

Chapter II

HISTORIC BRUEDERSTHAL (Brothers Valley)

An Historic Survey

The early beginnings of what is now Somerset County are difficult to write. Not many of the early settlers kept records or diaries of their doings until Harmon Husband came into the area in 1771. However, there were several sources from which we have been able to piece together a fairly accurate account of the beginnings before the coming of Husband.

It must be remembered by readers that the area that we now call Somerset County was a vast unchartered wilderness. It reached roughly from the top of the Allegheny Mountain to the Ohio River and south to the Mississippi River. As early as 1758 when General Forbes sent his scouts over what is now U.S. 30, to survey a route between Fort Bedford and Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), they discovered that the area was already being called "Bruedersthal" or Brothers Valley. There are few references in the early church history of the area where the early people spoke of the country as "*The Valley of the Brethren*." This was named after the inhabitants who belonged to the German Baptist faith, who addressed each other as "brueder" or brother. When asked to what church they belonged, they said, "*The Church of the Brethren*."

On March 30, 1762, two Moravian missionaries, Heckwelder and Post, (to the Indians) with some other companions, arrived at what is the present site of Stoyestown, from Lititz, Lancaster County. They stopped there and Rev. John Heckwelder wrote in his Journal a description of the area, also several events and names of people living there. He spoke of the German settlement on the west bank of the Stony Creek. This settlement extended all the way south to Berlin. There is an old creek road running south along the Stony Creek that connected the two communities of what was called in 1767 "*The German Settlement*" which is now Brotherton, and the "crossing of the Stony Creek," now Stoyestown.

There were three synonymous names or terms given to this vast area that we refer to above: Bruedersthal, The Glades and Stony Creek. Many of the early people back in Lancaster, Ger-

mantown, Philadelphia, and down in Maryland referred to the area using, at times, three names.

Many of the early settlers came from Middletown Valley, Maryland, around Hagerstown, Frederick and the Monocacy Valley, and the Pipe Creek section of Carroll County, Maryland, as well as Antrim Township in old Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. They moved here well before 1800.

This writer has traced some of the following names back to the above mentioned localities: John Stoner from Pipe Creek, Maryland was here before 1744, or by that time, as this writer has a photostat copy from the Henry Roth, Jr. Bible from Kentucky giving the dates of his family. He was born in Pennsylvania, June 5, 1739 and his wife Elizabeth Stoner, born March 25, 1744, Pipe Creek, Frederick County, Maryland. From the page these words: "Jined wedlock 19 of October 1760."

Elder Daniel B. Arnold bought land in the area in 1769 and was one of the first to purchase land after the Land Office opened. In the deed found in Bedford Court House we read, "from Frederick County, Maryland." This man came from Middletown Valley, later in 1784 moved to Preston County, West Virginia, and started the Beaver Run Church of the Brethren—the oldest in the Cheat River section of West Virginia.³ The Daniel (Jr.) Leatherman family came here about the same time from southern Pennsylvania, now Franklin County.

By 1744 there were four families located just east of Brotherton, between Brotherton and Roxbury: Henry Roth, Sr. (Rhoads); George Newmoyer (Neimeyer); Philip Aswald and the Christopher Lemne (Lehman) family. Benjamin Lehman lived on a farm near Berlin, owned by Sykes Elessner. There is this note in the old Cloister records at Snowhill, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, "Peter Lehman, born in the Glades (Somerset County), May 24, 1757."⁴ This was two years before the first birth was recorded in present bounds of Bedford County, the Fraser child, near Manns Choice, Pennsylvania.

There is one brief record of the area that trappers were taking furs in the Stony Creek country as early as 1726.⁵ Jonas Davenport of Cony Creek in 1718 was one of three English trappers who traded with the Indians on the Ohio River. Harris Ferry Trading Post recorded in 1726 that hunters and trappers arrived there with choice furs taken in the Stony Creek country.

Henry Bealer in 1727 and Lazarus Lowry in 1730 traded with the Indians on the Ohio.⁴

One of the interesting notes that has puzzled this writer and yet aroused his interest in the early settlement of the area lies in two traditional stories about settlements in the County before 1700, one each in either extreme of the county. There is a story that people settled in the Ogletown area as early as 1685, and in and around Ursina as early as 1680.

The Virginia Company and the Carrolls and Calverts of Maryland were much interested in the source of the Potomac River. They sought information of that area and by mistaken ideas about the Potomac's source did much exploring in Allegheny area. In fact, the Mason and Dixon Line came about because of the misunderstandings about this vast area by the Virginia, Maryland and Penn Companies.

In looking at the Fry-Jefferson Map of 1755, one can readily see that all this area as far north as the city of Somerset was in the Maryland claim. By December 26, 1767 the line was affixed between Maryland and Pennsylvania along the entire line from Eastern Shore, Maryland to the northwestern tip of present West Virginia. Therefore, it must be seen that many of the early records of this area are among the Virginia and Maryland records. Some can be found in Annapolis, Maryland, others in Staunton and Richmond, Virginia. That part of West Virginia to Stony River was disputed.

Between 1744 and 1770 there must have been not less than two hundred people living in this area from the eastern Allegheny front to the Ohio River, whose names have not before been published. Peter Shaver, an Indian trader was employed by Governor Thomas in 1744 to carry letters to the Shawnees on the Ohio.⁵

By 1752 Chistopher Gist had already settled at Gist's plantation, located in what is now Fayette County near the Youghiogheny River.

How Brotherton Was Named

In 1760 Elder George Adam Martin, from Antrim Township, near present Waynesboro, led a group of German Baptists and Seventh Day Baptists here and settled at the present site

of Brotherton. Among the group of some sixty or seventy, were three brothers also from Antrim Township, namely George, Henry and James Brotherton for whom Brotherton was named.

By 1770 Morgan Edwards called the place "Bruederstown" or Brotherton.⁷ James and Henry stayed until sometime after 1771, when they were ousted from their tomahawk claim when Lettus Hooper surveyed it and bought the land from the Penn Company. The present tract is that of the Robert M. Bauer-master farm entitled "Contention" in 1771.

George Brotherton moved into Westmoreland County and later settled on Turtle Creek. James and Henry moved on west into the Ohio territory and settled around what is now Cleveland, Ohio. Today the name Brotherton is listed in the Cleveland phone book.

From about 1760 to 1775 there came into this area sizable migrations of people of German extraction. There were two main reasons: first, they were Germans and wanted nothing to do with the impending war coming between the colonists and their lords of their homeland, England. Secondly, they were mainly Quakers, Mennonites and Brethren, who did not believe in the taking up of arms. Then too, recently they were free from the bonds of government and taxation and war in their homeland, England and Germany. They sought the quiet and freedom of the wilderness and the plentiful resources that God had planted there.⁸

Perhaps two of the most colorful of these early settlers were Elder George Adam Martin and Rev. Peter Livengood (or Libengoot). Elder George Adam Martin was a persuasive man, strong in eloquence and strong in conviction.

Rev. Peter Livengood came into the Elk Lick area in 1772 from Berks County where he had married a woman whose first name was Barbara (last name lost).⁹ His faith was perhaps Mennonite or Brethren, the exact truth is not known. He was the first white man to bring the Conestoga wagon west of the Allegheny Mountains. The first night that he and his wife arrived in their now home, little Elizabeth was born to them under a great oak tree. She is believed to be the second child born in Somerset County according to record. Amid the howling of a wolf pack this child found life in this wilderness near Salisbury,

Penna. Peter Livengood died in his ninety-sixth year and his Barbara in her ninetieth. It is recorded that to this union ten children were born: Christian, Peter, John, Christiana, Mariah, Catherine, Annie, Frances, Elizabeth and Barbara. Christian, was born in Lancaster, 1761, as were the others born there, except Elizabeth and Barbara, who were born in Somerset County.

It is known that in the year of 1763 the John Beachy¹⁰ family moved into the area near West Salisbury. They were Mennonites and the name still lives in that section. That same year John Knepper was born just north of Berlin on the present farm of Elwood Landis. In 1758 John Miller, a pack driver for Colonel Bouquet's forces settled atop the Allegheny Mountain near Buckstown. He was a hunter and received the name "Saucy Jack" because of his spirited speech.

By 1755 the old Braddock Road (U.S. 40) running on the border of Maryland and Pennsylvania was extended to Fort Duquesne. Lt. George Washington surveyed this route for the Virginia Company.

By 1758 the Forbes Road (U.S. 30) was cut almost parallel to Braddock Road, but in the northern part of the county. This also ran to Pittsburgh.

By about 1790 the Indian trail cutting through Brotherton from Fort Bedford to Mt. Pleasant was made into a road. In 1821 this became the Glade Pike or Mt. Pleasant-Bedford Turnpike (Route 31). These became the important arteries upon which traveled commerce and pioneers in the area, also thousands of turkeys, hogs and cattle were driven to the eastern markets. Along these roads were built a series of forts. Perhaps the most important and useful in this county was Fort Stony Creek near Kantner. However, there were other means of fortification against the Indians. At Brotherton there are the remains of an old stockade.¹¹ On the Henry Walker farm there was an old block house. On the Stoner farm near Berlin was another. Near the Lake at Somerset was the Philip Baker Blockhouse.¹² In 1763-65 Chief Pontiac made war upon all whites in the area and from 1763 to about 1777 the whole frontier was restless. The Delawares and Shawnees were ill at ease because the Iroquois had made settlement with the whites at the Fort Stanwix (New York) Peace Treaty in 1769. This kept the set-

tlers ill at ease and many massacres were staged in the area, several within the bounds of this county.¹³

In 1774 the Brothers Valley Militia was organized and the enlistees were sent to Fort Bedford for training. Two local boys from the Brotherton-Roxbury communities enlisted: Henry Roth, Jr., and a son of Abraham Cable, whose name was Lt. Philip Cable, became a lieutenant and Roth became a captain.¹⁴ Later in 1776 Roth (or Rhoads) served under the famous Brigadier General Peter Muhlenberg, at Valley Forge under General Washington. While at Valley Forge Captain Rhoads was delegated to serve at the Commonwealth Constitutional Convention, held in the State House, Philadelphia, July 15-16, 1776.¹⁵ Captain Rhoads was to serve as delegate for all that portion of territory west of the Allegheny Mountain in what was known as Bedford Township, now Somerset County. He signed the document on July 16, 1776, and Dr. Benjamin Franklin was appointed president of the session and signed the document.¹⁶ Having one of our native sons to serve in such an important capacity should give us great pride.

The land of the town of Garrett was owned by this man, Henry Rhoads, Jr. In 1784 he emigrated to Kentucky and in 1798 had the great distinction of naming the new county of Kentucky. He was in the State Legislature and was given the privilege of naming the new county in his own words, "I would like to call it *"Muhlenberg County,"* after my beloved pastor and commanding officer at Valley Forge."¹⁷ This great man is buried near Lexington, Kentucky.¹⁸

The county was primarily settled by church people and the churches have played an important part in the life of our county. In order of organization here is listed the roster of churches of various denominations of the county: (1) The Stonycreek German Baptist (Church of the Brethren), 1762; (2) Turkeyfoot Baptist, or Jersey Baptist, 1775; (3) Berlin Reformed, 1777; (4) Friedens Evangelical Lutheran, 1783; (5) Berlin Lutheran, 1777; (6) Stoyestown Reformed, date of organization not known, but first baptism was recorded in 1799.

The Valley of the Brethren

Appalachia is truly the land of the Brothers, for it is within the Appalachian Region of North America where over one-half

of the two hundred and one thousand members of the Church of the Brethren live. Of the one thousand and seventy-four congregations in the denomination, five hundred and forty-six are located in this vast region reaching from Maine to Georgia and from the Atlantic coastline to the Ohio River.

During the great geologic ages this part of the continent had its shaping and beginnings. This is the oldest part of our country geologically speaking; as the earth cooled and oceans shifted the lands and reshaped the edges of the continents; the pressure caused by the shifting oceans, and hence the shifting igneous and sedimentary rock, the land was rippled much like a cardboard box face with its ripples of paper. In this process known as the diastrophic movements¹⁹ the mountains were thrown up and they became parallel to each other, and the valleys were formed and the streamlets and rivers carved their way slowly but surely to the ocean. The sediment deposits formed the valley floors and gave depth to rich farm-lands. It was here where the Brethren and all early pioneers settled and carved their homes out of the wilderness.

While all of the geologic formations were taking shape in the East, the Rocky Mountains in the West were reaching toward the skies. The shift in pressure on the base strata of the earth was pushing westward; the volcanic actions were spewing lava skyward and the peaks and mountains were being formed. This action is still going on and the Rockies are growing ever taller. With this pressure and weight being shifted westward we have the mountains of the West building up and now there is the process in formation known as the "continental tilt," where the land is tilting westward, extending outward the eastern shoreline of the Atlantic area and causing the Pacific shoreline to recede ever-so-little each year. Nevertheless, the rich land was here and the early pioneers found God's blessings awaiting them when they arrived from a devastated Fatherland following the terrible Thirty Years War. They plunged into the unknown wilderness and there lived a free life until the treaties brought their restrictions by way of taxes and formal public government.

The first Brethren came to these shores in 1719, and on Christmas Day, 1723, the first Love Feast was held on this continent, in the home of Elder Peter Becker, Germantown, Pennsylvania. The main body of the Church moved to this "promised

land" in 1733. Just seven years later the Dunkers were settling in Maryland, along the Antietam, Pipe Creek, Middletown Valley and Monocacy River as far as Fredericktown. By 1744, Brethren were as far south as the Roanoke Settlement. That same year four Brethren had crossed the mysterious Allegheny Mountains into Brothers Valley: Henry Roth, Jr., Philip Oswald, George Newmeyer and Abraham Cable. They did not remain but "spotted out the land" for the rest of God's children to follow. They returned to the Cumberland Valley and to German-town and gave their wonderful report—a land filled with game, rich valleys, verdent green as far as the eye could reach.

On July 6, 1754 the Penn Company signed a treaty at Albany with the strong Iroquois Nation and extended their territory to the Kittochtinny Hills to a mile above the mouth of Penn's Creek. . .²⁰ This was forbidden territory for it was virgin Indian hunting ground. On November 5, 1768, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., this forbidden land was released by treaty to The Penn Company, The Virginia Land Company and the Ohio Land Company for settlement.²¹ The Brethren had already moved enmass into the area while it was still the "forbidden and dangerous" territory, as early as 1760. The Eastern Wall of the Allegheny stood like a mighty dividing line between the Cumberland Valley and the "unknown land beyond the Allegheny Mountains." Geologically speaking, Cumberland Valley extended from the east of this Wall, to the South on the Tennessee border.

The Allegheny Wall had only four or five passes through which the stream of pioneers could trek into the unknown territory. As one crosses the Allegheny Mountain Wall on the east over U.S. 30, U.S. 40 or the Pennsylvania Turnpike today in a fast moving automobile you miss most of the wonder of the pioneer adventure. One must drive slowly over such routes as State Route 31, from Bedford to Brothersvalley, or over the Hyndman-Westend Road to really appreciate the terrible roads and trying adventurous treks of the slow Conestoga wagons drawn by oxen, or mules, or horses. As the settler slowly wound his way over these steep passes and terrible Indian trails, he got his first look into the "Valley of the Brothers"—Bruederthal, Brothers Valley.

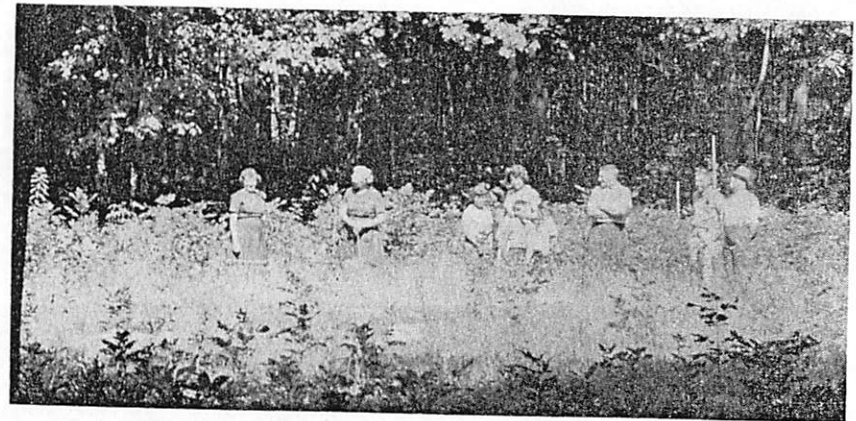
There were three famous journals written about this time that tell of this adventure; Rev. David Brenard, Presbyterian

Missionary to the Indians, stood on the Allegheny Mountain above Berlin, and wrote a description of the lay-of-the-land; A moravian Missionary, Rev. John Heckwelder, in 1762, at Stoyes Crossing (Stoyestown, on U.S. 30), wrote about the "Stony Creek Settlement on the west bank of the Stony Creek, extending southward to the ridge" (this ridge was the present site of Berlin); Harmon Husband, in Husband's Journal, gave a descriptive account of the area in 1770. There was a fourth journal, Capt. Thomas Walker, who in 1751 touched the southern tip of the county and gave his account of Somerset County. However, none of these gave as clear account as did Col. Henry Bouquet's vanguard scouts, who in June, 1758 come into the area scouting out a route for a wagon road from Fort Bedford to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). Here they met the Germans who first addressed the soldiers, "Hello, Brueders!" It so astonished the soldiers to find white people in the forbidden area that they could hardly believe their eyes and ears. One settler was Philip Wagerline who lived on the Paul Pritts-John Stoner farms south of Berlin. They first spotted smoke and went to investigate. Upon talking with the Germans they found they were already calling the valley "Bruedersthal"—Brothers Valley. It was here also where their English neighbors were already calling the church which they attended and belonged to—"The Church of the Brethren." However, perhaps only six or eight were worshipping together, nevertheless it was their church. This was a vulgar name at first for they laughed at the way in which the Germans practiced the order of their church. By 1760, the name Church of the Brethren was generally used. By 1770, the name was being used by the members themselves—the name stuck, members knew no difference than if this was the original name. By 1836, the name German Baptist Brethren was used; by 1908, the official name Church of the Brethren was adopted by the denomination, as it is today.

As the pioneers moved over the lip of the Eastern Wall of the Allegheny Mountain into Bruedersthal, they could travel only a few miles until they became aware that they were on a plateau. Brothers Valley stands like a mighty inverted dish, formed on the east by the Allegheny Wall, and on the west by Laurel Mountain. It runs east and west about twelve or fifteen miles; north and south for about thirty miles. It is broken by U.S. 30, to the north; U.S. 40 to the south; the Pennsylvania



Courtesy, Pontiac Motor Division, sponsored by First National Bank of Berlin. Indians of Alleghany Land as seen by early settlers. Most prevalent were the great Iroquois tribe or Six Nations, the Delawares to the east and the Shawnese with their hunting stockades or hunting villages in the area. As seen in the picture they loved their children and took care teaching them the laws of nature.



Photo, Charles Wetzel, sponsored by Emerson L. Knepper Family. Looking across ancient Indian village on farm of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson L. Knepper, RFD #1, Berlin, Pa., in Stonycreek Township. Left to right: Mrs. Emerson Knepper, Mrs. Meyers E. Knepper, Karen Wetzel, Linda Knepper, Richard Knepper, Thomas Knepper, Emerson L. Knepper, Ronald Knepper, Clarence Reiman. Size of people in picture denotes area of the village.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Elder George Adam Martin had five sons; Lemuel, John, Jesse, Joshua and David living in Westmoreland Township.
- ² Walkinshaw, *Annals of Southwestern Pennsylvania*, Vol. I, p. 349.
- ³ Waterman, *History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton Counties*, p. 63.
- ⁴ *Records of Mrs. W. H. Newmyer*, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1952.
- ⁵ Pennsylvania Archives, *Johnson Papers*, 6:101, 110, 122, 129, Series 1-4: 283; *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, m 9:481, 493; George Croghan, *Volmiller*, p. 219.
- ⁶ Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 9: 514-543. Dawnes, "Council Fires on the Upper Ohio."
- ⁷ Welfley, *History of Bedford and Somerset Counties*, Vol. II, p. 115. These were the Dunkers who were living in Bruedersthal.
- ⁸ *Ibid.* Vol. II, Chap. VI, pp. 73-79.
- ⁹ Present Farm of Paul Pritts, Berlin, Pa.
- ¹⁰ *Notes of Miss Florence Dibert*, Johnstown, Pa.
- ¹¹ *Records of Miss Florence Dibert*; see section on "Early Settlers," Berlin, Pa., 1953.
- ¹² John Spencer Bassett, *A Short History of the United States*, Macmillan Co., 1923, pp. 146-147.
- ¹³ Waterman, *History of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset Counties*, p. 87.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 81.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 84.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 92.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 92.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 92.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 92; also from *Colonial Records*.
- ²⁰ Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- ²¹ Waterman, *op. cit.*, p. 98; also, Critchfield Clan History.
- ²² Eber Cockley, *Cable Lineage*, Myersdale, Pa.
- ²³ *Leaflet No. 6*, American Sabbath Tract Society (Seventh Day Baptist), Plainfield, N. J., 1942.

Chapter V

WILDERNESS TRAIL BLAZERS

Two of the most concise reports on early Brothersvalley and this section of Somerset County are related in the two quoted accounts below. Not only are they interesting but they contain great historical value to this work. We shall allow the pens of the historians speak.

HISTORY OF DANIEL STOY

as written by

his great-grandson G. F. Spangler (about 1912)

Captain Daniel Stoy was a native son of England. Born in England May 3, 1738. Died at Stoyestown, Pa., January 11, 1835. He went to Scotland when a young man and married a "Blonde," Miss Sarah Hickens, born from Irish parents. She was born in Scotland, April 4, 1737, and died at Stoyestown October 31, 1818, aged 88 years, 21 days. Soon after their marriage they came to America. They located at Conchohockin, Pa. They brought Mrs. Stoy's sister along, Miss Jennie Hickens. There was quite a contrast between Jennie and her sister Sarah. Mrs. Stoy was a blondie, small and very active on her feet. Jennie was stout and robust. She married a Mr. Ausbaugh. They had one son. When he was quite a young man he went to Ohio to make his home and they lost track of him. Mr. Ausbaugh died and she married again, to Mr. William Miller from Shade Township. He was the great-grandfather to Jonathan Miller living close to Shanksville, and close related to the late Alexander Miller of Johnstown, Pa. Her remains lay close to her husband on a farm along the Lincoln Highway close to the Shot Factory on the Jim Pugh farm.

DANIEL STOY also lived at Conchohockin for a time. There were six children born to their union, namely: Daniel Jr., who was a lame man. He married to a Miss Shedrick. They had two daughters. His wife and both daughters died with fever, and are buried in the old church yard at the Lutheran Cemetery in the Glades, three miles east of Shanksville, Pa.

NED, their second son, was a bachelor. He had his home in Ohio. It is claimed that he accumulated about Forty Thousand Dollars. At the time of his death all his wealth was taken over by the State of Ohio, before his relatives knew of his death.

JOHN STOY, the third son, married Elizabeth Pisel, an aunt to the venerable "Tucker" Pisel. He moved to Ohio and became a preacher in the so-called Albright or Evangelical Church. (The writer of this history corresponded with his son, William Stoy, Williams County, Ohio.)

SALLY, the oldest daughter, was married to Henry Beaver. It is claimed they raised a very intelligent family. They were the parents of the Hon. John Beaver, a noted lawyer and jurist of Canton, Ohio.

MARGARET, the youngest daughter, was born at Conchohockin, Pa., October 15, 1780, and died at Shanksville December 6, 1868, aged 88 years, 1 month, and 21 days. When 15 years old she married Abraham Spangler and became the mother of 14 children.

Captain Stoy was a handsome man, about 5 feet, 11 inches tall, well proportioned, broad shoulders, straight as an Indian, had very black hair, blue eyes, a fair complexion, walked with a quick, commanding step. He

was an uncompromising Democrat and belonged to no church. He was a moralist, so strict that he would not allow his children or grandchildren to swear, nor whittle, nor whistle on the Lord's Day. His wife was a devout Lutheran.

Captain Daniel Stoy served in several enlistments in the Revolutionary War. His last enlistment was under Captain Robert Cluggage, Colonel Thompson and Colonel Hand. He was discharged November, 1776. The records show that he was in several skirmishes and was in that famous charge of Dorchester Hill. Here he was shot through the coat collar. He made application for a pension at Stoyestown, Somerset County, Pa., May 28, 1818. The pension was granted. The application indicated he was 76 years old when he applied for it. He died January 12, 1835, in his 98th year.

He had a rifle made for his grandson, Franklin Spangler, my father, who was a son of Abraham Spangler, with whom he made his home on a farm about one mile east of Stoyestown. My father, Franklin Spangler, who was then 14 years old recounted the incidents of the day of his grandfather's death as follows: "At the breakfast table that morning I remarked that I was going that day for the new gun which Grandpa was having made for me by Samuel Spangler, the noted gunsmith of Stoyestown," "Grandpa said that he did not think the gun would be finished and I went for it." "On the way back, coming down Spruce Hill with the gun on my shoulder I met a neighbor who told me that Grandpa Stoy was dead." "I told him I could not believe it because Grandpa had eaten a hearty breakfast that morning." "I ran all the way home and found Grandpa lying cross-ways on the bed, dead."

"They told me then that my mother had gone to the barn to feed her calves, and that Grandpa had told my sister Sarah to run out and tell her mother that Grandpa wants to see her quick." "When my mother came in Grandpa told her to get those parchments out of the bureau quick." "When she got them out and handed them to him Grandpa gave her one of them and told her it was a 99 year lease of Stoyestown, another which he gave her was a deed for a lot where the Hite House now stands, and a third for a lot where the Lutheran Church now stands. He told her that he was giving them to her, and then stretching out his hand he said, 'Margaret, I bid you a long adieu,' and closed his eyes, thus going to his reward at the end of a long life."

My grandmother Spangler, who was the youngest child of Daniel Stoy, said she was seven years old when they came to where Stoyestown now stands, that she walked barefooted through the Alley there were no roads, only a path, and that there were along with Captain Stoy. A man by the name of Dou was in the war with Daniel Stoy, and he too, is buried family by the name of Baley or Daley was also along own cows and horses with them. Each family had on pack saddles on their horses, and had their bed cows. They erected their first cabins on a hill near stands, and which afterwards became the Rauch farm.

After they were there a short time they discovered hostile Indians were camped close by. One day the 17 year old son on horseback to bring in the cows out to graze, and the Indians captured the boy and his horse.

The Indians soon became so numerous and hostile that they decided to move out. They retreated along Stonycreek up the stream close to where Shanksville is now located. There they turned south and halted when about three miles from where they left Stonycreek and about three miles north of Berlin, where a colony had settled.¹ Here they built a good sized cabin with saplings, and, my grandmother told me, they shot a deer, and that after night the wolves came around and fought over the deer bones which were lying around. This, she said, greatly frightened her. Years after this the

Bedford Pike was built right along their old cabin, and the historic farm was cleared out by the parents of the noted Hon. Jerry S. Black who became one of the greatest jurors in the State. From this place Stoy and the party went to Berlin, and later, to the Bedford Fort. Here Captain Stoy recruited a larger colony and in the fall of the same year (1767) they came back to Brotherton.

From here they made war on the Indians, and drove them north to where Johnstown is now located. On the south side of the river they had a skirmish. The Indians retreated and crept into a marshy place among the alder bushes. Captain Stoy thought it unsafe to follow them any farther so they returned to their new home and put up more comfortable shacks for the winter. They cleared out a parcel of ground and planted turnips and potatoes. Grandma said they had a good crop of turnips but it was too late in the year and the potatoes were a failure. That winter they lived on turnips, cracked corn, venison and bear meat, as deer and bears were plentiful.

One day in the spring when they were out of meat, Grandmother said that her father went across Stonycreek and shot two deer, which he skinned out and cut the carcasses into quarters, and hung it on bent saplings so that the wolves and bears could not get it before he came to take it home on a horse. He tied the hides together, hung them over his shoulders and started for home. As he came out on the main path a large bear confronted him. With the only bullet he had left he shot and wounded the bear. He then hurriedly loaded the gun with his wiping rod and shot again. This had little effect on the bear other than to madden him, so that he reared on his hind legs and came after the Captain, who, running backwards tripped on the hides which hung from his shoulders and fell to the ground. In an instant the bear was upon him and tore at his arm, but with his free hand he secured his knife and stabbed the bear to the heart. With the flesh torn from the bone of his arm and nothing more than a lady's handkerchief wound around his arm to check the bleeding, he came home so weak that he could hardly talk. He took sweeny in his arm and was a cripple all the rest of his life.

The place where he killed the bear was close to where the linseed oil mill was located east of Stoyestown. After this encounter with the bear he was never able to do any manual labor, but he had a liberal education, and for that reason his fellow citizens elected him the first squire of Stoyestown.

Daniel Stoy was a fine penman, as the various deeds which he had written with a goose quill will bear evidence.

He had taken up all the land of Stoyestown and had plotted out the beautiful little town. He had leased it and all the land for three miles and for ninety-nine years. My Grandmother held the lease as he had in it to her on the morning of January 11, 1835, just before he died.

After my Grandfather, Abraham Spangler died, my Grandmother (Margaret Stoy Spangler) made her home with my father, Benjamin Franklin Spangler. One day after she had been living at my father's place for a few years, she got the parchment upon which the lease was written and burned all the papers, saying that it would be wrong and unjust for her heirs to take all these homes and land which the good people had built and improved.

Many years ago the Stoyes who lived in Williams County, Ohio, the grandchildren of Rev. John Stoy and his wife, Elizabeth Pisel, wrote to me and stated that they had employed an attorney to investigate the lease. I wrote to them that Grandma had burned all those parchments, and good she did.

Benja Frank Spange
w 1500 PA
w 1500 PA
w 1500 PA

HARMON HUSBAND

More than a hundred and fifty years ago, there lived a man in North Carolina to whom is accredited the starting of the American Revolutionary War. That man was Harmon Husband, whose name is closely linked with the history of Somerset and its settlement. Often repeated tales told with pardonable ancestral pride, of Harmon Husband and his life, have come down through the years, garnished here and there by bits of history, authentic and otherwise, until his memory has become a legend to Somerset County residents.

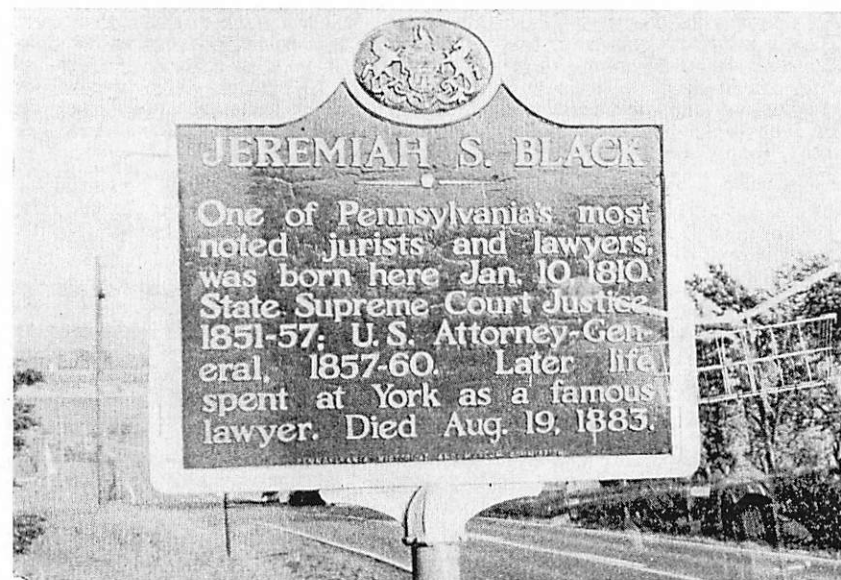
To keep the memory of Harmon green, in the ever beautiful and peaceful Husband cemetery, whose ground was donated by Husband; the Husband Road and the little hamlet of Husband are perpetual tributes to a man who loved his country well but whose religion forbade him to fight for it. May 16, 1771, the British army commanded by Tyron, governor of the colony, in a pitched battle, along the broad banks of the deep Almanac River in North Carolina; and there the first battle of the American Revolution was fought. It was not until four years later that the battle of Lexington, considered by historians to be the first battle of the war took place.

Harmon Husband, a relative of Benjamin Franklin, though born and reared in the State of Maryland (Eastern Shore), moved his family through the wilderness of the South and settled along the fertile banks of the Almanac River in North Carolina, where he held large estates, between the Almanac and "Deep River." He was a Quaker preacher and had carried his belief and convictions from Pennsylvania to the southern colony. His was an exalted position in the country. In addition to being a member of the North Carolina Assembly, he was considered the most prominent man in his community. About this time George III of England was imposing heavy taxes on all the colonists, until their very souls were not their own. Tyron, his henchman, as governor of North Carolina was there to see the King's slightest wish was made law. Husband refused to bow to the yoke of despotism, and as a result stood in the royal frown. From his pulpit, weekly he preached, denouncing the King, his governor and all the despots who tried to make of the New World, only a gold mine with which to keep the court in splendor.

Husband's relative, Benjamin Franklin, constantly sent him pamphlets from Pennsylvania wherein were expressed Franklin's ideals of freedom and independence. These ideas of Franklin were preached from Harmon Husband's pulpit, and as a result became the fuse that started the mighty conflagration which destroyed English dominion in the new country. In one of his fiery sermons Husband stated: "North Carolinians, if you remain under these burdens it must be your own fault—you will stand recorded for asses to all generations if you do not assert your privileges before it is too late to recover them. May not Carolina cry and utter her voice and say that she will have her public accounts settled, that she will have her lawyers and officers subject to the law, that she will pay no taxes but what are agreeable to law, that she will pay no officers or lawyers more fees than the law allows."

As Governor Tyron became more oppressive in his measures, Husband and his organized "Regulators" proceeded to arm themselves, and at noon, May 16, the king's army, well trained, and fully equipped met the "Regulators" who suffered terrible defeat.

Three days later Tyron and his army took up a line of march advancing to the plantations of the principal regulators, burning buildings and laying waste all property. Among the farms thus devastated was that of Husband, whose buildings and holdings were more than 600 acres of the finest land in the State. There were immense fields of wheat; corn had just begun to tassel, and broad acres of clover awaited cutting. Tyron turned his dry horses into these broad fields and let them graze until not so much as a blade of grass remained.



Sponsored by The James May Family. This famous jurist attended the old Stony Creek Church and the Glessner school located at Glades, near Reels Corner. This marker stands several hundred yards east of Brotherton Church along Route 31, (old Bedford-Mt. Pleasant Turnpike). This tract located at Brotherton, was the James and Henry Black farm and was "tomahawked" about 1769. The Blacks were pottery makers and carried on the trade with Philip Kimmel who lived in the Brotherton settlement adjoining the Black farm on the east, now the farm of Mr. and Mrs. William Ringler. The Black house was a tavern, located on the Wells Map of 1812. The Blacks left the Brethren and joined the Union Church back in the Glades before 1800.

Throughout all the bloody battle Harmon Husband had lifted not a hand to defend himself nor his neighbor. As soon as he realized that blood would be shed, and his religion forbade that, he rode from the battle grounds, and was not seen again in North Carolina until after he had won the freedom from British rule.

Leaving his family to the tender mercy of neighbors and friends, Husband struck northward through the wilderness, seeking his boyhood friend whom he knew was somewhere in Pennsylvania. That boyhood friend whom he knew was a trapper named Cox, for whom Cox's Creek is named. For weary months, through deep forest and never ending swamps Husband traveled. He could not seek the broad highways, for there was a price of 500 pounds (almost twenty-five hundred dollars) on his head, and valuing that head as a precious possession, Harmon Husband fought his way mile after weary mile to the northward.

Time passed and he arrived in Pennsylvania where he found his friend Cox who lived in a little clearing along with the families of several more trappers and woodsmen, who had settled in the high mountainous part of southwestern Pennsylvania.

To escape being traced by the King's men, Harmon Husband assumed the alias of "Tuscape Death" and as such was known to all settlers in the little community, which many years later was called Brunerstown, and then

Somerset. His name was such an odd one that he attracted the attention of his neighbors. Through the intervention of his friend Cox, the name "Tuscape Death" was soon forgotten and he was known simply as the "Old Quaker," using his name only when affixing it to a sale for lands. Before long, his holdings became numerous, for he had brought with him all the powder and lead his poor horse could carry on the journey, which he traded for land, until practically all the land on which Somerset now stands, and many, many acres to the north were owned by him.

With the American Revolution over, "Tuscape Death" wished again to assume his rightful name, so he drew up deeds transferring all the property of "Tuscape Death" to Harmon Husband. They may still be seen in the Court House of Somerset.

Prior to this time, Husband's wife and some of his family having left North Carolina, were then living in Maryland, near Hagerstown, and in the fall of 1772, after Husband had learned that Governor Tyron had been transferred to New York, he left Pennsylvania and went into Maryland where he sought them and brought them back with him to his wide and fertile fields. In a little house, situated where the home of W. F. Shafferman now stands, Husband and his family continued to live for many years.

In 1778, Husband was made a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature where he continued to preach his ideas of religion and law.

During the famous "Whiskey Rebellion" in 1795, Husband again incited his neighbors to insurrection against the government, telling them that the American Revolution had been fought to free them from the burden of heavy taxes, and urging them to rebel against the taxes that were imposed on whiskey by Congress. George Washington was then the first President of the United States and he sent "Mad Anthony" Wayne and an armed body of soldiers to quiet the rebellion. Husband, as chief of the insurrectionists, was taken captive and thrown into prison in Philadelphia. After his discharge he sought his way back to his family and holdings in the little hamlet (which is now Somerset) but died of a ravaging sickness before he ever reached home.

Historians argue that to Harmon Husband goes the credit of having inspired the heroes who fought and died in the battle of the Almanac thus bringing about the United Colonies rebellion against the Mother Country and their subsequent freedom from overseas rule and tyranny. In the Somerset Standard, Somerset, Pa., June 24, 1870, there is one of a series of articles by David Husband, son of Harmon Husband, the man who found Philip Wegerline, a settler on the farm now (1934) owned by H. K. Stoner, in Brothers Valley Township, Somerset County, Pa. In this article he tells of his father going from Cumberland north west through the mountains trying to find Isaac Cox, a hunter who had camped in the vicinity of Somerset. At Cumberland, according to this story, Harmon Husband left the Braddock Road and followed Wills Creek through the mountains and on the 6th of June, 1771 he came to the top of the Allegheny Mountains, about noon, and as he came down saw a cloud of smoke which he thought was from burning new land, as the Indians and hunters would not make such a fire. Toward evening he and his weary horse "Tom" entered the clearing and saw a man engaged in plowing (with an ox team), while a number of children, boys and girls, were engaged in chopping, grubbing and burning brush. As he emerged from the timber into the clearing a dog gave the alarm, the man stopped his oxen, and gazed, first in apparent alarm then in evident surprise, as he recognized a white man instead of an Indian. In the meantime the children, panic stricken, made no stop to reconnoiter, but broke in a regular race for the cabin which appeared in the distance of 40 rods, one only remained, a boy of probably 16 years of age. He ran up to his father, and as the singular looking stranger approached they scrutinized him with intense curiosity. As the traveler drew near, the man waved a salute with his hand, which the stranger re-

turned, and approaching, the hand of friendship was presented and eagerly grasped by the stranger while words of welcome fell in spontaneous profusion, but in a language that the stranger understood very little of. Seeing that he was not comprehended, the settler dropped his German and commenced in broken English, "Welcome broder, where you come?" "From Hagerstown," "And where you will go in de bush?" "That I cannot tell," said the stranger, "I have come out to see the country." "Have you got wife and children?" "Yes, but they are in the old settlement far off." "You will fetch them along?" It was now getting dark and turning to the boy he bade him unyoke the cattle, while turning to the house he bade the traveler "come along, you be hungry, you be tired." Profiting by the invitation he readily followed his host. Having reached the house, they, as a matter of fact found the curiosity intense, as the news of the strange and sudden appearance of a man and horse had been carried to the Mother by the children in their hasty flight from the field; they were now watching with increased curiosity to know who the stranger was and for what he came.

As they got to the house, he assisted in unloading the stranger's horse, then pointing to the glade, which came up near the house, he said "grass plenty." The stranger, taking off the bridle, gave old Tom his liberty who turned instinctively and hurried off as glad to enjoy the hospitality of the place of his master. Heading the way into the cabin, he told his wife to prepare some food, and told her where the stranger was from and that he was looking for a home. His wants supplied by the hospitality of the hostess, the weary traveler once more lay down to rest under shelter of a friendly roof, and in the midst of this peaceable family so fortunately falling in his way. So he had every reason to "thank God and take courage." After a night of peaceful rest, the traveler awoke at early dawn and found his host already astir, who taking down his gun from the joists above his head, passed out after a few words to his wife.

He was gone probably one half hour, when the sharp crack of the rifle rang out on the breeze. At this signal the elder portion of the family arose to prepare for the daily labor, the guest also and stepping out.

The deer dressed and breakfast prepared, he sat down with the family to their plain, substantial meal of venison, boiled rye, boiled potatoes and salt. All appeared to have good appetites, and there was no excuse about having "nothing to eat." Having leisure now, and the settler getting confidence in his ability to converse in English, he became very talkative and by exercise improved wonderfully in his stock and arrangement of words. He says to his guest: "you want to find a home; here is much land, much grass, much deer, good land, just as much as you will have; fetch your wife, come here, make a house like us and be neighbors." The stranger said he was glad to find him so well situated, contented and happy, and wished that he might long be permitted to live and enjoy the fruits of his honest labor. The host said his nearest neighbor was five or six miles off. There were several others farther off that had families and had begun to clear and farm, but there were some more that were only hunters and had no families, but spent their time hunting and trapping. He insisted on the stranger remaining several days and look around for a situation. This he was inclined to do more on account of the horse than any other motive, for although the host was an agreeable companion, and if it had been land alone that he was looking for, as the host had remarked, there was plenty of it around. But his object was not attained yet, he wanted to find Cox's camp; That is what he started out for and until it was found he did not feel disposed to stop and settle down. The traveler, therefore, consented to remain a day at least, and Tom, no doubt, was very grateful for the privilege of having a holiday among the rich and tender grass. The man now ordered the boy to get up the team, and proposed that his guest should look around at his leisure, to this the stranger objected, but proposed going with him to his work and assist him as a small return for his generous

hospitality, as well as to gratify his evident enjoyment of conversation. It appeared as though his feelings were like a pent up torrent suddenly let loose, which rushing forward, gains volume and power in its course. He had been separated from society with no intercourse with fellow man (except his wife and children) for a time and now he felt inclined to give vent to his sympathetic and social inclinations.

The children listened in astonishment to hear their father talk in an unknown language, of which in all probability, they had never heard him utter a word before and was really a matter of wonder to them. Their work was the same as the day before, the boy plowing and the father grubbing, while the stranger did some chopping and heaped the brush. This man had had four acres of rye the first year, and had about four acres now growing, potatoes he had raised in abundance, and had a fine crop growing, but meat was their staple food. Flour they got only once a year, when the trip was made to the settlement for salt, powder and lead. The land now being cleared was for fall crop. They put in the day in labor and cheerful conversation. With night came rest and sleep, renewing the energies of the system, and preparing it for the toils of the morrow.

The traveler leading the conversation in a practical channel endeavored to get all the information possible with reference to the climate, the length and severity of the winters, the usual depth of snow, etc. The settler, having had two years of practical experience, was fully competent to answer all these questions to his satisfaction; and not only so, but in demonstration of his statements, he could appeal to the facts around him as evidence of the capacity and productiveness of the country as well as the tolerableness of the climate. A large family of healthy, active and robust children (roughly clothed and fed is true, but at the same time comfortable) offered evidence to confirm all the settler's statements. The great drawback, however, was—how are the children to be instructed. Yet these privations must be met and overcome, and are repeated, as history repeats itself in all new countries.

On the second morning, after getting all the information he could out of his host with reference to the geography of the country, which was very limited, he set his face to the north, with the assurance of his friend that there was nothing but woods in that direction, with here and there a hunter's camp; but he had heard that there were large glades about twelve or fifteen miles away.

Bidding his host adieu, the traveler set out with his horse, evidently improved by a day's rest and a full stomach. Observing a large deer skin tanned with the hair on it, the traveler proposed to purchase it from the settler, which he did for six shillings. Thus, he was enabled to preserve his goods and keep himself partly dry.

(This narrative was given to the author by Commissioner Ernest Johnson, Somerset, Pa., 1954).

Harmon Husband was pardoned for his part that he played in the Whiskey Rebellion and was set free by our First President, General George Washington, in 1795.

His wife made the long and arduous trip to Philadelphia to plead with President Washington and thereby received the cordial reception from the head of the new nation for the release of her husband.

Harmon was not a strong man and had become seriously ill in prison in Philadelphia. However, he was released into the care of his wife and she began the long, hard trip back to Somerset. On the way home he died. Harmon Husband was a great man in many respects but was grossly misunderstood by his contemporaries.

September 12, 1962
—Lucille (Husband) Brallier

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Author's Note: This was at Brotherton, beginning just south of bridge at Lower Glades farm of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bauernmaster, old foundation at small spring located on Ray Stutzman's farm.

was the "Allegheny Seventh Day Baptist Church" mentioned in the diary. It seems that it belongs to the Quemahoning congregation since it is located in Shade Township. (Quemahoning became a separate congregation from Brothersvalley in the Annual Meeting in the "Grove Church" in 1849).

The Kentucky Migration, 1785

The terrible winter of 1784-1785 all but depleted the hopes of the frontiersmen who had faith in the coming crops of the spring and summer. The snows began early in October and continued almost without letup until after Easter. This is not uncommon to the area as the storms both in summer and winter come quickly and violently and often last for long periods without diminishing in force and fury. The altitude and the formation of the mountains to the west and east cause the storms to funnel into this area. As related in the former section on Brothers Valley the area is like an inverted saucer or dish lifted up above the surrounding countryside. Thus the storms beat heavily upon the land and the temperature drops quickly and holds on for many weeks sometimes without varying much either way. On Easter Monday when the sun shined warmly the snow measuring 85 inches on the level. This was one of the contributing factors for so many people leaving the area. However, this was only one.

Perhaps the other factors that induced the settlers to seek more pleasant settlement in the southern wilderness were the stories of some of their relatives such as Captain Henry Roth, Jr. and Phillip Aswald who had traveled extensively in the Kentucky country. They came back with glowing tales about the rich and fertile grasslands of the "blue grass region." At that early time most of the land was unsettled and there seemed to be room for all to settle in a more temperate climate. No doubt, the determining factor for their departure from Bruedersthal in the summer of 1785 was the dual fact that the State of Virginia offered free land to her soldiers who fought in the Revolution. Many of the young men who had joined the Brothers Valley Militia and followed General George Washington throughout his campaigns against the British, received large land grants in what was then called "Western Virginia," which was the Kentucky country. Captain Henry Roth, Jr. led more than one hundred to Kentucky from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia,

and what is now West Virginia. Several from New Jersey joined the band at New Market, Virginia, in the early part of the summer of 1785 and proceeded to the new "promised land."¹⁰

For the most part the people in the party were listed as heads of families. To be sure, there were many children in the group. It seems that they went by way of Winchester, Virginia, and there met a group from Maryland, especially from Washington and Frederick counties. It is known that at least a dozen from the Pipe Creek country, in what is now Carroll County, met them at Winchester and accompanied them to New Market, Virginia. Here they rested for several weeks before going on to the Roanoke Settlement where many others met the band and proceeded on their way.

The other reason for so many going along with the small band of leaders who received the "military grants" were those who were termed later in Kentucky as "squatters" on the land. These people had the approval of these who received the grants. They were the workers and the tillers of the soil for these large land holders. Many of them later bought tracts for their homes and settled permanently in Kentucky. About 1800 there was another movement from Kentucky across the Ohio River into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and into the Black Hawk country of Iowa. Now for the heads of families in Captain Henry's band:

1. Captain Henry Roth, Jr., and wife, Elizabeth Stoner, of Pipe Creek, Maryland, daughter of Elder John Stoner.
2. Solomon Rhoth (Rhoads) brother of Henry, later to become a famous Elder of the Church.
3. Elder George Boone, brother of Daniel, elected to the Eldership in Stony Creek Church in Pennsylvania, 1770; also became an active Elder in Kentucky and Ohio.
4. Daniel Arnold, ordained, Brothers Valley, 1780; moved to Beaver Run, West Virginia.
5. David Martin, son of Elder George Adam Martin, became an elder in Kentucky, after 1785.
6. Jacob Miller, elected to ministry Stony Creek Church, 1764, went to Beaver Dam, Maryland, 1771; to Virginia, 1785.
7. Jacob Maugen.
8. John Huber, elected to ministry, 1774, Stony Creek Church, ordained, 1784; settled in Logan Co., Ohio, first resident Elder of Stony Creek Church, Ohio.
9. Jacob Landis, brother of Elder John Landis, of Brothersvalley, settled in Rockingham Co., Va.
10. Daniel Leatherman, Jr., became an elder in Kentucky.
11. George Stoy, settled in southwest Kentucky, near Louisville.
12. John Garver (Garber), ordained, Stony Creek Church, 1771, went to Beaver Dam, Maryland, 1771, went to Virginia, 1785, son of John, Sr.
13. John Frazer (Frazier), settled in Muhlenberg County, Ky., which was then Logan.
14. Henry Moore (Mohr), settled in Logan Co., Ky., thence to Logan, Ohio.

15. George Stauffer, settled in Kentucky, near Greenville.
16. John Zigler (Ziegler), went on to Southern Ohio.
17. George Lehman, settled in Lower Miami, Ohio, country.
18. George Noffsinger, went to Tennessee and on to settle near Greenville, Kentucky.
19. George Henry Long, from near Meyersdale, Pa., to Logan Co., Ky.
20. Jacob Engle and wife, Catherine, from Pipe Creek, Maryland, settled in Logan Co., Ky.
21. John Bowman (see Henry Winterberger Fort enlistees, 1774)) ordained minister, Stony Creek Church, Pa., 1778; led a group to Kentucky, 1780; went with this group, 1785.
22. John Meyers, settled at Flat Rock section, Va.
23. Jacob Hertzler (Hartzler), settled in Logan Co., Ky.
24. George Cassel, from Eastern Pennsylvania, settled in Ky., thence to Southern Ohio.
25. William Knepper, settled in western Logan Co., now Muhlenberg Co.
26. George Berkley (Barclay), settled in Southwestern Kentucky.
27. George Newmoyer (Newmeyer), claimed military land in S. W. Kentucky.
28. Philip Aswald (Oswald), these two were of the "Original Seventeen Members," claimed military land in Kentucky. Oswald went on to Indiana after 1800.
29. Jacob Kimmel, became an Elder after 1785, in Kentucky, went to S. Ohio. Lived in Tennessee before going to Ohio, about 1805.
30. Henry Winterberger, one of the "Original Seventeen," and wife, Mary, settled near Greenville, Kentucky; fought in the Revolution.
31. Samuel Harshberger, settled in Logan Co., Ohio; sons became Mennonites.
32. Jacob Newmiller and wife, ———, settled in S. W. Kentucky.
33. David Gebel (became Cable in Kentucky).
34. David Berkley (Barclay), settled near Blood River, on Tennessee-Kentucky line.
35. Henry Berkley (tradition in Pennsylvania says that Berkley Creek was named for him).
36. William Bueghley (Beeghley), settled in Logan Co., Ky., went to Southern Ohio.
37. George Leatherman, son of Elder Daniel Leatherman, became an elder in S. Ohio.
38. Peter Baker (Becker), settled in Logan Co., later called Muhlenberg Co.
39. Peter Shaver, father of the famous Judge Benjamin J. Shaver, Muhlenberg Co. Peter had been an Indian Trader in Brothers Valley, Pa.; settled near Bremen, Ky.
40. Daniel Stoner (Stover), from Pipe Creek, Maryland, settled in Logan Co., Ky.
41. Jacob and Barbara Stoner, from Pipe Creek, Maryland, brother of Daniel.
42. Peter Shull (Schoel), known in early Logan Co., Ky., as "squire," for his penmanship.
43. John Vaught and wife, Elizabeth: Will Book I, 1813, Muhlenberg Co.; from Lancaster, Pa. Children: Margaret, Smith, Jacob, b. 1759 (Lancaster Co., Pa.), his wife, Catherine Hoffman. Their children: (Born in Muhlenberg Co., Ky.) Anna, John, Jacob, Barbara, George, Catherine, Mary, Margaret (called Sally), Abraham. Children of Jacob: Anna, born, 1780, became wife of Elder George Wolfe, Union Co., Ill. (second wife). Catherine, married Daniel Kimmel, of Logan County, Kentucky; (Elizabeth Vaught was the daughter of Elder Francis Stump, Logan County, Kentucky).
44. Gilbert Vaught, and wife, Mary.
45. Elizabeth Vaught.
46. Tobias Penrod, from Brothers Valley Township, Pennsylvania, near Berlin, north line; moved to Kentucky, 1785-d. 1800.

47. James Martin, son of Elder George Adam Martin. Became an elder in Kentucky about 1800; was a soldier in the Revolution, secured military land in Ky.
48. Peter and John Hahn (Hon. or Han); John died, 1838, Muhlenberg Co., Kentucky.
49. Daniel Roth (brother of Captain Henry), First wife, Eva Faust, died in Nelson Co., Ky. Second wife was, Elizabeth Newman, married, March 10, 1794, daughter of Thomas and Mary Newman.
50. Jacob Studebaker, moved to Miami River Valley, Ohio; from Lancaster, Pa.
51. John Studebaker, became an elder in Brothers Valley, Pa., 1770, moved to Miami Valley, Ohio, about 1805, died 1833.
52. Henry Harshberger, presumably son of Samuel Harshberger, moved to Donnel's Creek, O.
53. Bishop Francis Stump and wife Rachel Martin, daughter of Elder George Adam Martin. Elder Stump had been in Augusta Co., Va., as early as 1764, when Elder Martin paid a visit to Augusta Co. Elder Stump was in Kentucky as early as 1770. Presumably he moved back to Virginia, and finally resettled in Kentucky, 1785.
54. Solomon Roth (Rhoads), and wife, Rachel, daughter of Elder "Squire" Boone.
55. Andrew Shaver, brother of Peter Shaver, of Somerset County, Pa. At Roanoke Settlement, Virginia, the known pioneers joined the party:
56. John Dennis, of Yadkin Valley, North Carolina.
57. Thomas Irvin, a stone cutter from Virginia.
58. Jesse McPherson, near Rocky Mount, Va. (Dunkard Bottom).
59. John Hunt and family, also from near Rocky Mount, Va.
60. James Wood, moved to Mud River section.
61. James Inman, from near North Carolina line, to Pond Station or Calhoun, Ky.
62. Captain John Hanley, friend of Captain Roth (Rhoads), from Virginia.
63. Henry Keith
64. Mathew Adams
65. Benjamin Tolbert
66. James Weir, brother of the famous Indian Interpreter from Pennsylvania. All of the above four joined the company at Roanoke Settlement.
67. David Rhoads, brother of the famous "Captain Henry"; David married Elizabeth Vaught, December 2, 1798.
68. Daniel Kimmel and wife Catherine Hunsaker.
69. Abraham Vaught, married Eliza Bell, 1808, daughter of William Bell, of Virginia.
70. Simon Vaught, married Elizabeth Zimmerman, 1799.
71. John Vaught, Jr., wife, Eleanor. Children: Polly, married Adam Hunsaker, Francis, Simon, became a minister, Martin, Christopher, Samuel F.
72. Hartman Hunsaker, from Lancaster Co., Pa., and wife Anna. Children: John Hunsaker, wife, Magdalena Berg (Birg). She was the daughter of Nicholas and Barbara Birg of North Carolina. Children: John, Jr., Barbara, Nicholas, Hartman, Jacob, Joseph, Abraham, George, Catherine, Magdalena, Andrew, Samuel (All of these joined the company from North Carolina). Andrew, married Mary Rhoads whose full name was Mary Catherine Rhoads. Samuel, married Hannah Rhoads, children of Joseph Rhoads, Will recorded, 1799, Muhlenberg Co., Ky. Other daughters of John Hunsaker married Huber (Hoover), of Virginia, Snyder, of Stony Creek, Ohio, Mosire (Mozier), Huffman, of Muhlenberg Co., Ky.
73. The following moved from Brothers Valley, Pa., to Shenandoah Co., Va., 1783, and to Kentucky, 1785, with the company: Abraham, Simon, Christian Vaught.
74. Philip Myers (Mires), and wife, Mary, from Pipe Creek, Maryland.
75. Peter Myers (Mires), and wife, Elizabeth, from Pipe Creek, Maryland.

- *76. Thomas Grubb, from near Hagerstown, Washington Co., Maryland, to near Staunton, Va., 1783, to Kentucky, 1785; believed to have been a brother of John Grubb, printer of the Hagerstown Almanac.
77. Thomas Newman and Mary, and daughter Elizabeth, who married Daniel Rhoads (second wife).
78. George Funk, had lived near Strausburg, Virginia; formerly from Brothers Valley, about 1763. Elder George Adam Martin attempted to organize an Ephrata Cloister at Funk's home as early as 1764. Funk settled in Logan Co. (that part later Muhlenberg Co.).
79. Henry Penrod Family: Jonathan, Peter, Solomon, Henry, Ann, Allen, Samuel, Jane, married Jacob Kimmel, July 10, 1798, Tobias. Allen, married Patty Kimmel, February 31, 1802; John, married Martha Johnson, September 1, 1806; John, married Jenny Biggs (lately from Pipe Creek, Maryland), September 1, 1806; Ann, married John Gilbert, October 20, 1808.
80. Benjamin Biggs, (from Pipe Creek, Maryland), went to Brothers Valley, Pa., 1770, and led a group of some twenty families into that settlement.
- *Thomas Grubb, born in Hanover County, Virginia, December 11, 1768; moved to near Hagerstown, Maryland, when a small boy. Moved to near Waynesboro, Virginia, about 1780. Moved into Kentucky, 1785. His family had formerly lived in the Germantown, Pa., community among the first Brethren of that area of the new World.

It seems evident that this company must have numbered well over one hundred in number. The reader can see that for the most part only family heads are listed. This list has come about through research across twelve years and we have listed only names from many sources where it has been gleaned that these people came along with Captain Henry Roth to Kentucky. However, it must be said that the first forty-eight names were given this author by Mrs. W. H. Newmeyer, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on August 23, 1952, the day before the celebration at Brotherton, Pa., of the one hundred and ninetieth anniversary of the founding of the congregation. Mrs. Newmeyer had researched in this area for some forty years and her work has not been questioned by competent researchers in this area of history.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ H. Austin Cooper, *Research Notes*, 1962.
- ² In 1774, Alexander Mack, Jr. and John Staub put John Musser in charge. Henry Roth, Sr. moved to Ursina, Pa. and died that year.
- ³ Rothert, *History of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*.
- ⁴ Welfey, *History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Vol. II*, p. 438.
- ⁵ Mrs. W. H. Newmeyer, *Family History*, Pittsburgh.
- ⁶ Unpublished copy of the *Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, July 15, 1776*. See *Photostat* of same.
- ⁷ Rothert, *op. cit.*, pp. 1-7; 29-35.
- ⁸ Letter from Lt. Col. Wayland Rhoads, E.C.A. Director to Greece.
- ⁹ Rothert, *op. cit.*, pp. 25-31.
- ¹⁰ Warrant of George Adam Martin, 1769.
- ¹¹ See *Photostat, op. cit.*
- ¹² *Land Records, Vol. XVII, 1750-1771*, Courthouse, Carlisle, Pa.
- ¹³ Colonial Records, Vol. X, p. 8.
- ¹⁴ History of Harmon Husband.
- ¹⁵ Charles Kimmel, *Deed, Vol. 100*, p. 422-423; *Vol. LIV*, p. 259. See section, "Winterberger Stockade."
- ¹⁶ Blough, *History of the Brethren in Western Pennsylvania*, p. 82. This page was written by C. G. Lint who kept the records of the Great Glades Church. The book referred to was, "Farsomlung's Briefly" (Pennsylvania Dutch). The German title is "Versomlung's-Brief" which would mean "Minutes of the Meeting." John Meyers and Samuel Meyers were the first names listed, "Forty Faithful Families."
- ¹⁷ Blough, *op. cit.*, p. 83.
- ¹⁸ Joseph Cable, *Diary* written between 1853 and 1898, pp. 26-44; p. 90. See also, *Somerset Atlas of 1874*, pp. 34-35.
- ¹⁹ *Land Records of Western Virginia (Kentucky)*, Courthouse, Richmond, Va. H. Austin Cooper, *The Church in the Wilderness*, 1962.