HISTORY
OF
CENTRE AND CLINTON
COUNTRIES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY
JOHN BLAIR LINN.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
LOUIS H. EVERTS.
1883.

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PREFACE.

I assumed the responsibility of editing a history of Centre and Clinton Counties, in deference to the request of Maj. Louis H. Everts, a gallant officer of the volunteer army of the United States. I did it because ever since the internecine strife has ceased, Maj. Everts has thrown his energy, time, and means into the publication of books illustrative of the history of our State and country, and I was satisfied that he would spare neither labor nor expense in making a complete history of the counties I have undertaken to describe. My acknowledgments are therefore made first to him, for his liberality in the illustrations, and the carte blanche he gave me to make a history of Centre and Clinton Counties all it ought to be. If there is any failure, it is on the part of the editor.

I have also numerous friends to whom I should make acknowledgments for favors and communications, particularly James Gilliland, Esq., of Washington, D. C., D. S. Maynard, Esq., of New Jersey, whose zeal and accuracy in historical research cannot be surpassed. At home, Hon. A. G. Curtin was of invaluable assistance to me, and for local history I am under obligation especially to Capt. Christian Dale, Samuel Potter, Peter Wilson, Capt. Jared B. Fisher, Professor Henry Meyer, now a representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, Dr. William J. Wilson, J. Dunlop Shugert, Rev. Frederick Kurtz, and Hon. L. A. Mackey, H. L. Dieffenbach, and several other gentlemen of Lock Haven. I am indebted also to the various newspapers of both counties for the many items of interest culled from their columns, and to all who have in any way contributed to make this work a success I make my most humble acknowledgments.

JOHN BLAIR LINN.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Jan. 1, 1883.
Mr. Bailey is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He has been Sunday-school superintendent for many years.

During the troubles in the school board in 1877, when the treasurer could not get a bondsman, Mr. Bailey was by the board elected a director and made treasurer, Hon. A. C. Noyes going on his bond, thereby saving the State appropriation, which the township came near losing. He has twice since been elected director, and is still serving as one, and since 1877 has served as treasurer and collector of school taxes most of the time. He also served as one of the overseers of the poor for 1880, and collected the poor taxes.

Mr. Bailey is a hard student, and spends all his spare time reading history and scientific works. He is thus qualified to discuss intelligently and well nearly any subject that may come up. He has written for the papers under an assumed name, and at the funeral of the Hon. A. C. Noyes he read a sketch or eulogy on the life and character of his lamented friend and neighbor.

Mr. Bailey is not what might be called a politician, but is and has been a consistent Democrat. There being no Presbyterian Church in Westport, he has co-operated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is broad and liberal in his religious views, and believes there is good in all the churches, and that an honest man is the noblest work of God, and that religion without this is a sham and a fraud.

W. T. McCloskey

W. T. McCloskey, one of the enterprising young business men of Clinton County, was born on the 8th day of April, A.D. 1840, at Bakerstown, in said county. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his great-grandfather on the paternal side having been born in the Emerald Isle. His grandfather, James McCloskey, was drafted during the war of 1812, but the ending of the war prevented him from taking any part therein. He became a resident of Bakerstown, and married a Miss Susan Fergundus, by whom he had ten children. Abner, the eldest of the family and the father of our subject, married, in 1838, Nancy, daughter of John and Mary Beard, whose family was among the first settlers of this part of the county. For a number of years Mr. McCloskey farmed and lumbered, then for several years kept a hotel below Westport. His children were William T., Susan E. and Mary E. (twins), John B., Helen S., Kate L., Frank P., James E., Sola M., and David B. and Nannie B., also twins. All of these children grew to manhood and womanhood. William T. grew up at Cook's Run, attending the schools of his district during his childhood, and graduating in the commercial course at Dickinson's Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., in the spring of 1860. On the 9th day of June, 1864, he was joined in marriage to Sallie A., daughter of Rhoda and Ellen (Patterson) Logan, whose ancestors were from Ireland, and were among the first settlers of Howard, in Centre County, Pa., and were iron-workers. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey has been blessed with five children, viz.: Lorena M., born April 21, 1865; Annie B., Feb. 7, 1867; died June 17, 1868; Herbert N., born April 8, 1870; Edward L., born Sept. 24, 1875; Debbie N., born Nov. 12, 1878. Mr. McCloskey's first work for himself was school-teaching, but two months of it satisfied him, and he never tried it again. His marriage found him poor in purse, but endowed with health, strength, and an energetic industrious disposition. He has worked at carpenter-work, blacksmithing, and farming, but his principal business has been milling and lumbering. In 1868 he built on the water-power known as the old Caldwell power, and now owned by C. R. Noyes; a shingle-mill followed, in 1879 by a grist-mill in which he placed two run of stone, and the most improved machinery for making flour. The capacity of his mill is one bushel of corn per minute. In politics a Democrat, though not a politician. He has been school director six years, and during that time secretary of the school board, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the board. He is also district school superintendent. Mr. McCloskey is liberal in all his views, and a believer in and supporter of any policy which means progress and advancement, especially to the laboring classes; in fact, a man whose motto is "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Chapter CXI.

RENOVO BOROUGH.

This pretty railroad town is emphatically in the mountains, and all who visit it are charmed with its picturesque surroundings. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River runs through a narrow valley, and there are tall mountain on both sides, north and south. The mountain on the south rises almost perpendicular from the water's edge to a height of eight hundred feet. As it is heavily wooded from base to summit, and the foliage full and luxuriant, the appearance is decidedly beautiful. The hills on the north side are more broken, which give them a still wilder appearance. Renovo is the creation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as the great shops of the Philadelphia and Erie Division are located here. The little valley or pocket in the side of the mountain in which it is built is entirely occupied with the town and the machine-shops of the railroad; and as lots for building purposes are scarce, a new town has been laid out on the south side of the river on a level plot of land formerly cultivated as a farm.
The ground has been surveyed by the “Improvement Company,” and on the completion of the bridge across the river the building will commence. The population of the town is over four thousand, and is rapidly increasing. It is supplied with pure water brought from the mountain on the south side in pipes laid in the bed of the river. The reservoir is so high up in the mountain that the pressure from the head is sufficient to send the water over the highest buildings in the town; no steam-engines being therefore needed, hose and ladders are only used.

In 1825 that part of the Allegheny Mountains lying west of Lock Haven along the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries was sparsely settled, only here and there at the mouths of the streams was erected a small log tenement, as the humble home of the hardy woodsman. Deer and elk were daily seen pasturing in the swamps and lowlands along the river, while the howl of the wolf, the scream of the panther, wild-cat, and catamount were nightly heard from every mountain-top.

About this time one William Baird left Jersey Shore, and, with canoe loaded with provisions and some household goods, pushed his way twenty-eight miles west of Lock Haven, and settled on the banks of the Susquehanna River in a small cabin that had been built in 1806 by a squatter named Price, with the intention of clearing up a farm. This land, upon which Renovo is built, was sold in 1825 by Thomas and Augustus Price, sons of the first settler and squatter, to Baird, who moved upon the tract of one hundred and six acres from his birthplace, just below the “Big Island.” A few years afterwards he married Miss Margaret Stout, and the fruits of their marriage were several sons and daughters. By their untiring industry on reaching manhood they made the spot selected by their father a beautiful and fertile farm, and, despite the want of educational advantages, by study became quite a family of scholars. They continued to cultivate and beautify the farm, nothing occurring of note to change the monotony of farm life until the lumbering interests of the region became a source of profit. This business the young men engaged in heartily, and every year were well rewarded for their hard labor. By a subsequent purchase Mr. Baird acquired possession of several hundred acres of mountain land adjoining his river farm. During 1821 and 1822, John Stout, whose daughter Baird afterwards married, lived upon his farm as a tenant.

The Railroad.—As the valuable resources of this region became known to men of capital, they conceived the idea of constructing a railroad through this valley. The preliminary surveys were made about 1847, and some ten years thereafter the projected road from Sunbury to Erie was put under contract, the work commenced in the east and gradually pushed westward. In 1862 the first whistle of the locomotive was heard entering what is now Renovo, engineered by John Tomlinson. This brought the construction train with material for the road and supplies for the workmen. The old inhabitants of the place hailed this new element with joy and gladness as a harbinger of prosperity and comfort, inasmuch as it would enable them to obtain not only the necessaries but also the luxuries of life, while heretofore only the former could be procured by the slow wagon by land or the primitive canoe on the Susquehanna, requiring days of patient toil to visit the nearest market town and return. The railroad now being a fixed fact and a grand success, the laying of the track was pushed on towards Erie, the western terminus of the road; and though this enterprise was yet in its infancy, it required no hoary prophet to foretell its rapid strides to wealth and power. As trade and travel sought the convenience of this thoroughfare east and west, the people in this region were greatly exercised with the pleasing thought that future developments would exhibit sources of untold wealth, much of which has been realized, indeed, far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Laying out the Town.—The Philadelphia and Erie (old Sunbury and Erie) Railroad Company, after a thorough canvass of this portion of the line of the road, concluded to locate their machine-shops, etc., on this plateau, on which was the farm of William Baird. Several influential men at this juncture organized the “Philadelphia and Erie Land Company,” and purchased Mr. Baird’s flats and his twelve hundred acres of mountain land in October, 1862. This company transferred to the railroad company all that part of its purchase lying north of the railroad track for the erection of car-shops and other necessary railroad buildings.

The land company laid out the balance of the Baird farm into streets and lots. The latter, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, were rapidly sold off at prices ranging from one hundred to fifteen hundred dollars, and it was not long before a town of over two thousand inhabitants sprang into existence. The “Renovo House” and depot stand on ground set apart for the purpose by the land company when the town was laid out. They are located at the west end, south of the railroad, and the inclosure contains several acres, including the ground on which the old Baird mansion stood.

The streets are broad, straight, and level; those running parallel with the river are, beginning at the railroad, Erie, Huron, and Ontario Avenues. These are crossed at right angles by seventeen others, which are numbered in regular order from west to east, the course which the river flows in passing the town. The land upon which Renovo is built is nearly level, and lies mostly above high-water mark.

Renovo borough lies on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and the Philadelphia and Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, distant fifty-three miles from Williamsport, twenty-eight from Lock Haven, and is one hundred and ninety-five
east of Erie. The scenery of the grand hills and river here is of a sublime and picturesque character, the town lying in the valley, surrounded by the hills, with the most majestic of all American rivers flowing at their base. It has an elevation of twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and its lovely position and most healthful location have made it a popular summer resort.

On the laying out of the town in 1862, the railroad company at once set to work in erecting their shops for the accommodation of the growing interests of the road. The round-house was the first building commenced, and its corner-stone laid in August, 1863. This work was carried on under the supervision of H. R. Campbell. At this time skillful and energetic mechanics and laborers were in demand. They came from all parts of the country, and thus the work went on until the machine-shops, store-house, offices, and wood department were completed. These buildings are built of brick, almost all of which were made on the ground near the works.

About the time the railroad was completed to Erie, the site on which Renovo stands was made the eastern terminus of the Middle Division, and J. J. Lawrence was made superintendent, who resigned in 1865. A. M. Cleveland was the first train-master here; William H. Ginter the first dispatcher, and F. Petrikin the first express and station agent. Harry Alford, as engineer, brought the first passenger train from the east, and W. L. Forster from the west. The latter also ran the first engine into the round-house, and was subsequently general foreman of all the railroad shops here.

The depot was finished in the latter part of 1863, is one hundred and twelve by seventy-five feet, and is built of brick. In 1869 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began the erection of the Renovo House, a large brick hotel seventy-two by one hundred and eighty feet, attached to the depot, and three stories high. The interior is finished and furnished in the most modern style. The grounds around it are adorned with choice trees and shrubbery and three attractive trout-pools, all gotten up with rare taste and skill. It was first kept by Capt. W. H. May, who had kept the Otzinachson, the first hotel and boarding-house in town. Early in 1864, Maj. G. J. Ball, a member of the land company, was made its agent, and under his able management the lots were quickly sold.

Travelers passing through the township by rail are surprised at the magnitude of the railroad shops which suddenly loom up as the train dashes around a curve and quickly halts in front of an attractive station and inviting hotel. The rattle and the roar of the machinery are sufficient to awaken the echoes of this mountain region, whilst a tall and graceful chimney sends forth clouds of black smoke of sufficient density to darken the sky. The extent of these shops is shown by the subjoined table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shops</th>
<th>Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith-shop</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler-shop</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern-shop</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-shop</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car-builders</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painters</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this number are included laborers, helpers, and apprentices. The total number of men employed on the Middle Division,—including the shop-hands,—which runs to Kane, one hundred miles, is nine hundred and thirty.

E. B. Westfall, a practical railroad man of long experience, is the superintendent of the division. His position is a very onerous one, but he manages the trust confided to him most successfully. The payments to his employé's amount to about forty thousand dollars monthly. This money is forwarded to him from the main office of the railroad company in Philadelphia, and each man is paid the amount due him by check. W. L. Holman is the master-mechanic of these shops, which rank next in size to those of the company at Altoona, and are supplied with all the requisite machinery and modern mechanical appliances for the rapid execution of work. Locomotives and cars of all kinds, including Pullmans, can be built here. Two engines are used to produce thirty electric lights when working the shops at night. These lights have proved a success, and although it cost the Pennsylvania Railroad Company some ten thousand dollars to put them in, they cost less than oil and give greater satisfaction to the workmen, as they are able to work to a better advantage. There are fourteen electric lights in the machine-shop, four in the boiler-shop, two in the moulding-room, and ten in the car-shops. More will be put in as they are required. The lights make the shops as brilliant as day, and as ground-glass globes are used the light is soft and not injurious to the eyes. The great round-house describes half a circle, and has stalls for twenty-two locomotives. These finely-equipped shops in this mountain region surprise strangers, and it is safe to say that not less than one million dollars is invested there.

Renovo is two hundred and fifty-two miles northwest of Philadelphia, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; two hundred and twenty-eight from Baltimore, fifty west of Williamsport, one hundred and ten east of Kane, and one hundred and ninety-six east of Erie.

Early Stores and Industries.—Almost every house in town was a boarding-house as late as 1865, when Jacob von Ulrich built the United States Hotel, where many of the mechanics and roadmen were accommodated with board and lodging. In 1865 the railroad company erected a row of double dwelling-houses on Sixth Street, and as late as the close of that year there were less than a dozen houses east of that street. The following year they put up, princi-
pany for the officers and foremen of the shops and road, a number of fine and commodious dwellings in that romantic glen north of the railroad, at the base of the mountain, beside the still waters of "Swamp-puddle."

The first merchants were Lowe & Munday, who commenced business in 1863, and soon afterwards sold out to Newton Wells and Z. M. P. Baird. The latter gentleman erected in 1863 a store-house on the bank of the river, and subsequently removed it to Erie Street. In 1864 the firm changed to Wells, Murphy & Co., and afterwards to James Murphy & Co.

J. B. Givin & Son began business in 1865. In 1867 a co-operative store was started in the name of G. W. Sapp & Co., who in 1872 occupied the room under the I. O. O. F. Hall.

The first drug-store was established in 1865 by E. T. Swain, who built the first brick store-room and residence. The first and only bank was organized in 1871 by R. B. Caldwell & Co., and continued business until February, 1876.

Z. M. P. Baird was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by William Dwyer, and he in 1870 by Newton Wells, the present incumbent. The office is now a Presidential appointment.

**Borough Incorporation—Officials.**—The borough of Renovo was incorporated in 1866, and on May 26th of that year the first election was held, when the following officers were chosen: Chief Burgess, J. S. Hall; Council, Jacob Givin, Patrick Shelly, J. Y. Rothrock, W. H. May, Peter Quinn; Constables, William Hartig, D. M. May; Justices, W. P. Baird, John Reilly; Overseers of Poor, Dr. S. Reynolds, R. Walthall; School Directors, P. C. Moyer, James Murphy, J. S. Hall, W. P. Baird, Joseph Whitby, M. Forbes; Election Judge, Joseph Whitby; Election Inspectors, J. D. Glenn, A. S. Shenefelt, J. B. Kendig.

Since then the burgesses and Council have been:


1858.—Chief Burgess, William Barka; Council, N. L. Irvin, Jesse Shinnler, James B. Glenn, William T. Hall, John Duffy; Clerk, P. C. Moyer.

1859.—Chief Burgess, Thomas L. Chapman; Council, James S. Hall, James Murphy, Patrick Kane, Edward McCarthy, B. J. Smith; Clerk, G. H. Rockworth.

1867.—Chief Burgess, Dennis W. May; Council, William E. Hall, James Murphy, E. A. Beck, J. Y. Rothrock, J. Bailey; Clerk, George H. Rockworth.

1868.—Chief Burgess, A. S. Crawford; Council, John Smith, John A. Travis, George Feder, Anthony Dwyer, W. B. Jordan; Clerk, J. H. Craig.

1872.—Chief Burgess, A. S. Crawford; Council, Matthew Dean, H. R. Jacobs, Joseph Whitby, Stephen Rider, R. M. Messinger, N. S. Given; Clerk, J. U. Shafter (and in office from that to present time).


1880.—Chief Burgess, Henry K. Stout; Council, A. N. Stevenson, E. P. Brading, Malcolm McCallum, James Murphy, John Ward, A. M. Harris.

1881.—Chief Burgess, Henry K. Stout; Council, M. McCallum, E. P. Brading, John Ward, A. M. Harris, George R. McCrea, George W. Fedler.

1882.—Chief Burgess, Benjamin F. Rumbarger; Council, John Ward (president), George R. McCrea, A. M. Harris, George W. Fedler, Daniel F. Spungler, Lewis Pitt; Clerk, John U. Shaffer; Treasurer, John Smith; Street Commissioner, William Nixon; Collector Water Rates, James H. Ferguson; Board of Health, Dr. W. C. Weymouth (president), Dr. W. E. Hall, and John Duffy; Fire Wardens, William M. Knuer (chairman), J. R. Deckard, John Reilly; Constable, Godfrey Beerwiler.

For the year ending March 31, 1882, the bonded debt for water-works was $55,400; the liabilities of borough in full, $58,300; the assets of borough, $82,984; the expenditures, $11,071.00.

**Presbyterian Church.**—The earliest settlers who made permanent lodgment in this region along the river were for the most part of English and Scotch-Irish descent, who brought with them the customs and manners of their ancestors. The first regularly-ordained minister that ever preached in this county was Rev. Mr. Thompson, sent as a missionary by the Presbytery, who went as far up as Pine Street, on the Bennett's Branch of Sinnemahoning, where, according to a poetical description printed in the *Miltonian* in 1828, and supposed to have been written by Rev. Daniel M. Barber,

“There’s a place called Sinnemahone, of which but little good is known, For six and ill must be its name, Since Sin begins its very name.

Mr. Thompson was bid see them to the conversion of the heathen, and his black coat’s unusual hue caused an old hunter to pursue, and cock his gun to blow him through. Believing, as I’ve heard him swear, The missionary was a bear.”

Mr. Thompson also preached in 1818 at or near the mouth of Young Woman’s Creek, under the branches of a walnut-tree which is still standing, and near which the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs.

In 1828, Rev. Daniel M. Barber was sent here, and remained a missionary among the people three or four years, two of which he resided here with his family in a log house which stood at the mouth of Young Woman’s Creek, and which was swept away by the terrible ice jam of Feb. 12, 1881, which also took the Presbytery Church off its foundation. The first school-house and churches were erected by him out of hewn logs and boxed in at the ends or corners, chinked and
daubed with clay between the logs to fill up the interstices and keep out the cold. The interior was arranged so as to answer for both church and school-house, with high pulpit and place in front for the chorister or clerk, after the fashion of the old Scottish Kirk. He was the means of erecting a number of these, even as high up as Mason's, on Driftwood. During or shortly after Mr. Barber was here, Phicnsia B. Marr, a licentiate of Presbytery, and at a later day pastor of the church at Lewisburg, also visited this region and preached. The next preacher who came was Rev. John H. Grier, who visited several years. In 1858, through the instrumentality of A. J. Quigley, Presbytery was induced to send supplies again into this section, and in 1859 a new Presbyterian Church was built just alongside of the old one erected by Mr. Barber at Young Womanstown. Some dozen persons were added to the church, and Rev. James D. Reardon was sent, half his time to minister in this field. He preached also at Hyner and Drury's Run. In the mean time the railroad was completed to this point, and Presbytery secured the services of Rev. Isaac N. Rendal in place of Mr. Reardon, called to Buffalo valley. He took measures to erect an improvised church at Renovo, to be used preparatory to the erection of a better building. He remained a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. S. S. Sturgess, and his successor was Rev. William Life. Then followed Revs. A. C. Campbell, Thaddeus McRea (the first regularly installed pastor), S. H. Reed, and J. Cook, the present pastor, who was installed in 1879. A Sabbath-school was organized in the improvised church, and carried on at first under the supervision of Rev. I. N. Randall, and finally by W. R. Foryth. The church was organized Dec. 19, 1865. The new church edifice was dedicated April 3, 1869.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church is a handsome and commodious two-story brick structure, erected in 1868. Mass and services had, however, been had from the very start of the town, in 1863 and 1864, and were conducted in temporary buildings. The present pastor, Father Igo, came in 1878. The residence is attached on one side of the church, while on the other is the "Convent of Mercy," a neat two-story frame building. This church has double the membership of all the churches here, and has in connection with it a flourishing parochial school.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1831 preachers came from the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to expound the gospel as missionaries in these parts, among whom were Rev. John Dennings and Lorenzo Whipple. This whole region was called the Sinnemahoning Circuit. In 1838, Rev. William Gaire came to this region to see if these settlements could not be better reached for religious purposes by being attached to the Baltimore Conference. In March, 1857, "North Lock Haven Circuit of East Baltimore Conference" was formed, and extended from Quinn's Run to Cook's Run, including Kettle Creek. The preaching appointments of this large circuit were: Hyner's Run, Quinn's Run, Farrandsville, Young Woman-town, Drury's Run, West Centre school-house on Kettle Creek, and Beaver Dam on Kettle Creek.

The first class-leaders were: Hyner's Run, T. B. Loveland, Frederick Shaller; Quinn's Run, Samuel Knepley; Farrandsville, Charles Kitchen; Drury's Run, Samuel Kelly; Centre school-house, Jedediah Page; Beaver Dam, David Walters.


In 1865, Rev. J. B. Mann conceived the idea of building a chapel in Renovo, and through his instrumentality a frame edifice, twenty-four by thirty feet, was erected on Seventh Street. The same year this congregation was organized. In 1868 the present brick church was built on Seventh Street. The church here now is a station under the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The pastors have been here: 1865, Rev. J. B. Mann; 1866-68, Rev. G. W. Fanfossen; 1868, Rev. Martin L. Drum; 1869-71, Rev. A. M. Kester; 1871-74, Rev. A. M. Creighton; 1874-76, Rev. George Warren; 1876-79, Rev. James Hunter; 1879-82, Rev. B. P. King; 1882, Rev. W. A. Stephens.

Before this congregation was formed the Methodists here worshiped at Drury's Run. The church officials in 1882 are: Sunday-school Superintendent, J. A. Kerlin; Trustees, Abram Kupp, Abraham Brickard, M. C. Lafferty, R. M. Glenn, E. W. Edmunds, E. M. Beck, P. C. Moyer, J. C. Statler, I. A. Kerlin. It has a membership of two hundred and thirty, and a very prosperous Sunday-school. The present pastor, Rev. Stephens, was born in Huntingdon County, and has been thirteen years in the ministry.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.—Just after the laying out of the town, and when A. J. Cassatt was superintendent of the railroad here, Episcopal religious services were introduced and held in the depot. These were on Mr. Cassatt's retirement and removal elsewhere discontinued. On May 22, 1875, Rev. J. H. Black, of Williamsport, preached and organized a congregation with five members,—R. W. Flower, Mr. Petrikin, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. McGill, and Mrs. Clair. Services were first held in the I. O. O. F. Hall, and after it burned down in Selby's Hall (the remaining part of the winter), then in I. O. R. M. Hall, and then in Sullivan's Opera-House on the river. The present neat and tasteful frame edifice on Third Street (opposite the "Renovo House") was completed Jan. 11, 1881, and consecrated in October of that year by Bishop Howe.
secration many distinguished clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church were present, and the celebrated choir of St. James' Church, Philadelphia. It is a mission of the Central Pennsylvania Division. It has fifty communicants and eighty-six Sunday-school scholars. Its property is valued at four thousand dollars. Rev. J. H. Black has preached every month since 1875. The confirmations in its first year numbered twelve.

The English Lutheran Church organized a congregation in 1881, which holds its services in the G. A. R. Hall. Rev. C. S. Sennem is pastor. It is now arranging to erect a substantial church edifice.

Societies.—Renoxy Lodge, No. 595, I. O. O. F.—In the summer of 1866, Dr. J. P. Ashcom, Charles T. Moore, and P. C. Moyer met together in Joseph Whitty's boarding-house to take steps for the organization of a lodge of Odd-Fellows.

On Dec. 24, 1866, Renoxy Lodge, No. 595, was instituted, with the following charter members: A. S. Crawford, N. L. Sterner, William J. Parsons, Thomas Dawson, J. Oottell, A. Weigart, Peter Weaver, Dr. J. P. Ashcom, P. C. Moyer, C. T. Moore, and L. D. Campbell. The first meetings were held in a building on the rear of the lot upon which the new hall is built, known as the Democratic Club Rooms. Its membership increased rapidly. In the spring of 1869, Charles T. Moore and Robert M. Messimer conceived the idea of purchasing a lot and building a hall. The lot was purchased of Mr. Pennypacker for four hundred and fifty dollars, and the Odd-Fellows' Building Association was chartered, which issued three hundred and twelve shares of stock, at twenty dollars per share, to erect the hall. The encampment and lodge of the order took two hundred and twenty shares, and the balance was subscribed for by business men and citizens not members. In 1870 a contract was made with James H. Baird and N. L. Irwin to erect a three-story frame hall for about seven thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid in October, 1870, the building completed May 4, 1871, and dedicated on August 22d following. On the night of Dec. 8, 1876, the building was burned. There was three thousand dollars insurance on the property. The lodge and encampment first leased the P. O. S. of A. Hall, on Fourth Street, as a meeting-room, where they met until the completion of the present hall in February, 1882. The building committee under whose auspices it was erected were R. M. Messimer (chairman), P. C. Moyer (secretary), C. T. Moore, W. K. Chessnutt, C. J. Bower, and Samuel Bennett. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1881, and the hall dedicated March 31, 1882. It is a three-story brick structure, substantially built and of imposing appearance. Its cost was six thousand dollars. The first officers of the lodge were: N. G., Thomas Dawson; V. G., P. C. Moyer; Sec., C. T. Moore; A. S., Nathan Sterner; Treas., Dr. J. P. Ashcom, who were installed at the institution of the lodge by District Deputy Grand Master Platt Hitchcock, of Lock Haven.


The following have been District Deputy Grand Patriarchs for the county: C. T. Moore, P. C. Moyer, J. R. Shuster, R. M. Messimer, C. J. Bower.

The officers for 1882 are: C. P., George R. McCrea; H. P., Gust. Mellquist; S. W., J. H. Fox; J. W., P. W. Carlson; Scribe, P. C. Moyer; Treas., R. M. Messimer; Trustees, A. Kupp, C. J. Bower, John McManigal.

District Deputy Grand Patriarch for Clinton County, P. C. Moyer.


The first officers were: W. M., J. S. Hall; S. W., Thomas I. Chapman; J. W., Willie F. Beardsley; Treas., John B. Givin; Sec., William B. Jordan.
The Worshipful Masters of the lodge have been:
1871, James S. Hall; 1872, Thomas L. Chapman;
1873, Willie F. Beardsley; 1874, Samuel M. Elliott;
1875, Malcolm McCallum; 1876, William Irvin; 1877,
Samuel F. Dedier; 1878, William H. Habgood; 1879,
Robert M. Messimer; 1880, Edward W. Edmunds;
1881, Neal McCallum; 1882, W. K. Chesnutt.

The officers in 1882 are: W. M., W. K. Chesnutt;
S. W., William Ginter; J. W., John A. Williams;
Treas., Malcolm McCallum; Sec., Samuel F. Dedier.
The lodge meets the first Tuesday in each month at
its hall on Fourth Street and Huron Avenue, and
has fifty-three members.

BUCKTAIL:

1879, P. C., F. M. Elliott; S. V. C., Z. M. P. Baird;
J. V. C., J. F. Simpson; Q. M., A. N. Stevenson;
Surgeon, R. W. Flower; Chap., Philip Stout; O. D.,
John C. Brown; O. G., H. C. Long; Adjt., U. S. N.
Crouse; Q.M.-Sergt., S. F. Dedier; Sergt.-Maj., J. J.
Billow.

1880, Acting P. C., R. N. Martin; S. V. C., J. F.
Simpson; J. V. C., R. N. Martin; Chap., Philip
Stout; Q.M., A. N. Stevenson; Surgeon, R. W.
Flower; Adjt., U. S. N. Crouse; O. D., John C.
Brown; O. G., H. C. Long; Q.M.-Sergt., S. F.
Dedier; Sergt.-Maj., J. J. Billow.

1881, P. C., R. N. Martin; S. V. C., U. S. N.
Crouse; J. V. C., John C. Brown; Q.M., A. N.
Stevenson; O. D., S. F. Dedier; O. G., G. W. Reiner;
Chap., Philip Stout; Surgeon, Samuel Barr; Adjts.,
C. F. Unkle, F. M. Elliott; Sergt.-Maj., Joseph
Spencer; Q.M.-Sergt., J. J. Billow.

1882, P. C., R. N. Martin; S. V. C., W. H.
Messinger; J. V. C., F. M. Elliott; O. D., S. F. Dedier;
O. G., Edward McCarty; Q.M., A. N. Stevenson;
Surgeon, J. J. Billow; Chap., Philip Stout; Adjt., C.
F. Unkle; Q.M.-Sergt., U. S. N. Crouse; Sergt.-
Maj., R. W. Flower.

The post musters every Wednesday evening in
the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, second floor
of Odd-Fellows' Building, on Sixth Street. Total
number of comrades mustered to date, eighty-eight.

P. O. S. of A., WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 88, was
instituted Feb. 21, 1865. The charter members were
George H. Hawksworth, F. A. D. Hawksworth, George
R. McCrea, Thomas L. Chapman, U. S. N. Crouse, S.
O. Malin, D. L. McClure, Asher Dravenstadt, William
J. McCrea, J. Frank Davis, Luther Seidell, John S.
Kupp, Joseph R. Kendig, Wilbert Irvin, R. M. Mes-
simer, John B. Young, D. M. May, W. H. Thomas,
W. F. Beardsley, James H. Craig, Conrad Peters,
George W. Given, John M. Daugherty, Charles B.
Ashcom.

The order was established in Philadelphia in 1847,
and has for its objects the preservation of the Bible in
the public schools and opposition to a union of Church
and State, also opposition to the use of the public
moneys for sectarian purposes. It was first called
"The Patriotic Order Junior Sons of America." It
was incorporated in 1866, and in 1868, at the annual
convention at Altoona, the name was changed to "Pa-
triotic Order Sons of America." The Legislature,
at its session of 1868-69, sanctioned the change, which
was approved by Governor John W. Geary, a member
of the order. It has a National Camp, and State
Camps in Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, and a large
number of camps in New Jersey, New York, Indiana,
Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, and Oregon.
It is divided into three degrees, the Red, White, and
Blue, and none but persons born on the soil of or
within the jurisdiction of the United States are eligi-
bale to membership. It looks after the sick and needy,
and pays sick and death benefits. There are in Penns-
ylvania two hundred and sixty-two camps, with a
membership of fifteen thousand. The Past Presi-
dents of this camp have been:
1868, O. H. Hawksworth, William H. Thomas; 1869,
John B. Young, Thomas L. Chapman; 1870, J. Frank
Davis; John S. Kupp; 1871, Joseph R. Kendig, U. S.
Crouse; 1872, G. C. Wright, C. M. Wells; 1873,
T. A. Ashcom, R. D. Simpson; 1874, Wilbert Irvin,
G. W. Huber; 1875, H. A. Oster, J. F. Simpson; 1876,
John O. Crites, James M. Young; 1877, S. S. Heller,
A. C. Braden; 1878, F. A. D. Hawksworth, James P.
Beckley; 1879, C. H. Welch, Edgar H. Hall; 1880,
James A. Elliott, F. A. Given; 1881, S. S. Heller,
James MacGill.

Each camp is called "Washington Camp," and is
distinguished by its number and location. The offi-
cers for 1882 are: P. P., James MacGill; Pres., Clark
H. Miller; V. P., Theodore Shultz; M. of F. and C.,
Thomas M. Murray; Sec., U. S. N. Crouse; Treas.,
R. D. Simpson; Fin. Sec., C. J. Andrus; I. G., L.
E. Chapman; O. G., C. H. Bowker; Chap., V. E.
Cross; R. S., Arthur Givens; L. S., Jared Frael;
Conductor, Theodore Nicholas; Trustees, G. R. Mc-

Of this camp G. H. Hawksworth was county presi-
dent in 1868-69; R. M. Messimer, district deputy in
1870-71, Dr. Charles Reese in 1872, Dr. Fisburn in
1873, J. H. Ryan in 1874. J. F. Simpson in 1875, M.
J. B. Books in 1876-77, U. S. N. Crouse in 1878, R.
D. Simpson in 1879, F. A. D. Hawksworth in 1880,
and U. S. N. Crouse in 1881. U. S. N. Crouse was
State member of F. and C. in 1873-74, also member of
State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, which
had the chartering power for all camps.
Clinton Lodge, No. 114, K. of P., was instituted in December, 1869, but after its lodge-room was burned out in 1876 it never revived.

Renojlo Jewell Lodge, No. 249, I. O. G. T., was instituted Jan. 23, 1887. W. K. Crites was its first Chief Templar, and U. S. N. Crouse its first secretary. It is still in active and successful operation.

St. Joseph's Beneficial Society is a charitable organization made up of members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and has a large membership.

Otzinachson Council, No. 256, O. U. A. M., was several years a flourishing order here, but is no longer in existence.

North Star Circle, No. 76, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., after an existence of some years, was finally abandoned.

Tangasootac Tribe, No. 25, I. O. of R. M., was instituted several years ago, but is no longer in operation.

Renojo Building Association, of which William H. Habgood is secretary, is a flourishing organization on the popular savings plan.

The Young Men's Christian Association, instituted several years ago, has at present no rooms, but holds its meetings in the churches.

The Water-Works were constructed in 1873 for supplying the town with water, which is brought from the opposite side of the river. These works cost over sixty thousand dollars.

Fire Department.—Two efficient fire companies—the Renojo Hose Company, No. 1, and West Branch Hose Company, No. 2—were organized in the spring of 1874; they are both fully equipped, and each has a good hose-carriage and house.

Soldiers of the Union Residents of the Borough.

James S. Hall, capt., U. S. Signal Corps.
Edward F. Swain, capt., Co. H, 42d P. V.
R. M. Newinger, sergt., Signal Corps, U.S.A.
W. H. Messenger, 1st sergt., Co. D, 23d N. Y.
P. H. Hoffman, 3d sergt., Co. G, 131st P. V.
Fred. Stover, private, Co. E, 33d N. Y.
E. E. Ronninger, private, Co. E, 84th P. V.
P. Wagner, private, Co. G, 55th P. V.
T. O'Leaughlin, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y.
James Hoffman, private, Co. A, 1021 P. V.
O. S. Garning, private, Co. B, 1014 P. V.
A. J. Smith, private, Co. B, 11th P. V.
Philip Stout, private, Co. A, 45th P. V.
William Lindemenger.

R. W. Flower, 1st sergt., Co. E, 79th N. Y.
W. P. Hack, private, Co. E, 58th P. V.
Joseph Middleton, private, Co. E, 74th P. V.
John M. Morris.

C. Linderman, private, Co. K, 11th Ind.
Jacob Simcox, private, Co. A, 8th P. V.
George W. Rinker, sergt., Co. F, 109th P. V.
George Ulery, 1st sergt., Co. J, 171st P. V.
James P. Green, private, Co. D, 120th P. V.
D. P. Scott, 2d Runt, Co. I, 146th U. S. Inf.
Samuel Gordon, private, Co. E, 1st Ohio Art.

W. C. Welty, private, Co. B, 7th P. V.
B. M. Burtly, private, Co. B, 137th P. V.
Frank Merrill, 1st hist., Co. H, 153d P. V.
H. A. Wendell, private, Co. B, 193d P. V.
F. A. D. Ixanwell, private, Co. D, 4th P. V.
P. Minnihan, 1st corp., Co. E, 33d P. V.
Frederick Hoffman, private, Co. H, 114th U. S. L.
Franklin Gittner, private, Co. F, 112th P. V.
Edward McConnell, musician, Co. A, 4th P. V.
J. T. Espeenholtz, musician, Co. G, 131st P. V.
Samuel M. Elliott, 1st sergt., Co. B, 101st P. V.
Charles W. Gibbs, private, Co. E, 61st P. V.
James R. Shuster, private, Co. D, 139th P. V.
Frederick Hitter, gauzeant U. S. gauzeant "Wyoming."
U. S. N. Crouse, Sr., steward.

James Alger, U. S. N.
Samuel McCalighe, 1st corp., Co. H, 183d P. V.
D. H. Long, private, Co. C, 213th P. V.
Michael Hertzer, private, Co. F, 33d P. V.
J. R. Allen, ed. sergt., Co. C, 143d P. V.
Emanuel Myers, private, Co. C, 133d P. V.
William Edmondson, 2d Army Corps, Co. D, 40th P. V.
B. C. Brown, private, Co. H, 292d V.
F. J. Bow, 3d sergt., Co. G, 288th P. V.
S. C. Barr, private, Co. A, 84th P. V.
James C. Stout, teamster.

William Marshall, private, Co. D, 36th P. V.
R. N. Martin, 1st hist., Co. M, 63d P. V.
J. W. Stringfellow, corp., Co. F, 140th P. V.
Charles Faye, 4th sergt., Co. H, 47th P. V.
William Kohler, corp., Co. H, 34th P. V.
Joseph Spencer, private, Co. A, 70th N. Y.
W. J. Parsons, private, Co. E, 173d P. V.
Jacob Steiner, private, Co. G, 55th P. V.
H. R. Jacobs, private, Co. D, 11th V.
Milton Dandel, private, Co. D, 87th P. V.
Harry Allbright, Gunboat "Chilton," U.S.N.
J. J. Koch, private, Co. E, 334 P. V.
Thomas Tyson, 1st class fireman gauzeant "Richmond," U.S.N.
E. P. Reifsnyder, private, Co. B, 167th P. V.
Joseph R. Kemig, Co. H, 107th P. V.
John S. Snodgrass, 52d hist., Co. E, 334 P. V.
W. A. Weigam, drum-major, 18th P. V.
Joseph Ripley, private, Co. D, 130th P. V.
Christ Long, private, Co. B, 192d P. V.

These all participated in the grand parade on the celebration of Independence day, July, 1879. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, Renojo was not laid out and sent no soldiers, but the above list gives the names of the Union soldiers now or lately residing here, only a few of whom have removed, including Col. Gist.

The "Renojo Record."—On Dec. 21, 1871, John U. Shaffer issued the first number of the Renojo Record, a weekly sheet of twenty-eight columns, and in April, 1882, enlarged it to thirty-two columns. A superior job-printing office is attached, and the business office and press-rooms are the best evidence of the success and systematic order by which the paper and business is conducted, the area of the office being twenty-five by twenty-five feet. The Record is the only independent paper in the county, has a circula-
tion of nearly a thousand, and is an ably-conducted and able literary journal, and a first-class advertising medium. It is specially devoted to local news and the interests of Renovo. It is published Thursdays at its establishment in Erie Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets. Its editor, John U. Shaffer, was born in McConnellsburg, March 27, 1843. After obtaining a common-school education he was apprenticed to the printing business under Col. W. W. Sellers, of the Fulton Republican. In the winter of 1860 he became its local editor and business manager until December, 1861, when he became connected with the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle and Johnson's job-printing establishment. In January, 1862, he returned to McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., and in the following month formed a partnership with Henry G. Smith in the publication of the Fulton Democrat. In December, 1863, he married Miss Salinda, daughter of William B. Shaffer, of Huntingdon County. In August, 1864, the firm of Smith & Shaffer sold out their paper, Mr. Smith removing to Lancaster to take charge of the Intelligencer, while Mr. Shaffer resumed the printing business at Pittsburgh. In 1865 he was on the Trenton Republican, and from March to August, 1865, on the New York World. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and with William Ifetsel began the publication in Hanover, York Co., of two newspapers, in German and English, called The Citizen. After a few months he sold out his interest, and accepted a position on the Baltimore Gazette, which he held until 1869. On returning to Pennsylvania he became local editor and business manager of the Clinton Republican, then owned and published by George D. Bowman. After two years on this journal he resigned and came to Renovo, where, Dec. 21, 1871, he established the Record, which he has so successfully conducted for eleven years to the best interests of the borough, whose citizens and business men have ever given it a warm and liberal support.

CHAPTER CXII.

COLEBROOK TOWNSHIP.

COLEBROOK TOWNSHIP is one of the twelve into which the county was first divided, and when formed covered a much greater area than at present, its territory having since been encroached upon in the organization of other townships, till it is now but a fragment, or rather two fragments, of the original township. In forming the townships of Gallaunder and Grugan, Colebrook was divided into two parts, each retaining the name. The township proper, or that portion in which the elections are held, lies upon the West Branch, a few miles west of Lock Haven.

It is about four and a half by five or six miles in extent, and bounded on the east by Woodward, on the south by Bald Eagle, on the west by Grugan, and on the north by Grugan and Gallaunder.

Colebrook township is mountainous and hilly, and almost entirely unimproved, except that portion lying along the river, which crosses it near its southern boundary. Several streams flow through this township and empty into the river. Lick Run rises among the hills in the northern portion of the county, and unites with the river at Farrandsville. Ferney's Run forms the boundary between Colebrook and Grugan townships, and reaches the river at a point about five miles farther west. The Tangascootac Creek takes its rise in Beech Creek township, flows through Bald Eagle, and empties into the river about two miles west of Farrandsville. About a mile west of the Tangascootac a small stream called Holland's Run flows into the river. These constitute all the streams in the township worthy of note. Ferney's and Holland's Runs received their names from individuals. Lick Run was so called because of the existence of "deerlicks" in its vicinity. The name "Tangascootac" is of Indian origin.

The mineral resources of this township, as far as developed, consist of bituminous coal and fire-clay, both of which have been found in more or less abundance along and near the river on the north side, where thus far the mining operations of the township have been entirely confined, though coal, iron ore, and fire-clay are known to exist elsewhere within its limits. Professor Rogers, in his "Fourth Annual Geological Report" of Pennsylvania, gives the following in relation to the mining of coal and the manufacture of fire-brick and iron, then going on at Farrandsville. In alluding to the lowest coal-bed of the basin, he says,—

"It is this seam which has been principally mined by the Farrandsville Company for their furnace and other works. About fifty cubic yards are mined daily, costing fifty-seven cents per yard for the mining, the small coal not being counted. The coal is coked at the mouth of the mine, being transferred immediately from the cars to large heaps, where it undergoes the coking process without the aid of ovens. It is then sent by an inclined plane and a railroad to the furnace at the base of the mountain. The second coal seam in the ascending order is not worked, the coal being impure; but the third, where the ground is sufficiently elevated to embrace it, has been wrought to some extent, yielding a better coal than either of the other two. It is now, however, nearly exhausted. This upper coal seam, lying usually near the surface of the highest ground, has generally an unsound roof, which unfit it to be mined. It measures commonly six feet in thickness. It is now removed to expose the fire-clay which lies immediately beneath it, found to be of superior quality for the manufacture of fire-brick. This fire-clay, from six to seven feet thick, is

1 From D. S. Maynard's "Historical View of Clinton County," 1876.