunity to buy land at the low price set and to resell it to anxious settlers at a profit.

For the speculators, chiefly from Philadelphia, it was a simple matter of filing an application in the land office for a tract of land on the frontier, sometimes "site unseen." Payment was not required until the land was surveyed and the patent issued. Representing their

interests, usually, were land agents who made the transactions with the would be settlers.

Most famous of the land speculators in this area, all absentee land-owners, was Colonel Henry Bouquet who claimed some 1200 acres in Baree Township, now Hopewell, in Bedford County, and for who warrants for over 1400 acres in what is now Huntingdon County were issued in 1762 and 1763. (3) The latter land was in the vicinity of McConnelstown, marked by Bouquet's Spring. It is supposed that Colonel Bouquet, as did others, took time from his duties while stationed at Fort Bedford during the French and Indian Wars to search the area for good land. His warrants followed Warrior Ridge northward through Woodcock Valley. Bouquet's warrants were picked up by other speculators and land agents following his death from fever while on duty in Florida in 1765.

Another land speculator was Charles Cox, Esquire, of Philadelphia and New Jersey who held 4,000 acres in the southern end of Morrisons Cove. On October 25, 1765, Cox obtained from the land office in Philadelphia ten warrants for vacant land, each tract under an assumed or fictitious name. (4) One name was that of Lambert Cadwallader for 455-1/2 acres, this being Loysburg and land southward along Tussey Mountain today.

See Old Deeds

By these procedures and prerequisite terms and conditions the early settlers of our area established the basis for ownership of the land we hold today. The old deeds and indentures are interesting reading, although sometimes confusing, and the natural points of identification such as trees and stone piles, have long since disappeared. A typical description is found in John Hipple's deed to Jacob Snider, (5) recorded in Deed Book F, page 520, in the Court House in Bedford on "11th June Anno Domini 1840," excerpted as follows:

". . . witnesseth that John Hipple of Woodberry Township for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand nine hundred and seventy six dollars. . . well and truly paid by the said Snider. . . granted, bargained, sold. . . all the following described plantation. . . lying and being in Woodberry Township. . . beginning at a hickory, thence. . . south sixty eight and a half degrees, four hundred and forty seven perches to stones, thence by Tussey's Mountain North twenty and a half degrees East, seventy perches to stones, thence . . . to a black oak . . . containing one hundred and eighty six acres. . . It being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 25th of October 1765 granted to Lambert Cadwallader. . . who by deed dated the 29th day of October 1765 granted and conveyed the same to Charles Cox, Esquire, who. . . granted to Henry Hipple . . . who conveyed the same to John Hipple. . ."

However obtained, whether by "tomahawk claim" or by purchase from speculators and agents, quitrents notwithstanding, here the early settlers found "the end of the rainbow," realizing the dream of owning land that they had followed from their far distant homelands. Present owners would find the tracing of their property deeds to the original owners, possibly an ancestor, an intriguing project.

Many Obstacles to Survival

Life for the settlers in these early years was not easy by any standards. Although some accepted "God's will" in the question of their survival, the physical stamina and qualities of persistence and determination in character was typical of all. Such is exemplified in their troubles with the Indians, their bouts with sickness, and the difficulties with which they struggled to provide food and clothing.

With the Indians it is doubtful if they would have had much trouble had it not been for political circumstances in which they were "in-the-middle" during the periods of the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and the Revolutionary War (1776-1783). In the former they were victims of the Indian atrocities instigated against them as English colony settlers by the French; during the latter they suffered the same fate from the red-man's tomahawk at the instigation of the British. It is the contention of this writer that the Philadelphia land speculators were responsible for some of the Indian troubles. The land hungry settlers were making "tomahawk claims" on land that the speculators themselves hoped to buy from the Provincial government. Encouraging the Indians to scare the "squatters" out would leave the land for the speculators to purchase at almost nothing and sell for a handsome profit. Some of the settlers, especially the non-resistance Dunkers, wanted to live in peace with the Indians as William Penn hoped would be the practice in his colony, sacrificing life itself, if necessary, as will be seen.

Indian Episodes

Although written history for this area of Bedford County in the early era is limited and oral history in the form of tradition passed from generation to generation is diminishing, a few items of significance and interest have been preserved. Nothing is more representative of this screening by time than the episodes and events relating to the Indians.

An oft repeated story is that of an event that occurred in 1766, the capture by the Indians of Margaret Replogle. (6) Margaret was the 15 year old daughter of Rinehart Replogle, Sr., an early settler in present Bloomfield Township. As recorded, the Indians raided a husking party and carried the girl away with them. It is indicated that she spent "considerable time" (12 years) with them and that upon being urged to marry a young brave she refused. To avoid this fate she planned and executed her escape from the tribe. She made her way homeward through the wilderness, wandering many days without food.

Finding the remains of a dead pole-cat, she resorted to eating it to gain strength to continue her journey. The surprise and welcome she must have received can be imagined. She later married a man by name of Peter Root and became the mother of eight children. What exciting stories she must have been able to tell her children and grandchildren about her experiences.

Details of the story of young Molly Gordon have been lost over the years. The scene of her hapless adventure was a deep hole where Yellow Creek winds through Jack's Corner in Hopewell Township. One story is that Molly hid in the deep water to elude the pursuing Indians. Another version is that she fell through the ice and drowned trying to escape capture.

Proximity to the protection of a frontier fortress was no guarantee of safety from the savages. In an appeal for more militia aid and supplies made to President Reed of the Provincial Council by the County Sub-Lieutenant, George Ashman, on May 19, 1781, he reports:

"Sir: On Friday the fourth of this instant the Indians came into this country, killed one man, a woman and two children, and took one man prisoner within one mile of Colonel John Piper's on Yellow Creek." (7)

And, in the same vicinity, ". . .a man named Shorley who lived with Colonel Piper, was shot and scalped by the Indians while he was fishing in Yellow Creek." (8)

As will be detailed later, Colonel Piper was at the time the county militia officer responsible for the protection of the Bedford County settlements. His well stockaded home served as one of the area fortresses. (Today, the Donaldson farm near the Kountry Kettle restaurant.) It is doubtful if Colonel Piper could have selected a more precarious location for his home as far as proximity to potential Indian visitors. Warriors Path, one of the north-south Indian trails, passed through Standing Stone (Huntingdon), Woodcock Valley, along locally known Warriors Ridge running through Hopewell Township and crossing Piper's land, bypassing Tatesville toward Bloody Run (Everett), and on southward to the Potomac River villages. Today's Route 26 from Huntingdon through Everett and Clearville approximates the path's location.

A local legend adds to the long list of Piper's Indian problems. The story is told that when driving his cows in from pasture one evening their actions probably saved his life. He noticed that they did not follow their regular path at one point but turned aside, keeping a distance from a tree standing along the path. Becoming suspicious, Piper discovered an Indian lurking behind the tree. Having with him his ever present rifle, a habit he had learned from necessity in youth, he promptly dispatched the warrior to his "happy hunting ground." He buried him nearby on what is now the Max Norris farm, formerly owned by Carl Ritchey.

Cove and County Indian Troubles

There are many instances of savage carnage and capture of settlers in the neighboring areas of present Northern Bedford. One such was the "Dunkard Massacre" of 1777 which extended into our area on the north. U. J. Jones in his interesting history of the Juniata Valley relates that, following reports of a party of Indians on the warpath -

"The alarm was spread among the inhabitants and they fled to the nearest forts with all dispatch, and on this first expedition they would have had few scalps to grace their belts, had the Dunkards taken the advice of more sagacious people, and fled too; this however, they would not do. . . ."

The savages swept down through the Cove with all the ferocity with which a pack of wolves would descend from the mountain upon a flock of sheep. Some few of the Dunkards, who evidently had a latent spark of love of life, hid themselves away; but by far the most of them stood by and witnessed the butchery of their wives and children, merely saying, 'Gottes wille sei gethan.' (God's will be done.)"
(9)

How deep into southern Morrisons Cove this raid reached is unknown. It is believed to have been centered in the area around present Sharpsburg, between Roaring Spring and Martinsburg. The number killed is reported variously as between twenty and thirty and there is no estimate found of the number of prisoners taken.

It was in 1777, also, that the "Episode of Jacob Neff," occurred at the present site of Roaring Spring. Although a "Dunker" of non-violence persuasion, he elected to defend himself when faced by the gun of a lurking Indian, and in so doing killed two of them in the affray. Although not disciplined by the church elders for the act, he was later excommunicated for bragging about it.

Near present Reynoldsdale occurred the massacre of the Earnest family in the fall of 1777, also. Mr. Earnest and two men who had come to help split logs were killed and scalped. Four older children escaped, but Mrs. Earnest and two small boys, ages two and seven, were taken prisoner. For the details of this story and the subsequent experiences of Mrs. Earnest and the children, read "Indian Eve," by Emma Replogle. (10)

The Tull family -- father, mother, and ten children were all massacred and scalped at their home between Bedford and Schellsburg in 1778. (11)

In July of 1780, Captain Phillips and his scouts were ambushed in Woodcock Valley near Saxton. Phillips and his fourteen year old son

were taken prisoner and his scouts tied to trees and shout. (12)

In August of 1782, the family of George Peck -- father, mother, and three children, were killed in Rays Cove. (13) --See map following this section.

Although remote from the military engagements of the War of the Revolution, the settlers by such events as above illustrated were dangerously involved in the frontier phase.

Diphtheria, Accident, Snakebite

Sickness, disease, and accident -- in addition to Indian problems, were constant concerns of the early settlers, in spite of their homemade remedies and efforts to preserve life. Doctors were none. Pneumonia, smallpox, and diphtheria were common. Death in infancy and early childhood is recorded on many gravestones in our old cemeteries and in old family Bibles. That they survived the hardships they faced is a tribute to their stamina and dauntless character and a testimony to the grace of the benevolent providence in which they placed their faith.

Hard Labor and Ingenuity

Although the early settlers here strove for economic independence and were amazingly successful in their desire for self-sufficiency, they were not satisfied merely to exist. To their credit, many by their labor and ingenuity were able to advance their lot, to develop in industry, and to improve their standard of living. They had found a land rich in soil and forest resources. Their application is well stated in the Waterman volume, page 301, for one area of this history, for example:

Like all colonists, they at first labored under many disadvantages chief of which were the distance from market and the lack of facilities for the transportation of produce. Wheat was a staple crop, and the soil yielded it abundantly as soon as the proper preparations had been made. In a few years Morrison's Cove became noted as a great grain producing region. The shipment of grain, by means of flatbottomed boats down the Raystown branch of the Juniata and there to the eastern markets, was undertaken and successfully carried out.

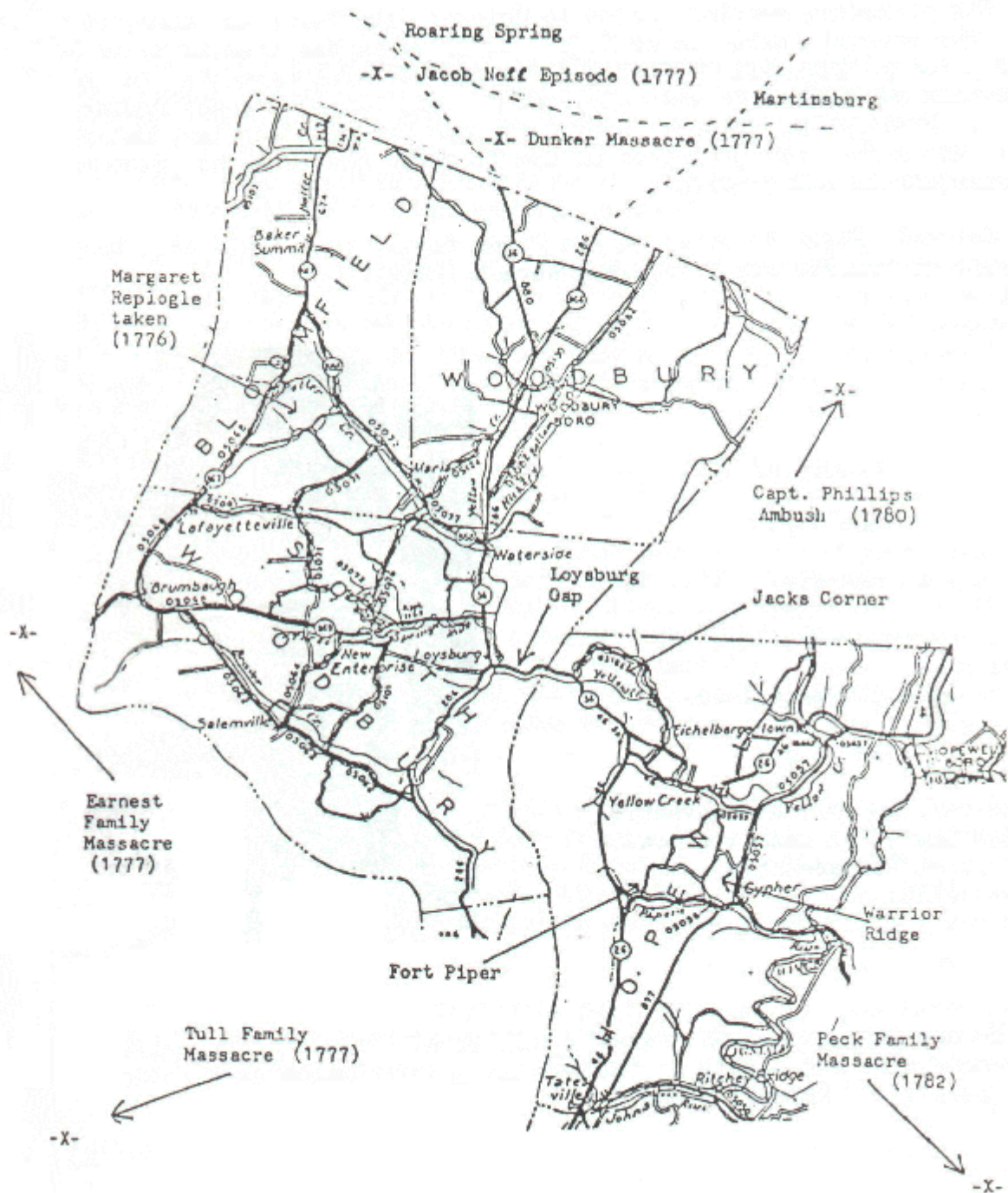
Better Times Ahead

As a strong flowing Yellow Creek and its tributaries beckoned as a source of power, many mills were soon seen, and as trails turned into roads for better travel and transportation of products of farm and forest, life gave promise for better days.

Lacking a crystal ball, the early settlers had no idea of the

underground wealth of iron ore that in a few years would be surfacing, or of the influence of the neighboring coal fields to the east that would be opened. As pioneers they had cleared the path and staked the claim for the following generations to enjoy such fruits.

LOCATION OF AREA INDIAN ATROCITIES KNOWN



Section 2. Colonel John Piper, Frontier Defender

The preceding section refers to Colonel John Piper in connection with the several incidents of Indian troubles in the area in which he lived, today Hopewell Township. In his official capacity as the Lieutenant of Militia of what was then Bedford County, today Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon, Blair, Somerset, and Cambria Counties, Colonel Piper was foremost protector of the frontier settlers and deserves our recognition and gratitude.

Colonel Piper is buried in the piper family cemetery, off Route 26, east of the Kountry Kettle Restaurant (1984).

In
Memory of
John Piper
who died
January 31, 1816
aged 86 years 1 mo.
and 1 day

He was a member of the
convention for forming a new
constitution convened at
Philadelphia 24 Nov. 1789.



We are indebted to Mr. Vaughn Whisker of Bedford, Pennsylvania, for researching and supplying the following information concerning the Piper family and Colonel John.

*"THE PIPER FAMILY AND COLONEL JOHN"
by Vaughn Whisker*

The piper family was one of the early pioneer families to settle in Hopewell Township in Bedford County. John Piper was born in Ireland, December 30, 1729. He died January 31, 1816.

John came with his parents to this country when he was a young lad. They settled in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

In trying to run down this family name, we discovered there are forty-four Pipers listed in the Index of the Pennsylvania Archives. We were not certain of the names of John's parents, in Shippensburg in

1740. The citizens of that town held a meeting in the tavern to make plans for any emergency they might have in the event of Indian raids in the area.

Fort Piper

John came to this new county, Bedford, which had just been formed out of Cumberland County in the year of 1771. He must have been in love with the surrounding hills, valleys, and mountains of Hopewell Township because he purchased a large tract of land. He first built a large log house at the southern tip of Black Oak Ridge. Then in 1777 he had a large substantial two-story stone house built nearby to which many of the local settlers came for refuge from the Indians. It became known as Fort Piper.

In the large chimney, according to history, was a brick containing the date of 1777. The house remained through the years as an interesting relic of the American Revolution. The old landmark was destroyed by fire in August of 1896. This stone fortification was built while John was serving in the American Revolutionary War in the New York City area.

The old log house, originally built as a fort, was later used by troops as a base from which they searched the surrounding areas for lurking Indians.

Father of Eleven Children

John married Elizabeth Lusk. They had eleven children: Mary, born 1771; William, born 1774; James, born 1775 (died 1778); John, born 1777 (died in infancy); John, born 1779; Elizabeth born 1782; James, born 1784; Alexander, born 1786; David, born 1788; Esther, born 1791; and Thomas, born 1794.

In the Pennsylvania Archives - Volume XXV, page 602, under Warrantees of land, can be found the names of the Piper children who each obtained 400 acres of land, surveyed September 19, 1794; Mary, Elizabeth, John, Amelia, William, Alexander, James, David, and John Sr. The name of Esther is not listed. Perhaps she was known as Amelia.

The Piper Brothers

John had several brothers, two of who, William and James, settled here. Neither reached the wide notoriety that came to John.

All three brothers purchased property in 1762 and 1766. The lands were located then in Cumberland County. James owned property, also, in Colerain, Bedford, and Bethel Townships in 1773 and 1776.

Captains James and William accompanied General Bouquet in his 1764 expedition to the Ohio Territory. James was elected County Commissioner in 1772, and in 1773/74 he was sheriff of the County

(Bedford).

John's sons became quite successful in life. William became a General and commanded a regiment in the War of 1812. He was appointed Adjutant General of the State in 1836. He served two terms in the state legislature, also. James remained on the home place as well as becoming a surveyor. Alexander followed the footsteps of his brother William. He, too, served in the state government as well as in the 1812 conflict.

John Sr. and his brother, James, served in the American Revolution. John became a Colonel while James was commissioned as a Lieutenant. James was captured by the British at the Battle of Long Island and died while in captivity.

Much Correspondence With Philadelphia

The Pennsylvania Archives contain many references to John's activities in recruiting volunteers to provide safety to the local settlers of this area. There are numerous copies of letters written by him to the Committee of Safety and to the various Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania concerning the dangers the local settlers were subjected to from the Indian raids, the lack of arms, ammunition, clothing, money, and other needs of the field officers and volunteers who were trying to protect the families.

On December 31, 1776, Colonel Piper wrote to the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia that he had been given the honor of forming one Company of Volunteers to join General Washington, but the number of men depended upon the inclemency of the weather and the depth of snow in this mountainous country as it was hard to assemble the men at various places to form one body of men. He also wanted to know where he might obtain the money to pay these men.

He wrote a letter to the Supreme Executive Council on July 20, 1777, complaining that due to the art and influence of certain citizens, many have rejected the authority of the present Legislators and that whole townships are advised to deny all authority, not to comply with the present assembly, thus the field officers were handicapped in carrying out their duties by this attitude.

On January 20, 1778, when Colonel John returned home he found conditions very distressing. He wrote to the President of the Executive Council that he found it necessary to give orders to raise 160 men to guard the various settlements, and if his decision was approved by the Council, the people would remain to believe the citizens would leave the county at the next alarm.

The Council sent a reply to Colonel Piper on February 2, stating it was surprised that he had taken this action without first obtaining the approval from Congress, and before approval, it would be necessary to have more facts about existing conditions and what was needed to

oppose the savages. The council suggested, also, that the people exert themselves more to protect their homes than to expect those from other areas of the State to perform this service for them.

Tory Conspiracy Reported

Colonel Piper continued his correspondence with the Executive Council on activities on this frontier. On May 4, 1778, he reported that thirty-five evil-minded men from the County had formed an association. They marched westward to the Indian country to join the Indians and persuaded them to return with them to the county to kill, burn, and destroy men, women, and children.

Colonel Piper reported that the expedition had failed because the Indians suspected treachery. They attacked the white group, killing several. The rest scattered for their lives.

Ed. It should be noted that the Tory concentration was in the valley east and west of Standing Stone, today's Huntingdon.

Eleven days later Colonel Piper received an order whereby all guns belonging to the State were to be returned. He replied that this was impossible. He had no list of who had been furnished weapons, and he believed that less than one-third of the men in the County had actually fled from the County.

More Self-Defense Required

Colonel Piper received another reply from President Reed of the Executive Council on July 24, 1779, stating he had submitted Piper's reports to the Board members about the ravages of the Indians. He hoped that the people of the County (Bedford) were aware of the measures the Council had taken for their relief., but relief must come, also, from the people within the County itself and from the neighbors, and if this service was executed properly, the County would become very powerful. President Reed reported, also, that one hundred and twenty-five soldiers from York and Lancaster Counties had been ordered to report for duty to protect the inhabitants of Bedford County during their seed and harvest time. However, since they failed to obey these orders, a subject of inquiry by members of the Assembly would be made.

More Provisions Needed

On July 3, 1780, Colonel Piper sent an urgent report that the Indians had made another raid and upward of twenty people had been killed. The people had abandoned the settlement near the scene of the murders. The militia had gone out in search of the Indians but soon returned due to the lack of provisions. An urgent request was made for more provisions.

One of the largest supplies for the County approved by the Council to be sent to the Honorable Piper was forty each of coats, waistcoats, hats, overalls, and shoes, eighty shirts, and twenty-two blankets. They were for the use of Captain Boyd's Company of Rangers raised in the County.

Please Send More Horses

President Reed, on June 13, acknowledged receipt of the letter of June 3 with much concern, and thus requested Colonel Piper to arrange for a representative of the County to call for supplies because it was learned that supplies being sent to the various counties seldom arrive at the place of destination without much loss. Colonel Piper sent a report to President Reed that his greatest difficulty was the lack of horses to be sent to transport the supplies. He begged the Council to supply him with six more good horses and one driver in addition to the four horses he already had.

Bedford County Represented by Colonel Piper

At the meeting of the Executive council in Philadelphia on November 21, 1780, Colonel Piper was elected into membership to represent Bedford County in the Council. This was quite an honor.

At the meeting of the Council on December 20, 1781, the Honorable Piper presented his bill for board for thirty-eight days attendance in Council from November 13 to December 20. His expenses were forty-seven pounds, ten shillings, plus ten pounds for two hundred miles travel.

John Piper, Esquire, was appointed and commissioned by the Council at its meeting on September 17, 1784, to be a Justice of the County Court of Common Pleas in said County. He was, also, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789 and 1790, and sworn into the office of Major General of Militia of the division of Bedford, Somerset, and Fayette Counties in June of 1800.

Salute!

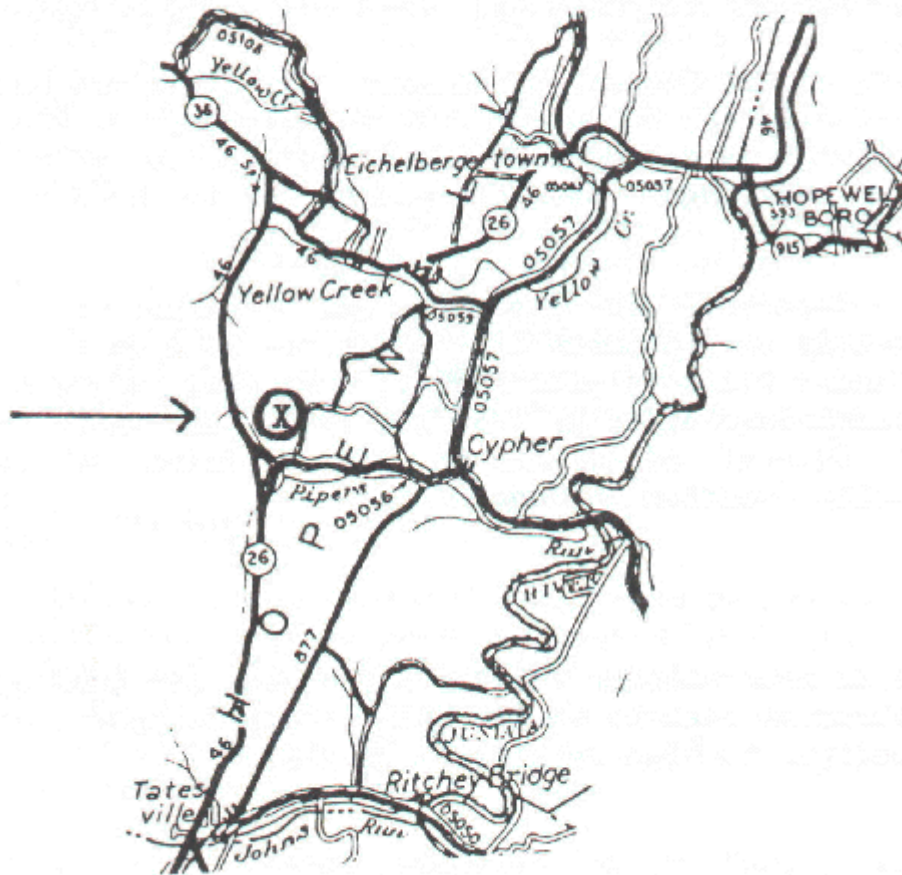
It is doubtful that another family in the past two hundred plus years has contributed as much to their county, state, and country as the John Piper family. To them we offer a salute!

V. E. W.

Readers: The preceding account by Mr. Whisker indicates the important contributions made by a pioneer resident of the area for the safety of our early ancestors and in the struggle for independence and constitutional government which we enjoy today. Although buried in an obscure location, his grave marked by a modest monument, he should be remembered by all people of the original and present

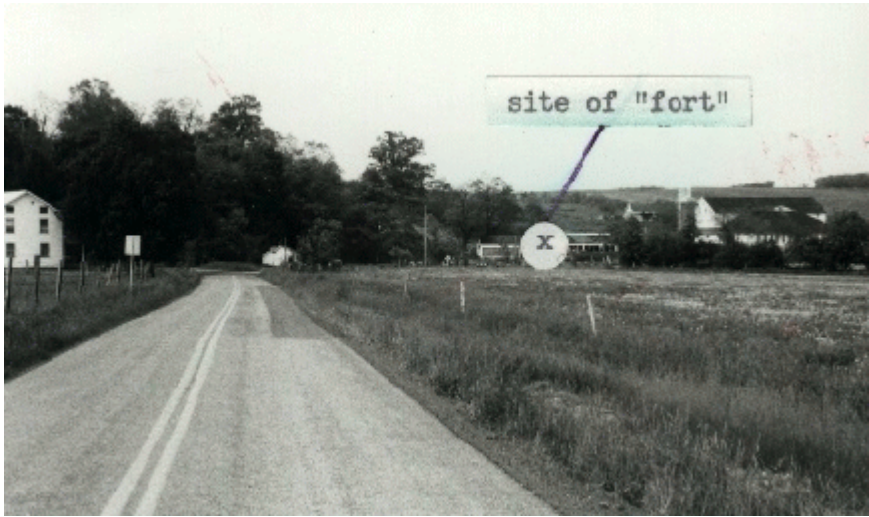
Bedford County.

Note: Colonel Piper was the great, great grandfather of Robert P. Smith, whose encouragement and financial support made possible the construction of the school in Hopewell Township that bears his name.



X - above, marks the site of Fort Piper. See next page.

Fort Piper - - - in "Yellow Creek Valley" - - (15)



- off Route 26, toward Cypher

The Piper Cemetery



- on hill, upper left of fort

Notes and References for Chapter Two

1. Jones, U. J., "History of the Early Settlement of Juniata Valley," (The Telegraph Press, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, reprinted 1940, based on an 1885 manuscript), p. 192.
2. Waterman, "History of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton Counties of Pennsylvania," (Unigraphic Inc., Evansville, Indianan, reprinted in 1975), p. 67.
3. Africa, J. Simpson, "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties of Pennsylvania," (Louis H. Everts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1883), p. 367.
4. Note: Heretofore, history of the Cox transactions written by John B. Fluke in 1889, indicates that Lambert Cadwallader and the other nine men to whom warrants were granted were assumed names or fictitious persons. It is now known that Lambert Cadwallader served as a representative from New Jersey in the fledgling U.S. Congress from 1789 to 1795. Although it is possible that all ten actually existed and originally held the warrants, later transferring them by sale to Cox, it is more probable that some or all of the men were friends or business associates in whose names Cox made the deals to avoid existing land warrant acreage limitations of applications.
5. Note: The Jacob Snider of this deed was the son of Jacob Snider (III) of Snake Spring Valley and married Margaret Stayer. Their daughter, Mary, married Peter Baker. The farm represented by this deed was purchased by Peter Baker from the Snider heirs in 1854. Subsequent owners have been John S. Baker, J. Irvin Baker, William Curran, and Robert Beach as of this date. The farm is in the Texas Corner area of South Woodbury Township, identified by the old Bull Run School House which is located on it.
6. Kaylor, Earl C., "Out Of The Wilderness," (Cornwall Books, East Brunswick, New Jersey, 1981), p. 46.
7. Waterman, above, p. 94.
8. Waterman, above, p. 346.
9. Jones, above p. 196.
10. Replogle, Emma, "Indiana Eve and Her Descendants," all pages.
11. Blackburn, E. Howard, et al, "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties," (Walsworth Publishing, Marceline, Missouri, 1983, reprint), p. 116.
12. Hostetler, James, "Bedford County Indians," local, 1979, all pages.

13. Blackburn, above, p. 120.
14. Waterman, above, p. 81 through 98.
15. Report by Indian Forts Commission to Commonwealth, 1895, bound as "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," 1913, reproduced by Unigraphic, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, 1978. See Volume I, p. 490, re: Fort Piper.

Quote: "The site of this fort is six miles northwest of Everett in Hopewell Township, and in the heart of Yellow Creek Valley." And, "When Colonel Piper first settled in Yellow Creek Valley. .
."

NB With this precedent, the term "Yellow Creek Valley" will be used on occasion in this volume in deference to past reference.

16. Rupp, Daniel, "The History and Topography of Daughin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, and Perry Counties," 1846.

NB This is a rare volume category book, out of print, containing extensive reports of the troubles with the Indians. A personal copy was used for general reference.

Recommendations for further reading: All of the above. All are on the shelves of the Northern Bedford County High School Library, except the Rupp volume.

Suggested Follow-Up Activities For Students

1. Ask your parents or other relatives if any of your ancestors were among the early settlers in this area. If so, make a genealogical chart of names and dates tracing your connection to them.
2. Girls, imagine you were Margaret Replogle. Write a story that you might have told of your experiences as an Indian captive and of your escape.
3. Boys, imagine you were the fourteen year old son of Captain Phillips. Write a story of your capture and escape.
4. Make a display of Indian artifacts (arrowheads, etc.) that your family has found or collected. Share the exhibit with the class.
5. Search your family files of old land deeds, if any. Look for the earliest referenced date. Note, also, penmanship, letter forms, wording, legal terms of the time, etc.

NB Articles such as those in #'s 4 and 5, above, become more valuable each year. They are worthy of protection and preservation.

Chapter Three

ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

Following the early settlement of the area of Bedford County delineated by this review, its natural advantages and potential for development drew more settlers. With population growth, government became necessary. Municipal boundaries were formed. Villages and towns appeared.

Chapter Three moves us into the 19th and 20th Centuries, the 1800 and 1900 years.

Section 1. Local Government Evolves

Section 2. The Hopewell-"Yellow Creek Valley" Area

Tatesville, page 37	Sunnyside, page 40
Yellow Creek/Steeletown, page 38	Jack's Corner, page 41
Eichelbergertown, page 39	Piper's Run and Cyper, page 41
Marble City, page 40	Fort Piper, page 42
Hopewell Borough, page 43	

Section 3. The "Woodberry Area" (Southern Morrisons Cove)

Waterside, page 56	Bakers Summit, page 86
Hipples Cave, page 59	Potetown, page 89
Loysburg, page 60	Rockford, page 90
New Enterprise, page 73	Keagy's Bank, page 93
Salemville, page 82	Texas Corner, page 93
Brumbaugh, page 83	The Barrens, page 93
Lafayettesville, page 84	Frosty Hollow, page 94
Coveburg, page 84	Hickory Bottom, page 94
Maria, page 85	Ravers Gap, page 95
Woodbury Borough, page 96	

Section 1. Local Government Evolves

Life in the Northern Bedford County area became less of a risky adventure as the War for Independence concluded and the Indian troubles associated with it in central and western Pennsylvania subsided. Although the Treaty of Paris in 1783 marks the official

conclusion of the Revolution, the War of 1812 became the decisive "round ten" in the conflict with Great Britain.

Without an instigator, as had been first the French and then the British, the tribes of red warriors, soon outnumbered by the white settlers, retreated westward or accepted their plight and calmed down. Some became the frontiersman's neighbor, often helping him learn to survive in the wilderness. While some of these stragglers were regarded as lazy and shiftless and in many cases mistrusted, it is no secret that not a few mixed blood lines were formed. While time has made such liaisons difficult to pinpoint genealogically, the eyes of our youth sparkle with interest as they hear of the possibility of such an ancestor among their roots.

As indicated earlier, major movement of settlers into the area of Bedford County included in this review occurred around 1780 and after. Through the latter 1700 years and those of the early 1800's many land claims were confirmed and new purchases made. With settlement and more people, the necessity for local government followed – as minimal as possible being the desire of most for it was to escape the tyranny of government in their homeland that had led them and their parents here to begin with.

Bedford County Formed From Cumberland

The County of Bedford had been formed from Cumberland County as the ninth county of the Province in 1771. The first item of business of the first term of court of the new county was to divide the vast territory into townships -- almost all of western Pennsylvania. Two of the sixteen created were Baree and Bedford Townships. Both had been townships under Cumberland and were formed at an early date. (Records containing exact dates were lost when the Cumberland County Court House burned in 1841.)

The area of today's Bloomfield, South Woodbury, and Woodbury Townships, and Woodbury Borough was in the original Bedford Township during the Cumberland County years and until 1775 under Bedford County.

From 1775 to 1785 it was included in Frankstown Township. Present Hopewell Township and Hopewell Borough were a part of original Baree Township.

New Townships: Hopewell and Woodberry Formed (1)

In point of time the first of the present townships to be created was Hopewell from Baree in 1773 and as such included all of the northeastern part of Bedford County. Subsequently, Broad Top Township was carved from Hopewell Township in 1834 and Liberty Township (Saxton) in 1845. The village of Hopewell was incorporated as a borough in 1895, being taken from Broad Top Township.

Woodberry Township (note spelling) was taken from Frankstown Township in 1785 (2) and included all of Morrisons Cove -- from Pattonville (Loysburg) to Akestown (Williamsburg). It, too, was later subdivided into North Woodberry and South Woodberry in 1838. In 1843 Middle Woodberry was created from parts of North and South Woodberry Townships. The last divisions to be made within the original part of Woodberry Township in Bedford County occurred with the incorporation of Woodbury Borough in 1868 and the creation of Bloomfield Township in 1876, both from Middle Woodberry, today's Woodbury Township. Reasons for the dropping of the "Middle" from Middle Woodberry or the change of the spelling in all cases from Woodberry to Woodbury around this time are not found in the records and remain unknown.

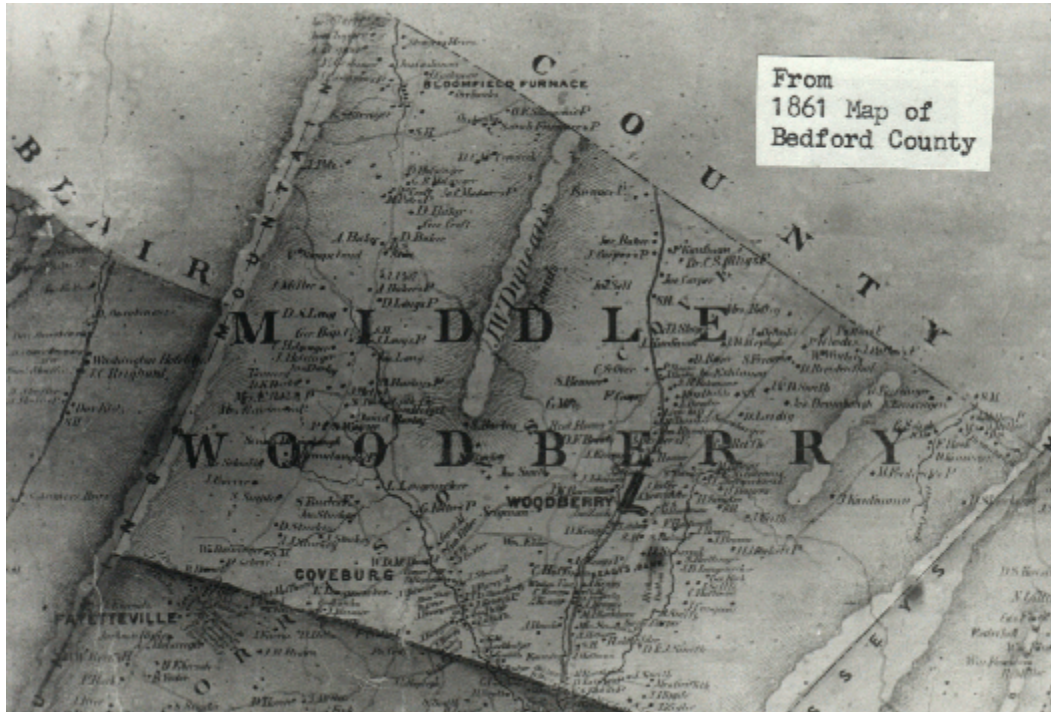
It should be noted in connection with the above township formations that Huntingdon County was created from Bedford County in 1787 and that Blair County was in turn created from parts of Bedford and Huntingdon Counties in 1846. In these transactions various township boundaries and name changes were made in the part of the original Woodberry Township that became Blair County. (3) (4)

Villages and Towns Follow

As with their big city cousins, such as Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, a number of the villages and towns of Northern Bedford County owe their beginning and development to geography. Either because of their location on strong streams of water and on early paths and roads, as Hopewell, Woodbury, Waterside, Loysburg, and Tatesville, or within the heart of rich farm lands such as Bakers Summit, New Enterprise, Salemsville, and Steeltown/Yellow Creek, they became early centers of settlement. Some of them grew due to their proximity to natural resources -- Hopewell to the coal fields and Tatesville to the iron ore and sand banks. Although short lived, the iron ore banks gave Woodbury its start as an early village of importance. In all cases, however, the common denominator and key was the human element involving such qualities as foresight, ingenuity, and perseverance, and application of free enterprise.

All of our villages are witness to the changing times -- from water-wheel to gasoline and electric motor; from the almost self sufficient neighborhood general store to the competitive distant supermarket and mall. They remain today as residential rather than small business service centers, and serve largely as homes of commuters to industrial employment areas or as homes of retirees. The description, "bedroom communities," is not too inappropriate.

The "city fathers" of a few of the villages within the area of this story exercised foresight by recognizing the needs of their people by making provision for public water supply, telephone and electrical service, and fire protection. Such problems as central sewage treatment and police protection remain unsolved, as of this date.



CHRONOLOGICAL PROFILE OF AREA TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH FORMATIONS

Baree Township - included with Bedford County from Cumberland, 1771

Hopewell Township - from Baree Township, 1773

Broad Top Township - from Hopewell Township, 1834

Hopewell Borough - from Broad Top Township, 1895

Bedford Township - included with Bedford County from Cumberland, 1771

Frankstown Township - from Bedford Township, 1775

Woodberry Twp. - from Frankstown Twp., 1785

North Woodberry Township - from Woodberry Township, 1838

South Woodberry Township - from Woodberry Township, 1838

Middle Woodberry Township - from North and South
Woodberry Townships, 1843

Woodberry Borough - from Middle Woodberry
Township, 1868

Bloomfield Township - from Middle Woodberry
Township, 1876

NB Middle Woodberry is now Woodbury Township, Bedford County. North Woodberry was included in Blair County when Blair was formed from Bedford and Huntingdon Counties in 1846.

The spelling of Woodberry became Woodbury between 1884 and 1906, per references. No reasons found for the change.

NB Baree and Bedford Townships were formed under Cumberland County as early as 1768. Records containing the exact dates were lost when the Cumberland County Court House at Carlisle was destroyed by fire in March, 1841.

Section 2. The Hopewell-"Yellow Creek Valley" Area*

As indicated above, Hopewell Township was formed from Baree Township in 1773. At that time it included all of the later townships of Liberty and Broad Top and extended into present Huntingdon County. While yet Baree, its southern end was crossed by the old Indian trader's path between Fort Loudon and Fort Bedford, passing through the little gap marked today by the old railroad overpass at Tatesville. One of the earliest dates on record for the area is that of 1756 at which time a powdermill had been built near the present village of Tatesville. (5)

Proximity to the movement of the colonial troops from the east to the west during the different expeditions against the Indians and the French and of the land speculators that followed, led to the early land claims in the section by such men as Colonel Bouquet, and of John Piper who later became the militia colonel. Other settlers before 1800 included the family names of Chamberlain, Davis, Eichelberger, Gates, Livingston, Ritchey, Smith, Steele, and McIlroy. The majority of the early settlers of Hopewell Township were "Scotch-Irish" by nationality, and Presbyterian in religion. Although a few families of German descent located in the area at early dates, they were in the minority.

Representative of the early land claims in the township is the deed description for the sale of 351 acres to George B. Kay, recorded in Bedford on April 9, 1838, ". . . being part of a larger tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 20th September, 1762 granted to Edward Elliott. . ." (6) Grantors of the deed to Kay were the partners who operated the Bedford Forge, Swope and King. George B. Kay was a descendant of John Kay to whom William Penn gave 500 acres of land in Philadelphia in 1682 in recognition of his being the first white child born in his new colony, Pennsylvania. George Kay's trustee sold 260 acres and 140 perches of this land to Henry Clapper for 1864 for \$9,235.72. This is now the Joseph Clapper, Jr. farm.

The water power of the Yellow Creek led to the establishment of grist mills and forges along its banks after 1800, as will be identified in Chapter Six, Development of Industries. Such sites and wagon crossings became points of early settlement - modest villages,

eventually.

*Yellow Creek Valley is an early designation for the area now Hopewell Township, as indicated in Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Vol. 1, p. 490, previously cited.

Tatesville

Tatesville was laid out in 1857 and grew as a small mining village during the years iron ore was being dug from the foot of Tussey Mountain nearby. The mines of Lowry, Eichelberger, and Company and of the Kemble Coal and Iron Company were opened following the Civil War and abandoned around 1900.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was extended from Hopewell to Mt. Dallas in 1862, with Brallier Station the stop. In the early 1900's a sand quarry was opened and worked intermittently until 1961.

Historically the village is located near the meeting of the north-south Warriors Path and old Indian trader's route between Ft. Loudon and Ft. Bedford.

Two churches once served the village, the Methodist Church and a Union Church. The latter burned in 1914.

Postmasters by date of appointments were:

August 9, 1869	Morgan A. Hunter
August 9, 1870	J. M. Trembath
February 16, 1880	Abram S. Ritchey
April 5, 1887	J. T. Weaverling
May 22, 1891	Franklin Manspeaker
February 2, 1894	Daniel P. Hoover
March 30, 1895	Adam S. Ritchey
February 25, 1898	Franklin Manspeaker
November 24, 1899	Oliver T. Clapper
September 4, 1902	Mason T. Sipes
November 3, 1910	Robert McFarland
April 15, 1915	Discontinued

- - - - -

Long lost and almost forgotten, the mine shafts that once yielded iron ore for the furnace at Riddlesburg are presently being explored as prospective reservoirs for nearby Everett's water supply.

Bedford Gazette, December 20, 1984

"At Tatesville, up on the eastern slope of Tussey Mountain, the entrance to a mine that lay buried for nearly 100 years is open to the sunlight again - and from it emerges a rushing flow of cold, clear water that has Everett officials full of anticipation."

Yellow Creek

The village of Yellow Creek, today, was once Steeltown by name, and from 1840 until 1858 the post office located there for the area surrounding was officially Hopewell. The name of the post office was changed from Hopewell to Yellow Creek in 1858, the name of the village continuing in local usage as Steeltown for many years. (The post office at the village of Hopewell was established in 1833 as Aliquippa and was changed to Hopewell Post Office in 1858, also.)

Steeltown derived its name from the several German families by the name of Steel that settled and cleared farms in the area along Yellow Creek, the stream.

The grist mill built by Abraham Steel in 1855 was the beginning of "industry" in the village and was followed by a blacksmith shop, a small tanner, and a store, in the early years. Th last store was for many years owned and operated by George Gorsuch, followed by Elmer Morrison, and closed in 1969.



Above: Steeltown village scene looking west toward Loysburg Gap, with Steel's Mill at left and tannery across the road. Note horse and buggy in the lower right.

Village postmasters by date of appointments were:

April 14, 1840	Alexander Davis
December 29, 1845	Isaiah Davis
August 16, 1849	John Dasher
April 24, 1858	Name changed to Yellow Creek
December 28, 1866	William A. Grove
July 21, 1868	David Fluck
June 14, 1870	John W. Smith
June 21, 1868	George W. McIlnay
August 17, 1889	John Smith
December 12, 1890	James M. Fink
February 8, 1892	Rebecca Smith
November 1, 1904	George S. Gorsuch
March 25, 1940	Horace Clapper
March 6, 1944	Discontinued

Eichelbergertown

As with Steeltown, Eichelbergertown took the name of the families predominant in numbers in the immediate area. Until his death in 1876, David Eichelberger operated a store in the village. It had a post office from 1884 to 1887. Joseph A. Hoover served as postmaster from November 21, 1884 until August 20, 1886, when he was succeeded by Eli Fluke, Jr. Mr. Fluke's service ended on November 20, 1887.

Until closed by consolidation in 1928, a two room brick school in the village served the families of the "Brick District" surrounding it.

A Methodist Church was built in 1884. Its origin is linked with the iron mining work at the time nearby, as recorded in the 1964 program booklet commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Hopewell Methodist Church:

"It was in the prosperous days of 1884 that the Eichelbergertown Church was built along a brook near Yellow Creek. The limestone quarries and the iron ore mines had attracted many English immigrants to this area. Many of these English people had settled in row houses near a present settlement called Marble City. They were 'singing' Methodists when they were in England and desired a chapel near their homes to praise god."

Relocation of the old wagon road that passed through Eichelbergertown as modern road construction began gives the village the unenviable distinction of being one of the first to be affected by a highway "bypass."

Marble City

As indicated above, Marble City was the "company town" for the workers in the limestone quarries and iron mines nearby. A narrow gauge railroad carried the product of their labor to Riddlesburg where the Kemble Coal and Iron Company had built a furnace in 1868. Marks of the rail line remain in Sunnyside, across from Hopewell.

The name "Marble City" derives from the use of marble window sills in the house built for the mine foreman, tradition informs us.

Sunnyside

Sunnyside, the village that is on the rail line that was.

Since the ending of iron ore mining in the Marble City area to its west, this pleasant little village has formed on and along the old narrow gauge rail line, on the "sunny side" of the river across from Hopewell.

It is stated that the oldest house in the village today was built around the year 1900. Presently, Sunnyside includes some thirty homes.

Following the closing of the old Sunnyside School in 1928, the building was purchased and converted into a restaurant and service station by Oran Bowman in 1931. It was later operated for a number of years as a grocery by Arthur Lundquist. Following a fire in September of 1979, it was rebuilt and is today the Sunnyside Market.

Carbaugh's Petroleum distributorship began business in the village in 1921. It was owned and operated successively and successfully by Wilson Carbaugh, Roy Carbaugh, and Robert Carbaugh - three generations, and was sold to Barkman Oil of Woodbury in 1983. It continues as the village's major business. In its early years kerosene was the principal product sold and was sold and was hauled to area customers in horse drawn tank wagons.

To the record of the villages of the Hopewell-"Yellow Creek Valley" area should be added several locally identified "place names."

Jack's Corner

One of the first settlers in the northwest corner of present Hopewell Township, then Baree, was John McIlroy, an Irishman. From him the section takes its name - Jack's Corner." ("Jack" was a once common nickname for John.) The Bedford-Somerset-Fulton History (1884) states that he ". . . settled at this point very early, while the Indians were still numerous in the country" - probably in the 1770's.

Here the Molly Gordon event occurred, the ill fated attempt of a young girl to escape pursuing Indians, as was reported in "Indian

Episodes" in Chapter Two.

In the "corner" was located in latter nineteenth century years the farm home of John B. Fluke – lately known as the Stanley Oaks property. Mr. Fluke, the man of many talents, a grandson on the John Snider who built the big stone house north of Loysburg, will be referred to frequently in this volume of history.

Being at the vertex of "Yellow Creek Valley" as it leads into Loysburg Gap, it was a natural place for an early village to form. Such did not occur, however; probably due to its proximity to Loysburg, a mile west more or less through "Loy's Gap."

Today, a popular restaurant, "The New Frontier," and some thirty residences are located in the "corner" along and off the road as it loops and winds three miles eastward past "Coot Hill" to the site of the old Bedford Forge enterprise on Yellow Creek.

The interesting story of the Bedford Forge iron enterprise is part of "Little Pittsburghs," Section 5, Chapter Six, Development of Industries.

Pipers Run and Cypher

At one time a post office, Pipers Run is now more frequently referred to as Cypher. The depot on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was marked as Cypher Station.

The area along the Raystown River developed as a summer recreational area after World War I. From the river crossing southward, Cypher Beach and Big Bend Beach include many seasonal homes.

Indian artifacts uncovered in the meadows and in the rock ledges along the river indicate that this was a favorite hunting and fishing area for the red men many centuries before white men claimed it. William Cypher, an early settler here, married an Indian woman. The Cypher family cemetery is located on a farm in the vicinity.

Postmasters by date of appointments were:

October 16, 1884	Jonathan Heffner
November 14, 1887	Esther Heffner
January 28, 1893	Jennie H. Fisher
July 5, 1893	Edward C. Whitehill
July 14, 1897	Emma G. Heffner

On February 12, 1907, the post office was discontinued and service supplied by rural free delivery out of Everett.

Fort Piper

No location in the area of this review is more significant historically than that marking Fort Piper. Here, as recorded in Chapter Two, Colonel John Piper established his land claim and later, in 1777, built the large two story stone house that became the refuge to which many of the area settlers fled for safety from the savages. The Blackburn volume states about the house: "From its substantiality it seemed destined to remain many years as a monument to its illustrious builder and an interesting relic of Revolutionary scenes; but by the fiendish hand of an incendiary it was laid in ruins in the month of August, 1896." (7)

Here, also, on Black Oak Ridge, in view from Route 26, is the Piper Cemetery, containing the grave of Colonel Piper, marked by a modest tombstone, and other members of the Piper family and descendants.

The vicinity of the old "fort" is referred to unofficially today as "Fort Piper." The neighborhood includes the Hopewell Township municipal building, a roadside restaurant, and several small business establishments, as well as farms and homes.

Hopewell Borough

Settlement of Hopewell is said to have begun in 1771. Its location at the mouth of Yellow Creek as it enters the Raystown River must have been observed as a good point for potential development. Unknown at the time, the rich veins of coal in the hills to the east were to become further assets to the village's favorable location.

The original name of the village was Alaquippa, apparently named for the influential Indian queen, Alaquippa, as was Alaquippa's Town, the Indian village at Mt. Dallas further south on the river. (Mt. Dallas is the name of the gap just west of Everett.) Hopewell was the name of the post office at present Yellow Creek until 1858. In that year the name was changed to Yellow Creek and Alaquippa became Hopewell.

In 1801 two settlers from Chester county purchased land on the banks at the confluence of the Raystown and Yellow Creek and erected an iron furnace, reported to have been the first in central western Pennsylvania. Two miles up stream on the Yellow Creek a forge for the manufacturing of nails was built by the partners. Although the forge continued operation until 1850, the furnace passed through several interruptions and business transactions and was re-established as the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company of Philadelphia, coal having by this time become an important product of the region. The furnace continued operation until 1887.

The village of Hopewell was laid out in lots on lands owned by the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company in 1855, although a number of

buildings had pre-existed. The following year it became the southern terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a significant event for the area.

In 1857 the Keystone Foundry and Machine Shop was built, primarily for the repair of the railroad equipment. Also, it manufactured parts for the rolling stock of the railroad, including pot bellied stoves and other iron products. (8) The foundry building still stands -- a remainder of the earlier industrial importance of Hopewell.



The Keystone Foundry

Being surrounded on three sides by the Raystown as it winds northward and by the ridge on its fourth side, access to Hopewell has always been a problem for the traveler. School bus and trailer truck drivers today do not bless the engineers who placed the bridge leading into Hopewell as they twist and shift their vehicles. Until 1837, however, there was no bridge to cross, and over the years following, bridging the river became a repeated problem. The first bridge was flooded away in 1847, a second was destroyed by an ice flood in 1867, and a third by another ice flood in 1875. A fourth bridge was washed away at the time of the Johnstown Flood in 1889. Undaunted, the County Commissioners contracted for the erection of a two span, steel truss bridge in the hopes of overcoming mother nature's frequent spring demonstrations. This bridge was completed in 1890 and stood firmly until it too gave way in the St. Patrick's Day flood of 1936.

The present bridge (1985), located in proximity to the first built, was completed in November of 1936 and from the specifications should withstand any deluge short of that of another Noah! Mr. Dodson reports that "it required 300 tons of structural steel, 20 tons of rivets, 1900 barrels of cement, 875 tons of sand, 1400 tons of stone, and 875 gallons of paint. The abutments and piers are composed of 1265 cubic yards of rubble masonry, "surely a solid structure in

comparison with its predecessors. Students traveling from Hopewell to Smith Elementary and Northern Bedford County High School might want to remove their caps in deference to this challenge of man over nature as they cross, remembering the history of the bridges since 1837!



The new bridge - off Route 36

Hopewell was for many year's a thriving village, growing with its iron industry importance during the 1800's, continuing as a residential community on the edge of the coal fields, and as a station on the Hopewell and Broad Top Railroad. The tracks were extended on to Everett in 1862, joining the Bedford and Bridgeport line at Mt. Dallas, years later the Pennsylvania Railroad, now Conrail.

In 1895 Hopewell was incorporated as a borough. Two hotels - the Hopewell House and the Charles House, an opera house, a lock-up, a tavern, a livery stable, general stores, and other establishments required to serve its people were there. Later a bank and a theater were added. The village ranked in importance in its day with Bedford, Everett, and Saxton and enjoyed an enviable reputation for community pride as the tree lined streets and paved sidewalks and the neat wooden fences around comfortable homes bore witness.

- - - - -

From the BEDFORD INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE, July 15, 1856

SALE OF LOTS AT HOPEWELL

We call attention of our readers to the sale of lots in the town of Hopewell, in Bedford County, on the 31st of July, inst.---

Hopewell is destined to become a thriving town, as it is within half a mile of the coal openings, and in the midst of a rich and flourishing country. A good chance is offered in these lots for speculation.



The Hopewell House (1923 picture)
on corner of Front and Mifflin Streets
Destroyed in 1931 fire

The "Hopewell Telephone," a weekly newspaper reported the "local and general news" and the events of the world for one year -- 1898, the surrender of Manila rating page three!

Community organizations during the years of Hopewell's population apex and prosperity included three lodges -- the Patriotic Order Sons of Moose, each having erected its own lodge home. Until decimation of its ranks by age and death, a post of the Grand Army of the Republic (Civil War Vets) was centered at Hopewell. Following World War I, during the mid-twenties, a Ku Klux Klan group was active.

As in other frontier areas, a Methodist "circuit rider" planted the seed of Methodism in Hopewell in 1833. Following many years of meeting in the town schoolhouse, the first church house was built and dedicated in 1864. The present Methodist Church was built in 1902. A congregation of the German Reformed denomination was organized in 1901 and a church erected and dedicated in 1902.

The first schoolhouse in Hopewell was built in 1825 on the site where the present Methodist Church stands. In 1892 a new two story four room school was built on the top of the hill back of the town. No school, to our knowledge, ever had a more scenic location, with views of the winding river, the tree covered ridges, and the town below. In addition to serving the elementary grades, this school in 1915 became the first in the present school district area to offer an approved high school course, a three year program. Upon the opening of the R. P. Smith Vocational High School in 1931, the students as they entered ninth grade were enrolled there and the Class of 1933

became the last to graduate from Hopewell High School. Although continuing the elementary grades for a number of years thereafter, the building was closed in 1959, and the pupils assigned to the R. P. Smith School. The Hopewell Borough School District was dissolved upon merger as a member of the Northern Bedford County School District in 1962. The Hopewell school building was sold by the district in 1972.

As previously related, life in the village of Hopewell was disrupted and inconvenienced a number of times by floods destroying its bridges. A more tragic event occurred on Thanksgiving morning of 1931. Fire virtually wiped out much of the section in which the businesses and a number of houses were located. Mr. Dodson relates that "among the buildings burned were twelve homes, four general stores, a pool room, a barber shop, four confectionery shops, a station, the tin shop, a drug store, and two doctors' offices." (9) The bank building should be added to this list.

Although a few of the businesses were rebuilt following the fire, and continued to operate for a number of years, and attractive homes stand where once ashes lay, Hopewell has not regained its former prominence. To its credit, its friendly people remain to extend a warm welcome to the visitor to the village and a greeting to the traveler passing through. Its borough officials and citizens are making efforts to improve the village services and facilities.

- - - - -

Note: For a complete and interesting record of Hopewell from 1801 forward, see "Hopewell, It's Still Here," by Theodore Dodson, 1976.

Also recommended: "Tales of the Broad Top," Vol. 1, 1977, by Ron Morgan and Jon Baughman. See page 38, "The Hopewell Story."

Postmasters who have served Alaquippa and Hopewell by dates of appointment:

March 26, 1833	Samuel S. Fluck
June 3, 1854	T. W. Horton
April 24, 1858	Names Changed
April 24, 1858	Samuel S. Fluke
March 13, 1861	John Castner
October 27, 1865	John Tobias
April 17, 1882	John Malone
August 4, 1884	Edmund Bowser
March 17, 1886	Annella Blake
August 27, 1888	Della M. Chilcotte
September 27, 1888	T. L. Chilcotte
August 9, 1889	David M. Painter
January 22, 1894	John C. Horton
May 4, 1897	Johnson Evans
December 23, 1914	Benjamin F. Evans
March 15, 1935	Elmer Smith

November 14, 1963
September 26, 1976

Blanche Smyers
LaNora Troutman

* * * * *

Hopewell scene, after the 1931 fire -



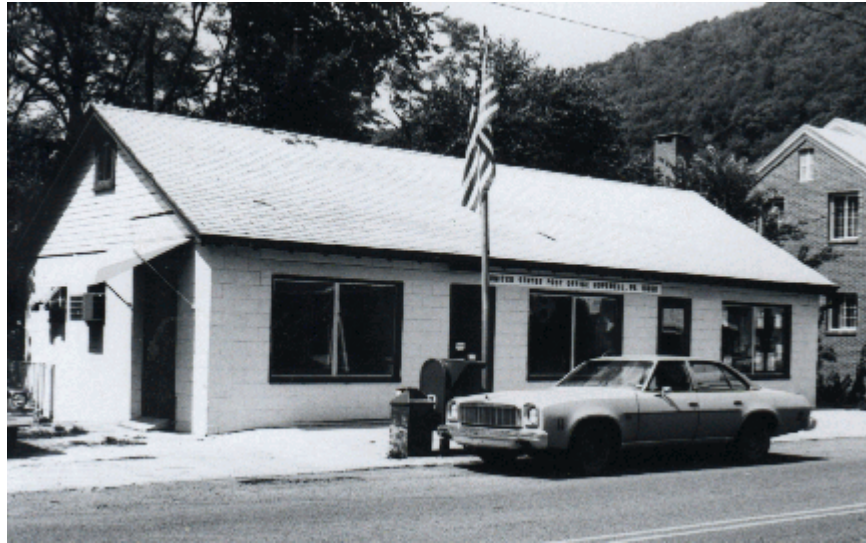
The above view looks west on Mifflin Street, toward the bridge which stood from 1890 until 1936. Today's bridge spans the Raystown on the north side, bringing traffic into the town of Front Street instead of Mifflin Street.

Hopewell --- yesterday



-- on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Line

Hopewell --- today



the U.S. Post Office

The history of Hopewell includes the names of many leaders and businessmen. Among names suggested for identification are:

C. W. Aschom (c. 1825-1875), first superintendent of the Keystone Foundry and a member of the state legislature in 1861;

John W. Simon (1856-1941) and Elias (1851-1825), the Simon Brothers of the Keystone Foundry, and Harry Simon, son of John, a coal mine operator;

Martin V. Zeth (1833-1920), son Frank, and grandson Ned; D. F. Harclerode and son Frank; James Blatchford and son George; and Russell and William Teeters, all general store operators; and

Wilson Carbaugh (1867-1943), son Roy, and grandson Robert, operators of Carbaugh's Petroleum distributorship beginning in 1921.

Also, B. F. and Isaac Evans, undertakers; J. A. Highly and Son, tinners; C. E. Weimer, Charles Shab, and A. J. Christopher, restaurant operators; A. K. Snowberger, E. F. Helsel, and J. A. Benner, butcher and meat market operators; Lawrence "Honcie" Gates, barber; Millard Kay, baker and musician; Chester Langdon, Broad Top coal mine operator; and E. M. Painter, banker.

The above are representative of the many who were prominent during Hopewell's "Golden Years."

- - - - -

*SIMON BROTHERS
Founders, Machinists, and Car Builders
HOPEWELL, PA*

Dear Sir:

March 15, 1893

We have our Foundry and Machine Shop in operation again: are well equipped for the production of Mine Cars, Self-Oiling Car Wheels and Axles, sheave wheels for wire rope, and Castings of every description. No charges made for pattern of castings in regular use about mines, furnaces, and Mills.

Our machine shop is furnished with new machinery, enabling us to do machine work promptly and in a first class manner. A full line of Iron Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Engine and Mill Supplies kept on hand. Stove Repairs of all kinds in stock, and made to order. We are Manufacturers' Agents for Pumps of every kind. We should be pleased to have an opportunity to name prices for anything in our line. Thanking you for past favors we remain,

*Very Truly Yours,
Simon Brothers*

Section 3. The "Woodberry" Area (Southern Morrisons Cove)

The original Woodberry Township which was formed from Frankstown Township in 1785, included all of Morrisons Cove, an area of approximately 200 square miles. The area remaining in Bedford County today following the creation of Huntingdon and Blair Counties in 1787 and 1846, respectively, includes South Woodbury Township (1838), Woodbury Township (Middle Woodberry) (1843), Woodbury Borough (1868), and Bloomfield Township (1876), a total of 76.7 square miles.

Early references state that Scotch-Irish squatters settled in the Cove as early as 1749, but were forced by the Provincial government to leave the area to pacify the Indians, as indicated in Chapter 2 of this review. As indicated, also, "About 1755, a colony of Dunkards took up the southern portion of the Cove . . ." This was the beginning of almost exclusive occupation of German settlers, predominately German Baptist (Church of the Brother) in religion, with a few of Lutheran persuasion, also, at the time.

Too Many Indian Campfires!

Settlement was slow due to the reluctance of the Indians to relinquish the area which they considered a favorite hunting ground. Jacob Brumbaugh, the "big Dutchman" from Frederick County, Maryland, who eventually became a large landowner, was at first discouraged by the sight of too many Indian wigwams and campfires. He had served as a packman in Braddock's campaign in the French and Indian War and is said to have inspected the area looking for land during his military service. Sometime after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763,

he returned and began his purchase of land.

Jacob Brumbaugh, who had emigrated here during 1750, ". . . had an unusual faculty for acquiring land, and shortly before his death on April 10, 1799, is said to have owned over 6,000 acres. . ." in Morrisons Cove. (10) Included in the purchases was a tract of 475 acres and 104 perches called "Dorfan's Barn," originally patented (deeded) to Samuel Wallis, a land speculator and contemporary of Charles Cox. The location of this land was recorded as "near the foot of Dunning's Mountain on the head droughts of Yellow Creek, Cumberland County," today New Enterprise and west. The purchase price was "thirteen hundred and twenty-six pounds, fifteen shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania. . .," about \$3,500.

"Go West!"

Many of the settlers of Morrisons Cove during the period between 1765 and 1800, came from a German speaking settlement along the state line between Frederick County, Maryland, now in Washington County, and Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, now in Franklin County. Others came directly from the eastern counties of the province - Berks, Buck, Lancaster, and York. Family names appearing before 1800, include Baker, Barley, Brumbaugh, Clapper, Furry, Guyer, Hetrick, Holsinger, Long, Potter, Replogle, Snowberger, Longenecker, Loy, Snider, Tetwiler, Ullery, and others.

Migration into the Cove from the same direction continued through the first several decades of the 19th Century as word of its natural advantages spread and as the urge to congregate with neighbors of common origin and beliefs prevailed. The latter resulted in a socially unique characteristic of the Cove that remains evident to a degree in the 20th Century.

Morris Cove or Morrisons Cove! How did it get its name?

With reference to Morrisons Cove in the above township locations, some statements as the origin of variations on the name are of interest.

J. Simpson Africa in his "History of Huntingdon and Blair Countries" states that "the name of the cove was changed from the 'Great Cove' to Morrisons Cove as early as 1770." (11)

Day's "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania" avers that "Morrison Cove was settled at a very early date by a Mr. Morrisons of Washington County, Maryland. From him the valley took its proper name of Morris' Cove."

Another historian, U. J. Jones, in the "History of the Early Settlement of Juniata Valley," per footnotes by Floyd G. Hoenstine, makes the statement that "This Cove was known as Morrisons Cove as early as 1765, as is mentioned in patents for land granted by the

land office. Was probably named in honor of Governor Morris of Pennsylvania."

Melvin G. Hartman in his 1957 "History of Martinsburg" offers the information that Cumberland County in 1770, sent James Morrison, a surveyor to map the region and that from his report the name was changed from Great Cove to Morrisons Cove."

To further confuse the question, it should be noted that the name of the first post office officially on record for the entire area of this review of local history was established as Morris Cove (not Morris's or Morrisons) in 1820. The postmaster was Christian Snider, son of the builder of the large stone house north of Loysburg, in which the post office was located until 1824. (Chapter Four)

In conclusion of this debatable issue, "Morris Cove" or "Morrisons Cove," it was one and the same place by either name in its first hundred or more years, and the latter, exclusively, today. Also, the area must not be confused with "Big Cove" or "Great Cove" in Fulton County, as has occurred in some references to early events in this part of Pennsylvania. (12)

For a "bit of spice," one local legend has is that the Cove took its name from Mr. Morris, a horse thief, who located and secluded his stolen horses in the southernmost corner of the Cove, in the vicinity of the mountain road leading to Snake Spring Valley.



Legal Reference to MORRIS Cove -

To all People to whom these Presents shall come
We George Funk and Thomas Vickroy both of the Town and
County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania send Greeting
Whereas John Enwall junior Obtained a Warrant from the
Common Pleas of Pennsylvania dated the twenty eighth day
of January in this Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred
and eighty six for three hundred Acres of Land Situate in
** Morris Cove adjoining William Garrigue, Benedict Dorsey and*
the three Spring Tract in the County of Bedford. And Where
- As the said John Enwall Junior by Deed Poll dated the eighteenth
day of March in the Year One thousand seven hundred and
eighty six, did convey all his Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim
and Demand of the said recited Warrant and Tract of Land and
all Lands surveyed or to be surveyed in Pursuance thereof unto the
said George Funk and Thomas Vickroy as Tenants in Common
as in and by the said recited Deed Poll well more fully and at
large appear. Now Know Ye that the said George
Funk and Thomas Vickroy for and in consideration of the
Sum of Seventy five Pounds lawful Money of Pennsylvania
to us in hand paid by Jacob Good of the County and State
of said Yeoman at or immediately before the sealing and deli

Deed - "for three hundred aerea of land situate in MORRIS'S COVE" -- purchased by Jacob Good for seventy pounds, as recorded in Deed Book "B," page 361, on February 28, 1787. One-half of the same tract was later sold to Jacob Brumbaugh for thirty-nine pounds and recorded in Deed Book "E," page 12, on September 26, 1796, - "adjoining other lands of the said Jacob Brumbaugh."

The Landscape Speaks for the Land and the People

From its early years Morrisons Cove has been reputed for its fertility and agricultural importance. The Waterman History in describing the southern section states: "It embraces some of the best agricultural land in the state of Pennsylvania. It is peopled by a thrifty, economical, and moral class. The farms and improvements are unexcelled in Bedford County." (13) The fertile soil and the industrious nature of the inhabitants made the area prosperous.

Although conservative in many ways, they have been progressive in the application of farming methods and in the use of the latest available in equipment over the years. The landscape attests to this as it is doubtful if any section of the state contains more silos per square mile than is seen in the Cove. From wheat as the staple crop in earlier years, the area is a leader in milk production today.

Developments in other phases of life have progressed in step with agriculture as the following review of the history of the villages and towns of the southern cove area will show and as represented in later chapters of this history.



Waterside

The oldest village in the Bedford County part of Morrisons Cove is Waterside. In the earliest histories published, it is stated that a group of "Dunkards" came into the Cove about the year 1755. This religious group, probably about five families, was led by a man by the name of Overholtzer, (14) and took possession of land as squatters. They settled along the southern end of Potter Creek and along Yellow Creek, now Waterside and vicinity.

The only verifiable facts concerning the Overholtzer family are found in the will of Abraham Overholtzer the indenture on the settling of his estate, and the deeds of land claimed by him. One tract contained 220 acres as titled on the Rolls Office (Register and Recorder) of Bedford County, 1785, and another tract named "Fiddle Bow" for 190 acres in 1786, as "improvement claims." In those days a person had to move onto the land, build a house, and clear a certain

amount of land before he could claim it. Abraham Overholtzer wrote his last will on July 23, 1790, and died in the year 1791. This would have been about thirty-six years after the arrival of the group in the Cove.

In the Border Cemetery, located on the hill directly west of Waterside along an old abandoned road, two limestone grave markers can still be read. One contains the inscription A. O. 1791, and the other M. O. 1795. (15) These two stones are believed to be the oldest engraved cemetery stones in the southern end of Morrisons cove, and supposedly mark the graves of Abraham Overholtzer and his wife.

Waterside was named for the streams of water running through the village. There are three streams, one running north and south named Yellow Creek which starts just north of Woodbury, one from the east which comes from the old Hipple farms and in old documents is referred to as Clover Creek but now as Hickory Bottom Creek, entering Waterside northwest. Many early industries used water power from these streams. Many of the old mill races and breasts of dams are still visible.

Across from the Lawrence Rodland house was a foundry which was operated for many years by the Snowden family. A short distance south of this, a tract of land was purchased by John Fishel in 1796 from the Overholtzer estate. This John Fishel was a blacksmith and wagon maker and probably used water for some kind of a planing mill to work his lumber. This could be the same tract later owned by Ed Blackburn in who's blacksmith shop W. E. Baker came to work in 1882, and continued until his death in 1914. A short distance farther south was located a combination clover seed and plaster mill which operated for many years, the first owner known being D. M. Bare and son, about 1852. On Potter Creek near where William Reed now lives (1985) was a grist mill and the first operator was D.M. Bar and son, also. About the center of Waterside is the Waterside Woolen Mill. The first mill was built about 1835. It was torn down and rebuilt in 1860, by Joseph B. Noble.

Somewhere in the northern part of Waterside there was a linseed oil mill operated by one of the Hipples. On downstream on the present Carbaugh farm there was a dam and sawmill. In Abraham Overholtzer's papers we find that he sold a tract of land of 33 acres to a Jacob Good and gave him a right-of-way for water from the sawmill dam to his tannery. This would have been before 1790, and is the oldest industry known in the Waterside area.

Other industries of Waterside in the 19th Century years included two quarries and lime kilns, a pine tar burning kiln operated by one of the Hipples, a broom factory and probably others.

The old limestone quarry at the south end of the village marks the location of the beginning of the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company in 1924.

When Abraham Overholtzer died he owned all the land on which

Waterside is now located. After his death in 1791, about all of the land became the possession of John Snider, the man who built the large stone house between Waterside and Loysburg.

When Daniel Bare bought the grist mill in Waterside in 1852, he stated that there were only eight or nine houses in town. (16) Just when the store was built has not been found; but the first owner was a Mr. Beegle, followed by the Ralston family, the Woodcock family, and Oscar Beach. The first post office in Waterside was established March 17, 1864.

If records were available, it would probably be found that Waterside had more men in our early wars than any town its size elsewhere. In the Revolutionary War four names are known: Henry Dasher, John Hipple, Lawrence Hipple, and John Snider. Abel Griffith served in the Mexican War. In the Civil War there were nineteen loyal citizens, by name: James Dougherty (killed), Jacob D. Tetwiler, James A. Shade, William D. Falkender, John S. Border, Joseph B. Snowden, Daniel H. Bowman, William H. Ralston, David Ralston (killed), Adam Richter, Dr. James Noble, David Price, Daniel Price, Benjamin Shoemaker, Austin Shoemaker, Joseph Smith, and John W. Swartz.

-contributed by Frank Bayer



--the Woolen Mill Residence

Note: Additional information on the history of the Waterside Woolen Mill is covered in Chapter Six, "The Development of Industries," Section 2.

Postmasters who have served Waterside, by dates of appointment:

July 1, 1861	Elizabeth Ralston
March 17, 1864	Elliot D. Ralston
April 4, 1865	Elizabeth Ralston
June 15, 1869	Mary E. Ralston
April 11, 1871	William Ralston
May 2, 1871	Louis L. Ralston
Nov. 30, 1873	Robert Ralston
Nov. 11, 1879	George R. Bare
April 1, 1880	Mary A. Bare
Dec. 4, 1886	Joe H. Hartman
June 1, 1889	James Woodcock
July 14, 1893	Joe H. Hartman
Sept. 10, 1897	Ellen Snowden
June 27, 1900	James Woodcock
Oct. 7, 1922	Oscar Beach
Jan. 25, 1939	Lona Perrin
Jan. 26, 1940	Harry King, Jr.
Nov. 20, 1942	Margaret Rodland
May 3, 1943	Frances Stotler
1961	Wilbert Wright
1966	Mabel Wright
1967	Margaret Rodland, acting
Apr. 21, 1967	Post Office discontinued

Hipple's Cave -- Once a Waterside Attraction

Now closed to the public, Hipple's Cave was once the object of much interest in the area, and the grounds near the entrance the scene of many picnics and reunions in the mid 1900 decades. The cave is located approximately one-half mile off Route 36 on the road leading from Waterside to Hickory Bottom.

According to tradition, the cave was discovered by one of the pioneer settlers by the name of Hipple when he tracked a bear into the entrance.

The cave extends some 1,200 feet east-west through limestone and flows into the Hickory Bottom Creek. Explorers and amateur and professional "spelunkers" have described the cavern as containing many beautiful crystalline rock formations.

- - - - -



Waterside's oldest landmark, c. 1820

Loysburg

The village of Loysburg takes its name from its first known settler, Martin Loy, Sr. Mr. Loy, born in Germany in 1752, emigrated to America in 1774. After sojourns in Bucks County and in the Hickory Bottom area of Bedford County, he purchased two tracts of land in 1797, from Charles Cox, the Philadelphia land speculator referred to in the preceding section of this history. On one part known as the Joseph Simms tract, identified as that of the meeting place of Yellow Creek and Beaver Creek, Mr. Loy built a grist mill and started a store. In a few years a small settlement had formed.

Martin Loy, Jr. succeeded Christian Snider as postmaster of the area in 1824, and the location of the post office was moved from Snider's large stone house north of the present village to Loy's store. In 1835, the name of the area post office was changed from Morris Cove to Loysburg.

In 1844, the Loy properties were purchased in partnership by major James Patton and Colonel John Bingham, brothers-in-law. The latter sold his interest to Major Patton shortly thereafter. The official postal records indicate that the name of the office was changed to Pattonville in 1846. (Sometimes listed as Pattonville.)

Daniel Bare, Sr. and Andrew Spanogle, his son-in-law purchased the Patton properties in 1860. These men in turn sold their interests to William H. Aaron in 1865. At the request of the residents, the name of the village and post office was changed back to Loysburg in 1884.

The story of Loysburg's early years and of the family of Loy's is well recorded in a letter written in 1886, by the founder's grandson, and John F. Loy of Pittsburgh, to a nephew in Wisconsin. A few pertinent and interesting statements are extracted as follows from this 76 year old descendant's memories. (Copied as written, one hundred years ago.)

Martin Loy was born in Baden, Germany, about the year 1752 or 1753, the exact time cannot now be known. He emigrated to this country about the year 1774 and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania where he married to Margaretta Hoffman in 1782. He resided in Bucks County until year 1788 when he removed with his small family to Woodberry Township, Bedford County, Penna. in what was then called Morrisons Cove and settled on a farm near the present town of Woodberry on Clover Creek at the base of the Cove Mountain, the farm some years afterward known as the Winebrenner farm. Of this the writer is not altogether certain but the farm was only a short distance from the farm of John Hipple on which there is well known and remarkable cave.

After living on the farm at Clover Creek for some years he sold and purchased the farm which was and is now Loysburg. . . about the year 1795 or 1796. This farm (Loysburg) adjoined land of John Snider (who owned a small grist mill) and who built in 1812 a large five story stone house which was and is to this day the wonder of almost everyone who has seen it. About that time or a few years after Martin Loy built a grist mill on (adjoining) property. This mill was painted red and which remained and did good work until the year 1837 when it was torn down to give place to the new or present mill which was built by the writer's father (Martin Loy, Jr.) In addition to farming and milling Martin Loy, Sr. carried on or kept a little store at Loysburg for some time before and after 1820 (when he gave up and retired from active business, when the property was purchased by Martin Loy, Jr.) The writer when a boy of 8 or 10 years remembers his grandfather Martin Loy, Sr. very distinctly. The old store room was small and built of hewn logs and stood at the corner of the present brick house but afterward was moved across the street or road on the south side of the brick house. . . Martin Loy, Sr. died in the year 1826 aged about 74 years and is buried in the graveyard at Loysburg beside his wife Margaretta who died January 9th 1800 aged 46 years.

Martin Loy, Jr. of the 2nd generation was born in Bucks County Pa April 28, 1784 and was married to Elizabeth Ferguson of Snake Spring Valley. . . of this union twelve children. . . Martin Loy, Jr. from his early life worked on the farm with his father and in addition to that and at the proper time learned the trade of miller a business which he carried on for a number of years in addition to farming. In due course of

time he became the owner of the Loysburg property. He made all the improvements on the Loysburg property, the first of which was the brick House which was built in the year 1822 (the writer thinks the first Brick House in that part of the country) The bricks were made on the farm near the house by John Bridenham and Michael Herring of Bedford. Elie Fluck was the stone mason who built the foundation.

Obadiah Blair was the Bricklayer and Captain George Force was the carpenter. He lived in the big stone house.

Martin Loy, Jr. in his day was closely identified with and took an active part in all the interest connected with the county and in the immediate neighborhood. He represented Bedford County in the Legislature (House of Representatives) for two successive years of 1838-1840 with his colleague Captain Thomas B. McElwee. It was during this time the famous Buckshot War (as it was called) took place at Harrisburg and which caused no little trouble in that day when politics was very high. Earlier in his life he was appointed Colonel of Militia. This was in the days of the "Great Militia Trainings" which are well remembered by many of the older Citizens who may be still living. The writer when a boy can remember seeing his father dressed in his uniform and ready for the day of review. In the latter part of his life (1844) he removed from Loysburg to Schellsburg, Bedford County., Pa. where he spent the short remaining days of his life and died January 1st 1847 in his 63rd year. His remains are buried in the Grave Yard at Bedford . . .

David Loy of the 2nd generation was born about the year 1790 or 1 and was raised on the Loysburg farm wherein lived and in course of time became the owner of the southern part of the farm which had been divided. He carried on farming and did a general trading business in the Community and was also engaged for a short time in the Iron Business at Lemmon Iron Works in Bedford County. Was elected to the Legislature for one term 1841 to 1842. Soon after went out west where he died and his remains are buried at Comanche near Clinton, Iowa.

The Post Office was established at an early day. . . and was (the writer thinks) called Morrison's Cove P.O. but some years afterward changed to Loysburg. Martin Loy was the first postmaster [Loysburg] which office he held until the year 1838 when his son John F. Loy (the writer of this) was appointed his successor by Amos Kendall Post Master General under General Jackson's administration. . . Cannot tell who was the first mail carrier but know that the mail was carried through only once a week starting from Yellow Springs in Huntingdon County thence by Williamsburg, Springfield Furnace, Martinsburg, Woodberry, Loysburg, Yellow Creek, to Bloody Run

(now Everett) and back by same route to place of starting. For some years Maxwell Kinhead was contractor for carrying the mail. This was on horseback. No coaches in these days.

S/John F. Loy

We are fortunate to have the above written record by "one who was there." It is regretted that such is not available for other parts of our area. Imagine the many interesting people and happenings of bygone years that are forever lost because no one took the time or had the inclination to record them. Although our daily and weekly newspapers provide a limited record today, more details on specific topics and events should be written for future reference.

Influential Leaders, the Loys

As indicated by John F. Loy above, Martin Loy, Sr., and his two sons, Martin, Jr. and David, were businessmen as well as farmers. Worthy of reflection is the fact, however, that they recognized the value and importance of their farmlands. If their business interests slumped, they had reliable acres to support themselves and families. Farming today, it should be noted, is a business in itself.

The Loy name reached beyond the local community. Martin, Jr. and David were active in Bedford County politics and both served a term or two in the state legislature.

Through the Loys, and continued by their successor, Major Patton, Loysburg became the rallying point for militia training and activities for the surrounding area - both east and west of Loysburg Gap. Local muster and training of the citizen soldier continued after the successful revolution from British rule a few years earlier until the Civil year.

Social Life During the Loy Years

Both Rev. C. W. Karns (17) and Mr. Calvin Hetrick (18) in their writing about Loysburg picture the lighter activities of its early years. Horse racing was a popular sport and the Loys and John Snider, their neighbor in the big stone house to their north maintained race tracks. As you pass the flat field across the road from the United Church of Christ and the big meadow below the big stone house, picture the scenes on a holiday on Sunday afternoon as the Snider's and the Loy's and the local swain challenged each other with their thoroughbred steeds. Question: Did the good church people of the early 1800's allow horse racing on Sunday? This is another bit of information not on record.

The Loys hosted and entertained guests from Bedford and Schellsburg and from as far away as Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in their big brick mansion. For "lighter and cooler air" they provided a summer pavilion and picnic area on the top of the ridge to the east -

now known as the "Bear Spring," as a partying place.

Tradition tells us that the two families of Snider's and Loy's did not mix to well socially, and that each tried to out-do the other in entertaining. There was no intermarrying of the families. They had one thing in common, however, that of "itching feet". With the exception of several Snider descendants, all "went west" as the new nation spread.

From the Beginning - Always a Grist Mill

The first "industry" was a grist mill, which according to the John F. Loy's letter, above, was built about the same time as John Snider's big stone house, 1812. (Some writers indicate the Loy's mill was built in 1801.) This mill was replaced in 1837, by Martin Loy, Jr., the old mill building which stands in Loysburg today. Built with Loy's first mill was a small general store, also. Other small businesses were added over the years as the village and surrounding community grew in population and needs.

David M. Adams lists a tannery - built in 1818, a blacksmith and saddle shop in 1837, a cabinetmaking shop in 1847, and a lumber and planing mill in the gap east of the village in 1870. (19) There were two hotels at different times over the years. The building on the corner, last a grocery, was built for a drugstore in 1872. Until recent years, a doctor's office was located in the village.

Many similar small businesses have come and gone as times changed. Today (1985), the list includes a lime and coal hauling business, a flower shop, a grocery store (temporarily closed), a garage, and nearby a beauty shop and a welding service, only. From the beginning until the power wheel turned last in 1950, milling was the principal business of the village, however.

To the names of the founders and early leaders of Loysburg - the Loys, Major Patton, and Daniel Bare, Sr., there should be added a few of the more prominent successors. Foremost among such was William H. Aaron.

William H. Aaron's interest in Loysburg began in his youth. Born and reared in Snake Spring Valley, he often accompanied his father across the mountain to Pattonville to have his milling done. As related by Rev. Karns, (20) the youth's interest in the milling trade was sparked and he dreamed of one day owning the mill. By a circuitous route, from Bedford where he learned the milling trade, to Oil City where he "struck oil," he returned to Pattonville in 1865 and made his dream come true by buying the mill. Mr. Aaron soon became a leading citizen and a busy man - miller, farmer, merchant, and postmaster.

Mill owners following Mr. Aaron were Jacob Brown, Henry Brown, and Earl Brown - the last to operate the business as a waterpowered

grist mill (1945). Henry Brown was a son-in-law of Mr. Aaron, as was P. B. Furry who operated the mill on Three Spring Run between Loysburg and New Enterprise. Henry Brown is remembered, also, as being the first to own an automobile in the southern Cove - a 1904 Oldsmobile.



Later model of Henry Brown's 1904 Oldsmobile
driver: Earl Brown, son
c. 1910

Among additional prominent citizens of Loysburg over the years were the other merchants who operated the two general stores in the village, including Major D. B. Armstrong, Andrew Spanogle, W. A. Nycum, J. S. Biddle, H. B. Aaron, John Dittmar, Harry Ritchey, John Baker, William Bayer, Earl Bowser, Warden Ebersole, Lester Steele, and Robert Ebersole.

Slow Development in Early Years

Reflecting on the Loy years, it has been observed that the reluctance of the early proprietors, the Loys, to sell lots from their holdings prevented the early growth of Loysburg. Loysburg did not begin to grow until the land transaction in connection with the settlement of the David Loy estate in 1844. In that year the trustees for the sale of the David Loy land adjoining the little village to the south sold a section to David Stoner. This is the row of properties on the Methodist Church side of the road today and in old records referred to as the Stoner Addition. Daniel Bare and Andrew Spanogle sold lots along the road from the mill to the present United Church of Christ in the 1860's. W. H. Aaron extending the sale of lots northwards. Thus, although off to a slow start, "Loysburg-Pattonville-Loysburg" began to grow. Major expansion in later years has been to the south, the Ross Smith improvements.

- - - - -

*From the DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER, June 27, 1828 (Bedford)
"Letters to the Editor"*

Mr. Gettys,

I hereby state that neither Marin Loy, Christian Snider, nor Henry Fluke, ever spoke to me on the subject of the presidential election, and I am now, and long since have been, in favor of John Quincy Adam, for president, and that the publication of my name by the Martinsburg meeting, as one of the Committee of Vigilance was with my approbation.

John Hysong

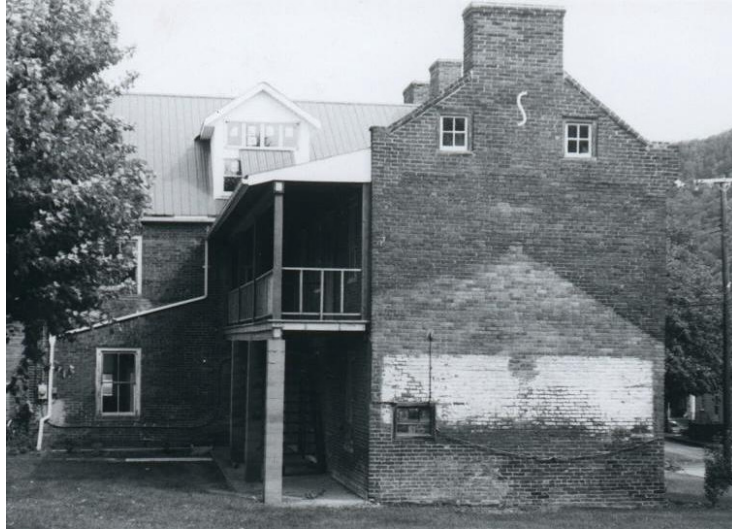
Martinsburg, June 23, 1828

The Loy Mansion, Loysburg's Most Prominent Landmark



Built in 1820, (Front part)

Of the many early brick houses in the area of this history, none are as large or grand as that built by Martin Loy, Jr., for the accommodation of his family and his many guests. Although the passing of time has left its mark, the quality of materials and workmanship is evident still. The architecture itself, basically Federal style, modified by Georgian elements, indicates the aristocratic taste of the family, and stands in contrast to the plain and solid design of the home of John Snider, the neighbor a mile or less to the north.



View from the northwest of the "L" addition
Six rooms each floor, all with fireplaces

Once Busy General Stores



Above, believed to be the first store in Loysburg which was built in 1801, by Martin Loy. The second floor was the lodge room for the International Order of Odd Fellows for many years. Today, the Loysburg Post Office.



Built in 1872 by J. S. Biddle, this building in its early years included a drugstore and the post office, in addition to general merchandise. At left, the mill built by Martin Loy, Jr., in 1836.

Southern Cove Community Hall



Once a school

The front part of this building was built as a one-room school by the Loysburg Independent School District in 1923. The construction cost was \$3,593 on bid by the Roaring Spring Planning Mill Company. A foundation wall was added to the rear for an intended community room, but not completed until 1928.

The school was closed in 1931, and the pupils sent to the new Replogle Elementary School at New Enterprise. The building and grounds were sold to the Loysburg Grange in 1935. (Loysburg Independent School District officially merged with South Woodbury Township School District on July 1, 1938.)

The building was purchased from the Loysburg Grange by the

Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company in 1951. With improvements, the building serves today as a community facility under the auspices of the fire company.

Post Offices and Postmasters of the Area and Village:

--as Morris Cove

Christian Snider, appointed December 29, 1820, during the term of President Monroe. (Office located in the "Big Stone House" at Snider's Mill.)

Martin Loy, Jr., appointed March 19, 1824, in President Monroe's term. (Office moved to Loy's store in Loysburg.)

Name changed to Loysburg, June 2, 1835.

--as Loysburg

--President when appointed

John F. Loy, appointed Nov. 23, 1838

Van Buren

John H. Keyser, appointed Oct. 4, 1843

Tyler

James Patton, appointed Feb. 26, 1846

Polk

Name changed to Pattonville, June 8, 1846.

--as Pattonville

James H. Beckwith, appointed Oct. 2, 1849

Taylor

James Piper, Jr., appointed Dec. 30, 1851

Fillmore

Daniel M. Bare, appointed Jan. 12, 1860

Buchanan

Andrew Spangole, appointed Oct. 5, 1863

Lincoln

William H. Aaron, appointed Dec. 8, 1865

Johnson

Joseph Bayer, Jr., appointed April 25, 1867

Johnson

William H. Aaron, appointed April 5, 1872

Grant

Name changed to Loysburg, June 12, 1884.

--as Loysburg

Andrew J. Hartman, appointed Nov. 27, 1885

Cleveland

Calvin W. Dittmar, appointed March 15, 1888

Cleveland

David B. Armstrong, appointed May 14, 1889

Harrison

Miss Sara Campbell, appointed March 30, 1892

Harrison

Chester Ford, appointed Nov. 24, 1914

Wilson

Harry m. Snavelly, appointed April 23, 1918

Wilson

Wesley A. Nycum, appointed Nov. 7, 1921

Harding

Vincent Mountain, appointed in 1941

Roosevelt

Mrs. Thelma Steele, appointed March 19, 1972

Nixon

Bits of Loysburg History Recalled

Kenneth Hall of State College, Pennsylvania, a great, great grandson of W. H. Aaron above, relates several interesting items told

him as a boy by his grandmother Brown that are a part of the unrecorded history of Loysburg. In the year 1874/75, a serious diphtheria epidemic hit the village. Six or seven children died. School was closed. The entire Aaron family took sick at the same time and were cared for as best she could by Granny Biddle. She used kerosene to swab their throats. The epidemic reoccurred in the fall of 1877, and its toll among the Buck and Nicodemus families is recorded on the tombstones in the Loysburg Cemetery.

- - - - -

In 1899, the Post Office was robbed. \$2.87 taken!

- - - - -

Old timers claimed that during the Battle of Gettysburg the distant sound of the canon could be heard in Loysburg. The Battle occurred during harvest time, and one old cradler could tell whether the armies were firing heavy or light artillery by placing his ear to the ground. Sara Bassler, the late Helen Bassler's grandmother, would take her children up to the big stone house above town to stay at night, the safest place, while the Battle was being fought. Fear of a Confederate invasion at the time led to construction of fortifications in Loysburg Gap and at the crossing on the top of Snake Spring Mountain. See "The Civil War Period," Chapter Five.

- - - - -



Once the Loysburg Hotel, Built c. 1873

Loysburg Celebrates
July 5, 1915

Described as "Loysburg's Finest Hour"

What must have been the most patriotic local event ever, and possibly since, was held in Loysburg on July 5, 1915, in observance of Independence Day. July 4th, being on Sunday that year, the day was marked on Monday.

The central attraction was a gigantic American flag, 18 by 27 feet, unfurled across Loysburg Gap from one high ridge to the other. Suspended by heavy cable, the flag could be seen two miles away, according to Calvin Hetrick, who describes the scene and the occasion in his reminiscences in the Morrisons Cove Herald of June 27, 1972.

Swarms of people from local and distant points had gathered in the little village, "all imbued with the spirit of patriotism."

At 10:45 A.M. the crowd assembled on the schoolhouse lawn at the sound of martial music by the Salemville Band. Frank R. King presided and gave the introductory address. Attorney Simon Sell of Bedford, a native son of the Cove, gave the main address.

At 1:30 P.M. the Patriotic Order of Sons of America (P.O.S.A.) marched from their lodge room in the I.O.O.F. Hall, the second floor of today's post office building, to the school grounds. Following addresses by Henry Walter, also a native son returned for the occasion, and by the Honorable John H. Jordan of Bedford, the assemblage was led by the band and units to the Gap to witness the flag raising.

The observance was an honor for Loysburg and gave testimony to the patriotism of its citizens and all who participated.

New Enterprise

The first house in what is now New Enterprise was built in 1844 by Simon Beard, a blacksmith who had selected the location for his shop. The place became known as "Beard's Crossroads," or "Beard's Crossing." Sometime after he moved away, around 1850, the name changed "in view of the new enterprises proposed to be established by its citizens." (21) The new name became official with the establishment of the post office as New Enterprise in 1863.

New Enterprise is located on part of a large tract of land purchased by Jacob Brumbaugh and subsequently owned by his son, John Brumbaugh and son-in-law, Samuel Ullery. As indicated earlier, Mr. Brumbaugh had scouted the Cove and except for the Indian campfires, like what he saw. Although he himself did not settle here but remained in Maryland, he acquired much land here. Of 800 acres of his warranted land his son John received title in 1800. This land

includes the farms to the southwest of New Enterprise today. The summer residence of Joseph Good, a descendant, is one of the early generation Brumbaugh homes. Samuel Ullery received title to a large tract to the northwest by patent signed by Benjamin Franklin for the new Commonwealth in 1786. The spring on the Orville Baker farm is the site of his cabin.

The centralized location of "Beard's Crossroads" in a fertile farming area was conducive to the establishment of numerous small businesses. The first store was built in 1849, by David F. Buck who later became the first postmaster. He laid out the village and is recognized as the founder of New Enterprise.

The little village mushroomed and included in its early years, in addition to home, a general store, a harness and saddle shop, two blacksmith shops, a wagon and buggy shop, a watchmaker and jewelry shop, a cobbler shop, and at different times two hotels. There were at least three undertakers in New Enterprise in the early years and these operated cabinetmaking shops, coffins being one of their products.

Adam Hadderman, a native of Germany, built in 1843, a tannery north of the village, and Leonard Furry, fellow progenitor of the numerous Furry descendants in the Cove, operated an up-and-down sawmill near the present William Ober residence.

The Beers Atlas of 1877, contains a map of New Enterprise following the streets as laid out and named by the founder, identifying the location of several of the establishments of the time. Buck's Store stood on the site of the present Richard Jarrett residence, the original New Enterprise Bank building. Across the road in the building that is now Boyd's Store was a hotel, a barroom in the basement.

The residence today of Miss Charlotte Snowberger is identified as the home and office of Dr. Charles Long. Like Dr. Richard Bulger of the 1950-1980 years, Dr. Long was a strong advocate of good education and was a school director when the New Enterprise Independent School District was formed and the two story school built in 1881.

Another building of historical significance is that which in recent years housed the Frank H. King Printing Company in its basement floor. It was built in 1873, as a hotel. In front of it stood the town pump, still remembered which in its day dispensed water to the neighbors on that side of town and served as the meeting place for the exchange of gossip, a legendary feature of most early towns and villages. More potent refreshment than the pump's "Adam's Ale" was available in the hotel's basement bar.

Along with the small businesses the village grew as homes were built. Farmers retired and "moved to town," building substantial homes for themselves and stables for a cow and their carriage horses.

One historian, Blackburn, described it in 1906, as "one of the most wealthy settlements in the county" -- another, "the wealthiest!"

The majority of the early settlers in the area were of the German Baptist faith, now by name The Church of the Brethren. After worshiping in their homes for a number of years, they built their first church in 1840. Its site was "across the hill," north of the village, a small brick residence erected thereon today. Following a separation from the German Baptists in 1883, the Progressive Brethren built a church on the eastern end of the village in 1885. See "Our Religious Heritage," a later section of this history.

With influential men such as Adam Hadderman, the tanner, and Jacob Long, a highly respected farmer, the indifference to education in general and objection to the acceptance of the free public school system in particular was reduced to a degree in the area encompassed by South Woodbury Township. Not satisfied with the progress between 1834 and 1880, however, the residents of the village of New Enterprise petitioned the Court of Bedford County to create an independent district. As recorded in more detail in a later section of this history, "Schools and Education," such was done and accordingly a two-room graded school built. The report of the new building's dedication carried by the Bedford Gazette for December 30, 1881, quoting the correspondent for the Altoona Tribune reflected the setting.

New Enterprise as a "thriving village". . . several hundred inhabitants. . . two first-class general merchandise stores, a first class hotel, two doctors, a furniture shop, two saddler shops, three shoemaker shops, one blacksmith and wood shop, a daily meat market, and is the terminus of two hack lines daily -- one to Roaring Spring via Baker Summit and one to Martinsburg via Waterside and Curryville.

Our town is in the midst of a thriving community, containing the best of soil, well supplied with running water, good mills, all doing a thriving business. The community is well supplied with churches, and school houses are profusely scattered through the rural districts and villages, though they are of an inferior quality, because the community in general is not awake to the interest of schools as it ought to be (a fact we would rather not report).

. . . New Enterprise "has now completed. . . a first class graded schoolhouse and had it dedicated to the cause of schools and education in general. . ."

It is interesting to note that sons of the early leaders were members of the new school board -- M. I. Hadderman and Dr. Charles Long. The village through the following years successfully led in the acceptance of education and influenced the improvement of schools in

the township, establishing a reputation in later years for having good schools and for being progressive in attitude toward new developments in education.

Indicative of the interest of some of the residents in cultural advancement is the record of the organization of a literary society in 1852. Also, the Home Library Association was formed in 1881. The 1884 Waterman history states that "the library consists of about three hundred volumes of well selected literature. It is the only public library in the county." (22)

The first half of the twentieth century years saw the establishment of a creamery, a hardware store, a cider press and apple butter factory, a printing business, an ice cream parlor, a restaurant, a clothing store, three garages, a farm machinery business, and several cottage shops of short duration. None of these remain in business today, their demise due largely to such developments as automotive transportation, mail order buying, and centralized marketing. The only vestige of the many such small businesses that flourished in the village over the years of its history are the corner grocery -- Boyd's Store and Beach's Custom Butchering and Refrigeration business.

Three specialized businesses continue to serve the public -- The New Enterprise Bank which opened for business in 1912, the New Enterprise Water Association, formed in 1934, and the New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative Inc., in 1938. The area's largest industry, the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc., was formed in 1924, and maintains its headquarters in the village. The importance of each in the daily life of the local community, and to the economy of the wider area commends them to a more detailed individual review. The history of the Bank follows. That of the New Enterprise Stone & Lime Co., Inc, concludes Chapter Six, "The Development of Industries." The histories of the Water Association and of the Rural Electric Cooperative are included with other services in Chapter Nine, "Later Developments and Improvements."

THE NEW ENTERPRISE BANK

Before the New Enterprise Bank opened for business on January 3, 1912, devious means were used by residents of the community to transact business and handle money without the facilities of a local bank. Actually, very little money was in circulation, and in its place there was much bartering and trading.

Some of the more enterprising people had checking and savings accounts in banks established earlier in nearby towns and cities. Others who could not or did not care to travel that far contrived ways of their own. The story is told of a farmer near Salemville who took \$4,000 from a hiding place in his barn before he went to Bedford to complete the purchase of a farm. The practice of hiding money and other valuables under floors or in walls of buildings, or digging

holes under certain trees for a safe keeping place, has caused curious seekers through the years to look for these treasures.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, comparatively few workers in rural areas were on a regular payroll, as most businesses were small and were operated by members of the family. There was little need to handle much money, with most of the food raised on the land where the family lived, whether it be a large farm or a smaller one, or a home in town. Most of the town properties included a good-sized garden, and a stable for keeping cows, horses, hogs, and chickens. Some of these smaller barns or stables remain standing as evidence of this style of living not too many years ago.

Surplus food products were either sold to the huckster who made weekly calls, or were taken to the general store and traded for store goods such as coffee, sugar, salt, dry goods, etc. Not many canned foods were available in the store, and any housewife who bought these store goods instead of canning and preserving her own was thought of as being extravagant and also a poor manager.

However, the foresight and business ability of a few men were responsible for the establishment and progress of this worthwhile institution. Most notable was C. O. Brumbaugh, a local merchant, the first president who served until his death in 1938. Through his initiative the idea of a bank was conceived, and by his personality a group of reliable men were attracted who formed an organization that the community trusted.

Another who deserves much credit is E. W. Van Horn, who was appointed cashier for a few years after the bank opened, and who served faithfully and efficiently for many years. Through his leadership and management the bank survived the nationwide bank moratorium declared by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and reopened a few days afterwards, without any loss to depositors and stockholders. Other banks reopened weeks or months later, and paid only a percentage back to depositors, some as low as tens cents on the dollar.

Other original officers and directors were: J. H. Snoberger, Vice President; S. L. Buck, Secretary; Todd Stewart, Cashier; D. B. Snowberger, I. S. Kagarise, J. H. Brown, J. S. Guyer, S. B. Fluke, and O. R. Myers. These men served faithfully and continuously, with one exception, until removed by death. Professor O. R. Myers of Juniata College, requested to be relieved because of other pressing duties, however, his interests never lessened. The loyal support from a large list of stockholders, and the community in general, have contributed directly to the success of the bank, for without their support, the bank could not have been a success.

-contributed by J. Blaine Eshelman

In 1950, the Bank built and moved into new quarters across the street from its original location, using part of the building, only.

A clothing store and the headquarters office of the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc. occupied the balance. The original bank building was used for a time by the New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative and later sold to become a residence.

During the latter part of 1976, the Bank purchased ten acres of land one-half mile west of New Enterprise and constructed a new building. The Bank moved into its new location in August of 1977. The 1950 building was sold to the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc.

In 1981, a branch office was opened in the Station Mall in Altoona.

Indicative of the growth and progress of the New Enterprise Bank from original capital assets of \$25,000 in 1912, it reported assets of \$26,646,000 on December 30, 1984.

In addition to the progress displayed in the area of asset growth, the Bank has been a leader among small independent banks of Pennsylvania in the use of technology. As such it offers "The Latest in Modern Banking With Old Fashioned Country Service," as its motto proclaims.

These who have held principal offices in the Bank's operation since its organization in 1912:

President

C. O. Brumbaugh, 1912-1938
E. W. Van Horn, Sr., 1938-1959
E. W. Van Horn, Jr., 1959-1975
J. Blaine Eshelman, 1975-1983
Paul I. Detwiler, Sr., Elected 1983

Cashier

J. T. Stewart, 1912-1913
H. M. Guyer, 1913-1916
E. W. Van Horn, 1916-1938
J. Blaine Eshelman, 1938-1973
Leslie D. Eshelman, 1973-1983
Shirley M. Mills, Elected 1984

Chief Executive Officer

Leslie D. Eshelman, 1980-1983
Earl M. Shaffer, Elected 1983

* * * * *

By vote of the shareholders at a special meeting on July 9, 1985,

a merger of the New Enterprise Bank with the Mid-State Bank of Altoona was approved. Effective November 1, 1985, the New Enterprise Bank became a community office of the Mid-State Bank and Trust Company.

The New Enterprise Bank Buildings

First bank buildings and residence of the cashier



Built c. 1911

The second bank building was built in 1950, and is now the headquarters of the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc.

Third and present bank building



Built in 1977

New Enterprise, as it once was -



Looking south, on Church Street, c. 1900
The horses are in front of the general store.



Looking east on Chestnut Street, c. 1915
General store on left - Boyd's today.

-above pictures, courtesy of Clay Hull, Jr.



The New Enterprise Post Office
dedicated 1961

New Enterprise Postmasters, by dates of appointment:

January 10, 1863	David F. Buck
January 11, 1872	Samuel L. Buck
May 26, 1885	David S. Brumbaugh
April 3, 1889	Samuel L. Buck
September 5, 1893	C. O. Brumbaugh
June 24, 1914	Oliver Kagarise
November 14, 1924	Mary R. Clapper
December 29, 1933	Ellis Walter
June 1, 1943	D. Clyde Clapper
December 15, 1967	Floyd Frederick

Salemville

The village of Salemville, located on the southern edge of Morrisons Cove, began around a country store serving "Seven Day Corner," as the area there was known for many years. To this section of the cove a number of families of the Seventh Day German Baptist persuasion had migrated from the Snow Hill settlement near Waynesboro in Franklin County. They had followed the lead of Jacob and Lydia Specht in the early 1800's. See Chapter Seven, "Our Religious Heritage" - The Seventh Day Baptists.

Referred to in some early documents as "Longs," the name "Salemville" was given to the little village by Mrs. Leah Burger, according to Miss Ella Snowberger's "Recollections." (23) Mrs. Burger had come to the Cove from the Waynesboro State Line area following her marriage to John Burger. It is said that the peaceful area reminded her of her Franklin County home and the setting of the Salem Reformed Church which she had attended there.

Mrs. Leah Burger is one of two names more closely associated with early Salemville than any others. The Burgers' big farm, located a half mile east of the village, is reminiscent of a country manor. From legendary reports, Mrs. Burger "wore the pants" in the farm operations. The farm was later owned by Burger C. Baker, whose father was reared by the Burgers.

The Burger's are remembered, also, in the history of Salemville, for the house of worship which they built and furnished for the use of the German Baptist Brethren living in the vicinity. See Chapter Seven, "Our Religious Heritage" - The Church of the Brethren.

The second name associated with early Salemville is that of Benjamin Lyons, a negro. As a runaway slave, Lyons had found refuge in the Cloisters at Snow Hill and became bound there to farmer Jacob Snowberger. Mr. Snowberger in the early 1800's moved, first to Martinsburg, and from thence to the southwest corner of Morrison's Cove. Here, Lyons at the age of twenty-eight, completed his bondage and became free. With the help of Snowberger he purchased a tract of land, part of Tract #10 of the original Charles Cox warrant. Salemville is located on the Lyons tract.

Benjamin Lyons' son James, who had married a Caucasian girl, was appointed the first postmaster of Salemville when that office was established there on July 14, 1882.

The Salemville Post Office was closed in 1935, and the general store in 1978. The church which the Burger's built was removed in 1980. The village has made modest growth over the years and continues as the scene of many attractive homes, within the surroundings.

Postmasters, by date of appointment were:

July 14, 1882	James H. Lyons
July 26, 1893	George S. Kagarise
December 11, 1897	Franklin R. King
November 16, 1899	James H. Lyons
December 13, 1899	Jacob C. Ritter
May 1, 1909	George S. Kagarise
August 4, 1920	Mertie King
October 1, 1926	Andrew R. Rock
April 16, 1931	Austin L. Smith
March 5, 1935	Discontinued

Brumbaugh

Two houses and a barn remain to carry the name of the hamlet of Brumbaugh, located at the foot of Dunning's Mountain. Once the site of the Brumbaugh Distillery, whence its name, Brumbaugh became a post office in 1894 with Simon S. Brumbaugh, then the distiller and owner, as postmaster. The post office was discontinued in 1900 during the short term of George Walter and the service placed under New

Enterprise.

The village dates back to the 1860's when the distillery was built by Aaron Reed, the site providing a good supply of mountain water for his business. A general store was located in the basement floor of the distiller's residence at one time.

See, also, "Distilleries," under Section Three of Chapter Six, "The Development of Industries".

Lafayetteville (a/k/a Flitch and Ferny)

The village of Lafayetteville, or Flitch as it is more commonly known, locally, was once a "boom town," according to "Bygone Days in the Cove." Ella Snowberger, the writer, in Volume Two of the series, reports an interesting and descriptive interview with an old timer, Edward S. Ferry. From Mr. Ferry's account it is learned that during the "hey-day" of charcoal iron manufacturing, ". . . there were included two large general stores, one wagon maker shop, two blacksmith shops, and a shoemaker shop in the town." Also, that "Many gangs of men burnt charcoal on Dunnings Mountain and the ridges to supply the furnace sat Bloomfield, Claysburg, and Woodbury and to mine the ore."

The village applied for and received a post office in 1886. From the short period of its existence, from February 18, 1886, to November 3, 1886, it was "Ferny" by name. Due to there being another Lafayetteville in the state and the opinion of the villagers that "Flitch" was too homely, the name Ferny, for one of their daughters, Ferny Ferry, was selected. The selection process is not recorded - beauty a/o talent (spelling?), thus we might speculate that such was an early "Miss" contest. Daniel S. Ebersole was the Postmaster.

Lafayetteville is today, as many of its sister villages of that time, less important, perhaps, but just as pleasant in setting and neighborliness, with its some fifteen remaining homes.

Coveburg

The 1861 subscription map and the 1877 Atlas of Bedford County both show the village just north of the former Potter Creek Lutheran Church as Coveburg. It is not shown on current maps.

C. D. Clapper in "The Mills Along Yellow Creek," states that "The area was known as 'Slabtown' because a sawmill was located in the vicinity and the citizens used slabs from the mill for weatherboarding on their houses."

Nearby were located Hoffman's Grist Mill and Potter's Woolen Mill (Keagy's). (Reviewed in Chapter Six, "Development of Industries," Sections One and Two.)

Maria

The local name for the village of Maria, on the upper end of Potter Creek, was in earlier years "Big Spring." The stone house standing over the spring was built in 1811 by John Longenecker who owns the surrounding tract of land. (The frame part of the house was added in 1846.)

Due to the many artifacts that have been found in the vicinity of the big spring, it is believed that this was once the location of an Indian Village. An Indian burial ground is reported to be located on the hill back of the old Cowan School, now a residence, a short distant southwest of the spring.

In the same year that Bloomfield Township was created from Middle Woodberry, 1876, Maria was given post office status. The post office, which stood in the yard near the stone house, was closed in 1916. Postmasters by date of appointment were:

September 19, 1876
November 17, 1885
August 30, 1890
February 9, 1894
March 13, 1895
March 27, 1902
February 15, 1915

Miss Charlotte Ketring
Daniel S. Replogle
Daniel Ober
Daniel S. Replogle
Thomas J. Croyle
William Moses
Thomas A. Neal



c. 1811

Bakers Summit

Until 1876, Bakers Summit was known as Bakersville, due to the large number of families by the name of Baker settled in the vicinity. The name was changed to comply with provisions required by the establishment of a post office which occurred in that year, the name of Bakersville already used elsewhere.

Other pioneer settlers in the area by family name were that of Barley, Clapper, Holsinger, and Replogle. Following in the early 1800 years were the Clouse's, Hinkle's, Long's, Miller's, and Pote's, among others.

The first store, including a jewelry shop, was opened in the village in 1872 by C. W. Zook. Following shortly thereafter was a general merchandise store operated by D. Z. Pote. The latter continues to be open for business, including the village post office, under the ownership of Kenneth Long, a distant relative of the original owner. At one time the village included the store, a blacksmith shop, and an ice cream parlor.

Prominent among the residents of Bakers Summit and the surrounding area which became Bloomfield Township in 1876 was the Madera family. Colonel James Madera moved his family in 1851, from Blair County where he had managed the Sarah Furnace for Dr. Peter Schoenberger to Bloomfield Furnace to manage it. His home, with later modifications, is today the Benjamin Slick residence, and in the pre Civil War years was an "underground railroad" station. Colonel Madera was a strong opponent of slavery.

Dr. James Madera, son of the above, following several years in the West, returned to the Bakers Summit area in 1879. He practiced medicine, but is more particularly remembered for breeding "fancy" race horses, "the finest in the county."

Dr. Madera's "Twin Springs Stock Farm" was located on the northern edge of Bakers Summit. He maintained a track for sulky racing, the site today being near the community baseball field on the Ray Mowry farm.

Today, one hundred and more years later, the community that once raised pedigreed race horses now produces registered Holstein dairy cattle -- the Clarence Mowry Farms. In 1974, Mowry Prince Corinne became the first cow in the world to produce more than 50,000 pounds of milk in one year -- 50,759 pounds in 365 days of lactation. And, of twelve million cows in the National Cow Index of 1984, seven of the top thirteen were from Mowry bred stock. The Mowry's, the partnership of Clarence, Kenneth, Steve and Ron -- father, son, and grandsons, farm 800 acres and produce milk from a herd of 200 cows. They have pioneered in the uses of embryo transplants in animal breeding, bringing further national recognition to Bakers Summit.



World's Record Cow (1974)
Mowry Prince Corinne

To the north of Baker's Summit, near Ore Hill, the 89 acre Iron Masters Country Club offers recreation reminiscent of the days of horse racing, the "sport of kings" made popular in earlier years by the Snider's and Loy's in the southern Cove and later by Dr. Madera.

C. Z. Pote's Store, c. 1890



Today, Long's Store and Bakers Summit Post Office

The Bakers Summit Post Office was established on July 20, 1876.

Postmasters by date of beginning service include:

July 20, 1876	Charles W. Zook
March 15, 1878	David C. Pote
October 28, 1885	John B. Miller
May 11, 1889	Charles Z. Pote
July 10, 1893	Charles B. Miller
August 30, 1893	Charles Z. Pote
December 30, 1899	Adam Z. Pote
July 15, 1914	Julius V. Pote
September 15, 1949	Samuel K. Long

Potetown

Located in the extreme northwest corner of this subject area of history is the village of Potetown. It takes its name from the large number of Pote families who were its earliest residents.

Michael Pote, who owned the farm where the village stands, gave each of his children a lot of an acre or two of land on which to build a home. This accounts for the genesis of the village and places the date of such around 1890.

Over the years a feed mill and at least two different stores were located in the village. Today, the lone business is a modern cider press, installed in 1924, by D. E. Pote and remodeled and operated seasonally since 1971, by his son, Leo Pote, a great-grandson of the village founder.



Pote's Cider Press

Proximity to the site of the Bloomfield Furnace that served the iron ore enterprise of Peter Schoenberger and to the "steam pump dam"

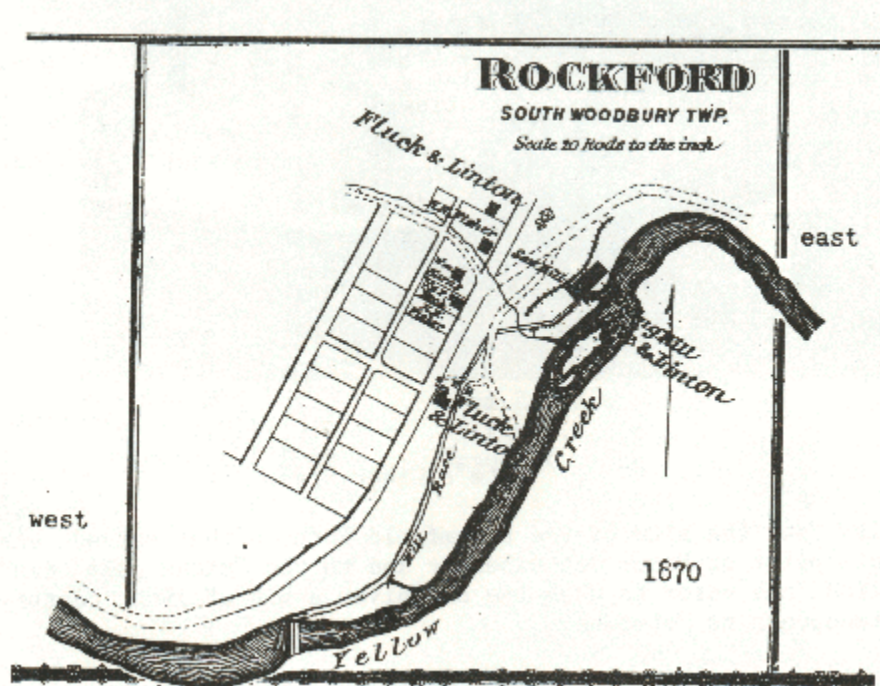
that supplied the water to wash the ore gives a bit of 19th century historic atmosphere to Potetown.

Rockford

Rockford, a hamlet in Loysburg Gap, was once the site of a busy commercial enterprise. Here the partnership of John B. Fluke and Harvey Linton built a water-powered saw mill and planing mill, producing finished wood products, doors and window sash, etc., in the late 19th and early 20th century years. Linton was the civil engineer sent by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1870, to survey for the railroad that was proposed to extend the line from the station at Curry through Loysburg Gap to Mt. Dallas west of Everett.

Recognizing the potential for harnessing of the water power in the Gap and the value of the timber in the surrounding hills, and foreseeing the strategic location of the site in relation to the expected railroad, Linton left his job with the engineering firm and with Fluke proceeded to build.

Near the west end entrance of Yellow Creek into the Gap, the stream was dammed and a mill race run northeastward. (See 1870 diagram below from Beer's Atlas of 1877 for Bedford County. The mill, itself, was a first in the planing mill industry that later flourished in Bedford County.



Lots were surveyed for homes and the first house built and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Linton in 1871. This first house in what was later to be named Rockford was relocated when the present highway was

built in 1950. It continues as a residence, the last house on the right passing through the Gap from the west.

Discouraged by the failure of the railroad to materialize, Linton sold his interest in the business to Fluke and moved to Altoona, becoming its first city engineer.

As indicated above, the rail line was not built. Thirteen years later, 1883, the New York Central Railroad Company sent a crew of imported Italian laborers to build a rail line through the Gap. However, after nine months of labor this project stopped, also. Visible today is the cut made along the hill west of the Gap and foundations for the roadbed and bridge near the former Picturesque Restaurant. (The intrigue surrounding the interruption of this second attempt to run a rail line through the Gap will be reviewed in detail in Section One of Chapter Nine.)

Having a scientific mind and being a man of vision, Harvey Linton saw the possibility of converting the Gap's water power into electrical power years before such was common. The Reverend Mr. Karns in his "Historical Sketches of the Cove" cited above, states that Linton was of the opinion that ". . . a power plant in Loysburg Gap would furnish all needed power to light and give power for other uses to all the homes in a large territory, including South Woodbury and Hopewell Townships." He was one of a few such progressive thinkers in various fields who have graced our area of Northern Bedford County over the years.

A few years prior to Fluke and Linton and to the railroad dream, the area was the scene of much hurried militia activity. Loysburg Gap was one of the two strategic points selected for placement of fortifications to repel the threatened invasion by Confederate troops in June of 1863. The location of the stone breastworks that breached the Gap to prevent their passage is faintly visible today.

Moving into the Twentieth Century, Rockford's passing scene brought highway building and busy motor traffic. Ye Olde Rockford Inn, now a summer residence, once a guest house and tea room, was famous for its home-baked pies in the 1920's. And in the '30's, the Picturesque was a favorite restaurant and creek-side outing spot.

Travelers through the Gap, by pack horse, wagon road, or modern highway, have admired its rock-walled scenic beauty. Anglers know its clear and cold, fast-running water as a fisherman's paradise. And the residents attest to its salubrious and comfortable atmosphere, a condition recommending it as ideal for a health or summer resort, as frequently proposed.



Loysburg Gap, today

A Few "Place Names" in Southern Morrisons Cove

Keagy's Bank

Familiar to the "oldsters" of the area is reference to "Keagy's Bank." Not a money depository in the modern sense of a bank, but the location of Abe Keagy's foundry and grist and saw mills below Woodbury, around which a small settlement developed during and after the 1830's. This is today's Replogle Mill and dam described and pictured in Chapter Six.

Abraham Keagy, or "Machine Abe," was considered a mechanical genius for his time.

Texas Corner

No landmark stands to mark the southeastern section of Morrisons Cove known as "Texas Corner" and no boundary lines frame it. According to the author of "Reflections of By-Gone Days in the Cove," differences over the location of a new one-room schoolhouse led to a heated community argument, which gave the area its name. Each group wanted the school built on its own road, an important convenience in the days before school busses. Each was as determined not to surrender as Texans at the Alamo, a recent occurrence of that day. "The battle became so heated that it got to be a common saying among folks in neighboring districts that it was just like Texas." (24) Thus the origin of the name, "Texas Corner." Eventually a compromise settled the issue. The school was built halfway between the two roads.

Here near the foot of the mountain on today's road leading to Snake Spring Valley settled David Brallier while the Indians were still around. According to legend, Brallier preserved friendly relations by making trinkets for them in his blacksmith shop. In exchange they supplied him with coal which they carried from an unknown point in the mountains not far distant. (25)

The Barrens

Familiar to hunters and woodchoppers is the section of rolling and timbered land between Middle Ridge in South Woodbury Township and Ore Hill Ridge in Taylor Township, Blair County, locally known as "the Barrens." Largely undeveloped due to its rocky terrain, a large section is now State Game Land #41. Many old ore pits are found, witnessing to the early 19th century years when iron ore was being dug for Elizabeth Furnace at Woodbury and later Bloomfield Furnace near present Potetown. (For information concerning geologic structure, see Appendix "A".)

Much of the Barrens in the Bloomfield Township area came into ownership by the Duncan family, heirs to the Schoenberger properties, and were subsequently lumbered. Although some fruit orchards of past and present are evident, beginning with the Beach Hill Orchard (c. 1870) in the heart of the Barrens on the Bloomfield-Woodbury Township line, small acreage home development today predominates and is prospective for more such use in the future.

Frosty Hollow

The partially paved back road today from Woodbury through the Barrens (above) to Ore Hill was once the busy route for horse and wagon traffic to and from the Bloomfield Furnace. Once "Pole Cat Hollow," it has become more sophisticated in name as "Frosty Hollow," today.

In addition to the several farms in the Woodbury Township end, the wooded section leading into and through the Bloomfield Township part of the "Barrens" is the site of a growing number of modern homes.

Hickory Bottom

From Hickory Bottom Run, a tributary of Yellow Creek, rising near the Blair County line and flowing southward along Tussey Mountain, comes the name for a fertile section of Woodbury Township.

One of the earliest settlers of the area was the family of Martin Loy, Sr., who emigrated from Germany in 1774. Following service in the Revolutionary War he eventually settled in Hickory Bottom. He later moved to the Gap which carries his name.

Another family of familiar name was that of D. M. Bare, who with his parents moved ". . . from Three Springs, Huntingdon County, to

Hickory Bottom, Bedford County" in 1841 to be near a River Brethren Church. (28) Mr. Bare in later life became a key figure in the history of Roaring Spring.

Hickory Bottom since the early 1970 years has become the new home of a number of Old Order Mennonite farm families from Lancaster County, together with their schools and a church, and several of their business enterprises.

Ravers Gap

The area between Byers Ridge and Tussey Mountain and vicinity in eastern Woodbury Township is referred to by Cove residents as Ravers Gap. It takes its name from the trail leading over Tussey Mountain and through Ravers Gap, the defile in Warriors Ridge in Woodcock Valley, Liberty Township. Historically, this nearby gap was one of the points fortified at the time of the Civil War in 1863.

- - - - -

From the Bedford Inquirer and Chronicle, December 21, 1855

Stray Steer

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living near Enterprise, South Woodbury Township, about the first of September last, a steer about one year old last spring. Its color red, marked by crop off the right ear. The owner is requested to come foreward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

November 30, 1855

David Snoberger

- - - - -

From the Martinsburg Herald, November 19, 1915

Texas Corner items

Wilson Koontz, one of our up to date young farmers, recently met with what might have been a serious accident. While on his way to Waterside, he was run into by an automobile near the residence of D. M. Bayer, badly injuring his horse, upsetting his buggy, badly injuring it, and he himself received several severe cuts and bruises about his head.

Woodbury Borough

"Woodberry," today Woodbury Borough, owes its existence to its location on the headwaters of a strong stream and to the ore deposits that were found in the adjacent hills.

Although first settled around 1800, as the site of a grist mill,

its growth as a village began with the erection of an iron furnace in 1822. Elizabeth Furnace, named for one of the daughters of the major partner of the firm, Dr. Peter Schoenberger, was a profitable business for its time, making an average of forty tons of iron per day, and supplying the raw products for the Bedford Forge in Hopewell Township. The furnace ceased production in 1843 due to a depletion of the ore banks nearby. Remnants of the operation may be seen along the stream back of the Barkman Oil Company.

Due to the furnace operation, Woodberry prospered and grew, with blacksmith, wagon, and saddle shops, hardware and a general store, a hotel, a tavern, and other places of business that the residents of the village and surrounding country required.

Its location on the early wagon trail which led through the Cove, later becoming the Williamsburg-Martinsburg-Bedford Turnpike, succeeded by the Pattonville-Woodbury Turnpike, or commonly called the Morrisons Cove Pike, was an asset in its continued development in comparison with the more remote villages. From time to time the town lots first laid out by the town's founder, David Holsinger, in 1802, were occupied, and further outlining of the village spread northward along the Pike. The years following saw growth to the east, back of the large brick house built by Jacob Brenneman in 1850, continuing a hundred years and more later with numerous and increasingly modern homes, expanding the town several blocks in depth from south to north.

On June 23, 1868, Woodbury was incorporated as a borough, becoming the eighth of eleven to be so organized eventually in Bedford County. It is recorded that the first school was built in 1850, followed by a larger building in 1864. Also, as religion was an important part of their lives, houses of worship within the village itself were built in 1844, by the Methodists and the Church of God members. Other faiths worshiped in their appointed homes or traveled by horse and buggy or afoot to surrounding centers.

A number of community organizations were formed from time to time, some continuing to remain active. Cove Lodge No. 368 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in 1849. In 1875 Woodbury Loge No. 539 of Free and Accepted Masons was chartered. This Lodge was transferred to Roaring Spring in 1887, retaining the original name and number, however. In 1906, the Woodbury Grange was re-formed, having been originally chartered in Woodbury in 1867.

An interesting description of the town is found in the Bedford County Directory of 1900. Quote:

"Woodbury - Situated near the center of Morrisons Cove, is one of the most pleasantly located towns in the country; the surrounding scenery being grand, romantic and extensive. The town is supplied with excellent water power of manufacturing purposes, as well as good pure water for domestic uses. Deposits of iron ore and limestone are

found throughout the community. The characteristic thrift of the Dunkards has exercised a wholesome influence on the financial as well as the moral condition of the people. The town has two hotels, three churches, an excellent graded school, several good stores, an Odd Fellows' lodge room, a large flouring mill, a water power creamery, a coach shop, and a number of smaller mechanical establishments. Distance from Bedford, 20 miles northeast.
(26)

No link between the past and the present importance of Woodbury is more visible than that of the big grist mill on the south end of town. Last operated by W. Herbert Hoover, a third generation miller now retired, the four-story structure was built in 1879, on the site of at least two previous mills. As recorded in the Bedford, Fulton, Somerset History, "David Holsinger, the founder of the town. . . built a small log grist mill on the creek" about 1800. Always important in the agricultural community, the mill at Woodbury received wheat from the area farmers and produced flour to be traded for grain or sold locally or hauled by wagon or truck to more distant markets. John Armour in his "History of Woodbury", (27) reports an interesting story of how miller George Hoover kept the hungry miners on Broad Top in flour during a prolonged strike in 1922. Remembering them as his good customers in good times, he remembered them in their hard times by distributing wagonloads of flour without charge. He was later compensated by the grateful miners when in the following August "his reward came as people of Broad Top stormed the town and repaid him for his kindness both in thanks and money. Thus a wonderful man was repaid for his trust in human nature."

Woodbury, among all the towns and villages of the area, took an early lead in providing services for its residents. A bank was established in 1908, electrically on a small scale was generated locally for the town in 1920, and a town water supply was provided in 1935. Details of the latter two are included with modern improvements in a later chapter of this review. A brief history of the bank follows.

The Woodbury Bank



The Woodbury Branch of the First National Bank of Everett, today, represents the transition of banking business which began in Woodbury in 1908. Organized in that year as The Woodbury Bank, with A. B. Woodcock as president, it opened for business on January 2, 1909, in the first floor of the newly constructed I.O.O.F. building, with capital stock of \$15,000.

The bank was reorganized in 1924, as The Farmers State Bank, with Dr. I. C. Stayer as president and with a capital stock of \$25,000 and assets of \$150,000.

In 1958, the bank was merged with the First National Bank of Everett and became by name and operation the Woodbury Branch of that bank. By the time of merger, the bank had grown to a capital account of \$138,000 and total assets of \$275,000.

On January 23, 1961, the business moved into newly built quarters, its present location.

Principal officers since 1909 have included:

Presidents

A. B. Woodcock
Dr. I. C. Stayer
Rev. D. I. Pepple

Branch Managers (since 1958)

Ray Koontz
J. Paul Baker
Donald W. Pepple

Cashiers

Charles Hetrick
Lloyd B. Stayer
Orville Hoover

Rev. D. I. Pepple
Emmert Pepple
Toner Lucas
(acting vice-president)

Woodbury Borough Postal Service

The first post office for Woodbury was established in 1828. As postmasterships were political appointments, they reflect the change of politics from time to time at the federal level. Serving to date have been the following, by date of appointment:

April 26, 1828
January 16, 1830
June 3, 1833
April 23, 1835
March 29, 1839
June 13, 1839
June 19, 1840
August 12, 1841
February 10, 1841
September 19, 1845
November 4, 1846
April 5, 1848

Henry Swope
John McKeirman
D. Puderbaugh
W. M. Patton
W. D. McKeirman
Samuel H. Smith
W. D. McKeirman
Henry King
D. S. Longenecker
John B. Baker
Ephraim Buck
Samuel H. Smith

June 1, 1849
June 16, 1853
May 19, 1855
May 16, 1856
November 22, 1858
May 23, 1860
May 8, 1861
February 3, 1864
December 28, 1865
February 29, 1868
June 22, 1885
May 23, 1889
July 14, 1893
July 22, 1897
March 15, 1910
May 18, 1940
November 30, 1940
March 11, 1950

Charles W. Aschom
Philip Keagy
George Diltz
Simon Beard
W. J. Galbraith
A. L. Beckhoefer
John B. Baker
George Barndollar
Josiah Holsinger
David F. Keagy
Harry W. Oellig
W. H. Clouse
Emma Kauffman
Frank Bulger
Elizabeth Longenecker
Martha Davis (acting)
Franklin Beach
David Beach



I.O.O.F. Building, Built 1908
Woodbury Bank, 1908-1961
Woodbury Post Office, since 1961

Woodbury's Oldest Landmark



Built by Peter Diltz, 1834

As of this writing, one hundred eighty-five years have passed and many named recorded in the "biography" of Woodbury since David Holsinger settled on the site in 1800. Millers, cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, iron furnace workers, hatters, merchants, tailors, doctors, innkeepers, photographers, undertakers, teachers, preachers, mechanics, bankers, and others have contributed their skills to the development of the village and town. Many have been identified by name by other writers - specifically, John H. Armour in his "History of Woodbury," and David M. Adams in the "Historical Summary of Southern Morrisons Cove Towns," references #27 and #28, respectively, as listed herewith.

Notes and References for Chapter Three

1. Waterman, et al., "History of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton Counties of Pennsylvania," (Unigraphic, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, reprinted in 1975) (first printed in 1884), p. 199 and 200, 295, 301, 341, and 346.
2. Note: Documentation is per deed issued December 12, 1785, on earlier warrant to Samuel Ullery and Jacob Brumbaugh for "a tract of land containing 269 acres, located in Morrisons Cove on the Three Spring Branch of Yellow Creek, Frankstown Township, Bedford County." See page 126 of "The History of the Church of the Brethren in the Middle District of Pennsylvania," 1925, by Sell, et al.
3. Africa, J. Simpson, "History of Huntingdon of Blair Counties," (Everts, Philadelphia, 1883.) See table of contents for specific

townships.

4. Davis, Tarring S., "A History of Blair County," (National Historical Association, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1931.) See table of contents for specific townships.
5. Waterman, et al., above, p. 349.
6. Deed Book "S", p. 322, Prothonotary's Office, Bedford County Court House, Bedford, Pennsylvania.
7. Blackburn, E. Howard, et al, "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties," Volume I, 1906, (reprinted by Walsworth Publishing, Marceline, Missouri, 1983), p. 231.
8. Dodson, Theodore, "Hopewell, It's Still Here," (local reproduction, 1976), p. 4.
9. Dodson, above, p. 10.
10. Brumbaugh, Gaius M., "Genealogy of the Brumbaugh Families," (Frederick H. Hitchcock, New York, 1913), p. 143.
11. Africa, J. Simpson, above, p. 154f.
12. Rupp, Daniel, "The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Bedford, Adams, and Perry Counties," 1846, out of print. Quote:
 - a. "At that time (1743) none had presumed to settle at a place called Big Cove - having its name from being enclosed in the form of a basin by the southernmost range of the Kittochtinny Hills and Tuscorora Hills. . .," (page 383).
 - b. "By an act of 29th, March, 1798, 'all that part of Bedford, commonly called the Little Cove, and lying eastward of a line to begin in the Maryland line, near the Great Cove, or Tuscorora Mountain'. . .," (page 450).
13. Waterman, et al., above, p. 301.
14. Sell, James C., et al., "History of the Church of The Brethren in The Middle District of Pennsylvania, 1781-1925," (District Board, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, 1925), p. 126f.
15. Karns, C. W., "Historical Sketches of Morrisons Cove," (Mirror Press, Altoona, Pennsylvania, 1933) p. 228.
16. Bare, D. M., "Looking Eighty Years Backward," (College Press, Findlay, Ohio, 1920, and John H. Rodgers Co., Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, 1975), p. 66.

17. Karns, C. W., above, p. 75.
18. Hetrick, Calvin, "Loy Family," (local reproduction), p. 14.
19. Adams, David M., "Historical Summary of the Southern Morrison Cove Towns," (Morrisons Cove Herald, Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1948), p. 12.
20. Karns, C. W., above, p. 121.
21. Adams, David M., above, p. 18.
22. Waterman, et al., above, p. 307.
23. Snowberger, Ella M., "Recollections of By-Gone Days in the Cove," (Morrisons Cove Herald, Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1939), Volume 7, p. 39.
24. Snowberger, Ella M., above, Volume 4, p. 48 and 49.
25. Karns, C. W., above, p. 97.
26. Ling, E. S. and Blackburn, E. Howard, "Directory of Bedford County, Pennsylvania," (Inquirer Printing Co., Bedford, Pennsylvania, 1900), p. 24.
27. Armour, John H., "History of Woodbury," (local reproduction, 1983), p. 11.
28. Bare, D. M., #16 above, p. 18 and 24.

Suggested Follow-Up Activities for Students:

1. Visit one or more of the early sites referred to in this section. Ask the landowner if any further information relative to its history is known.
2. Several of the references listed in this chapter, such as those for Hopewell by Theodore Dodson, and for Woodbury by John H. Armour, and that for the specific townships in the Waterman volume should be read by those students residing in the respective places.
3. No railroad or trolley line through our area materialized. Harvey Linton's electric power plant in Loysburg Gap was never built. From our twentieth century viewpoint, were these a serious loss? Discuss.

Chapter Four

THE BIG STONE HOUSE

Introduction:

Our most visible link with the late 18th and early 19th Century period of local history is the large stone house located along Route 36, a short distance north of Loysburg. It stands as a monument to the builder, John Snider, who was for his day "a big operator," a frontier entrepreneur, as his various business ventures indicate.

This review presents the known facts associated with the builder and his family, the site development, and the later estate settlement, correcting some of the misconceptions that have developed over the years.

Students: as you walk the grounds of Northern Bedford County High School, once a part of Mr. Snider's land, visualize the site as it looked when deeded to him in 1790.

Section 1. A Local Landmark

Section 2. John Snider - Farmer, Miller, Prominent Citizen

Section 1. A Local Landmark

For many years, the large stone house between Loysburg and Waterside has been viewed by the passerby with awe and wonder. When was it built? What was it used for? What does it look like inside?

High in the wall near the comb of the roof on the west wall and below the eave in the center in the east side of the structure are blocks of stone on which are chiseled the initials of the builder and the year completed - I. S. for John Snider, and 1812. (I = J)

northwest view



Five stories high, plus an enormous attic there are twenty five rooms, with fireplaces on every floor - sixteen in all.

In addition to several sets of steps near the center of the house, one long stairway runs directly up along the inside of the east wall from the basement to the fifth floor with landings for each floor.

Built of limestone quarried nearby, with walls thirty-three inches thick at the base and twenty-two at the top, it sits on a steep hill, astride a mill race. The mill race carried water from Three Spring Run to power Snider's mill which was located a short distance southeast of the house.

Not A Mill

Contrary to some suppositions, the structure was not built as a mill nor was it ever used as a mill. The basis for this misconception is probably due to the early place references to this area of the Cove as "Snider's Mill". As was common, many places became known by the activity or geographic characteristic there - as Spang's Mill (later Roaring Spring), Beard's Crossing (New Enterprise), Hoffman's Mill, Waterside, etc. thus "Snider's Mill."

What circumstances led Snider to design and build the house on such a large and unique scale? Conjecture has it that his purpose was to provide housing for his own children and their families. This in part might have been the case, although at the time the house was completed nine of this eleven offspring ranged in age from twenty-eight to forty-four. It is likely that most of these would have moved out on their own by then. Of the three younger, one was twenty-six and the twins were twenty-three. However, for working the amount of land owned, one tract of 340 acres and another of 450 acres, and his grist and saw mill operations, Mr. Snider probably needed to make

living accommodations for the sons and sons-in-law who worked for him.

This is confirmed by information from such sources as that of one of the Snider grandsons, John B. Fluke, who was born in the house in 1829. Mr. Fluke, a man of many talents - farmer, school teacher, surveyor, carpenter, building contractor, auctioneer, and Dunker preacher, was the son of Tobias Fluke and Nancy Snider. Tobias and Nancy were married in 1812. Their wedding might have been the first social event held in the new house.

Thus, with a little imagination we can picture the fun the different sets of cousins would have had romping up and down the long back stairways, popping in and out of their relatives' quarters - especially that of the grandparents. Tempting, too, would have been the cold milk in the basement spring and the aroma of fresh bread and sweet cake coming from the inside bake oven on the third floor.

A Multi-Purpose House

More than a home, parts of the house served as a hotel and tavern, also. (1) The west side of the fourth floor included a reception, dining room, lobby area, an adjoining bar room - easily identified today, and several small anterooms. Being located on the freight route which ran between Baltimore and Pittsburgh, via Bloody Run (Everett), through Pattonville (Loysburg), and Morrisons Cove, crossing the Alleghenies through the defiles west of present Duncansville, Snider's place was a good overnight stopping point for the teamsters. This route was less steep for the heavily laden, horse drawn wagons than the old military roads over the mountains west of Bedford and Schellsburg.

Area's First Post Office Housed Here - Morris Cove

In 1820, just thirty-one years after the inauguration of George Washington, President James Monroe appointed Christian Snider as Postmaster of Morris Cove. Christian, being the third son of John Snider and living in the mansion, the first post office for the entire present Northern Bedford County School District area was located somewhere in the big house, probably in one of the small anterooms adjoining the public area on the fourth floor, just inside the main entrance.

Christian Snider served as postmaster from 1820 until 1824 when Martin Loy, Jr., was appointed. The name of the post office remained Morris Cove until changed to Loysburg in 1835. Sometime in the interim the office was moved to the Loy Store in Loysburg.

Also Known As "Snider's Folly" and "Solomon's Temple"

Tradition has it that the construction of the large house became such a financial burden to Mr. Snider that he almost lost everything

he owned. Unsympathetic neighbors derisively dubbed it "Snider's Folly" and "Solomon's Temple". He apparently survived his difficulties for no states of land are recorded until his estate was settled after his death seventeen years later. No record remains as to what the "mansion" cost to build. One bit of information found in old correspondence between John B. Fluke and Dr. Isaac Kay is that the latter's uncle, Thomas Kay, helped to build it. Dr. Kay states that "My father and his brother, John Kay, both for a while occupied the Big Stone House as it was called." As the Kay's were not related to the Snider's, this leads one to believe that rooms or parts of the big house were rented out at times. This is supported by the memoirs of John F. Loy, written in 1886, wherein he lists the men who built the large brick house (on the corner in Loysburg) in 1822, stating ". . . and Captain George Fore was the carpenter. He lived in the Big Stone House."

Hired Girl Takes Flight

For many old homes, tall tales, legends, and ghost stories are common. If the walls and stairs and corners of "The Big Stone House" could talk, there probably would be many fascinating events and episodes to be related. We have found none other than the one true story that happened in 1850. Barbara Sell Foreman, either a hired girl or visitor, dressed in her hooped skirt, was lifted by the wind from the top porch on the south side of the house and dropped unhurt onto the road near the creek.

(Continued after "Pictorial Tour" next)

A Pictorial Tour of "The Big Stone House"

The Snider Mansion

a.k.a. -

"Snider's Folly"

"Solomon's Temple"

Today: "The Sell Home"

As viewed from the southwest



To the above, picture three porches running the entire length of the house on the south side for floors two, three, and four; one on the east for the third floor; and two on the north for the fourth floor and fifth floors. The holes showing in the wall held the floor and ceiling girders of the porches.

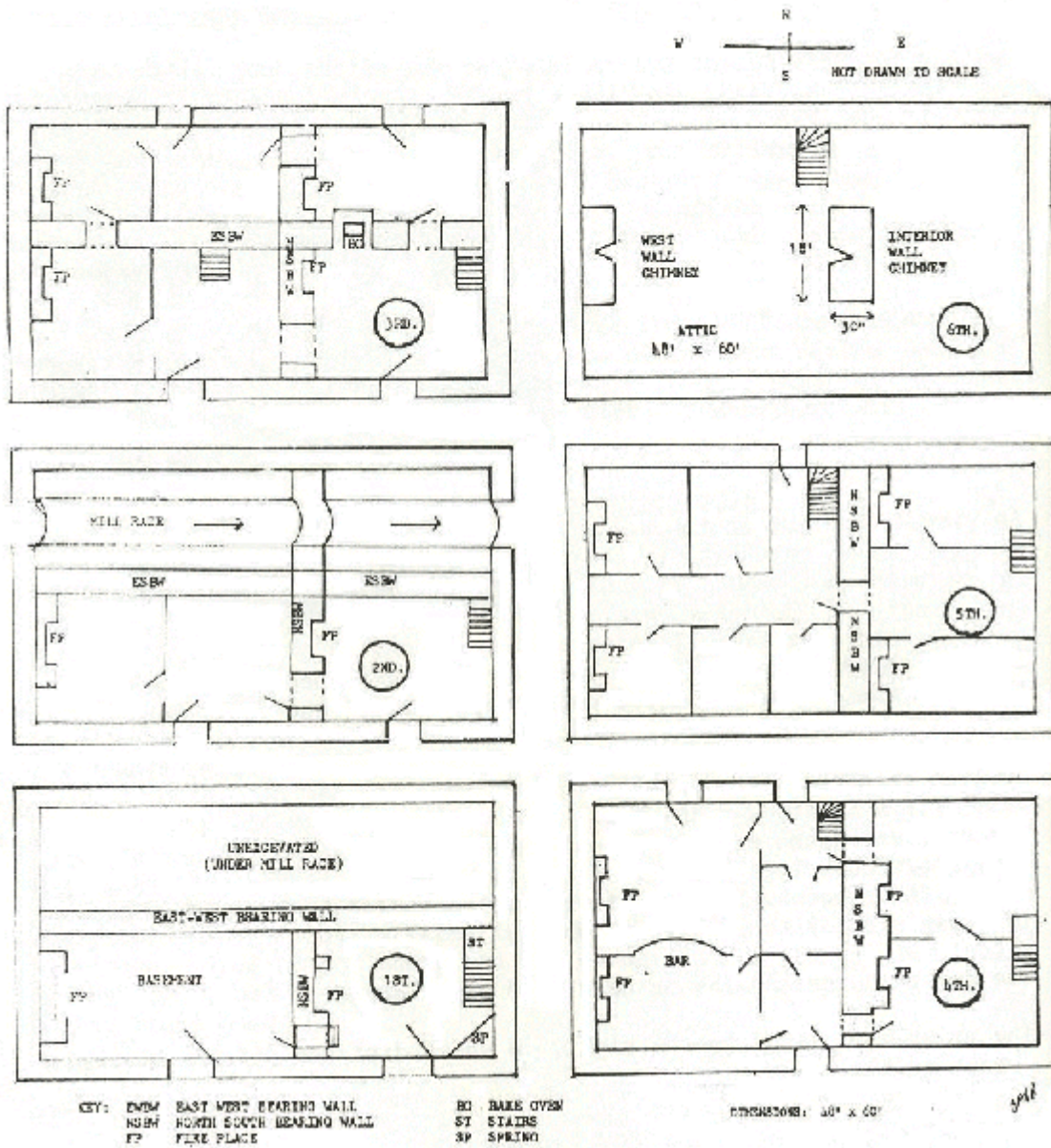
The main entrances are on the opposite side of the house (north), with two doors entering the third floor at ground level and two from the

fourth floor porch. The public rooms, including a tavern/bar, were on the west side of the fourth floor.

The spring house adjoins on the lower right corner.

The grist mill stood to the right, a short distance off the southeast corner of the house.

Layout of Floors in Snider Mansion



Arches For Mill Race Through House



East end arch (exit)

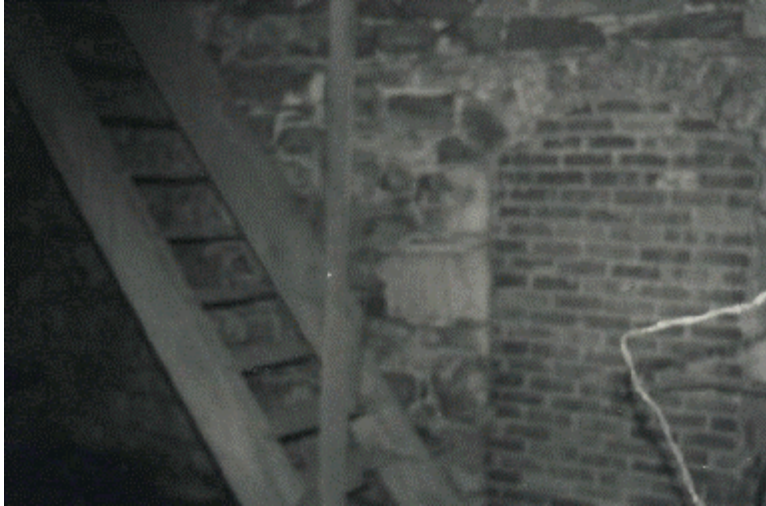
Above: The mill race entered the second floor level under an arch in the west wall, passed through a smaller arch in the interior bearing wall, and came out through the east side arch, thence to the mill.

Fresh Water Spring In Basement



Located inside southeast corner
Springhouse outside, right

Inside Stairways



One time doorway to
Springhouse

Above - the stairway between the first and second floors, along the east wall.

Four sets of family stairways run up the interior of the east wall of the house, connecting all five floors.



At Right - the stone stairway between the second and the third floors.

Fireplaces - - - -



Mrs. Robert Sell

Above: A working fireplace today, as restored for use by the present owners of the house and farm, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sell.

Below: One of the large fireplaces located in the basement.

The log forming the top of the fireplace measures 13" by 15" in thickness and is 11'9" in length.



Frank Bayer

- - - - and More Fireplaces!!

Total: 16 plus bakeoven.

Bedroom fireplace



Above: One of a number of fireplaces that have been closed on the third, fourth, and fifth floors by later owners.

Ash chutes run from each fireplace to the basement.

The present living quarters (fourth and fifth floors) are heated by ducts from a hot air furnace located on the third floor, installed in later years.



Left: Once a bake oven, now walled shut. Third floor

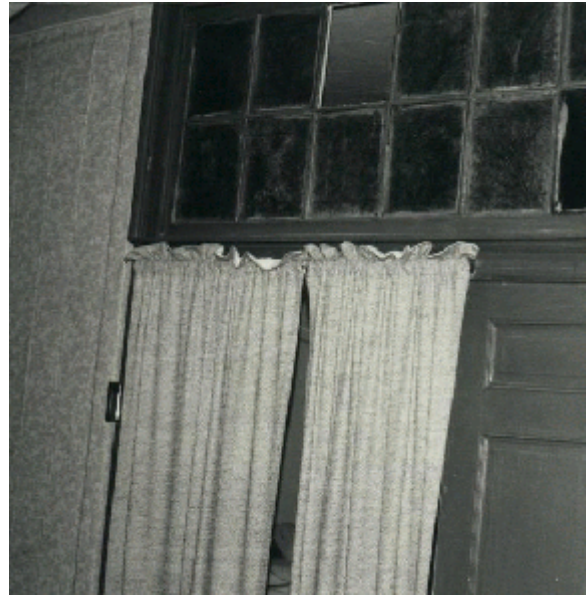
Hotel and Tavern - Part of House

--Lobby, Dining Room, Bar



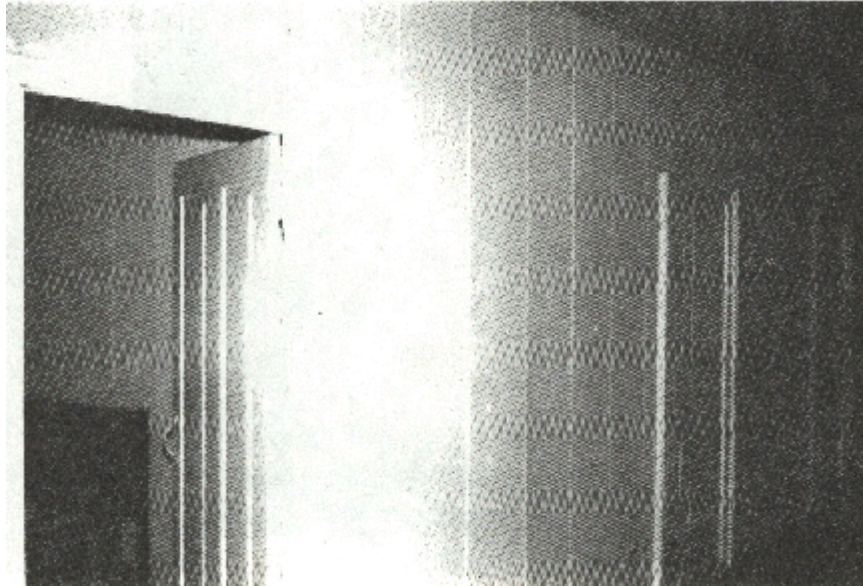
Tavern archway to bar

Archway visible, now closed, leading from lobby and dining room to bar
- west end of fourth floor (now a bedroom).



A large transom fitted with
etched glass lights an
interior anteroom.

Fifth Floor



Above: Fifth floor corridor, two small bedrooms on right, three on left; two with fireplaces (probably guest rooms). Three bedrooms on east end; two with fireplaces (family).



Left: Narrow winding stairway from fourth to fifth floor.

Similar set to attic.

The Attic - - - - - B I G!!



East end wall

Measuring 48' by 60' in area, reaching 15' from floor to the comb of the roof, the attic area is completely floored with thick, wide boards, and divided only by a massive chimney/flue system; with another on the west end. Heavy, unsupported timbers arch the roof from sidewall to sidewall.

Converging flues at west end of attic.



Massive Chimneys

Two chimneys, 30 inches deep and 18 feet long at attic floor level, on the west end wall (preceding page) and the other located one-third east of center of the house (below), contain four flues each, constructed so as to draw from alternate floors, add to the architectural uniqueness of this early nineteenth century home. The flues converge as an inverted "V" 6 feet above the floor.

Upper part
of center
chimney.



Lower part of
center chimney.

Section Two: John Snider - Farmer, Miller, Prominent Citizen

John Snider, builder of "The Big Stone House," not to be confused with at least two other John Snider/Snyders who owned land in Morrisons Cove at or near the time, was born Johannes Schneider in Germany on December 15, 1743, and emigrated to America sometime before the Revolutionary War. He settled temporarily in the area of Hagerstown, Maryland, and became a teamster between Hagerstown and Baltimore - in modern terms, a long distance heavy freight trucker. Later he served as a teamster in the Revolutionary Army.

As written in an earlier section, land speculators got possession of much of the land in the frontier area of Pennsylvania following the treaty with the Indians in 1765. One of these was Charles Cox who on October 29, 1765, obtained ten warrants for vacant lands in Morrisons Cove, as previously noted, also. John Snider purchased two of these tracts of land, the William Lloyd and Hugh Bowers tracts, and a deed was issued to him from Cox on November 3, 1790. (See copy of "Land Patent Concerning the Big Stone House Farm," following. As customary at that time, one of the tracts had been given a name. The tract on which the "Big Stone House" was later built was called "Hope." The size of this tract was 535 acres and 51 perches. The cost was 231 pounds and 14 shillings "lawful money."

Mr. Snider moved his family from the Hagerstown area to the "Hope" tract following his military service and began farming. He erected a log house and barn near where the present "Big Stone House" is located, and shortly thereafter a saw mill and grist mill. As indicated earlier, for power to operate the mills, he ran a mill race to the Three Spring Run, a distance of several thousand feet to the west, bringing a good supply of water to turn his water wheels. It is across this mill race that the large stone house was built, the arches in the walls on either end indicating its course through the house. The grist mill is known to have been in operation as early as 1796. The saw mill was probably built earlier, supplying the lumber to build the grist mill and later the timbers in the house.

Old Log House Given For School

From the information we have as to the size of his land holdings, his milling operations, and the undertaking of the construction of such a unique and practical mansion, we may conclude that John Snider was a rather industrious and progressive individual. That he was not afraid to "think big" is evident. Also, as a characteristic, his interest in education is indicated by the fact that when he moved his family into the new stone house, he made room in the old log house for a school.

The school at Snider's is the first one known to have been available to the children of the sparsely settled families of the surrounding area. This would have been a "subscription" school, taught by itinerate teachers, typical of the period. This is the

building about which Mr. Calvin Hetrick writes: "When the farm on which the schoolhouse stood was to be sold (following the death of Mr. Snider), there was no deed for the ground, the citizens collected, tore up the floor of the house, and by means of rollers and levers, moved the building across the line onto the Loy lands. By utilizing long skids and two front carriages of wagons with two teams, they moved the house nearly a half mile. . ." (2)

The John and Esther Brallier Snider Family

John Snider married Esther Brallier, a German emigrant, also. The sea voyage of the Christian Brallier family to America, not unlike many others, was a tragic one for the small girl, Esther, and her three brothers. Both parents died of yellow fever on the trip across the ocean and were buried in Jamaica. "The History Of The Brallier Family" (3) relates the sad story"

"On the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean their ship was battered and driven off course by extremely severe storms, and finally they were put on as low a ration a one-half pint of water a day per individual. Their plight was so desperate that they were just beginning to try to boil leather for food, when they drifted onto the coast of Jamaica. Here the boat was careened and the rudder repaired. But by the time they were ready to re-embark for America, yellow fever broke out on the vessel and both father and mother Brallier were victims of the disease. The boat finally put in at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The city-fathers took charge of the money and goods of the four orphaned children to keep for them until they should come of age, and bound the children out to German farmers, supposedly of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania."

The sadness of this experience for these children is hard to imagine - the rough voyage and then the death of both parents, the lonesomeness at landing in a strange land without them, and the separation of the brothers and sisters as orphans which followed would have been a tearful time in their young lives.

How or where Esther met her husband-to-be is not recorded.

Eleven children were born to John and Esther Brallier Snider. The eldest, Elizabeth, was born in 1768, and the youngest, a set of twins - Jacob and Nancy, in 1789.

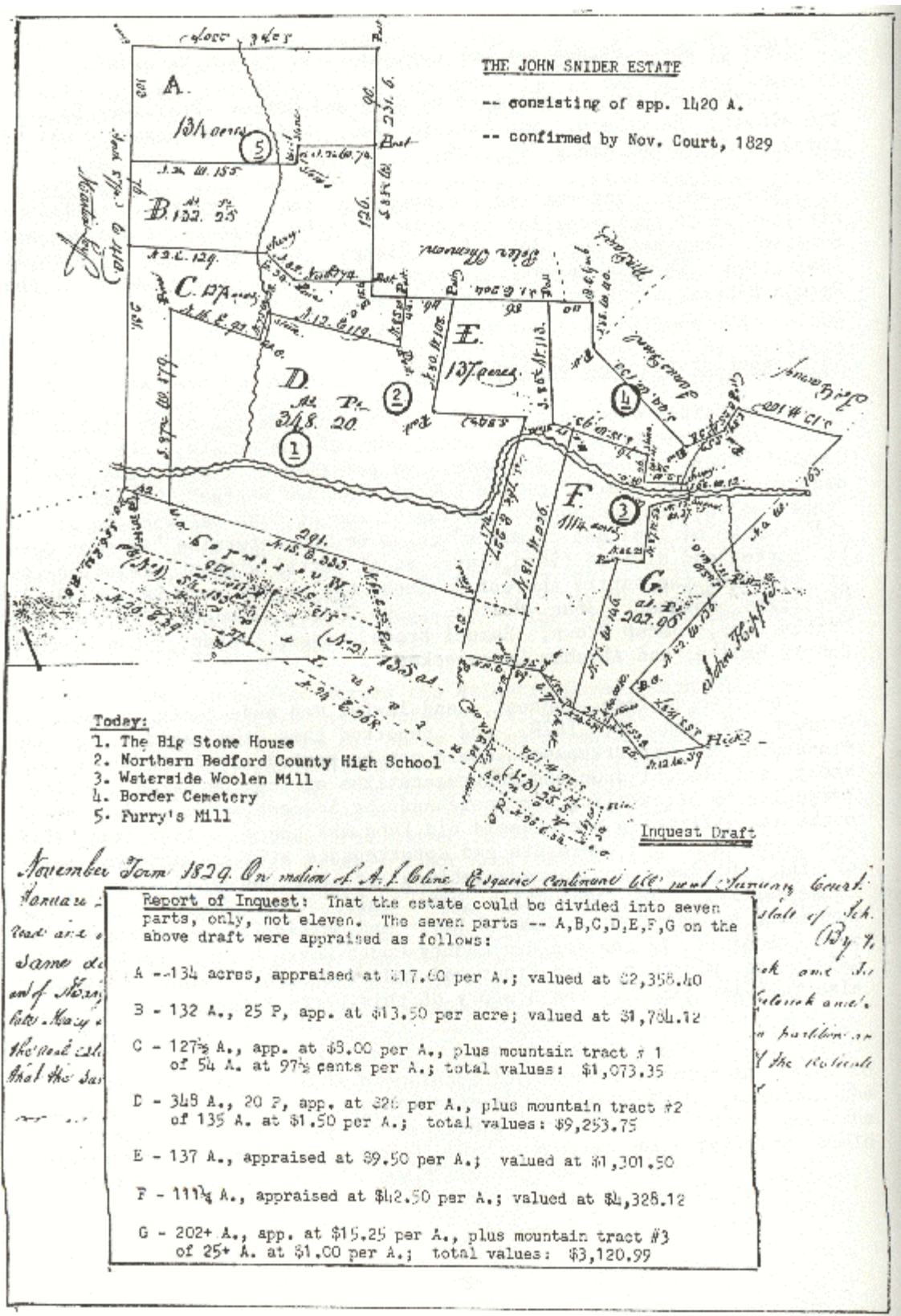
The only information concerning the family's religious affiliation is that supplied the author of the "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties" by John B. Fluke, the grandson of previously identified. Therein he indicates that John Snider was a member of the German Baptist Brethren (now the Church of the Brethren). (4)

Settlement of the John Snider Estate

John Snider died on April 17, 1829, at the age of 85 without a will. In connection with the settlement of the estate, the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, on petition of two of the heirs, ordered the High Sheriff of the county, Andrew Metzger, Esquire, to "take twelve free and honest and lawful men of your bailiwick to go to the tracts of land and premises" to value and determine "if same can be parted and divided (into eleven equal parts) without prejudice to or spoiling the entire thereof." These twelve men were Samuel Buck, Christian Hoffman, John Potter, John Stair, Theodore Snowberger, Martin Loy, Jacob Brown, Samuel Brown, Isaac Deeper, John Furry, Andrew Middle, and Abraham Longenecker.

The twelve free, honest, and lawful men made their inquest on October 29 and 30, 1829, and reported that "the said land and tenements and appurtenances could not be parted and divided to and among all the children and representatives of the deceased, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole and the inquest, aforesaid on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid did then and there further find that the said lands and tenements and appurtenances will accommodate seven of the children or representatives of the deceased. . . ." Subsequently, the properties were sold. The "Hope" tract was purchased by John Burger, David Loy, and Martin Loy, as indicated by deed recorded in the Bedford County Court House by date of April 1, 1832, and signed by John Piper and Andrew Middle, court officials, also familiar names in the history of this part of the country.

Report of Land Division Inquest - Made October 29 and 30, 1829



Believed Buried in Border Cemetery

Although uncertain, it is believed that John Snider is buried in one of the graves with undecipherable stones, in the old cemetery above Waterside, now known as the Border Cemetery. A daughter, Christina Fluke, is buried there and Snider owned the land where it is located. Esther, the widow, went to live with her son who had earlier settled in Ohio and is buried at Ankeytown, Ohio.

Another option, based on information handed down from a Loysburg grandmother to her grandson is that Mr. Snider was buried in the old cemetery east of New Enterprise and back of Glen and Evelyn Ritchey's home. According to her, a former owner plowed over the cemetery.

Few descendants of this pioneer family remain in the Northern Bedford County area today. It appears that most of the family moved west as Ohio Territory was opening for settlement. Although no sons remained, descendants of the daughters by such names as Fluke and Hetrick are found. See "Snider-Brallier Genealogical Connections" at end.

In Conclusion

Still stands "The Big Stone House," ". . . which was and is to this day the wonder of almost everyone who had seen it," as described in the memoirs of John F. Loy, son of Martin Loy, one of the purchasers of the property at the settlement of the estate. No bigger or better monument could testify to the life of John Snider, born Johannas Schneider of Germany, colonial patriot who helped in the cause of freedom, early settler and developer of a wilderness land, industrious businessman and visionary builder, a progenitor of a large family for the new nation.

Land Patent For the Big Stone House Farm

Deed dated November 3, 1790 to John Snider by Charles Cox —

To all to whom these presents shall come, greetings:

Know ye, that in consideration of the monies paid by William Lloyd unto the late proprietaries at the granting of the Warrant herein after mentioned, and of the sum of two hundred and thirty one pounds fourteen shillings, lawful money now paid by John Snider, into the Receiver General Office of this Commonwealth there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said John Snider a certain tract of land called "Hope" situate in Morrisons Cove in now Bedford County, Beginning at a white oak thence by land of

Hugh Bowers, north forty two degrees West three hundred and two perches to a white oak, thence by vacant land North two hundred and six perches to a post East three hundred and twenty five perches sixteen degrees West four hundred and forty eight perches to the beginning. Five hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred fifty one perches and allowances of six percent for roads and etc. Which tract was surveyed in pursuance of a Warrant dated 25th of October 1765 granted to the said William Lloyd who by deed dated 3^d November 1790 conveyed the same unto said John Snider, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances, unto the said John Snider and his Heirs, to the use of him the said John Snider his Heirs and Assigns forever free and clear of all restrictions and clear of all charges. The witness whereof THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth hath hereto set his hand and caused the Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed the twenty ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six and of the Commonwealth the Twenty-first.

Attest

James Trimble, Deputy Secty. S/ Thomas Mifflin

Recording information, on back of above deed:

John Snider for 535 acres and 151 perches, land now Bedford County.

Enrolled in the Records Office for the State of Pennsylvania in Patent Book No. 30, page 158.

Witness my hand and seal of the Office the 6th Day of December 1796.


S/ Nath Irwin

Sale of Snider's Mansion Place

As Advertised - October, 1831 - in the DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER
Bedford, Pennsylvania

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE
BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Friday the 28th of October inst. the following REAL ESTATE, late the property of John Snider, late of Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd. to wit:

One tract of LAND, situate in Woodberry township, (being the MANSION PLACE,) adjoining Martin Loy, and other land formerly of said John Snider, dec'd. containing 348 acres and 20 perches—having thereon a large **STONE HOUSE**, five stories high, a good Barn and a good ORCHARD: about  140 acres of cleared land, 40 of which are first rate meadow; the remainder all first rate land, and well timbered. On this tract there is an excellent situation for a Furnace, Forge, Grist-Mill, or any other kind of water works. Marked D. in the connected draught of the said Estate, which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

One other tract of Mountain Land, adjoining the above tract, and well calculated to furnish it with excellent timber, containing 135 acres: Marked in the said connected draught No. 2.

This property is truly valuable, and in addition to the superior quality of the land, offers advantages of water power hardly to be found in any other part of the county.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the Deed—one third in one year, and the balance in two years without interest.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN PIPER,
ANDREW BIDDLE,
Administrators of John Snider, dec'd.
By ORDER OF THE COURT.
JOE MANN, Clerk.
October 7, 1831.—4.

- sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises
- Friday the 28th of October inst.
- Woodbury Township, Bedford County (now South Woodbury)
- 348 acres and 20 perches
- excellent situation for a Furnace, Forge, Grist-Mill, or any other kind of water works
- Marked "D" on draught
- 135 acres mountain land (tract #2)
-
- Per court records - unable to sell on the above date "for want of buyers."
- exposed again on March 18, 1832
- sold to John Burger, David Loy, and Martin Loy, Jr., both tracts

Mansion Place: \$22.06-1/4 per A., \$7,680.50

Mountain tract: \$ 4.25 per A., \$ 573.57

Total Sale: \$8,254.25

- Orphans Court Docket Book #4, p. 456

Genealogical Connections With John and Esther Brallier Snider
--representative local descendants by generation (not complete)

- (2) Nancy Snider, married Tobias Fluke
 - (3) Henry S. Fluke, married Elizabeth Bender
 - (4) Mary Fluke, married Christian Replogle
 - (5) Elwood Replogle
 - (6) James Replogle, Sr. (Hopewell Twp.)
 - (5) Ubana Replogle
 - (6) Curtis Replogle (Woodbury)
 - (5) Dorothy Replogle, m. David Hale (Hopewell Twp.)
 - (6) Dean, Ned, Vernon, June - m. J. McIlnay
 - (4) Samuel B. Fluke, m. (1) Rosanna Replogle. (2) Cordine Reighter
 - (3) Catherine Fluke, m. Samuel Detwiler
 - (4) Levi Detwiler, m. Lorenn Hartman
 - (5) Grace, m. Albert Grove
 - (6) Stanley Bingham
 - (5) Samuel Detwiler, m. Lillian Gephart
 - (6) Lucille, Robert, Miriam, Samuel, Harold
 - (5) Mame Detwiler, m. Cyrus Furry
 - (6) Glenn Ferry
 - (5) Ira Detwiler, m. Fern Mock
 - (6) Lois, Wilbur
 - (5) Harry Detwiler, m. Lillian Shriver
 - (5) Alma Detwiler, m. (1) William Furry (2) Lloyd Hall
 - (6) William, Rosalund, Gerald
 - (5) Iona Detwiler, m. Chester Hall
 - (6) Marie, Donald, Pauline, Maxine, Willard
 - (4) Irvin Detwiler, m. Lydia Creps
 - (5) Gertrude Detwiler, m. Levi H. Guyer
 - (6) Mabel Detwiler, m. Sheldon Snyder
 - (3) John B. Fluke, m. Mary Ober
 - (4) Frank Fluke, m. Martha Jane Pennel
 - (5) Guy, Ira, John, Harold, Rose
 - (5) Mary Fluke, m. Hiram Trent
 - (6) Willa Jane Trent, m. Harry Armour
 - (6) Betty Trent, m. Russell Leity

Courtesy of Frank Bayer, New Enterprise

References for Chapter Four:

1. Bedford County Tax Records, Court House, Bedford, Pennsylvania: Christian Snider, licensed as Innkeeper, 1812-1817. (Information courtesy of Vaughn E. Whisker, Bedford.)
2. Hetrick, Calvin, "Loy Family," (local reproduction), p. 6.
3. Brallier, J. Merle, "History of the Brallier Family," 1951, p. 1, (out of print).
4. Blackburn, E. Howard, et al, "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties," (Walsworth Publishing, Marceline, Missouri, 1983, reprint of 1906 edition), p. 332.

- - - - -

Suggested follow-up activities for students:

1. How much did Mr. Snider pay for his two tracts in 1790 dollars? What would be the equivalent in dollars today?
2. Make a list of the chores that the Snider grandchildren might have had living in the Big Stone House.
3. Girls: Write a story about the wedding of Nancy Snider and Tobia Fluke (April 16, 1812) in the new house, including preparations, gowns, etc.
4. Boys: What comments might Mr. Snider have if he were to visit the Snider's Mill site and surrounding area today?

"Classified"

-- in the DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER, Bedford, Pennsylvania

June 1, 1832

A STRAY MARE.
CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Woodberry tp. Bedford county, on the 17th of April last,
A Gray Mare, about 16 years old, a scar on her left hind leg, no other extraordinary mark. The owner can have her again by proving property paying charges and taking her away.
MARTIN HISSONG.
June 1, 1832.

Six Cents Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of April last, a bound
WHITE GIRL, named SARAH McELWEE, about 15 years of age—and on the 10th of April, a bound *Dark Mulatto Boy*, named GEORGE, about 18 years of age, clothing not recollected. Whoever takes up said runaways and returns them to their master, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.
THOMAS GATES.
Lemno Forge, Bedford co. June 1, 1832.

Woodbury Township

Lemno Forge
(Hopewell Township)

Chapter Five

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

Introduction:

History seems to be an endless succession of new problems and issues. Colonial control, frontier protection, and independence, itself, dominated the 18th century in America. Early in the 19th century the slavery question took center stage. Our ancestors here believed that freedom was not limited by color. Some became actively involved and helped the negro slaves escape to freedom. A war followed, and many more became fully involved as the preservation of the union of states swung in the balance.

But for a single turn of events the Battle of Gettysburg might have been McConnellsburg, Bloody Run, Batesville, Loysburg, or Woodbury. The decision of General Lee on June 29, 1863, to turn his army eastward from its concentration at Chambersburg was providential for Fulton, Bedford, and Blair Counties.

This chapter highlights the period from 1830's forward and through the Civil War years as it touched our area.


The Underground Railroad

"The Rebs Are Coming"

"Minute Men of the Cove"

"The Hopewell Rifles"

Hopewell - Once a Prisoner-of-War Station

\$100 REWARD.
FOR RICHARD GANT,

A Negro slave who runaway on the evening of the 26th of December last, from the subscriber in Fauquier county, Virginia. RICHARD is 39 years of age—is about 5 feet 9 inches high—weighs about 160 pounds—his colour is of the lighter shade or complexion of negroes. He is somewhat quick in his speech, particularly in his answers when interrogated—and speaks somewhat through his nose, his face is long, visage thin, nearly strait from the top of his forehead down to the end of his nose, his nose tolerably high and strait—lips thin, and long chin. No particular scars or fleshmarks are known or recollected, except a small scar or naked place, perhaps less than an inch in length, seated on the back part of his head, discoverable when his hat is off. His side teeth if rightly recollected, are in a decayed state, particularly where they come into connexion with the gums. He chews tobacco, smokes, and is fond of ardent spirits. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. Francis's was a coat of domestic drab cloth, cotton and wool filled or milled—a blue cloth waistcoat—a pair of blue pantaloons, perhaps of domestic cloth or casinet, a pair of white domestic flannel drawers or slips, and an under jacket with sleeves of the same kind of flannel, which was made of cotton and wool. It is ascertained that Richard had by fraudulent means obtained from several individuals money enough to answer all his purposes. It is likely therefore that he will change his clothing, and it is highly probable that he will change his name and has obtained a free pass, or some spurious or counterfeit papers, and will pass himself for a free man, and endeavor to reach some free state.

Gate keepers and all others in the public highway, constables, and police officers, are particularly requested to keep a look out for him.

Any person apprehending the said slave, and bringing him home, or securing him in jail and giving information so that he is obtained again, shall, instead of the reward allowed by the laws of Virginia, be rewarded as follows: If apprehended as far as 20 miles from home, 10 dollars; as far as 50 miles 20 dollars; as far as 100 miles, 50 dollars; as far as 200 miles, 75 dollars; any distance above 200 miles, 100 dollars. In every case 20 cents per mile will be added on the distance from the place of taking up to my residence, if delivered to me at home; but if secured in jail so that I get him again the reward will be in proportion, (as above,) to the distance from the place of taking up, to such jail. Any friend or person obtaining information of the said slave, will confer a favor by communicating such information, directed to George Love, Middleburg post office, Loudon county Virginia.

MARY LOVE,
 Fauquier county;
 near Middleburg, Loudon county Virginia.

*Paid Advertisement
 for Return of
 Runaway Slave*

*DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER,
 Bedford, Pennsylvania,
 May 16, 1828*

Description and Dress

Reward for Apprehension

*Mary Love
 Fauquier County
 Virginia*

The Underground Railroad

For twenty or thirty years before the Civil War and the 1863 scare of the threatening "Rebs," the issue of slavery was a topic of concern in Morrisons Cove. Like the small colony of Friends (Quakers) in the Pleasantville area across Dunnings Mountain (Brumbaugh), the people of the area of this history were "anti-slavery," with some exceptions as the early census records indicate.

At least two families in the Cove played prominent roles in helping runaway slaves to flee from Southern plantations to freedom in Canada. Their homes were "stations" on the way north.

Colonel James Madera, the manager of the Bloomfield Furnace, was an ardent abolitionist and provided sanctuary for fugitives on one of the "underground" routes. It is said that his home contained several secret rooms in the cellar at the time. His house is now the modernized residence of Mr. And Mrs. Benjamin Slick, owners of the Bloomfield Furnace Farms north of Bakers Summit.

Another station was the Keagy homestead south of Woodbury. (1) This station was on the "line," as the routes were called, which led from the Maryland border through Black Valley, Mt. Dallas Gap, up the lower Snake Spring Valley Road with a station at the Stuckey farm, over the mountain into Morrisons Cove, through Woodbury, and northward. The Keagy homestead, built in 1813, is now the property and home of Mrs. Paul Ritchey, Sr.

The devious means by which the "conductors" concealed their "passengers" as they moved them to the next station were many. The next station from both the Madera's and Keagy's was on Catfish Ridge, south of Hollidaysburg.

Two Area Stations on the U.G.R.R.



Colonel James Madera's home

--now the
Benjamin Slick
residence,

Bloomfield Township



The Keagy homestead

--now the
Ritchey residence,

Woodbury Township

"The Rebs Are Coming"

The month of June, 1863, was a nervous time for the people of Bedford and Blair Counties. A threat of an invasion of the area by General Lee's Confederate troops was their fearful concern.

"Minute Men" -- volunteer soldiers from the area, answered the call to defend their homes and farms and the industrial resources of the area. (4)

Still visible in the gap leading from Snake Spring Valley into Morrison Cove are the entrenchments that were quickly dug along the top of the mountain. Also, a rock walled small barricade on "Fortification Ridge" overlooking the old wagon road as it winds down into the Cove may be seen. According to local oral history, the latter was built to hide the lone brass cannon held by the defenders - possibly the field piece "mounted on four wheels and drawn by four horses," described by Elder James A. Sell in his memoirs. (5)

Rock-cribbed breastworks were constructed in Loysburg Gap to guard that entrance into the Cove. These have been obliterated in the process of highway construction over the following years.

These mountain and gap fortifications were known as the "Wilkinson Forts," so named for John Wilkinson of Woodbury who was appointed by Governor Curtin to supervise their construction. The Methodist Church in Loysburg at the time, predecessor of the present brick church there, was the official headquarters of the militia during the invasion scare.

Devious means were taken by the residents to conceal and protect their possessions from being carried away by any rebel raiding parties that might over-run the fortifications. Doctor Oellig of Woodbury who prided himself on having the fanciest team of driving horses in the

Cove, owned a prized young mare -- a cross between a horse and a pony. For safe keeping he directed his servants to place the little animal in the outhouse and to nail the door shut. Mrs. Oellig took no chances with her silverware, either. She hid it in the well back of their house -- today the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Logue, who contributed this bit of lore.

"Woolen Mill John" Keagy, who owned and operated the woolen mill on Potter Creek at the time, hid his blankets as he produced them under the St. James Lutheran Church nearby.

Targeted by the Confederates were the Cove's horses, its cattle for beef; its forage for their cavalry; its woolen mills; and the Bloomfield iron ore mines. Their destination was Altoona -- to cut the Pennsylvania Railroad and to stop production in the car shops.

Mr. Milton Burgess of Martinsburg has condensed the story of this threatened invasion from his book, "Minute Men of Pennsylvania," included herewith for more details on the event, as "Minute Men of The Cove." (Next page)

Traces of "The Wilkinson Forts" of 1863



Entrenchments

Rock Barricade



"MINUTE MEN OF THE COVE"
by Milton V. Burgess

On a day of crisis in the Civil War, June 13, 1863, the people of Morrisons Cove suddenly found themselves in one of the front lines of defense for the cause of the Union.

On that date, the vanguard of a force of 75,000 Confederate soldiers under General Robert E. Lee besieged the small force of General Robert H. Milroy at Winchester, Virginia, and prepared to advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Confederate soldiers and their leaders were inspired by the massive victory they had won at Chancellorsville, Virginia, and believed they were ready to invade the North, capture Philadelphia or New York, and dictate terms of peace.

The Federal Army of the Potomac remained for a time at its camps in Virginia, the first concern of its leaders being the protection of the capital at Washington. For a time all of Southern Pennsylvania appeared open to the invaders.

Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, and his advisors at Harrisburg, faced with the problem of protecting the state from invasion, had to put together within a few day something which looked like an army.

With the invaders threatening to come up the Cumberland Valley, (today -- Adams, Franklin, York counties), and perhaps advance their cavalry as far west as Bedford County, state officials had a long line to protect. They had to defend the crossings of the Susquehanna River to prevent the raiders from entering the Lancaster and Philadelphia regions and from taking Harrisburg. Above all, they had to preserve

the operations of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the rail shops at Altoona, and the furnaces and forges of Morrisons Cove, then the center of the iron industry.

And so on June 13 a telegram came from Governor Curtin to Samuel S. Blair and Attorney Robert A. McMurtrie at Hollidaysburg calling for emergency action. Those two men contacted Colonel Jacob C. Higgins of Duncansville, an army officer who was home on leave, and he agreed to take command of a force for the protection of this region.

Colonel Higgins acted quickly. The call went out for armed men and workers to build entrenchments. Overnight, the roads of the Cove were filled with marching columns.

The plan of Colonel Higgins was to fortify the mountain gaps where a few determined men could hold off many. He selected the Loysburg, Snake Spring, Ravers Run and McKee gaps, and the high ground south of St. Clairsville on the main road from Bedford, for erection of barricades.

The big question was whether there was enough time for the job, for the Confederates moved fast. General Milroy escaped with a remnant of his force, and some of his cavalry came out by way of Everett (Bloody Run) and then into the Cove where they found the forts under construction and manned by determined looking men with deer rifles. That turned Milroy's men around, and most of them stopped there and prepared to fight.

The barricades in Loysburg Gap, built of log cribbing and rocks, were constructed under the direction of Major Alexander Bobb of Martinsburg. The trenches in Snake Spring Gap were dug by Hollidaysburg militia. These may be seen at the crest of the mountain, and are designated with an official state marker, placed June 29, 1963, 100 years after they were completed. The marker was obtained through the activity of the Cove Lions Club. Ravers Gap on a mountain road between Saxton and Henrietta was held by a force of Williamsburg men.

The Confederate invasion with cavalry in front and flank swept north through Chambersburg and Carlisle, and for a time Harrisburg was threatened.

Confederate cavalry under General John D. Imboden on the left of the invaders reached McConnellsburg, and threatened Bedford and Mount Union, but the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry defeated a portion of Imboden's force at McConnellsburg, and by that time the gaps all were strongly held with expert riflemen.

By June 29, General Lee at Chambersburg suddenly became aware that the Army of the Potomac was at Frederick, Maryland, and moving north to meet him. He then turned eastward and concentrated his army at Gettysburg where the two great hosts were locked in battle for

three days, July 1, 2, and 3.

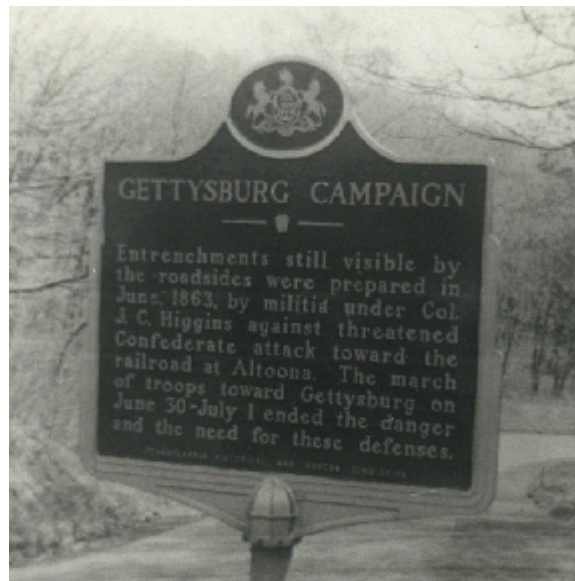
Lee's efforts to destroy the Federal Army failed and he had to retreat. General Imboden brought out the Confederate wagon train and sections of the gray artillery through Chambersburg. A short distance south of there at Cearfoss Cross Roads, the First New York of Milroy's command struck the train at night, and brought to Mercersburg 134 wagons, 645 prisoners and two pieces of artillery.

With the passing of the emergency, the Minute Men of the Cove, who at one time under Colonel Higgins numbered close to 1,500 from Bedford, Blair, Somerset and Cambria counties, disappeared. They were never mustered into the Army, and so no record exists of their service except in a collection of the papers of their commander, and the remnants of the entrenchments they built.

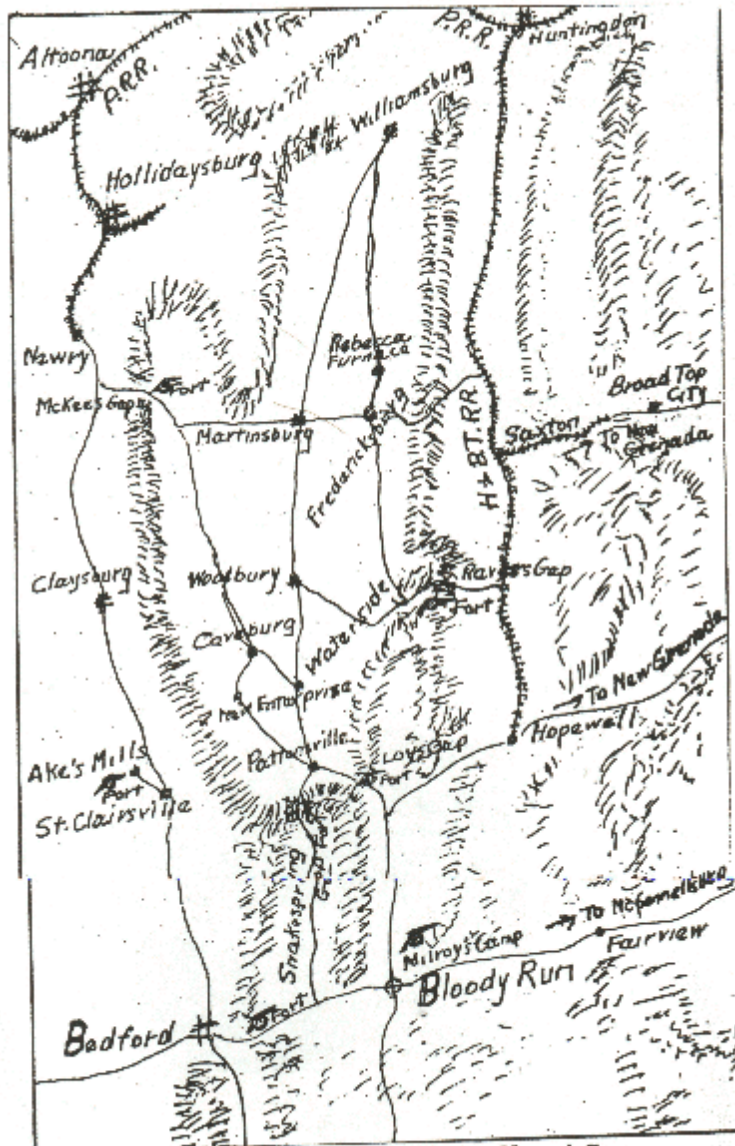
The service of the militia was even ridiculed because they had to live off the country and they took food from the hen roosts of a number of local farmers. So the militia effort was called "The Chicken Raid."

It deserves a better title. They performed a brave and arduous task at a time of great confusion and fear.

The official report of General Lee as to why he chose to retreat from Pennsylvania also speaks to the importance of the service by the Minute Men. On three separate occasions in that report, General Lee stated that his foraging parties could not gather horses and food because of the strong points held by the Federal Militia. The Minute Men of the Cove made a real contribution to the victory at Gettysburg.



Plan of Defense -- for Morrisons Cove and Altoona, 1863
-- by Colonel Jacob C. Higgins



Sketch derived from Col. Higgins Map of Cove

-- from "Minute Men of Pennsylvania," by Milton V. Burgess

"The Hopewell Rifles"

As the Civil War burst forth in 1861, the village of Hopewell found itself a railroad for the movement of troops. As the southern terminus for the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad until it was extended to Mt. Dallas in 1862, the village was the debarking point for Union troops being moved to Cumberland, Maryland, from the Pennsylvania Railroad line at Huntingdon. Two regiments detrained and camped near Hopewell on June 22, 1861. From there they were marched through Bloody Run and Bedford to their destination.

The activity and excitement incident to the troop movements helped inspire the men of the area to promptly heed the call to the colors and the "Hopewell Rifles" formed. With Captain John Eichelberger as its commander, it was mustered into service at Pittsburgh on June 28, as Company F of the Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves.

The unit saw action in many of the skirmishes and battles of the War, including Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill -- where forty-two of its ninety-four men were captured, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and other engagements.

The unit was mustered out on May 26, 1864, completing its three year voluntary service. Some of the men then enlisted in the regulars, being assigned to the 191st Regiment. (2)

- - - - -

Of local interest, also, was Company C. of the One Hundred Tenth Regiment which was composed largely of volunteers from the Bedford County end of Morrisons Cove. This regiment saw service at Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Petersburg, Second Bull Run, and a number of other major battles. It had a heavy casualty list. It was mustered out of service at Washington, D.C., on June 28, 1865. (3)

Hopewell -- Once a Prisoner of War Station

The "War of the Rebellion" brought not only troop trains to Hopewell--it housed a small contingent of Confederate prisoners for a short time at a holding area in "Irishtown" on the southeast side of the village. The Everett Press for April 27, 1900, reported in its Hopewell column that --

Mr. M. V. Zeth has removed during the week one of the old landmarks -- a building, which in its time, has served in many capacities -- most notable a prison for Confederate soldiers, at one time there being thirty Confederate prisoners of war confined here. They were brought to the place in 1863 by a squad of Milroy's men, during their retreat from Winchester.

And, in the same new column:

The ninth annual reunion of Co. F. Eighth Regiment, P.R.V.C., was held in Hopewell April 23d. The Fortieth anniversary of their leaving Hopewell for service, and the following members of the company marshalled by Capt. John Eishelberger, marched to the American Opera House: Capt. Eli Eishelberger, 1st Sargeant James Cleaver, Corporal David Horton, Privates Edward N. White, Joseph Maugle, Oliver P. Ross, Z. P. Horton, Able Griffith, Lewis Piper, William W. W. Eichelberger, Johnson Evans, Joseph McFarland, Joseph Leighty, Aaron Foster, George W. Amick, and William Whisel.

Notes and References for Chapter Five

1. The Bedford County Heritage Commission, "The Kernel of Greatness," (Himes Printing Company, Inc., State College, Pennsylvania, 1971), p. 74.
2. Waterman, et al., "History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties," 1984, (reprinted by Unigraphic Press, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, 1975), p. 119-122.
3. Ibid, p. 150,151.
4. Burgess, Milton V., "Minute Men of Pennsylvania," (The Morrison Cove Herald, Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1962,) p. 7-50, inclusive.
5. Karns, C. W., "Historical Sketches of Morrison Cove," (Mirror Press, Altoona, Pennsylvania, 1933), p. 26-31, inclusive.

- - - - -

Suggested Follow-Up Activities for Students

1. Read the full account of the invasion threat in 1863, including McConnellsburg, Bloody Run (Everett), Bedford, Pattonville (Loysburg), Ravers Gap, McKees Gap, and the other local points involved, in the reference above by Mr. Burgess. A copy is in the Northern Bedford County High School Library.
2. Visit the two sites on the Snake Spring Gap road. The entrenchments on the top of the mountain would benefit from an annual trimming of underbrush -- a good deed for a history class.
3. Ask your grandparents or any older relatives or neighbors if they know any local stories passed down from the Civil War period. Relate them to the class.

"Sawdust and Siftings"

Altoona Tribune, May 6, 1858

Woodbury, May 3, 1858: This town is noted for nothing except being remarkable for nothing.

- - - - -

Everett Press, April 30, 1884

Woodbury: A few days ago two young person, old enough to be men, and ho claimed to be somebody, imbibed a little too much of the "Oh be joyful," and apparently feeling very folly, were seen driving very recklessly along the turnpike, passing teams in such a manner that it was almost miraculous how injury to man and beast was avoided. The next time they get to drinking they should take a preparation of common sense and modest manners, and leave it take effect in another direction.

Lem

- - - - -

Hopewell: An Ordinance Relating to Fast Driving (No. 3)

Be it enacted and the same is hereby enacted by the Council of the Borough of Hopewell: That riding or driving a horse or other animal faster than a trot within the borough limits is prohibited and, for every offence, the perpetrator shall be arrested and fined two dollars.

Approved March 22, 1895
D. M. Painter, Burgess

Attest: Jno. S. Haffly, Secy.

- - - - -

Everett Press, September 25, 1896

Hopewell's All Right

Hopewell ran up its large flag, 18 x 28 feet, on Thursday morning. It floats in beauty and pride 200 feet above the level of the river below, suspended by ropes that connect the opposite mountains. The New York Press is having photos taken of the scene and will have plates made representing it. There will be a large banner on each side, one with the picture of McKinley and the other with that of Hobart. It is a sight worth going to Hopewell to view.

Chapter Six

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Introduction

"The history of the world is the record of man in quest of his daily bread and butter."

- Hendrick Van Loon

This section reviews the 200 year history of the evolution of industry in our area as it moved from the almost self-sufficient farms of the early settlers, through the generation of numerous agriculture related products and the processing of forest and underground resources, to the Twentieth Century specialization in work and making a living.

From the farms came products for the grist and woolen mills and for the distilleries, creameries, and tanneries.

Forests supplied oaks for the charcoal burners and lumber for the sawmills.

From the earth came iron ore, limestone, and sand.

Vital to many of these was the ever flowing Yellow Creek providing waterwheel power.

All involved the labor of many people - our ancestors, toiling for survival, and thereby making history.

- - - - -

Section 1. Agriculture, "Number One"

Grist Mills and Woolen Mills

Section 2. Domestic and Custom Industries

Lumbering, Carpentry, and Cabinetmaking, Tanneries,
Creameries, and Distilleries.

Section 3. The Mineral Industries

Iron Ore, Sand, and Limestone

Section 1. Agriculture, "Number One"

Early settlers in our local area of Pennsylvania were almost exclusively, "tillers of the soil." Here were found the three things

they were looking for - oak trees, limestone, and running water, the signs of fertile soil and the prospects for good crops.

To these industrious Germans whose ancestors William Penn had observed on his preaching tours through the Rhine Valley and had admired and recruited for his new colony, the sight was very "goot." As sons and daughters of earlier settlers in eastern Pennsylvania and the Cumberland Valley, they were anxious to set their roots in land they knew would be equally productive.

After providing for shelter, little time was lost by these hardy pioneers in clearing and taming fields for planting. While some parts of the land was of a natural "prarie" type with thick grass and brush, it was mostly covered with timber. Clearing "new ground" for fields was an almost endless job, the smoke filled sky from burning trees and brush, an everyday sight. Raising food crops for themselves and their livestock and starting orchards kept them busy from "morning 'til night," six days a week - not seven, for they were a religious people.

Grist Mills Needed

As their new fields began to produce abundantly, the need for a means for grinding their grain in quantity became a problem. When John Snider first settled in the Cove, he found it necessary to haul his grain to Hagerstown, Maryland, for milling, a distance of some eighty miles. "In 1795 or earlier" as recorded, he built a grist mill on his farm near the mouth of Three Spring Run, near the site where he later erected the big stone house. "Snider's Mill" thereby became a place name at the time - before Loysburg, Waterside, Hopewell, Woodbury, or other area villages, and in 1820 it became the location of the first post office, Morris Cove, as indicated in Chapter Four.

Histories have described the life of the early settlers of America as "the establishment of a simple agricultural civilization," followed by "the gradual beginnings of industrialism." The first "industry" in the area was the grist mill, as we think of an industry today. From the mouth of the Yellow Creek as it joins the Raystown Branch of the Juniata at Hopewell to its headwaters in Morrisons Cove, many such mills were built and operated.

The First Money Crop

The wheat flour produced by the water powered mills became the number one money crop. Coopers made barrels from the coarse grained black oak trees for shipment of the flour on the flat bottomed river boats and rafts during the high-water season. Their destination was to the growing cities down river to the east, Baltimore being a principal market, by the water route. It is recorded that Jacob Steele of Hopewell Township made three thousand barrels in one year, indicative of the importance of wheat farming and the grist mill at the time - the early 1800 years.

As roads improved, teams of horses drawing strong wagons replaced the limited water route and expanded the market. In time many farmers became wealthy from the product of their wheat fields.

Other agriculture-related trades were necessary then as now. Mill-wrights, blacksmiths, wagon and harness makers, and others contributed to the success of this initial industry. The fertile soil, the everturning water wheels, and the industrious and skilled people established an enviable reputation for this area of Bedford County.

More Mills Follow

Close on the heels of John Snider's first grist mill of "1795 or earlier," others followed on Yellow Creek and its tributaries. This early proliferation of mills is indicative of the speedy clearing and the development of grain producing fields and farms by the late 18th and early 19th century settlers in this area of northern Bedford County.

Two mills were built in 1801 and 1802. Martin Loy built on the site which soon after became the village of Loysburg. This mill was replaced in 1836 by the one standing in Loysburg today. Some four miles upstream on the "Meadow Branch" of Yellow Creek, near what later became Woodbury, David Holsinger built a small log grist mill. This was one of two predecessors of the present mill in Woodbury, lately known as Hoover's Mill.

Near the headwater of the stream, north of Woodbury, a combined grist mill and saw mill was built in 1812. Built originally by a man named Bassler, it was purchased by Adam Frederick and was operated by his descendants until 1935. Decline in the flow of water due to the cutting of timber in the watershed is given as the cause of this mill's end.

In 1814 Benjamin Hall, I built a frame mill on the site of an earlier log mill which is recorded as the earliest mill on the Yellow Creek in Hopewell Township. The frame mill was replaced in 1836 and stood until 1970. In 1827 William Lane "built a grist mill a short distance west of Hopewell." (1) The exact site has been lost.

In 1855 Abraham Steele (a sixth generation ancestor of this writer) built a mill on his farm along the Yellow creek, also. Its location became known as Steeltown, later as Yellow Creek, as noted in Chapter Three. The busy barrel maker, Jacob Steele, referred to earlier, was his brother. By trade a cooper, Jacob was by calling a preacher - a bishop in the German Baptist Church, since 1908 The Church of the Brethren.

On John's Run, a small tributary of the Raystown in the southern corner of Hopewell Township, two early mills operated. The first was built by Jacob Chamberlain around 1800 and the other by Jacob Woy

prior to 1830. The latter, in the vicinity of Batesville, "was known as the 'dry mill' as it frequently stopped for lack of water." (2)

Two, and possibly three, grist mills are known to have operated on the Potter Creek branch of Yellow Creek. One of the earliest was known as Croyle's Mill and its frame shell stands today near Maria, a picturesque representative of the milling industry many years ago. Another, last known as "Hoffman's Mill," was built in the early 1800's by John Potter, the man for whom the stream takes its name. This mill stood at the intersection of the road to New Enterprise and Waterside from Bakers Summit and was dismantled around 1930. Its still flowing mill race marks the site today.

One mile south of Woodbury, along today's Route 36, is the Replogle Mill and dam, giving the passing motorist a visible reminder of past years' milling enterprises made possible by the everflowing Yellow Creek as it winds its way south and eastward through the gap at Loysburg and on to the Raystown at Hopewell. This mill was built to replace a mill built in 1831 by Abraham Keagy. The original mill located a short distance upstream, was destroyed by fire soon after being built. Oral history tells us that although Keagy was despaired at the loss of his investment, he was encouraged by pledges for his neighbors and friends to rebuild, which he did several years later. Known for many years as Keagy's Mill, it later carried the names of a series of millers, the last being Curtis Replogle. The large mill dam continues as a favorite fishing spot. Children passing by try to count the turtles sunning on the protruding logs.

In 1856 a large grist mill was built on the "Three Spring Run" branch of Yellow Creek, between New Enterprise and Loysburg. In 1865 it was purchased by Jacob B. Furry and continued as Furry's Mill through three generations. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1975.

In 1842 George Barndollar built a grist mill in Woodbury near the site of the mill built by Holsinger, earlier identified, utilizing the dam built for the Elizabeth Furnace. This mill was completely destroyed by fire in 1879. Later rebuilt, it continued as a busy operation under various owners until it was closed in 1962. Its story as "Hoovers Mill" was reviewed briefly in this history of Woodbury Borough, Chapter Three.

A combination grist mill, plaster mill, and clover mill was located at Waterside near the mouth of Potter Creek. Although the exact date of its erection is unknown, it was owned and operated by Daniel Bare, Sr., in 1858-59.

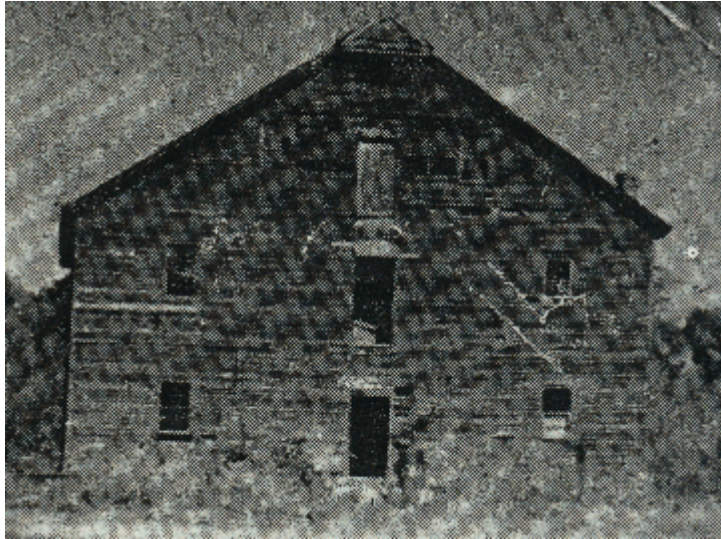
In Texas Corner, on the Beaver Creek branch of Yellow Creek, John Koontz sometime after 1837 operated a chopping mill. Another mill stood in the vicinity of the old Bull Run schoolhouse.

Although there have not been found any specific records of additional grist mills, it is possible that the strong flowing Yellow

Creek and its tributaries supplied the power for others, also, especially in the almost silent early years. All produced flour for cash income for the farmers and feed for their livestock from the bran screenings. The millers tenth of the grist, his charge for grinding, provided him with a good income, also. Milling was a profitable business.

Of the above mills, all stand idle or have disappeared. Their demise was spelled by such factors as the change from wheat as the farmers' chief money crop to the production of milk, the dairy industry, and from the wagon to modern highway and routes to markets. They are symbolic of the beginning years of our history--the era of the "Bible, Axe, and Plow," and a nostalgic theme for our songs and dreams of times "down by the old mill stream." Pictures of some follow.

Hall's Mill -- Located southeast of Yellow Creek village, near covered bridge.



Built in 1836

Razed in 1970

Site of early log mill and
1814 frame mill

A Tribute - To an Old Friend, Hall's Mill

by Mrs. Glennie Hall

Widow of the last owner, Benjamin Hall, II

*On the banks of Yellow Creek stands the ruins of a mill.
Though for years it has been silent
Yet the framework stands there still.*

*The water wheel to dust has fallen,
Trees and grass grown on the race,
But the memory clinging around it not but time can erase.*

*Aged sires will remember while their lives shall last
Boyish scenes and recollections of the far and distant past.*

*Farmers with their loaded wagons often at the mill were seen
And they talked of crops and weather
While the grist was being ground.*

*Many years it stood majestic serving man as best it could
Heeding neither rank nor station grinding out their daily bread.*

*Little boys were filled with fancy as their fathers hour by hour
Told them stories of the miller who had ground their snow white flour.*

*The old mill is gone forever and the site is quiet and still
But we shall never forget the friendship of that old forgotten mill.*

Replogle's Mill, today



--originally
"Keagy's Mill"

Built c. 1835

Site: "Keagy's Bank"

Croyle's Mill, also known as Croft's Mill and Fisher's Mill



--as today, on
Potter Creek,
near Maria

Built in the early 1800's

Note the water wheel.

Hoffman's Mill - once stood on Potter Creek



Millrace, today



Built in early 1800's,

Razed c. 1930

A picturesque waterfall marks site of mill.

Brown's Mill



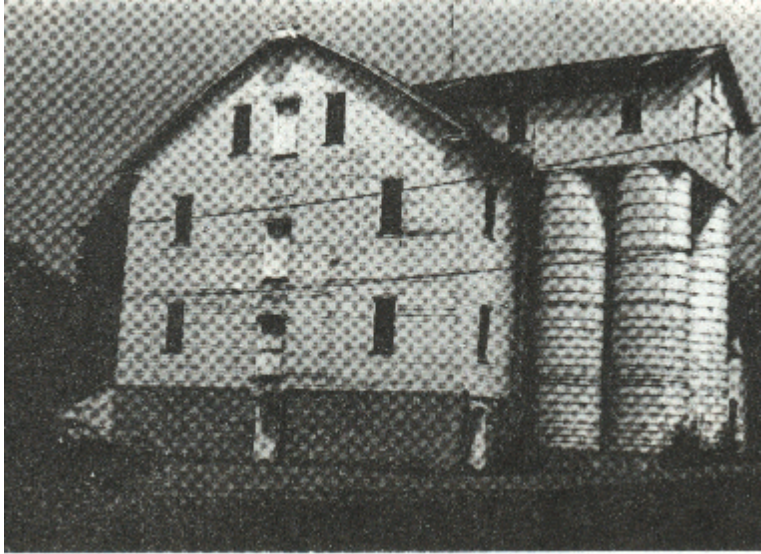
-- in Loysburg, today
Built by Martin Loy, Jr. in 1836

Furry's Mill



--as it stood on Three Spring Run until 1975
Built in 1856

Hoover's Mill - in Woodbury



Site of mill built
in 1842 and destroyed
by fire in 1879.

Present mill built in 1880

Idle since 1962

Woodbury Dam



--built in 1822 to furnish power for the Woodbury Furnace and enlarged in 1842 to power the first grist mill; today a valuable asset to the borough citizens as an emergency supply of water in case of fire, and to the youth for swimming, fishing, and ice skating.

Mill dams, as that in the picture preceding, providing summer refrigeration before electricity. Ice was cut in blocks from the thickly frozen dams and stored in sawdust for summer use - preserving milk and butter, but especially for ice cream and lemonade, a welcome treat for thirsty families.

- - - - -

NB The romance and nostalgia associated with the old grist mills was captured by Mr. C. D. Clapper of Telford, Pennsylvania, a native of Yellow Creek, in a feature written for the Morrisons Cove Herald's supplement, "Turning Out the Grist," July 3, 1975.

*"Things Are Different Now,
Down Along the Old Mill Stream"*

With Mr. Clapper's permission, selections from his descriptive article are included as Appendix "B" of this overview of local history.

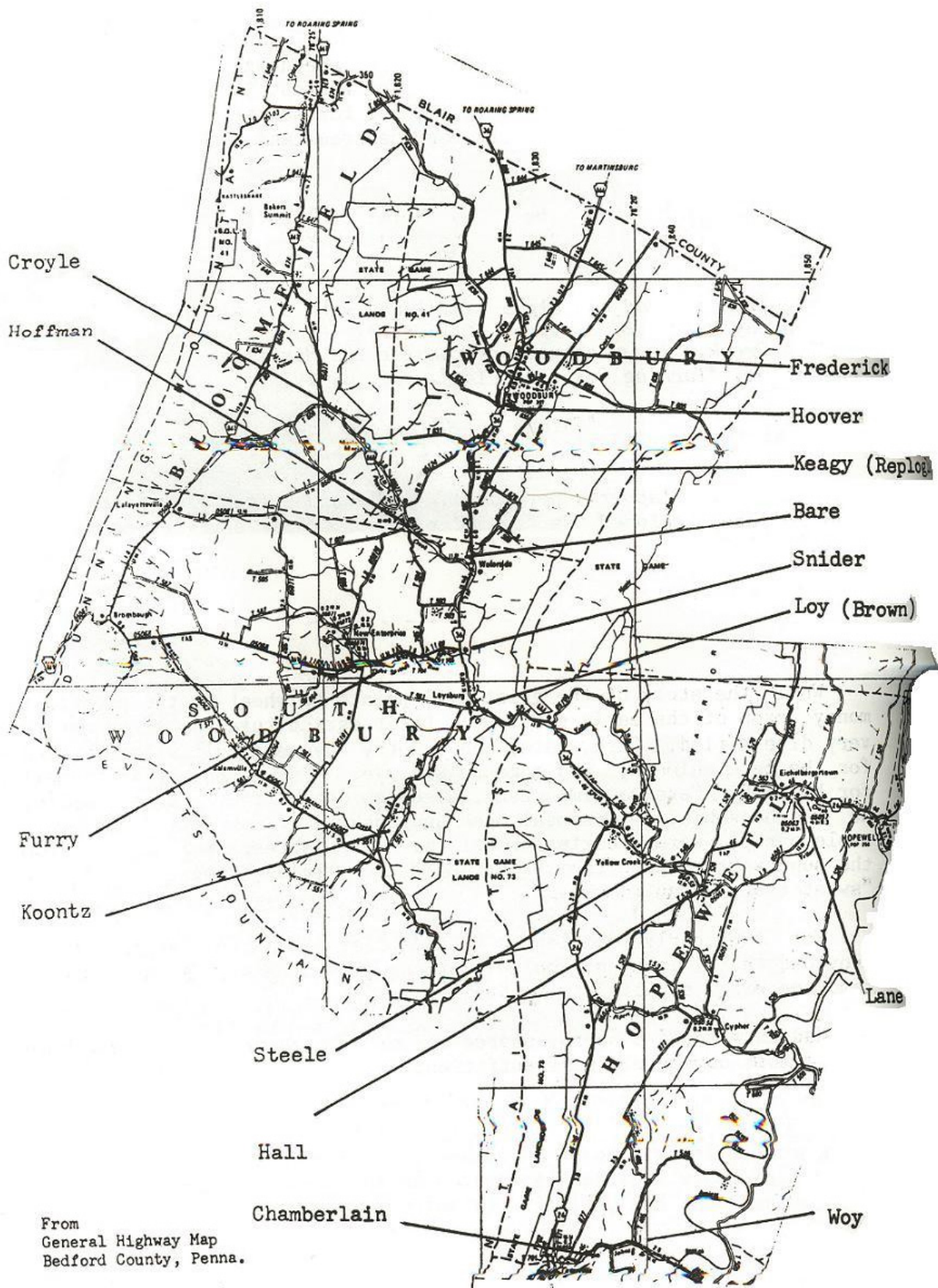
- - - - -

While the story of the grist mill points to wheat as the principal money crop of the early settlers, their agriculture was of necessity very diversified. Corn, oats, and timothy hay were cultivated as feed for the farm animals; and some raised rye, also - primarily to sell for brewing. Corn was important, also, as one of their table staples, as was buckwheat. Cornmeal mush and buckwheat cakes, topped with maple syrup, were breakfast regulars. That latter, boiled down from the sugarwater tapped from their maple trees in early spring, met the "sweet tooth" requirements.

For the early settlers, a small flax patch and several sheep provided their linen and woolen clothing - homespun. Animal hides, tame and wild, supplied their boots and shoes.

Had they found a nearby source of salt, the early farm would have been almost completely self-sufficient.

GRIST MILLS
AND GRIST MILL SITES



"Mary Had A Little Lamb"

Sheep raising in the early years of our local history was both a matter of economy and a source of enjoyment. Sheep were raised not only for their wool and meat (mutton), but a disowned or orphaned lamb often provided the children with a docile pet. Sheep, before the invention of lawn mowers, kept the grass trimmed around the early homes - according to an aged great-aunt of the writer!

The advent of sheep among the early settlers of German origin is a matter of conjecture. A familiar sight in the British Isles, they were not such in Germany. Apparently a few Scotch-Irish settlers needed sheep to remind them of their misty homeland.

Sheep were important to the early settlers and to those of latter years for their fleece - the raw material from which they made their warm homespun woolen clothing. Such led to the development of the second farm related industry, the processing of raw wool into the various blanket products.

Woolen Mills Thrived for a Time

Yellow Creek supplied the power for two woolen mills as well as the numerous grist and sawmills and several foundries. Both were first built in the 1830's, rebuilt in later years, and stand today, no spindles spinning, however.

John Potter erected a woolen mill in 1837 along the stream that bears his name. This mill was purchased in 1846 by John Keagy, the son of Abraham Keagy, and is identified as Keagy's Mill. John Keagy's business was operated as the Globe Factory, with three water power looms and one hand loom. It employed five men and two women, producing 150 coverlets annually, according to Andrew and Walters in "A Checklist of American Coverlet Weavers."

The 1837 mill was replaced by a larger mill in 1869 with six power looms and employed thirteen men. During the Civil War the mill made blankets for the Union Army. Production continued until the death of the last owner-operator, Herman Clouse, in 1938

Globe Factory coverlets made in the two mills are prized possessions of a few area families today.

The small village that grew up around Keagy's woolen mill and Hoffman's grist mill on Potter Creek is indicated as Coveburg on the 1861 map of Bedford County and on the map in the 1877 "Atlas of Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset Counties." It was more modestly known locally as "Slabtown," however, because of the use of slabs from the nearby sawmill for weatherboarding of some of the homes.

The second mill, the Waterside Woolen Mill, although idle now, stands as a visible reminder to the traveler of the prominence of the

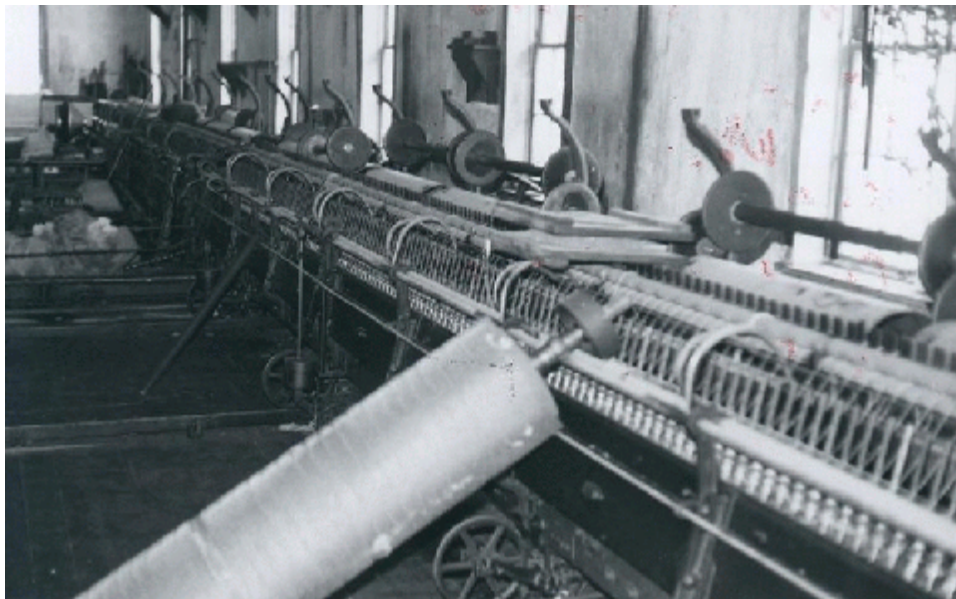
woolen industry in local history. Its interesting story follows, next page, as written several years ago by Mrs. Hanna Clouse, widow of the last owner to operate the mill as a woolen business, Maurice Clouse, affectionately remembered as "Dutch."

Both the Keagy and Waterside Woolen Mills in their "hey-day" kept wagon on the road, buying wool or trading blankets for the wool. The wagons covered a wide territory their distance limited by the height of the load of the bulky bags of wool, a top-heavy looking sight!

Although wool never became as extensive a farm product as grain in our area, many farmers kept a small flock of sheep. These, too, yielded to beef and dairy cattle and are a rare sight in northern Bedford County today.

- - - - -

Once busy, idle since 1969



Waterside Woolen Mill, 1985, third floor

HISTORY OF THE WATERSIDE WOOLEN MILL
by Mrs. Hannah B. Clouse

The Waterside Woolen Mill, an outstanding example of early industry in Morrison Cove, produced all-wool blankets and material for comforts for more than 140 years.

For a long time the Mill was powered by the rushing water of the Meadow Branch of the Yellow Creek, although in later times parts of its complicated machinery were driven by electricity.

For many years the blankets at this mill were choice gifts, particularly for hope chests and newly-weds and today such blankets are highly prized heirlooms. They were made from raw wool gathered from the sheep flocks of this region and processed at the Mill.

The history of the Woolen Mill is a fascinating story, closely related to the dawn of the industrial age in America and when many small factories constituted the nation's productive power. The first mill was built by John Snider who also constructed the mansion across the road from the Mill. In 1860, Joseph B. Noble bought Mill and residence and rebuilt the woolen factory after a fire. For many years Mr. Noble and his sons operated the Mill and became leaders in the Cove. They later moved to Iowa and sold the Mill to A. B. Woodcock who then sold it in 1922 to Maurice Clouse and R. O. Teeter. Mr. Clouse became sole owner in 1928.

This little industry produced high quality products which were shipped all over the world. Barter played a big part in obtaining its raw materials. Three wagons were kept on the road all the time and finished blankets and high quality goods were traded for raw wool and dye.

The machinery of the plant was quite complicated for it washed, sorted, picked, oiled, carded, spun, warped, and wove the wool blankets.

The rushing stream that turned these wheels in early days are now used for the making of woolen batts by the original machine and for running a quick freezer for the butcher shop.

No blankets have been made since 1969. Most of the machinery is still intact, but not operable under present day safety standards.

- - - - -

NB The above John Snider is not related to the John Snider (Johannes Schneider) who built the large stone house between Waterside and Loysburg (Chapter Four).

Once busy woolen mills -

The Keagy Woolen Mill, originally



Rebuilt 1869

Today, a farm machine and antique auto shop owned by Clyde Claycomb.

The Waterside Woolen Mill



Rebuilt 1860

Today, a meat processing plant owned and operated by Harold Russell.

Section 2. Domestic and Custom Industries

Many other "industries" operated in the frontier days and in the nineteenth and early twentieth century years of our area. All had to do in one way or another with the transformation of the products of nature or the farm into food, clothing, or shelter.

Lumbering

Early sawmills were built along the Yellow Creek and its branches, a part of the lumbering industry which the woodlots and forests supplied abundantly. The many solid timbers in our old barns

and houses yet today bear witness to these once extensive operations. These early sawmills were water powered and of the "up and down" type, later replaced by the circular saw.

With the advent of steam power, sawmills moved into the timbered ridges and mountainsides, being shifted from one tract to another as the timber was cleared.

Lumbering became an extensive profit-making industry in our area in the post Civil War and early twentieth century years. The sawdust and slab piles have disappeared with time, leaving only the logging trail scars and rotting stumps to remind the deer hunter and occasional mountain climber of the activity three years ago.

Carpentry and Cabinet Making

Although carpenter and cabinet shops are found in most of the villages, the major woodworking establishment operated in our area was a water powered lumber and planing mill erected in Loysburg Gap in 1870 by John B. Fluke and Harvey Linton in partnership. As indicated in Chapter Three of this volume, Mr. Linton, who later became the city engineer of Altoona, had visions of harnessing the water power in the Gap to produce electricity - enough to supply all of South Woodbury and Hopewell Townships, he believed. The mill stood near the one time "Picturesque Restaurant" and operated until around 1900.

Tanneries

Closely associated with the lumbering and tanning industry, the production of leather. Tanning involved soaking of animal hides in lime or lye water to loosen the hoar which was then scraped off. The scraped hides were then soaked in a solution of tannin made from the bark of trees. Peeling bark and hauling it to the tannery provided make the best tannin, this by-product of the same trees preferred and used in the charcoal industry at the time meant little waste.

The earliest reference found to a tannery operation in the entire area of this history is to such at Waterside. This is contained in a deed from Abraham Oberholtzer to Jacob Good for a certain parcel or land, as indicated by the following extract:

" . . . containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches and allowances together with a Privilege of Water to be taken out of the sawmill dam. . . and to be Carried and Conveyed through the channel or race already made or to be made as shall be sufficient to answer every purpose of carrying on the tannery business or trade in every branch thereof. . ."

The Loys built and operated a tannery in 1818. (3) Here, in 1841, Adam Hadderman, the German immigrant, found employment. He subsequently was forced to purchase the tannery to secure his wages.

In 1846 he moved to New Enterprise and started another tannery business.

The Loysburg tannery was located at the site of the present Methodist Church. The tannery at New Enterprise stood near the old Church of the Brethren house, north of the village, across the schoolhouse hill. The present brick residence of the Clair Hixon family was built by Mr. Hadderman.

A tannery was owned and operated in the 1840's by Daniel Barley at a site directly west of the Barley Lutheran Church.

Steeltown (Yellow Creek) had a tannery at one time. (See the picture with the story of Steeltown, Section Two, Chapter Three, of this volume.)

Several of the above tanneries continued to operate until sometime in the 1890's, yielding to the competition of larger operations such as the Tecumseh Tannery near Everett.

Creameries

The first creamery in Bedford County, the "Frigid Spring Creamery," was started in 1881 by Jacob S. Biddle. (4) It was located a short distance south of Loysburg. Two other creameries operated at later dates - at New Enterprise and Woodbury.



--the creamery at New Enterprise (c. 1910)

The operation of creameries is significant as they mark the beginning of the transition of agriculture in our area from

diversified to specialized farming and of the evolution of the dairy industry as it exists here today.



1913

Milking the few cows was a woman's chore on the early farm, the legendary "milk maid"; and making butter for sale to the traveling huckster her opportunity to obtain a bit of cash, her "butter and egg money" in those days. As men like Jacob Biddle saw the market beginning to open for quantity production of butter and cheese, selling milk to the creamery became a new major money maker for the farms and his herds began to grow. The creamery in turn gave way to the fluid milk collection stations at railroad centers such as Curryville in the World War I era.

- - - - -

Bedford Gazette, September 1, 1899

The Woodbury Creamery Company began to make butter on Wednesday. This industry is located at Woodbury and has one of the best equipped plants in this country. Some of the leading citizens of Woodbury Township are members of the company.

Modern Agriculture

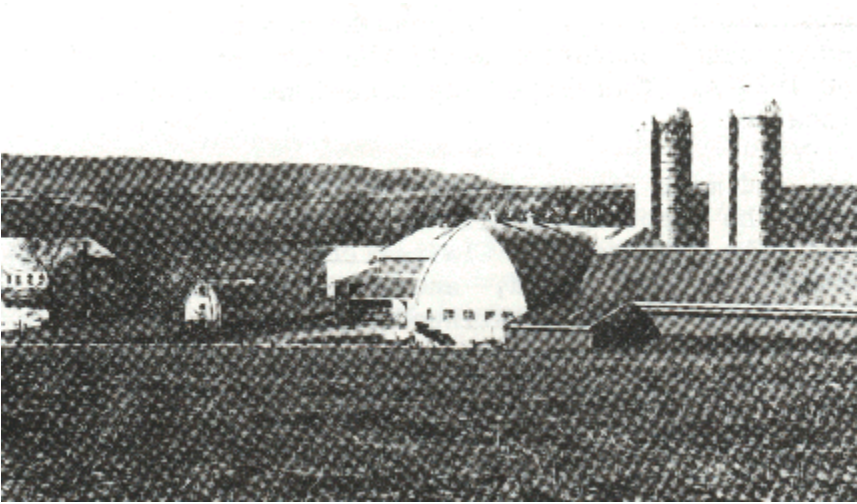
The scene has changed -

from wheat and wool, and rye and whiskey,
to alfalfa hay and corn silage;

from the walking plow and the grain cradle,
to "no-till" and the power combine.

The evolution of agriculture in southern Morrisons Cove and Yellow Creek Valley is a book of its own.

Representative of modern agriculture in the area of this history are the many silos standing sentinel over dairy barns and herds, and the stainless steel tank trucks making daily trips to distant outlets.



The
Luther Steele
Farm



The
Clair Koontz
Farm

Distilleries

It is claimed that at least a dozen distilleries for making whiskey from grain were operated in our area during the 1800 years. Remoteness from the seaboard city markets was the principal factor in their establishments, as had been the case with grain and grist mills. One horse could carry in whiskey what it would take twenty to carry in grain.

Most of these distilleries were small, as was that operated by Samuel and Malachia Snider in Bloomfield Township beginning in 1879 which had "a capacity for making about eighty barrels of whiskey in six months." (5) Such were of the custom type, the farmer exchanging grain (usually rye) for whiskey which he kept in store to refresh his

hands at harvest time and in the home "for medicinal purposes." Distilling grain was an accepted business at the time and did not become an "underground" operation until the days of Prohibition - beginning in the 1920's. Thereafter, an occasional secluded still was found and confiscated.

The largest and most famous of the distilleries in Bedford and Blair Counties was the Brumbaugh Distillery which stood at the foot of the mountain on the road to St. Clairsville from New Enterprise. Built around 1860 by Aaron W. Reed, and purchased some twenty years later by Simon S. Brumbaugh, it continued in "production" by his son, Oscar, until 1920. In that year such operations were closed by the federal government in compliance with the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment (enacted in 1919). The Brumbaugh Distillery's stock was shipped under government orders to a Philadelphia warehouse. The distillery was padlocked and stood idle until razed in 1961.

Brumbaugh's "Pure Rye Whiskey" had the reputation of being of a special quality. It is claimed that its "after effects" on those who imbibed for pleasure were not as painful as that of other distillers. While this might be more legendary than factual, Mr. Brumbaugh's product was in demand over a wide market throughout central Pennsylvania. For some reason not much rye was raised by the farmers of southern Morrisons Cove and he had to have grain shipped in from western states.

- - - - -

Brumbaugh's Rye "Good Stuff"

The Morrisons Cove Herald's special edition of July 1, 1971, issued in observance of the Bedford County Bicentennial, included a feature story on the Brumbaugh Distillery. With permission of the publisher, an abstract of the article will be found as Appendix C.

Smaller Domestic Industries

Many of our ancestors demonstrated "Yankee ingenuity" by their ability to make and do almost anything. "Necessity was the mother of invention" from the earliest years, and with imagination and homemade tools, they were able to supply the demands of their neighbors for special products.

Although not as large operations as the mills, the distilleries, and the creameries, commercial activity on a small scale included brick burning, shingle making, and coopering (barrels). Also, gunsmiths, saddle and harness makers, and shoemakers among others, found a home market for the skills of their hands. Not industries by their size in the modern sense, but they were producers, nevertheless.

- - - - -

The last Gunsmith: "Felty" Clouse

Valentine Feltus Clouse, commonly known in the southern end of Morrisons Cove as "Felty," was the last of the gunsmiths in this area. He resided along the mountain north of the old Brumbaugh Distillery, following the craft he had learned from his German immigrant father, until his death at the age of 86 in 1936.

"Felty" was one of six local nineteenth century gunsmiths identified by Calvin Hetrick of Texas Corner, himself a widely recognized authority on muzzleloading rifles, particularly the unique Bedford County rifle.

The rifles made by these local men and the other Bedford County gunsmiths were completely hand made, and carried the gunsmith's distinctive pattern of lockplate, patch box, and inlay. The signature plate of Felty Clouse was a valentine heart pierced by an arrow, followed by his last name in script.

Described as "characteristically more slender and graceful" than the familiar Kentucky-Pennsylvania long rifles, the Bedford County rifles are "worth their weight in gold" to the antique collector.

Section 3. The Mineral Industries

Living in southern Morrisons Cove and the Hopewell-Hopewell Township area today, almost exclusively a farming region, it is difficult for us to realize that there was once a flourishing iron industry here.

"Little Pittsburghs"

Iron gave Hopewell and Woodbury their early start as thriving villages. Tatesville and Ore Hill (just over the county line in Blair) were near "ore digs." Scattered throughout the total area were other scenes of activity involving open pit mining, charcoal making, and the processing of iron ore for shipment to larger industrial centers. The area pre-dated such places as Johnstown and Pittsburgh in the iron industry.

Albert Rung in his "Chronicles of Pennsylvania History" concludes that "Of all Pennsylvania industries credited with making our state the leader that it is, none had a greater part in laying the foundation than the early manufacture of charcoal iron." Beginning in the Berks County in 1716, thence to Bucks, and then to the establishment of the Cornwall Furnace in Lebanon County in 1742, this fledgling industry moved westward into the Susquehanna Valley where it halted during the Revolutionary War. Although iron deposits were found in the Juniata Valley as early as 1767, development did not begin until 1787 with the erection of Bedford Furnace in the vicinity of present Orbisonia. Other furnaces and forges along the Juniata

River and its tributaries followed, extending toward Frankstown, Warriors Mark, and up the Raystown. Jones in his "History of the Juniata Valley" lists twenty-five furnaces, twenty forges, and seventeen foundaries as having operated during the existence of the industry in Bedford, Blair, and Huntington Counties prior to 1855. During this period the area was the heart and leader of the iron industry in Pennsylvania, its product known as "Juniata Charcoal Iron," and in wide demand.

Hopewell Furnace

References indicate that an iron furnace was built "about 1801" near the mouth of the Yellow Creek on the Raystown, now Hopewell, by Thomas Davis and William Lane, settlers from Chester County. The iron ore mined on the ridge nearby and in the Hopewell Township hills, made into "pig iron," and in the beginning rafted down river to the forges on the Juniata. Later, Lane built "upon Yellow Creek, two miles above Hopewell, a forge for the manufacture of nails. It was first known as the 'slitting mill' but subsequently became Lemnos Forge."

The original Hopewell Furnace "blew out" in 1820 and Lemnos Forge stopped operation in 1847. The furnace was rebuilt and passed through several ownerships and lapses. It was returned in operation in 1863 in response to the demand for iron during the Civil War and continued until 1887. At its height of operation it produced "from forty-five to forty-seven tons of cast iron per week," (7) its product transported by rail to the company owners' forge in Petersburg, now Huntingdon County.

During its latter years, coke instead of charcoal was used in the process of making cast iron from iron ore at the Hopewell Furnace.

Elizabeth Furnace and Bedford Forge

In 1822 (or 1827) a partnership including John King, Henry Swope, and Dr. Peter Shoenberger erected an iron furnace along the stream near Woodbury, today the site of the Barkman Oil Company tank field. Dr. Shoenberger was the principal owner and named the furnace for his daughter, Elizabeth, a practice he followed until he had more furnaces than daughters. The product of Elizabeth Furnace, which averaged forty tons of cast iron ("pig iron") per week, was hauled by wagons to the Bedford Forge below Loysburg Gap for changing into wrought iron bars.

Elizabeth Furnace gave Woodbury its early start as a prominent village in the early 19th century years. For a time it was a profitable operation, but with the depletion of the ore banks nearby it was taken out of blast in 1843 and rebuilt as Bloomfield Furnace near today's Pottstown.

Of special historical interest in Hopewell Township is the site and story of Bedford Forge, located across Yellow Creek, back of

today's Bedford Forge Methodist Church. As early recorded, "Bedford Forge, situated on Yellow Creek five miles west of Hopewell, owned by John King and Company, managed by Thomas King, Aliquippa Post Office, Bedford County, built in 1813, has three forge fires and two hammers driven by water and makes about 150 tons of bar annually." (8) The "Bedford, Somerset, Fulton County History" states that John King and Henry Swope "erected the Bedford Forge for the purpose of working up the product of the Elizabeth Furnace in Woodbury" in which they were minor partners with Dr. Peter Shoenberger. (9)

A discrepancy in dates is noted in the above references. The Elizabeth Furnace was not built until 1822 (1827?) and went out of blast in 1843, being then moved to Bloomfield. Also, the latter reference above indicates that Bedford Forge operation continued for a number of years after Elizabeth Furnace was moved, as surmised from the statement that "the forge was worked little, if any after 1859."

Not concluded, also, is the question of how the iron ore that was mined on the Bedford Forge property was processed for forge use as there is no indication that a furnace ever existed at the site.

As to the close of the operation of Bedford Forge, C. W. Karns states in his 1933 "Historical Sketches of the Cove" that "Bedford Forge, just east of Loysburg, two miles, was running when I was a boy. I well remember the great hammer and anvil, each weighing several tons. The forge provided employment to fifteen or twenty men." (10)

It is known that the operation encountered business difficulties between 1849 and 1859 and that at the latter date it was sold at Sheriff's sale to the Cambria Iron Company of Philadelphia. This firm was at that time purchasing iron ore properties and rights in Hopewell Township which, followed the Civil War years, became feeder fields for the coke fired furnace operation at Riddlesburg. (Coke made from the coal was replacing charcoal made from wood at this time.)

An interesting story surrounds the mining of iron ore on the Bedford Forge property. In addition to open pits, tunnels were dug into the hills and embankments to get to the iron ore. One night one of the tunnels caved in, burying the mining equipment. The tunnel was never reopened and the equipment remains buried, a valuable treasure awaiting for an ambitious antique hunter someday.

Although the site of the old forge is marked by scattered foundation stones, only, the house built by John King in 1824 remains in use. Described as a "substantial residence of stone, which at the date was considered almost palatial in its dimensions," the house with a later frame addition is at this writing owned and preserved by the Stephen Burr family.



Remains
of the
Bedford Forge
(1985)



The
John King
House

Sale of Bedford Forge and Lemnos Iron Works, by Sheriff
As Advertised - July 20, 1859 - in the BEDFORD GAZETTE

PUBLIC SALE OF

BEDFORD FORGE AND LEMNOS IRON WORKS

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at Public Sale at the house of James Beckwith in the Town of Hopewell, Bedford County,

On Tuesday, the 23d day of August next,

The valuable Iron Property known as Bedford Forge and Lemnos Iron Works - situated in Hopewell Township, and within a short distance of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road.

The improvements at Bedford Forge consist of a new Forge (now in operation) with a sheet iron roof - coal house, Saw Mill, a large number of houses for hands, a fine mansion house, a good barn and stable. The tract of land, on which these improvements are situated contains about 237 acres, and is good arable land having considerable quantity of land cleared, and in good state of cultivation. There is also on this tract a very extensive and valuable vein of fossil iron ore, and ore banks opened. Attached to this property there is another farm of valuable land containing about 200 acres. Also a large body of unsurpassed timber lands containing about 7000 acres, and veins of iron ore running through the whole of it.

The improvement at Lemnos, consist of a charcoal furnace, (now in blast) forge, mansion house, houses for hands, stables, &c, &c. The ore bank, one vein of hermatite and the other fossil belonging to this property, contain iron ore of the best quality and of vast extent. The timber lands attached to this property contains about 4500 acres, of which one thousand acres are good arable land, and can be converted into excellent farms.

Drafts, designs, and a full description of these lands will be furnished and exhibited to bidders on the date of sale. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P.M., and will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS: -- One third in hand and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest.

The above lands will be sold together or in parcels to suit purchaser.

JOHN CESSNA

July 20th, 1859

John Cessna, Sheriff
Bedford County

--purchased by Cambria Iron Company of Philadelphia

Bloomfield Furnace

Dr. Shoenberger moved the salvageable materials from the Elizabeth Furnace at Woodbury to the vicinity of present Potetown, erecting there in 1845 what became the Bloomfield Furnace. The Bloomfield open pit ore mines and the furnace employed many men - more than the locale could supply. Many Irish and Welsh, no strangers to mining and the other work required for the iron industry, moved in to supply the labor. Such work was unfamiliar to the local "buckwheaters," as the farm boys were called by the invaders.

The Bloomfield Furnace was again dismantled and rebuilt as the Rodman (Middle Maria) Furnace north of Roaring Spring sometime after Dr. Shoenberger's death in 1854. The Bloomfield mines continued to supply high quality ore for the furnaces in McKee Gap. Bloomfield ore was found to be of a superior quality for use in making guns and played a vital part in winning the Civil War thereby. Its quality was recognized by the developer of the famous Rodman guns, Lt. Thomas Jefferson Rodman, who later became General Rodman. He urged the government to take over the Bloomfield mines in order to assure a source of this special quality ore. Although this was not done, the Rodman or Middle Maria Furnace shipped its product to the arsenals in Pittsburgh where it was manufactured into heavy artillery during the War. Capturing the Bloomfield ore mines and the Rodman Furnace was feared as a goal of the Confederates in 1863, as well as the railroad and shops in Altoona, the time of the invasion scare, as reviewed in Chapter Five.

This once busy industry in our area was brought to an end during the post Civil War years by the competition of Lake Superior ore which could be supplied cheaper to the Pittsburgh market.

Mr. Calvin Hetrick, a native of the Cove, states in his story of Dr. Shoenberger, "The Iron King," that the Bloomfield mines at late at 1911 were considered to contain the finest iron ore deposit in the United States. (11) Some future date might see the resumption of mining activity in Bloomfield and Taylor Townships, on the "Ore Hill," if Great Lakes ore becomes scarce.

The Iron Making Process

Production of iron as was done in our area, almost primitive as it evolved into the Twentieth Century, and the associated charcoal production method, is interesting history.

A furnace was constructed of limestone, lined with hard sandstone and plastered well with clay on the outside. In size the structure was about twenty feet square at the base and tapered upward an equal distance forming a stack. Usually built at the side of a steep hill, a ramp was run from the hill to the top of the stack. Into the stack was dropped charcoal, limestone, and iron ore in alternating layers. Firing and tending the furnace was a skilled job, requiring round-the-

clock attention. The limestone, quarried from the surrounding hill, provided flux or flow to carry off the impurities of the iron as it melted. Blasts of air to increase the heat was provided by water powered bellows. The resulting molten mass dropped down through the stack to outlets where it flowed into molds of sand. The molds were shaped like large combs, with teeth extended to speed the cooling and to provide a shape that could be easily broken for handling. The shape resembled a mother pig on her side with piglets sucking, thus the term "pig iron" for the product of the furnace, or cast iron.

From the furnace the cast iron "pigs" were hauled to the forge, sometimes near the furnace, more often many miles distant at a central location for a number of furnaces. Here the cast iron was again heated and pounded into "wrought iron" in the form of bars, or billets, or "blooms" by a heavy trip hammer - also water powered.

The last stop was at the foundry where the wrought iron was again heated and worked into the final product - stoves, tools, machine parts, plow points, etc.

A variation of the forge was the "slitting mill" where strips of iron for nails were made and cut. These are the square head, flat nails found in old, pre-Civil War era buildings when they are razed today. Nails for horseshoes were cut, also, an item of great necessity.

"Machine Abe" Keagy operated a foundry below Woodbury, near the present Replogle Mill, the place then known as the "Keagy Bank." His reputation for the ability to make almost anything metal needed and to design and invent such is legendary in MorrisonCove.

North of Waterside, near where the stream from Hipple's Cave meets the Meadow Branch of Yellow Creek, stood the Snowden Foundry.

The last foundry to operate in the area stands abandoned today in Hopewell, last operated in 1940, exciting the curiosity of any history buff passing by. See picture with Hopewell Boro, Chapter Three.

Bloomfield Furnace Site



Slag Piles

-- on the Bloomfield Furnace Farm, today owned by Benjamin Slick

Below, once an iron ore mine



Water hazard
on 13th hole

One of several on the Iron Masters golf course near Ore Hill.

Making Charcoal

Art students are familiar with the touch of charcoal - a piece of carbon, light in weight, and "dirty." How it was made a hundred or more years ago to fuel the iron furnaces, forges, and foundries is another fascinating part of our early history.

Much wood was necessary to make charcoal. A cord of wood - a stack four feet high, four feet wide, and eight feet long (128 cu. ft.) would make approximately thirty bushels of charcoal were required to produce a ton of ore. It is known that the early furnaces were

capable of producing an average of twenty-five tons of cast iron per week when in full blast. This figures out to 166 cords of wood per week per furnace. How many trees?

The hardest wood available was used, for such made the most heat. In our area white oak was the number one choice. Cutting and burning was done in the winter months after the sap had "gone down." The chemistry involved in changing wood to charcoal is simply removing the water and oils by partially burning.

Production was a simple process, although tedious and exacting. A circular base of about forty feet in diameter was cleared near where the trees were felled. Four foot cuts of wood were stacked vertically, one layer on top of another, usually three high, in a conical like structure. Leaves were stuffed between the outside logs and the whole sealed with clay to keep out air. A chimney-like opening at the top and several air holes around the bottom provided for a controlled draft.

To make wood char and not burst into flame and burn, the draft was regulated carefully, this also, being a round-the-clock job. After burning slowly with as little air as possible for about ten days, the clay around the cone was carefully removed, allowing the charcoal to cool gradually. It was then ready to be loaded on sleds and hauled to the furnace.

The Iron Industry Economy

The heavy silence in the once busy villages of Hopewell, Woodbury, and Ore Hill and around the abandoned, brush covered ore pits makes it difficult for today's generations to visualize the same places when the iron industry flourished. Milk tank trucks and silos instead of mule teams and smoking charcoal pits now make the scenes on the broad landscape. At the time the iron ore industry provided the market for the farm products of the area as well as a supplemental income during the winter months. Feed was needed for the horses and mules. Butter and eggs, meat and potatoes, staples for the tables of the men and their families were required. Merchants and tradesmen in the villages were busy supplying sundries. Cutting trees for making charcoal, necessarily done in winter as indicated above, provided extra work for the otherwise busy young men of the farm. The once prosperous village of Woodbury almost "folded" after Elizabeth Furnace was moved to Bloomfield, an indication of the impact of the iron industry on the early economy of one village and of its significance and importance to the area as a whole.

It should be observed at this point, also, that when "iron" ceased as a big employer, the ex-workers were "on their own." These were the days before unemployment compensation.

Iron Left A Scar

Beneficial as the iron industry was to the economy of our part of Northern Bedford County during the Nineteenth Century years, its damage to the timberlands has not yet healed. The giant oaks that attracted the early settlers took the eye of the iron worker and became fuel for his furnace. Charcoal from hardwood preceded coke from coal as fuel here. The furnaces' almost insatiable appetite was not satisfied with the timber that the farmers were glad to clear from their land for cultivating, but reached onto the ridges and mountains, denuding them of the best trees, the hardwoods.

Albert Rung in his "Chronicles of Pennsylvania History" states that while the iron industry in the Juniata Valley "supplied so many vital needs of our infant republic, its production was not accomplished without terrific toll to our primitive forest." And, in no area was this destruction more complete than along the sides of Tussey Mountain, from Bedford far into the county of Center, where all giant timber had fallen in the path of the merciless woodmen." Almost an endangered species, our remaining oak groves should be guarded and preserved with the strongest measures possible. Hopefully, the iron industry has taught us a lesson in conservation from its sojourn here, as well as providing an era of prosperity for our ancestors.

It is sad to note that had the possibility of using the coal lying in wait in the nearby Broad Top area had been realized, the use of coke instead of charcoal in making iron ore might have saved our forests from being robbed of their mighty oaks.

Dr. Peter Shoenberger: "Iron King," Iron Baron," "Iron Master"

This review of the early iron industry in the Northern Bedford County area would not be complete without a brief biography of Dr. Peter Shoenberger.

Although trained as a medical doctor, he left his profession after several years of practice in Pittsburgh to take over the iron business which he inherited upon the death of his father in 1816. As the record of his life indicates, he possessed an engineer's skill in identifying ore fields and a businessman's ability to build and manage a profitable industry.

In addition to his partnership interest in Bedford Forge in Jack's Corner and Elizabeth Furnace at Woodbury, and the ownership of the Bloomfield Furnace mines, his properties over the years from 1815 until his death in 1854 included Huntingdon Furnace near Warrior Mark and Juniata Forge at Petersburg, which he inherited; Rebecca Furnace near Fredericksburg; Sara Furnace at Sproul; Martha Furnace and Forge, Upper Maria, Middle Maria, and Lower Maria Furnaces in McKee's Gap; Allegheny Forge near Duncansville; and interests in Cambria Furnace and Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, plus others.

Many acres of land were owned locally by Dr. Shoenberger himself or in partnership with others. Much of the Woodbury-Bloomfield "barrens" were at one time his property, as were several thousand acres of Tussey Mountain. The former contained the rich ore deposits and their "digs" are still visible; the latter supplied the oak trees for charcoal and many of the pits where the wood was charred are identifiable, also.

The story of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, "The Iron Master," by Mr. Milton Burgess which follows indicates in more detail the importance and influence of this man in our local area and that surrounding.

Dr. Peter Shoenberger

"THE IRON MASTER"

By Milton V. Burgess

Bedford County assisted Dr. Peter Shoenberger, the great American iron master, in building an immense fortune in the early iron industry.

This came about not only through Dr. Shoenberger's organizational ability, but also through an amazing way he had in locating valuable sources of iron ore and particularly the rich Bloomfield Mines at Ore Hill.

The Bloomfield ores contained a high percentage of iron, and also included a small amount of manganese and a low total of sulphur and phosphorus. The result was a tough but easily workable iron. The result was ideal for gun metal. Some of the largest cannon used by the Federal Army in the Civil War were made from Bloomfield iron produced in the furnaces and forges of the Morrisons Cove area and machined at Pittsburgh plants.

Dr. Shoenberger did not live to see the full development of his Bloomfield industry, but he did see the great demand for his iron, and when he died in 1854, he left an estate valued at around five million dollars, a princely fortune in those days. There was enough to leave an interest in a working iron industry to each one of his three sons and five daughters, or their families.

His will and its six codicils disposed of important iron works in Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Sharon in Mercer County, Marietta in Lancaster County and furnaces and forges at McKee, Rodman, Sproul, Fredericksburg and other locations in Central Pennsylvania.

His position as a leader in the iron industry was never challenged. Andrew Carnegie in later years declared that Dr. Shoenberger was the leader in the iron industry just as Carnegie held that title in the steel industry as Pittsburgh became the center of steel production.

Pittsburgh newspapers in hailing Dr. Shoenberger's success in iron production in Pittsburgh spoke particularly of his way of finding rich ore deposits. The Bloomfield ore mines in Bedford County furnished an outstanding example of high grade ore developed by the great iron master.

A number of land holdings described by the Shoenberger will included large acreage of timber, coal, and limestone in which all his heirs were permitted to share. Quite a few of the properties were in Bedford County.

Woodbury was an iron town in early days. Elizabeth Furnace was built along the Meadow Branch of Yellow Creek just south of the borough line.

Waterman, Watkins & Company's history of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties records that the furnace was put in blast in 1827 by John King, Henry Swope, and Dr. Shoenberger, with the latter holding a 50 percent interest in the enterprise. After the furnace had operated for a time, Dr. Shoenberger bought out his co-owners by an agreement on an appraised valuation.

The favorable prospects at the Bloomfield Mines in Bloomfield Township cause Dr. Shoenberger to close Elizabeth Furnace in 1843 and to use some of its parts in construction of Bloomfield Furnace close to the newly discovered Bloomfield mines.

Those who enjoy golf on the course of the Iron Master Country Club are playing on what was once recognized as the greatest iron mine in the United States. The slopes and water hazards were once a part of the workings where between sixty and one hundred men toiled to obtain and wash the valuable ore.

The iron ore deposits extended for a distance of 7,200 feet on Duncans Ridge between Ore Hill and Bakers Summit. The outcrop was from 1,000 to 1,500 feet wide, and the depth of the larger pits at the northern end of the mines was about 100 feet.

The choice ore came in large lumps know as "bombshells," and a number of these are placed as landmarks at the entrance to the club grounds and not far from the entrance to the club house. There is much more ore beneath the surface as production ceased at the mine while vast reserves of ore were known to exist as proved by exploratory shafts.

Large quantities of the ore were once used by Dr. Shoenberger in Bloomfield Furnace and in furnaces and forges at McKee's Gap, Fredericksburg and Sproul. An analysis of the ore as made by Pennsylvania Geological Survey showed: Metallic iron 52.55 percent; Metallic manganese 3.004 percent; Sulphur .073 percent; and Phosphorus .031 percent.

The favorable distribution of these ingredients by nature preceded the days when steels for special purposes could be produced by scientists at the furnaces by mixing specified amounts of desired chemical components. The result was that Shoenberger iron was ahead of its time because of its valuable Bedford County source.

The Bloomfield ores did require washing to remove clay and water for this purpose was piped from the Steam Pump Dam on Halter Creek. Small locomotives hauled the ore from the deep pits to the washers.

After the death of Dr. Shoenberger, the operation of Bloomfield Mines was carried on by the family of his daughter Martha Duncan and shipping of ore was conducted on a large scale by her husband, John W. Duncan, and her son, Peter Duncan. The Duncan family also received under the will a furnace and two of the Maria forges near Rodman. A standard gauge rail line was built from the Cove, branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Roaring Spring to handle rail shipments.

The importance of Bloomfield iron as a weapon in the Civil War is seen in the recommendation by Major Thomas Jefferson Rodman, who supervised the production of gun metal for the armed forces of the Union. He urged that the government buy the Bloomfield Mines to assure a continued supply of quality material.

Another interesting result that came from the activity at Bloomfield Mines was the development of modern washing and screening facilities designed and installed by J. K. McLanahan of Hollidaysburg whose firm continues today with a worldwide reputation in this field.

The Cove region lost its iron industry, once a major part of its economy when the high grade ores of Wisconsin and Minnesota became available at low cost through lake transportation. But for a time, Shoenberger iron was the leader in the American industrial revolution.

The Shoenberger iron heirs were leaders in civic affairs and social life as well as in industry and engineering.

John H. Shoenberger managed the Juniata Iron Works at Penn Avenue near 12th Street, Pittsburgh, and the coal mines of James H. Hays on the Monongahela River. The rolling mills of this property later became a part of the U.S. Steel Corporation. John H. founded St. Margaret's Hospital, Pittsburgh, and was noted for his charitable contributions.

George K. Shoenberger was a partner of John H. in the Juniata Iron Works and also managed mills at Wheeling and properties at Cincinnati.

Edwin F. Shoenberger and his children received the income from a furnace and forge in McKee's Gap.

Elizabeth Lytle received the Rebecca Furnace near Fredericksburg and the Allegheny Forge near Foot-of-Ten.

Anna Maria Watts received an interest in the Marietta Furnace and ore mines in Lancaster County.

The children of Rebecca and Pollard McCormick, David, Sarah and Troupe, and the children of Sarah and Pollard McCormick, Sophia and Peter, received the income from the Sarah Furnace at Sproul. Pollard McCormick was married first to Rebecca Shoenberger and following her death; married her sister, Sarah, who died shortly before the death of Dr. Shoenberger.

The provision that all the heirs were allowed to receive ore for one furnace from the Bloomfield Mines was followed while the furnaces were operational.

Dr. Shoenberger by guaranteeing this high grade ore to his descendants showed that he fully understood this important secret that had made the iron of his furnaces the cream of the market from many years.



Steam Pump Dam, today

Coke Iron follows Charcoal Iron

A "second chapter" in the story of the iron ore industry in the Northern Bedford County area of this review followed the Civil War. In 1868 the construction of two blast furnaces was begun in Riddlesburg by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company. This company had been formed by a group of eastern capitalists to produce iron by a more modern smelting process.

Eighty beehive ovens were built near the furnaces, the ovens visible today along the road between Riddlesburg and Defiance. Such ovens produced coke from coal for firing the furnaces. They replaced

the production of charcoal from wood as had been the fuel used during and before the war by Hopewell Furnace (1801-1820), Elizabeth Furnace (1822-1843), and Bloomfield Furnace (1845-1854).

Hopewell Township was one of the principal sources of limestone, still required in the new smelting process, and of iron ore. Old limestone quarries are still visible. Iron ore was obtained by open pit mining in the Marble City section and by deep mining under Tussey Mountain near Batesville. The latter mines extended southward toward Everett and northward approximately four miles toward Loysburg Gap.

A narrow gauge railroad hauled iron ore and limestone from the Marble City and Warriors Ridge quarries and pits, eastward along the base of River Mountain to Riddlesburg. The roadbed is distinct at Sunnyside and an abutment for the bridge to Riddlesburg remains in view along Route 26, a half mile north of Hopewell. It was known as the Yellow Creek Railroad.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad having been extended from Hopewell to Mt. Dallas in 1863, it hauled the iron ore from the Batesville deep mines to Riddlesburg.

It is reported that the local ore became too expensive to mine by the 1890's and work was disbanded. Furnaces at Riddlesburg continued to operate intermittently, however, until the 1930's, using ores shipped in on the HBTMRR from distant sources.

The furnaces were completely dismantled in 1946. The row of old coke ovens was restored for historical purposes in 1975, a relic of the "second chapter" in the story of the iron ore industry in the area of this review.

The mines at Batesville, abandoned near the close of the last century, have been reopened as a possible source of underground water to supplement the supply for Everett.



Above: The entrance to one of the reopened iron ore mine shafts near
Tatesville (1984).

- - - - -

Coal in the Cove -- more than a legend?

A narrow seam of coal (?) lies in a gap between Texas Corner and Salemville, per natives. Although used by local blacksmiths in past years, its commercial use was investigated around 1922 by a group of New Enterprise prospectors and found to be of limited value.

By legend, the Indians carried coal from a secret source to early settler David Brallier's blacksmith shop, and he made them trinkets in exchange (page 93, Texas Corner). This might have been their secret source, an interesting possibility.

Sand Quarrying

Quarrying of sand on Warriors Ridge near Tatesville was begun in the early 1900 years. Small independent companies operated from time to time during the first quarter of the century.

Quarried initially to supply traction sand for deep mines and the raw material for refractories, the silica quality of the product later placed it in demand by glass companies.

The Pittsburgh Silica Sand Company was chartered in 1929. In 1951 ownership changed and operated under the name of Pittsburgh Silica Company. Production stopped in 1961.

Maximum production of sand occurred during World War II when 120,000 tons per year were shipped.



-- Tatesville sand bank on Warrior Ridge

Limestone Quarrying and Lime Burning

The limestone industry as it is know today resembles very little the work of quarrying and lime burning in which the industry has its roots.

Being one of the qualities of the land that took the eye of our ancestors, the abundant limestone outcroppings and deep ledges have become the area's most useful and least exhaustible natural resource.

Following and replacing the log cabin, houses built of limestone stand today as monuments to the more affluent of the early nineteenth century landowners. A total of eighteen such substantial homes remain in use in the area of this review.

Limestone became valuable commercially when the iron industry flourished here. As indicated with the description of the process of changing iron ore to workable metal, limestone was used as flux. Quarrying and hauling it to the furnace provided employment for many men.

Practical use of the plentiful limestone was made by the early settlers in fence and road building. Clearing the "new ground" and fields of loose rock was an endless chore in the opinion of the youth of the family. They usually got the job of picking and dragging the stones to the edge of the field. With the need for better roads, many stone fence rows became the turnpike base as crews of men with heavy sledge hammers made "little ones from big ones," as Cal Hetrick

remembers in his "Loy Family" story, referenced in Chapter Three (#18).

Although naturally fertile, the limestone clay soil required refreshment after repeated tilling. Burning lime from limestone and slacking and spreading it on the fields helped retain and restore the soil's fertility. From the small stack limekiln on each farm, building and operating large walled kilns later developed. Many remnants of these structures may be seen today near old quarries.

- - - - -

The use of lime to fertilize the soil was pioneered in Morrisons Cove by Jacob Long of Seven Day corner in the early 1800's.

Lime kiln still standing.



-- on the Charles Smith farm
Hickory Bottom, Woodbury Township

Limestone quarrying and lime burning gave the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc. its start -- the area's largest industry today. Accordingly, it is appropriate that as the lone survivor of all of the industries heretofore reviewed, the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company has the honor of concluding this chapter, "The Development of Industries." Its interesting sixty-year history to date follows.

THE NEW ENTERPRISE STONE AND LIME COMPANY

From its beginning as a small limestone quarry operation south of Waterside, the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company has grown into one of the largest industries in south central Pennsylvania. In its first year, it recorded gross sales of \$43,252 and employed three men. As it marked its sixtieth anniversary in 1984, it carried a payroll of some fifteen hundred employees at the height of the construction season.



Waterside Quarry, 1924

Following a year in partnership with two other New Enterprise men, John and Harry Snowberger, Jerry S. Detwiler acquired the Waterside quarry business in an exchange of stock in an Altoona firm, and with his eldest son, Paul I. Detwiler, formed the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company in 1924. Their first equipment purchase was the Longenecker Quarry crusher which they moved from its location near Keagy's Bank south of Woodbury to the quarry at Waterside. Crushed limestone and burned lime for farm use was produced.

A "Little Red White" truck with Paul as the driver made deliveries, many to the Broad Top area, returning loaded with coal for sale - no empty "back runs!"

The young firm prospered from the start, as it has continued to do over the years, and in 1928, took its first expansion step by purchasing a sand plant near Everett. The following year it moved into the contracting business and built two small bridges.

In 1930, the partnership was enlarged as Jerry's second son, Dale W. Detwiler, and son-in-law, Arthur Furry, bought into the firm. In the same year the Rodman quarry north of Roaring Spring was purchased, the beginning of today's large Roaring Spring plant operation.

Although the "Great Depression" was a problem for the local economy through the 1930's, the New Enterprise company's crystal ball served well by leading to the purchase of the Aschom plant in Snake Spring Township in 1934. This move placed the firm in line to profit from the construction of the Pennsylvania Turnpike as its construction progressed through Bedford County in 1938, 1939, and 1940. Two ready-mix batch plants were set up at Aschom to furnish concrete for Turnpike bridges. Cement, sand, and crushed stone were supplied for the bridges, roadway, and tunnels.

A blacktop plant was installed at Roaring Spring in 1940. In 1941, the first concrete mixer truck was purchased to deliver ready-mixed concrete to Blair and Bedford County customers.

The partnership changed in 1941 as Arthur Furry sold his share in the company and Emmert and Galen Detwiler bought into it. The firm by this move now included the father, Mr. J. S. Detwiler, and his four sons, Paul, Dale, Emmert, and Galen.

Mr. J. S. Detwiler sold his interest in the business to his four sons in 1949. In 1950, the company incorporated, adding "Inc." to the original and familiar name, becoming The New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc. The following year the New Enterprise Equipment and Supply Company was formed, an equipment holding entity.



The Detwiler Team, 1945

Standing -
Emmert
Dale
Galen

Seated -
Paul
Jerry S

As opportunities for concrete product sales and highway projects developed, the firm adapted its facilities and technologies to meet them. It expanded through the purchase of numerous smaller firms and at this date operates at thirty-two different locations, including twelve counties in Pennsylvania and at two points in the State of Delaware.

The success story of this firm testifies to the integrity and sound business practices of the Detwilers and to the dedication and know-how of its employees. Its operations have contributed to the economic welfare of Bedford and Blair Counties in particular, and to its subsidiary locations as well. Its record is an integral part of the current history of the area included in this review.

Current officers of the firm (1985)

Paul I. Detwiler	Chairman of the Board Emeritus
Dale W. Detwiler	Chairman of the Board
Paul I. Detwiler, Jr.	President
Donald L. Detwiler	Executive Vice President
C. Wesley Lingenfelter	Vice President
Rodger S. Hoover	Vice President and Asst. Secretary
Ronald E. Detwiler	Secretary/Treasurer
Jay W. Claycomb	Assistant to the Secretary

The "Little Red White" truck of 1924



Driver: Paul I. Detwiler, Sr.

Headquarters of The New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc.



One of four of the company's office buildings located in New Enterprise.



One of the firm's first contract jobs was construction of a small bridge near the former site of the Church of the Brethren north of New Enterprise, above. The firm's profit on this project was \$864.



As it marked its sixtieth anniversary, the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, Inc. was a major contractor in the construction of new Routes 22 and 220 in the Blair-Cambria County area. In 1983, the firm completed a 73.4 million dollar contract for construction of 12.6 miles of Route 22 between Carson Valley and Ebensburg, and in 1984, a 20.1 million contract for 3.6 miles of the Duncansville section of new Route 220.

Sixty years of "Quality and Quantity Guaranteed."

NES&L Motto

Notes and References For Chapter Six

1. Waterman, "History of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton Counties of Pennsylvania," 1884, reprinted in 1975 by Unigraphic Inc., Evansville, Indiana, p. 347.
2. Waterman, above, p. 347.
3. Adams, David M., "Historical Summary of Morrison Cove Towns", Morrisons Cove Herald, Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1948, p. 12.
4. Waterman, above, p. 305.
5. Waterman, above, p. 341.
6. Waterman, above, p. 347.
7. Dodson, Theodore, "Hopewell - It's Still Here", local reproduction, p. 2.
8. Lesley, J. P., "The Ironmanufacturers" Guide to the Furnaces, Forges, and Rolling Mills of the United States," John Wiley, NY, 1859, p. 174.
9. Waterman, above, p. 347.
10. Karns, Rev. C. W., "Historical Sketches of Morrisons Cove," Altoona Mirror, Altoona, Pennsylvania, 1933, p. 14.
11. Hetrick, Calvin W., "The Iron King," Morrisons Cove Herald, Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1960, p. 11.
12. Rung, Albert, "Chronicles of Pennsylvania History," John S. Ruger Co., Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, 1977, p. 3.

Additional references relating to area industrial development, for further interest reading.

1. Buck and Buck, "The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania," The University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, p. 288-317.
2. Kurtz, Paul, "Blair, Main Line," Bellwood Antis Public Library Board, Bellwood, Pennsylvania, p. 129-138.
3. Snowberger, Ella M. "Recollections of Bygone Days in the Cove," Morrisons Cove Herald, Martinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1933-1943, see index.

Suggested Activities for Students

1. Find information on the methods of farming in colonial and early 19th century times. Write an imaginary diary of a teenage farm boy or girl, describing the activities from season to season over a year.
2. Research and write a short history of modern agriculture in this area, including such developments as the use of machinery - from the grain cradle to the combine, from the horsepower to the diesel tractor, from the milk can to the bulk tank, etc.
3. Ask a grandparent or other older person the location of any nearby iron ores mines or charcoal pits. Visit the site.
4. Visit the Burnt Cabins Grist Mill in Fulton County to see milling of grain as it was done 200 years ago.
5. Other sites for field trips: Miller's Sawmill on Hickory Bottom, Waterside Woolen Mill, Bloomfield Furnace site, Steam Pump Dam, Bedford Forge site, Hopewell Foundry, New Enterprise Stone & Lime Roaring Spring Quarry.

More "Sawdust and Siftings"

Everett Press, December 14, 1900

Horse Ran Off

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. E. C. Wells, contractor to finish the new roadbed for the H. & B.T.R.R. below Tatesville, got Dr. W. P. Trimbath in his buggy to take him to Tatesville to treat a few sick men who are in his employ. The horse Mr. Wells was driving was a new one an he did not know much about it. When they reached the residence of Mr. Simon Leader, it was discovered that the doctor had forgotten something and they turned around and started back. In turning the horse got one of the lines under his tail and he was off like a flash down toward Main Street.

The occupants saw they were in for it, and the doctor asked for the reins, and he tried to stop the animal, but its blood was up and then the driver tried to run the horse into a tree at the residence of S. P. Lewis. There is where the runaway was stopped and the occupants took a tumble. Both gentlemen fell out with great force and the horse received a broken leg. Mr. Wells was very much bruised all over. . . Dr. Trimbath received numerous bruises. . . but is able to be up and around with the assistance of a cane and is able to look after his patients. The buggy was completely demolished and the horse had to be shot.

- - - - -

Martinsburg Herald, January 29, 1909

On last Friday afternoon while Mr. Thomas Eichelberger, proprietor on the union Hotel, was on his way to Yellow Creek to attend the funeral services of his sister, Mrs. Eliza Belle Fluke, he had a narrow escape from being injured. The yoke strap broke, and the tongue of the carriage coming loose, Mr. Eichelberger was thrown out. The horses ran away, but were captured in the woods nearby.
--The Everett Republican

- - - - -

Martinsburg Herald, January 31, 1919 (From Texas Corner Items)

An Enjoyable Birthday Party

On Wednesday a very enjoyable birthday party was held at the camp of the Mt. Nebo Lumber Company in honor of the fifth-seven birthday of John G. Koontz. Mr. Koontz, who is the owner and general manager of the plant, has successfully operated it for more than twenty years, and on Wednesday all business was suspended and a jolly good time was enjoyed by all.

Chapter Seven

OUR RELIGIOUS HERITAGE

Introduction:

Our churches were influential in determining "the way of life" we enjoy today in the area encompassed by this review. The history of the different denominations merits our consideration and appreciation.

The exact date of formal organization of the various groups is obscure in some cases. Those identified in the following pages are in chronological order, based on available records.

This chapter includes:

"Bible, Axe, and Plow," an Overview by Title Theme

Denominations and Houses of Worshippage

The Church of the Brethren	183
The Lutheran Churches	189
Brethren in Christ	191
The Seventh Day Baptist Churches	192
The United Church of Christ	195
Presbyterian	198
Church of God	199
The Methodist Churches	200

The Grace Brethren Churches	205
Union Houses of Worship	207
Christian (Independent)	208
Baptist (Independent)	208
The Mennonite Churches	209

Associated Church Activities

NB In this chapter the references, footnotes, and recommended readings, if any, follow each denominational review.

Dates accompanying the pictures of the houses of worship indicate the year the present and earlier houses were built - in some cases the date of dedication.

"Bible, Axe, and Plow," an Overview by Title Theme

Faith in God and strong religious beliefs characterized the early settlers of our area. Their Bibles were as important to them as their tools of work and equally vital to their survival. Such spirit and devotion has passed forward from generation to generation and is a distinctive mark of those who occupy the land in the present age.

As by Caleb of ancient times, this land was found to be promising, if not "flowing with milk and honey," and the reports of its goodness drew settlers from eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland to it as the children of Israel of old to the land of Canan. The analogy can be carried farther for this land, too, was already inhabited by an enemy to be dealt with and overcome and at the same time was for some a test of faith.

As today we reflect on the place and importance of religion in the life of our ancestors we must recognize the church as they knew it, first as an informal gathering of families and later as an organized group, to be the major social unit of the community in early times. As families gathered for worship, parents visited, young people met, and new families developed.

The churches set the oral standards of the community. For some the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount were laws enough for their day. With civil government, some were cooperative; others were passive.

Some church groups, more than others, felt and observed the need for schools and education. The value of a mixed denominational composition of a community is no more apparent than in this, and the influence here of the "bell and steeple" churches in early favor and support of public schools is recognized.

Denominations of many different divisions of Protestantism have been represented in the history of this area of Northern Bedford County, all finding here a settling reception to their various

beliefs, with brotherhood and mutual respect. Each deserves recognition for its part in the settlement and development of a section of our state unexcelled in the eyes of many as a pleasant place to live.

The legacy of faith from the pioneer church fathers who settled here and from those who followed is a challenge of responsibility for the present generation to be transmitted to the future.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

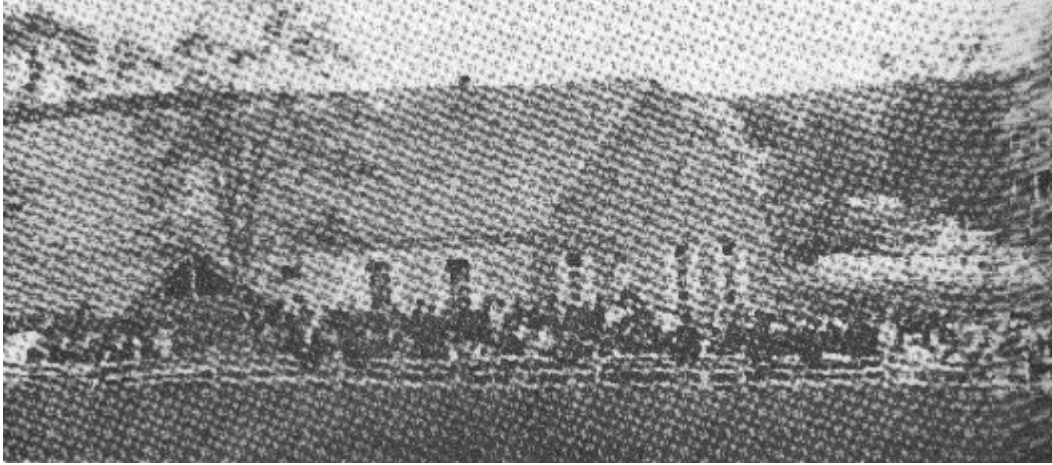
Predominant in number among early settlers in the area of this story were the members of the German Baptist Brethren Church, commonly called "Dunkers," and since 1908, "The church of the Brethren."

The records indicate that "About 1755 a colony of Dunkards took up the southern portion of the Cove." The sect was relatively young at this time, having been started at Schwarzenau in the province of Wittgenstein, Germany in 1708, and began emigrating to America in 1719. Many of the "colony" came from a German settlement that had been made near Hagerstown, Maryland, and in Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

The first minister in this area was Abraham Oberholtzer (or Overholtzer) who is believed to be buried in the Border Cemetery near Waterside. Another early minister about which there exists more definite record was Samuel Ullery, who died in 1822, and is buried in the New Enterprise Cemetery. Bishop Ullery, with Jacob Snider of Snake Spring Valley, the first deacon in the congregation, periodically traveled throughout the territory preaching to groups as they met in homes for worship. Their journeys covered a wide circle. It is recorded that they would start "without extra coats or purse, with staff in hand and walk north to where Altoona is now located and preach to the families scattered in that region, then they would follow the mountain trail to the Conemaugh Valley" (around present Johnstown). Their trips would continue south into Brother's Valley and other settlements in Somerset county, thence eastward to Bedford and home. (o/a 1790-1820)

As distinguished from another settlement of Brethren at about the same time in the northern part of the Cove on Clover Creek (1790), the southern Cove group became known as the Yellow Creek Congregation. Although the exact date of organization of the latter is not known (approximately 1796), the first house of worship (Snowberger) for the Brethren in this area was built in 1840 near New Enterprise, after meeting in members' homes for many years.

To better serve the scattered members of the congregation, other church houses were erected in the vicinities of their homes. In 1850 the Holsinger (Bakers Summit) and Eshelman (Woodbury) houses were built followed by Snyder and Waterside in 1872.



Above: The Snowberger House, built in 1840, and rebuilt in 1878. (Relocated in 1949, now the New Enterprise Church of the Brethren-) Scene: The Annual Meeting of the German Baptist Brethren, May of 1877, at the 1840 house. (--in background, the Adam Hadderman home.)

In 1876 the Yellow Creek Congregation (old) was divided to form Woodbury as a separate entity, including Holsinger. In the same year Woodbury built the Replogle House (present church), replacing the Eshelman House. In 1872 the Burger family built a church house at Salemville.

The history of the present Yellow Creek, Koontz, and Bethel churches is linked with that of Snake Spring which had separated from the old Yellow Creek (New Enterprise) congregation in 1840. Church houses were first built by Snake Spring for the present Yellow Creek congregation - then called Hopewell, 1862, for Koontz in 1865, and for Bethel in 1885.

During the decade of 1875-1885, the German Baptist Brethren Church as a denomination was experiencing a division of thought on a number of matters of doctrine and practice. The old Yellow Creek (New Enterprise) congregation did not escape the conflict and from it a small group of the members split as Progressive Brethren. The new group, which had organized in the Snyder Crossroads house in 1883, built a church in New Enterprise in 1885. This congregation prospered for a time but declined and around 1930 the building was sold and moved to Juniata (Altoona). See Grace Brethren account.

In 1895 the name of the old Yellow Creek congregation was changed to New Enterprise and in 1896 the present Yellow Creek congregation, formerly Hopewell, took the old name.

In 1908 the German Baptist Brethren name was changed to "Church of the Brethren" by action of the denomination in annual meeting in Des Moines, Iowa.

Bound by a common bond of faith and doctrine, the early Dunker pioneers traveled to the untamed wilderness. Along the banks of the Yellow Creek and its tributaries they found soil and resources responsive to their initiative and energy and here prospered in the benevolence of the God they worshiped. From the roots they planted over two hundred years ago, today stand seven church houses with a combined membership of approximately 1,350.

It is impossible to give credit and recognition to the many men and women who by their leadership and devotion, began and nurtured the German Baptist Brethren Church through its history in this area. Until recent years it was served by self-taught, unpaid ministers, called by their brethren to preach the Gospel. Faithful and willing laymen supported the work of the Church as they were led to do. The years have seen an evolution of this denomination from that of strict avoidance of any involvement in public affairs to the opposite extreme of active participation in national and worldwide concerns.

- - - - -

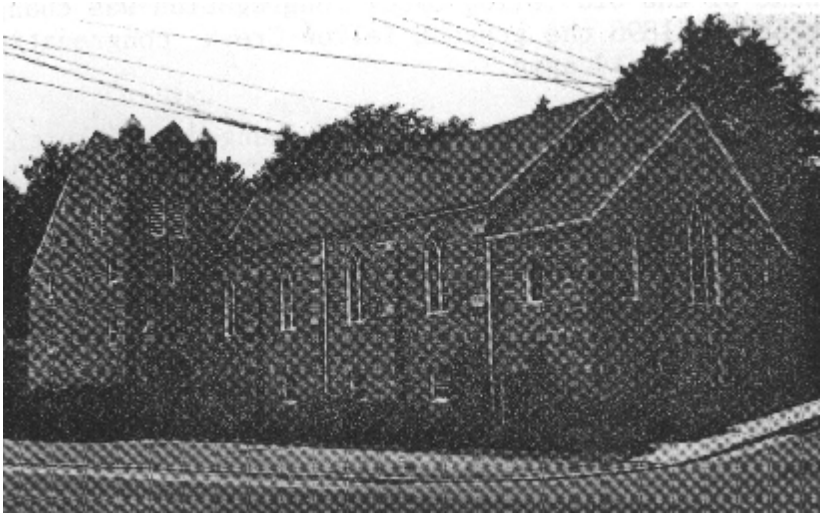
Recommended reading for more detailed information:

"The History of The Church of The Brethren in The Middle District of Pennsylvania, 1781-1925," by James A. Sell, et al, edited by Galen B. Royer, 1925; pp. 125-126, "The Early Yellow Creek Congregation --."

"Out of The Wilderness, The Brethren and Two Centuries of Life in Central Pennsylvania (1780-1980)," by Dr. Earl C. Kaylor, 1981; pp. 67-146, "Rural Churches."

"A History of The German Baptist Brethren in Europe And America," by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, 1899. (Recommended for in-depth study of total denomination history -- not local.)

Houses of Worship of THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN Area Congregations, by
dates built



New Enterprise

- 1. 1840
- 2. 1878
- 3. 1949

Woodbury

- 1. 1850
- 2. 1876





Holsinger

- 1. 1850
- 2. 1913

Yellow Creek
(Hopewell - until 1896)

- 1. 1862
- 2. 1899



Koontz

- 1. 1865
- 2. 1903



Waterside

1. 1872
2. 1936

Formerly
Waterside Church of God
Purchased by Brethren in
1936



Bethel

1885

Yoked with Yellow Creek



Salemville

Built in 1882

Removed in 1980

For almost one hundred years the Burger Church in Salemville stood as a reminder of the Christian concern of one family for their neighbors of the vicinity. John and Leah Burger, prosperous farmers living a short distance east of the village, built, furnished, and maintained the little church during their lifetime. Departing from the denominational policy of no bells or steeples, the Burgers purchased and installed the bell which is today preserved on a monument erected where the church stood.

By the Burgers' will, probated in 1889, the building was deeded to the New Enterprise congregation. Due to declining membership and attendance, it was closed and sold in 1980 to the Old Order Mennonite Church. It was then moved to a site north of New Enterprise.

The history of the church is recorded and preserved in a capsule within the monument.



THE LUTHERAN CHURCHES

Adherents to the Lutheran faith were among the early German settlers in the original Woodberry Township of Bedford County. Like those of other faiths at the time, families met in homes or school houses for worship.

Nicholas Barley came to Morrisons Cove in 1791 and settled on the headwaters of Potter Creek. He helped build the first Lutheran Church in the Cove which stood in the vicinity of the present St. John's Lutheran Church. Records in the Bedford County Court House indicate that on August 31, 1808, Simon Potter made articles of agreement with Nicholas Barley, John Hipple, William Hart, Adam Streby, and Daniel Moyer in consideration of five shillings to sell one acre of his plantation for the purpose of erecting a meetinghouse and graveyard.

Although the exact date of the building of the original church is not recorded, the formal organization of the congregation is believed to have taken place in 1812. The original church and a second was built on the Potter site, one of log and the other not described, the last being used until 1842.

In 1842 the members of the congregation decided to build a new church, their third, but disagreed as to the location. As a result, two edifices were built in that year: St. John's, in Potter Creek, and St. Paul's (Barley), south of Bakers Summit. Records indicate that the former, constructed of brick, was built at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars, and the latter, built of stone, cost approximately two thousand dollars.

It is worthy of note and credit that, "In 1846, just four years after St. Paul's was built, the first Sunday School in this part of the state was established," through the influence of Daniel Barley, son of Nicholas. (Quoted from the "135th Anniversary Celebration" booklet, 1997.) According to tradition, Daniel, a tanner by trade, traveled from time to time to Philadelphia on business and there observed "Sunday School" being conducted for the youth of the faith. The seed of this important arm of all local denominations and congregations today took root at Barley, but found "stony ground" in other church groups for many years thereafter before being accepted.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Woodbury was organized in 1882 and its church building dedicated on January 28, 1883, at a total cost of two thousand six hundred fifty-seven dollars.

In 1915 the Woodbury charge was established, including Trinity, St. John's, and St. Paul's. In 1968 St. John's was closed and the membership merged with Trinity at Woodbury. Services were discontinued at St. Paul's in 1981.

- - - - -

Recommended reading:

"History of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania," by W. H. Bruce Carney, The Lutheran Publication Society, Philadelphia, 1918.

- - - - -

Houses of Worship of the LUTHERAN Denomination



Trinity Lutheran
Woodbury

Built 1862



St. Paul's
(Barley)

1842
Closed 1981



St. John's
(Potter Creek)

1842
Closed 1968

BRETHREN IN CHRIST

The Brethren in Christ congregation was formed by descendants of families who had emigrated from Switzerland in 1753 and who moved from eastern Pennsylvania to Morrison Cove in the early part of the nineteenth century. Two brothers, Abraham (Machine Abe) and Jacob Keagy, grandsons of one of the founders of the denomination at Conestoga in Lancaster County in 1778, settled on one square mile of land lying south of Woodbury about 1813. A son of the latter, Elder Peter Keagy, was a leading figure in the congregation until his death in 1889.

In 1867 the present brick church was built on land deeded by the Jacob Keagy heirs. Records of the transaction indicate that the land as surveyed by John Keith on June 15, 1867, contained 145 perches and was sold for \$70. Words of testimony given for reason for the sale were:

"Said premises near the Southern line there of and Turnpike Road crossing the same: Your petitioner has a sawmill and clover mill connected together near to which a congregation of religious people known as the River Brethren were about to build a church which fact owing to a large congregation usually drawn together causing people to seek shelter in all adjacent buildings your petitioner was led to believe would endanger his buildings and it would be to his interest and that of his child if the same could be kept farther away and in view of the use be offered to sell 145 rods of ground."

Heretofore referred to as "River Brethren," the denomination was incorporated as "Brethren in Christ Church" on May 19, 1904.



Woodbury

Built 1867

THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCHES

Adherents to the Seventh Day Baptist faith began settling in the Salemville area of southern Morrisons Cove around 1820. Elder Henry Boyer and Abraham Longenecker were ordained in 1822, the earliest recorded date of activity by the group.

The story is told that Jacob Specht was arrested for hauling manure on Sunday on his Franklin County farm. With his new wife, Lydia, both having recently renounced the monastic life of the Snow Hill Society of German Seventh Day Baptists, he moved west, settled among other German speaking farmers of Bedford County, and helped start a congregation of Seventh Day Baptists at Salemville.

As was the custom of many of the early church groups, worship was held in the homes of the members until a church was built in 1847. This church, built of brick burned nearby, stands today, slightly modernized. The separate doors, one for the men and boys and another for the women and girls, have been replaced by a single entrance, and the twelve windows of the original design, representing Christ's twelve apostles, have been altered in number by the remodeling. It is the oldest church in continuous use in the area of this historical record.

The German Seventh Day Baptist denomination was formed under the leadership of Conrad Beissel who emigrated from Germany in 1720. He was baptized by Peter Becker who had one year earlier led a group of German Baptists (now the Church of the Brethren) to the colony of William Penn, settling at Germantown. Soon after Beissel's baptism he began observing Saturday as the Sabbath. With a party of like believers, he separated, reorganized, and took the name German Seventh Day Baptists. The group settled on the banks of the Cocalico Creek in Lancaster County and established a thriving community. The Ephrata Cloisters stand today as a monument to their practice of communal living and devotion to a religious belief.

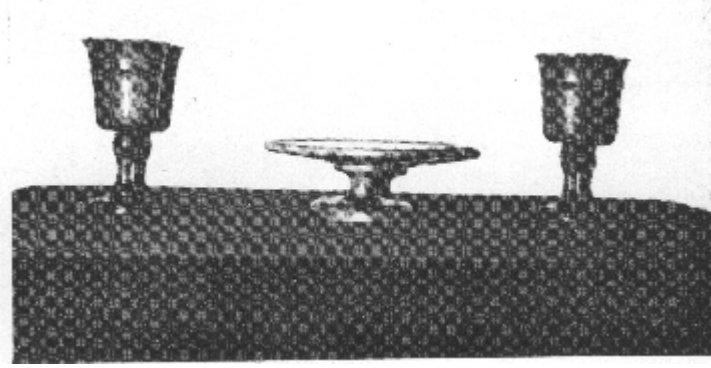
The evangelistic enthusiasm of the adherents at Ephrata led to the establishment of a replica community in Franklin County in 1763, subsequently becoming the Snow Hill Monastic Society and Congregation. Thence came Jacob and Lydia Specht to Morrisons Cove.

The most notable distinction of the Salemville branch of the church from Snow Hill and Ephrata was the absence of the monastic practice of celibacy. To such may be attributed the continued growth and stability of the congregation at Salemville from its beginning in contrast with the earlier societies.

In 1885, differing over matters of policy and theology, a division in the congregation occurred which resulted in the formation off the English Seventh Day Baptist Church, now known as the Bell Seventh Day Baptist Church.

The new group built its own house of worship in 1886 and immediately took steps to affiliate with the General Conference of the Seventh Day Baptists of English origin. It has embraced and accepted the leadership of the national body, being served first as a missionary parish and in more recent years by pastors appointed by the Southeastern Association of its General Conference.

The German Seventh Day Baptist Church at Salemville enjoys a rare link with the American Revolution and our nation's first President. Following the Battle of Brandywine and during the encampment at Valley Forge, the residents at Ephrata cared for many wounded soldiers of the Continental Army. General George Washington expressed his gratitude by presenting the Society with a set of communion cups. The set is a prized possession of the Salemville Church.



One of the two printing presses used at Ephrata is owned by the Frank R. King family, having passed from Ephrata to Snow Hill and later to Salemville, and is now on exhibit at Bedford Village. This press which bears the date 1742 was used in the printing of continental currency and for the printing of the Declaration of Independence for the German speaking inhabitants of the new nation.

Houses of Worship
of the SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCHES of Salemville



German
Seventh Day
Baptist

1847

Bell (English)
Seventh Day
Baptist

1886



Recommended reading for more detailed information:

"A History of The German Baptist Brethren" by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, p. 438-470. ("The Ephrata Society and Its Relation to The German Baptist Brethren").

"Chronic Ephratense," 1786, translated into English by J. M. Hark, 1889.

* * * * *



NB A Seventh Day Adventist Church was built near Salemville in 1884. It was unsuccessful in drawing followers away from the German and English Seventh Day Baptist groups. The building burned on November 12, 1915, under suspicious circumstances, we are informed.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

--early Reformed Church

The first church house of any denomination to be built in the present Northern Bedford County area is believed to have been a log structure at the site of the present St. Paul's United Church of Christ near Yellow Creek. Deeds for the land were recorded in Bedford in 1800 with the conditions that the land be used solely for the proper purpose of erecting a meetinghouse, a school, and a burial ground. (1) Oldest gravestones legible in the cemetery bear the date 1826. A union church, it served the scattered families of all denominations who were settled in the Yellow Creek area until constituted as the German Reformed Church of Yellow Creek in 1832.

In 1843 a stone church was erected near the original site and dedicated on June 13, 1844. First known church officers were Abraham Fluke, elder, and George B. Kay, deacon. The stone church was replaced in 1885 by the present frame structure which serves the St. Paul's United Church of Christ.

From the Yellow Creek Reformed congregation other churches grew. In 1847 a congregation was organized at Pattonville (Loysburg). Adam Haderman, an intellectual migrant from Germany, had settled in the area and in search for the church of his homeland, German Reformed, had associated with the church at Yellow Creek. He, together with Daniel Lingenfelter, Jacob Ober, and Elizabeth Snyder, was dismissed from yellow Creek to form the congregation at Pattonville. The cornerstone for their church was laid in 1848 on land donated by Major James Patton who owned most of the village. On the same site the present brick structure was erected in 1882. (2)

In 1858 Zion Reformed Church, Hickory Bottom, was built. A stone monument erected in the churchyard remains to mark the existence of this church from 1858 to 1928.

In 1898 the former Presbyterian church at Waterside was purchased and moved to Lafayettesville for the membership of the Reformed Church in that vicinity. On April 19, 1927, a strong windstorm twisted the framework, making it unsafe for use and it was torn down.

St. John's Reformed Church of Hopewell was organized in 1901, and a house of worship dedicated on May 18, 1902. The church was closed in 1981 and the membership affiliated with the Saxton Congregation. (3)

Houses of Worship
of the UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST Area Congregations



St. Paul's
of Yellow Creek

1. 1826 (?)
2. 1843
3. 1885



St. John's
of Loysburg

1. 1848
2. 1882



Site of
Zion Reformed Church

1858

Inscription: This tablet marks the site of Zion Reformed Church
Hickory Bottom Charge
1858-1928
Furnished by Rev. Theobald Dewalt Fouse
Erected 1935



St. John's
of
Hopewell

1902

References and Recommended Reading:

1. "Festival of Faith" by Rev. Merle V. Fox, 1963 (dedication booklet marking the 163rd anniversary of St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Yellow Creek).
2. "The People of The Windows" by Frank Bayer, 1980.
3. "Hopewell, It's Still Here" by Theodore Dodson, 1978, p. 22.

Ed.: The United Church of Christ denomination is a result of mergers -- in 1934 of the Reformed Church of the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America, and in 1957 of the Evangelical and Reformed Church with the Congregational Christian Churches.

* * * * *

PRESBYTERIAN

Some of the early settlers in the locale of Northern Bedford County were Scotch-Irish in origin and Presbyterian by faith. Among the membership were families prominent in the early development of the area, including such names as Loy, Piper, Border, Noble, Long, and Kochenderfer.

A Presbyterian congregation was organized at Yellow Creek in 1833 and one at Waterside in 1880. A house of worship was erected by the Yellow Creek group in 1842, located near what is now known as McIlnay's bridge, and by Waterside in 1872. Declining membership led to the disbandment of Waterside in the late 1890's and of Yellow Creek in 1913.

The Waterside house was purchased by the Loysburg Reformed Church in 1898 and moved to Lafayettesville. (See United Church of Christ.)

CHURCH OF GOD

Among the early nineteenth century settlers in Morrison's Cove were several Church of God families. As in other cases, they met in their homes and barns for a number of years. Circuit rider preachers included the Cove families in their travels.

In 1841 a congregation was organized in Woodbury. Church history records that "In 1842 a great revival occurred at Woodbury when many were converted. Among them were B. Ober, who later became a Western Missionary, and the Carpers, who migrated to Indiana and Illinois and established churches there. The ice on the Woodbury Furnace Dam was 18 inches thick and was cut when a baptismal service was held."

The first Bethel was built in 1844. John Carper and George Diltz were the building committee and John Heller, the minister. It was a stone building and is pictured on old Bedford County maps as "Winebrenarian Bethel." It was dedicated January 1, 1845.

In 1872 and 1873 Bethels were built at Fairplay and Waterside and were included on the Cove circuit which also had churches at Woodbury, Martinsburg, Roaring Spring, Clover Creek, and Henrietta.

In 1873 Woodbury built and dedicated its second Bethel located on the same site as the first one on Dry Hill. This was a frame building and is now a residence. Some of the first church's foundation stones remain within the building.

During the pastorate of Rev. E. F. Sipe, a lot was purchased on Main Street at the north end of Woodbury. In 1937-38 during the pastorate of Rev. E. F. Berger, a third building was built and dedicated. This Bethel was built of heavy timber and structural steel and was faced with a yellow-grey brick.

At this time the Waterside congregation merged with Woodbury and their pews, furnishings, and bell were moved to Woodbury. The building was sold to the Church of the Brethren in 1936. In 1976 Woodbury and Henrietta were separated from Martinsburg and became a two-church charge.

The congregation has the distinction of producing one missionary, B. Ober; three ministers, Scott Sturgeon, W. H. Shade, and Terry O. Frederick; and two college presidents, W. H. Guyer and C. I. Brown. There was also one woman, Susan (Hoffman) Brown, who was one of the organizers of the denomination's first national Missionary Society.

--from information supplied by Mrs. Harry Carper.

Houses of Worship, THE CHURCH OF GOD



Woodbury

1. 1844
2. 1873
3. 1937

Recommended reading for denominational history:

"John Winebrenner, Nineteenth Century Reformer," by Richard Kerr; published by Central Publishing House, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1974.

THE METHODIST CHURCHES

Few sects have a more colorful and fascinating history in American than that of the Methodism. From its beginning in England as an "open air" appeal to the masses by John and Charles Wesley and George Whitfield, the fervor was caught by followers who carried it to the wildernesses of America. Circuit riding preachers, by their "fire and brimstone" sermons, brought the message to the many early settlers who were either unchurched or were separated from the influence of religion by the circumstance of geography. Many "sinners" were brought to their knees at the end of the "sawdust trail" at camp meeting revivals, a hallmark of Methodism in 19th century America.

Methodism came to central Pennsylvania "on horseback" following the Revolution. Preaching points in the "Juniata Circuit," as recorded in the Annual Minutes of the Society for 1784, included Woodcock Valley, Bloody Run, Bedford, Morrison's Cove, Frankstown, and others around the locale of this story.

As the early settlers of our area were largely of German or Swiss origin and of the German Baptist, Lutheran, or Reformed faiths, Methodism faced some opposition. Meeting in homes and school houses, the scattered few grew in numbers by the evangelistic zeal of the

visiting circuit riders. Societies--forerunner to more formal organization, were formed where numbers justified. The Sunday School movement was pioneered and contributed the crystallization of congregational centers and the building of churches.

The first Methodist church to be built within the boundaries of the present Northern Bedford County area was at Woodbury in 1844. In 1853 churches were erected in Pattonville (Loysburg) and Yellow Creek (Bedford Forge). These were followed in turn by Hopewell in 1864, Tatesville in 1861, Bakers Summit in 1874, and Eichelbergertown in 1884.

The Woodbury church was replaced in 1882 by the present brick structure. Loysburg dedicated a new building in 1896. The Bedford Forge Church was destroyed by fire in 1900 and rebuilt as today. The title to the church at Bakers Summit has since been transferred and the church at Eichelbergertown has been closed.

The diary of Jacob Gruber in 1802, one of the earliest preachers to ride the circuit, was prophetic as to the future of Methodism here: "We had a wilderness to clear and cultivate. The handful of corn among the mountains grew, the Lord gave the increase, and we gave Him the glory in public congregations, and frequently in loud shouts in family worship."

Recommended reading, re: Methodism:

Historical Sketches of Morrison Cove, by the Rev. C. W. Karns, pp. 58-62.

Houses of Worship of the METHODIST Congregations

Woodbury

1. 1844
2. 1882





Loysburg

1. 1853
2. 1900



Bedford Forge

1. 1853
2. 1900

Tatesville

1861



As above, many of the churches reviewed have cemeteries adjoining, a provision sometimes included in the deed transactions.



Hopewell

1. 1864
2. 1902

Eichelbergertown

1884



Church News -- Ninety Years Ago

The Everett Press

June 26, 1896

THE METHODISTS AT LOYSBURG

The Handsome New Church Dedicated
to God's Service on
Sunday by Pleasing Ceremonies

By special invitation your unworthy scribe had the pleasure of being present at the dedication of the M. E. church at Loysburg. The morning dawned very unpromising, but, with the Methodist courage we started to make the drive to twelve miles over (we were sorry to say) very bad roads. If you will allow a little digression, the above mentioned bad roads are largely to blame for the lack of trade in Everett from Morrison's Cove. On our arrival in the rain, we found brother William Aaron standing in the middle of the road and stopping all comers, and in spite of a former promise we were hustled into his spacious residence and made comfortable. Here we met Rev. Guyer, of State College, Rev. Gilbert, of Huntingdon, and the Pastor, Rev. Lloyd.

At 10 A.M. we were escorted to the new church just across the way, and as the choir sang "Beautiful for Situation," the services began promptly with some soul stirring music by a choir of about twenty voices, including Brother Sweet, from Saxton, and from New Enterprise, all under the leadership of Mr. Hull. The pastors present all assisted in the opening service, and then followed an explanation why Dr. Reed had failed to be present, and an introduction of Rev. Gilbert. He took for his text Isaiah's description of the feast that the Lord would prepare on Mount Zion for all the faithful, and sat before his hearers with word pictures a feast of "fat things full of marrow," that was worth all our efforts to hear, and while Dr. Reed might have added a few different embellishments, he would have drawn from the same store house and could not have furnished any better food. To say the least everybody was delighted.

Then came the financial part. The building, a very handsome and imposing structure, is built of brick of two colors and trimmed with brown sandstone, surmounted by an excellent bell. The interior contains two rooms and has two small vestibules. The main audience room is seated in amphitheater style, with massive hard wood seats, beautifully carpeted throughout, and furnished to harmonize. The ceiling is handsomely paneled with hard wood and the windows of rainbow colored glass. The Sabbath school room adjoining is seated with very comfortable high back chairs, and can be made part of the main audience room by raising sliding partitions. The cost was stated in round numbers to be \$5,000, and that half had been paid. Through the efforts of the ministers present about \$1,000 was raised at the morning service.

At three o'clock the children's service was held. Addresses were made by Mr. Joseph E. Thropp and Rev. Wallace, after which a collection was taken amounting to over one hundred dollars. The evening service was attended by a crowded house -- sermon by Rev. Gilbert. All but a few hundred dollars of the debt was wiped out, this the trustees assumed and the house was dedicated to God's service.

It was a great day for Loysburg and to say the least the church would be an ornament to any town in the county; and one which the community in which it is located may well be proud of.

A METHODIST.

- - - - -

Bedford Gazette
July 23, 1915

New Enterprise, July 20 - A union evangelistic meeting will be held at Pine Hill from July 25 to Aug. 1, inclusive. Services will be conducted each evening during the week, and each Sunday three services during the morning, afternoon, and evening. The Bedford Orchestra will furnish music for the three services on Aug. 1.

THE GRACE BRETHREN CHURCHES

There are two Grace Brethren congregations in the area of this history today. One is located one mile northeast of Yellow Creek and the other at Tatesville.

The Hopewell Grace Brethren house is the third to be occupied by that congregation, originally Yellow Creek. The first was built when the congregation was formed around 1900, burned in 1908, and was replaced in the same year by a brick structure. Both were located in the vicinity of Hall's Mill.

The Community Grace Brethren Church at Tatesville was formed in Everett in January, 1984. It held its first services in the renovated former Sani-Dairy building on March 4, 1984.

Historically, the denomination was formed in 1883 under the name of Progressive Brethren upon separation from the German Baptist Brethren, now Church of the Brethren. In 1939, the former Progressive Brethren (or Brethren Church) divided into the Ashland and Grace groups. The local congregations are Grace Brethren and affiliated with the national body of Winona Lake, Indiana.

- - - - -

See, also, Church of the Brethren relative to the 1883 division and the early congregation of Progressive Brethren formed at New Enterprise.

- - - - -

Recommended reading for more detailed information:

Conquering Frontiers, A History of the Brethren Church, by Dr. Homer Kent, 1958, 1972, B. M. H. Books, Winona Lake, Indiana.

History of the Tunkers, by H. R. Holsinger, 1901, 1962, now out of print. See church or school library.

Houses of Worship of THE GRACE BRETHREN CHURCHES



Above: Hopewell Grace Brethren -- Built 1959

Below: Community Grace Brethren - Occupied 1984



Occupied 1984

UNION HOUSES OF WORSHIP

A Methodist Episcopal Congregation was organized in Bakers Summit in 1874 and a house of worship erected the same year. The building became eventually a Union Church and has subsequently been used by different groups and organizations.



Bakers Summit, 1874

- - - - -

A Union Church was built in Batesville in 1872 and served as the house of worship from time to time by Lutheran, Reformed, Brethren, and Christian congregations. It was destroyed by fire in 1914.

CHRISTIAN (Independent)

The Christian Church at Cypher was built in 1926 on land donated by the Whitehill family.



Cypher (Hopewell Township), 1926

BAPTIST (Independent)

The Morrisons Cove Baptist Church was formed and officially incorporated on May 18, 1978. For two years the members met in the Garver YMCA building in Roaring Spring. In 1980 the former Bakers Summit Bible Church, located in the old Appleman Picnic Grounds one mile north of Bakers Summit, was purchased and became the regular meeting place. The facility includes an eight room education building and a small sanctuary.

The Morrisons Cove Baptist Church is independent, "not controlled by any higher ecclesiastical authority," and "not affiliated with any denomination". A current membership of from 45 to 60 is reported.



The Morrisons Cove Baptist Church, 1975

The MENNONITE Churches

Three different and unaffiliated Mennonite groups are located in the southern Morrisons Cove area. All trace their origin back to Menno Simons, the 16th century leader of the Anabaptist (rebaptism/adult baptism) movement in Switzerland and Germany and a contemporary of Martin Luther. The sect was among the first to accept William Penn's invitation to come to his new colony and in 1683 were predominant in establishing the Germantown settlement near Philadelphia. They eventually became concentrated in Lancaster County. In the early 1800's a small group moved to Morrisons Cove, their descendants today are represented by the Martinsburg Mennonite Church community.

The Cove Mennonite Fellowship

On January 27, 1980, from a seed of sixteen families, including a number of the Martinsburg Mennonite Church living in the Woodbury area, the Cove Mennonite Fellowship was officially organized as a congregation of the Allegheny Mennonite Conference.

A building in Woodbury, formerly used as a welding shop, was purchased from Mrs. Mark Stauffer and after extensive alteration and remodeling was dedicated on January 11, 1981.

Cove
Mennonite
Fellowship
Woodbury



The Old Order Mennonite Church

Members of the Old Order Mennonite Church began moving into Morrisons Cove in the early 1970's. In 1980 they purchased the closed Burger Church in Salemsville and moved it to a site approximately one mile north of New Enterprise on legislative route 05076. During the same year the group erected a one room school on Hickory Bottom, including grades one through eight, for the education of their children.



Old Order
Mennonite
Church

Old
Order
Mennonite
School



The Woodbury Mennonite Church

Following separation from the Old Order Mennonite Church in 1977, the Woodbury Mennonite Church was formed. The group is affiliated with the Eastern Mennonite Church body at Denver, Pennsylvania. In 1978 a combined church and school was built. The latter is served by two teachers for grades one through eight.



Woodbury Mennonite Church and School

Associated Church Activities

While the mission and purpose of the early churches was primarily group worship centering on the preaching of a sermon, the two hundred years since have produced many associated activities and services.

Following the introduction of the Sunday School at Barley Lutheran in 1846, other churches and denominations gradually accepted and adopted, some reluctantly, this adjunct to their programs. Without exception, many of our churches are alive and flourishing today due, undoubtedly, to the attention to children and youth which the Sunday (or Sabbath) School provided. The history of the beginnings of such in each church should be appreciated and would be an interesting study which time and space does not permit in this review.

Prominent in our area in the early decades of the twentieth century was the summer "camp meeting." The annual Pine Hill Camp Meeting, held in the pine grove of the D. M. Bayer farm -- now the location of Guyer's New Enterprise Building and Supply, was the local epitome of old time evangelism and the "sawdust trail" route to salvation.



Pine Hill Camp Meeting
Pavilion off right
c. 1910

Other church related outreach programs which evolved over the years included the support of homes for the aged and of foreign missions, and more recently youth camps and Vacation Bible Schools.

In almost every denomination, organizations such as the Ladies Aid, Men's and Women's Fellowship groups, Epworth League and others for youth, choirs and singing groups, etc., served then and continue to serve a useful purpose within the respective congregations and denominations.

As occurred over the years, the so called "extracurricular" activities, by their opportunities for involvement and for leadership experience, today serve to assure the future of the parent churches, and are a vital part of the history of each.

* * * * *

Suggested Activities for Students:

1. Think about and discuss the opening statement of the Student Introduction for this chapter. How have the churches influenced our "way of life" here? Are there other factors that have been influential? Identify and compare.
2. Old church records or family Bibles are good sources of information for an ancestral chart. See how far back you can

trace your roots and begin a "family tree."

3. Check your church or school library for books relating the history of the denomination, or denominations, of your family. Read about how, why, and when such was or were started and what changes have taken place over the years. (Examples: doctrine, attitudes, dress, place of young people, etc.)
4. Many men and women have served as church leaders since the formation of our various congregations. Search old records and inquire of older members for the names of such leaders. Compile a list, in chronological order as much as possible -- a "Who's Who" in the history of your church. (This is a suggested church youth group project rather than a school activity.)

Churches and Cemeteries

Of the forty-two existing graveyards and cemeteries in this area, ten are located near churches or where churches once stood.



St. Paul's United Church of Christ
Hopewell Township

See Section 4, "Graveyards and Cemeteries," Chapter Ten, for a complete listing and locations by townships.

Chapter Eight

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

Introduction:

Few things of universal value have received more universal resistance in development than education throughout its history in rural Pennsylvania. The need for better roads was seldom questioned but in the improvement of schools, "what is good enough for me is good enough for my kids," was a common argument in opposing change. Thanks to the foresight and leadership of a few influential men and women in our communities over the years and to the mandates of the state legislature from time to time, progress was made.

In addition to increasing our knowledge about schools and education in years past, this chapter should help us appreciate the facilities and opportunities we now enjoy in comparison.

- - - - -

The history of schools and education forms into two general periods in our area of Pennsylvania - the "one-room school era" and the years following the "consolidation" movement - roughly before and after World War I.

Section 1. Our Early Schools, The One-Room School Years

Section 2. School Consolidation, High Schools, and District Reorganization

"Change does not guarantee progress,
but without change there can be no progress."

Section 1. Our Early Schools, The One-Room School Years

What were schools like in the early period of our area's history? The first settlers were primarily concerned about survival. Learning how to make a living took priority over all else and the children and

youth of the family were taught by their parents from their early age the skills of the day - farming and hunting for the boys; preparing food, spinning and weaving for the girls - to name a few of the more important. Thus the home was the school and the parents the only teachers our pioneer ancestors knew. Until the farms and homes became less sparse, little thought could be given to the type of group education familiar to the parents in their motherland.

Although some of the early settlers in the area were of low estate, there were enough men and women of culture and intelligence to keep the spark of learning alive and to start schools as soon as practical.

The HISTORY OF BEDFORD, SOMERSET, AND FULTON COUNTIES, 1884 (1) indicates that the earliest schools were held in abandoned cabins, with a teacher -- "usually the best informed man whose services could be obtained," and were conducted during the winter months. These were the first of our "one-room schools," where boys and girls came to learn to read and write and cypher.

The same reference indicates that the first school in Hopewell Township was opened in 1790, and was taught by Thomas Nixon (believed by some to have been an ancestor of former President Richard Nixon.) This is the earliest documented reference to schools in our area.

Until 1834, schools in Pennsylvania were supported by either subscription or tuition. With the enactment of the Free School Law (1834) each election district was given the option of adopting or rejecting the system. The above reference indicates that free schools were adopted in Hopewell Township (including Broad Top) in 1835. The idea was less readily accepted in other parts of our area, apparently.

We are indebted to the late John B. Fluke for a description of the earliest schools. Mr. Fluke (1839-1915) who lived in the Loysburg Gap area had been a school teacher in early life (later a surveyor, auctioneer, farmer, and Dunker minister, among other things). His interesting description follows, as taken directly from his own longhand manuscript (c. 1885):

Early Schools

"At the time of these primitive settlements, schools were scarcely known in the Cove and nearly all the first settlers were German extraction. Education was limited to a few who could read and write the German language, and many were unable to write at all. Even among those (who) made considerable improvements in farming and building. A few schools were established in some parts of buildings occupied by families, and later either some abandoned house or shop. Subscription Schools were kept for a short term and later a few log school houses were built, perhaps as many as three in a township and scholars, few in number,

went quite a distance to school. The alphabet, spelling, reading, writing and cyphering were taught in a way that compared with the ability of the teacher and the environs - benches, desks, windows, books, fireplace, heating arrangements, and so forth.

The manner of preparing the lessons by the scholars, in some of those early schools, would if practiced now be equivalent to the best modern school. Children reviewed their spelling, reading, and so forth at the top of their voices all at one time, without apparently disturbing the one who was standing up by the side of the teacher reciting, reading, or spelling as there were no classes, each scholar having a different book of his own as may have for years been in general use in the family. The writer recalled the use of the old (-?-?-) and Cobbs Spellers, and the old Walker dictionary, Cobbs readers, the old English reader by Murry, Pike, Smiley and Jess' Arithmetics, all of which were good in their day and time and were all that could be had at any price. Of course there were no encouraging talks from the teachers, the lesson was assigned, and the absence of the rod the only reward for obedience.



Abandoned cabins frequently became the neighborhood school in the early years of settlement.

The teacher usually boarded around with the scholars.

A very few girls had the advantage of schooling and we therefore see many old deeds signed simply by making their mark by our good old grandmothers and mothers, who brave industry served to make our country what it is. As the population increased, the scholars multiplied, more attention was given to education, and better facilities were procured and occasionally a teacher either educated in Europe, or in the eastern part of the United States would travel into the Cove and for a short term would improve on

the former system of teaching. So that as people were emerging from the drudgery of building and clearing of the forests they were better prepared to give more attention to the schools which seemed to be a growing necessity. There were no churches and religious meetings were held in dwelling houses, and much of the preaching was done in the German language and by such men as could read and who were piously inclined and earnest in their labors for the Master.

In 1812 the large stone house one mile north of Loysburg, was finished, and the letters 'J. S.' for Johannes Schneider are engraved in a stone up in the gable end of the building in which he lived, and this building was converted into a wagon maker ship below, and a shoemaker shop and school room above. In this school room a short term of summer school was usually kept and the scholars from Loysburg, Waterside, and the 'Three Spring Run' settlement were collected to justify someone to teach; and later on singing schools were sometimes held in this room by Austraw, Leonard Furry, and Jacob S. Biddle. A very competent Frenchman by the name of Miller once taught a term of school in this house. Some years later, other school houses were built and teachers such as Moreland, Skeggs, and others remained in the country and taught several terms.

The period has, however, arrived, that educated men and women, too, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania were observing that whilst children of the more wealthy class were being educated, that many of the children of the poor classes were being neglected, and that some parents who were able to educate their children were unwilling to incur the expenses of the school. It was then that Thadeus Stevens, took an interest in the cause of education and by securing the assistance of the educators induced the legislature of Pennsylvania to formulate and enact a "Common School Law." June 13, 1836, this was submitted to the people of the districts to vote for or against it and many persons opposed the law, but a majority prevailed, and the system was put in operation. Trustees were elected for each sub-district, who had supervision of the schools in providing fuel and so forth for the school.

Improvement made slow progress for a time as the schools had to be lifted from the old ruts. The first term was three months and teachers received in the rural districts about 16-2/3 dollars per month and the teacher was required to chop his own wood and make his own fire which proved to be an irksome task as the teacher often had a mile or more to walk and then get his large stick of wood from beneath a deep snow, chop the same and build fire so

that children traveling some distance to the house might have a warm reception. In addition the teacher had a copy to write for each pupil and as there were no steel pens the teacher had to make and mend pens of quills from the geese which not only required a very good knife but considerable time. Lead pencils could not be had as they were regarded as an expensive supplement and many scholars used to get a spent ball of lead and forge it into the shape of a pencil and with a string have it attached to the book and the same was often done with the slate pencils that were brought unshapen from the quarry.

When in a year or two later a teacher was employed the director of the district selected someone to examine the applicant for a school before the Board, and the Board gave a certificate of the applicant's ability to teach. Wages were gradually increased, and under the direction of the state superintendent a more uniform set of books were provided and some relief was afforded the teacher as he could better classify the school. Better seating arrangements were made and the desks around the wall were gradually being replaced by other writing desks. Debating societies and Spelling Schools held in the evenings during the school terms had a good influence among the citizens of the districts and thus educational spirit began to dawn for several young men from the Cove attended a school in Bedford taught by Thomas J. Harris and the old system of teaching was abandoned and a more uniform classification of the school followed."

John B. Fluke

As stated by Carlyle, "The history of the world is but the Biography of Great Men." A record of the development of schools in the present Northern Bedford County School District would not be complete without giving recognition to two men on record for their efforts in behalf of the public school system at its period of infancy in the area.

Jacob Long, son of Joseph Long who emigrated from Switzerland, was a highly respected farmer of South Woodberry Township and an early champion of education. He is remembered specifically in this review for having cast the first ballot in his township for the free school system in 1836. His son, Dr. Charles Long, was one of the school directors when the New Enterprise Independent School District was formed and the 1881 building erected.

Adam Hadderman stands out as an exception among the men of his time. Born in Germany in 1812 he emigrated to America at the age of twenty-seven and came to Pattonville (Loysburg) in 1841 a tanner by trade, Hadderman had been educated in the German gymnasias, receiving an academic and classical education. He was both a Latin and Greek

scholar, conversant in Latin. From the Waterman volume a paragraph indicates his contribution to the development and history of education in our area: (2)

"Probably no one man has been such an important factor in shaping and furthering the educational interest of his township as Mr. Hadderman. Being an educated man, he lamented the standard of scholarship with which the people seemed contented, and immediately set about awakening an interest in education and did much toward preparing the people to accept free schools. For many years prior to the establishment of the county superintendency system, he examined all teachers of the township and established a teachers' institute, which was held from schoolhouse to schoolhouse, long before the present county system came into vogue. He was instrumental in erecting ten schoolhouses, and by so doing incurred the displeasure of personal violence, so bitterly were they opposed to free education. Mr. Hadderman is the sole survivor of the first six school directors elected upon the establishment of free schools, and held this office for eighteen consecutive years."

Teacher Institutes Recognized

Interesting reference to the history of the schools of Bedford County are found in the annual reports of the county superintendent of schools to the state superintendent. In the report of Superintendent Thomas Gettys in 1857, he states that "the best schoolhouses are found in the two Woodberry Townships, Bedford, and Colerain Townships." And in the same year he refers to a teachers' institute held in Enterprize (New Enterprise): (3)

"Two county associations were held, one in St. Clairsville, on the 10th of November, the other at Enterprize, in South Woodberry, on the 19th of February. At both places the session continued three days. At St. Clairsville twenty-nine teachers were present, and quite a large audience was in attendance during its continuance.

At Enterprize forty-two teachers were present, five clergymen who united with us in the labor of improvement, and an immense crowd of spectators. Lectures and addresses on the various branches of education were delivered, and instructive lessons on the blackboard were given, in which the officers of the association, the County Superintendent, and several of the teachers freely participated. The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be tendered to the citizens of Enterprize and vicinity, for the hospitality they have extended to the teachers in

attendance, and for the interest they have manifested for the success of the association, by their numerous attendance at each and every meeting of the association, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

On the subject of teachers' institute, the Waterman volume records a "first" for the area, pre-dating the above county report: (4)

"South Woodberry was formed in 1844 (1838-Ed.). In 1848, under a very progressive school board, much interest in education was aroused. The first institute in the county was held in this township in 1849. Among the most active directors were Adam Hadderman and Joseph B. Noble. Successful teachers: John B. Fluke, J. B. Furry, J. R. Durborow, D. C. Long and Daniel Reed. The township has good schoolhouses and good schools."

Many School Director Responsibilities in Early Years

The office of County Superintendent of School was not created in Pennsylvania until 1854. Between the year that the free school system was adopted (1834) and the office became operative (1855) the elected school directors had the responsibility for creating the one-room school sub-districts, building the buildings, examining the employing the teachers, setting their salaries, and periodically visiting the schools. A district was fortunate if it contained a man of some ability and educational background who could be elected school director, as was South Woodberry in the case of Adam Hadderman.

Several excerpts from the "Public School Book of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 29th, 1844, Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of School Directors" indicate director's duties during the early years of public education in our area: (--as stated, spelled, and punctuated in the original)

March 29th, 1844

Met according to adjournment on motion Resolved That it is agreed by the Board of School Directors that Thomas Brown and Samuel Brown serves for three years and Jacob Werking and David Ridenour serves for two years and Jacob Long and Henry Fluek Esq for one year and further it is agreed by the Board to appoint Jacob Long, President of the Board and Henry Fluek Esq. Secretary and Leonard Furry Treasurer

And it is Further agreed by the two Boards of Directors = namely by the South Woodberry and middle Woodberry Directors that the Overplus Money deriving from Poor tax then in South Woodberry Leivied and Paid, and now in the hands of David Stukey Should be

distributed in the following manner to wit three dollars out of Five dollars to Middle Woodberry for the use of the Common or Public Schools and Lastly we the both boards of Directors do agree that the three Schoolhouses on the division between South and Middle Woodberry number 4, 5, and 10 will send on as they did before the division line was made and each the half of the expenses.

Adjourned to meet again

*Jacob Long
Leonard Furry, Sec Protemp*

May 5, 1845

Met according to adjournment on Motion Resolved that it is agreed by the Board of Directors to Levy a Tax equal to the one third of the County Tax and cause the same to be collected by the County collector for Said Township and further it is agreed to have four month Schooling for the year 1845 and that each Teacher shall have Fifteen dollars per month for Teaching and the Teachers Shall be paid as Follows: One half when the term of teaching expires and the Remaining half in three months from the said expiration.

Adjourned to meet again

Jacob Long

(N. B. Emphasis added by Ed.)

May 7, 1847

Met according to adjournment and on motion Resolved that the Lines for each Sub-district Shall be as follows for the Schoolhouse at or near Samuel Smith Called No. 1 including the Farm of Philip Croft Sr thence east along the township of middle Woodberry including the Farm of Henry Smith, thence South including the farm of Thomas Brown thence west including the farm of David Sollenberger thence north to the place of the beginning. The Sub-district No. 2 the Schoolhouse yet to be builded near George Replogle beginning on Logans including his farm thence east along the Township Line above mentioned to the top of the mountain thence south including George Replogle farm thence west including Daniel Replogles farm thence north to the place of the beginning.

The Sub-district No. 3 for the Schoolhouse near Pattonville including Dr. Shoenbergers farm thence South along the township

Line of Hopewell including Joseph Bayers farm thence west and North including widow Fluck's farm thence east to the place of the beginning.

The Sub-district No. 4 for the Schoolhouse near John Koonz beginning at the farm of Pter Bechtal thence south along the line of Hopewell Providence and Bedford Twp including David and Christian Miller's Farm thence north including Jacob Overs farm thence east to the place of the beginning. The Sub-district No. 5 for the Schoolhouse near John Keagys farm beginning at the farm of Samuel Snider thence west along the line of Bedford Township including John Burger, (-?-) farm called Teeters and Barez tract thence north and east including part of Ch'n. Kochenderfer's farm the place where John Kochenderfer now Reisdies thence south including Christian King's and to the place of the beginning.

The Sub-district No. 6 for the Schoolhouse near John Stayers beginning at the farm of Jacob Teeter thence north and west along the Township line of Bedford and St. Clair including the farm of Jacob Werking thence east including the farm of Jacob Snyder and Frederick (-?-) where George Beard now Reisdies thence South including the farm of David Brumbaugh and to the place of the beginning.

The Sub-district No. 7 for the Schoolhouse near Lafayettesville beginning at the farm of Jacob Rice thence North along the Township Line of Union adjoining the Line of Middle Woodberry thence east including the farm of Alexander King thence South including Jacob R. Brown's farm thence west including Widow Whetstone's farm to the place of the beginning.

The Sub-district No. 8 for the Schoolhouse near D'l Snoeberger including all the farms mentioned-Samuel Stayer, John Miller all Land of Isaac Deeter, Dec'd Leonard Ferry, Henry Guyer, D'l Snoeberger, John ad S'l Nicodemous, Jacob Lonenecker, Souder guardian for Levi Biddle, Simon Bear, D'd Snoeberger, Schristian Kochenderger, and Rinehard Replogle's farms.

And it is further agreed by the Board of directors that we shall have three month School paying the Teacher \$16 dollars per month for the present year

adjourned Sine Die

*Leonard Furry Sec
Jacob Long Pres*

Even though a free, public school system had been created by the General Assembly in 1834, pupils were required to furnish their own books and supplies as indicated by the minutes of a later meeting:

October 5th, 1854

Board meeting according to Notice give Four present Resolved that the following School books shall be used in this District until otherwise ordered by the Board

Towns Primers

Towns Spellers

Cobbs Readers No. 1, 2, 3

P. Parleys Histories

Smiths Grammar

Mitchels Geography

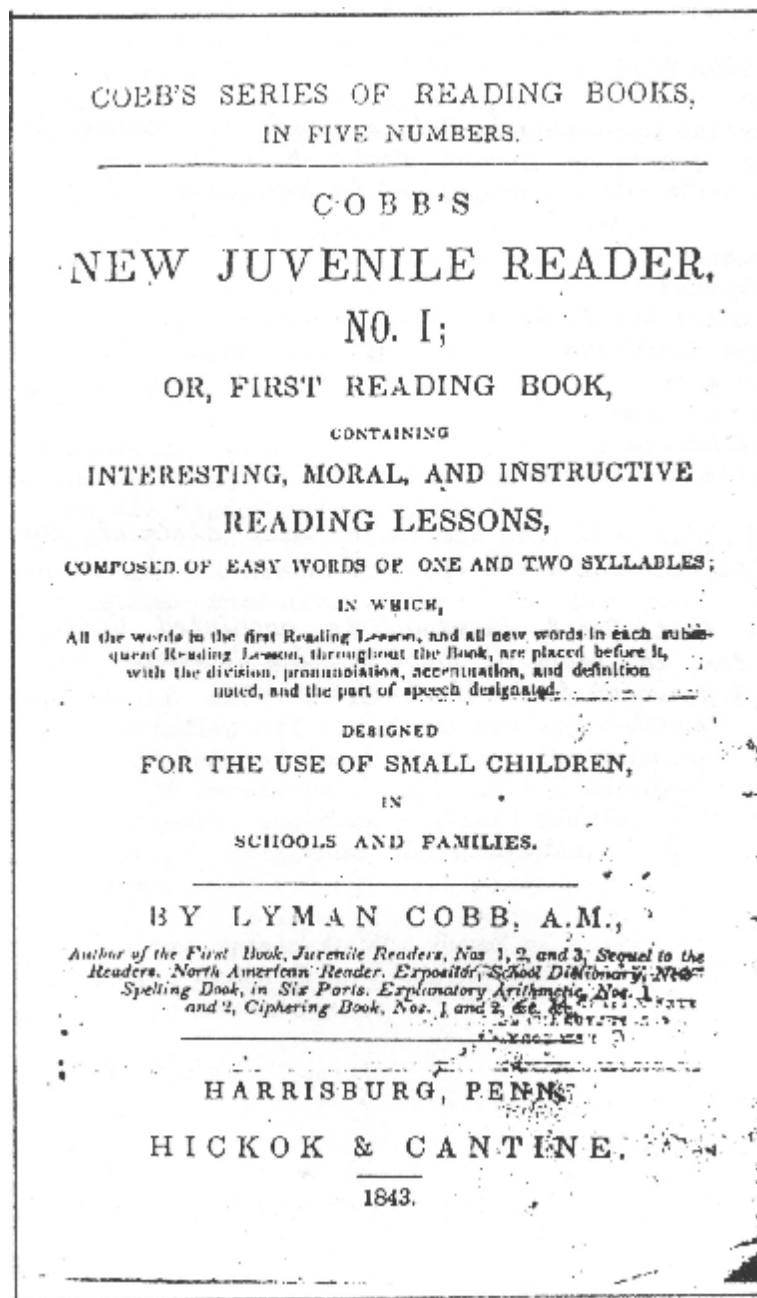
Davis Arithmetic

Cobbs Walters Dictionary

Resolved that all the Stores in said district shall be admited to sell the above School Books.

Resolved that Jacob Brumbaugh be appointed Collector of School tax in place of Jacob Werking deceased and is to receive 3 per cent for collecting the same

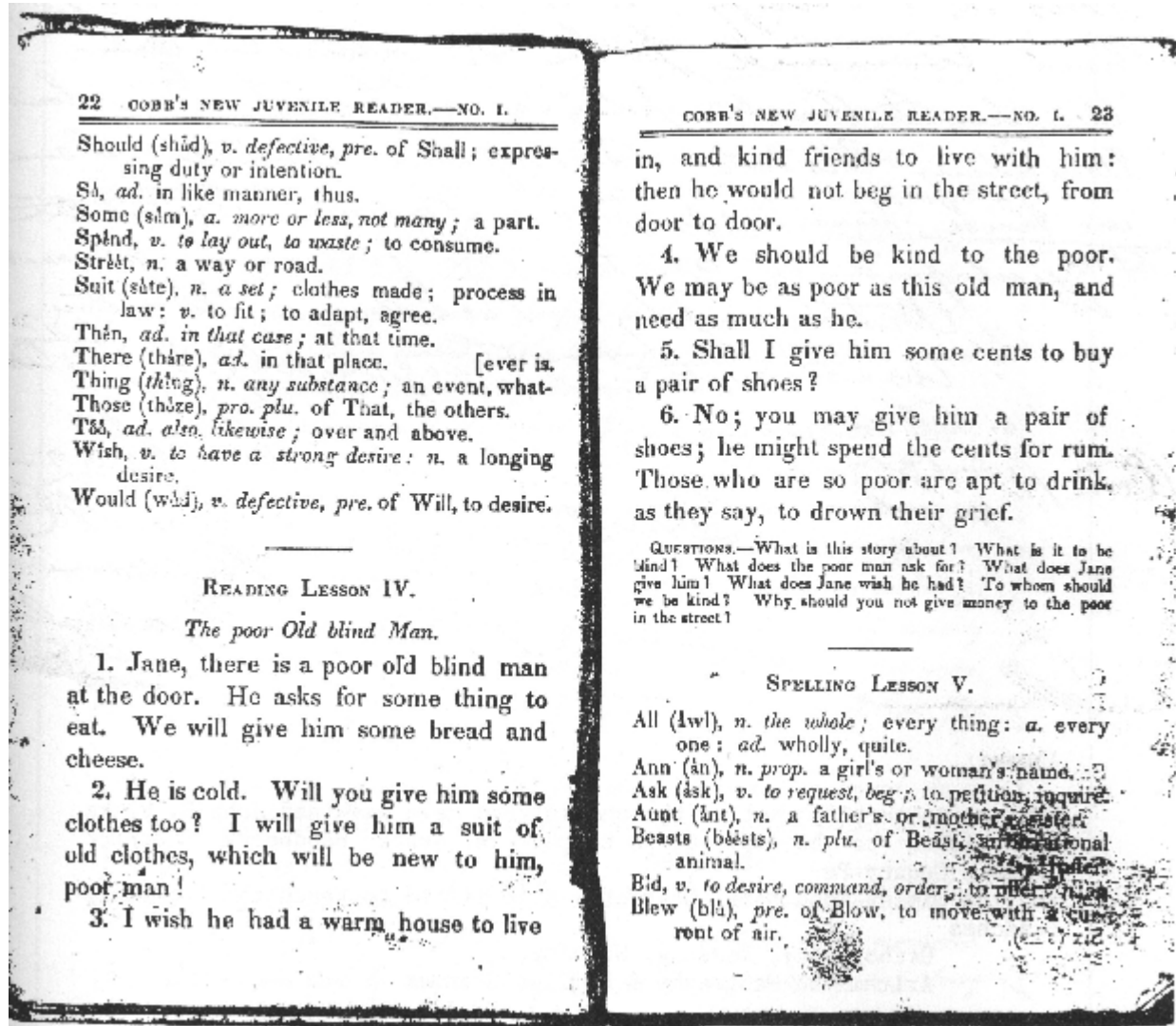
Title Page, a Cobb's Reader



(--enlarged from 3 3/4" x 5 3/4")

A Cobb's Reader lesson --

Note the moral lessons taught along the reading skill, and the spelling lesson taken from the context.



TEACHING CERTIFICATE issued to John B. Fluke, October 12, 1853

This is to Certify That we the undersigned
Have Examined John B. Fluke, who
Wishes to be Employed as teacher in South
Woodberry District Bedford County Pa.
We find him of Good Moral Character
& Qualified to teach the following Branches
Orthography, Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, Geography & English
Grammar
Oct 12th 1853. Directors { Jacob Long
D. F. Buck
Simon Snyder
David Replogle

Above:

This is to certify that we the undersigned have examined John B. Fluke
who wishes to be employed as teacher in south Woodberry District
Bedford County Pa.

We find him of Good Moral Character & qualified to teach the following
Branches

Orthography, Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic Geography & English Grammar

October 12th 1853

Directors { Jacob Long
D. F. Buck
Simon Snyder
David Replogle

Agreement between Directors and Teacher.

It is agreed by and between David S. Stager
Teacher, and the Board of Directors of South Woodbury
School District in Bedford Co.
that said Teacher shall, under the supervision and exclusive direction of
said Board and their successors, but subject, nevertheless, to the visi-
tation and lawful authority of the Co. Superintendent, teach in
No. 16 School House for the term of Four
months at a compensation of Thirty Dollars per month
to be paid monthly; reserving the right to the Board of
Directors for the time being, to dismiss the said Teacher at any time
whatever, for any of the causes specified in the 23d section of the Act
of May 8, 1854, entitled "An Act for the regulation and continu-
ance of a system of Education by Common Schools."

It is further agreed that said Teacher will attend the Insti-
tute, or such other exercises for the improvement of the Teachers of said
District, as the Board of Directors thereof shall prescribe, on the
First and Third Saturdays in each month of said term,
and so report in the monthly report, or forfeit one dollar for each day's
absence without sufficient excuse; and shall keep the book of monthly
reports, and return the same at the end of the term, in good order,
subject to a fine, at the discretion of the Board, of not more than five
dollars for the loss or abuse thereof.

It is also agreed, that the fire shall be made or caused to be
made, and the floor be regularly swept or caused to be swept, in said
house, during said term by the said Teacher
the said Board providing the fuel and brushes therefor; and that the
actual possession of the School House and premises before mentioned
shall remain and be considered by all parties as remaining and being
at all times in said Board of Directors and their successors.

In Witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and
seals, on the 12 day of November A. D. 1857

COUNTERSIGNED:

H. H. Fisher
Secretary of the Board.

President of Board of Directors.

David S. Stager
Teacher

SEAL.

SEAL.

January days for ch month and no schools on Saturdays

Deducting \$600 for carry mark in practice of Teaching Counting Fractional Parts

School Board Agenda - South Woodbury, December 5, 1868

-- privies, stove, Literary Society, Spelling School

Currys Mill Dec. 5. 1868
The Board of directors pursuant to call
from the president.
present Messrs Biddle Jordan Replogle
& Holsinger, the minutes of last meeting
read and approved.
Application being made by citizens to
have privys erected at School house No. 8
and it granted.
It was then taken in consideration about
a new stove at School house No. 6,
Agreed to take stove brought by J. B.
Kearney. It was further agreed to allow
the teachers of this Township and others
who feel interested to meet as a literary
society once a week.
Further agreed that teachers may meet
their scholars in Spelling School once
in two weeks.

Adjourned Sine die

Adjourned Sine die

Alex. Holsinger

Secretary

Secretary

Villages Lead School Facility Improvement

Interest in better housing for school children than that provided by the early, crude one-room buildings was first demonstrated in the villages. Woodbury took the lead in 1864 by building a two-story brick structure, the present Woodbury Grange Hall. The New Enterprise Independent School District was formed in 1881, and a new building erected. In 1893, Hopewell built a two-story, four-room building to replace its first school built in 1825.



Woodbury
Borough
School

Built 1864
Closed 1929

Above: The second Woodbury School (1864-1929)
(Housed Woodbury High School, also, - 1916-1929)

Below: The second Hopewell School (1893-1959)
(Housed Hopewell High School, also, - 1915-1933)



Hopewell
Borough
School

Built 1893
Closed 1959

New Enterprise Independent District School:



--built in 1881 at a cost of \$1,625

--Contractor: John B. Fluke

--School Directors: D. S. Brumbaugh, Dr. Charles Long, S. L. Buck, L. H. Biddle, D. L. Replogle, and M. I. Hadderman.

--placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the US Department of Interior in 1981.

--from the weekly Bedford Gazette on December 9, 1881:

SCHOOL HOUSE DEDICATION

A Big Day for New Enterprise

The directors of the New Enterprise Independent School District having completed their new schoolhouse, resolved that as churches are dedicated to purposes of divine worship and Masonic and Odd Fellows Halls to fraternal use, so their new schoolhouse should be publically set apart to the uses and purposes of advanced, liberal education. The house is a large, two-story brick structure, 38 ft. by 42 ft. in size, well built and well furnished, being supplied with all the modern improvements in the way of furniture, paraphernalia, etc., and well calculated for the purposes for which it is intended. The grounds around it are ample and the bell which swings in the neat spire above it, of a sweet, cheerful tone.

Friday, Dec. 2d, was selected for the formal opening of the building at a 2 o'clock P.M. the lower room was very well filled by citizens and friends of the school. The scholars having formed in their respective rooms in the village, were marched to the new house by the teachers, Prof. J. E. Kriechbaum and Miss Bell. Dr. C. Long presided over the exercises in a very creditable manner, and Mr. S. L. Buck acted as secretary. Rev. I. N. Paichtel made a very fervent prayer, setting apart the house to the purpose of education and invoking the divine blessing upon it and those connected with it for all future time.

Dedication Programs of New Enterprise School, December 2, 1881

Afternoon

Song by the schools, "Merry Greeting to All"

Address by Charles Long, MD, being a general review of school matters of South Woodbury Township, and the efforts put forth to effect that which we are here to celebrate today.

Song by the Enterprise quartette, "Speed Away"

Address by Prof. Guyer of Wilkesbarre. Prof. G. was born and raised in this county and taught for a number of terms in Morrisons Cove.

Song by the primary school, "Dare to do Right"

Address by Prof. J. G. Kreichbaum

Songs by advanced pupils, "Twilight is Falling"

Remarks or short addresses were then made by Jos. E. Noble, Rev. I. N. Paichtel, Prof. W. H. Clouse, Rev. R. Z. Replogle, whereupon, after singing the doxology the meeting adjourned until seven o'clock

Evening Exercises

When the time to which the meeting had adjourned had arrived, the new house was crowded to it utmost capacity, many being obliged to go away for want of room. The program was:

Prayer by Rev. R. Z. Replogle

Song by both schools (primary and advanced), "Praise"

Address, Prof. Angell of Pittsburgh--"The good old time and the new"

A calisthenics song by the primary school

Address, by County Superintendent Cessna

Song, by quartette, "Light Over There"

Addresses by Prof. Francis of Bedford and County Superintendent Barton of Fulton County

Song by both schools, "America"

Address by Adam Hadderman, Esq.

Mr. Jacob Z. Replogle offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the citizens of New Enterprise district hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the visitors of this meeting for the general interest manifested in their presence and attention and that special thanks are due to Profs. Guyer, Francis and Angell, Supts. Cessna and Barton and the other speakers for their hearty responses to the invitations extended them.

Resolved, That special thanks are due and hereby tendered to Supt. Cessna for his untiring efforts in procuring speakers for this occasion and his general energy in the cause of education.

Jos. E. Noble offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That we as citizens of this community unite in an earnest expression of thanks to the directors, superintendents, teachers and schools for the very pleasant, interesting and instructive exercises in which we have permitted to participate that we invoke for them unbounded success in the cause in which they are so zealously engaged, and that we hereby pledge to them our undivided assistance and support in their efforts to educate the rising generation.

After singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the meeting adjourned sine die.

- - - - -

Sequil to above - - -

From the minutes of the South Woodbury Township School Board meeting of May 18, 1916:

The South Woodbury School Board and the New Enterprise Independent School Board met for a special meeting to levy the millage both for the Township and the Independent District and for taking action relative to uniting the Independent District with the Township for establishment of a Township High School.

The agreement to unite the Independent District with the Township was signed by the members of both boards.

And, from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Bedford County for 1917:

By decree of the court upon petition, New Enterprise Independent District was abolished, July, 1916, and the lands comprising the same reverted to South Woodbury Township. The combined districts at a special election, December, 1916, authorized a bond issue of \$12,500 for the purpose of erecting a high school building. This sum was increased to \$15,000 by the personal check for \$2,500 from J. Leonard Repogle, of New York, a former resident of New Enterprise. To our knowledge this is the first contribution of its kind for public school use in Bedford County.

The Need For Better Teachers Recognized

As interest in education evolved -- at first reluctantly, the need for better teachers followed. The teachers of the subscription or select school period prior to the enactment of the Pennsylvania Free School Law (1834) were often poorly educated themselves -- sometimes a wounded war veteran, a wandering immigrant in search of a likely place to settle, or someone in the community who could read, write, and cypher to an above average degree.

Employment of teachers being one of the specified duties of the office of school director under the Free School Act, the selection of teachers became more formal and their qualifications examined more carefully. Examination by the school directors in each district was replaced by examination and certification by the county superintendent following the creation of that office.

The early Teacher Institutes, often meeting a set number of Saturdays during the school term, encouraged the exchange of teaching techniques and inspired self-improvement. Summer Normal Schools were conducted to train new teachers and to provide experienced teachers an opportunity to upgrade their certificates. It should be noted that the advanced students in the elementary school one year, if interested, could attend one session of Summer Normal and become a teacher the next by passing the teacher examination.

The new school at New Enterprise was a favorite location around the turn of the century, drawing scholars from the Cove, Snake Spring, Yellow Creek, and elsewhere. Boarding (meals and lodging) for those from a distance was found in homes in the village or nearby.

From the Bedford County Press for August 16, 1881 --

Average Monthly Teacher Salaries for 1881

<u>District</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Bloomfield Township	\$29.28	
Hopewell Borough (with Broad Top)	\$29.28	\$26.25
South Woodbury Township	\$28.33	
Woodbury Borough	\$35.00	
Woodbury Township	\$23.83	

Summer Normal School at New Enterprise, 1898



Teachers, seated: left - Elmer Rice, right - Harry D. Metzger

Among the students, identified, are: Harry Guyer, Ross Teeter, Emmert Snider, Mayme Teeter, Homer Biddle, Sadie Bishop, David Snowberger, Frank King, Jesse Ritchey, Irwin Ebersole, Bruce Stuckey, Jacob Golden, Arthur Over, Oscar Snyder, Nelson Hoover, Elvin Berkheimer, and Phoebe Snyder.

From the Annual Report of the County Superintendent of Common Schools

NOTICE OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS FOR 1896

June 11, at	Long's schoolhouse for Bloomfield
June 13, at	New Enterprise, for New Enterprise and South Woodbury
June 13, at	Woodbury, for Woodbury Borough and Woodbury Township
July 17, at	Steeltown, for Hopewell Township
July 18, at	Riddlesburg, for Hopewell Borough, Coaldale Borough and Broad Top Township
August 27, at	Loysburg, for Loysburg and South Woodbury

NOTES

1. At all examinations the work will be done with pen and ink. Suitable paper will be furnished, but each applicant will come prepared with pens, ink and blotter.

2. Marks given last year will not be renewed this.
3. Professional certificates do not expire till June '97.
4. Certificates may not and in many cases will not be issued on day of examination. Applicant will furnish the superintendent with a stamped envelope addressed in which to mail the certificate.
5. It is requested that directors be present and aid the superintendent with their counsel.
6. Teachers and patrons interested in the school work are welcomed to these examinations. But it should be generally known that they are not intended as places for crowds of young folks to gather and have what they call a good time.
7. The secretary of the board will kindly see that the house at which the examination is to be held is open and in order for work.

- - - - -

*The Common School, Oh! Let its light
Shine through our country's story;
Here lies her wealth, her strength, her might;
Here rests her future glory.*

Bedford, July, 1896

C. J. Potts
County Superintendent

The Annual Reports of the County Superintendent of Schools may be read in the County Library, South Juliana Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

The One-Room School Era

The period from the first subscription school of 1790 in Hopewell Township to the advent of consolidation in South Woodbury in 1924, completed in Woodbury Township in 1929, may be termed "the one-room school era" of the area of this history. Buildings were located to serve the families within walking distance -- sometimes several miles. Land was usually donated, including a reverter clause in the deed providing that the ownership be returned to the farm from which the land had been taken for the school if it should ever be closed or abandoned.

We are unable to identify all of the different little schools that were built and rebuilt, often relocated, during this time. From the visitation reports of the Bedford County Superintendent of Schools beginning in 1865, and the published "First Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Bedford County, 1891," we are able to name many of these schools of later years, however. It is probable that the maximum number at any one time for the area now contained in the Northern Bedford County School District did not exceed forty, as listed in the 1891 report. In that report the following schools and teachers are listed.

Below: A typical one-room school, a standard design



Grades
one through
eight

Sunnyside
Hopewell
Township

Not showing are the three "necessary" outbuildings -- wood or coal shed, boys, girls.

One- and Two-Room Schools in 1891, and Teachers

Bloomfield Township	(1)-Long - H. H. Brumbaugh, Teacher (2)-Bloomfield - Wm. C. Long (3)-Ore Hill - J. A. Dallas (4)-Cowans - I. S. Kagarise (5)-Bakers Summit - A. L. Lehman (6)-Snyder - Clarence Snyder
Hopewell (w/Broad Top Township):	(7)-Hopewell Primary - Lillie Skipper Hopewell Advanced - J. W. Gephart
Hopewell Township	(8)-Steeltown - William Steele (9)-Piper Run - Calvin Tobias (10)-Brick - W. D. Blackburn (11)-Gorsuch - Julia Wertz (12)-Cross Roads - D. S. Ritchey (13)-Clapper - Mary Morton (14)-Plank Road - William Gates (15)-Brallier - James S. Bowers (16)-Corner - W. E. Jamison (17)-Tatesville - James N. Smith
S. Woodbury Township	(18)-New Enterprise Primary - Margaret Pettigrew New Enterprise Advanced - S. K. Allender (19)-Pleasant Unity Primary - Millie Kagarise Pleasant Unity Advanced - Harry H. Mentzer

- (20)-Waterside Primary - H. D. Metzger
Waterside Advanced - Frank H. Eberly
- (21)-Stuckey - D. T. Detwiler
- (22)-Pine Hill - Frank B. Hetrick
- (23)-Loysburg Primary - George W. McIlnay
- (24)-Texas - David W. Bechtel
- (25)-Bull Run - Cyrus E. Bechtel
- (26)-Mountain - David P. Brumbaugh
- (27)-Stayer - Agnes Brumbaugh
- (28)-Oak Grove - Ida Snavelly
- (29)-Lafayetteville - N. S. Kagarise
- (30)-Middle District - G. C. Long

Woodbury Borough

- (31)-Woodbury Primary - Mary B. Snowden
Woodbury Advanced - Joseph K. Ritchey

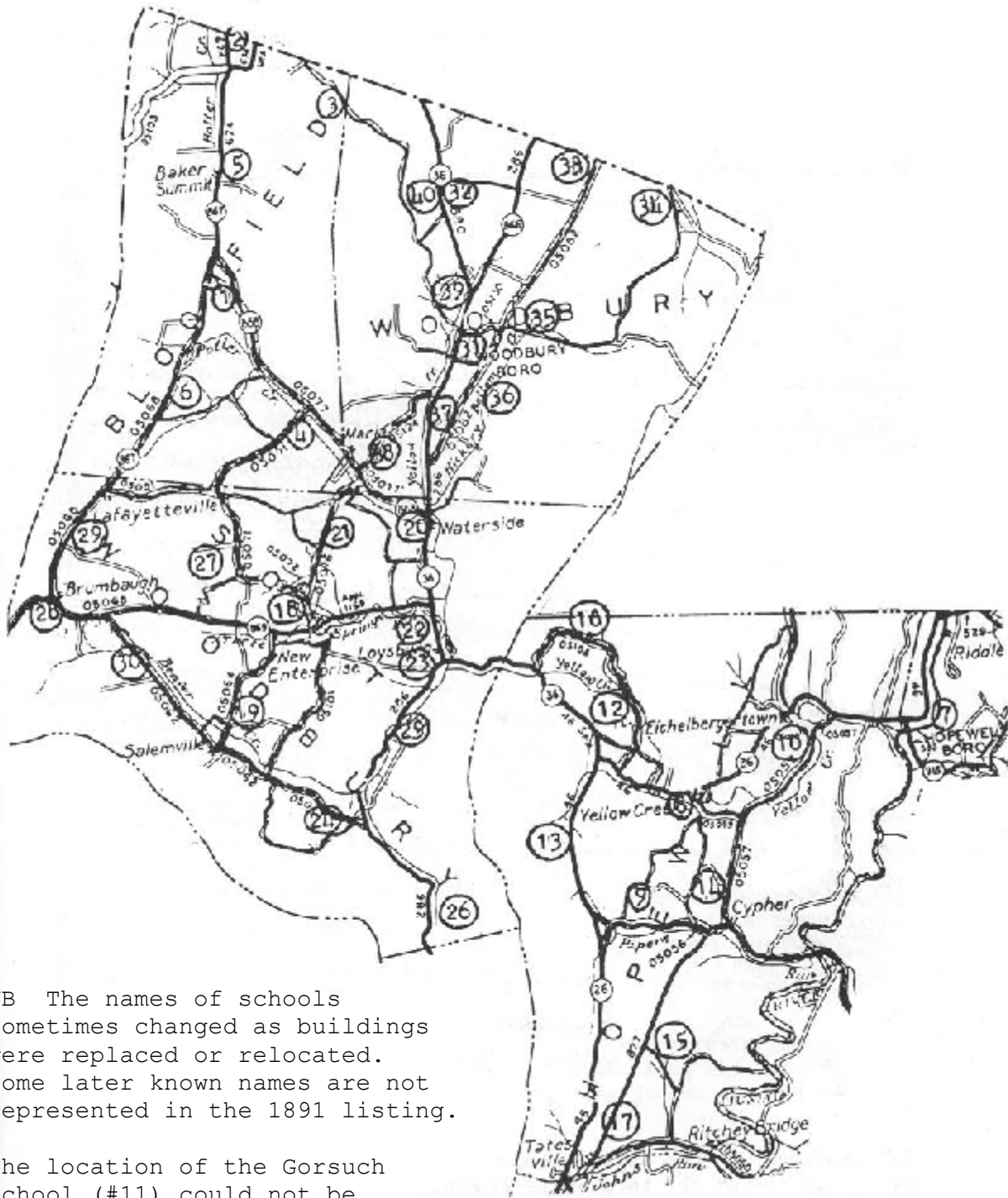
Woodbury Township

- (32)-Pine Grove - E. S. Kagarise
- (33)-Hickory Bottom - O. S. Kagarise
- (34)-Paradise - S. H. Replogle
- (35)-Mt. Joy - S. E. Zimmerman
- (36)-Dry Hill - George F. Guyer
- (37)-Pleasant Hill - John Perrin
- (38)-Shady Grove - D. R. Settlemyer
- (39)-Replogle - D. F. Bassler
- (40)-Oak Grove - J. C. Frederick

Per County Superintendent's Report, 1891

Numbers preceding buildings, above, indicate the approximate locations on the map, next page, as closely as can be identified by older residents consulted.

LOCATION OF ONE AND TWO ROOM SCHOOLS
-- by number, preceding pages



NB The names of schools sometimes changed as buildings were replaced or relocated. Some later known names are not represented in the 1891 listing.

The location of the Gorsuch School (#11) could not be determined.

Daily Class Schedule of a One-Room School

Typical of the one-room's daily class schedule is that prepared by the teacher of the Hartley School in neighboring Snake Spring Township in 1907/08, below.

A.M. 9:00
Opening Exercises 9:08.
Chart. 9:16
Spelling. (4th & 5th G) 9:26.
1st. Reader. 9:36.
2nd. Reader. 9:46.
3rd. Reader. 9:58
Arithmetic. 10:13
Arithmetic. 10:25
Recess (10:25-10:40)
Chart
A. Grammar. 10:40 11:05
B. Grammar. 11:05 11:20
B. Spelling. (3rd Reader) 11:20 11:35
C. Spelling. (1st Reader) 11:35 11:50
D. Spelling. (2nd Reader) 11:50 12:05
A. Geography. 11:40 11:55
B. Geography. 11:55 12:10
Writing. 12:00
Program in use Oct. 1, 1907.
Ellis William Van Horn
R.R. #1. Everett Pa.

P.M. 1:00
Singing. 1:05
Chart. 1:05 1:10
A. History. 1:10 1:25
B. History. 1:25 1:40
C. Arithmetic. (B Grade) 1:40 1:55
1st. Reader. 1:55 2:10
2nd Reader. 2:10 2:25
A. Mental. 2:25 2:40
B. Mental. 2:40 2:55
Recess (2:30-2:45)
A. Physiology, or C. Govt. 2:55 3:10
B. Physiology. 2:55 3:10
Chart. 3:10 3:15
1st. Reader. 3:15 3:30
2nd. Reader. Number class
Algebra. 3:25 3:40
4th. Reader. 3:40 3:55
5th. Reader. 3:55 4:00.

The enrollment in the eight grades was thirty-three and the salary was \$40 per month for the term of seven months. The teacher later became a banker in New Enterprise and a school director for a number of terms.

Literary Societies

--The "Extra-Curricular Activity" of the One-Room Schools

As early as 1852, so-called Literary Societies were organized in some of the communities, usually centered around the one-room school of the area. Such served the dual purpose of a social activity and a cultural growth opportunity. One of the features of each program was a debate on a topic of timely interest. Four members of the society, following assignment several weeks in advance - two each on the affirmative and negative, presented their arguments and rebutted their opponents. Three qualified judges determined the winning team. To be selected to debate was a mark of distinction and respect. Such was a training ground for would-be lawyers, preachers, and teachers, and education as well as entertainment for the audience.

The topics reflect the concerns of the turn of the century - a bit of history of the time.

From the minutes of the Union Literary Society of Salemville, we glean the following:

February 7, 1901: "Resolved that the average young man of today has greater opportunity to make a success financially than his forefathers." Affirmative: Clarence Detwiler and Preston Kagarise. Negative: F. R. King and Homer Long. Decision: for the negative.

February 21, 1901: "Resolved that all Christian nations should now disarm and depend upon arbitration for the settlement of disputes." Affirmed by H. W. Walters and F. R. King. Denied by John Wolfe and Edgar Detwiler. The decision was in favor of the negative.

March 7, 1901: "Is the hope of heaven a more powerful motive for virtuous life than the fear of hell?" Affirmed by J. W. Wolf and S. E. King. Denied by H. W. Walters and H. L. Berkheimer. Decided for the negative.

March 14, 1901: "Resolved that all races and nations should be equally eligible for citizenship in the U.S." Affirmed by F. R. King and Edgar Detwiler. Denied by O. S. Kagarise and J. E. Metzger. The judges favored the negative.

October 24, 1901: "Resolved that the teacher has more influence in a community than the minister." Affirmed by S. E. King and A. S. Guyer. Denied by F. R. King and Chalmer Detwiler. The judges decided for the negative.

October 31, 1901: "Resolved that the women of the U.S. should vote at our political elections." Affirmative: Olive Replogle and Bertha King; Negative: H. L. Berkheimer and Edgar Detwiler. Although the judges, one female and two male, favored the affirmative, the house voted for the negative.

November 21, 1901: "Resolved that it is right to have education compulsory." Affirmed by E. S. Rice and F. R. King and denied by E. M. Detwiler and H. L. Berkheimer. Both the judges and the house favored the affirmative.

Other topics debated over the succeeding years were:

"Resolved that the pole tax is just." Decision: Negative.

"Resolved that William McKinley did more good for the U.S. and humanity in general than did Abraham Lincoln." Decision: Negative.

"Resolved that there is more pleasure in anticipation than in realization." Decision: The judges favored the affirmative, but the house the negative.

"Resolved that novel reading is more harmful than beneficial." Decision: The judges were affirmative, but the house negative.

"Resolved that intemperance has caused more sorrow than war." The decision was in favor of the negative.

"Resolved that the U.S. should at once place an embargo on military commerce." The decision was for the negative.

"Resolved that heredity has more influence on mankind than environment." Decision: for the negative.

"Resolved that the eight-hour law for railroad employees as provided in the Adamson Bill should be repealed." Decided for the affirmative.

"Resolved that the female mind did more for civilization than the male mind." The decision of the three male judges was given to the affirmative.

The minutes stop on October 25, 1917, the meeting following the above last debate recorded. Is this telling us something?

The topic of the last local debate above was a timely one, as the following item in the BEDFORD GAZETTE for Friday, July 23, 1915, indicates.

Woman's Liberty Bell

Coming to Bedford July 31st, August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

"The Woman's Liberty Bell, symbol of the appeal of the women of Pennsylvania for the rights, of full citizenship, will pass through this county on July 31st, August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

The bell, mounted on a motor truck and escorted by a corps of women speakers, is touring the State to remind the voters that the women of Pennsylvania are asking for the passage of an equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution on November 2nd. Practically every voter will have a chance to see it, as it will visit every county seat and pass through hundreds of towns between now and election day. Its bronze tongue will not be heard, however, until the men of Pennsylvania see fit to give the same privileges of citizenship to their womenfolk that they themselves now enjoy."

- - - - -

Concurrent with the beginning of the local high schools (1915, 1916, 1917), the literary societies were succeeded by traveling lyceum programs in the respective areas, bringing a broader perspective. Likewise, debating became one of the interscholastic activities and flourished until lost in competition with the less mental requirements of athletics and band, a sad reflection on the evolving priorities of our youth and their teachers and of the spectator interests of the adults. (-the writer's opinion, of course.)

- - - - -

Spelling Bees, also, were a popular social and educational activity during the one-room school era. Fortunate were those schools whose rolls included several older students who had mastered the "jawbreakers." With such a "team" the challenge would be sent to another district school for a Friday afternoon or night spelling contest. Future miller P. B. Furry was one of the Pine Hill School's district champions in his youth, the 1870's.

"There's the first bell. . .

Time to head for school. . .

Don't forget your lunch bucket!"

Pupils of the Lafayettesville School in the 1880's raised the money to buy a bell for the building. The bell was removed when the school was closed in 1928 and placed in the belfry of the new Replogle Grade School at New Enterprise. The weight of the bell (or was it the strong arms on the rope?) eventually led to a roof problem, and it was removed and remounted in the interior court of Northern Bedford County High School as a memento of the one-room school years of the school district's history.



Above: The Lafayettesville Bell

B. F. Van Horn

- - - - -

A bit of interesting "trivia" - from a County Superintendent's Report of 1857 (not Bedford County) --

re: School Houses --

Houses adapted to their purpose	1
Houses not so adapted, but which can be made so	84
Houses unfit for any purpose (but sheep pens)	35

The Bedford County Superintendent (Thomas R. Gettys) in his report for the same year (1857) observed: "Ventilation in the majority of houses has received but little attention; very few schools suffered much during the last two winters from want of fresh air!"

"I remember the one-room school days - - - -"

- - -Cyrus Over of Woodbury recalls his youth in the early twentieth century years. Quote:

"Walking! Everyone walked to school -- the teacher as well as the scholars. One of my teachers, Clara Haffley Beach, mother of Robert and James Beach, walked from Hickory Bottom to the "Y" at Logue's Corner, across the fields, to the Replogle School and back, in all kinds of weather. I remember it well because she had me start the fire on cold mornings in the pot belly stove which stood in the center of the room. She paid me 10 cents per day and I thought I was well paid. This was in the school year of 1916-17.

Sometimes the teacher would come to school on Monday morning and leave Friday evening, staying at a home through the week. My Grandmother Over had a room in her home called the teacher's room.

Before consolidation in 1929, any pupil living more than 1-1/2 miles from the school had to be hauled. In 1914, when the new Pine Grove School here along Route 36 was erected, it was moved 200 feet north from where the original building stood so as to get it within 1-1/2 miles of the Blair-Bedford County line at the Kensinger farm.

I remember the sound of the school bells as they rang out from their belfries each morning -- the early bell at 8:30 and the last bell at 9 o'clock. If the teacher was late everybody in the community knew it, including the school directors.

We all enjoyed the day the teachers would take us to the woods to gather chestnuts and teaberries.

Each school had its ball team, and we would walk from one school to another to compete. Literary societies and debate teams, also, would compete with other schools.

This era ended when Woodbury Borough and Woodbury Township formed a jointure and built the new school at the north edge of town. School busses hauled the scholars. No more walking -- unless you missed the bus!"

Section 2. School Consolidation, High Schools and District Reorganization

With allowance for nostalgia and "the good old days," one must pay tribute to the contribution of the one-room schools to education in the years past. They were a successful and influential institution and effective for their time. Their advantages and disadvantages continue to be debated. Of the former, innovative schools of today often employ the "peer aide" system which existed in the one-room school where the older pupils helped the younger. As for the disadvantages, we cannot imagine teachers today agreeing to a 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock job with 76 pupils in all eight grades as was the case in the Longenecker School in Middle Woodberry Township in 1869, for example.

The consolidation movement in Pennsylvania which occurred following World War I spelled the demise of the one-room school. The County Superintendent's Report for 1924 states:

"South Woodbury Township established the first real consolidated school in the county. Five one-room schools were closed and the pupils transported to a central point, New Enterprise, and organized into a large thoroughly graded school. The advantages of this arrangement are apparent and the transportation facilities seem to be satisfactory to all concerned."

The reference to transportation in the preceding quotation should be noted. This was the beginning of the numerous supportive services

which we too often take for granted today in our public schools.

- - - - -

NB In the South Woodbury Township consolidation referred to in the County Superintendent's report above, the pupils of the first and second grades were housed in a room of the Replogle High School Building, grades three and four were in the first floor room of the 1881 building and five and six in the upper floor room. The consolidation of the district was completed in 1929, with the closing of the remainder of the one-room schools. All pupils of the district were housed in the newly constructed Replogle Elementary School.

From Forty to Four -- One-Room School Consolidation

Consolidation of all of the public one-room schools in the present Northern Bedford County School District area was completed in 1928 and 1929, a total of forty. Four new buildings were built to house the elementary pupils - Bloomfield Township at Bakers Summit, South Woodbury Township at New Enterprise (Replogle), Hopewell Township at Yellow Creek (Smith), and Woodbury Borough and Township at Woodbury.

Bloomfield Township Elementary



Dedicated
Sept. 8, 1928

Closed, 1966
Sold, 1981

South Woodbury Township Elementary School (Replogle)



Occupied,
Dec. 1, 1929

Dedicated,
Oct. 3, 1930

Hopewell Township Elementary School (Smith)



Dedicated,
June 2, 1929

Destroyed
by fire,
December, 1933



Replaced, 1934

NB In 1935 a gymnasium and lobby were added, joining the high school (1931) and grade school (1934) sections.

Woodbury Joint Elementary School



Dedicated,
Jan. 18, 1930

(Picture substitution, one in book not available)

School Benefactors - - - Native Sons

J. Leonard Replogle

1876 - 1948



Born near New Enterprise
Entered local school

Family moved to Johnstown
Survived the Johnstown Flood 1889

Rose from "office boy" to president of
the Cambria Steel Co. and top
executive positions in consolidated
steel firms

Served important appointed positions
in the national government in World
Wars I and II

Mr. Replogle contributed approximately
one-half of the cost of construction
of Replogle High School in 1918, and a
major portion of the construction of
the Replogle Elementary School in
1928.

- - - - -

Robert P. Smith (right)

1895 - 1961

Born and reared in Hopewell
Township, an descendant of the
pioneer Piper family

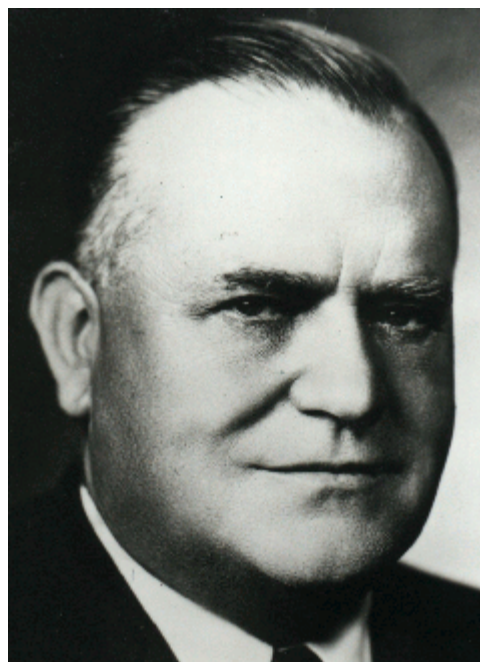
Taught two terms of school in his
native district

Graduated from George Washington
University Law School

Served legal capacities in the
Department of Justice and the
Internal Revenue Service, followed
by private practice

An early advocate of vocational
education for rural youth

Mr. Smith's influence and financial
support made the Smith Vocational
High School and Grade School a
reality.



The High School Movement Arrives

As near as can be determined the first standard high school program to be offered in our district area was Hopewell in 1915. Woodbury and South Woodbury are recorded as beginning 1916 and 1917, respectively, the latter becoming Replogle High School by name in 1918. Hopewell Township erected the Smith Vocational High School in 1931. Financial assistance in the building of Replogle High School and Smith Vocational High School was given by native sons of the respective areas, Mr. J. Leonard Replogle and Mr. Robert P. Smith. (See biographies herewith.)

The high school at Hopewell offered a three-year program. Students who desired a four-year diploma took their senior year at Everett or one of the neighboring full course high schools. The last year for the Hopewell High School was 1933, with a total of 145 having been graduated during this nineteen year period. Thereafter the Hopewell youth attended Robert P. Smith High School.

Woodbury High School offered a three-year program until 1928. The records indicated that eighty-nine completed this course. The first four-year class graduated in 1930. A total of 311 were graduated from the four-year course between 1930 and 1957. (5)

Replogle High School (South Woodbury Township) offered a three-year program between 1917 and 1923, and a four-year program from 1924 through 1957. A total of 724 were graduated. (6)

Beginning as a vocational school, Smith School's program featured agriculture, home economics, and commercial courses. Diplomas were issued to a total of 757 over the twenty-seven class years. (7)

School Districts Form "Jointures"; Later Merge Into One

The residents of Woodbury Borough and Woodbury Township formed a joint school system in 1929, and in so doing pioneered locally in what was to become a major movement in school district reorganization in Pennsylvania. A similar step was taken by the school directors of South Woodbury Township and Loysburg Independent Districts in 1937, by a complete merger of the two districts into one. This pattern of merger was later mandated throughout the state (Act 299, 1966).

The financial inducement provided by the state for larger administrative units and the recognition of the benefits possible through joint and merged operation of schools led the school directors of Bloomfield Township, Hopewell Borough, Woodbury Borough, Hopewell Township, Woodbury Township, and South Woodbury Township to consider the formation of "jointure" of the six districts. The consideration became a reality with the signing of articles of agreement by the latter five boards at a meeting in Woodbury on June 1, 1957, forming the Northern Bedford County Joint School System. (The sixth, Bloomfield Township, joined in the operation in 1959.) Collectively,

the directors of the member district comprised the joint school board, a total of thirty directors when the six-district organization was completed.

A New School System Becomes A Reality

From the minutes: A meeting of the directors of districts interested in signing contracts for the formation of a joint school in Northern Bedford County are organizing same was held at Woodbury on June 1, 1957. The following directors were present:

Hopewell Borough - Anna Zeth, Lloyd McIlnay

Hopewell Township - Joseph Clapper, Jr., Roger hall, James Davis

South Woodbury Township - Dr. Richard Bulger, Kenneth Hershberger, Harold Over, William Pressel, Orange Rice

Woodbury Borough - Jacob C. Miller, W. E. Pepple, Harry Forshey, Willis Long

Woodbury Township - Donald Over, Chester Erb, William Helsel

Mr. William Mowry, County Superintendent of Schools, acted as temporary chairman for the election of a president.

Dr. Richard Bulger was elected president and Mr. Willis Long, vice-president of the new board.

Mr. Roger Hall was elected secretary and Mr. Harry Forshey, treasurer.

Dr. Ben F. Van Horn, was elected Supervising Principal.

Mr. Long moved, seconded by Mrs. Zeth, that the County Board of Education be petitioned to approve the organization of the Northern Bedford County Schools. Motion passed unanimously.

And, from following meetings --

June 18, 1957 -- Mr. Harry Snavelly was elected administrative assistant.

-- Mr. Cal Bruno was elected high school principal.

-- Attorney E. W. Van Horn, Jr., was appointed solicitor.

July 5, 1957 -- All recorded and adopted acts of the new organization performed prior to July 1, 1957, were declared valid and were ratified and approved.

-- The name of the high school was designated as Northern Bedford County High School.

-- The choice of the high school colors was to be decided by the student body, excluding maroon, green, and red, these with white having been the

colors of the three former high school. (Black and white was selected by the students subsequently.)

Six Districts Merge

A further refinement in the school district organization occurred in 1966, following the passage of Act 299 by the state legislature. The Act mandated the merging of jointly operated districts into a single district, abolished the member districts, and provided for a board of nine directors. Accordingly, the Northern Bedford County School District came into existence as an official entity on July 1, 1966.

As indicated earlier, the office of County Superintendent of Schools was created in Pennsylvania in 1854, providing general supervision of the district schools. In 1970, the state legislature enacted Act 102 abolishing the county offices and instituting the intermediate unit system, effective July 1, 1971. Accordingly, Bedford County, along with Blair, Cambria, and Somerset Counties became Intermediate Unit Eight with headquarters at Ebensburg. The new office provides services, only, to the local districts. Northern Bedford County School District is one of thirty-five districts in the four county unit.

Three High Schools Become One

With the consummation of the "jointure" in 1957, the three existing high schools -- Replogle, Smith, and Woodbury were united and became the Northern Bedford County High School. Pending construction of a building large enough for the total high school enrollment, the seventh grade was housed in the Woodbury building, the eighth and ninth grades in the Replogle building, and tenth, eleventh, and twelfth in the Smith building (1957-1963).

In 1961 work was begun on the construction of a new high school building on a site of thirty-five acres purchased for \$35,000, located 1/4 mile north of Loysburg. The building was completed at a construction cost of \$1,250,000, exclusive of financing charges. It was occupied on May 6, 1963, and dedicated on July 9, 1963.

The Class of 1958 holds the honor of being the first to graduate under the colors of Northern Bedford County High School. Commencement exercises were held in the Smith School Gymnasium. First to graduate from the new high school building was the Class of 1963.

Vocational Program Expands

In 1976, the Northern Bedford County School District Board approved the construction of a vocational shop building and greenhouse to expand the educational program. Construction costs totaled \$908,000. Of this amount, \$400,000 was paid from the district's capital reserve fund and the balance financed by a five-year bank

loan. Of the amount borrowed, approximately 90% was reimbursed by the state. In 1977, a federal Local Public Works Act Grant of \$743,000 was obtained and used for the addition of six classrooms and service areas to the original high school building.

For the record, other recent additions and improvements in the school plant and facilities included construction of a sewage disposal plant for the Smith School in 1970 at a cost of \$49,455, tennis courts at the high school in 1974 (\$38,184), and at Replogle in 1975 (\$22,893 -- paid for by the Replogle Alumni Association), and an annex at Woodbury in 1978 for small group instruction built by the high school building trades class at a cost of \$19,673 for materials. Looking to the future, a thirty-five acre field adjoining the high school grounds was purchased by the school board in 1973, at a cost of \$27,500 with 76% state reimbursement, for eventual development as an elementary school center.

With the addition of kindergarten in 1973 in each of the three elementary buildings -- Replogle at New Enterprise, R. P. Smith at Yellow Creek, and Woodbury, and the addition of five vocational courses in the high school in 1977 and 1979, a comprehensive program meeting and exceeding the standards of the period was realized.

In 1981, the old two story brick building at New Enterprise, built in 1881, was selected for placement on the Pennsylvania and National Register of Historic Places. The 100th anniversary recognition of its historic value marks the building, also, as symbolic of the early response to the importance and needs of public education in the area.

- - - - -

Thus, briefly, is the story of the development of public education in the Northern Bedford County School District area over approximately two hundred years -- from the log cabin "subscription schools" of the late 18th and early 19th century years; over the one-room free school era from 1834 to the consolidation movement of the 1920's; and from the small high schools beginning in the "teen" years of the present century through the metamorphosis of the single, comprehensive high school of the 1980's. To reading, writing, and arithmetic were added many other basic and enrichment studies and skill development activities to meet the ever changing needs of the world for which the children and youth were being prepared. A better example of the true definition of evolution as represented by the history of the system of education spawned and nourished in the area would be difficult to find.

In the words of Cicero, the Roman statesman: "History is the witness of the times, the light of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity." Our schools have been all of these and a vital part of our area's history. Hopefully, they will continue to move with the times, but more importantly -- lead in

the progress of our community as the next century unfolds.

From Three to One . . . Three High Schools Merged in 1957

J. Leonard Replogle High School
South Woodbury Township



Dedicated
May 23, 1918

Closed, 1963
Razed, 1972

Woodbury High School
Woodbury Borough and Woodbury Township



Dedicated
Jan. 18, 1930

(A vocational annex was added in 1940.)

Robert P. Smith High School
Hopewell Township



Dedicated
June 6, 1933

- - - - -

The One!

Northern Bedford County High School
Loysburg, Pennsylvania



Dedicated June 9, 1963

Important Dates Marked for Northern Bedford County High School



Sept. 5, 1961
Groundbreaking

Participants, left to right: James Davis, School Director; Professor Lloyd Hinkle, retired County Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Ben F. Van Horn, District Superintendent; Dr. Richard Bulger, School Board President; William Davis, Architects; Project Inspector; Dr. Samuel Steinberger, County Superintendent of Schools; Robert St. Clair, High School Principal; and Richard Weimert, Asst. County Superintendent.



May 6, 1963

First day of school in
the new building

Boy Scout Troop #64

B. F. Van Horn, Robert St. Clair, Lester Steele - representing the
Cove Lions Club, donors of the flag, and Gayle Baker - Scout Troop
Leader

High School Plant Expansion



Above: Vocational Shop and Greenhouse, 1976

Below: Classroom Addition, 1977



- - - - -

Architectural Pattern Noted: There is interesting footnote to the school facilities pictured above and in the preceding pages. Beginning with the Bloomfield Township Consolidated School in 1928, it and all of the school buildings constructed thereafter were designed by the same firm of architects - originally Hunter and Caldwell; later Campbell, Rae, Hayes, and Large; and now, Hayes, Large, Suckling, Fruth, and Wedge, of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

References for Further Reading

1. Waterman, HISTORY OF BEDFORD, SOMERSET, AND FULTON COUNTIES, 1884, p. 234.
2. Ibid, p. 302 facing.
3. Document, REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, 1857, (State Printer, Harrisburg, 1858).
4. HISTORY OF BEDFORD, SOMERSET, AND FULTON COUNTIES, p. 235.
5. Alumni Committee, WOODBURY HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY, 1979.
6. Van Horn, B. F., J. LEONARD REPLOGLE HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY, 1978.
7. Alumni Committee, ROBERT P. SMITH HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY, 1981.

Reference number three above is filed in the Bedford County Library. All other references are available for reading in the Northern Bedford County High School Library.

The following unpublished references, privately filed, are acknowledged:

"History of the Schools of Hopewell Township," by Joseph Clapper, Sr.

"Interesting History of the Schools of South Woodbury Township," by D. T. Detwiler

"Early Schools," by John B. Fluke

Suggested Activities For Students:

1. Visit the one-room "Eight Square" school in Old Bedford Village. Although not typical in shape, the furnishings will give you information about early schools.
2. Interview persons who attended or taught in a one-room school. Report on their experiences to your class.
3. Write or make an oral report comparing the schools your grandparents (or great grandparents) attended with yours today.

4. Research and write on the importance of "bells" in the life of our ancestors -- school bells, dinner bells, sleigh bells, covered wagon team bells, etc.

"The school should always be a school on a hill. Out of the valleys into which the sun shines dimly come boys and girls, and young people, up where the sun shines brighter. There they learn how to live according to finer designs. There they learn to want to live according to finer designs. There they form habits of living according to finer designs. Each evening they carry part of this light back into the valley, slowly but surely transforming it."

Professor Paul Mort
Columbia University

CHAPTER NINE

LATER DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Introduction

Many of our conveniences and facilities that we think we could not do without today are of recent origin. We sometimes wonder how the eighteenth and nineteenth century settlers and residents here survived without them. Their evolution and development took many years. In some cases "necessity was the mother of invention," as in that of our modern highways; in others, ingenuity and determination must be credited.

We are indebted to many people in our area who often struggled against natural odds and sometimes against opposition from fellow citizens to bring about such improvements as better roads, the rural free delivery of mail, the telephone service, rural electricity, etc.

The introduction of something new has seldom been easy. Our biggest mistake would be to take such developments and improvements for granted.

Section 1. Transportation

Section 2. Communication

Section 3. Community Services

Section 4. Community Organizations



"Wheels" . . . Nineteenth and Twentieth Century



Above: Reasy Family Model "A" Collection

Section 1. Transportation

No road signs or highway markers guided the early scouts and settlers into and through our area of then Cumberland County, now Bedford, as they looked for new home sites. The good roads we travel today represent many years of evolution.

Some of the first white men followed the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and its tributary, Yellow Creek; others climbed through the windgaps and over the ridges in their search for land to claim.

Trails blazed by the Indians might have been followed by some of these hardy explorers, although few such paths are known to have existed. Warriors path, running north-south through Hopewell Township as indicated in Chapter Two, was the most prominent.

Two Indian paths led into Morrisons Cove from the Raystown-Frankstown Path (roughly, today's Route 220), crossing Dunning's Mountain. (1) One crossed into the Cove from the vicinity of King and followed southeastward along Evitts Mountain. This path is believed to have branched near Salemsville, one path leading over Evitts into Dutch Corner and another continuing southeastward, crossing into Snake Spring Valley.

The second path that left the Raystown-Frankstown Path climbed Dunning's Mountain near the present county line, crossed the Cove, and passed over Tussey Mountain south of Henrietta. It is reported that this crossing on Tussey is still recognizable.

With settlement, trails made by pack horses became wagon roads, meandering from place to place as needed, usually following claim lines, later fence rows, meeting at stream fordings or at the openings between the ridges. Old maps indicate that the early roads followed high ground where possible, avoiding the soft meadow marshes and flooding streams. The marks of few such old trails and roads can still be seen along the crest of hills, almost obliterated by erosion or modern cultivation.

An interesting description of roads in Bedford County, provided by Rupp's 1846 history, written some years after the early settlements, gives an indication of the conditions of roads at the time: (2)

The common roads are generally good, except in the mountainous regions, where they are usually very rough, and little attention is paid to them, by way of repairing them. In many places the traveling in wheel carriages is exceedingly difficult, and very unpleasant. In some instances the danger of upsetting a vehicle is great, along the acclivity of mountains. Lately, however, considerable attention has been paid to improve them so as to avoid accidents from upsetting, owing to the narrowness as well as the roughness of the roads.

The first roads were private property, usually running along the edge of a landowner's claim, and not public. The earliest laws regulating roads required that a landowner work a specified number of days each year under the direction of the township supervisors, improving the roads that passed his property. The six percent allowed for roads as specified in the early deeds provided for any encroachment necessary in laying out a new road, usually. Acquisition of additional land for roads became a legislative problem, eventually resolved by laws outlining condemnation proceedings.

Turnpikes Appear

Settlement progressed and villages formed. Farmers needed better roads to haul their produce to the early markets. The private turnpike idea was born. Stock companies were created to construct and maintain a road, per legislative authorization, charging a scheduled toll to use the road. Such is, by definition, a turnpike.

The earliest toll road on record in our area was the Williamsburg, Martinsburg, and Bedford Turnpike which was authorized under a law enacted in 1832. Financing was to be provided by selling stock in the turnpike company, with a minimum of twenty subscribers buying at least two hundred shares of stock at two dollars per share. This road ran between Williamsburg and Bedford, through Martinsburg, Woodbury, Loysburg, and Snake Spring Valley. The law specified that the right-of-way was to be thirty feet wide with an improved width of sixteen feet. A toll gate was authorized for every five miles of improved road. Whether or not this road was ever fully subscribed and completed to Bedford, we are unable to learn. No toll gates are known

to have been in the Valley, however.

One reference indicates that "The Pattonville and Woodbury Turnpike was opened in the early fifties, extending from Pattonville (now Loysburg) to Woodbury and thence into Blair County." (3) Toll gates were located in Waterside and Woodbury.

In 1852 the Pattonville-Woodbury Turnpike Company was authorized to build a road northward, joining the Catfish Ridge road owned by the Hollidaysburg-Bedford Turnpike Company.

According to local information. "The first road that was built through Loysburg Gap had a toll gate. The fare varied from one cent to ten cents, one cent for a horse and two cents if the horse had a rider. Most would dismount and walk the horse through the gate to save the penny!"

All toll roads were taken over by the state in 1908 and the collection of tolls discontinued.

RATES OF TOLL FOR USING THE PATTONSVILLE & WOODBURY TURNPIKE ROAD, WHETHER PASSING THROUGH THE GATES OR NOT						
FOR EVERY MILE OR PORTION OF A MILE				Distance Traveled.		
	1 Mile	2 Miles	3 Miles	4 Miles	5 Miles	6 Miles
For Sheep, per score (20)	1	2	3	4	5	6
" Hogs, do	2	4	6	8	10	12
" Cattle, do	2	4	6	8	10	12
" Single Horse, rode or led	1	2	3	4	5	6
" Sleigh, each horse	1	2	3	4	5	6
" Sled, each horse	1	2	3	4	5	6
" Sulky, Two-Wheels, each horse	1	2	3	4	5	6
" Carriage, Coach, Deatbern, or Wagon, with four wheels—the wheels less than four inches in width, with one horse	1½	3	4½	6	7½	9
" Same, with two horses	2½	5	7½	10	12½	15
" Same, with three horses	3½	7	10½	14	17½	21
" Same, with four horses	4½	9	13½	18	22½	27
" Same, each additional horse one cent.						
" Every Wagon of Burden, whose wheels are four inches wide and not ex- ceeding seven inches, drawn by one horse	1	2	3	4	5	6
" Same, drawn by two horses	2	4	6	8	10	12
" Same, drawn by three horses	3	6	9	12	15	18
" Same, drawn by four horses	4	8	12	16	20	24
" Same, each additional horse one cent						
" Wagon of Burden, whose wheels are more than seven inches wide drawn by One Horse	1	1	1½	2	2½	3
Two Horses	1	2	3	4	5	6
Three Horses	1½	3	4½	6	7½	9
Four Horses	2	4	6	8	10	12
" Each additional horse ½ cent						

Hall's Bridge



Built in 1872

Ninety-one feet long

One of fifteen covered bridges remaining today of
forty-two at one time in Bedford County --

The local landmark crosses Yellow Creek and is located approximately one-half mile southeast of the village of Yellow Creek, off Route 26.

Nicknamed "kissing bridges" by the younger generation in the horse and buggy days, they served a more practical purpose for teamsters as temporary protection from summer rainstorms or as a shady place to rest their horses. Built by county funds in most cases, such bridges were roofed for better preservation of the timbers from the elements, extending their useful life.

- - - - -

A local citizen remembers a tale his father told him:

The "Covers," as they were called, went to Broad Top for coal in the winter. As many as forty sleds would travel together. They would often stop at Grandfather Nathan Clapper's for a drink of cold cider and to rest their horses. He would make about fourteen barrels of cider each fall. To get through the covered bridges the teamsters would pay boys in Yellow Creek ten cents each to spread snow in them.

-- per Joseph Clapper, Jr.

Building road, a neighborhood project,



-- somewhere in southern Morrisons Cove, c. 1900

and plowing snow, a real "teamwork" service below



-- on Church Street in New Enterprise, c. 1910

State Highway System Follows

While the tolled turnpike served the "mainline traffic" passing through the area, round-the-year care of the winding backroads was not equal to the needs of the latter nineteenth and early twentieth century developments. The EVERETT PRESS of May 28, 1897, reflected the county-wide concern for road improvement:

- - - - -

Bad Roads Are Expensive

Bad roads, mud, ruts, and irregularities are expensive things. An old farmer used to say that ruts and freezing and thawing used to cost him a new wagon every five years. Very few people realize what rough roads cost them. Of course its only a bolt today, a tire tomorrow, a wheel sprung next week, or an axle warped out of shape at some other time, but these things come, sometimes overlapping like shingles on a roof. They are put down as ear and tear and in a way accepted as the inevitable simply because roads have always been so bad and one scarcely a right to expect anything else. But the difference in the lasting qualities of a wagon on a thoroughly good road and an extremely bad one would surprise the owner of such a vehicle were able to keep tract of the exact figures in the two conditions.

- - - - -

The invention of the automobile succeeded in bringing about the improvement of roads that had been a slow process for more than one-hundred years. The State Highway Department was created in Pennsylvania in 1903 and in its first six years functioned as a dispenser of funds to the counties for road building. Locally, one of these projects was that through Loysburg Gap in 1907 on which seventeen year old Calvin Hetrick "made little ones out of big ones" with a sixteen pound sledge hammer, as he relates in his history of the "Loy Family." (4)

The Sproul Act of 1911 took responsibility for roads from the counties and created a highway system maintained exclusively by the state. One of the first such in our area was built from the Blair County line southward through Bakers Summit to the forks of the road near the Holsinger Church.

From the Martinsburg Herald, May 7, 1915:

May 26, 1915, was proclaimed as "Good Roads Day" throughout Pennsylvania by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh

- - - - -

During the administration of Governor M. G. Brumbaugh (a Woodcock Valley native and relative of many "Covers") an all weather road from near Huntingdon to Cottle's Corner was built (1915-1919).

In 1919 Detwiler and Detwiler, forerunners of the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company, built a concrete road through Woodbury Borough, a distance of .46 of a mile at a contract cost of \$25,000. For a bit of human interest, the driver of the roller on the project was then seventeen year old Paul I. Detwiler. Mr. Detwiler remembers the date well, for it was on this job that he lost the gold watch his

father had given him when he turned sixteen for not smoking -- a common custom of parents at the time.



Between Loysburg Gap and
Cottle's Corner

February 7, 1924

Pleas for better roads were motioned in the area. No united effort of its equal had ever occurred. The horseless carriage was being heard.

Bedford Gazette
March 9, 1923

Loysburg Highway Project Launched

Citizens of Two Counties Want Connecting Link Between Lincoln and William Penn Roads Completed

With a view of having the state assist in improving the nine miles of highway in Bedford County extending from a point in the Loysburg Gap to Everett as well as looking toward the improvement of another stretch of highway between Bedford and Huntingdon, an organization was formed last Friday afternoon at Loysburg by a large number of Blair and Bedford County citizens.

The meeting was held in the Loysburg Methodist Church and started at 2 o'clock. The organization will be known as the Everett-Loysburg Good Road Association and the officers are: president, Rev. C. W. Karns, Loysburg; secretary, George S. Gorsuch, Yellow Creek; treasurer, John Dittmar, Loysburg. Twenty vice-presidents including leading citizens of both

towns were named.

Some of the speakers stressed the fine scenery which is to be found along the Loysburg highway, the mountain scenery in the gap being referred to as the finest in the state.

Two years later -- a celebration!

Bedford Gazette
August 28, 1925

Hopewell Road To Be Opened Wed. Sept. 2

Loysburg to Everett and from Intersection (Cottle's Corner) to Broad Top

Public meeting to be held in Loysburg. Speakers to include G. W. Derick, the state senator from Bedford County, and music by Woodbury and Hopewell bands.

Following the meeting on the Loysburg school grounds, an automobile parade at 2 o'clock will drive over the new roads. One of the largest automobile parades ever in Bedford County is expected.

The second administration of Governor Gifford Pinchot (1931-35) marked a big milestone in the history of highway improvement in our area, as well as in the whole state. Fulfilling his promise to "get the farmers out of the mud," 20,000 miles of township roads were taken over by the state. The Morrison Cove Herald on November 30, 1933, reported that "the new Pinchot road leading from Bakers Summit to Brumbaugh Distillery opened to the public" that week. Although "no very wide and flowing with the contour of the land," these "Pinchot roads" served the purpose for many residents of Hopewell township and southern Morrison Cove and rural Pennsylvania.

The fifty years plus following the Pinchot period have seen major highway improvements, few miles remaining in our area.

- - - - -



SAXON——\$395

— A GOOD LOW PRICED CAR —

A high grade, well designed, carefully built Automobile with stream-line body, four cylinder motor, standard tread, standard features, produced by an experienced organization, soundly financed and well managed.

We have succeeded in getting the agency for this wonderful little car in Bedford County. It is absolutely in a class by itself for cars costing under \$600.

Write for literature---Demonstrator in soon.

HOFFMAN GARAGE
LEE F. HOFFMAN

Bedford Gazette, Friday, May 15, 1914
Local Distributor: J. L. Longnecker, Woodbury

The Railroad Arrives

Paralleling the "turnpike era" reviewed above, were the "Iron Horse" years in our area. In 1856 the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was completed to Hopewell.

Although built primarily to haul coal from the Broad Top Mountain mines that were then in their beginning years of commercial development, the "Huntingdon and Broad Top" provided a new outlet for the products of the farms of both "Yellow Creek Valley" and southern Morrisons Cove. As the confluence at Hopewell of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and Yellow Creek had been a shipping point for barrels of flour and other products by flatboat, the rail line became a new terminus, more reliable, however, than the seasonal river.

In 1871 the Morrisons Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was built into the Cove from the north with stations at Roaring Spring, Curry, and Henrietta, shortening the distance to a shipping point for

the farmers and businessmen of that area. The contributions of the new rail line to the economic development of the Cove area is a story of its own.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top was abandoned in 1954. In 1982 the Cove Branch line was sold to a local group of businessmen by Conrail, successor to the Pennsylvania, and is now operated as the Morrisons Cove Railroad.

For one hundred plus years the railroad was a vital link to the outside world, an interesting chapter in our history.

For historical purposes, mention should be made of two other avenues of transportation that benefitted the nineteenth century farmers of our area. To the south the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike was built in 1814. It followed the line of the "Old Pennsylvania Road" which had been opened around 1790. To the north the Pennsylvania Canal crossed the area at Williamsburg and met the Portage Railroad at Gaysport (Hollidaysburg). This improvement operated from 1834 to 1852. Completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in 1852 and purchase of the Canal and Portage by the Pennsylvania Railroad marked the end of this venture, a fascinating operation as we review it today.

Both routes, to the north and to the south, were outlets for wagon freight of the time transporting the products of the iron furnaces, the farms, and in the latter part of the century -- of the forests, also, as lumbering flourished here.

Railroad Dreams -- "A puff of smoke!"

As indicated in the story of Rockford in Chapter Three, at two different times there was hope for a railroad coming into the southern Cove, passing through Loysburg Gap, south and eastward through Hopewell Township. In 1870 the Pennsylvania Railroad sent Harvey Linton, a civil engineer, and a team of men to survey a rail line through the Gap to Mt. Dallas. This plan did not materialize. The only good to be realized from this "dream" was Harvey Linton, himself, who with native John B. Fluke, established a planing mill business in the Gap in 1871.

The second dream came nearer to realization in 1883 when the New York Central Railroad sent a sizeable work gang into the Gap. For nine months the men worked at digging a roadbed through the slope on the west and at building embankments for bridging the stream. This line was to be an extension of the Beech Creek Line, running from Williamsport to Altoona by way of Clearfield and southward through the Cove and Loysburg Gap to Hopewell. The terminus being in proximity to the Broad Top coal fields added to the credence held by the locals in the project.

As one writer has described it, this dream, also, "went up in a

puff of smoke" when work on the line suddenly stopped in 1885 and the crew moved out.

The disappointed hopefuls subsequently learned that they had been with others the victims of a railroad monopoly war. An agreement had been reached between the owners of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania whereby neither would encroach on the other's territory - the New York Central operating the northern part of the state and the Pennsylvania Railroad in the central section. It has been held that the New York Central never intended to build the rail line but needed to get the attention of the competitor who was pushing into the northern counties of the state.

In retrospect, the local episode was a part of the overall "chess maneuver" by the railroad czars of the time -- Morgan, Vanderbilt, and others, including the South Penn Railroad project in the southern part of the state. The latter is the preliminary chapter of the modern Pennsylvania Turnpike story. (5)

Don't Wait for the Trolley, Either!

If our grandparents had used a better crystal ball in the early twentieth century years they would have saved a lot of printers' ink. From 1905 through 1909 the "big story" was the progress of plans for an electric trolley line from Altoona through the Cove and Loysburg Gap to Everett and Bedford. That the "horseless carriage" would ever become practical was impossible! They bet their money on the trolley.

The Martinsburg Herald, earlier name of the Morrisons Cove Herald, reported regularly on the developments of the project:

Jan. 22, 1909	Woodbury council grants franchise
	South Woodbury and Hopewell Township supervisors sign right-of-way agreement
	". . .the beginning of the beginning of the future for Morrisons Cove."
	Advantages: Better mail service, inland commerce
Feb. 26, 1909	Route for trolley now definitely located. Rights-of-way nearly all signed up
	"Hipple's Cave a natural curiosity will be one of the very interesting points on the railway."
March 19, 1909	Financing to be by bond issue, with one-third to be taken up by businessmen along the route.

Anticipated cost: \$1,800,000

March 21, 1909	Matters in a healthy condition. No doubt as to completing the line.
April 16, 1909	Local \$660,000 share oversubscribed by \$65,000
July 2, 1909	"Southern Cove and Yellow Creek districts will experience advantages the people never had."
	Cars to be running by July 4, 1910
July 9, 1909	"Contractors and builders may be here to begin work in another week. Then building the railway will be a reality."
Oct. 8, 1909	Charter granted last week.

Such was the enthusiasm shown and the assurance held for building an electric trolley line through our area. Several factors "cooled" the project. The success of the newly laid Pennsylvania Railroad line running directly from Altoona to Bedford through Claysburg created competition. Also, the advocates of state roads, with prophetic vision of the gasoline driven carriage "around the bend," began to question the need for a trolley line, and to be heard and heeded.

Thus, along with the rail lines through Loysburg Gap, another dream faded. And, from today's perspective, thanks to Henry Ford, Gifford Pinchot, and others, we probably have little cause to shed tears.

In conclusion, briefly, it is observed that each progressive advance in transportation contributed to the over-all development of our townships and boroughs and to the general welfare of our people.



Site of 1883 railroad line cut made in Loysburg Gap - today.
-- New York Central - Beech Creek line

Section 2. Communication

The Indians sent smoke signals. Our early ancestors had to rely on fast feet -- man or horse, to call for help in an emergency, or to share some good news. Neighbors being few and far between, and the homes and families left behind being many miles and weeks away, life in our area was a lonely one for the trailblazers and early settlers two hundred years ago. There is some compensation, however, from our perspective: There was no "junkmail" or TV commercials!

Grandchildren had left grandparents, as they crossed the mountains with their parents to make a new home -- not knowing if they would ever see them again or hear from each other. No postcards or birthday greetings by which to keep in touch; no long distance calls could be expected.

The great-great-great-grandmother of this writer got so lonely and anxious to see the home folks in the early 1820's that she took her small twin sons, Jacob and Peter Baker, by horseback one summer a hundred plus miles back east for a visit. The trip from the area now Bakers Summit to Lancaster County would have been slow and risky.

As roads were opened and improved and as trade began between the settlers and the eastern markets, a very unreliable messenger service evolved. Accommodating traders or travelers were entrusted with letters. Later, by necessity, a system of mail service was instituted by the federal government to serve the frontier settlements.

Post Offices Established

As indicated in the "Snider Mansion" story, Chapter Four, the first post office in the entire area was Morris Cove, located in the "Big Stone House" at Snider's Mill from 1820 to 1824. The mail was carried by horseback rider every two weeks, later weekly, between Bloody Run (Everett) and Yellow Springs in Huntingdon County (now Blair) located on the old Frankstown Road (today's Route 22) in the beginning years, with stops at Morris Cove or Loysburg and at Woodbury, Martinsburg, and Aketown (Williamsburg). Service to the local post offices was improved with the building of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad to Hopewell in 1856 and to Everett in 1861.

Over the years, beginning with Morris Cove at Snider's Mill in 1820, there have been seventeen different post offices by name within the confines of this history. The list includes alphabetically, Bakers Summit, Brumbaugh, Cypher, and Pipers Run, Eichelbergertown, Ferney, Hopewell, Loysburg and Pattonville, New Enterprise, Maria, Morris Cove, Salemville, Tatesville, Waterside, Woodbury, and Yellow Creek. Their dates of operation and postmasters were listed with the respective villages in Chapter Three, "Organization and Development." The number has been reduced to five within the area today, including Bakers Summit, Hopewell, Loysburg, New Enterprise, and Woodbury.

R.F.D. #1, U.S.A.

The year 1896 was a milestone in the history of mail service for rural America. In that year the system of free mail delivery to rural homes was instituted by the federal government as had been provided for city residents earlier. Known as Rural Free Delivery (RFD), it did not receive a welcome reception everywhere. Supposedly some folks didn't want to give up their weekly trip to the country store-post office for goods and gossip, and to share the neighborhood mail and news. It was six years before the first route was established here.

Delivery of the mail to the area surrounding Woodbury was begun in 1902, according to the Reverend Howard Keiper. (6) His father, David H. Keiper was the first carrier, and ". . . carried the mail over a period of thirty or more years. He first drove a horse, but finally ended up driving a Model T Ford." Successive Woodbury carriers have been Warren Dodson, Ralph Weber, Harold Gartland, and John Stonerook.

Daniel B. Snowberger was appointed the first carrier of the mail on the route out of New Enterprise. His notice of appointment was received on July 24, 1903 stating:

"You are informed that the papers of the examination taken by you on January 26, 1903, for the position of rural letter carrier for Route No. 1 at New Enterprise, Pa. have been marked; that your grade is 94 percent; and that your name stands first on the eligible register."

Mr. Snowberger's appointment was to become effective on September 1, 1903, marking the date as the first day of free mail service for rural New Enterprise. He selected Clarence Snyder as his substitute. New Enterprise carriers following Mr. Snowberger have been Clarence Snyder, John E. Smouse (44 years), and Wayne Kagarise. Currently there are 453 boxes on this route which covers 64 miles.

Rural delivery service out of Hopewell was begun in 1904 and today served 397 families on Route One and 32 families in Route Two in Hopewell Township. Route One carriers have been William H. Haffley, J. Merrill Reed, E. Paul Dilling (38 years), and Dale C. Dilling.

Carriers on Route Two, which was originally established in 1908 and re-established as a star route in 1918, have been Thomas Evans, Chester E. Ford, Lester Smith, James Bivens, and Anna Folk.

Rural residents of the area are currently served by mail routes out of Roaring Spring, Martinsburg, Woodbury, New Enterprise, Hopewell, and Everett post offices.

The importance of Rural Free Delivery to the development of communities such as ours cannot be minimized. Not only was better correspondence possible, but the delivery of newspapers and magazines brought news and culture from the outside world into the rural homes. And, to facilitate the service, better roads were needed, a factor that helped motivate their improvement.

Without R.F.D. how could they have had Sears Roebuck?!!

The Press

Two ventures in newspaper publication are on record in the area of this review of history. Both were short lived.

"The Advocate and Herald of Salemville"

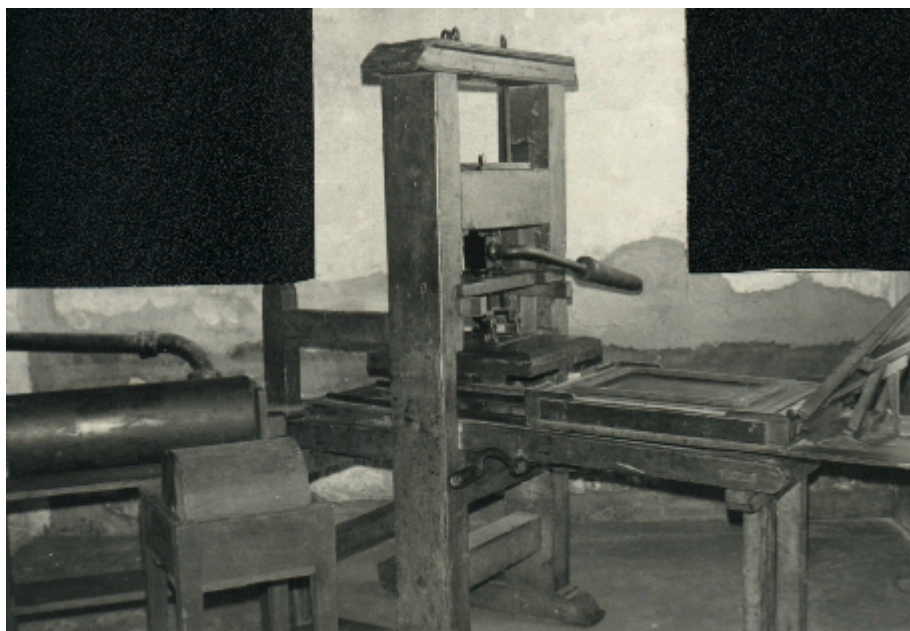
In 1884 the German Seventh Day Baptist Church of Salemville accepted the donation of the old "Ephrata Hand Press" from the Snow Hill Monastic Society in Franklin County. The acquisition made possible the continuation of printing of church and other materials that had been an activity of the denomination since before the Revolutionary War -- first at Ephrata, followed by Snow Hill. With the Rev. D. C. Long as editor, the "Advocate and Herald" was published and circulated as a small church paper by the Salemville branch.

The first issue of the paper was dated April 4, 1894. Costs and other problems caused the press and equipment to be sold to Christian L. King, Jr., a leader in the church interested in the project. Under the new owner and with the addition of a more modern press the paper became a local newspaper as well as a church publication. After passing through several trade name changes, publication was discontinued with the issue of August 11, 1898.

At the death of C. L. King in 1925 the old Ephrata Press and the entire type and printing equipment was purchased by his son, Frank. The business was continued as the Frank R. King Printing Company of New Enterprise. A successful job printing business was followed by the latter until his retirement in 1958.

The Ephrata Hand Press

-- a local treasure



-- one of two presses used by the German Seventh Day Baptists at the Ephrata Cloisters in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for printing the Society's numerous works. Copies of the Declaration of Independence were printed there for the German population at the request of the Continental Congress. Also, much of the continental currency was printed on the presses.

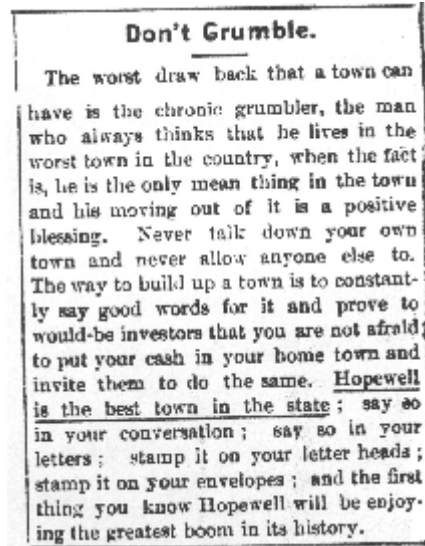
The Ephrata Hand Press, which bears the date of 1742, is now on exhibit at Old Bedford Village through the courtesy of the King family.

"The Hopewell Telephone"

In 1897 and 1898 the village of Hopewell and vicinity was kept informed of local and county news and of briefs from beyond by the "Hopewell Telephone." Published weekly, the four page paper was discontinued shortly after its first anniversary.



Above left: Masthead



Right: Editorial, same issue

N.B. "Hopewell is the best town in the state." (Above)

Below: Some items of local interest extracted --

- ** The ladies of the Methodist Church will hold a festival on A. J. Zeth.'s lawn this evening. All the delicacies of the season will be served.
- ** Prof. J. W. Hughes, a member of the faculty of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, at Shippensburg, was a pleasant visitor in Hopewell Thursday evening.
- ** Has it been decided who is the champion checker player in Hopewell?
- ** On Tuesday afternoon a horse owned by Mr. Jonathan Wiser broke through the iron bridge getting its leg fast in the plank. Much trouble was experienced getting the beast out of this hazardous position. The horse was slightly injured.
- ** New plank was put down on the large bridge this week. It wasn't done before it was needed.

Telephone

Although mail service did not exist, or at least was not dependable in early frontier days, the concept of delivering written messages from place to place dated back to the days of Cyrus of Persia -- the pre-Christian times. Something entirely new, however, and unbelievable -- voice messages carried by wire, was heard with the invention of the telephone in 1876, one hundred long years after our nation was born.

Not so long was the number of years between the date of invention until the telephone appeared in southern Morrisons Cove in 1885. A one-wire grounded line was strung between St. Clairsville, the point of connection for Bedford County with Johnstown, through New Enterprise, Loysburg, Waterside, Woodbury, Curry, and Martinsburg. One telephone in a store or business in each village served the communities. Simple as this arrangement was by today's standards, it "passed the test" at the time of the Johnstown Flood in 1889, being the only communication left between that city and Altoona when all the other lines went down.

In April of 1903 the Morrisons Cove Citizens Telephone Company was organized and several months later chartered under Pennsylvania laws as the Morrisons Cove Telephone Company. Before the end of the year telephone service had been extended to Salemville, Bakers Summit, Ore Hill, Texas corner, Yellow Creek, and Hopewell.

Among the prominent community leaders as backers of the venture was J. M. Woodcock of Waterside, whom Ella Snowberger in her "Reflections of By-Gone Days in the Cove" describes as ". . . the telephone man in Morrisons Cove." Others recorded as influential, locally, in bringing the service to the businesses and homes of the area include H. B. Aaron, S. B. Fluke, S. L. Buck, Dr. G. F. Dandois, P. F. Furry, D. S. Burket, D. R. Stayer, A. B. Woodcock, all members of the initial board of directors of the company.

Exchanges, the operation part of telephone service, were located at Martinsburg, Loysburg, and Hopewell. The business office was located in the Waterside Woolen Mill, whose manager, J. M. Woodcock, mentioned above, served as the secretary-treasurer of the telephone company. In 1922 the Waterside business office was moved to Martinsburg, which with extension of service to Williamsburg and Roaring Spring had become the central location. The exchange at Loysburg was closed in 1955, consolidated at Martinsburg, also.

In 1929 the Morrisons Cove Telephone Company was purchased by the United Telephone and Electric Company, now the United Telephone Company with headquarters in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The Hopewell-Yellow Creek service which had been provided initially by the Cove Company was subsequently taken over by the Bedford-Fulton Telephone Company, and later by United, also. The Hopewell exchange was closed in 1954 and consolidated under the Bedford office.

Television, the Latest Communication Development and Improvement

Although communication is generally defined as a two-way activity, radio and television have been a receiver, only, development and improvement for twentieth century Northern Bedford County. Both bring news, culture, and entertainment to the area.

Home television began to appear in this area in the early 1950's. Reception in the beginning was by so-called "rabbit ears" attached directly to the electronic cabinet, followed by the rooftop antennae. This limited channel selection was in turn followed in parts of the area by cable transmission from central commercial installations.

Detwiler Communications, Inc., with headquarters at the former Detwiler Golden Rule Dairy near Salemville began providing cable television service on June 1, 1978. Currently, 850 subscribers are served through fifty-three miles of cable in the southern Cove and Jack's Corner areas of Hopewell Township.

Cable service in the southwestern section of Hopewell Township is currently supplied by the Everett-Bedford franchise. Transmission to the Hopewell-Sunnyside area is from the Zimmerman Electronic Service of Six Mile Run.

As of this date the home satellite system of "tv" reception, the "backyard dish," offering full spectrum selection, is appearing and holds potential for various other applications in communication, in addition to television.

Section Three: Community Services

Additional conveniences for better living have evolved in the various sections and communities of our area in the more recent years of its history. Electricity, a universal service today, was an innovation introduced by local "mechanical geniuses" not long after Edison's invention of the light bulb in 1879.

The Woodcocks who operated the Waterside Woolen Mill used a small waterwheel to generate enough electricity to light the mill, their homes, and the nearby Presbyterian church in the early 1890's. Gasoline powered generators provided light for Hopewell, Woodbury, and New Enterprise in the early 1920's. Small power plants, generating 32 volts of direct current, were used in some homes at the time.

- - - - -

From the Martinsburg Herald, January 24, 1919

Loysburg Items:

The electric lights which J. H. Brown so kindly put in the Methodist Church at his own expense are satisfactory and the members of the congregation are very grateful to Mr. Brown for his generosity.

- - - - -

In 1925 the Morrisons Cove Light and Power Company, Inc. was formed with headquarters in New Enterprise. The record indicates that it was incorporated for the purpose of supplying electricity to South Woodbury, Woodbury Borough, and Woodbury Township, the villages becoming the chief beneficiaries, however. In the years immediately following, a number of spur lines were constructed into Bakers Summit, Texas Corner, and other outlying sections by the residents being served, as partnership owned lines, one of which was the South Cove Electric Power Association.

In 1927 the Morrisons Cove Light and Power Company sold out to the Penn Central Light and Power Company -- today Pennsylvania Electric Company. To its future regret, Penn Central did not buy the independent spur lines. Their future became the success story of a later development, the cooperative.

Hopewell Borough residents received electric service from Penn Central in 1927, also, as the power company extended its transmission lines southwestward from its power plant on the Raystown. In 1930 it entered Hopewell Township through Loysburg Gap, with lines to Cottle's Corner.

The 1930's decade witnessed the introduction of "cooperative" rural electricity and collective water systems. A third service, local volunteer fire protection, followed in the next decade.

The development of the several services is an important part of our history. A search of court records, newspaper files and of the few remaining and decipherable meeting minutes of the agencies responsible for their operation provide some information.

As each service is more specifically identified in the following review, it should be noted that the arrival of the cooperative rural electric power and of the collective water systems was made possible largely by federal government financial aid in both cases. In the case of the collective water systems, the government was underwriting community "make work" projects at the time in an effort to offset the conditions of the "Great Depression" of the 1930's. The Work Projects Administration (W.P.A.) was the federal agency responsible for implementation of the labor phase of the projects. This was during the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-1945.

Also, the leadership of interested and concerned citizens in recognizing the needs and taking advantage of the opportunities for community improvement was an important factor -- sometimes having to be done in the face of opposition, as those who were here and remember can testify.

- - - - -

"The night the lights came on is often recorded as high moment in the lives of American rural families ranking with such important events as marriages and births."

United Electric Cooperative
Dubois, Pennsylvania

The New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative

The New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative was incorporated on November 18, 1938. Original officers were E. W. Van Horn, President; G. E. Gladfelter, Vice-President and General Manager; J. Lawrence Guyer, Secretary; and H. L. King, Treasurer. Additional directors were Clair Holsinger, Carl Hoover, J. O. Appleman, Albert Leach, and John H. Guyer.

Historically the "Cooperative" included the various small independent spur lines not taken over when Penn Central purchased the Morrisons Cove Light and Power Company in 1927, as earlier reported. With the creation in 1935 of the Rural Electrification Administration, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the opportunity to consolidate and extend service to a wider area was recognized and the new organization formed.

The federal agency's program provided long term self-liquidating loans to local governments and cooperatives. The preponderance of "red tape" and other "strings" attached to implementing and administering the program led the officers to request authority to finance the project through local banks instead of by the government loan provision. Although viewed as unorthodox by Washington, the request was granted after considerable "persuasion," thus marking an interesting episode in the Cooperative's history.

On July 17, 1939, the New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative opened for business in an office on the second floor of the original New Enterprise Bank building. By October 1, 1939, it was in operation with three hundred customers receiving electricity. Much of the line construction had been done by the labor furnished by members of the Cooperative, themselves.

As first organized, the new cooperative included much of Bedford County. However, during the latter part of 1939 the territory was divided and the Bedford Rural Electric Cooperative was formed.

Progressing and growing over the ensuing twenty years, the New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative built and occupied new office, garage, and warehouse facilities west of New Enterprise in 1960.

As of 1985 the New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative is serving 2,800 customers in parts of Bedford, Fulton, and Huntingdon Counties. Substations are located at Saltillo, Eichelbergertown, and Waterside. Transmission lines total 265 miles.

The current Board of Directors (1985) includes Benjamin Slick, President, Robert Guyer, Vice-President, Landis Shriver, Secretary, Eugene King, Assistant Secretary, Paul Shotts, Treasurer, Robert Gracey. Other directors include Robert Gracey, John W. Ritchey, and Ellis Sollenberger.

The general managers of the Cooperative have been G. E. Gladfelter, H. L. King, and Benjamin Slick. The latter retired in 1985 and was succeeded by Rick L. Eichelberger.



-- Home office, garage, and storage yard

- - - - -

LIFESTYLE -- before R.E.A. -- You milked by hand. . . canned in the intolerable hot kitchen in the heat of the summer. . . chopped kindling and carried wood and water several times a day. . . and then, there was the outhouse. Rural electrification changed all of that.

Milking machines, irrigation, refrigeration, light and power, indoor plumbing. . . and all because of slender wire that transformed life in the countryside.

*1985/96 Directory
Penna. Rural Electric Association
Allegheny Electric Cooperative*

The Waterside-Loysburg Water Supply

Efforts to organize for the purpose of providing water for Loysburg began with a meeting held in the Loysburg Hotel in 1933 (date not recorded). Consideration was given to obtaining water from the ridges east of the village.

Waterside needing water, also, a joint meeting was held on December 12, 1933. A third meeting was held on February 16, 1934, for organization. Application was made for a federal project.

Of the total initial cost of the \$25,000 project, \$21,000 was paid by a government grant and the balance by loans from the New Enterprise Bank. Labor was supplied by the Works Project Administration (W.P.A.) to dig by hand over three miles of pipeline.

The minutes indicate that on April 29, 1934, twenty-five men started to work on the project and that on May 14, 1934, a total of four hundred fifty men reported, working in two shifts.

The initial officers were O. K. Beach, President; F. J. Teeter, Vice-President, E. P. Lynch, Secretary, and W. E. Baker, Treasurer. Commission J. S. Bayer, Maurice Clouse, John B. Baker, D. M. Bayer, W. A. Nycum, John S. Dittmar, and Crist P. King. Mr. King was elected secretary/treasurer in 1941 and served continuously thereafter for thirty-two years.

The organization's watershed includes approximately one hundred acres. Water is obtained from four enclosed springs and one well, feeding two reservoirs with capacities of 100,000 and 125,000 gallons, respectively.

Service is supplied currently to approximately two hundred residences, ten farms, and five community facilities.

Present officers (1984) are: Harold Hall, President; George Snyder, Vice-President, Robert J. Detwiler, Secretary/Treasurer; and Lawrence Rodland and Richard L. Putt, Directors.

The New Enterprise Water Association

Organized on November 28, 1934, with C. O. Brumbaugh and Ira J. Detwiler as president and vice-president, respectively, and P. I. Detwiler, secretary, the New Enterprise Water Company has been a major asset to the village of New Enterprise and immediate vicinity.

Labor for building two reservoirs near the foot of Brumbaugh Mountain and for laying pipelines to the village was provided by the Work Projects Administration. Money to purchase the materials was furnished by the customers at the time through a stock arrangement.

Present physical assets include a watershed of approximately twenty-eight acres feeding the two original reservoirs and a supplemental reservoir and deep well nearer New Enterprise. Compliance with Pennsylvania Department of Health water quality standards assures the current 151 residences, 16 farms, and the Replogle Elementary School with pure drinking water.

At this writing (1984), James Guyer, is president and Luther Rahauser the vice-president of the Water Company. Paul I. Detwiler, Sr., has served as secretary since its beginning. Mrs. Pauline Smith is the bookkeeper and Bernard O. Snider the treasurer.

The Woodbury Water Authority

Public water service to Woodbury Borough began in 1935, following organization of the Water Authority on December 17, 1934, with William McMahon as president and M. Q. Baker as secretary. In March of 1936 Jesse Imler was appointed water commissioner.

The original project was financed by a bond issue of \$7,500 which was voted favorably by the citizens on November 6, 1935. Major assistance was provided by the federal government through Civilian Conservation Corporation (C.C.C.) and Work Projects Administration Labor. The bond issue was retired completely in 1948.

Currently being served are 156 residences, two farms, and five public facilities in the borough and surrounding area.

The watershed located in the Ravers Gap section of Woodbury Township covers approximately thirty-five acres. The water supply comes from one reservoir fed by the three springs and three wells.

Current officers are George Hershberger, President, Joseph Houp, Vice-President; Debra Claar, Secretary/Treasurer; and Gene Miller, Water Commissioner.

The Salemville Water Company

The Salemville Water Company was organized in 1935 and began serving thirty-five subscribers in 1936.

Organizing officers were H. L. King, Park Berkheimer, Warren Kagarise, and John Aucker.

Work Projects Administration labor was utilized and \$1,900 was subscribed for materials in the initial development of the service.

Currently, forty-seven residences and seven farms are being supplied water.

Officer are (1985): Jerome Boyd, President; Ellis Sollenberger, Vice-President; Mary Ellis, Secretary, and Roy Como, Treasurer.

The Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company

The Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company was established in 1948 through the leadership of the then fledgling Cove Lions Club as its first major project. The Club's minutes of May 14, 1948, indicate that a motion was made by Crist P. King and seconded by John Baker,

authorizing its president, Blair Snyder, to appoint a committee to establish a volunteer fire company. Subsequently, the following committee was named: Crist P. King, Herbert Hoover, John Baker, Chalise Kagarise, Carl Barkman, John Replogle, Blair Snyder, Marvin Foster, and Norman Snyder. The appointed committee directed planning for the proposed fire company until the first officers took over in June of 1948.

The first officers of the fire company were: President, Maurice Clouse; Vice-President, Marion Ebersole; Secretary, John Dittmar; Treasurer, D. I. Pepple, and Fire Chief, J. A. Kochenderfer.

The first fire truck was a fully-equipped International, purchased for \$9,000 and delivered on December 24, 1948 -- a timely community Christmas present.

A second truck was purchased in 1966 at a cost of \$22,000 and a third in 1983 for \$81,460, replacing the original truck. A tank truck and a squad truck were added in the interim.

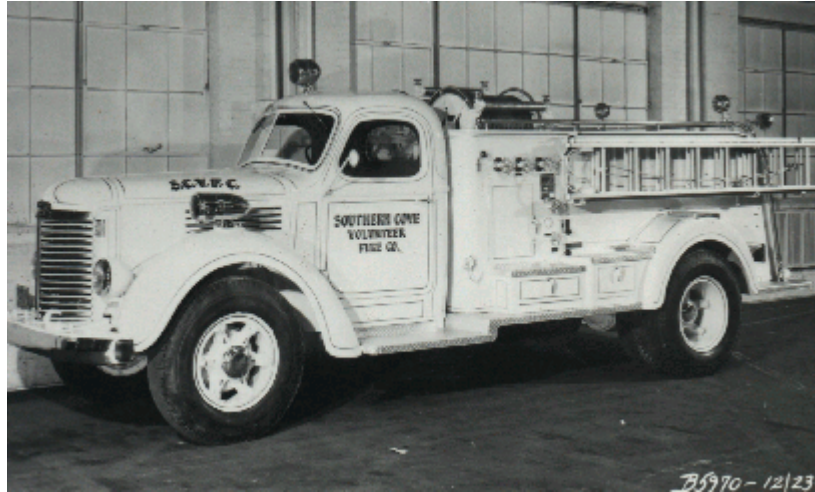
Funds for the purchase of the trucks and equipment and for sustaining support have been raised over the years by various projects and activities sponsored by the company and its auxiliary and by contributions by citizens and organizations of the service area.

To facilitate its fund raising projects and activities and to provide a community center, the organization in 1951 purchased the former Loysburg Independent School District building from the Loysburg Grange. In the same year it purchased a garage at New Enterprise to house its equipment. The garage was replaced in 1964 at a cost of \$13,351 for purchased materials, only, being built by donated labor, and was dedicated on June 5, 1965.

The number of fire calls answered by this volunteer organization ranges between thirty and forty per year. That its service is appreciated is attested to by the good support given by the community when financial assistance is required.

Fire Chiefs since the organization of the company have been J. A. Kochenderfer, who served 16 years; Orlo Boyd, 18 years; Lloyd Settlemeyer, one year; Robert Harclerode, one year; and William Curran, appointed in 1985.

The Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company Auxiliary was formed in 1953 with Mrs. Marian Miller of Woodbury as president. In addition to help in emergencies and to annual financial support of the fire company, a special contribution of \$12,000 was made by the Auxiliary in 1983 toward the purchase of the third truck. The membership currently exceeds three hundred ladies.



The Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company's First Truck
-- purchased in 1948



The Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company Station, and
Fire Truck purchased in 1983

Section Four: Community Organizations

The record indicates that our ancestors felt a need to associate and fraternize, some for spiritual and social purposes, others to better serve their communities through group organized efforts - in lodges, societies, clubs, etc. A few of the latter such organizations are of middle and late 19th century origin, followed by other formed more recently, and are a part of our area's history, reflecting the interests and concerns of those involved -- additional windows into the everyday life of the times.

Of the major importance and influence, the following existed at one time according to the meager records available, or continue actively to date, by type of organization and in order of beginning.

Fraternal Orders

A total of nine organizations dedicated to a prescribed set of admission procedures and operating principles, individually unique, have existed during much of the latter history of our area. Similarly, each by its own code has upheld morality, civic responsibility, and patriotic duty, among other precepts and standards for its members.

The oldest of the area fraternal orders is Cove Lodge #368, International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Which was constituted in Woodbury on August 20, 1849. A lodge hall was erected in the same year and was made available and used from 1850 to 1862 as the first school in Woodbury. The building, located on Dry Hill, is today a private residence.

Cove Lodge prospered and in 1908 the cornerstone was laid for its present large yellow brick building on the main street of the town. Its lodge rooms are located on the second floor, the first floor having been occupied by the Woodbury Bank from 1908 until 1961 and by the Woodbury Post Office thereafter.

The Cove I.O.O.F. Lodge now includes those formerly located at Loysburg, Schellsburg, St. Clairsville, and Roaring Spring. At one time a Rebekah Branch of the Order, Chippewa Lodge #5, was located in Woodbury.

Amicitia Lodge #775, I.O.O.F., was organized in Pattonville (Loysburg) on May 18, 1871. It merged with Cove Lodge at Woodbury on May 21, 1949.

Most prominent as a fraternal order town was Hopewell, its lodges dating from 1858. Over the years its active groups included the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, plus their auxiliary organizations for women. The Hopewell lodges are remembered for their contributions to the culture of the town and vicinity. The P.O.S. of A. building's first floor served as an opera house. The town's location on the railroad brought traveling entertainment which was patronized from miles around.

With the decline of population and membership all of Hopewell's lodges eventually dissolved or merged with those of other county lodges.

A Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, #534, was constituted at Woodbury in 1875. In 1887 its charter was transferred to Roaring Spring, where it continues actively under the original Woodbury Lodge name and number.

"Books, High Notes, and Home Runs"

Life was not all work for the generations of ancestors hereabouts. Although not as formal as the lodges and clubs, above and following, such organizations as literary societies, concert bands, and baseball teams formed, flourished, and sadly faded.

In 1852 a Literary Society was organized in New Enterprise, followed by a Home Literary Association in 1881. The latter, a library, reported "about three hundred volumes of well-selected literature." It was the only public library in Bedford County at the time.

A band was organized in Hopewell in 1870, the forerunner of Millard Kay's Concert Band of the 1900 era. The Salemsville Band was formed in 1902 by Frank and William King, directed in latter years by Burger C. Baker. Others were the Woodbury Imperial Band, the Loysburg Brass Band, and the Waterside Band.

Organized baseball was the number one community sport for many years. On July 4, 1889, the New Enterprise team the "Olympics," defeated Everett, and in their "hey day" were winners over such teams as Hollidaysburg and Altoona, boosting local community spirit. Teams were fielded at various times by Hopewell and Woodbury, also, and in the middle twentieth century years all competed in county and district leagues.

Patrons of Husbandry (Grange)

Organized nationally in 1867, the Grange movement found fertile soil for growth in southern Morrison Cove. Loysburg Grange #1104 was formed on March 17, 1894, through the leadership of John S. Bayer (1836-1906). The Woodbury Grange, #1309, was organized on March 1, 1906. Its first Master was George Z. Replogle (1851-1948).

Both Granges were active in promoting the interests of agriculture -- improved farming methods, cooperative marketing and purchasing, and in providing social activities for the families of members.

The Loysburg Grange met in the local I.O.O.F. hall until it purchased the Dittmar store building in 1927. In 1935 it purchased and moved across the street into the former Loysburg Independent District school building to which it added an auditorium. The Loysburg Grange merged with the Woodbury Grange in 1961.

The Woodbury Grange met in the Woodbury I.O.O.F. hall until purchasing the original Woodbury High School building in 1936, the center of present Grange activities in the southern Cove.

Federated Women's Clubs

Dedicated to meeting the literary and social interests of members and the advancement of the general welfare of their respective communities, two senior women's clubs have made over a half century of history in the Northern Bedford County years.

The Hopewell Township Women's Club was organized in 1934 with Mrs. Robert Zimmerman and Mrs. Vera Cessna as president and vice-president, respectively. The Cove Community Club was organized in 1936 with Mrs. Zela W. Fox as president and Mrs. Prudence Furry as vice-president. Each club has a long and commendable record of responding to observable needs and local causes, contributing time and money in public service.

In 1962 the Northern Bedford County Junior Women's Club was organized with Mrs. Dorothy Snyder and Mrs. Louise Biddle as president and vice-president. The first of the major projects of the Junior Women was the purchase of an auditorium organ for the then newly constructed Northern Bedford County High School. Subsequently they contributed to the purchase of lights for the school tennis courts and other school equipment and continue to support activities for the youth of the community.

All three of the above organizations are affiliated with the Bedford County and Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs.

Lions International

The Cove Lions Club was chartered by Lions International on July 15, 1947, with forty-five members. Blair Snyder served as the first president with John Replogle as vice-president. Mr. Snyder later served as the Club's secretary for twenty-three years.

L-I-O-N-S -- "Liberty, Intelligence, Our Nation's Safety," the international organization's slogan, and "We Serve," its motto, outline the local Club's program. In practice the Cove Club has consistently served the total community by its many projects, while providing friendly fellowship for its members.

The Cove Lions Club's first major project was the organization of the Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company in 1947, and leadership in raising funds for the purchase of the first fire truck. Other services over the years have included sponsorship of Scouting, providing eyeglasses for the needy, conducting bloodmobile visits, and contributing funds to the area hospitals and to the local school's activity program -- representative of the many beneficial endeavors of the Lions.

The audited report of the Club's fund raising activities for the latest fiscal year indicates receipts of \$23,190 and with all profits being contributed to program and welfare needs of the Club area.

The Cove Lions Club's membership in 1985 is one hundred thirty men.

The Cove Lioness Club was formed in 1980 with Mrs. Thelma Steele and Mrs. Thelma Beach as president and vice-president, respectively. As with the distaff organization, the Lionesses have sponsored programs and activities for the benefit of the community and the advancement of the goals of Lionism through service. The current membership is fifty-four wives or widows of Lions.

Junior Chamber of Commerce, the "J.C.'s"

The local chapter of "J.C.'s" was organized in 1971 with Harold Crawford and Steven Over as president and vice-president, respectively.

Including men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, the organization has been active in contributing funds to community needs, sponsoring youth activities, and participating in the local student exchange program.

Business and Professional Women's Club, the "B.P.W."

The Business and Professional Women's Club was organized in 1951 with Mrs. Ruth Long as president.

The organization's principal objectives included the professional development of its members and community service. It returned its charter to the national body in 1955.

Northern Bedford County Fair Association, Inc.

From its beginning in November of 1935 as a project organized originally by the students and faculty of the Robert P. Smith Vocational High School in Hopewell Township, the Northern Bedford County Fair provided an opportunity for the exhibition of the best in farm and garden production.

Under the initial leadership of Howard Fox, the school's vocational agriculture teacher, the Fair captured the interest of the agricultural community, both immediate and surrounding, and motivated quality production as many vied for blue ribbon recognition. In 1940, "twelve hundred people entered forty-five hundred exhibits. One thousand thirty dollars were awarded as premiums." (7)

The Fair's early success led to the incorporation of the Northern Bedford County Fair Association and official recognition by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which qualified it to receive state funds in support of its operation.

The Northern Bedford County Fair continued as long as the Smith School facilities were available. The last Fair was held in October of 1956.



Howard Fox
Fair Director

Herman Furry
Exhibitor

- - - - -

State Plowing Contest, a "First" Here

The farm of Paul I. Detwiler near New Enterprise was the scene of the first statewide level land and contour plowing contest, held in August, 1951.

Initiated by the Replogle High School Future Farmers of America (FFA) under the leadership of Luther Rahauser, the vocational agriculture teacher, the event continued annually for a number of years. It drew several thousand interested spectators each summer and was attended on several occasions by the Governor, the Secretary of Agriculture, and other prominent state leaders.

Special Interest Organizations

The 1930's saw the development of interest in organizing the various small shooting and hunting party groups that had existed off and on in the area for many years. See Appendix D for an example of early 19th century sportsmen's group activity, the "circular hunt" as announced in the weekly Democratic Enquirer of Bedford for May 16, 1828.

The Southern Cove Rod and Gun Club was originally organized in 1946 as the Loysburg Rod and Gun Club with Harry Ritchey as the president and Charles Helsel as vice-president. In 1947 it took an active lead in county opposition to gun control legislation. For a number of years this club sponsored target shooting matches. It currently meets regularly in Salemville. Along with the Ravers Gap Club, it maintains a small fish propagation project on Beaver Creek.

The Ravers Gap Sportsmen's Club of Woodbury, which had been first formed in 1930, was reorganized in 1954. In its early years it had been instrumental in obtaining legislation for payment of a bounty on gray and red foxes. The present club property in the Barrens was purchased by a group of ten Woodbury sportsmen in 1954 for \$1,000 and transferred to the Club in 1963.

The Hopewell Area Sportsmen's Association was organized in 1977 with Ronald Barton and Larry Hughes as president and vice-president. It has been active in the encouragement of youth in the sport of hunting, sending junior members regularly to the Bedford County Conservation Camp, among other activities since its organization.

Although other clubs are known to have existed from time to time, the three identified represent the many sportsmen of the area today. All three are affiliated with the Bedford County and State Federations.

Other Special Interest Organizations

The Shady Trail Riding Club was organized in 1951. Its initial officers included Orange W. Rice and M. J. Smith as president and vice-president, Earl Walters, secretary, and Samuel Ritchey, treasurer.

The members have been devoted to the preservation of thoroughbred riding horses and the enjoyment and practice of equitation skills. The organization owns a comfortable clubhouse on a twenty-four acre plot in Hickory Bottom back of Woodbury and regularly sponsors trail rides for its members.

The Northern Bedford County Campers, formed in 1973, fosters family camping and related group interest activities, traveling by van and recreational vehicles to points within the state on weekends and holidays. The organization is affiliated with the National Campers and Hikers Association.

Community Youth Organizations

It is significant and appropriate that this review of community organizations of the past and present be concluded with those involving youth. Youth, too, have a place in history, not of yesterday -- years past, but in making history today and tomorrow. It is hoped that as they reach for the torch of time they will be guided in their progress into the future by a knowledge of their heritage from the past. In addition to activities in church and school, two major organizations have functioned in their interest.

Troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts have been erratic in their existence over the years in this area of Bedford County. As sponsors and leaders became available troops were formed. Troop 64 of New Enterprise is claimed to be the earliest organized, dating to 1928. The major sponsor of Scouting in recent years has been in the Cove Lions Club. Presently, Boy Scout troops are functioning in New Enterprise (#64), Woodbury (#84), and Hopewell (#94), and Girl Scouts in New Enterprise and Woodbury.

Eight 4-H Clubs are registered under the direction of the Bedford County Extension Service in the Northern Bedford County School District area at this writing. One hundred forty-four youth are involved in various farm, home, and community oriented organizational activities, guided by twenty-one adult leaders.

In addition to the unique purposes of each, a common goal of both the Scout Troops and the 4-H Clubs is to prepare youth to be good citizens in the community that will be theirs to lead in their adult years, thus making their own history for the generations that follow them to read and enjoy.

References and Notes for Chapter Nine

1. Wallace, Paul A. W., "Indian Paths of Pennsylvania," 1965, The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, p. 106.
2. Rupp, Daniel, "The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, and Perry Counties," 1846, p. 494.
3. Blackburn, E. Howard, "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties," 1906, reprinted 1983, Walsworth Publishing, Marceline, Missouri, p. 288.
4. Hetrick, Calvin, "The Loy Family," p. 18.

5. Garbrick, Winona (editor), "The Kernel of Greatness," 1971, Himes Printing Co., State College, Pennsylvania, p. 245-258.
6. Armour, John H., "History of Woodbury," p. one of addenda.
7. Hinkle, Lloyd H., "The Forty-Seventh Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Bedford County," 1941, p. 7.

Suggested Follow-Up Activities for Students

1. After reading this chapter and reviewing Chapter Three, "Organization and Development," make a list of changes that have occurred since 1800 for the improvement of life in the four townships and two boroughs. Make a second list of others that could or should be made. (Discuss: Who is responsible for implementing needed improvements?)
2. Note that the toll gate rate card in Section One, that the cost per mile for a wagon with a wide rim wheel was less than that for a narrow wheel. Why?
3. Read Appendix "D". List the game that might have been shot in the circular hunt. Would such an activity be possible today?

Some Black Marks in Local History

ELECTROCUTION FOR MURDER

Jonas Ebersole of South Woodbury Township was electrocuted in 1922 for killing twelve-year-old Kenneth Brant.

As reported at the inquest into his death, the youth had been sent for the cows on the evening of November 5, 1921. Not returning for supper, a search which lasted through the night ensued. His body was found the following forenoon in a shallow well. Upon examination by Dr. Stayer of Woodbury, it was established that the boy had died from strangulation.

From information that the Brant youth had teased Jonas Ebersole, a twenty-eight year old supposedly mentally retarded relative living with the family, Ebersole was accused. He was brought to trial in Bedford County Court in January, 1922 and confessed the crime. The verdict was murder in the first degree.

GRAVE ROBBERY IN YELLOW CREEK

A scheme to collect \$10,000 on a life insurance policy by substituting a corpse robbed from St. Paul's Reformed Church Cemetery in Yellow Creek brought penitentiary and jail sentences to the five conspirators -- all former residents of the Cove.

On October 12, 1932, it was reported in Altoona that a mountain shanty several miles from the city had burned and a man burned up in the fire. The wife of Berdie C. Fetter claimed that the dead man was her husband who frequently slept overnight in the cabin when working in the woods.

The charred remains were taken to an undertaker who discovered that the body was an embalmed one, and obviously not that of B. C. Fetter. Authorities were notified and in the course of the investigation, Mrs. Fetter confessed the plot to substitute a corpse and to claim the insurance on her husband.

The ghoulish deed involved robbing the grave of John V. Oakes, recently buried in the Yellow Creek cemetery, and moving his corpse to the Altoona shanty. An earlier attempt at the New Enterprise Cemetery had been unsuccessful.

The conspirator, B. C. Fetter, and his wife and his three accomplices were sentenced in Blair County Court in March, 1933, for conspiracy to rob graves and arson, and in Bedford County Court in February, 1937, for maliciously opening of a grave and removing the body.

Chapter Ten

FOOTPRINTS, MILEPOSTS, LANDMARKS, AND TOMBSTONES

Introduction:

This concluding chapter summarizes the who and when and the what and where of the history you have read, and identifies the burial grounds of the area for those who have lived and died here, making that history.

Such summaries as lists are subject to both unintentional omission and to the subjective opinion and decision of the writer. Left to interesting conjecture and imagination are the many names, dates, and events, especially of the beginning years, that were never recorded and have been lost in the meantime.

Section 1. Biographical Summary

Section 2. Chronological Survey

Section 3. Major Landmarks

Section 4. Graveyards and Cemeteries

Section 1. Biographical Summary

Although a complete list of names of key people in the history of the subject area is impossible to compile at this late date, some few are found in the available records or are within the living memory of our older citizens. The list that follows is representative of the many people who in their lifetime made a contribution or are remembered for a distinction of one kind or another.

Aaron, William H. (1830-1903) -- born in Snake Spring Valley, learned the milling trade in Bedford, moved to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and through investing in the newly developing oil well business became modestly wealthy. Remembering his boyhood dream to own the mill in Loysburg, he sold his oil well interests, returned in 1865 and bought the Loy land and mill. Mr. Aaron became a successful businessman and an influential citizen.

Appleman, George H. (1852-1921) -- a Bloomfield Township farmer; served two terms as a Bedford County Commissioner, 1902-1910.

Aschom, C. W. (1893-1976) -- taught music in Altoona in earlier years; owned and operated the Burger farm east of Salemville on which he had been reared; contributed to the culture of the south Cove as a band director and church musicologist.

Baker, Matthew Q. (1891-1970) -- Woodbury merchant; county treasurer's deputy; state institution investigator and auditor.

Bare, Daniel M., Sr. (1787-1863?) -- a miller and merchant in Waterside, 1858-1860, and Pattonville (Loysburg), 1860-1864. He purchased real estate in Spang's Mill, today's Roaring Spring, which his son D. M. Bare, Jr., developed into the Paper Mill and Blank Book Factory industries, among other business firms.

Barley, Daniel (1809-1889) -- a second generation resident of present Bloomfield Township, a tanner and farmer. Credited with introducing the Sunday School at Barley Lutheran in 1846 -- the first in the area of this history.

Bayer, Daniel M. (1874-1941) -- a South Woodbury Township farmer; served a term as County commissioner and a number of terms as school director.

Bayer, John W. (1906-1970) -- operated a job printing shop in Loysburg; South Woodbury Township tax collector and County Treasurer.

Bayer, Joseph (1870-1935) -- a merchant in Loysburg; served three terms as County Commissioner.

Beard, Simon (1816-1890) -- a blacksmith who in 1844 built the first house at the location which became known as "Beard's Crossing," and since 1863 as New Enterprise.

Bolger, Frank (1866-1940) -- the Woodbury Postmaster from 1897 to 1910; served one term as county treasurer, and a state pure foods inspector for seventeen years.

Boquet, Colonel Henry (d. 1765) -- commander of the troops at Bushy Run in 1763; land speculator who received warrants for more than 1,400 acres in Baree Township.

Brallier, David (c. 1778) -- the early blacksmith who settled in the southeast corner of Morrisons Cove and befriended the Indians, trading trinkets for coal.

Brown, Henry (1859-1931) -- a successful Loysburg businessman, miller, orchardist, and church and community leader.

Brumbaugh, Charles O. (1863-1938) -- the first president of the New Enterprise Bank; owned and managed a large farm and conducted a general store in New Enterprise; auctioneer.

Brumbaugh, Jacob (c. 1728-1799) -- emigrated from Germany in 1750, settled in Frederick County, Maryland, prospected and purchased much land in Morrisons Cove. His son and son-in-law, John Brumbaugh and Samuel Ullery, respectively, acquired his properties by purchase and inheritance, farms north and west of New Enterprise today.

Buck, Amanda (1846-1918) -- wife of Charles L. Buck who was a merchant, farmer, and German Baptist minister in New Enterprise. Mrs. Buck attended Millersville State Normal School, was an active church and community leader before Women's Suffrage, and a trustee of Juniata College (1833-1886).

Buck, David F. (1818-1873) -- is recognized as the founder of New Enterprise, which he laid out as a village around 1850.

Clapper, Joseph, Sr. (1885-1975) -- Hopewell Township farmer, minister, and Bedford County Commissioner.

Clouse, Valentine "Felty" (1850-1936) -- the last of the area gunsmiths; South Woodbury Township resident.

Clouse, Maurice (1898-1970) -- was the owner-operator of the Waterside Woolen Mill from 1928 to 1970; first president of the Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company; community leader.

Cogan, Henry A. (C. 1860-1920) -- Hopewell Township native; sheriff of Bedford County, 1903-1906.

Cox, Charles (c. 1710-1770) -- the Philadelphia land speculator who in 1762 obtained warrants for land in the area now southern Morrisons Cove.

Detwiler, Jerry S. (1875-1967) -- the senior partner in the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company which he and his eldest son, Paul I., formed in 1924.

Detwiler, Moses H. (1842-1905) -- a native of Woodbury, taught school for seven years and served a short enlistment near the end of the Civil War; graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1870 and practiced medicine for thirty-five years in Hopewell.

Ebersole, Ervin (1870-1949) -- native of South Woodbury Township, served as treasurer of Bedford County.

Eichelberger, David (c. 1800-1876) -- established Eichelbergertown; merchant.

Eichelberger, Captain John (1828-1902) -- a son of David Eichelberger; Civil War officer; later a hotel keeper in Hopewell.

Eichelberger, James (c. 1810-1886) -- a prominent businessman in Hopewell prior to and during the Civil War period.

Eichelberger, Captain Eli (1840-1915) -- a son of James Eichelberger; Civil War officer; a leading coal mine operator on Broad Top following the war.

Fluke, John B. (1829-1915) -- a farmer, surveyor, school teacher, carpenter, preacher, et al; partner of Harvey Linton in the Loysburg Gap business venture.

Fluke, Samuel B. (1840-1935) -- a nephew of John B. Fluke; Civil War veteran; photographer and jeweler in Woodbury; active in promoting business affairs in the Cove, including the first telephone company and the New Enterprise Bank.

Furry, Leonard (1805-1878) -- a farmer and leading minister in the old Yellow Creek German Baptist congregation (New Enterprise Church of the Brethren) for many years.

Gorsuch, George (1868-1959) -- a lifetime merchant in Yellow Creek; a member of the board of directors of the Hopewell Bank; supported consolidation and vocational education for Hopewell Township.

Hadderman, Adam (1812-1893) -- emigrated from Germany in 1839; tanner by trade; Latin and Greek scholar; encouraged support of the new system of public education and conducted institutes for the local

teachers; leader in the first Reformed church built in the southern Cove (Loysburg).

Hadderman, Rufus C. (B. 1854) -- a native of New Enterprise, son of Adam Hadderman; taught school in early years; attorney in Bedford; prothonotary and clerk of the county courts from 1891 to 1897; edited the Bedford Inquirer from 1903 to 1905, inclusive.

Hetrick, Calvin (1890-1985) -- a recognized authority on the Bedford County muzzleloading rifle; researched and wrote local history; teacher in a private school in the Baltimore area in his earlier years.

Hinkle, Lloyd H. (1879-1963) -- a native of Bloomfield Township, was the Superintendent of Public Schools of Bedford County for twenty-eight years (1914-1942).

Hoover, George (1862-1930) -- a Woodbury miller, remembered for his supplying flour on credit to striking miners of Broad Top in 1922.

Karns, Charles W. (1858-1941) -- a Methodist minister and pastor; a supporter of good schools and better roads, and a local historian (author of "Historical Sketches of Morrisons Cove").

Kay, George B. (1791-1857) -- an early landowner in Hopewell Township; a descendant of John Kay, the first white child born in the colony of Pennsylvania (1682).

Kay, Millard F. (B. 1854) -- Hopewell businessman, director of Kay's Concert Band.

Keagy, Abraham ("Machine Abe") (1785-1866) -- came to Morrisons Cove about 1813 and settled south of Woodbury; built and operated a grist mill, saw mill, forge, and machine shop, the settlement being known as "Keagy Bank"; a versatile mechanic and metal worker; built the large stone house below Woodbury, and being a strong abolitionist, the house became a station on the "underground railroad"; a member of the River Brethren Church, now Brethren in Christ.

Keiper, David H. (1870-1943) -- the first rural mail carrier in the area under the R.F.D. system, first by horse and buggy, later by Model-T Ford; Woodbury resident.

King, Frank R. (1876-1963) -- a school teacher for thirty years in South Woodbury Township; minister in the Seventh Day German Baptist Church; operated a printing business in New Enterprise in later years.

King, John (c. 1780-1840) -- a partner in the Bedford Forge operation (c. 1812-1840); built the large stone house near the forge site.

King, William A. (1880-1943) -- a Salemville farmer and electrical contractor; served a term as county director of the poor.

Krichbaum, J. G. (c. 1850-1920?) -- a Woodbury school teacher; conducted summer normal school sessions for prospective teachers; lay minister in the Methodist Church; a distinguished public speaker; at one time owned and edited the Everett Press (1884-1892).

Lane, William (c. 1760-1850) -- a native of Chester County; built the Hopewell Furnace in 1801 in partnership with Thomas Davis, and the Lemnos Forge slitting mill at a later date.

Liebegott, George H. (1881-1960) -- born in New Enterprise, resided in Altoona, and worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is remembered for his genealogical research and writing on families in this area. His extensive collection was donated to the Martinsburg Library.

Linton, Harvey (c. 1840-1900) -- the civil engineer of the crew sent by the Pennsylvania Railroad to survey for a rail line through the Loysburg Gap in 1870; with John B. Fluke established a planning mill business in the Gap and laid out the village of Rockford.

Long, Dr. Charles (1856-1919) -- taught school prior to studying medicine; conducted his medical practice in New Enterprise; was strong proponent of public education and was instrumental in the establishment of the New Enterprise Independent School District in 1881.

Longnecker, Elizabeth (c. 1875-1940) -- a graduate of Lock Haven State Normal School, and a teacher in Woodbury from 1895 to 1910. Postmistress of Woodbury from 1910-1940.

Longnecker, Jacob H. (B. 1839) -- a native of Woodbury Township; school teacher in Woodbury for several years before serving in the Civil War; became a lawyer in Bedford; served in the House and Senate of Pennsylvania; elected president judge of the Bedford-Somerset District, presiding from 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Loy, David (b. 1790) -- owned and farmed the southern half of the land originally purchased by his father, Martin Loy, Sr.; active in politics and served in the Pennsylvania General Assembly; later moved to Iowa.

Loy, Martin, Sr. (1752-1826) -- emigrated from Germany in 1774; settled first in Berks County and then moved to the Hickory Bottom area of Morrison Cove in 1788; soon thereafter purchased two tracts of land from Charles Cox including what is now Loysburg and thereon built a grist mill and operated a store.

Loy, Martin, Jr. (1784-1847) -- continued the farming and business interests of his father; built the large brick mansion in Loysburg in 1822; served two terms in the Pennsylvania General Assembly; later moved to Schellsburg.

Lyons, Benjamin (1779-1859) -- colored, brought to Salemville as a slave and received his freedom at age 28; worked on farms in "Seven Day Corner" and eventually owned the land where present Salemville is located; started the first store there and in 1882 his son, James, became its first postmaster.

Madera, Colonel James R. (1813-1879) -- managed the Bloomfield Furnace for Dr. Shoenberger; maintained an "underground railroad" station in his home.

Mader, Dr. James W. (B. 1850) -- the son of Colonel James Madera, practiced medicine and operated a stock farm near Bakers Summit; remembered for his race track and stable of the finest racing horses in the country.

McNamara, Robert C. (C. 1850-1920?) -- a native of South Woodbury Township and prominent Bedford attorney; served two terms in the state legislature.

Noble, Joseph B. (1807-1875) -- was born in present Fulton County, then Bedford; served nearly ten years as county prothonotary; purchased and rebuilt the Waterside Woolen Mill; served as an associate judge; county commissioner, justice of the peace, and in various township offices; promoted and supported public works and developments, and was instrumental in building a Presbyterian Church in Waterside.

Overholtzer/Oberholtzer, Abraham (d. 1791) -- is believed to have been the leader of the "colony of Dunkards who entered the Cove about 1755," and settled around present Waterside and northward.

Painter, Edwin M. (1862-1950) -- an officer in the Hopewell Bank; school director in Hopewell Borough, 1916-1939.

Patton, Major James (c. 1820-1860) -- came to Loysburg in 1844 and in partnership with Colonel John Bingham purchased the Loy interests; changed the name of the village to Pattonville; sold his interest to Daniel Bare, Sr. in 1860.

Pepple, Dorsey I. (1885-1980) -- born in Snake Spring Valley; Church of the Brethren minister and evangelist; cashier (1924-1942) and president (1942-1957) of the Woodbury Bank.

Piper, Colonel John (1729-1816) -- the most prominent frontier militia leader of Bedford County; represented the county on the Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1780 and at the Constitutional Convention in 1789.

Replogle, J. Leonard (1876-1948) -- born in South Woodbury Township and became wealthy as a steel industry executive; contributed funds toward the erection of school buildings in New Enterprise; served in important positions in the government during World War I and II.

Replogle, Rinehart, Sr. (1724-1796) -- one of the earliest settlers in Morrisons Cove; served in the Bedford County militia.

Ritchey, Harry (1886-1947) -- Loysburg merchant; assistant county superintendent of highways during the Pinchot administration; served three terms as Bedford County Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts.

Sell, Simon H. (B. 1865) -- native of Woodbury Township and lawyer in Bedford; served as solicitor for various school districts and municipal units in the southern Cove area.

Shoenberger, Dr. Peter (d. 1854) -- educated as a medical doctor and began his practice in Pittsburgh; left Pittsburgh to take over the iron business of his father in 1816; became the Iron King of central Pennsylvania; built the Elizabeth Furnace at Woodbury and the Bloomfield Furnace at Ore Hill, among others.

Smith, Robert P. (1895-1961) -- born and reared in Hopewell Township; became an attorney in Washington D.C.; contributed liberally to the building of the Smith Vocational High School.

Smith, Rufus E. (1844-1920) -- a prominent Hopewell Township resident, a leading supporter of the public schools, and an advocate of good roads and other projects for the improvement of rural life; the father of Robert P. Smith.

Snider, John or Johannes Schneider (1743-1829) -- emigrated from Germany; served as an army teamster during the Revolutionary War; purchased land from Charles Cox and built the "Big Stone House" between Loysburg and Waterside in 1812. (NB There were other men by the John Snyder/Snider name in the early history of the southern cove area.)

Snider, Ross T. (1884-1962) -- attended Juniata College and Penn State; served as the first principal of South Woodbury Township High School and as a school director for several terms; a prominent dairy farmer and recognized breeder of Guernsey cattle.

Snowberger, Ella (1881-1955) -- a native of Morrisons Cove, remembered here for her oral history research by interviewing older residents, represented by her series on "Recollection of By Gone Days in the Cove"; a school teacher in her earlier years, later a journalist, and for twenty-eight years, a clerk in the Recorder's Office of Blair County.

Snowberger, Theodore I. (1764-1859) -- an early settler in southern Morrisons cove, a third generation Swiss immigrant; farmer and German Baptist minister.

Stayer, Dr. Irvin C. (1872-1941) -- a medical doctor in Woodbury; president of the Woodbury Bank (then Farmers State) from 1924 until his death.

Steele, Jacob (1801-1890) -- a cooper by trade, farmer, minister; a principal organizer of the present Yellow Creek Church of the Brethren.

Teeter, F. Jay (1883-1978) -- Loysburg, Pennsylvania representative for Celotex Corporation; completed two terms as a Bedford County Commissioner.

Ullery, Samuel (1744-1822) -- the first bishop in the Yellow Creek (New Enterprise) German Baptist Brethren Church (now Church of the Brethren); settled in the Cove in 1784, the farm today of Orville Baker near New Enterprise.

Van Horn, Ellis W. (1888-1959) -- born and reared in Snake Spring Valley; attended Juniata College and taught school for several years prior to entering banking in Bedford; cashier of the New Enterprise Bank from 1916 to 1938 and president from 1939 to 1959; was a leader in organizing the New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative and other community projects and in furthering the educational facilities and program of the schools of South Woodbury Township.

Woodcock, Abram B. (1852-1919) -- the owner of the Waterside Woolen Mill from 1886 to 1922, and by harnessing his water wheel to a makeshift generator, pioneered in the use of electricity in the Cove.

Woodcock, James M. (1857-1935) -- a brother to Abram, and the manager of the woolen mill; a leader in bringing telephone service into the Cove.

Zimmerman, George H. (1847-1923) -- a Hopewell Township farmer and lumberman; served as a county commissioner.

NB As indicated earlier, this is a representative list of men and women, now deceased, who in some way played a unique or special part in the making of history of the area. It includes, among others, a number of local residents who are known to have served in county or state offices since 1771. Due to the lack of a record by the respective offices of the office holders from term to term, other names are unknown at this time.

The writer will welcome suggestions of additional names and information for any possible future update of this volume.

Section 2. Chronological Survey

As the growth of a tree is marked by its concentric rings, the progress of man is recorded on the figurative time line of history. The dates of events give perspective to history and are worthy of identification. For the area of this review, the following dates highlight and summarize its story.

- 1740 - A few Scotch-Irish "squatters" begin staking claims in the area now included in the Northern Bedford County School District.
- 1750 - The early "squatters" are ordered to move back east to appease the Indians, the "Burnt Cabins" story.
- 1754 - The Albany Treaty with the Indians.
- 1755 - "A colony of Dunkers enter the Cove."
- 1758 - The Treaty of Easton
- 1763 - Indians defeated at Bushy Run by Colonel Bouquet's troops.
- 1765 - Peace treaty arranged with the Indians by Sir William Johnson, His English Majesty's Indian agent.
- 1765 - A warrant for 535 A. 151 perches granted by the Proprietaries to William Lloyd and in turn conveyed to Charles Cox who in 1790 deeds the same to John Snider --the "Big Stone House" farm.
- 1771 - Bedford County formed from Cumberland County.
- 1773 - Hopewell Township formed from Baree Township.
- 1775 - Frankstown Township formed from Bedford County.
- 1777 - The Dunkard Massacre.
- 1780 - Captain Phillips and his scouts ambushed in Woodcock Valley.
- 1780 - Major settlement of the subject area began.
- 1785 - Woodberry Township formed from Frankstown Township.
- 1787 - Huntingdon County formed from Bedford County.
- 1790 - Charles Cox deeds 535 A. 151 perches to John Snider, originally warranted to William Lloyd in 1765.
- 1795 - Earliest recorded grist mill in area - built by John Snider.
- 1799 - The Divesting Act passed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- 1800 - First church house built in this area -- by members of the Reformed denomination, a log structure, on the site of the present St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Hopewell Township.
- 1801 - First iron furnace built in Hopewell, then Aliquippa.

- 1801 - First store built by Martin Loy, Sr. in present Loysburg.
- 1802 - Town lots laid out for Woodbury by David Holsinger.
- 1812 - The large stone house built by John Snider at "Snider's Mill."
- 1814 - Benjamin Hall (I) built the first mill on Yellow Creek in Hopewell Township.
- 1814 - Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike built.
- 1820 - First post office established in this area -- Morris Cove at Snider's Mill.
- 1822 - Elizabeth Furnace erected at Woodbury by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, John King, and Henry Swope in partnership.
- 1830 - Woolen mill built at Waterside.
- 1832 - Building of the Williamsburg, Martinsburg, Bedford Turnpike authorized by the state legislature.
- 1833 - Post office established as Aliquippa at present Hopewell.
- 1834 - Pennsylvania Canal built to Hollidaysburg.
- 1834 - Free School Law enacted in Pennsylvania.
- 1834 - Broad Top Township formed from Hopewell Township.
- 1838 - North and South Woodberry Townships formed from Woodberry Township.
- 1840 - German Baptist Brethren (now Church of the Brethren) built the denomination's first church house in the area (near present New Enterprise).
- 1840 - Post Office established as Hopewell at Steeltown, now Yellow Creek.
- 1841 - The Church of God is organized in Woodbury.
- 1841 - The Cumberland County Court House at Carlisle burned, with many records lost pertaining to Bedford County prior to 1771.
- 1843 - Middle Woodberry Township formed from North and South Woodberry Townships.
- 1843 - Elizabeth Furnace at Woodbury taken out of blast; rebuilt two years later as Bloomfield Furnace near present Potetown.

- 1844 - First Methodist Church in the area built in Woodbury.
- 1844 - Simon Beard built first house at Beard's Crossing, today's New Enterprise.
- 1846 - Tannery erected near present New Enterprise by Adam Hadderman.
- 1846 - First Sunday School conducted in the area -- at St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Barley).
- 1846 - The name Loysburg changed to Pattonville.
- 1846 - Blair County formed from parts of Bedford and Huntingdon Counties.
- 1847 - German Seventh Day Baptist Church built near Salemville -- the oldest church in continuous use in the area.
- 1849 - The first Teachers' Institute in Bedford County held in South Woodbury Township.
- 1849 - The first store in New Enterprise is built by David F. Buck.
- 1852 - Pennsylvania Railroad completed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, ending the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railroad, and marking the "Horseshoe Curve" as an engineering feat.
- 1854 - The office of County Superintendent of Schools created to assure implementation of the state public school system in all parts of the state.
- 1855 - The village of Hopewell laid out in lots.
- 1856 - Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad extended to Hopewell.
- 1857 - Tatesville surveyed and laid out as a village.
- 1863 - Morrisons cove threatened by rebel invasion; fortifications built at entrance from Snake Spring Valley, Loysburg Gap, and Ravers Gap; local militia formed for action if necessary -- "The Minute Men of the Cove."
- 1864 - Two-story brick school built in Woodbury, now the Woodbury Grange Hall.
- 1868 - Woodbury Borough created from Middle Woodberry Township.
- 1870 - Pennsylvania Railroad surveys for line through Loysburg Gap.
- 1870 - Samuel Snider discovers zinc and lead mineralization on his farm in Middle Woodberry Township.

- 1870 - Waterpowered planing mill erected in Loysburg Gap by the Harvey Linton-John B. Fluke partnership.
- 1874 - First of three serious epidemics of diphtheria hit Loysburg; many die in '74, '75, and '77.
- 1876 - Bloomfield Township formed from Middle Woodberry Township.
- 1881 - New Enterprise Independent School District formed and new school building dedicated.
- 1881 - The "Frigid Spring Creamery," the first creamery in Bedford County, started by J. S. Biddle near Loysburg.
- 1883 - A New York Central crew of laborers begin work on a rail line through Loysburg Gap -- cuts made are still visible.
- 1883 - German Baptist Brethren split; Progressive Brethren organized.
- 1884 - The name Pattonville is changed back to Loysburg.
- 1885 - Southern Morrisons Cove receives first telephone service.
- 1885 - Progressive Brethren build a church house at the eastern end of New Enterprise; razed some forty-five years later.
- 1895 - Trolley line surveyed to connect Altoona and Everett through Loysburg Gap.
- 1895 - Hopewell incorporated as a borough.
- 1896 - Rural Free Delivery of mail (R.F.D.) instituted in USA
- 1902 - First Rural Free Delivery mail route established in the area, operating out of Woodbury Post Office.
- 1905 - Plans announced for an electric trolley line from Altoona to Everett through Loysburg Gap.
- 1908 - Woodbury Bank began business.
- 1908 - The denominational name of German Baptist Brethren is changed to Church of the Brethren.
- 1908 - Toll roads taken over by state.
- 1912 - The New Enterprise Bank opened for business.
- 1915 - Hopewell High School established.
- 1916 - Woodbury High School established.

- 1917 - South Woodbury Township High School established, becoming Replogle High School in 1918.
- 1924 - The first consolidated school in Bedford County established in South Woodbury Township at New Enterprise.
- 1924 - The New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company formed.
- 1925 - Morrisons Cove Light and Power Company organized.
- 1929 - Woodbury Borough and Woodbury Township School Districts formed a joint school operation, pioneering the concept in this part of Pennsylvania.
- 1931 - Hopewell Borough devastated by fire on Thanksgiving morning.
- 1931 - Hopewell Township established the Smith Vocational High School, a first for schools of this type of program in Bedford County.
- 1933 - First "Pinchot Road" in this area opened for use between Bakers Summit and Brumbaugh.
- 1934 - First project in this area using federal Work Projects Administration (WPA) financial aid (for labor), the Waterside-Loysburg Water Supply.
- 1935 - First Northern Bedford County Fair at Smith High School held.
- 1936 - "St. Patrick's Day Flood," March 17, washed away the Hopewell bridge, plus other damage in the area.
- 1937 - South Woodbury Township and Loysburg Independent School Districts merged as one district.
- 1939 - The New Enterprise Rural Electric Cooperative formed.
- 1947 - Cove Lions Club organized; today a total area service organization.
- 1948 - Southern Cove Volunteer Fire Company organized.
- 1954 - Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad discontinued service.
- 1957 - The Northern Bedford County Joint School operation organized.
- 1958 - The first class graduated from the Northern Bedford County High School, exercises being held in the R. P. Smith School Auditorium.

- 1963 - The newly constructed Northern Bedford County High School, building completed and first occupied on May 6 and dedicated on June 9.
- 1970 - The office of County Superintendent of Schools abolished and the Intermediate Unit System established in Pennsylvania.
- 1970 - Old Order Mennonite farmers begin moving into Morrisons Cove from Lancaster County.
- 1974 - Mowry Prince Corinne of Mowry Farms, Bakers Summit, becomes the first cow in the world to produce more than 50,000 pounds of milk in one year.
- 1976 - The Northern Bedford County High School Vocational Shop Building was constructed and paid for from reserve funds.
- 1977 - Six classrooms and service areas added to the Northern Bedford County High School building, paid for completely from federal funds.
- 1985 - The Southern Cove Medical Center was erected by the Nason Hospital Association.
- 1985 - The New Enterprise Bank is merged with the Mid-State Bank of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Section 3. Major Landmarks

Highlighting the two plus centuries of history made in the area of this study are twenty-two sites of special importance, including several that are representative of life and activity here, as reviewed in detail earlier. See map that follows for locations.

The Piper Cemetery in Hopewell Township, containing the grave of Colonel John Piper. (Chapter Two)

The site of Fort Piper, on which stood the home of Colonel John Piper. The Colonel's home became the sanctuary from Indian raids for surrounding settlers. (Chapter Two)

The site of Hopewell Furnace, built in 1801, and the present Keystone Foundry at the southern side of the village built in 1857, testify to the early industrial importance of Hopewell. (Chapter Three)

The Snider Mansion, the big stone house built by John Snider in 1812, was the first post office in the area, Morris Cove; the immediate area known as Snider's Mill. (Chapter Four)

Bedford Forge, built in 1813(?) to work the product of Elizabeth Furnace in Woodbury. Nearby is the residence of the forgemaster, John King, built by him in 1824. (Chapter Six)

Elizabeth Furnace, gave Woodbury its start as an early prominent village. Built in 1827, it went out of blast in 1843, and was moved and rebuilt as Bloomfield Furnace. (Chapter Six)

Loy's Mill in Loysburg, known today as Brown's Mill, was built by Martin Loy, Jr. in 1836, and is representative of fifteen or more grist mills that once served the area. (Chapter Six)

Bloomfield Furnace, built in 1845 by Dr. Peter Shoenberger from materials moved from Elizabeth Furnace. Iron ore was pit-mined nearby, today the site of the Iron Masters Golf Course. A short distance north of the furnace site is the Steam Pump Dam from which water was pumped to wash the clay from the iron ore. (Chapter Six)

The German Seventh Day Baptist Church near Salemville, built in 1847, is the oldest church house in continuous use in this history area. (Chapter Seven)

The site of The Brumbaugh Distillery. Built in 1860 by Aaron Reed, the distillery was later purchased and operated until 1920 by Simon and Oscar Brumbaugh. It once made the best "pure rye whiskey" available for the thirsty farmhands and the "sick and ailing" -- and as "preventive medicine" for others. (Chapter Six)

The Waterside Woolen Mill, originally built in 1830, was rebuilt in 1860, and operated until 1970. Woolen blankets were the principal product of this mill and of the Potter-Keagy Mill (1837) in Potter Creek. (Chapter Six)

The Madera and Keagy Underground Railroad Stations, in Bloomfield and Woodbury Townships. (Chapter Five)

The Wilkinson Forts, along the mountain road to Snake Spring Valley and in Loysburg Gap, were hastily constructed in 1863 to thwart the feared invasion by rebel troops during the Civil War. (Chapter Five)

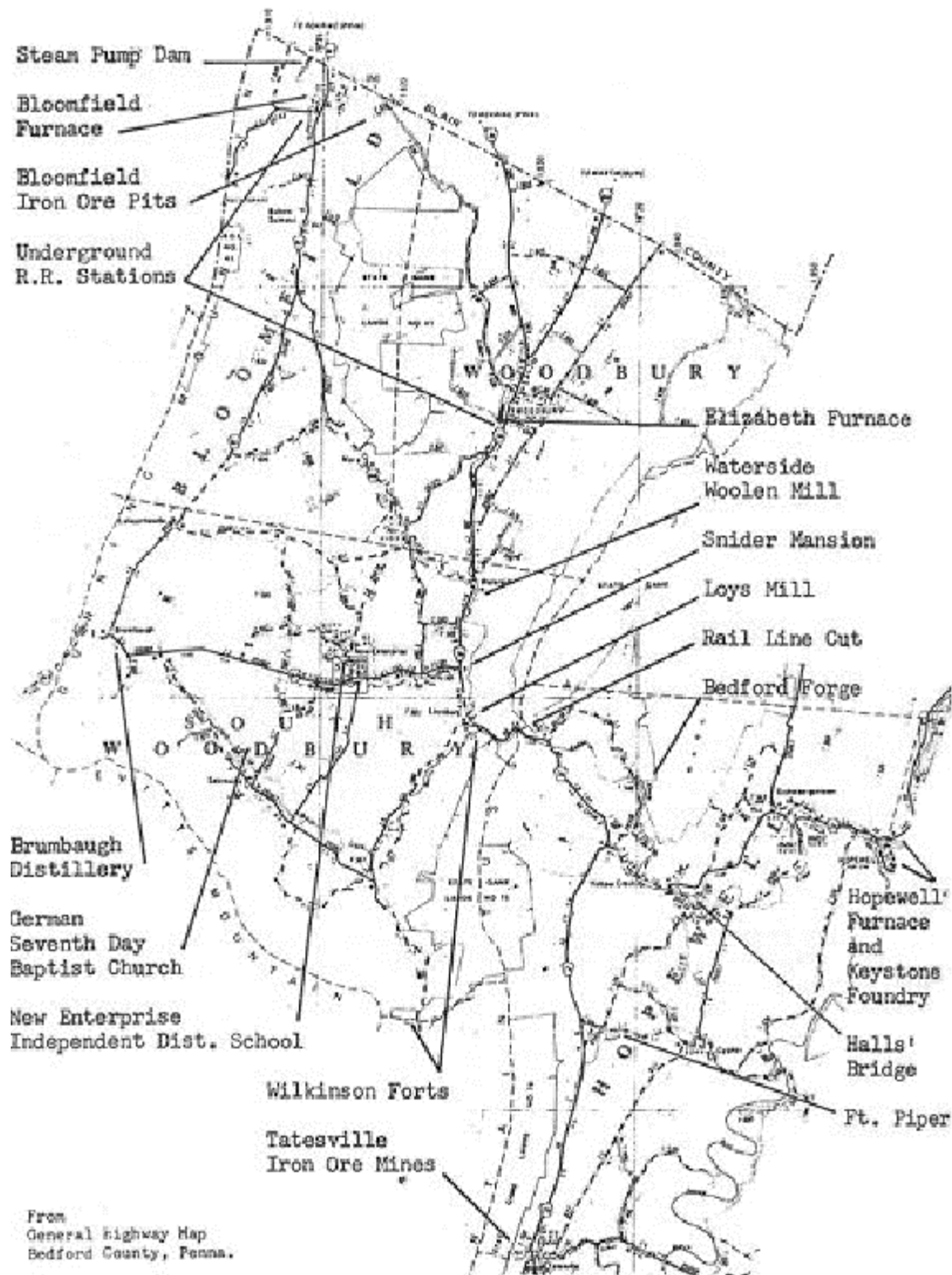
Hall's Covered Bridge, built in 1872, stands in use today near the site of Hall's Mill in Yellow Creek, one of fifteen in Bedford County. (Chapter Nine)

The Tatesville Iron Mines, were opened and supplied ore for the furnace at Riddlesburg during the period between the Civil War and 1900. The mine entrances have been reopened, making a new source of water from the mountainside mines for Everett. (Chapter Six)

The New Enterprise Independent District School, built in 1881, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the U.S. Department of Interior in 1981. It is representative of the progress of education from the many one-room schools, to the village schools, and to the modern merged school system and facilities of the area, and of the summer normal school program for preparing teachers. (Chapter Eight)

The rail line cut and unfinished roadbed in Loysburg Gap, visible still, was made in 1883 by New York Central Railroad workers.
(Chapter Nine)

SITE LOCATIONS OF MAJOR LANDMARKS



Section 4. Graveyards and Cemeteries

With a Bible, an axe, and a plow -- our early ancestors lived and worked and with faith and courage ended their days, confident of a better life in the next world. The generations that followed "plowed the same fields," most guided by the same eternal star.

"I have fought a good fight. I have finished
my course. I have kept the faith."
--II Timothy 4:7

It is appropriate that this review of local history be concluded by identifying the sites set aside for the burial of and memorial to those who lived, made the history, and died here. Their tombstones are a synopsis of human history and a reliable reference for genealogists.

One of the characteristics of western civilization has been the manner of burial and the custom of marking the graves of deceased persons. Death was a frequent and oftentimes early intruder in the homes of the pioneers, as evidenced by the ages recorded on gravestones. The life expectancy of adults was short and infant deaths common. In the Piper Cemetery in Hopewell Township the graves of five infants, all under fifteen month, the children of J. V. and E. V. Smith, are marked.

Our oldest graveyards were originally family burial plots, on a specially selected site on the farm, before churches were built. With the advent of churches, an adjoining or nearby piece of ground was chosen to serve the needs of the congregation's families. Some such became community cemeteries.

A total of forty-two family graveyards and church or community cemeteries are in use or are identifiable at this date. An unknown number have been unceremoniously "plowed over." The list includes the following, with common reference if any, and approximate descriptive location. Some have special significance in the history of the area, as indicated. (See map after township listings.)

NB The assistance of James Boor, New Enterprise, is acknowledged in identifying and locating the burial sites.

Bloomfield Township

1. Bloomfield Cemetery, located along the mountain road to Sproul, west of the Slick farms.
2. Family plot of Holsingers and others, located approximately one mile north of Bakers Summit, on the east side of state route 867.
3. Family plot of Potes and others, on the Appleman farm near Bakers Summit.

4. Family plot of Holsingers and others, located approximately one-half mile northwest of the Holsinger Church. This plot has special significance for members of the Church of the Brethren. Here is buried William Mack and Elizabeth Mack Holsinger, grandson and great-granddaughter of Alexander Mack, Sr., the denomination's founder (Germany, 1708).
5. Long Cemetery, located approximately one-half mile south of Bakers Summit on the east side of Route 867 and visible from the highway.
6. Holsinger Church Cemetery, located across highway from the Church, along route 867.
7. Barley Church Cemetery, adjoins the churchyard.
8. Family plot of Replogles, Sniders, and others, located along the crossroad between routes 867 and 868, on the Ray Snider farm. Interred here is Rinehart Replogle, a veteran of the Revolutionary War.
9. Potter Creek Cemetery, located between St. John's Church and Maria, on hillside west of route 868.

Woodbury Township

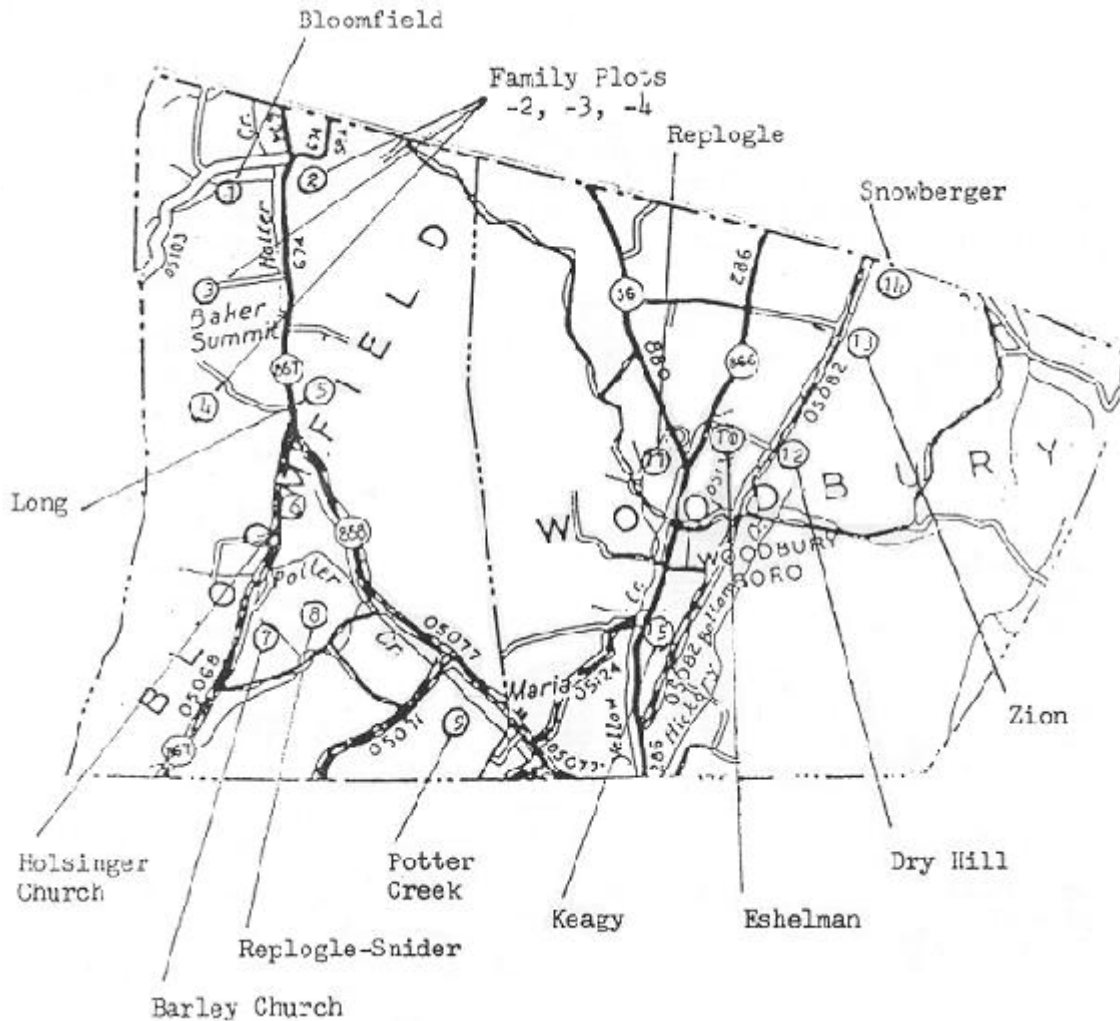
10. Eshelman Cemetery, located one mile north of Woodbury, on crossroad between Route 866 and the Hickory Bottom road. This is the site of the first German Baptist Brethren Church (Church of the Brethren) for the Woodbury congregation.
11. Replogle Cemetery, located along crossroad off Route 36, northwest of the Woodbury Church of the Brethren (Replogle House).
12. Dry Hill Cemetery, located along Hickory Bottom road, directly east of Woodbury.
13. Zion Reformed Cemetery, located along east side of Hickory Bottom road, approximately one mile north of the Dry Hill Cemetery.
14. Family plot of Snowbergers and others, located along the Hickory Bottom road, near the Bedford-Blair County line.
15. Keagy Cemetery, one mile south of Woodbury, on the east side of Route 36.



Daniel Barley
1809-1889
Barley Church Cemetery
Bloomfield Township

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES

BLOOMFIELD AND WOODBURY TOWNSHIPS



South Woodbury Township

1. Border Cemetery, located in a farm field on the hill directly west of Waterside, approximately one-half mile. As stated in Section 3 of Chapter Three, this is believed to be the oldest cemetery in the area. Here are buried Abram Oberholtzer, and wife. Buried here, also, among others, are four veterans of the Revolutionary War, one of the Mexican War, and nineteen of the Civil War.
2. Waterside Cemetery (Replogle), located southwest of Waterside, on crossroad off Route 36.
3. Shreiner family plot, located near Lafayettesville, on west side of Route 867, on the Claycomb farm.

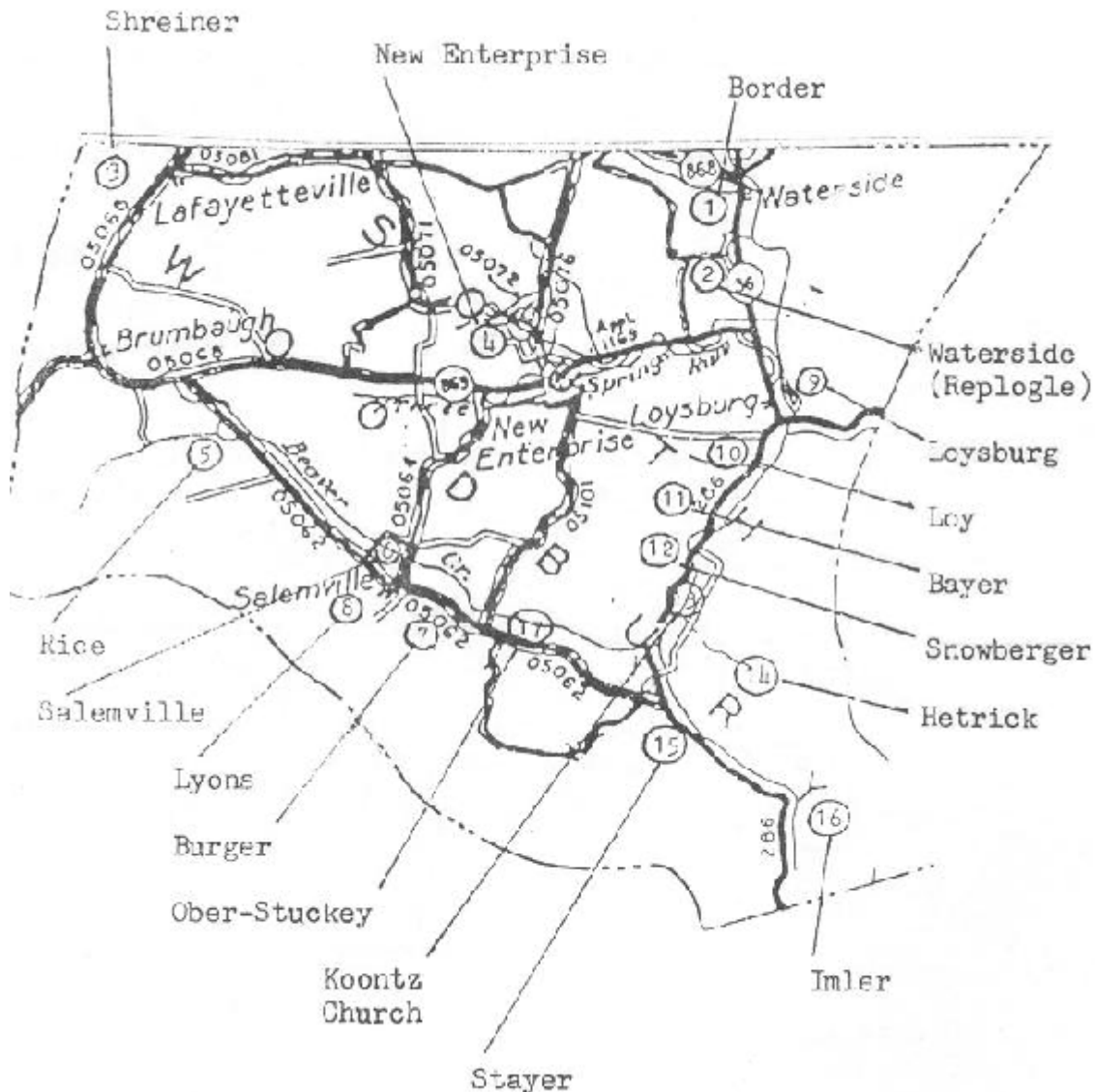
4. New Enterprise Cemetery, located on the original Ullery farm, one-half mile northwest of New Enterprise, with access beside the Orville Baker barn. This cemetery contains the graves of the first settlers on land around New Enterprise, the families of John Brumbaugh and Samuel Ullery.
5. Rice family plot and others, located on the west side of the road, between Brumbaugh and Salemville.
6. Salemville Cemetery (Seventh Day Baptist), located one mile northwest of Salemville, across the road from the Bell Seventh Day Baptist Church.
7. Burger Cemetery, located one-half mile east of Salemville, on south side of road.
8. Lyons family plot, located one-quarter mile southwest of Salemville.
9. Loysburg Cemetery, located adjacent to the United Church of Christ.
10. Loy Cemetery, located on hill back of the Loysburg Community Building.
11. Bayer family plot, located on the Luther Steele farm, south of Loysburg.
12. Snowberger family plot, located on the John Bechtel farm, south of Loysburg.
13. Koontz Church Cemetery, adjoins the church, south of Loysburg two miles.
14. Hetrick family plot.
15. Stayer family plot, is located three miles south of Loysburg, off west side of the road.
16. Imler family plot.
17. Ober-Stuckey family plot, located approximately two miles east of Salemville on the Ellis Sollenberger farm.



John Brumbaugh
1768-1829
New Enterprise Cemetery
South Woodbury Township

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES

SOUTH WOODBURY TOWNSHIP



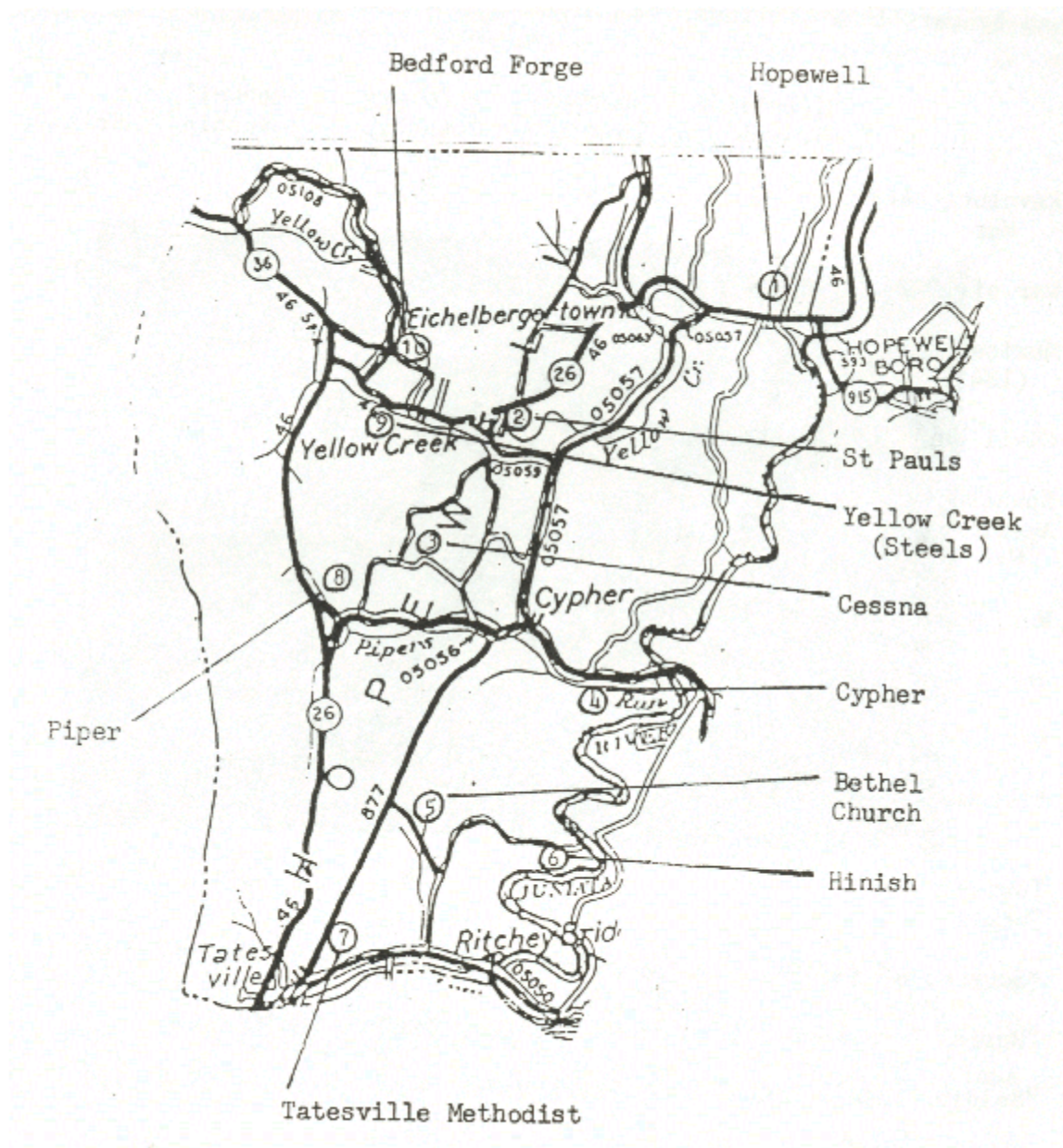
Hopewell Township

1. Hopewell Cemetery, located on north side of Route 26 in Sunnyside.
2. St. Paul's (Reformed), located adjacent to St. Paul's United Church of Christ, between Route 26 and the covered bridge near Hall's Mill site.
3. Cessna family plot, located on back road from Hall's Mill to Fort Piper.

4. Cypher family plot, located between Cypher and the Raystown Branch.
5. Bethel Cemetery, located adjacent to the Bethel Church of the Brethren, east of the road between Batesville and Cypher.
6. Hinish family plot, located on the Cottle farm near Big Bend Beach.
7. Tatesville Cemetery, located adjacent to the Batesville Methodist Church.
8. Piper Cemetery, located on the hill above the site of Fort Piper, on the Donaldson farm off Route 26, midway between Batesville and Cottle's Corner. Here is buried Colonel John Paper, frontier militia leader and Revolutionary War officer.
9. Yellow Creek Cemetery (Steele's), located on hillside one-quarter mile south of Route 26, across from the Smith School.
10. Bedford Forge Cemetery, located adjacent to the Bedford Forge Methodist Church, on the loop road north of the Smith School.

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP



Veterans' Graves Marked

Three hundred twelve veterans of the nation's wars are interred in the different burial grounds of the area, as accurately as can be determined from available records.* The breakdown by township totals and by wars is as follows:

	Bloomfield Township	Woodbury Township	South Woodbury Township	Hopewell Township	Total
Revolutionary War	2	4	5	5	16
War of 1812	0	1	4	4	9
Mexican War (1847)	0	0	1	0	1
Civil War	19	30	25	78	152
Spanish American War	0	0	1	0	1
World War I	1	5	6	16	28
World War II	20	14	5	45	84
Korean War	0	4	4	5	13
Vietnam War	0	3	2	3	8
Township Totals	42	61	53	156	312

*Sources of information above:

"Burial Book Record," Veterans' Office, Bedford (8/16/85).

"Soldier Dead," compiled by Frank McCoy, Gazette Publishing, 1912.

In conclusion -- A Cemetery Visit Crossing Two Hundred Years

The tombstones to be seen in the burial grounds identified in the preceding pages and maps memorialize those who made history in our area -- over fifty, a hundred, and more years. A visit to a gravesite pays tribute to the one buried there. If that one is an ancestor, history becomes even more meaningful, linking past and present in a personal way.



Above: The six grandchildren of the writer of this volume -- Mark and Christy Van Horn (of Ben, Jr.), Susan, Betsy, and Andrew Van Horn (of Keith), and Lindsay Van Horn (of John), at the grave of their great (6) grandmother, Mary Brumbaugh Ullery, eight generations removed.

--The New Enterprise Cemetery, August, 1985

Mary B. Ullery (1767-1825) is the mother who "went for their cows one evening and became lost in the woods. The wolves came near her and she had to climb a tree. The family blew horns which she could hear, but as could not make them hear her calls for help and did not dare get down from the tree, she was compelled to stay there all night. The wolves left in the morning, and she found she was in sight of her home where she had left a nursing baby."

--Genealogy of Brumbaugh Family, page 157

Mrs. Ullery was a daughter of Jacob Brumbaugh, the pioneer landowner described in Section 3, of Chapter Three, and the wife of Samuel Ullery who became the first Bishop in the old Yellow Creek (New

Enterprise) German Baptist Church (Church of the Brethren) congregation. The Ullerys settled on the land on which the cemetery is located in 1785, today the farm of Orville Baker and surrounding area.

The event described above occurred somewhere within sight of today's Replogle School.

--Finis--

APPENDIX A

The Geological History of The Northern Bedford County School District Area by Keith S. Van Horn

INTRODUCTION

Anyone who has ever walked along the crests of Dunning and Tussey Mountains has probably stopped to enjoy the view across intervening valleys and wooden ridges. Aside from the natural beauty which lures a person into an insatiable trance while panning the countryside, one might wonder about the terrain. Why are there ridges here, and valleys there? Why are some areas on the lowlands cultivated and not others? What influenced the course of Yellow Creek and other streams. Hopefully, in the following limited discussion these and other questions can be addressed in the geological history of our district, and its relationship to our current topography and resources.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

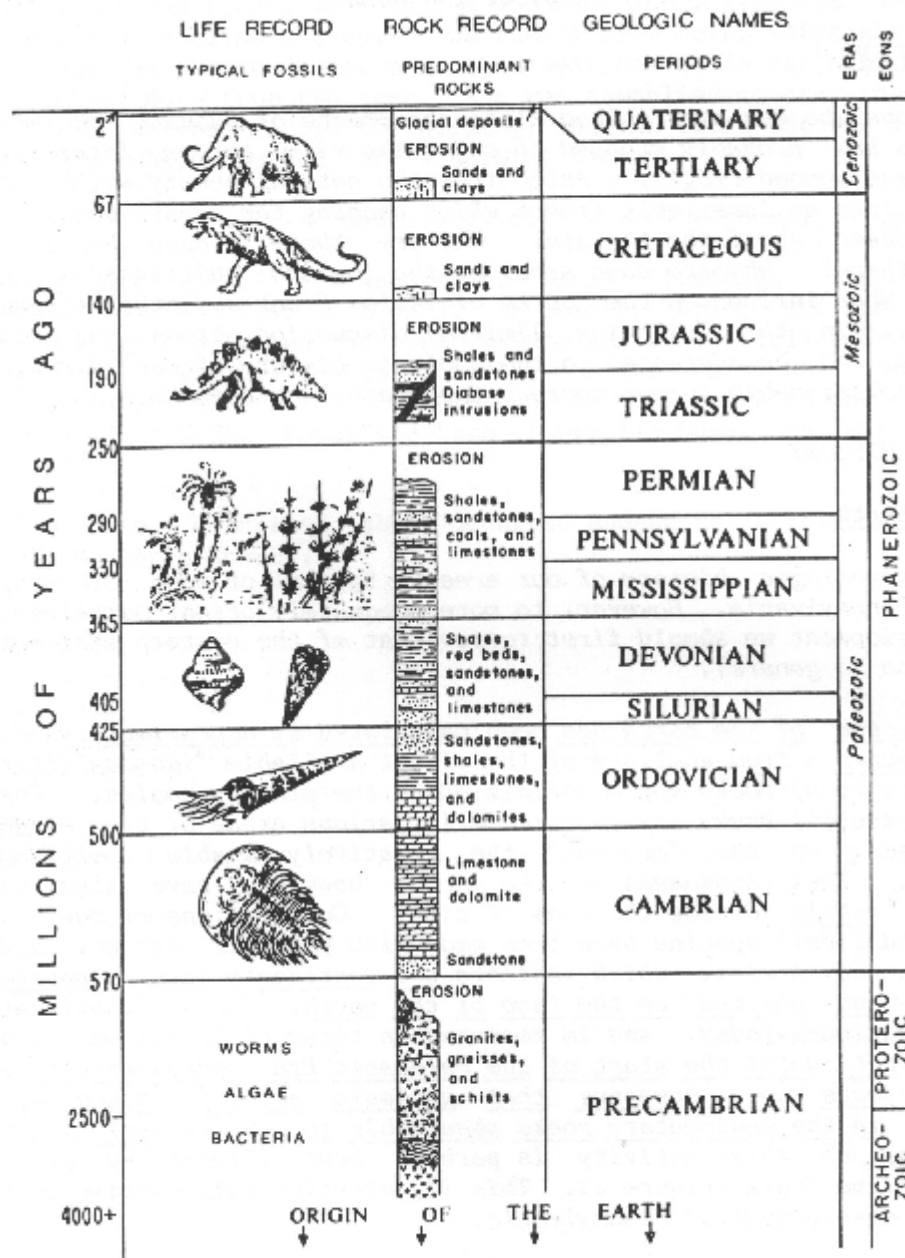
Old Man Earth

The geological history of our area is typical of most of south-central Pennsylvania. However, to more adequately orient ourselves to its development we should first review that of the eastern states of our nation in general.

The age of the Earth has been calculated at approximately four billion years - from analysis of the oldest available "igneous" (fire formed, molten) rocks which solidified as the planet cooled. These ancient crustal rocks are accessible in various areas of the Midwest and Canada, on the "craton," the relatively stable continental interior. The landmasses of the earth, however, have also been somewhat mobile during the eons of time. Correlations of our rock layers and fossil species have been made with parts of Europe, South America, and Africa, which indicate the continents have separated, rotated, and shifted on the face of the earth. This "continental drift" continues today, and is measured in terms of inches per year. It was not until the start of the Paleozoic Era approximately 570

million years ago, however, that geologic activity began which resulted in the sedimentary rocks observable in our district. The chronology of this activity is perhaps best illustrated by the Geologic Time Scale (Figure 1). This illustration relates time to geologic development of Pennsylvania.

Figure 1. Geologic Time Scale



- "Fossil Collecting in Pennsylvania" by Donald M. Hoskins, et al, 1983

A Great Sinking Basin

At the beginning of the Paleozoic Era, gradual subsidence of the crust (responding to forces within the earth) occurred along the eastern margin of North America. Inundation of this elongated basin ("geosyncline") extended north through the New England states into Canada, and south into the Gulf states. The shallow marine environment was fed with sediment from elevated areas, predominantly to the east. That the sediment was deposited in shallow water is shown by ripple marks, mud cracks, and shallow-water fossils (brachiopods, corals, trilobites, etc.) found in these sedimentary rocks. Due to the general subsidence - interrupted occasionally by uplift - throughout most of the 320 million years of the Paleozoic Era, an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 feet of sediment accumulated in this great basin. Approximately 25,000 feet of sedimentary rock is observable in our section of south-central Pennsylvania. These sediments, eroded and transported from the uplands, were mostly sands, muds, and silty deposits. They varied according to their terrestrial sources and their depositional environment (river delta, lagoon, tidal zone, offshore, etc.). There were also periods when minute marine animals flourished and their remains concentrated over large areas. Through time, pressure, and chemical interaction these sediments of varying origin were indurated into sandstones, shales, and limestones - "sedimentary" rocks. In the latter periods of this era, heavily-vegetated, swampy environments (similar to the Everglades) evolved over certain extremely shallow areas of the geosyncline as the sea periodically transgressed and regressed. As the vegetation flourished, then fell beneath the waters' surface - inhibiting bacterial action and decay - great thicknesses of debris accumulated and were covered and compressed by the later depositions of sediment. This resulted in the cyclic formation of coal within the sequence of sedimentary rock.

Appalachian Mountains Formed

Toward the end of the Paleozoic Era, the geosyncline (basin) was subjected to more intense "orogenic processes." That is, tremendous uplift, invasion of molten rock, and deformation of the crust in response to internal pressures occurred as the Appalachian Mountains were born. The great accumulation of Paleozoic, as well as underlying Precambrian rocks were heaved and shoved in a northwesterly direction. Responding to the heart of the activity to the east, the sedimentary rock in our area was fractured, faulted (where a fracture had movement of one side relative to the other), and folded like an accordion. Deformation extended westward to include the upwarping of the Allegheny Front, then continued, less-drastically, as rolling, gentle folds across the "plateau" toward Pittsburgh.

Early in the Mesozoic Era, igneous intrusions and accompanying metamorphism (the alteration of the rocks by heat, pressure and chemical activity - creating "metamorphic" rocks such as slate and marble) again occurred east of our folded (Valley and Ridge) section.

Most orogenic activity throughout the remainder of the Mesozoic and into the Cenozoic Era, however, was concentrated in other areas of the continent -- such as the Rocky Mountains. Fossils of creatures from these era (dinosaurs, mammoths, etc.) are rare in our region. Being a terrestrial setting, our uplifted area was the source of sediment, as opposed to a marine environment where deposition of sediment more readily buries and preserves the evidence of life.

Glaciers Stopped Short

The last relatively significant geological episode to affect parts of Pennsylvania was the "Ice Age." This occurred in the latter half of the Quarternary Period. Beginning about half a million years ago, massive glaciers from northern Canada advanced receded in four major invasions. These invasions covered the northeast and northwest corners of Pennsylvania as evidenced by scars of abrasion and the associated sand and gravel accumulations. Although several narrow deposits of unwashed material extend into Centre, Mifflin, and Juniata Counties, the glacial masses did not advance into southcentral Pennsylvania.

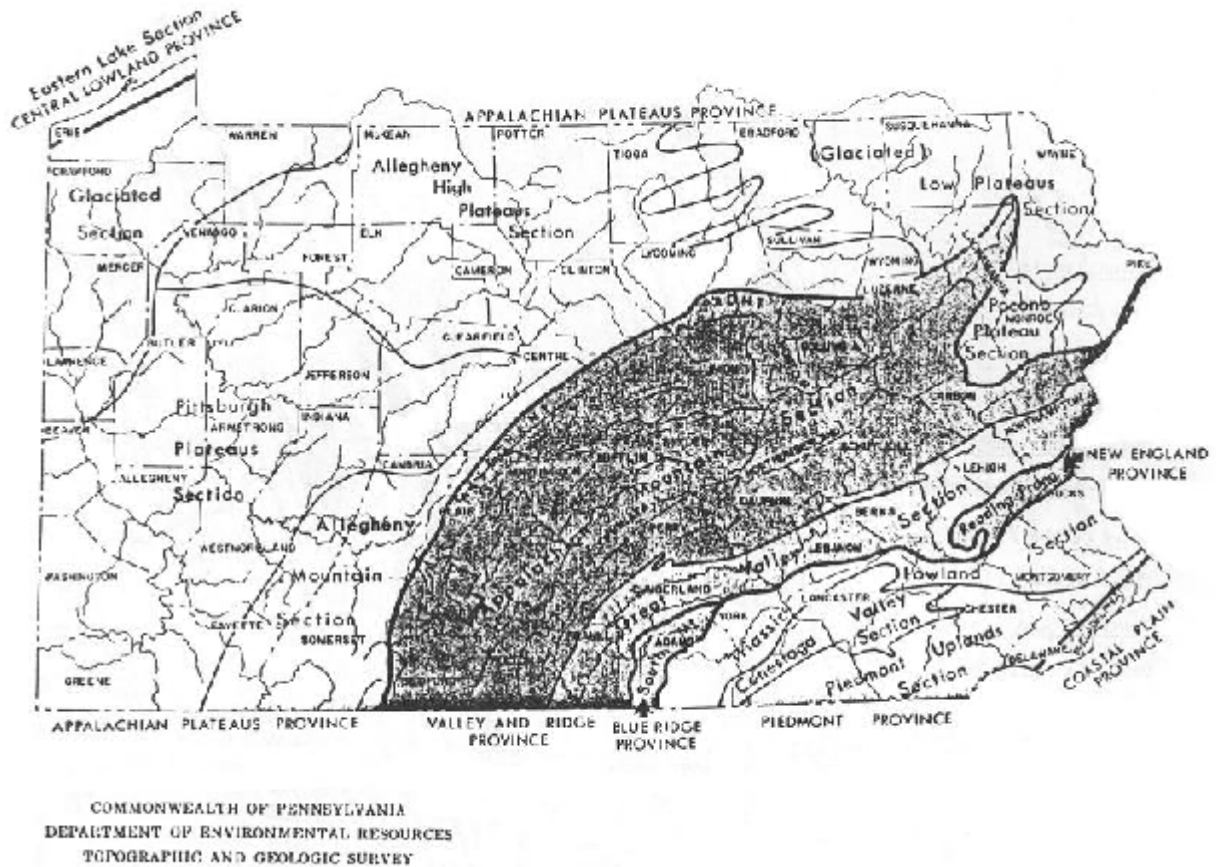
The above history is expressed in billions and millions of years almost incomprehensible amounts of time. However, the forces of weathering and erosion that continue today required such time (approximately 250 million years since the last major orogenic activity in our area) to wear down the terrain to its current appearance.

GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE

Landforms From Our Geologic Past

Pennsylvania, like our neighboring states, is divided into seven physiographic provinces (Figure 2). These provinces are classified by the landforms, or pattern or relief features, resulting from their geological past.

Figure 2. Physiographic Provinces of Pennsylvania



Northern Bedford County lies in the heart of the Appalachian Mountain Section of the Valley and Ridge Province, approximately nine miles east of the Allegheny Front. Characterized, as the name suggests, by relatively parallel ridges and valleys, our regional topography bears a northeast-southwest gain. This is a reflection of the underlying structure (folds, fractures, and faults), and the variation in resistance to erosion of the sedimentary rocks involved. This can best be shown, perhaps by the general geologic map (Figure 3), and the accompanying exaggerated cross-section (Figure 4) which attempts to cut across the major structures within our district.

Figure 3. Geological Map*

Legend of rock formations:

Pennsylvania Age

- Pc - Conemaugh Group
- Fa - Allegheny Group
- Pp - Pottsville Group

Mississippi Group

- Mmc - Mauch Chunk Fr.
- Mp - Pocono Formation
- MDr - Rockwell Fr.

Devonian Age

- Dck - Catskill Fm.
- Df - Foreknobs Fm.
- Ds - Schear Fm.
- Dhh - Haller/Harrell
- Dh - Hamilton Group
- Doo - Onondaga/Old Fort
- DSkt - Keyser/Tonoloway

Silurian Age

- Swc - Mills Creek Fm.
- Sbm - Bloomsburg/Mifflin
- Sc - Clinton Group
- St - Tuscarora Fm.

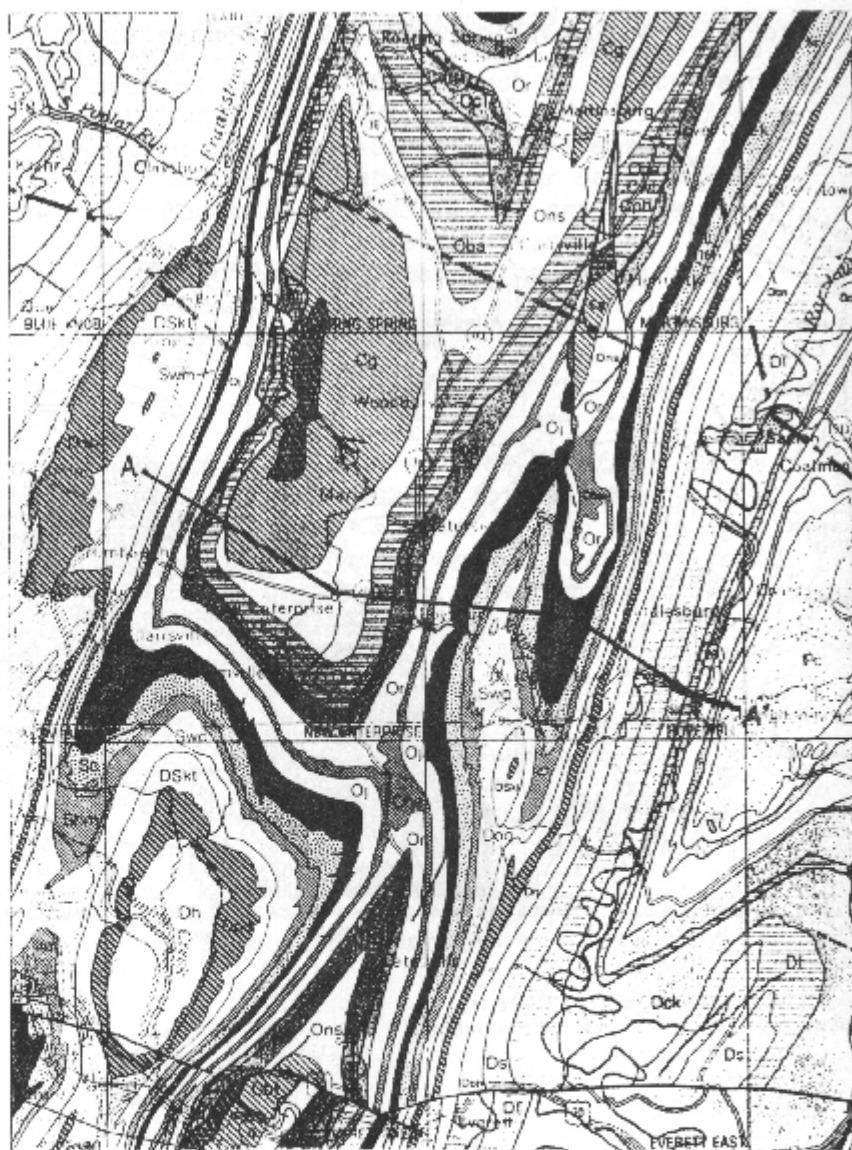
Cambrian Age

- Cg - Gatesburg Fm.
- Cw - Warrior Fm.

Ordovician Age

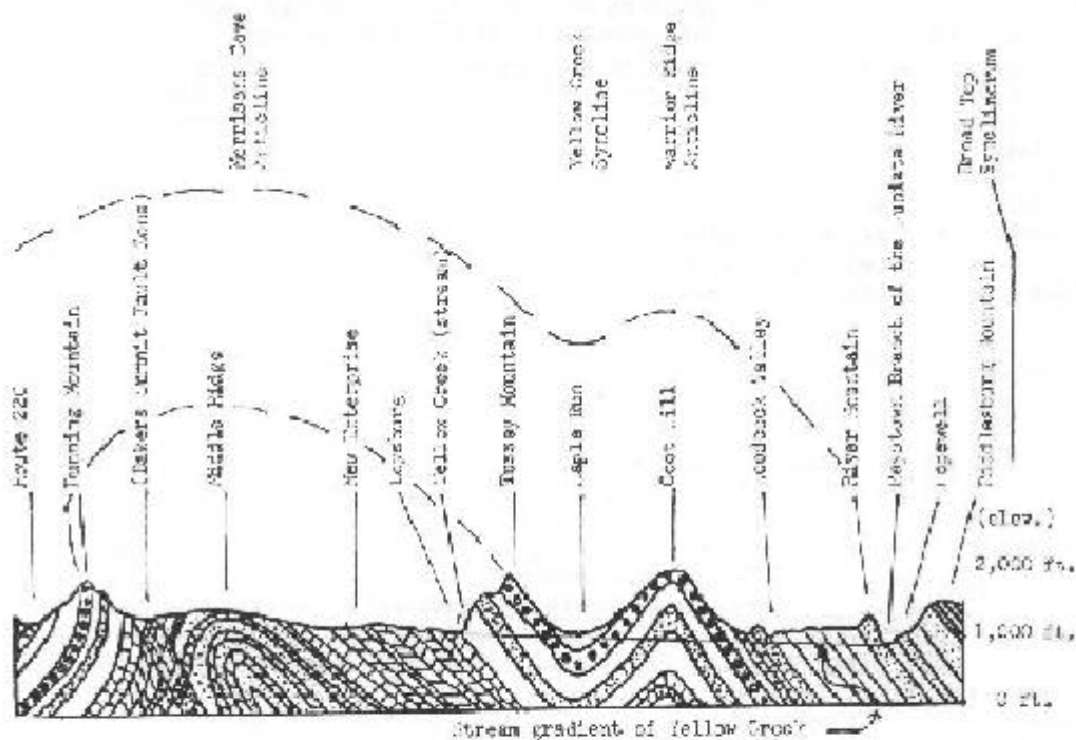
- Oj - Juniata Fm.
- Obe - Bald Eagle Fm.
- Or - Reedsville Fm.
- Ocl - Coburn-Loysburg Fms.
- Oba - Bellefonte/Axemenn Fms.
- Ons - Nittany/Stonehenge Fms.

* Modified from a portion of Map # 1
"Geologic Map of Penna.", Penna. Topographic & Geologic Survey (1980)



Scale 1:250,000

Figure 4. Cross Section



CROSS - SECTION A - A'

(viewing northeast)

Horizontal Scale 1" = 2 miles
Vertical Scale 1" = 2000 ft.

Note:

Due to unequal weathering, dips are exaggerated.
Thickness of formations are not to scale.

J.B.V.B.
10/23/01

Generally, the more resistant sandstones have produced sharp-crested ridges, while the limestone and shales weathered to rolling valleys. In the course of this weathering of the folded rock, the abundant fractures and faults throughout the area were zones of relative weakness for penetration by the elements. In some cases, they permitted erosion to breach the more resistant bedrock and allow drainage from one low area into another. As the valleys wore down, the drainage course simultaneously continued to cut through the intermediate ridge as a "water gap." Obviously, a classic example for us is the Loysburg Gap. Here, a short east-west fault served to initiate the passage. This "water gap" crossing of a stream course from one elongated valley to another is typical throughout the Appalachians, and creates what is classified as a "trellis" drainage pattern. That is, when viewed from the air, the regional configuration of interconnected drainage courses, such as through our Valley and Ridge Province, has an appearance of a garden trellis.

Morrison Cove Anticline

The cross-section of our areas includes several major geologic structures, most of which originated from the upheaval at the close of the Paleozoic Era. Focusing on the left half of the section, Dunning Mountain rises on the western limb (side) of the Morrison Cove Anticline (upfold) and Tussey Mountain on the eastern limb. As shown by the dashed line, this anticline is "overturned" - asymmetrical and leans to the west - in response to stress from the east. Both mountains are underlain by the same strongly-resistant Tuscarora formation (a quartzite, or very hard sandstone) at their summits. This formation commonly weathers to the gray-white boulders which, through time, have accumulated along its slopes (particularly in the Loysburg Gap) and has been mined for ganister along Dunning Mountain. The term ganister (from "ganster," the German work for spark) is applied to rock so hard that sparks are given off when it is struck by iron (Butts, 1945. Having 97-98% silica (quartz), this Tuscarora formation has been used primarily in the manufacture of refractory brick to line high-temperature coke ovens and metallurgical furnaces. Several layers below this quartzite is another slightly less-resistant sandstone - the Bald Eagle Formation - which forms benches or low ridges along the inside of the "bowl" around the Cove ("Kelly Ridge," "Byers Ridge," etc.). As we progress toward the core of the anticline, and to the center of the valley, we are also moving into progressively older formations (in that, prior to folding, younger sediments are laid over older sediments in the original, relatively-flat, depositional environment). Consequently, the valley floor, of predominantly Cambrian and Ordovician age limestones and dolomites (magnesium-rich carbonate rock similar to limestone), has some of the oldest rock outcropping in our area. We have benefitted economically from these particular formations in several ways: The bedrock has been the source of agricultural lime in the past (indicated by the numerous farm kiln sites), as well as roadstone and other aggregate materials as evidenced by remnants of quarries near Waterside, and currently in operation at Roaring Spring. Primarily, however, the overlying, relatively-deep, silty-loam soil has been the obvious gift. A benefit from millions of years of weathering of the limestones and dolomites, we have some of the richest farmland in the area.

Middle Ridge (commonly known as "the Barrens") surfaces at the core of the overturned fold, being slightly elevated due to interbedded sandstones of the Gatesburg formation. Here, through time, our forefathers realized that the somewhat less-fertile soil would be better left in woodland or other uses, as it is today. It is within this formation, also, that the Ore Hill and Bloomfield iron deposits were exploited in the northern part of the Cove. In these areas, iron and manganese-bearing dolomites weathered and dissolved to a clayey soil, leaving the insoluble iron and manganese-rich minerals concentrated near the surface - known as a "residual-type" deposit.

Bakers Summit Fault Zone

Along the eastern base of Dunning Mountain is a complex of thrust faults where folded rock sheared and slid along a series of steep, easterly-dipping planes, as shown. The main fault, which extends through Bloomfield Township, is known as the Bakers Summit Fault. It is within this fault zone that extremely hot saline brines, released from within the earth during the mountain-building upheaval near the end of the Paleozoic Era, moved up through the faulted and fractured surfaces and resulted in a mineralized area (such as at the Dale Snyder farm in Bloomfield Township) with moderate amounts of lead, zinc, and iron. Although several shafts were dug in this area in the late 1800's, it was only recently (1970's) that renewed interest and testing revealed the lead and zinc concentrations were rather limited and localized within the fault zone.

Broad Top Synclinorium

As we continue down the eastern slope of Coot Hill, along our section, we repeat the ascent through progressively younger rocks toward the Broad Top Synclinorium. This downfold is so termed because it is extensive in both length and width, very deep, and composed of numerous minor, parallel folds within and throughout the main syncline, which axis (center) lies in the Broad Top Coal Region. As we cross over the western limb of this great synclinorium, the soft Silurian shales and limestones reoccur at the eastern foot of Coot Hill. Here, again, the iron ore beds of the Rose Hill formation run north along the west side of Woodcock Valley. Shallow pits, particularly in the area of Marble City, were dug to extract the ore from the weatherbed outcrop in the late 1800's. Further east a low ridge, between Marble City and Eichelbergertown, results from the outcrop of the moderately-hard Old Port Formation near the base of the Devonian age strata. This ridge is a continuation of the same formation which was mined for sand at Tatesville, and is called Warrior Ridge in that area. The underlying limestone (the Keyser and Tonoloway Formations) has also been quarried in the past along this outcrop, as it is currently at Hesston and McConnellstown, north of the subject area. Between Eichelbergertown and River Mountain, Devonian shales, siltstones, and interbedded sandstones dominate as rolling hills such as Lemnos Ridge containing marine fossils of occasional abundance.

Mississippian age sandstones and shales begin at the mouth of Yellow Creek, where the Rockwell and Pocono Formation rise steeply as weather-resistant sandstones to create River Mountain. Here, also, the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River has cut and meandered its way around the next interbedded shales and sandstones which underlie Hopewell. The eastern extreme of our cross-section includes upslope into the Pennsylvania age sandstone, shales, and coal seams. These coal seams are locally-named (Fulton, Barnett, Kelly, etc.) and classified as semibituminous, with structure comparable to the anthracite fields in the northeastern part of the state. However, the

coal seams can be correlated with those west of the "Allegheny Front" in Somerset, Cambria, and other countries of the Appalachian Plateau, as a once continuous basin prior to deformation. This is an indication of the tremendous volume of sedimentary rock eroded, and the tremendous amount of time required, to alter the original, folded landmass to its present topography.

CONCLUSION

Our geologic past, coupled with our temperate climate, has left us an area valuable in many resources. The utilization of these resources is an indication of the resourcefulness and physical stamina of our ancestors. Although the above paragraphs are a rather coarse and abbreviated description of our local geology, it is hoped that its relationship to our socioeconomic development is somewhat apparent.

REFERENCES

- Berg, T. M., et al, Geologic Map Of Pennsylvania, Pa. Topographic and Geologic Survey, 4th Ser., 1:250,000, 1980
- Butts, Charles, Hollidaysburg-Huntingdon Folio, U.S. Geol. Survey, Geol. Atlas, Folio 227, Washington: U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1945
- Feather, Ralph Merle, Jr., Geology of the New Enterprise 7-1/2-Minute Quadrangle, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Indiana Univ. of PA, 1974
- Hoskins, Donald M., Inners, Jon D., and Hamser, John A., Fossil Collecting in Pennsylvania, 3rd Ed., Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Geologic Survey, 4th Series, General Geology Report 40, 1983
- Knowles, Raymond R., Geology of a Portion of the Everett 15-Minute Quadrangle, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg: PA Geol. Survey, 4th Ser., Progress Report 170, 1966
- Miller, Benjamin L., Limestones of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg: PA Geol. Survey, 4th Ser., Bulletin M20, 1934
- Smith, Robert C. II, "The Old Woodbury Zinc-Lead Occurance, Bedford County Comes to Light," Pennsylvania Geology, 2/5 Harrisburg: Penna. Geologic Survey, 1973
- Taylor, Larry E., Werkheiser, William H., duPong, Nancy S., and Kriz, Mary L., Groundwater Resources of the Juniata River Basin, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg: Penna. Geol. Survey, Water Resources Report 54, 1982
- Tregaskis, Scott W., Geological and Geochemical Studies of the Woodbury Zinc and Lead Occurrences, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, unpublished M.S. thesis, the Pennsylvania State University, 1979

APPENDIX B

"Things Are Different Now,
Down Along the Old Mill Stream"

--from "The Mills Along Yellow Creek and Its Tributaries"
by C. D. Clapper

All over America one can see the remains of what was the chief industry in the old days. These are the mills--the now quiet old giants that once fed the early settler for about a century and a half.

The miller was a man who knew the pulse of the community. By bartering raw goods for refined meal, he was able to make sure that no one went hungry and that everyone in the community could give thanks to Almighty God for his daily bread.

On Yellow Creek

When the first settlers came into Bedford County from the east, they followed the streams as well as the trails that had been beaten by the Indians and cut by the explorers who preceded them.

The principal tributary of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River is Yellow Creek, which flows into the Raystown at Sunnyside, near Hopewell, after coursing through southern Morrisons Cove, Loysburg Gap, Jack's Corner, and Hopewell Township.

Saw Mills and Grist Mills

As the settlers sought to become self-sufficient in this wilderness, they turned their ingenuity toward harnessing the water of Yellow Creek for commercial use, such as saw mills and grist mills. There was an abundance of timber to build houses and other buildings, and land was cleared to plant fields of grain. Grist mills were needed to refine this grain so that the settler would not have to transport it to such distant points as Hagerstown, Md., to have it ground into flour. These long trips to distant mills on horseback were time consuming and dangerous because of the bad roads and Indians.

In the latter part of the 18th Century or early part of the 19th Century, some skilled men started building grist mills along the banks of Yellow Creek and its tributaries. Some were built adjacent to saw mills. The up-and-down saw was the only type known this early. Before this timbers were hand hewn.

Inventive Men

Men were inventive, utilizing what resources were at their disposal in building their mills and their machines. Seldom does one see evidence of nails in the construction of older mills. The timbers

were held together by mortise and wooden pins expertly placed.

The power source for these mills were water wheels, which occupied the underground part of the structure and were placed in a way that could utilize the most energy available from the creek. Three main types of wheels could be found—the overshot, the undershot, and the turbine.

Old Wheels, Old Stones

The skeletons of many of these wheels have withstood the ravages of years and visitors can see how they once were churned by the waters of Yellow Creek. But many parts are still missing. The stones the wheels once turned are now show pieces in many lawns.

If one looks carefully at the mill stones, he can observe that not many are scored the same. Some were made of solid stone while others were stones set in a masonry compound to keep them together with the help of a heavy band on the outer rim. The shafts and all necessary gear, from the smallest pulley to the biggest cogged gear, was carved out of wood in the earliest mills.

Busy Ropes and Pulleys

The first floor was usually the most important working place, where the great stones made their grinding noises, like a giant gritting his teeth. The second floor was primarily used for custom work and storage. There were screening machines and bulk bins to separate one farmer's grist from another's. But to the amazement of the visitors, the chutes and conveyors seemed to run in every direction. The third floor was used for storage too, but it also contained the lifting device that unloaded the grist from the wagon below.

With a series of pulleys and belts, the operator had command of his windlass by pulling on a rope that ran from the first floor to the top through holes in the floor. Wooden pegs sometimes were attached for a grip. The operator stood leaning out the door steering his cargo with one hand and operating the lift controls with the other.

Jiffy Knots

The storage bin for flour was on the second floor. The miller had a bagger that would weigh out the size bag preferred.

Did you ever watch a miller tie one of his knots in a jiffy, leaving you wondering how he did it?

The Mill Cat

On the second floor the "off fallings" were graded out. These fell into their respective bins. Youngsters who grew up around a mill enjoyed playing in the bran bin because the soft hulls felt good under

the bare feet. My father was a miller and I enjoyed playing in his mill. On occasion we lads would scoop up a hand full of bran and eat it, but this came to an abrupt end one day when we discovered that the mill cat had visited the bran bin for another purpose.

One of the mill hands during my youth was Bill Bossler. He seemed to go about his business as if time never was a factor. All millers seemed to be tobacco chewing artists. Their stock excuse was that chewing tobacco would cut the mill dust.

The Miller's Tenth

The usual custom for compensating a miller for his work was not an exchange in money. Rather, the miller took his toll in grain, which he in turn sold to customers who were not farmers. Usually when one went to the mill to get his wheat exchanged for flour, he took six bushels of wheat and returned with the flour in four 49 pound bags and a percentage of bran and middlings. The miller kept what was left of the six bushels of wheat he started with. This amounted to about one-tenth of the lot.

Later in the season the farmer might have had some buckwheat to be ground on the stone for meal. Anyone who grew up on a farm knows that the standard breakfast was buckwheat cakes with sausage or puddings. Corn meal also was a staple that the housewife prepared in a number of ways. It could be cooked into mush and eaten hot, or it could be cooled and then sliced and fried. Or the meal could be used like flour to produce corn pone or cornmeal muffins.

Practical Jokes

There were always some practical jokers around the mill. A story is told about a young man who during the summer decided to take a dip in the old Lick Hole—the common name for the dam at Hall's Mill. While he was enjoying his solitary swim some traveler came by, found the young man's clothes and hid them. Because the young man had followed the custom of "skinny dipping" and lived a half mile from the swimming hole, he was forced to break branches from nearby trees and cover himself with foliage for the walk home through the village of Steeletown. This, of course, was long before the streaking became popular, and the boy turned out to be a leading citizen.

The same old Lick Hole also was a favorite fishing spot because the water ran deep around one bend. One citizen nearly always came away with a string of fish. Someone asked him why he always seemed to have such good luck, and he confided that he spat on the bait before casting.

APPENDIX C

Brumbaugh Rye "Good Stuff"

"Hmm, I know where there's supposed to be a bottle of Brumbaugh whiskey," a Morrisons Cove man said wistfully. "I'm gonna try to buy it. That whiskey was supposed to be pretty good stuff."

And according to those who recollect tasting it, Brumbaugh's brew slid down the throat real easy - it was pretty good stuff.

It is not probable that any of the Brumbaugh whiskey still exists - but if a bottle was found, it would be a prized possession.

Brumbaugh whiskey, "bottled expressly for medicinal use," was so well known that people began to identify Dunning Mountain as "Brumbaugh Mountain" -- a name attached to the site a generation after the distillery closed.

Grain Into Mash

A Cove farmer bringing his grain to the distillery drove his team to the front of the frame building where the sacks were attached to a rope hanging from a high pulley. The grain was hoisted to the second floor of the building where the bags were opened and the grain poured down a chute.

The grain fell through the chute to the grinder on the first floor. Having been ground to the required consistency, the grain was soaked in water to make mash. Malt was added to convert the starch of the grain to sugar. The malt was made of roasted barley sprouts. Approximately one hundred pounds of malt were used for five hundred pounds of rye. The mash fermented for three days in huge bats. The fermentation process, brought about by the addition of yeast, changed the sugar to alcohol. Oscar Brumbaugh had his own recipe for yeast. While making it, he kept boxes of yeast around the kitchen stove. When other distilleries were running low on yeast they bought from him.

Reduced to 90 Proof

After fermentation came distillation. The mash was distilled to concentrate the alcohol to not more than 90 percent or 180 proof. However, before the whiskey could be sold it had to be reduced to 90 proof.

Mr. Brumbaugh had several vats, which all together could hold 56,071 gallons of whiskey for aging. The Number Five vat could hold the most: 14,087 gallons. The Number Four vat held 13,011 gallons and the Number Six vat held 13,080. Three of the smaller vats held 940 gallons.

The copper still held 150 gallons and the two double-chambered wooden stills held 112,090.

Saturday was whiskey-buying day for many young men. They could walk to the distillery and purchase jugs of the pure rye whiskey. Old timers recall the story of a group of Broad Top young men who stopped at Brumbaugh's to buy some liquor. After the purchase, the fellows took their jugs to the woods back of the distillery where they downed most of the contents. Feeling relaxed, they decided to sleep under the trees that night. Later awakening to find farmers at work in nearby fields, the group was convinced they had slept through the weekend and it was now Monday morning.

Actually it wasn't. The farmers were Seventh Day Baptists - it was Sunday.

Government Agents

Who was responsible for seeing that the proof was reduced to the required 90? Government agents who were always "underfoot" at the distillery. Using a long tube called a "Thief," the agents would extract tubes of whiskey to test the proof. If the whiskey was higher than 90 proof, as often was the case, the agents diluted the whiskey with water.

By-Product Fed Beef

"Chop - slop" left from the distilling process was fed to the Brumbaugh steers which grew quite large from the mash and were sold for butchering. The Brumbaugh's bought the steers by the train carload from the West. One old-timer recalled that the animals became accustomed to eating the mash and were lively spirited. If for some reason they weren't fed mash, they became unpleasant.

Used Oak Barrels

Unlike the Irish who aged their whiskey in cherry casks, American distilleries aged their liquor in new oak barrels. The Brumbaugh whiskey was aged in oak barrels. The barrels were charred on the inside to expedite the aging process.

Alcohol is colorless but the Brumbaugh brew was colored artificially with a low grade "A" sugar which was burnt to a caramel. An enticing amber color was the result. The longer the whiskey was aged, the deeper the color became.

Distillery employees were called to work by a shrill whistle that sounded at 5 a.m. But work at the distillery was seasonal. It was in operation six months of the year, from October to June. Distillery employees often worked on the Brumbaugh farm during the remainder of the year.

The distillery workers were kept busy, however, producing two to three barrels of whiskey a day. One barrel held from 90 to 104 gallons. But besides the distillers, there were the hired teamsters who delivered the whiskey. Some of the teamsters were paid by board and with all the free liquor they wanted.

Hauled to Rail Station

The Brumbaugh distillery had no "regular" shipping days. When an order was bought, it was delivered. And usually, whiskey was ordered by the barrel. A three-story warehouse was filled to capacity with racks of barrels when the industry was booming.

Brumbaugh whiskey was shipped from three points: Ore Hill, Roaring Spring, and Cessna.

Benjamin Bulger, father of Dr. Richard H. Bulger of New Enterprise, was often chosen for delivery work because he didn't drink. Some of the other drivers had found a method for getting a quart or two from the barrels while on their way to the railroad station.

Bought by the gallon, pure rye whiskey, aged for two years, sold for \$2.25. Whiskey aged for six years was a bit more expensive - \$2.50. Vintage whiskey, aged for over six years, was \$3 a gallon.

Not much whiskey was sold by the bottle. But on the glass bottles which he did have, Simon Brumbaugh had "S. S. Brumbaugh - Pure Rye Whiskey - Bedford Co., Pa." etched in gold.

Oscar Brumbaugh had his bottles lettered simply in white: "Brumbaugh's Pure Rye Whiskey." The address was also lettered in white.

More Jugs Than Bottles

Jugs -- quart size and gallon size - were more common than glass bottles.

Most companies have salesmen and Brumbaugh's had Oscar Brumbaugh. He carried small glass "sample" bottles of whiskey which he took to hotels and drugstores -- practically any place that sold pure rye whiskey. It was out of the ordinary that Oscar should be the salesman -- he didn't drink whiskey.

Every May the license to operate the distillery had to be renewed. And every May two New Enterprise ministers circulated a petition against the operation of the distillery. No one wanted to refuse the ministers. Everyone signed.

It was said that Oscar Brumbaugh could check the names of signers off the petition as they came to the distillery to buy whiskey.

Sold 'Community Keg'

Brumbaugh's distillery did a hopping business up to and including the night before prohibition went into effect. Bakers Summit residents put their dollars together and purchased a "common" barrel of the pure rye whiskey. The barrel was placed behind a Bakers Summit home and after dinner everyone gathered to lift their cups -- filled for the last time with Brumbaugh's best.

Rumors still persist that there yet remains in somebody's possession some of Brumbaugh's pure rye whiskey. But the old timers who nod their heads asserting that there is still a bit of the whiskey in the Cove, refuse to tell who has it. "I wouldn't dare tell," says one with a twinkle in his eye. "I wouldn't dare tell."

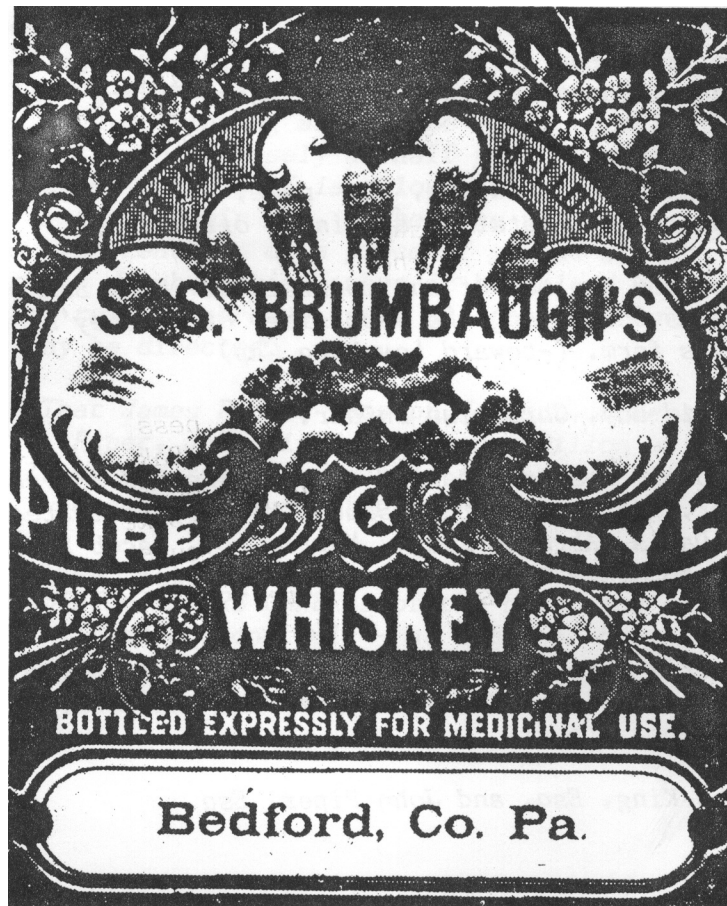
Morrison Cove Herald

Special Supplement, July 1, 1971

"A Heritage of 200 Years"

Page 2

NB More valuable today than yesterday's contents are the Brumbaugh bottles and jugs - collector's items, commanding high figures.



APPENDIX D

Providence Township Hunt

Democratic Enquirer, Bedford, Pennsylvania, Friday, May 16, 1828

Agreeably to public notice, a large number of citizens of Providence township met in the house of Samuel Jordan, in the village of Bloody Run, on Tuesday the 29th, April 1828, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures preparatory to a Circular Hunt.

Ed.: Selected items are extracted as follows, with notes inserted in parenthesis (. . .).

Resolved, That the citizens of Providence, Hopewell, and Woodbury and the adjoining townships be invited to turn out for a circular hunt on Thursday the 22nd of May at 8 o'clock A.M. and form a line for the purpose of encircling the bounds hereinafter described.

(Providence Township then included present East and West Providence and Snake Spring Townships.)

1st Brigade, from the bridge west of William Hartley's (Mt. Dallas) to the top of the mountain dividing Snake Spring Valley and Morrisons Cove.

(Listed for this line of drive, by name, are: Generals, 2; Captains, 34; Marshals, 10. Total 46 appointed officers.)

2nd Brigade, from the top of the mountain dividing Snake Spring Valley and Morrisons Cove along the west side of Tussey's Mountain opposite George Kay's farm. (-toward Loysburg Gap)

Generals - David Loy, Christian Snider.

(Among additional leaders named as Captains and Marshals are Abraham Lingenfelter, Abraham Teeter, Samuel Miller, Adam Steer, Jacob Hetterick, Daniel Davis, Abraham Keagy, Martin Loy, Jacob Stuckey, and John Broombaugh, a total of twenty-nine from the Texas Corner-Loysburg area.)

3rd Brigade from the west side of Tussey's Mountain opposite George Kay's farm to William Young's farm on the Juniata. (i.e. Raystown)

Generals: John King, Esq. And John Piper, Esq.

(Among other leaders listed: George B. Kay, Michael Bollman, William Flook, Martin Gates, Jacob Steele, Benjamin Foster, William Young, Peter Fry, and George Smith a total of thirty being designated.)

(4th, 5th, and 6th Brigades are listed and lined by points

continuing southward toward the Juniata Crossing near Breezewood and then westward to the point of beginning at the Hartley farm west of Mt. Dallas, including most of Hopewell Township. The list of leaders included Daniel Sifers, James Piper, Jacob Ritchey, Daniel Ritchey, John Woy, John Manspeaker, Henry Chamberlain, John Armstrong, Joseph Sparks, and Peter Barndollar, a total of fifty-seven.)

Resolved. That a general invitation be given to all those who may wish to participate in the hunt, and they are hereby requested to be punctual in attending at the extreme line at 8 o'clock, A.M. and not move off until ordered by the officers. Those who have hound dogs are requested to lead them to the center of the circle, and keep them secured until the general officers direct them to be let loose. Captains and men who can procure horns or bells are requested to bring them to the lines - no horn to be blown until the line is directed to move, which will be by the signal of sounding horns, commencing at the first Brigade, and continuing around the whole circle, (or several brigades) which will be precisely at half past nine o'clock. It will be seen that one hour and a half is allowed in order that the officers may properly arrange their men. The line will then take a direct course towards the center, on a piece of ground staked off between Abraham Flook's and Jacob Funk's, when it be halted and formed into a solid body, and remain unbroken until all the game is killed or taken and counted as may be directed.

Resolved, That James Piper, Joseph Jemeson, Abraham Flook, Abr'm Sparks, Thomas C. Piper, John Piper, and Aaron Dillion be a committee to stake off the lines one fourth of a mile from the center - the inner or second line, wherever the committee may think proper.

Resolved, That William Piper, James Sparks, sen, and Philip Compher, be appointed MAJORS GENERAL of the hunt, and all movements to be under their immediate control - no horse or horses to be rode inside of the circle.

Resolved, That Samuel Tate, Adam Ridenbaugh, David Piper, and Solomon Sparks, sen. are hereby invited to attend at an early hour to count or see counted the game that may be taken, and cause the same to be sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof to be applied as the Generals may think proper.

Resolved, That the line will move at a slow and steady pace, and every man obey the instructions of his superior officers.

Resolved, That no cur dog shall be brought on the ground nor fire arms by any, except the Generals.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by chairman and secretaries and published in the Bedford papers.

Samuel Tate, Chairman
Joseph Coulter, David Mann, Secs.

Ed.: The total number of leaders of the six brigades was 162. The number of "drivers" is not known - probably an additional 300 or 400 men. The description and amount of game collected from the circular hunt is not recorded.

N.B. This was before the days of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, hunting seasons, and game limits.

Photo Credits:

Page 9	Albright Studios
Plate 10	Rick Replogle
Page 52, 53	Theodore Dodson file
Page 79, 152, 212, 262	Clay Hull, Jr.
Page 86	Kenneth Mowry
Page 87	S. K. Long
Page 140, 142	C. D. Clapper
Page 153	Mrs. Betty Heck
Pages 174, 176, 177	NES & L Co., Inc. file
Page 184	New Enterprise Church Library
All Others	Author