

BI-CENTENNIAL SUPPLEMENT

BI-CENTENNIAL
SOUVENIR
EDITION

EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE

SECTION B

"READ BY MOST EMMITSBURGIANS"

EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE, EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1957

Town History Is Proud and Colorful Saga

(Continued from Page 7-A
Section A)

in gold. Not only was the farmland being filled rapidly, but the town lots, as seen from the list below, were quickly sold to settlers who had heard of the prosperous little hamlet at the foot of the mountains.

Lot (1) Mrs. Samuel Emmit; (2) Michael Rowe; (3) Samuel Caldwell; (4) Abraham James Emmit; (5) Jacob Hockensmith; (6) Conrad Hockensmith; (7) Christian Smith; (8) Patrick Reid; (9) John Whitmore; (10) William Porter; (11) James Hughes; (12) Adam Hoffman; (13) John Rogers; (14) Charles Robinson; (15) Mary Emmit; (16) Josiah Emmit; (17) Samuel Carlick; (18) Margaret McDannel; (19) Daniel Gonden; (20) Michael Hockensmith; (21) Richard Jennings; (22) James Hughes; (23) David Tanner; (24) James Larkins; (25) Jacob Tanner; (26) John Locke, alias Sluss; (27) Robert Wrench; (28) John McGurgan.

IN THE center of the Square, under the present concrete and macadam, there are the remains of a well, dug by the early townsmen about 1780. Its existence is recorded in 1785 when the town was laid out in lots. The well served the families living around the Square; it would have been impractical to have separate wells from houses so close together. As the lots were filled and new families built homes farther from the Square, it became more convenient for them to dig their own wells, but the central well, with a pump later on, remained a welcome spot for passing teams of horses, cattle and thirsty travelers.

THE STURDY men and women who pioneered our valley were

beset with almost staggering adversities. Aside from the physical labor involved in building their homes where there was only unbroken woods, they had to be constantly alert for trouble from the Susquehannock Indians. The redskins were angered by the loss of land that had been theirs for centuries and their ire was fanned and goaded into action by French at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). Both the French and the savage chieftains wished to stop the flow of settlers into what both considered their property.

BRITISH GENERAL Braddock, with his young aide, George Washington, came through Frederick County in 1755, recruiting two men from the harvest fields. Both of these conscriptees were killed in the fierce battle which resulted in Braddock's defeat. The war was not all great battles; probably the prospect of marching into battle against the French troops was less frightening than the swift, silent and treacherous attacks of Indian raiders on defenseless homesteads. No bugles signalled their approach; no great army alerted the citizens. Day or night the elusive savages might strike without any warning, brutally and unmercifully.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT cheered the Indians who roamed the western part of Maryland freely. In one raid near Emmitsburg, Alexander McKeasey was killed on his own doorstep. A William House and his family of 12 were massacred. It was not until 1763, when the French signed a treaty surrendering all their claims to the land east of Canada and the Mississippi, that the Indian menace subsided.

THE LAST Indian burial ground

Old Presbyterian Church Is Burned To Ground



Disaster struck Emmitsburg in 1901 when the staid old Presbyterian Church was burned to the ground despite valiant efforts of the local Firemen to save the edifice. It was rebuilt on West Main Street several years later.

in this district was just south of Chester Ohler's farm. There, graves were ploughed over about 1825. Arrowheads still can be found on this and many other farms in the locality.

AFTER REPEAL of the Stamp

Act the British Parliament, trying to drain revenue from the growing American possession, in 1767 passed a law imposing a special tariff applying to glass, tea, papers and painters' colors imported by the colonies. Through-

out the new land the settlers and townspeople presented their resistance in the form of anti-impotation societies. Thus, by pledging not to use any of the taxable commodities, the colonists deprived the distant English rul-

ers of their expected income. Residents of Poplar Fields were among those taking such action.

THE 20TH CENTURY historian, accustomed to taxes on all sides, can't help speculating on the colonists' motivation in this regard. Take, for example, a pioneer living on the banks of the Monocacy, spending his days clearing and tilling land, living in a crude log cabin. What difference would there be in his life if he were deprived of paint or glass? Or even tea. Remembering that a great many of these people were of German extraction, it would seem certain that tea would have been easily expendable in their diet. Why then, were our above-mentioned Monocacy farmer and thousands like him ready to join the anti-impotation societies? One can only conclude they wanted to show a united front against their rulers overseas and were already displaying the esprit which was to later win their independence.

IN 1769 some wagons, southward bound from Pennsylvania with a cargo of forbidden goods, were seized in Frederick so that the taxable material could not be delivered. The following year a group of men from the Poplar Fields community called a meeting at a school house near Troxell's Mill on Toms Creek. This was the earliest public meeting in the section and included Walter Dulaney, William Elder (the son of Guy Elder), William Blair, James Shields, Charles Robinson, Patrick Haney, Robert Brown, Henry Hockensmith, Samuel We-fall, Moses Kennedy, Alexander Stewart, William Curran, Jr., Charles Carroll, William Koontz, Christian Hoover, John Smith, Daniel McLean, John Faires, Arthur Rowe, John Crabbs, Moses

Ambrose, George Kelly, Thomas J. Bowie, James Parks, Robert Agnew, John Currick, Frederick Troxell, Rudolph Nead, Octavius Taney, George Ovelman, Dominic Bradley, Thomas Hughes, Philip Weller, Jacob Valentine, William Brawner, Thomas Martin, Daniel Morrison, William Munroe and Henry Brook.

THE GROUP discussed the growing pressure from Britain and tried to decide the best plan of action. It was determined that some form of proclamation should be issued to assert the sentiments of the colonists and their resentment toward a government which displayed a failure to understand their problems. The scanty records of this session do not reveal exactly what troubled the toughy band. Presumably it was "taxation without representation," a phrase which was beginning to be heard more and more along the red mud roads and in the dark public rooms of the taverns.

AS ADOPTED unanimously the resolution is as follows: "Resolved by the inhabitants of Poplar Fields, Frederick County in the Province of Maryland, loyal to their king and country, that we reaffirm the Magna Carta of our civil and religious rights as granted by Charles of England to Lord Baltimore and the inhabitants of this colony as reaffirmed on the first landing of the pilgrim fathers of Maryland, that there shall be perfect freedom of conscience and every person be allowed to enjoy his religious and political privileges and opportunities unmolested."

THE RESOLUTION shows nothing but the fact that these men wanted to be let alone. It indicates too—and this may have been the real point of the as-

(Continued on Page 2-B)

The Burgess and Commissioners

OF THE

Corporation of Emmitsburg, Maryland

OFFICIALLY WELCOME YOU TO THE

BI-CENTENNIAL

CONGRATULATIONS TO EMMITSBURG

ON ITS

200TH BIRTHDAY

OFFICIAL FAMILY—1957

CLARENCE G. FRAILEY, Mayor
CHARLES R. FUSS, Commissioner
WALES E. RIGHTNOUR, Commissioner
J. ALLEN BOUEY, Commissioner
LOUISE SEBOLD, Clerk
DANIEL J. KAAS, Chief of Police



HISTORY OF EMMITSBURG (Continued)

(Continued from P-1, Section B. Heretofore no one had dared to question their rulers; small, self-governed nations, without a sovereign and lacking a large army and sea force, simply did not exist. With this in mind one can understand why at first the idea of independence was no more than a hesitant dream.

THIS TAX was imposed by the governor and his council to provide fees for public officers and the clergy of the established church. Each county was required to produce its share, the amount for Frederick County being 1,000 pounds annually. Careful reading of the resolution gives the impression that those assembled at Toms Creek objected more to this breach of their religious liberty than to the tariff from England.

THOUGH WE can't be sure of exactly what prompted this early meeting, it is nevertheless clear that the villagers and farmers of Emmitsburg, like the multiplying populace of the 13 colonies, were becoming increasingly agitated. And as the agitation and feeling mounted, there developed an almost righteous sense of unity which in turn, broadened the breach between the government and the misgoverned Americans. The Sons of Liberty had been active for a number of years and were attracting greater numbers into their ranks each month. At this period, for the first time in America, men began to dream of the day when they would be part of a new and independent nation. Let the modern reader consider the magnitude of such a step. Here were people who for generations had been accustomed to being subjects of a major power.

Heretofore no one had dared to question their rulers; small, self-governed nations, without a sovereign and lacking a large army and sea force, simply did not exist. With this in mind one can understand why at first the idea of independence was no more than a hesitant dream.

THIS THEN, was the new nation in embryo—and today's citizens of Emmitsburg can be proud indeed of their heritage, for the conglomerate, unorganized inhabitants of Poplar Fields and the adjacent countryside were in the spearhead of the birth of American independence.

IN 1775 the patriots in and around Samuel Emmit's town were provided with the opportunity for active effort toward freeing their country—the word was spreading that military companies were to be formed. In the cool taverns curses rang out in opposition to oppression while groups of people on the village street and around the town pump declared their determination to act when the time came. And along the quiet meadows husky, sweating farmers dropped the reins of their plow-horses to welcome riders spreading the news that an armed organization was under way.

FOUR COMPANIES were enlisted in Frederick County and it was Emmitsburg which provided more than its quota of lusty patriots. The first unit, Captain William Blair commanding, was called the Game Cock Company and was formed in this town. The second company also originated here while the two remaining outfits listed many names familiar to present Emmitsburg citizens. A roster of the staffs of the four companies is as follows:

First Company—William Blair, captain, George Hockensmith, 1st. lieutenant, Henry Williams, 2nd. lieutenant, Jacob Hockensmith, ensign, (sergeants) William Curran, George Kelly, John Smith and Christian Crabbs; (corporals), John Crabbs, George Matthew, Arthur Rowe and James Parks; (drummer), Daniel McLean, and 54 privates.

Second Company — William Shields, captain; John Faires, 1st. lieutenant, Michael Hockensmith, 2nd. lieutenant; John Shields, ensign; (sergeants), Charles Robinson, James Shields, Patrick Haney and Robert Brown; (corporals), Moses Kennedy, John Hawk, John Long and Thomas Baird (or Beier), and 52 privates.

Third Company — Jacob Ambrose, captain; Peter Stover, 1st. lieutenant; Henry Bitzell, 2nd. lieutenant; John Weller, ensign; (sergeants), Martin Barlz, Frederick Schultz, John Gump and Casper Young; (corporals), John Protzman, George Kuhn, Dominic Bradley and Lawrence Creager; (drummer), John Shaw; (fifer), Philip Weller, and 50 privates.

Fourth Company — Benjamin Ogle, captain; Henry Matthews, 1st. lieutenant; George Nead, 2nd. lieutenant; James Ogle, ensign; (sergeants), John Spyers, Lawrence Protzman, Peter Leonard and Conrad Matthews; (corporals), Jacob Valentine, Adam Knauff, Daniel Protzman and William Elder; (drummer), John Roche; (fifer), Daniel Linebaugh, and 52 privates.

The custom of the day permitted hiring substitutes for military service. A man of means could pay the military organization a sum for this purpose. Or an enlistee, who for some reason desired to leave the service, could provide a sum for a substitute. According to an old record, John Shields, mentioned above as ensign of the Second Company, received from Mr. Richard Brawner "the sum of 79 pounds, 12 shillings and nine pence, for the purpose of hiring a substitute for my company of militia to enlist during the war."

SUCH WAS the valor of our local forefathers during the Revolutionary War that General George Washington had this to say about them: "My citizens — I am about to leave your good land, your beautiful valley, your refreshing streams and the blue hills of Maryland which stretch before me. I cannot leave you, fellow citizens, without thanking you, again and again, for your kind greeting, for the true and devoted friendship you have shown me. When the darkest hours of the Revolution, of doubt and gloom, the succor and support I received from the people of Frederick County, Md., always cheers me; it always awakes a responsive echo in my breast. I feel the emotion of gratitude beating in my breast; my heart is too full to say more. God bless you all!"

UNTIL 1785 the town was known as Poplar Field. A public meeting was held at Hockensmith's Tavern (on the old Meade Fuss farm) to change the town's name. Over a friendly glass of cheer the men considered the two points of view; those who wanted to call it Carrollsbury, in honor of the owner of the original tract, and those who favored naming it Emmitsburg, in gratitude to Sam Emmit. The Emmit supporters won the day, and all present drank to the health of the newly-named village.

IN THEIR practical, no-nonsense fashion the early settlers put first things first. As soon as they had provided the most elementary shelters for their families, they provided for a place to worship.

WILLIAM ELDER, it has been noted, had a chapel for Catholic services built into his house. Friends and neighbors of his faith worshipped with him when priests visited from the Conewago Mission or Fredericktown.

IN 1757, the same year Emmit bought his land, a few Lutheran families bought an acre of land two and a half miles from Emmitsburg on Toms Creek, probably at the west corner of the old Toms Creek Church cemetery. The small group planned and built a log church on this site, chosen because it was centrally located to the majority of the members. It is safe to assume that the common labors of these early Lutherans formed a bond of unity among them, resulting in a progressive, cohesive spirit which did much to further the church itself within the community.

THE FIRST pastor in the little Lutheran church of rough hewn logs, was the Rev. John George Bager who served the members for two years, 1757-1759. So many people mispronounced his name that he was forced to change the spelling to Baugher. The sermons were given in German—the language of the congregation — and services were not conducted regularly and English spoken until 1826.

WHEN REV. BAGGER moved in 1759 there was no steady minister for two years. It was not easy in those days to obtain a church head for a backwoods congregation of only a few families. There were no theological seminaries, of course; and there was a strong need for ministers in the growing cities. So the first group of Emmitsburg Lutherans felt fortunate indeed, when the Rev. Ludwig Beck came in 1761.

Their new pastor apparently was satisfied with his charge, for he remained for six years. Again the church was without a regular man in the pulpit for a little over two years. During this period the congregation remained loyal to the church which their own hands had built. Meeting regularly every Sunday and sometimes during the week, they persistently kept up their efforts to obtain another minister. Their prayers were answered when the Rev. Charles F. Wildbahn came. He like the settlement so much that he remained for 13 years. Rev. Wildbahn must have found the way to the hearts of these German-speaking pioneers, for at the time of his departure the congregation had grown to 33 families.

THE REFORMED congregation united with the Lutherans and built a new church and school house on the site of the original log structure. This was in 1782, and the two congregations worshipped in such harmony that in 1797, when they decided to move to Emmitsburg, they jointly built a new stone church on the present Lutheran Church lot. Thomas Maxell bought the church property from William Emmit in 1795 and decided it to the Lutheran and Reformed congregation in 1802.

THE FIRST Lutheran minister at the new church was Rev. John F. Ruthrauff, a tall, muscular man from Greencastle. From all accounts he was a formidable figure with a stately walk and a courteous bow, coupled with a stern righteous manner. He served until 1802. As noted above, the Lutheran Church services here were conducted in the German language for another 24 years.


ONE MILE north of Emmitsburg the Presbyterians had their first church. Constructed in 1761 or 1762, it was located where the old Presbyterian cemetery is now. Samuel Emmit was one of the church's founders and is buried

there—as are many of the early settlers—with such names as Danier, Hays, Annan, Blair, etc. This church, also called Toms Creek Church or the Old Church on the Hill, was in use until 1836. At first the congregation was served by visiting preachers. In 1775 Dr. Hezekiah Balch came from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where he had distinguished himself by assisting two other ministers in framing the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the famous doctrine which was adopted on May 19, 1775. Dr. Balch served for four years, leaving to assume the presidency of Tusculum College. The little church seemed to attract a remarkably fine type of man to fill its pulpit; Dr. David McConaughy, 1796-1800, and Dr. Matthew Brown, 1806-1816, became presidents of Washington and

Jefferson College. Until 1793 the Catholic families in Emmitsburg either went to the Elder Chapel near Saint Anthony's to worship, or waited for the infrequent and unannounced visits of the priests from Frederick or Conewago. Father Matthew Ryan visited the town as often as he could be spared from his small mission at Path Valley, Pa., and in the year 1793, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was erected. The town was growing apace, and although the exact population in the year 1793 is unrecorded, the list of property owners in 1808 shows that 59 families lived in the town limits. Add to this the wives and large number of children that were the rule, rather than the exception, and it is easy to see that Father Ryan was concerned (Continued on Page 4-B)

GEORGE A. ASHBAUGH & SON
Salutes The
Emmitsburg Bi-centennial
and wishes a Happy
200TH BIRTHDAY
ASHBAUGH'S GROCERY
EMMITSBURG - MARYLAND

HAPPY BIRTHDAY
EMMITSBURG
ON THIS MOMENTOUS OCCASION!



DR. D. L. BEEGLE
CHIROPRACTIC OFFICES
West Main Street Emmitsburg, Md.

BEST WISHES
—TO—
EMMITSBURG

On This
Historical Occasion
1757
1957

Bucher's Motel and Restaurant
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis R. Bucher
ROUTE 15 SOUTH EMMITSBURG, MD.

For 10 Years We Are Glad to Have Been a Part in
Emmitsburg's Industrial Growth

Greetings to
EMMITSBURG
on this
200TH ANNIVERSARY
1757 • 1957



Emmitsburg Mfg. Co.
Subsidiary of Corman & Wasserman, Inc.
Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of MAYFAIR SLACKS
WEST MAIN STREET EMMITSBURG, MD.

36 Years of Banking Service
To The Community

Congratulations Emmitsburg
ON THIS
Your 200th Anniversary
1757 — 1957



Assets December 31, 1921 \$121,248.29 Assets January 1, 1957 \$2,501,988.89

LET US FINANCE
YOUR NEXT AUTOMOBILE
AND SAVE YOU MONEY

2 1/2% INTEREST PAID
ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

We are glad to be a part of Emmitsburg's growth!

The Farmers State Bank
EMMITSBURG, MD.
MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Good Neighbor Merchants Congratulatory Page

... 1757 - EMMITSBURG BI-CENTENNIAL - 1957 ...

The following Neighboring Merchants Salute their friendly neighbors in Emmitsburg on this Historical Occasion and are highly recommended for their unexcelled service and Good Neighbor Policies to all. Happy Anniversary to Emmitsburg from the following Neighboring Merchants!

CONGRATULATIONS!

MATTHEWS GAS CO.

THURMONT and EMMITSBURG

Reliability—Quality Merchandise

Patronize Your Home Town Dealer for the Best in SERVICE AND QUALITY MERCHANDISE

Emmitsburg HI. 7-3781 — Thurmont Phone 6111

SYLVANIA & RCA TELEVISION

REPAIRING SERVICE

HAPPY COOKING GAS SERVICE

GAS APPLIANCES

WATER HEATERS

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR FRIENDS & PATRONS OF EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND ON THE EVENT OF THEIR BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION!

May It Be Joyous and Long Remembered by All

Willow Farms Dairy

FRIZELLBURG—WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND, R. D. 7

CONGRATULATIONS!

WOELFEL'S

Men's & Women's Clothing

MEN'S DRESS SUITS — SPORT CLOTHING

Headquarters for LEE Work Clothes

SHIRTS — TIES — SOCKS

BEST NAME BRANDS—COURTEOUS SERVICE

John Woelfel, Owner

"Your Friendly Merchant on the Square"

PHONE THURMONT 6633

COMPLIMENTS OF

Lewis Service Station

"On The Square"

GOODYEAR TIRES
WILLARD BATTERIES
SINCLAIR GASOLINE

... Betholine and HC ...

"Unexcelled Service"

Phone 5121

THURMONT - MARYLAND

CONGRATULATIONS!

THURMONT PHOTO CENTER

"Photographing the Best People"

UNEXCELLED PHOTOGRAPHY
PROMPT PHOTO-FINISHING
PORTRAITS—WEDDINGS—ETC.

Phone 5051

THURMONT - MARYLAND

CONGRATULATIONS EMMITSBURG!

M. R. ETCHISON & SON

FUNERAL HOME

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

24-HOUR AMBULANCE SERVICE

A. Hart Etchison - E. Hart Etchison

"Over 100 Years of Service in Frederick County"

Phone MOument 3-3781

106 E. CHURCH ST., FREDERICK, MD.

WE CONGRATULATE OURSELVES—

FOR BEING A PART OF EMMITSBURG!

EMMITSBURG PHARMACY

EARL SHANK, B.S., Pharmacist

Be Safe With Your Prescriptions. All Prescriptions are

Filled Up to a Standard—Not Down to a Price!

Phone Hillcrest 7-4821

Emmitsburg, Md.

CONGRATULATIONS

from

THE FREDERICK LUMBER AND SUPPLY COMPANY

Jefferson Street Extended, Frederick, Md.

FOR YOUR LUMBER NEEDS

EVERYTHING FOR BUILDING

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| LUMBER — MILLWORK | |
| * Doors | * Windows |
| * Plywood | * Insulation |
| * Plastering Materials | * Cement |
| * Mortar Cement | |

Phone MOument 3-3185 or 3-3186

FREDERICK - MARYLAND

The Best of Everything in Lumber Supplies

MARGARET'S FLOWER SHOP

DISTINCTIVE AND ARTISTIC

FLORAL DESIGNS

WEDDINGS — ANNIVERSARIES

FUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS!

Prompt Delivery Service—Open Sundays, Holidays

Phone MOument 3-4376 - 328 W. Patrick St.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND

CONGRATULATIONS TO EMMITSBURG!



NEON
PAINTED
PLASTIC

Phone MOument 3-6233

265 West Patrick Street

FREDERICK MARYLAND

WE CONGRATULATE OURSELVES FOR BEING THE LEADING HEADQUARTERS FOR FEED AND FARM SUPPLY



Southern States Cooperative Agency

Courteous Service by Trained Personnel

- * FARM SUPPLIES
- * FEED
- * SEED
- * PAINT
- * FERTILIZER
- * COAL

EMMITSBURG FEED AND FARM SUPPLY

RALPH D. LINDSEY, Prop.

For Service or Delivery
Phone Hillcrest 7-3612
EMMITSBURG, MD.

SHIPLEY'S

BOTTLING WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1874

DISTRIBUTORS

BUDWEISER

OLD EXPORT BEER

KEG AND BOTTLED BEER

TELEPHONE MO. 3-5611

FREDERICK - MARYLAND

HISTORY OF EMMITSBURG (Continued)

(Continued from Page 2-B)

that the flock had no home church in which to worship. Approximately one-half of these residents were Catholics — mainly Irish. James and Joseph Hughes, merchants, donated the land for the church. They, with Henry Arnold and Richard Jennings, were the first trustees, appointed. Father Ryan received much encouragement and support from Father DuBois, who took charge of the church in Frederick the same year, and together these two priests supplied the Elder settlement with the most regular services it had enjoyed since its beginning. The list of attending priests at Saint Joseph's Church, in Emmitsburg, Maryland, starting with its founding in 1793, gives Fathers DuBois and Ryan together as first priests; there can be little doubt that these dedicated men were close personal friends as well as co-workers. A letter from Father Brutea in 1823, describing the conditions the church passed through in its early years, mentions the "Many poor families and poor widows at Emmitsburg (no doubt some widows of the War of Independence). The Sunday collection is made but once a year; the poor-box might contain four or five dollars, but I don't know why, there has not been put in it a single cent for nearly three months."

THE END of the 1700's saw the present denominations, excepting only the Methodists, well established in the community.

ILLNESS AND accidents were the dread of all the pioneers. Dr. Brown, the first physician to be mentioned in our town's history, lived almost three miles away, near Toms Creek. Dr. Rench, too, lived in that neighborhood. If an axe slipped and cut a foot, if a man were struck by falling timber, or an unwary child stumbled in the path of a runaway horse, someone had to ride to Toms Creek to fetch the doctor; and it was likely that when the rider, sweating and panting on his foam-lathered horse, reached the doctor's house, that the good

gentleman may have been miles away, treating a child with fever.

WHAT COMFORT and reassurance there must have been when the brothers Annan, Dr. Robert and Dr. Samuel, came to live in Emmitsburg in the late 1780's. Dr. Sam moved on, but Dr. Robert Annan lived here until his death in 1827. Drs. Daniel and Robert Moore were here for a short time, and returned to Baltimore.

Dr. John Buchanan came from Taneytown in 1791, bringing with him not only his medical skill, but also his lovely daughter, Polly. Joseph Hughes married her in April of the following year.

AS THE 1700's drew to a close Emmitsburg was expanding in size and importance. Travelers to the West were astonished at the self-sufficiency of the village, and the goods and services it offered. As they stopped to rest their horses and pass the night at John Rogers' tavern or at the Hughes' establishment on the Square, horsemen and teamsters were pleased at the hospitality which prevailed.

ACCORDING TO a record kept by Joseph Hughes, "My brother Henry Hughes paid me \$50 yearly rent for the tavern part of the house and I furnished him in all the articles for his tavern and all his liquors until my sister Hannah and Christian Flautt got married; then brother Henry quit the tavern and Henry Arnold took it on rent until I got tired of having a tavern so near me, and in 1793 I sold my house to Geo. Hockensmith for 360 pounds, after which I purchased a farm from Emmitt for \$200."

CHRISTIAN FLAUTT built and operated the first tan yard in Emmitsburg, where Bucher's Mottel now stands. Mr. Flautt sold the tanyard to Lewis Motter in 1798. In those days tanneries were a major business in Emmitsburg. Among those who enjoyed a flourishing trade in this line were Jacob Oyster, Michael Sponseller and Jacob Hickenbaugh. The last named sold out to Jacob Motter, whose operation is remembered by older residents of Em-

mitsburg today.

THE FIRST school teacher was Thomas Cocklin; in 1783 the schoolmasters were Lawrence and William Hutchinson, and in 1800 Martin Corcoran taught the older scholars while his sister handled the primary department. We can't help wondering how these brave teachers coped with the language problem—undoubtedly some of the students spoke only German at home and in church. Still, sums were learned, small, awkward hands learned to write, and studious heads bent over their copybooks and absorbed the fine points of reading.

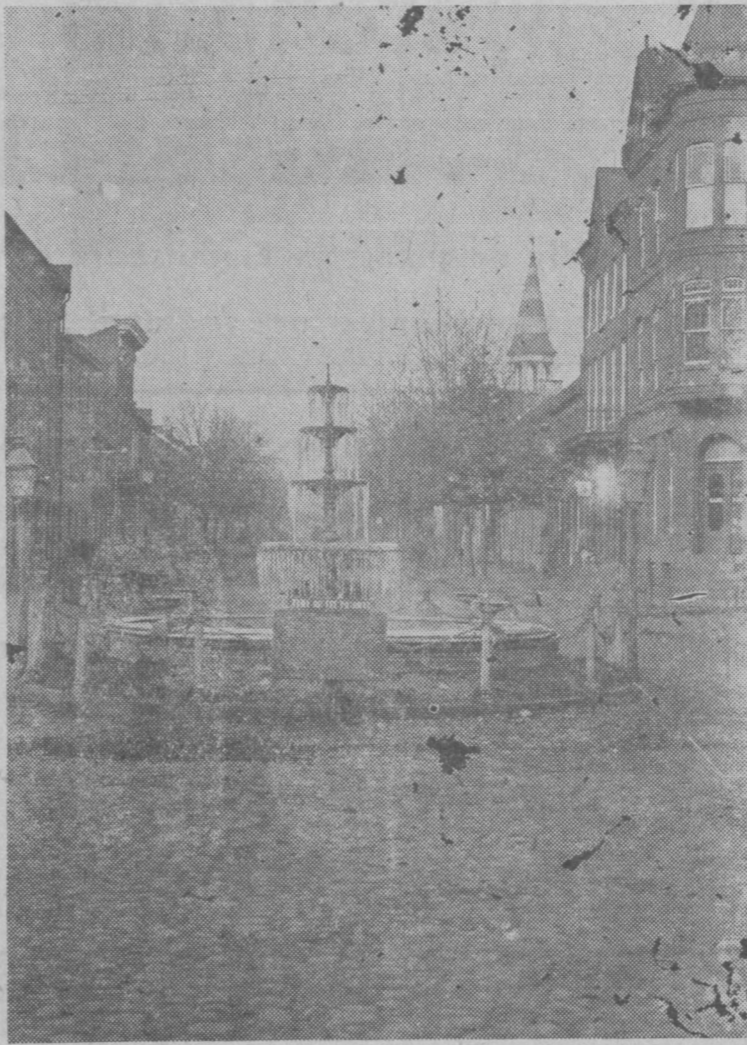
WHEN THE young boys were sent to take grain to the mill for grinding, they never dawdled, for the mills were centers for people to gather, waiting for their "grists." Young men met here to play dominoes, cards and pitch quits. Troxell's Mill was a favorite spot and Dr. Robert Annan built another mill at Hartman's. Another popular mill was Sheets' place, near Harney.

WHISKY MAKING was a profitable occupation at this time, sometimes as a major project, but more often as a sideline. The actual distilling of whisky was not a town endeavor; the stills usually were at the mills or on individual farms. There were at least three stills before 1800 from which whisky was shipped to Baltimore where it was exchanged for goods not available in Emmitsburg.

WAGONS WERE made and repaired in the village before 1800. Henry Dishour was the first known tradesman in this category, having set up shop in 1787, while George Winter was one of his best men. Large road wagons pulled by six-horse teams often stopped here for repairs before crossing the mountains to Pittsburgh. Many travelers were bound to the west, as Ohio was then considered, and they took advantage of the service facilities of Emmitsburg before taking to the wild hinterlands. The arrival of a group of the great wagons, loaded with barrels of flour, mill wheels, furniture and other important commodities, caused great excitement among the small fry

in town. A delegation of boys would race to the outskirts of town to meet every caravan. Striding beside the straining teams the youngsters would dream of the day when they could handle the reins as their life's work, much as today's boys look forward to being jet pilots or space explorers.

EMMITSBURG HAD its own company of militia. They were a



Early scene of the Square shows the old Fountain in all her beauty and grace. Note the cobble-stoned streets of the period. Fountain later was removed for a traffic blinker which later gave way to the present spotlight installed about four years ago.

dependence and were captained by James Hughes. They didn't do much to utilize their training, however, except for a brief call to lay down the law against the Whisky Boys in 1794. Finally the 1700's faded and a brand new century began. It was the first decade of the Nineteenth Century.

A New Century
If a man had \$3.33 in cash money, John Devoy or Jacob Dan-

ner would make him a dandy suit of clothes; or for \$3.00 even, John Logan would dig a grave. Fred Gelwicks brewed as fine a glass of beer as could be found anywhere. Jacob Troxell would make a custom-fitted hat, guaranteed to stay on in a high wind or at a spirited gallop. Abraham Welty was his competitor as a hatter for a while but switched to barbering and occasionally fiddling. If a man had a dispute in a business deal, John Huston and Henry Williams were the magistrates. William Emmitt had filled the post before them and was ready to give his advice when a third opinion was needed. The mail could be collected from William Greenmyer, the first postmaster, until his untimely death at 30, in 1802. Patrick Reed succeeded him and he attended to the small amount of mail passing through the town at that time. Since the cost of postage was 40 cents an ounce, only matters of the greatest importance were posted.

GUNSMITHING WAS an important trade then, John Armstrong emulated the fine Pennsylvania craftsmen who made an art of rifle and shotgun making. The so-called Kentucky rifles actually were made not far away, above Mason's and Dixon's Line, and it is to be expected that the firearms turned out by Armstrong and his successor, Nathaniel Rowe, were equal in quality to the guns that opened up the frontier.

BILL LONG made saddles, plain or fancy, while Joseph Beachey (or Bruchey) had his tin and copper shop where the Gem Theater now stands. Blacksmithing was handled by the Trenkles, John and Jacob. In addition to horseshoes at 34½¢ each, they could also produce such things as pot-hooks. Among the items in stock in Philip Nune-maker's hardware store were nails (hand-made, of course), at \$4.00 per thousand, and brimstone at 12½¢ per pound.

THE ITINERANT shoemaker charged the exorbitant price of 40¢ to make a pair of shoes. If the new footwear was worn only on Sundays, the cobbler would

be all the way to Pittsburgh before the proud, new owner discovered the shoes pinched his or her feet unmercifully. It was a better policy to pay a trifle more and have them made by the town bootmaker, Tom Radford, who was sending his four girls to the new school for young ladies being operated by Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton.

YOUNG COUPLES setting up housekeeping could buy their furniture from John Row, the cabinet maker, or Lewis Weaver, who made chairs. The bride shopped at the Hughes Bros. store or at George Smith's store. Her bill might have included some of the following items: Dutch cheese, 9¢ a lb.; bacon, 12½¢ a lb.; butter, 14¢ a lb.; coffee, 25¢ a lb.; brown sugar, 13¢ a lb.; loaf sugar, 25¢ a lb.; six chickens, 53¢ and four pounds of candles, \$1.00. If she needed household help, the rate was \$3 a month. At the Hughes Bros. store she could buy from a fine stock of linen, sold at 40 to 62¢ a yard, depending on the width of goods. The linen cloth was made locally by Mrs. Moreland who lived at the foot of the mountain on the farm now owned by George Riffle. The Morelands raised flax and wove their own cloth on looms at home. They supplied the Hughes's with their linen.

WILLIAM MORELAND also worked at the loom, but his real calling was the Methodist ministry. He preached at the old Lutheran and Reformed Church at Toms Creek on Sundays and in his home on Wednesday evenings. As early as 1805 he intended to have a church in town, although it was not built until 1833. The original Methodist property that was bought in 1805 was purchased by William Moreland and Joseph Harvey. They paid \$24 to William Shields for Lot No. 53, right behind Mrs. Albert Patterson's house. In 1833 the Methodist congregation bought the neighboring lot across the alley and built the first Methodist church in town. It was almost directly behind the present church. Legend has it that Mr. Moreland defrayed the entire expense of

(Continued on Page 5-B)

THE CITY OF FREDERICK

PROUDLY SALUTES

Emmitsburg on its 200th Birthday

1757 • 1957



MAYOR JOHN A. DERR

The Citizens of Frederick, through its officials, extend heartiest congratulations to our friendly pioneer neighbors to the north on this memorable occasion and we wish them the fullest measure of happiness and success during their great Bi-centennial Observance.

JOHN A. DERR, Mayor

E. PAUL MAGAHA, President of the Board of Aldermen

WILLIAM H. BARTGIS, Alderman

EMMERT R. BOWLUS, Alderman

WILLIAM B. BURALL, Alderman

CHARLES P. STALEY, Alderman

JOSEPH F. EISENHAUER 3rd, Executive Secretary

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS JR., City Attorney

W. RAYMOND WALTER, City Engineer

Good Neighbor Merchants Congratulatory Page Emmitsburg Bi-centennial

The following Frederick Merchants Salute their North County Neighbors in Emmitsburg on this Historical Occasion and are highly recommended for their unexcelled service, products and Good Neighbor Policies to all! Happy Anniversary to our Good Friends in Emmitsburg, Maryland from your friends in Frederick.

HISTORY OF EMMITSBURG (Continued)

(Continued from Page 4-B)

its construction. So conscientious a man was he that rather than leave his old friends at Toms Creek without a preacher, he still visited them regularly. The strain on the old man proved too severe for the tasks he set himself and one Sunday morning on his way to Toms Creek to preach, he died. His horse was found standing by the side of the road. He was buried at the west corner of the brand new church that had been his fondest dream for so many years.

IN 1808 the town was governed by three trustees—Frederick Gelwicks, Lewis Motter and Samuel Noble. To the south along the Frederick Pike, Mt. Saint Mary's and St. Joseph's were in their infancy. The townspeople gave their interest and support to the modest beginnings of these two now-famous institutions that have so greatly enriched the life and learning of the Emmitsburg community throughout the past century and a half. In those days when communications with the rest of the country were limited, the two colleges were even more a part of the community. The Hughes family record includes this note: "James Hughes built the church at Mount Saint Mary's Seminary, two miles from town, in 1809."

IN AN old ledger dated 1811 to 1812 we again find the name of William Moreland, the Meth-

odist preacher. In this instance he paid \$267.67 for the purchase of a Negro named Pol. Other items of interest (which clearly show an entirely different set of price values) are: "one gill of whiskey and lodging in the hotel, 12c; glass tumblers, 25c each; fur hat, \$3.00; one coffin, \$8; flour of sulphur, 50c a pound." The last named article may have been combined with molasses to concoct the famous spring tonic that was so hated by the children of the Nineteenth Century.

JOHN YOUNG, a cooper, as barrel manufacturers were then known, came to Emmitsburg in 1812 to start what was to grow into a thriving business. The abundant timber provided wood for the barrels and the blacksmiths made the rings. All flour was kept in barrels which, because of the many mills in the vicinity, were in constant demand. Another vital commodity of this period required barrels for storage, aging and shipment. This was whisky, distilled locally and in Frederick. The distilleries' business was good, which meant that John Young's barrels enjoyed a steady use and were shipped far and wide.

IN 1814 Rev. Robert S. Grier arrived to begin a pastorate at the Presbyterian Church, a post which he held for a record 52 years. His hobby was wood carving; a few examples of his work still are owned by Emmitsbur-

gians. He carved animals and birds with his pocket knife. The beauty of his productions proves him to have been a real artist of unusual skill. In the office of the "Spinning Wheel," an antique magazine published in Taneytown, one of the Rev. Grier's hand-carved eagles is on display.

LATER THE same year the Lutheran Church steeple was erected. Children and grown-ups

paused to watch the great spire rising to the sky. George Smith, the builder, followed plans drawn by Peter Troxell. A huge clock was constructed by James Hughes of Taneytown and brought to Emmitsburg for installation in the new tower. In 1956 when the Lutheran steeple was repaired, some fragments of the old clock were found. To crown the crest of the town's loftiest skyscraper

there was a weather vane in the shape of a fish. For nearly 35 years this early Christian symbol, about four feet in length, pointed into the prevailing wind.

ONE BITTERLY cold night in the winter of 1819-1820, a dreadful glow brightened the sky in the direction of Peter Troxell's farm. In the morning only ashes remained where his house and

(Continued on Page 7-B)

SINCLAIR FUEL OIL

—SINCLAIR OILS—

SINCLAIR REFINING CO.

SHERWOOD DIVISION

East South Extended

FREDERICK - MARYLAND

PHONE MONUMENT 3-4173

24-HOUR BURNER SERVICE

THE Glass & Mirror Shop INC.

GLAZING CONTRACTORS

GLASS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

- * Plate Glass
- * Window Glass
- * Industrial Glass
- * Thermopane
- * Safety Glass
- * Tempered Glass
- * Furniture Tops
- * Window Ventilators
- * Mirrors
- * Picture Windows

PHONE MONUMENT 3-6452

In Emergency Call MOument 3-6625

or SKYline 3-7229

301 E. 4th St. Frederick, Md.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHES

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR * GIRLS'

and PRE-TEENS' WEAR * NOTIONS

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES * GIRL

SCOUT SHOP * PIECE GOODS

SPORTSWEAR * GIFT SHOP

SAMSONITE LUGGAGE * FINE LINENS

McCALL PATTERNS

Hendrickson's

JOHN D. HENDRICKSON

42-44-46 N. Market St.

Frederick, Md.

Phone MOument 2-2121

HOME Exterminating Co.

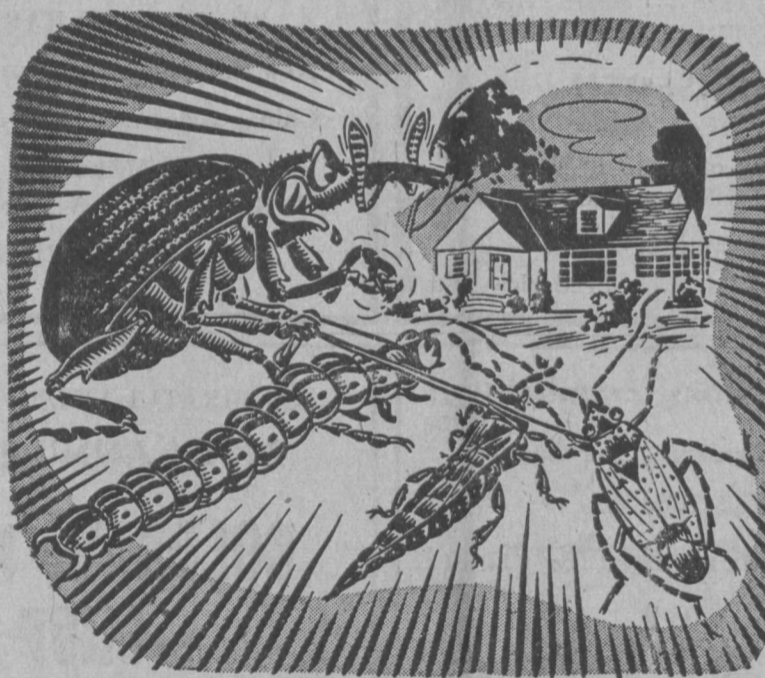
Member of the National Pest Control Association

"A Business Built On Service"

11 E. SECOND ST.

FREDERICK, MD.

Phone MOument 3-4343



WHY SHARE YOUR HOME WITH

- * ANTS
- * SILVERFISH
- * FLEAS
- * ROACHES
- * RATS
- * MICE

and other household insects and rodents.

CALL US FOR COMPLETE PEST AND

TERMITE CONTROL

MONUMENT 3-4343

—Free "On The Spot" Inspection By Experts—

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE WITH EVERY JOB!

"New System Pest Control Service"

H. A. (HANK) PENNER, Agent

C. A. CROMWELL & SON

54 Years Experience

WELL DRILLERS

WATER TESTS

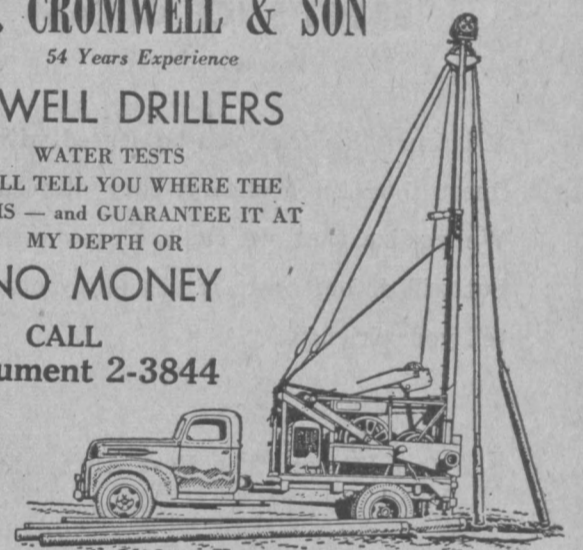
WE WILL TELL YOU WHERE THE WATER IS — and GUARANTEE IT AT MY DEPTH OR

NO MONEY

CALL

MOument 2-3844

RT. NO. 3
SUNDAY LANE
FREDERICK,
MARYLAND



DAVIS STUDIO

"PHOTOGRAPHS OF DISTINCTION"

Children a Specialty

Wedding Cahdids - Albums - Portraits

FAMILY GROUPS

OLD PHOTOGRAPHS RESTORED

All Types of

COMMERCIAL WORK

PHOTO-ENGRAVING - OFFSET PLATES

T. M. DAVIS, JR.

4 WEST PATRICK ST., FREDERICK, MD.

Phone MOument 3-5691

Nights, Sundays and Holidays Call MO. 3-4142

Congratulations!

from

Wm. S. Hood

FREDERICK - MARYLAND

★

THE HOME OF FAMOUS BRANDS OF

APPLIANCES

AND

TELEVISION

Good Neighbor Merchants Congratulatory Page Emmitsburg Bi-centennial

The following Frederick Merchants Salute their North County Neighbors in Emmitsburg on this Historical Occasion and are highly recommended for their unexcelled service, products and Good Neighbor Policies to all! Happy Anniversary to our Good Friends in Emmitsburg, Maryland from your friends in Frederick.

COMPLIMENTS OF



YOUR ONE-STOP
SHOPPING CENTERS

In
FREDERICK, MD.

And

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Tyler's Jewelry Store

COLUMBIA TRUE-FIT DIAMONDS
BULOVA — ELGIN — WITTENAEUR WATCHES
—Finest Selection of High-Grade Jewelry—
Fine Watch Repairing - Electronically Regulated
QUALITY MERCHANDISE — UNEXCELLED SERVICE
117 N. Market Street Frederick, Maryland

CONGRATULATIONS

FROM

CLINE'S

FURNITURE STORE

Frederick, Maryland

10 S. MARKET STREET - PHONE MO 2-1175

CONGRATULATIONS!

SOWELL TIRE & BATTERY CO.
Established 1927

—GOODYEAR TIRES & TUBES—
More people ride on Goodyear Tires than any other kind! Sales and Service Headquarters.
Passenger, Truck, Farm Recapping Service and Repairs. Balancing and Road Service.

SOWELL Tire and Battery Co.

133 S. Market St., Frederick
Phone MOument 3-3431

CONGRATULATIONS!

"A Monument Should Comfort the Living as Well as Honor the Dead"
This introduces our firm, its services—more than 80 years' experience. Please accept this as an invitation to visit our large indoor display.

U. A. LOUGH & SON

Frank S. Griffin and Wilson W. Waltz
121 S. Market St.
Granite • Marble • Bronze
Phone MO. 3-3441 - Frederick, Md.

EBERT'S KOFFEE HOUSE

QUALITY FOODS and SERVICE

EBERT'S ICE CREAM

It is our wish that you be served with the finest foods in a cheery, cozy atmosphere. We realize that we can't please everyone but will do our best. If you enjoy our food tell your friends.

Our Motto: "The Best Always."

MR. AND MRS. LUTHER, Proprietors

1 Mile North of Frederick, Md., on Routes 15 and 26

CONGRATULATIONS FROM

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

"BEST SERVICE"
GENERATORS — STARTERS DISTRIBUTORS
LOCKSMITH —THE BEST—
"Largest Stock of Belts in Maryland"
Auto-Lite—Delco-Remy—Holley Service
118 S. Market Street
Phone MO. 2-2211 Frederick, Md.

CONGRATULATIONS

JENNINGS FURNITURE STORE

"The Friendly Dealer"
OBJECTS OF RARE ART
New and Used Furniture, Antiques
China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.
Phone MOument 3-5903
U. S. Route 15, 5 Miles North of
FREDERICK

CONGRATULATIONS FROM BLUE & GREY BEAUTY SHOP

"The Rendezvous for Smart Women"
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
Air-Conditioned . . . Comfortable
MR. THOMAS, Specialist
Member: National Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists, Association, Inc.



Patronize the Beauty Salon that displays the NHC Seal.

Featuring the WILLAT Circlette, the Permanent Wave that Stays as it is Sprayed into the Hair.

106 W. Patrick St. — Phone MO. 3-4771

FREDERICK, MARYLAND

CONGRATULATIONS! JULES FURNITURE CO.

"FREDERICK COUNTY'S
MOST POPULAR
FURNITURE STORE"

229 North Market Street
(Opposite the Professional Bldg.)
FREDERICK - MARYLAND

"THE BEST FOR LESS"

EASY CREDIT TERMS

Phone MOument 3-9415

Congratulations Emmitsburg!

When in Frederick We Suggest
You Dine at
Chick's Submarine & Pizza Shop

Specializing in 6 Different
Types of Pizza Pie
12 Types Submarine

Chick's Submarine and Pizza Shop

130 S. Market Street
Phone MO. 3-9673 - Frederick, Md.

**CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR
200TH ANNIVERSARY**

COLONIAL MUSIC SHOP

"Your Complete Music Store"
RECORDS — SHEET MUSIC
PIANOS — ORGANS
INSTRUMENTS
14 E. PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

FOUNDED 100 YEARS AGO



The above photo was taken in the James T. Hays and Son shop on W. Main St. around 1925. The business was founded in 1825, and it was here the plumbing and reworking trade flourished until recently. In the photo are, left to right: Thomas Hays, James Hays, Herbert Roger, Leslie Null, Irvin Brown, Warren Kugler, Samuel Hays, and John Hays.

ROSE'S

CHICKEN & STEAK HOUSE

DELIGHTFUL DINING
CHICKEN — STEAK — COUNTRY HAM
ITALIAN SPAGHETTI
CHICKEN CHOW MEIN

"Old-Fashioned Home-Style Cooking"



U. S. 40 WEST — FREDERICK, MD.

Telephone MOument 2-1740

HISTORY OF EMMITSBURG (Continued)

(Continued from Page 5-B)

arn had stood. The fire had been deliberately set by a slave girl, Kitty, owned by Jacob Troxell, the tanner. Kitty was sent to work on the farm the previous fall as punishment for disobedience. She hated farm work and pleaded with her master to remove her from his kinsman's farm. He agreed to let her come home with the firm understanding that if she failed to do as she was told she would have to go back to the country. To make certain that she would never again work on the farm, Kitty slipped out of town one night and set fire to the place. Indeed she never went back—she was tried in Frederick for her crime, was found guilty and was hanged!

AT ABOUT this time Emmitsburg's first silversmith, a Mr. Bowden, was making the spoons that a few families still treasure. He moved to Waynesboro in the early 1830's, leaving his trade in town to be carried on by Andrew Eyster who continued the shop until his death in 1872. The priest at the Catholic Church in 1820 was Father Hickey. His place was taken in 1823 by Father Cooper who resided in town with Mr. Radford at first, later

moving to Mr. Grover's home. THE FIRST schoolhouse was on the lot across the alley from the Catholic Church. It was used until 1820 when a large brick school was built on the site of St. Euphemia's School. The custom of the times decreed that a partition separate the boys' and girls' classrooms.

UNION ACADEMY, a school built by the Lutheran congregation in 1828, gave instructions not available in the public school. This school was located on a part of the church lot now included in the cemetery.

THE TOWN'S importance was officially recognized by the Maryland General Assembly in 1825 when the first charter for the town's government was granted. The old system of trustees gave way to an organization headed by a Burgess and town commissioners. Records of the town officers before 1840 are missing, but the salaries per year were: Burgess, \$7.00; town clerk, \$7.00; tax collector, \$10.00; constable, \$10.00.

CASH MONEY at this period was scarce, and parents were less indulgent than they are today. Still, children who earned an occasional penny ran to Mrs.

SLOW BUT SURE



This was the mode of travel used in Emmitsburg in the winter before the advent of the auto. The horse-drawn vehicle was called "a roebuck" and seated as many as 10 persons.

Boyle's to buy a stick of peppermint candy or a ginger cake. Mrs. Hitechew also sold ginger cakes and a drink called "small beer."

WITH NO newspapers or telephones, people stopped on the street, men met at the taverns and women, who can always be relied on to transmit the latest news, found means for frequent conversation. This was the era of the beginning of the sewing circle, the church social and the back-fence gossip fest—all of which are such strong elements in the character of American womanhood that they still remain in one form or another. The bustling community, along with the entire nation, was developing rapidly and so there was plenty of material for talk.

IN THE late 1830's everyone was commenting on the trial of a man named Markey. Accused of committing some crime by his neighbor, a Mr. Newey of Harbaugh's Valley, Markey was found guilty and was sent to the penitentiary in Baltimore. After serving his sentence, Markey returned here and sought out Newey—and revenge. He stopped for a drink at Black's Tavern, now the Beagle Apartments. Thus fortified he took off for the mountain with murder in his heart. He lay in wait outside the Newey house until midnight, then broke down the door with an axe. Mr. Tressler, Newey's father-in-law, slept downstairs; he was the first to get the axe. Hearing the commotion on the first floor, Newey came down to see what it was all about. Crazed with liquor, hatred and blood-lust, Markey killed him. Still not satisfied, the killer lurched upstairs and murdered Mrs. Newey and the children in their beds. Before he left the house, unimpaired of the bloody corpses, Markey filled his pockets with what valuables he could carry. He fled to Baltimore where he was captured, in spite of the fact that in those days there were no police teletypes, no state police system, telephones, electricity or fingerprint files. At his trial, the final convicting bit of evidence which clinched the State's case against Markey was Newey's pocket watch found on the murderer at the time of his arrest. He was hanged in Frederick. It is quite possible that this incident explains why there are no members of the Newey family in the Emmitsburg District in 1957.

EMMITSBURG REELED in shock at first. But in a few days the horror of the terrible tragedy wore off, because of an important item on the town calendar which has aroused the citizens' interest for more than 100 years: the opening of the baseball season. One of the big guns of the local team was Frederick Black, whose sensational playing won the admiration of the whole village. Occasionally the ballfield was used for a bare-knuckle fight. The most famous of these battles was between a Mr. Shockey and Daniel Wetzel. The latter was a light and fast while Shockey outweighed him and was stronger, though slower. Wetzel's endurance and fast footwork won the contest for him. He not only won the prolonged foray, but his adversary died from the effects of the fight.

NOW THAT bricks were being manufactured locally, they were being used in preference to logs or boards in house construction. Dozens of fine Emmitsburg homes, many still standing, were built at this time, a tribute to their owners and to their architects. Probably the earliest brickyard and kiln belonged to George Houck. On Toms Creek David Gamble made bricks before 1840, and Hopkins Skile's brick-making establishment was on a farm not far out of town. Samuel Baumgardner made clay pots in his kiln and shop in old Peter Brown's house on South Alley.

OTHER TRADES and occupations were in evidence too at this time. The blacksmith, Ben Smith, was known as "Ben the Ranger." George Sheets opened the first livery stable and Michael Helman ran a tinship. On Middle Creek Nathaniel Grayson made woolen yardage in his fulling mill, where raw wool was brought by farmers and converted into yarn, then dyed and woven.

AS EMMITSBURG grew and developed with these new industries, new churches were needed to take care of the religious needs of the community. During the decade 1830-1840 two new churches were constructed, one the

and set great store by the dog. The solution that occurred to Nickum was a simple one. He decided to carry the dog across his shoulders and drop it in the creek north of town, Flat Run. It was during this errand that the Negro saw John outlined in the moonlight with his strange burden, wending his way to the creek.

THE CRY of Fire! Fire! Fire! brought the whole population out to arm the bucket brigade. Men passed the full buckets of water and women and small boys passed them back to be refilled at the pump. Blankets were spread on adjoining roofs and drenched with water to protect the buildings from flying sparks. This was the system in the old days. By 1840 Emmitsburg had an engine for pumping water and a Fire Company. The laws of the Corporation required every man in town to be a member. On one Saturday afternoon each summer, a fire drill was held at the town pump in the center of the Square. The engine was brought down from the Fire Hall across the street from the Catholic Church and tested by pumping water from the well. Then the town clerk mounted to the top of the engine and called out the names of the members. Anyone who was absent was fined.

THE FIRE COMPANY'S training was put to the test in 1848 when the Elder and Taney barn burned. It was located on the hitching grounds of the Lutheran Church property. The Lutheran steeple caught fire and there was insufficient force to throw water so high from the engine. Buckets were passed up to the brave men in the steeple and they flooded the church roof, throwing the empty buckets to the ground. The situation was so desperate that hope of saving the church was fading. As a last chance, James Gallagher volunteered to cut the blazing cornice away. All eyes were on him as a rope was tied around his waist and he inched his way across the steaming roof. Then rising to his feet, he sawed the cornice away and it fell out

of harm's way. The crowd uttered a sigh of relief—the church had been saved.

THE CATHOLIC congregation was ready in 1841 to replace the old church with a fine new structure. John Tehen, a prominent church architect from Frederick, designed and built the church. The preliminary work in the parish was done by Father John Hickey, but just before the actual construction was begun, Father Hickey was called to Baltimore. The Archbishop then appointed Father John McCaffrey, president of Mount St. Mary's College, to supervise the construction.

THE FIRST newspaper in Emmitsburg also made its debut in 1841. It was called "The Banner," edited and printed by E. S. Riley. After three months he sold out to Troxell, Duphorn and McTale. They had little success with it either, but in 1844 another attempt to establish a newspaper was launched. Mr. C. Grate pub-

lished the "Emmitsburg Star." DURING THE 1840'S, Issac Baugher tried to interest the townspeople in a plan to pipe water down the mountain from Crystal Fount. But most people thought their individual wells and the town pump were the height of convenience, and it was not until 1884 that the town had piped water.

Few people realize that at one time Emmitsburg had a thriving cigar industry. James Storm's store made "tobies," worth four for a cent, and Spanish cigars at two for a cent. In 1850, Michael Helman employed three men in his busy cigar factory.

The Mexican War took H. J. Favourite across the border in 1848 with General Winfield Scott. The town then supported two militia companies, complete with resplendent uniforms, but they were not called into service.

THE Cry of Gold! in California the next year excited the follow-

(Continued on Page 8-B)

I take this opportunity to extend my

BEST WISHES TO EMMITSBURG

on its

200TH BIRTHDAY

and to wish the town a

HAPPY BI-CENTENNIAL

Let's Continue to Grow Emmitsburg!

CLARENCE E. HAHN
PLUMBING CONTRACTOR

EMMITSBURG, MD.

The Success of the
BI-CENTENNIAL
Is Our Fondest Wish!



EAST END GARAGE

WILBUR T. UMBEL, Prop.
GOODYEAR TIRES—TEXACO GAS

CONGRATULATIONS
EMMITSBURG



On Your
200TH
BIRTHDAY
1757
•
1957

THE UTILITY SHOP

Mrs. Helen Daugherty, Mgr.
West Main Street Emmitsburg, Md.

SERVING EMMITSBURG 33 YEARS

HOUCK'S

ON THE SQUARE
EMMITSBURG, MD.

Congratulations
EMMITSBURG
On Your
200TH
BI-CENTENNIAL

1757

1957



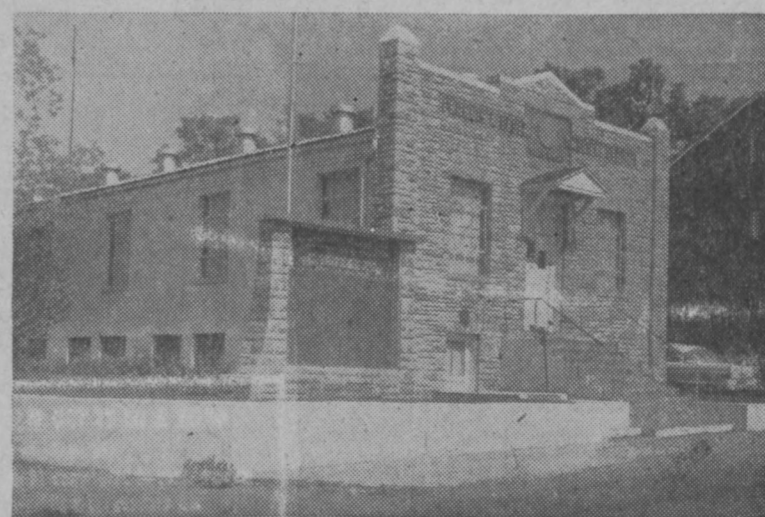
WE ARE HAPPY
To Be
A PART OF
This Growing
COMMUNITY

EMMITSBURG'S CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS

CONGRATULATIONS EMMITSBURG
ON YOUR 200th ANNIVERSARY

Past Commanders
Of Legion Post

LESTER DAMUTH, 1936-37
MAURICE MOSER, 1937-38
C. C. COMBS, 1938-39
RAYMOND BAUMGARDNER, 1939-40
LLOYD MACKLEY, 1940-41
ROBERT FITEZ, 1941-42
ALLEN ROSENSTEEL, 1942-43
LESLIE W. FOX, 1943-44
WILLIAM SNYDER, 1944-45
CLARENCE FRAILEY, 1945-46
J. ALBERT SAFFER, 1946-47
J. EVERETT CHRISMER, 1947-49
CURTIS D. TOPPER, 1948-49
EDGAR G. AEBBA, G.I., 1949-50
WILLIAM L. TOPPER, 1950-51
T. EUGENE RODGERS, 1951-53
R. J. McCULLOUGH, 1953-54
CHARLES B. HARNER, 1954-56
EDGAR R. WASTLER, 1956-57



AMERICAN LEGION HOME AND HONOR ROLL

1757

1957

FRANCIS X. ELDER POST, NO. 121

American Legion . . . Emmitsburg, Md.

HISTORY OF EMMITSBURG (Continued)

(Continued from Page 7-B)

ing young men to head for the west; George Grabill, George Hockensmith, John Davis, Francis Hoover, Richard Gilson, Jeremiah Martin and Dr. James Shorb. The last three, the only Emmitsburg boys to come out of the '49 Gold Rush alive, came home, poorer but wiser.

WILLIAM McBRIDE opened the first Emmitsburg drug store in about this period. Located on the square, sometimes called the Diamond then, it was bought by James A. Elder in 1850. To ease the aching teeth of Emmitsburgians, Dr. Lechler, a dentist, came from Waynesboro once a month. A resident dentist, Dr. J. W.

Berry, came in 1851, but stayed for only two years.

IT WAS also at this time that a fast talking confidence man from the city, relieved many trusting Emmitsburg folks of their cash. By means of a lottery, which promised a big payoff to the lucky winners, the slick Mr. Smallwood absconded with his stake, and became the only winner among scores of losers.

CHOLERA STRIKES

IN 1853 an especially dry, hot summer brought with it a cholera epidemic. It is estimated that about fifty persons died from the disease. So severe was the threat of contamination that whole families moved out of town while

the epidemic raged. Business slowed almost to a halt, except for grave-digging and coffin making, and travelers went out of their way to avoid the town. Dr. Augustus Taney strove valiantly to save the lives of his patients, only to contract the disease himself. He and his wife were among the casualties, which also included the Catholic priest, Father McCaffrey; Mrs. Agnew, who ran the Eagle Hotel; Professor Kerrihan, the Latin and Greek teacher at Mt. St. Mary's; Joseph Morritz; George Mentzer; Samuel Morrison, and many others. The smell of cholera lingered until freezing winter rains and winds drove it off.

THE CIVIL WAR YEARS

IN THE period between 1850-1860 Emmitsburg appears to have been little affected by the mounting unrest which was to temporarily crack apart the new nation not yet one hundred years old. News traveled surprisingly fast in view of the primitive methods of communication of that time, and the townsmen were aware of the developing regional tension. But they seemed to be aloof, minding their businesses, tilling their productive farms and extending their community.

SLAVERY ITSELF was not an important issue in Emmitsburg, until the bellows of Abolitionist fervor inflamed a few scattered sparks into a searing blaze across the land. Frederick County, stretching as it does across the fertile mid-section of Maryland, borders Virginia to the south and Pennsylvania to the north, two states which played vital roles in the Civil War. Then, as now, the southern end of the county reflects the Virginia influence, while the Emmitsburg end is more like Pennsylvania in character and mood than a southern state. Therefore, the practice of owning and trading in Negro slaves was not prevalent here, being limited to relatively few wealthy landowners. Even these, either out of necessity or due to personal nature, treated their human livestock kindly; for, with the Mason and Dixon line literally a few steps away, the slaves found easy escape across the border. Among these slave owners in the area who lost slaves to the refuge of Pennsylvania were Felix Taney and Dr. James Shorb.

A PARADOX of the period was the fact that in Emmitsburg, Maryland, below the line separating North from South, were many free Negroes. Their number, it was said, was in excess of the Negroes in captivity in this section. Some had been liberated by sympathetic owners, but most were those who had run away from their masters in lower Frederick County or Virginia, or even points farther south. Although Emmitsburg was not on the main stem of the Underground Railway, the escape routes for northward bound runaway slaves, hundreds of Negroes came through town. When they came, furtively, into the Emmitsburg District, these runaways, who, of course, generally had no map of any kind, inspected the country behind the cover of forests, brush or rocks. Seeing no blacks laboring in the fields or barnyards, they assumed that they had reached Pennsylvania, and gave themselves up. Usually in such cases they were given their freedom.

THERE WERE, however, a few unsavory characters who tried to earn a living by apprehending slaves on the loose. Lured by notices in the local papers as well as Baltimore publications offering rewards of \$50 to \$500 for the capture and return of the fugitives, the "Negro catchers" operated mostly after dark.

A PRACTICAL joke illustrates the low repute in which the Negro catchers were held, particularly one Roderick Dorsey. A group of gay Emmitsburg lads, among them James McCullough, worked out a plan to trick Dorsey. McCullough, his face blackened and dressed in tattered clothing, ran up the street pursued by a yelling bunch of men and boys. According to plan he ran for refuge to the house of Roderick Dorsey, who, upon seeing the ragged, barefoot Negro, immediately locked his door to trap his dark prize. Meanwhile, the pursuers, by now grown to a good-sized mob, milled around outside the house, demanding the slaves' release and accusing Dor-

sey of harboring a runaway. At this point, many of those in the crowd thought it was the real thing. Some demanded that the man be set free; the Southern sympathizers wanted to help Dorsey catch him.

INSIDE THE house Dorsey chased the impersonator until McCullough crawled under the bed. There, he became practically overcome with mirth, and, hearing the shouts of those outside, feared that the affair was getting out of hand. With a mighty heave McCullough overturned the bed and leaped out of an open window. One can be sure that for days afterward this incident provided hilarity in the harness rooms and taverns of Emmitsburg.

BUT THE booming of falling Fort Sumter ended the merriment for a while. The war was on! When the North pulled itself together and the South rallied 'round the Stars and Bars, Emmitsburg found itself smack in the middle of the turmoil, geographically as well as ideologically. Situated almost on the line dividing the two camps, and on one of the arteries of travel to the Shenandoah Valley, the town was to be important factor in the struggle. Families actually were split, friends were alienated forever, as this border town, representing both passionate elements in the conflict, prepared for war.

THE BOYS at Mt. St. Mary's were ready, having organized two military companies before 1860. There were two uniformed units, one for the older fellows, who were equipped with guns; the other company, made up of pre-college youngsters, used bows and arrows—a fact which will be of particular interest to Emmitsburg's illustrious archers of today, the Indian Lookout Bowmen. Indeed, this is one of the rare instances in U. S. history in which a non-Indian military unit fit was armed with bows. The big day for the Mount militia was on Washington's Birthday each year, when they came to town and marched in the parade.

THE MOST renowned Civil War unit containing local men was Cole's Cavalry. At first consisting of a battalion and later of a regiment, its complete designation was Cole's Cavalry, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers. Like several other volunteer Civil War outfits, it was organized between August and November of 1861 by special authority of the Secretary of War. The original roster of Company C, which contained men from Emmitsburg and its environs, sounds like roll call at high school: Annan, Coyle, Crouse, Fites, Gelwicks, Gillelan, Grimes, Hartzell, Horner, McNair,

Scott, Shriver, Wolf, etc.

WHILE ALMOST all of the Confederate military groups possessed a genuine sense of teamwork, there were but few Union troops thus equipped. Cole's Cavalry was one of the notable exceptions. With a marvelous esprit de corps and most likely with a minimum of formal military training as we know it today, these men performed gallantly and won a glamorous reputation as daring, dashing, boldly fighting horsemen.

THEIR THOROUGH knowledge of the topography of the surrounding country, which became to a great degree the center of the War in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, rendered their services to the Union cause invaluable. During the four long years of the conflict the men of Cole's Cavalry were almost constantly in the saddle, and from Gettysburg to Lynchburg they scouted, raided and fought with untiring zeal. As farmers' sons they usually owned good horses, which they took with them upon enlisting. They were mostly young, single lads, intelligent, enthusiastic, accustomed to the use of firearms, of fine physique—in fact, the very best material for cavalrymen.

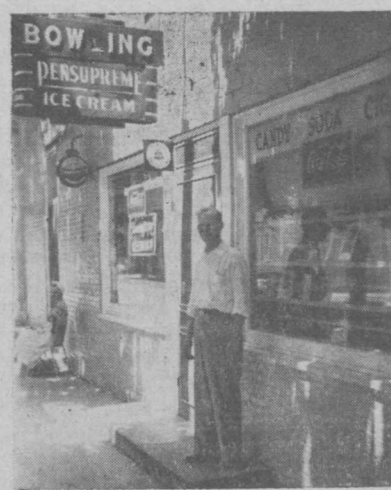
(Continued on Page 4, Front Section)

**Best Wishes On Your
200TH ANNIVERSARY
EMMITSBURG**

1757—1957

**BEAUTIFUL
BOWLING
ALLEYS**

SNACK BAR



Emmitsburg Recreation Center

CHARLES A. HARNER, Prop.
WEST MAIN ST. EMMITSBURG, MD.

**CONGRATULATIONS
EMMITSBURG**

ON YOUR

200th Birthday



American Legion Auxiliary

FRANCIS X. ELDER POST 121
Emmitsburg - Maryland

VFW AUXILIARY

EMMITSBURG, MD.



**Congratulates
EMMITSBURG**

On Its
BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
1757 • 1957

**THE POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES
AND MAIL CARRIERS**

Extend Their
BEST WISHES
TO

EMMITSBURG

ON ITS

200TH BIRTHDAY

- Louis H. Stoner J. Everett Chrismer
- Earle R. Gelwicks Harold M. Hoke
- James Adelsberger Charles B. Shorb
- Gerald F. Ryder Richard Harner

**BEST WISHES TO EMMITSBURG
ON YOUR 200th ANNIVERSARY**

**The
Green Parrot
Tea Shoppe**

Mrs. Leone McNair,
Prop.

East Main Street
EMMITSBURG, MD.

"IT SPEAKS
FOR ITSELF"



HOME COOKED DINNERS

Congratulations and Best Wishes

ON YOUR

Bi-centennial and 200th Birthday

FROM

Emmitsburg's Principal Industry



H. O. TOOR SHOE CO.

EMMITSBURG

MARYLAND