

Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage

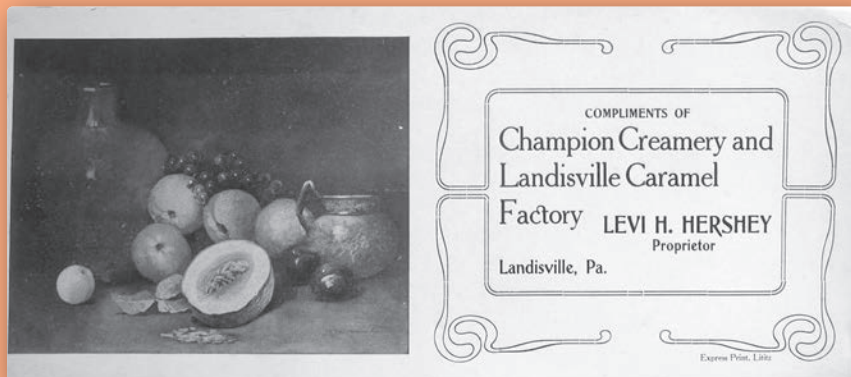


Volume 44, Number 2

April 2021



Good's Mill



The Hersheys of Landisville

Contributors to this Issue



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Lois Charles Zeiset is a tenth-generation descendant of the 1717 immigrant Christian Hershey. Upon her recent retirement, a prime goal was to join Heritage Watchers, a nine-month class taught by Joanne Hess Siegrist. Within that process, she began to identify boxes of old family photos and organized them to be available for her family and friends. The Hershey 300th Reunion Tour spurred her on to work on her Hershey stories resulting in the article in this issue. Years earlier, she graduated from nursing at Lancaster General Hospital and worked as a registered nurse at various locations, including several years in Indonesia. Currently, she volunteers in a variety of ways, including work with the refugee resettlement folks at her church. Best of all, she is blessed to be a wife, mother, and grandmother. Details for generations one to five were compiled by Carl Hershey, chair of Hershey 300th Reunion Tour and Joanne Hess Siegrist, planning team member for Hershey 300th Reunion Tour. Lois Charles Zeiset compiled details for generations six to twelve. E-mail: slzeiset@gmail.com.

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ON THE COVER

This issue focuses on two industries related to agriculture in Lancaster County. Good's Mill has provided animal feed to small farms in the Fivepointville area for many years. Champion Creamery collected milk from similar farms in the Landisville area and distributed it locally. Good's Mill photos are from 1940s and 2004. The Champion Creamery ink blotter was a Christmas gift to customers.

The mill at Fivepointville has been in operation since 1769 and has been in the Good family for five generations. Many changes came in those 252 years.

Good's Mill

by Romaine Stauffer

Eastern Pennsylvania is blessed with many streams that once provided the water power mills needed to operate. Water-powered grist, saw, hemp, fulling, and oil mills were essential for a thriving community in colonial days and were operating in all southeastern Pennsylvania townships after 1700.

Gristmills ground the wheat and other grains that were staple foods for America's early settlers. Farmers sold or exchanged wheat for flour at the mill and brought roasted corn for grinding into cornmeal. Sawmills produced the lumber needed to construct shelters for humans and animals. Hemp and fulling mills processed fibers used to make clothing. Linseed oil mills produced oil used in cooking.

The gristmill was the center of a community. On mill visits, farmers exchanged news with their neighbors, looked at the sale bills and notices posted in the mill, and read the newspaper in the mill office. If they were not too busy, men sat on the benches in the mill office and held gab sessions.

The gristmill was the center of a community.

Hundreds of water-powered mills once dotted Lancaster County, but only two gristmills remain operational today. The Mascot Mill in Leacock Township was built in the mid-1730s and operated by the Ressler family from 1865 until it closed in 1977. The Bowmansville Mill was erected about 1738 and operated by three generations of the Christian Good family and three generations of the Henry Von Neida family until it closed in the early 1950s. Both of these mills can be run on water power but function as museums.

Many old mills have been converted to residences, offices, shops, or other uses. A few mills which existed in colonial days and are still operating have been rebuilt and converted from water power

to electric. One of these is Good's Feed Mill at Fivepointville. The first mill on that site along the Muddy Creek existed at least as early as 1769. The mill was known by different names and rebuilt several times but never ceased operation. The ninth owner is operating the mill in 2021.

Biographical sketches of the owners

1. Benjamin Lessley, Sept. 14, 1724–Mar. 30, 1811

m.(1) Catharina Werns; m.(2) Fronica Breitenstein, dau. of Leonard Breitenstein.

Benjamin Lessley was born in Germany in 1724 and naturalized in Pennsylvania on March 18, 1764. He sponsored himself for baptism at the New Holland Lutheran Church on September 22, 1745. He and his first wife, Catharina Werns, had two children baptized at the New Holland Lutheran Church. Catharina died about 1754 at approximately age twenty-five. Benjamin then married Fronica Breitenstein from Brecknock Township. Their children were baptized at the Bergstrasse Lutheran Church.

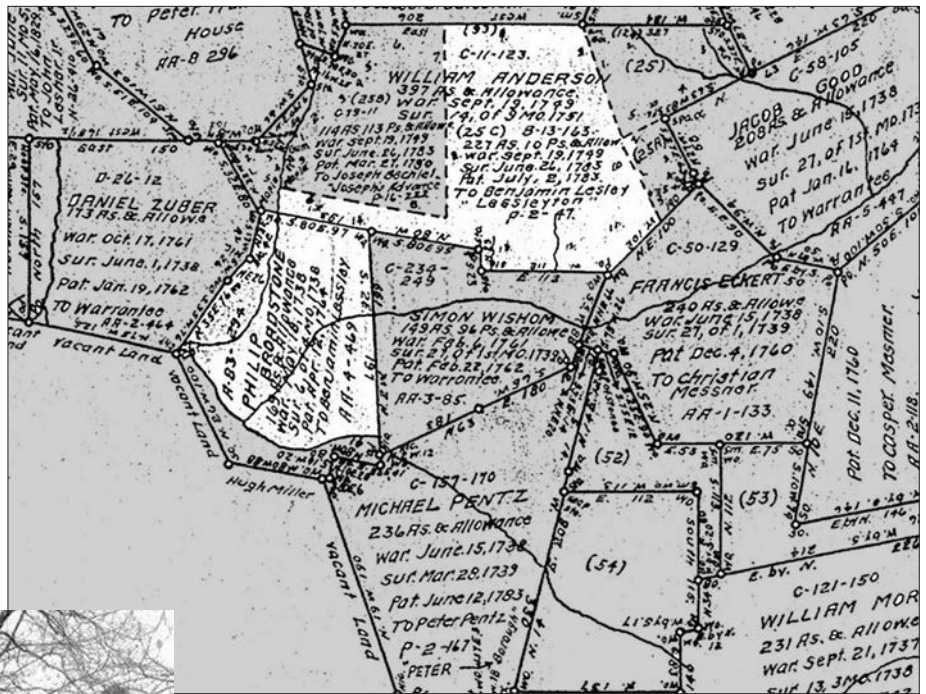
Benjamin is first found in the Brecknock Township tax records in 1757. He was the tax collector in 1759. On April 12, 1764, he received a patent from the Penns for 169 acres on the Muddy Creek in Brecknock Township.¹ This land had originally been warranted in 1738 by Philip Breitenstein, grandfather of Benjamin's second wife, Fronica.

Benjamin warranted a second seventy-seven-acre tract in Brecknock Township in 1765 and received the patent August 13, 1772.² About five miles north of his first tract, the second tract lay north of the current Pennsylvania Turnpike, between Panorama Drive and Orchard Road.

Brecknock Township tax records confirm Benjamin had a mill along the Muddy Creek in 1769. The mill was probably built of logs. It was identified as a

1. Patent AA-469, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, PA.

2. Patent AA13-196, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, PA.



Above: Warrant map shows two tracts of land patented to Benjamin Lessley in 1764 and 1783.

Top left: A pair of stones stand side-by-side in the Lessley Cemetery. The engraving is illegible, but the age and style of the stones suggest they may be for Benjamin and Fronica Lessley.

Left: The Lessley Cemetery is in a residential development today along Oatfield Drive, Denver, Pennsylvania. (Credit: Romaine Stauffer)

sawmill in 1772 and a hemp mill in 1779. Only fifty of Benjamin's 169 acres were cultivated in 1772. In 1773, he made an agreement with Peter Pentz on water rights from Muddy Creek to power the mill.

Benjamin bought another 227 of the 397 acres William Anderson warranted in 1749. Benjamin received the patent on July 2, 1783.³ The tract was L-shaped to adjoin the north border of his first purchase. The current Maple Grove Road runs through the center of the tract with Messner Lane as the eastern boundary.

Benjamin and Fronica Lessley had two sons, Christian and Benjamin Jr., and four daughters.⁴ When he wrote his will in 1806, he bequeathed his farm of about 106 acres to his son Benjamin Jr. His son Christian Lessley and son-in-law John Hissner were executors of the estate. Benjamin Jr. retained the

farm, but Christian sold the forty acres with the mill to Abraham Bixler in 1807.

Benjamin died on March 30, 1811, at the age of eighty-six years, six months, and sixteen days.⁵ His will was proved April 16, 1811. Because he does not mention Fronica in his will, she had probably predeceased him. Two matching German-style gravestones in the Lessley Cemetery on the farm may have been for Benjamin and Fronica. Unfortunately, they are worn smooth and illegible. The cemetery is now in a residential development. The burial place of his first wife is unknown.

Children of first marriage:

1. Johann Jacob Lessley, b. Feb. 12, 1752; d. young
2. Barbara Lessley, b. May 5, 1753; m. Henry Wetz; Brecknock Twp., Berks Co.; d. aft. 1801

3. Patent B-13-163, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, PA.

4. Lancaster County Will K1-278.

5. New Holland Lutheran Church Book.



Benjamin Lessley's grandson John and his wife, Susanna, built a red sandstone house on part of the farm. (Credit: Carol Burkholder)

Children of second marriage:

3. Susanna Catharina Lessley, b. Mar. 30, 1757;
d. young
4. Maria Elizabeth Lessley, b. Mar. 6, 1760;
d. young
5. Sophia Lessley, Aug. 28, 1762–Apr. 9, 1850;
m. John Hissner, d. Nov. 23, 1833⁶
6. Hannah Lessley, b. Jan. 8, 1764; m. George Kern⁷
7. **Christian Lessley**, Nov. 3, 1766–June 16, 1832;
m.(1) Anna Maria Schnader (Feb. 28, 1769–
Jan. 21, 1807) and m.(2) Catharina
____ (Mar. 15, 1772–Apr. 5, 1830)
8. Catherine Lessley, Nov. 23, 1771–Jan. 28, 1847;
m. George Heft (Feb. 17, 1766–Feb. 13, 1835);
bu. Muddy Creek Cem., Lancaster Co.
9. Benjamin Lessley Jr., Feb. 13, 1775–Sept. 3, 1860;
m. May 7, 1793, Catharina Stover (July 3,
1773–Oct. 15, 1855), dau. of John Stover. Benja-
min and Catharina were buried in the Lessley
Cemetery on the farm which is now within
Country Mills residential development.

In the 1860 Census, Benjamin Jr. was living with his son Jacob and Hannah and their nine children.⁸ Benjamin split the farm between his sons Jacob and John. Benjamin died intestate and his son John S. Lessley was administrator of his estate. The stone house John and his wife, Susanna, built in 1829 is on Glenview Drive in the development.

6. Cumberland County Will K-359.

7. In the 1790 and 1800 U. S. Census, George Kern is in Brecknock Township, Lancaster County. The Kern family disappears after 1800.

8. The children of Jacob and Hannah Lessley were Samuel, John, Jacob, and Henry Lessley; Henrietta, wife of David H. Sollenberger; Catherine Lessley; Maggie, wife of Henry Brenneman; Susanna, wife of George Trostle; and Jeremiah Lessley.

2. **Christian Lessley**, Nov. 3, 1766–June 16, 1832

m.(1) Anna Maria Schnader, Feb. 28, 1769–Jan. 21, 1807; m.(2) Catharina ____ Mar. 15, 1772–Apr. 5, 1830

Christian Lessley was the oldest son of Benjamin and Fronica Lessley. As Benjamin Sr. aged, his sons, Christian and Benjamin Jr., shared the operation of their father's farm and mill with Christian as miller and Benjamin as farmer. Although no deed is extant, Benjamin Sr. apparently sold a forty-acre portion of the farm with the mill to Christian. Brecknock Township tax records show Christian owned forty acres in 1805 and had a sawmill. It was called an oil and hemp mill in the 1806 tax records. Before his father's death, Christian sold the forty acres with the mill to Abraham Bixler Jr. on March 24, 1807.

Christian moved to the Annville area of Lebanon County in 1807. Christian and his second wife, Catharina, were buried in the Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery, South White Oak Street, Annville, Pennsylvania. The burial place of Christian's first wife is not known.

Christian's nine children and some of his grandchildren are identified in his Lebanon County will.⁹

1. Maria Lessley, b. July 15, 1790; m. Henry Nye (1785–1832)
2. Benjamin Lessley, Jan. 23, 1792–May 22, 1866;
m. Elizabeth Nye
3. Christina Lessley, Nov. 20, 1793–May 22, 1842;
m. Adam Nye (1791–1842)¹⁰
4. Elizabeth Lessley, Sept. 2, 1795–w.p. Apr. 21, 1874; single¹¹
5. Susanna Lessley, b. July 22, 1797–bef. 1832;
m. John Adam Nye (1794–1876)
6. Catherine Lessley (twin), Apr. 20, 1800–Sept. 15, 1823; m. Adam Biely (June 25, 1797–July 6, 1853)
7. Christian Lessley (twin), Apr. 20, 1800–May 18, 1827; m. Elizabeth Quigley
8. Hannah Lessley, Dec. 15, 1802–Nov. 7, 1827;
m. John Wilhelm
9. John Lessley, Apr. 8, 1804–June 6, 1892; m.(1) Anna Bernhard; m.(2) Fanny Seltzer

9. Lebanon County Will B-178. Grandchildren named in Christian's will were Henry, Catherine, Samuel, Adam, and Jonathan/Jonas Nye (the children of his daughter Susanna); granddaughters Rebecca Beel/Bealy; Fanny Wilhelm, and Polly Lessley (daughter of his deceased son Christian).

10. Christina is identified as the daughter of Christian Lessley in the will of her son Adam (Lebanon County Will B-638). Christina's children were Daniel, Catherine, Rebecca, David, Amanda, Adam, and Peter.

11. Lebanon County Will E-91.



Left: Conical hempstone. Right: grist millstone. Hemp mills processed fibers for paper, clothing, and ropes. (Credit: Aleah Good)

3. Abraham Bixler Jr., June 17, 1782–Mar. 4, 1841
m. June 14, 1801, Eve Breitenstein, Apr. 15,
1782–1847

Abraham Bixler was the son of Abraham Bixler Sr. He moved west from Robeson Township, Berks County, to Brecknock Township, Lancaster County. Abraham Bixler Sr. was a freeman (single) living in Brecknock Township in 1779 and 1780. He is identified as a farmer in township tax records from 1786 to 1792 with the last mention of him as a landowner in 1805.

Abraham Jr. married Eve Breitenstein on June 14, 1801. In the 1810 Census, Abraham Sr., his nephew Baltzer Bixler and Abraham Jr. lived next to each other with Benjamin Lessley as their neighbor.¹²

Abraham Jr.'s first recorded purchase of land in Brecknock Township was on April 2, 1804, when he bought 42.5 acres from Abraham Leshner.¹³ This was part of 173 acres patented by Daniel Zuber in 1762.¹⁴ On March 24, 1807, Abraham and Eve sold the 42.5 acres to George Schlapach¹⁵ and purchased the adjoining Lessley 40.75-acre mill property from Christian Lessley.¹⁶ It was identified as a sawmill on the deed, although township tax records in 1805 and 1806 indicate it was also a hemp mill. The mill used one overshot wheel and operated as a grist, saw, hemp, and

woolen mill, as well as a cooperage. It was known as Bixler's Mill.

A good water supply was essential to power the mill. On July 2, 1807, Abraham Bixler and Benjamin Lessley Jr. made an agreement on water rights. Benjamin granted Abraham the privilege of conveying the water from the Muddy Creek through a mill race from a dam built on Lessley's land.

*The mill used one overshot wheel and
operated as a grist, saw, hemp, and woolen
mill, as well as a cooperage.*

In 1821, Abraham built a large two-and-a-half-story red sandstone house near the mill. A date stone in the gable end of the house reads, "1821 Built by Abraham Bixler Eve his wife." The stone house was an upgrade from an earlier house built by the Lessleys.

The Bixler family was ambitious and prosperous. Abraham served as justice of the peace from 1840 to 1844. His son Absalom B. Bixler was a farmer, potter, and printer but is known best for his redware pottery. Several pieces bear the inscription "Absalom Bixler to his wife Sarah." One of these is in the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan, and another in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. A six-inch redware pot sold for \$32,760 in 2012. Absalom's brother David was

12. By 1820, Baltzer Bixler was living in Cumberland County where he died in 1848. Cumberland County Administration E-60.

13. Lancaster County Deed W3-207.

14. Patent AA-2-464, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, Pa.

15. Lancaster County Deed W3-211.

16. Original unrecorded deed.



Abraham Bixler built the red sandstone house in 1821, placing the date stone at the gable end. (Credit: Aleah Good)



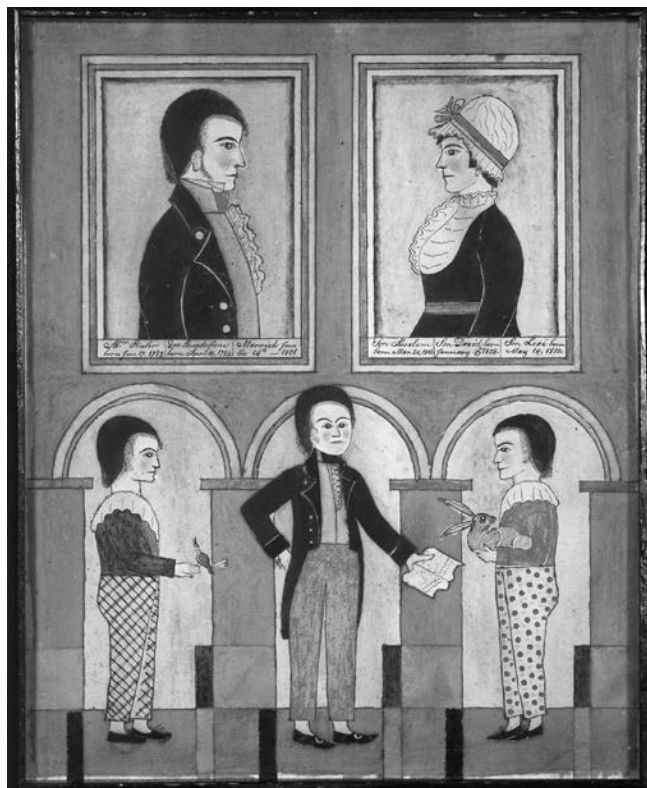
taxed as a potter as well from 1841 to 1847 and was also a fraktur artist. They used the small old house as their craft shop.

A watercolor fraktur family register provides the birth dates for Abraham, Eve, and their three sons. The family register is unusual in that it includes hand-drawn portraits of the five family members. The fraktur is preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Abraham died in 1841 and was survived by his wife and three sons. His will bequeathed his estate to his wife as long as she remained his widow.¹⁷ Within one year of her death, the estate was to be sold by his sons with the option for one of them to purchase it. Abraham's will was proved on March 18, 1847, after Eve's death. The will specified that his "whole stock of books" should not be sold "to strangers" but divided among his heirs. He also wrote that if any of his sons quarreled about dividing the estate, he would receive only one silver dollar and be forever banned from receiving anything further. Witnesses to the will were Benjamin Lessley [Jr.] and Jacob Lessley. Abraham's three sons were executors. On October 15, 1847, they sold the 40.75 acres with the mill and the water rights to George Martin.¹⁸

Children:

1. Absalom Bixler, Mar. 24, 1802–1884; m. Oct. 23, 1827, Sarah Kinse



Abraham Bixler family fraktur from about 1815 provides the birth dates for Abraham, Eve, and their three sons. (public domain)

17. Lancaster County Will U-265.

18. Lancaster County Deed X7-438.



Wooden barrels were used to lift grain to the upper level of the mill until an elevator was installed in the 1900s. (Credit: Aleah Good)

2. David Bixler, Jan. 5, 1808–1878; m. Mary Messner
3. Levi Bixler, May 14, 1810–May 11, 1881;
m. June 13, 1841, Maria Shimp
4. **George Martin**, Sept. 6, 1815–Apr. 10, 1900
m. Aug. 25, 1840, Lovina Stauffer, Nov. 8, 1819–
Aug. 7, 1875

George Martin was the son of George and Anna (Sensenig) Martin. Lovina was the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Weber) Stauffer.

George bought the mill from Abraham Bixler's heirs on October 15, 1847, for \$2,300.¹⁹ About 1850, he built a new three-story water-powered stone and frame mill. The 1855 map identifies it as a grist and sawmill.

In the 1850 Census, George and Lovina had six children ages eight and under. They had one more child in December 1850. Three of their children died

young and were buried in the Weaverland Mennonite Cemetery, one in 1853 and two in 1856.

George operated the mill for ten years. The Panic of 1857 may have contributed to George becoming insolvent.²⁰ The case was in court on December 5, 1857, and the 40.75 acres with the mill was sold on auction by the sheriff to Peter B. Good for \$3,000 on January 9, 1858. He got the deed January 18, 1858.²¹

George and Lovina moved to Indiana with their eight surviving children soon after he sold the mill in 1858. They lived in Harrison Township, Elkhart County, where George farmed. Only one of the three children born to George and Lovina in Indiana survived to adulthood.

Lovina died in 1875 at the age of fifty-five. George died on April 10, 1900, when he was eighty-four. George and Lovina are buried in the Old Yellow Creek Cemetery in Elkhart County.

Children:

1. Anna Martin, Apr. 9, 1842–Oct. 18, 1897; single
2. Mary Martin, Feb. 23, 1844–Mar. 10, 1924;
m. John F. Rohrer
3. Moses Martin, June 14, 1845–Jan. 4, 1928; m.(1)
Delilah Miller; m.(2) Elizabeth Ann (Rarick) Kulp
4. George S. Martin, Oct. 11, 1846–Oct. 21, 1927;
m. Malinda Hess
5. Joseph S. Martin, Dec. 16, 1847–Aug. 30, 1887;
m. Eliza Hess
6. Matilda Martin, Nov. 14, 1849–Dec. 25, 1856;
bu. Weaverland
7. Elizabeth Martin, Nov. 28, 1850–July 10, 1923;
m. Jacob B. Kindig
8. Lydia Martin, Nov. 5, 1852–May 1853;
bu. Weaverland
9. Susanna Martin, May 28, 1854–Apr. 23, 1937;
m. John Fissgus
10. John Martin, Sept. 4, 1855–Mar. 1856;
bu. Weaverland
11. Emma Martin, July 14, 1857–Dec. 27, 1952;
single
12. David S. Martin, May 4, 1859–Jan. 24, 1938;
single
13. Solomon Martin, Sept. 22, 1860–Nov. 14, 1860;
bu. Indiana
14. Matilda Martin, 1861–1869; bu. Indiana

20. Sheriff Deeds Record Book 2, page 297. The Panic of 1857 was a financial crisis that spread rapidly throughout the United States. The 1850s were prosperous and many people took financial risks. They began to feel the effects of the panic as soon as market prices began to fall.

21. Lancaster County Sheriff Deed 2-297.

19. Ibid.



Peter Good gristmill and covered bridge (Credit: Clair Good Album)

Peter was the first of five generations of Goods to own the mill.

5. **Peter B. Good**, Jan. 30, 1824–Oct. 23, 1905

m. Hannah Zeile, Apr. 3, 1827–1918²²

Peter B. Good was the son of Jonas and Mary (Bowman) Good. Peter grew up on the Good homestead in Brecknock Township where his great-grandfather Jacob Good had settled in 1737. He got a patent from the Penns for 628 acres in 1764. Peter's father was the fourth generation of Goods to own the farm. He passed it on to his youngest son, Joseph.

About 1845, Peter married Hannah Zeile, daughter of George and Catharine (Halderman) Zeile.

In 1851, Peter erected a hotel on the northwest corner of the square in the village of Bowmansville. The red sandstone building has been operated as a restaurant for many years. It is diagonally across the square from the first building in Bowmansville, erected in 1820 by Samuel Bowman as a combination house and country store. Samuel was Peter's uncle, a brother to his mother, Mary (Bowman) Good.

Peter was the first of five generations of Goods to own the mill. The single-span wooden covered bridge across Muddy Creek was erected in 1851 in front of the mill. Peter bought the mill from George Martin on January 18, 1858, and operated it as a grist and sawmill with special equipment to prepare hemp for spinning and hulling spelt. Spelt resembled wheat but had thick husks. It was called "German wheat" because

German immigrants brought the seed with them.

Peter bought 14 acres 144 perches from William Lessley on March 3, 1880, which he added to the mill property.²³ The Lessley Cemetery was located on the fourteen acres and the Lessley family reserved the right to pass through as needed.

Peter was granted a water right on June 26, 1885, by John and Rebecca Bringham.²⁴ He was granted the right to build a dam near the border of John Bringham and Jacob Lessley for the purpose of channeling water to the mill. He was also granted free entry to clean and repair the dam.

When Jacob Lessley died in 1875, Peter was appointed guardian in Orphan's Court for Jacob's three youngest children, Maggie, Susanna, and Jeremiah.²⁵

Peter and Hannah had three children, but their only son died single at the age of twenty-three. In 1886, Peter was sixty-two and ready to retire. He and Hannah sold the mill to his nephew Lewis G. Good.

Peter wrote his will on July 10, 1905, and bequeathed to his only surviving child, Emma Martin, three properties in East Earl Township which he had purchased in 1847 and 1874.²⁶

Peter died October 23, 1905. Henry Good spoke at the funeral service which began at the house on Octo-

22. There is a discrepancy on Hannah's death date. Her gravestone says she died Sept. 13, 1918, and gives her age as Age 91 yrs. 5 mo. 10 days; her obituary says Oct. 13, 1918, age ninety-one y. six mo. ten d.; her death certificate says Oct. 14, 1918, 91 y. 6 mo. 10 d.

23. Lancaster County Deed S38-303. William was the grandson of Benjamin Lessley Jr.

24. Ibid.

25. The Lessley family seems to have disappeared from Brecknock Township after 1900.

26. On April 1, 1912, Emma and her husband sold these properties to Reuben S. Zimmerman, Mary G. Zimmerman, and Elam G. Sensenig. Lancaster County Deeds A21-120, A21-121, and A21-123.

ber 26. Noah B. Bowman preached in English at the Bowmansville Mennonite Church (Lancaster Conference) and Bishop Jacob N. Brubacher in German from the words, "It is finished." Peter was buried in the cemetery at the Pine Grove Mennonite Church (General Conference) in the village of Bowmansville.²⁷ The cemetery was begun in the 1700s by Peter's ancestors, long before the church was built next to it. Hannah lived with her daughter until her death in 1918 and was buried beside Peter.

Children:

1. Leman Good, Dec. 7, 1846–Aug. 19, 1870; single
2. Mary Ann Good, Mar. 9, 1851–Sept. 18, 1871; single
3. Emma Z. Good, Apr. 13, 1856–Jan. 12, 1929; m. Amos H. Martin

6. Lewis G. Good, Sept. 8, 1860–June 9, 1929
m. Oct. 14, 1883, Sarah Ann Zeiley, Sept. 6, 1862–
Apr. 26, 1948

Lewis G. Good was the son of Joseph B. and Anna (Gehman) Good. Joseph was the youngest brother of Peter B. Good.

Lewis grew up on the Good family homestead which Joseph had obtained from his father, Jonas. Lewis was the sixth generation of the Good family to live on the homestead.

On October 14, 1883, Lewis married Sarah Ann Zeiley, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Ames) Zeiley.

Lewis bought the mill from his uncle Peter B. Good, on July 27, 1886, for \$6,400.²⁸ It included the 40.75-acre mill property plus the 14 acres 144 perches Peter Good bought from William Lessley and the water rights Peter had obtained from John Bringhurst. The mill continued to operate on water power as it had for more than a hundred years.

On January 14, 1891, Lewis bought 3 acres 88 perches across Muddy Creek from Jacob and Magdalena Shaub for \$142. The property lines met in the middle of the creek. It was part of thirty-six acres Jacob Shaub bought from the heirs of Cyrus Fichtorn on April 2, 1890.²⁹

Lewis farmed the land and operated the mill. In 1904, he built a new frame gristmill that is forty feet by

sixty feet and three and a half stories high. It utilized two turbines supplied by a four-foot dam located five hundred feet from the mill. The tail race that returned the water to the Muddy Creek was about seven hundred feet long. The sawmill was eliminated as well as the hemp mill. Homespun cloth had faded into history as fabrics were produced commercially.

Milling was a dusty occupation. Everything in the mill, including the miller and his helpers, was covered with the fine dry powder of ground grains. In addition to grain that was ground for individual farmers, flour and cornmeal were produced commercially.

Lewis was one of the pioneer Sunday school workers in the Bowmansville Mennonite congregation. On January 29, 1893, he was chosen the first leader of the Sunday school and served faithfully for eleven years.

By 1920, Lewis and Sarah's son Howard moved his family into the farmhouse with his parents and assumed management of the mill. Lewis died in 1929 and his widow, Sarah Ann, inherited his estate.³⁰ She continued to live with Howard and his family.

Lewis's funeral was held at the Bowmansville Mennonite Church in charge of Bros. Isaac Geigley and George Horning. Texts were 2 Kings 20:1; Ecclesiastes 12:13, 14; and Revelation 2:10. Lewis was buried in the cemetery adjoining the church.³¹

On May 10, 1946, Sarah granted a right-of-way for the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company (PP&L) to construct and maintain electric lines on her property along the "Martindale to Fivepointville" highway (Route 897).

Ill for a year and a half before her death in 1948, Sarah sold the mill to her son Howard Z. Good for \$9,000 on March 6, 1947.³² The property consisted of the same fifty-five acres along with the water rights that Lewis had purchased from Peter B. and Hannah Good.

On the same date in 1947, Sarah sold to her son Joseph two small tracts totaling six acres, both of which Lewis had purchased from Christian and Amelia Eshleman in 1888 and 1912.³³ The land straddled the Brecknock/East Earl Township line a short distance south of the mill.

Sarah died on April 26, 1948. Funeral services were held April 30 at her late home and at the Bowmansville Mennonite Church with Benjamin Weaver, J. Paul Graybill, and Moses G. Gehman in charge. She was buried in the adjoining cemetery beside Lewis.

27. The Pine Grove Mennonite Church was organized in 1852 as a result of a bitter "school fight." Brecknock Township resisted the Free School Act of 1834, seeing it as a threat to their German heritage and faith. When the Free School Act became mandatory in 1848 and the first free school in the township opened in 1850, anti-school protestors mobbed and locked the school. The case was taken to court which ruled in favor of the pro-school group. The six Mennonite men involved in the lawsuit were disciplined by the church for going to the law. They withdrew from the Bowmansville Mennonite Church and organized the Pine Grove Mennonite Church.

28. Lancaster County Deed S38-303.

29. Unrecorded original deed.

30. Lancaster County Will J3-86.

31. *Gospel Herald*, 22, no. 13 (June 27, 1929): 271.

32. Lancaster County Deed S38-305.

33. Lancaster County Deed S38-310.



Front row, left to right: Lester B. Good, son of Joseph; Ira M. Good, son of Howard; Charity H. Good, daughter of Howard; Harriet G. Martin, daughter of Sadie; Lewis G. Good, grandfather; Charles E. Good, son of Howard; Grace Good, daughter of Joseph; and Harold H. Good, son of Howard. Second row, left to right: Susie Horning, maid, Sadie Good Martin, daughter of Lewis and Sarah; Joseph A. Good, son of Lewis and Sarah; Sarah Ann Zeiley Good, grandmother; Howard Z. Good, son of Lewis and Sarah. This photo was taken at the Good homestead farm and mill about 1920 or 1921. (Credit: Clair Good Album)

Sarah died intestate. Her remaining assets were converted to cash and distributed among her heirs on July 29, 1948.³⁴ Each of her three surviving children received \$909.15, and nine grandchildren (children of deceased Jennie Good Horning) each received \$101.02.

Children:

1. Jennie M. Good, Aug. 11, 1884–Jan. 12, 1937; m. Barton G. Horning
2. Charles E. Good, Mar. 9, 1887–Mar. 20, 1906; single
3. Annie Good, Dec. 28, 1888–Mar. 14, 1906; single
4. **Howard Z. Good**, Jan. 17, 1891–Mar. 14, 1975; m.(1) Lydia G. Hurst; m.(2) Lizzie B. Horning; m.(3) Minnie O. (Eberly) Holsopple
5. Joseph A. Good, July 17, 1893–Aug. 1, 1948; m. Ivy Elizabeth Bender
6. Sadie Ella Good, Nov. 18, 1897–Jan. 25, 1988; m. Adam H. Martin
7. **Howard Z. Good**, Jan. 17, 1891–Mar. 14, 1975 m.(1) Feb. 1, 1912, Lydia G. Hurst, Mar. 9, 1891–Mar. 2, 1919; m.(2) Nov. 17, 1921, Lizzie B. Horning, July 17, 1903–Nov. 11, 1957; m.(3) June 29, 1967, wid. Minnie O. (Eberly) Holsopple, Nov. 30, 1908–Feb. 3, 2004

Howard Z. Good was the son of Lewis G. and Sarah Ann (Zeiley) Good. Howard was baptized November 3, 1906, at the age of fifteen and was a member of the

Bowmansville Mennonite Church (Lancaster Mennonite Conference).

Howard married Lydia Hurst in 1912. They had four children when she died of influenza in 1919, one day after the birth of a premature stillborn son.

Howard took over the operation of the mill in 1918 and also farmed the land. The mill produced cattle feed in addition to flour and cornmeal. Howard was so busy in the mill he did not have time to plow the fields with his horses. In 1920, he hired Wayne Eberly to do the plowing with his tractor.³⁵ Later, he bought his own tractor.

In the 1920 Census, Howard was a widower and the head of the household. His parents were living with him and his children. Sixteen-year-old Lizzie Horning was the hired girl. Howard and Lizzie were married on November 17, 1921. At the age of eighteen, she became the stepmother of Howard's four children. Of the sixteen children they had together, only one died in infancy. The entire family never lived under one roof, as six children were born after the oldest one was married.

Being so close to the Muddy Creek, the mill sometimes flooded in heavy rains. In 1933, between four and five feet of water covered the first floor of the mill and ruined some of the cattle feed. Howard was able to reduce the loss by having his helpers move several tons of feed to the upper level.³⁶

34. Lancaster County Release, Deed book R39-420.

35. *New Holland Clarion* reported on May 22, 1920.

36. *Lancaster New Era*, August 24, 1933.

In 1938, Howard turned the mill over to Harold, his twenty-six-year-old son, and devoted his time to farming. After he became the miller, Harold H. Good's name was printed across the bottom of the paper bags he filled with cornmeal. Muddy Creek Mills, which was the name of the mill at that time, was printed at the top of the bag.

Howard bought the farm and mill from his widowed mother on March 6, 1947.³⁷ The property consisted of the same fifty-five acres along with the water rights his father had purchased from Peter B. and Hannah Good. Howard and Harold continued as before with Howard farming and Harold operating the mill.

The one-lane bridge across Muddy Creek was 101 years old when it was replaced with a two-lane concrete bridge in 1952. The road was regraded and raised to the level of the bridge.

Recognized as a leader by the Bowmansville congregation, Howard was in the lot six times before he was ordained as a minister on November 29, 1945. Eight years later, on March 4, 1954, he was ordained as bishop for the Bowmansville-Reading District of Lancaster Mennonite Conference. He also served on the Millersville Children's Home Board for twelve years.

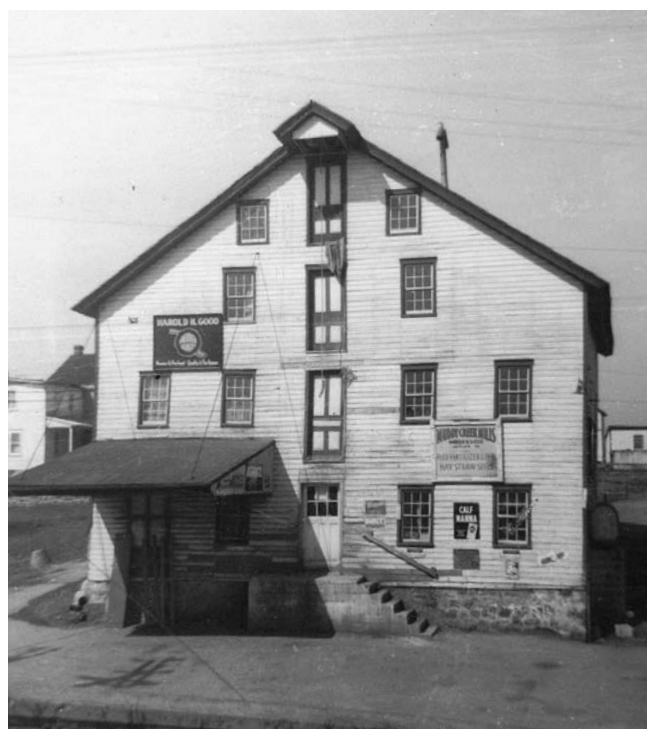
When Howard was seventy-two, he sold the mill and warehouse behind the mill to his oldest son, Harold H. Good, on March 31, 1962, for \$7,000.

Howard retained the farm until July 15, 1966, when he sold it to another son, H. Arthur Good.³⁸ The farm had shrunk from Benjamin Lessley's original 169 acres to 58.57 acres. It was composed of 55 acres Howard bought from his mother, Sarah Good; 3.5 perches and 2.5 perches bought from David Z. Martin; and 108 perches bought September 27, 1956, from John S. Stauffer on June 25, 1966.³⁹

Howard had been a widower for nearly ten years when he married his third wife, Minnie Holsopple, on June 29, 1967. She was the widow of Irvin Holsopple of Somerset County. Howard and Minnie lived in a small red brick house he built on a lot carved out of the farm.

Howard was seventy-eight when he ordained Luke L. Horst in 1969 to take his place as bishop for the Bowmansville-Reading District. He had served faithfully for fifteen years and was a conservative voice in the Lancaster Mennonite Conference.

Howard died on March 14, 1975, at the age of eighty-four. He was survived by his third wife, 19 chil-



The names of Harold H. Good and Muddy Creek Mills were both displayed on the mill and feed bags. (Credit: Clair Good Album)

dren, 107 grandchildren, and 45 great-grandchildren. His funeral was held at the Bowmansville Mennonite Church on March 17, in charge of David N. Thomas, Luke L. Horst, and Wilmer W. Leaman. Howard was buried in the adjoining cemetery with his first two wives. His third wife, Minnie, died in 2004 at the age of ninety-five and was buried in the Hess Mennonite Cemetery at Lititz. Her first husband was buried in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, with his first wife.

Children of first marriage:

1. **Harold H. Good**, June 15, 1912–Mar. 31, 2011;
m. Emma E. Weaver
2. Ira M. Good, Mar. 23, 1914–Nov. 26, 2001;
m. Ruth H. Weaver
3. Charity G. Good, Nov. 18, 1915–Feb. 22, 2011;
m. Parke M. Heller
4. Charles E. Good, Aug. 2, 1917–Jan. 14, 2012;
m. Susie Weaver
5. Infant son Good, b. and d. Mar. 1, 1919

Children of second marriage:

6. Martha Mae Good, Sept. 11, 1922–Feb. 28, 2004;
m. Clarence B. Stoner
7. Florence H. Good, Feb. 12, 1924–Feb. 13, 1924
8. Rachel H. Good, Apr. 6, 1925–June 15, 1988;
m. George W. Hoover
9. Climena H. Good, Oct. 13, 1926–Nov. 27, 2004;
m. Amos N. Hostetter

37. Lancaster County Deed S38-305.

38. Lancaster County Deed X55-281.

39. Lancaster County Deeds S38-305, G45-418, and X55-277.



Front row, left: Howard Z. Good, Lizzie Good, Parke Good, Phebe (Good) Zimmerman, Second row, left: Harriet (Good) Eberly, Helen (Good) Gehman, Sarah (Good) Shultz, Dorothy (Good) Martin, Esther (Good) Martin, Kathryn (Good) Martin, H. Arthur Good, Susie (Good) Gehman, Back row, left: Sanford Good, Verna (Good) Martin, Harold Good, Ira Good, Charity (Good) Heller, Charles Good, Martha (Good) Stoner, Rachel (Good) Hoover, Climena (Good) Hostetter. (Credit: Clair Good Album)

10. Sanford H. Good, Aug. 1, 1928–Jan. 10, 1996;
m. Esther S. Weaver
11. Verna H. Good, May 29, 1930–Oct. 13, 2013;
m. Warren W. Martin
12. Sarah Ann Good, June 11, 1931–Nov. 4, 2019;
m. Lester B. Shultz
13. Dorothy Marie Good, Apr. 2, 1933–Apr. 19,
1995; m. Harry B. Martin
14. Esther H. Good, b. Oct. 2, 1934; m. Raymond
B. Martin
15. Kathryn H. Good, b. Nov. 20, 1935; m. Ray L.
Martin
16. H. Arthur Good, b. Oct. 18, 1937; m.(1) Frieda
Marie Yoder; m.(2) Kay Predmore
17. Susie Elizabeth Good, b. Dec. 26, 1939;
m. Leroy H. Gehman
18. Harriet H. Good, b. Jan. 9, 1942; m.(1) Ray
Glen Good; m.(2) Marlin Eberly
19. Helen H. Good, b. May 21, 1943; m. Earl H.
Gehman
20. Parke H. Good, b. Apr. 22, 1944; m. Lou Ann
Martin
21. Phoebe Lois Good, b. Nov. 16, 1945; m. Earle
Zimmerman

8. Harold H. Good, June 15, 1912–Mar. 31, 2011
m. Emma E. Weaver, Feb. 9, 1913–Feb. 15, 1996
Harold H. Good was the firstborn son of Howard Z.

and Lydia (Hurst) Good. Harold was six years old when his mother died. The motherless family lived with his grandparents for several years until his father married Lizzie Horning. The three generations continued living together until the grandparents died. The family continued to grow until Harold and his three siblings had sixteen half-siblings.

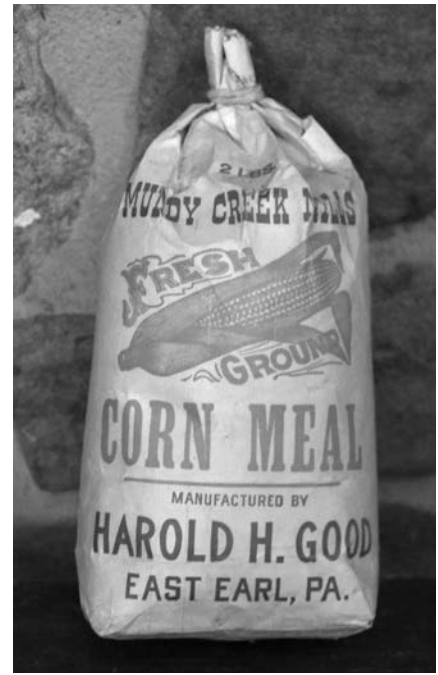
Harold married Emma Weaver on March 6, 1936. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Lichty) Weaver. On March 31, 1937, they purchased a home on the west side of Maple Street in Terre Hill where they lived for the next sixty years.⁴⁰ They had two children.

On April 1, 1953, Harold purchased five acres and another 33 perches across Route 897 from the Good farm and mill.⁴¹ In 1980, he subdivided this land and sold it to several buyers. He also owned several properties in the borough of Terre Hill.

Harold grew up working in the mill and took over the operation in 1938, long before he purchased it from his father on March 31, 1962. By that time, the Muddy Creek Mills name had passed into history, and it was known as Good's Mill. Harold got a deed from his father for the mill on 136.2 perches (.85 acre)

40. Lancaster County Deed A33-346.

41. Lancaster County Deed X42-33.



Left: Harold H. Good working at his desk in the mill office in March 1987. (Credit: LNP Media Group, Photographer Keith Baum)
Right: Cornmeal bag with Muddy Creek Mills and Harold H. Good's name on it. (Credit: Aleah Good)

of land.⁴² The deed included an agreement on sharing the lane from Route 897 to the mill and farm. Harold operated the mill eleven hours a day, six days each week, for nearly sixty years until he retired at the age of eighty-four. It was the only mill still operating in Brecknock Township, which once had seven mills.

*Harold operated the mill eleven hours a day,
 six days each week, for nearly sixty years
 until he retired at the age of eighty-four.*

Soon after Harold took over the operation of the mill in 1938, he converted it from water power to diesel power. The millrace that had channeled the water from Muddy Creek to the mill for about 170 years was no longer needed and eventually became a dry ditch. The mill was converted to electric power after the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company brought electric lines into the area in 1947. Converting to electric brought more changes to the mill. The barrels that had been used to hoist corn and grain to the upper floor of the mill were retired when an elevator was installed.

The milling business also changed during Harold's lifetime. Instead of grinding a farmer's wheat into flour for the family's consumption, the mill shifted into producing animal feed. The feed was sold in cloth bags with colorful designs which thrifty housewives repurposed, especially during the Depression years. Many girls went to school wearing dresses made from feed bags.

Harold also saw a great change in agriculture during his lifetime. Many farmers built large chicken or hog houses with thousands of animals. They got truckloads of feed from larger mills, but Good's Mill catered to the needs of the small farmers. Harold and his employees loaded one-hundred-pound bags of feed into the trucks and buggies of their customers. They also provided an outstanding service by trucking a farmer's ear corn from his farm to the mill. The corn was then ground, bagged, and returned to the farmer.

In spite of the changes, the mill was still a place for men to socialize. The newspaper lying on an old-fashioned settee inside the door of the mill store was an open invitation for men to sit and catch up on the news. A Coca Cola cooler was conveniently set next to the settee. The phone on the counter across from the settee was available for anyone to use. Old Order Mennonites who did not have a phone in their home went to the mill when they needed to make a call.

42. Lancaster County Deed E52-378.



Muddy Creek flooded the mill throughout its history. On July 27, 2004, the flood waters peaked at 7:49 P.M., leaving a muddy mess inside the mill. (Credit: Clair Good Album)

Harold had a warehouse on the corner of West Main Street and Park Avenue in Terre Hill. The building was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon, July 24, 1972. The \$50,000 loss included the \$15,000 building, four thousand bushels of grain, between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred one-hundred-pound bags of sugar cane, peat moss, ground oats, cotton mill products, and peanuts.⁴³

A small building behind Good's Mill was being used as a warehouse. Harold built an addition to the warehouse as well as a truck garage and a scale house.

Hardware, fence posts, animal feed, and other farm products were sold in the mill store. Harold sold flour in ten- to fifty-pound bags which he delivered as they were ordered. He never advertised or had salesmen to promote his business. Hundreds of farmers in the area surrounding the mill knew Good's Mill was where they could get the animal feed, medicines, and animal care products they needed.⁴⁴

Active in the community, Harold was a member of the Christian Business Men's Committee and the Terre Hill Planning Commission, and he served as treasurer of the Terre Hill School Board. He was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical United Brethren Church in Terre Hill where he served as superintendent of the Sunday school. Later, he was a member of the Churchtown United Methodist Church.

Emma died on February 15, 1996, at the age of eighty-three. They were married a few weeks short of sixty years and still lived in the home they bought in

1937 at 417 Maple Street in Terre Hill. In 1997, Harold sold the house to his daughter, Joanne.⁴⁵ He moved into his daughter's house at 27 Gentle Drive in a development on the north side of Terre Hill.

Neither of Harold and Emma's children married. Their son, Lamar, worked in the mill but never bought it. On March 20, 1996, Harold sold the mill to his nephews Clair and Marcus Good, both sons of H. Arthur Good who owned the farm.⁴⁶

Harold died on March 31, 2011, at the age of ninety-eight. He was buried beside his wife in the Churchtown United Methodist Cemetery.

Children:

1. Lamar W. Good, Apr. 27, 1940–Mar. 9, 2018
2. Joanne W. Good, b. Nov. 29, 1945

9. Clair B. Good

Clair Bennett Good, third son of H. Arthur and Freda (Yoder) Good, was born July 20, 1962. Clair grew up on the family farm and worked in the mill for his Uncle Harold. On August 7, 1982, he married Geraldine "Gerry" Sensenig, daughter of Melvin and Margaret (Hurst) Sensenig. They lived at Adamstown and then bought a house across from the mill in 1984. It was on one of the lots on the east side of Route 897 which his Uncle Harold had subdivided in 1980. Clair began working in the mill again in 1988.

On December 30, 1982, Clair's father, H. Arthur Good, sold the 59.94-acre farm to Aaron M. Reiff, reserving several lots along the west side of Route 897.⁴⁷ Arthur built a new house for himself on one of these lots and kept the other vacant lot. Tract 3 on the east side of Route 897 was sold to his son Clair. It was a wooded lot and flood plain behind the house where Clair and Gerry were living.

Aaron and Mary Reiff sold the remainder of the farm to Paul E. Snader on January 3, 1991.⁴⁸ Paul and Carolyn Snader rented the 7.5-acre section with the farmhouse and barn while the farmland was being turned into a residential development named Country Mills.⁴⁹ The Lessley Cemetery is on one of the lots on Oatfield Drive. One is compelled to pause and ponder what Benjamin Lessley would have thought of the houses that sprang up on the land for which he had received a patent from the Penns in 1764.

When the development was finished, Paul and Carolyn Snader sold the 7.5-acre tract to Michael and

43. *Ephrata Review*, July 27, 1972.

44. *Lancaster New Era*, January 25, 1988.

45. Lancaster County Deed 5476-427.

46. Lancaster County Deed 4906-404.

47. Lancaster County Deed Y85-269; Subdivision Book J130-115 and J131-76.

48. Lancaster County Deed 3063-34.

49. Subdivision Book J186-106, recorded July 14, 1994.

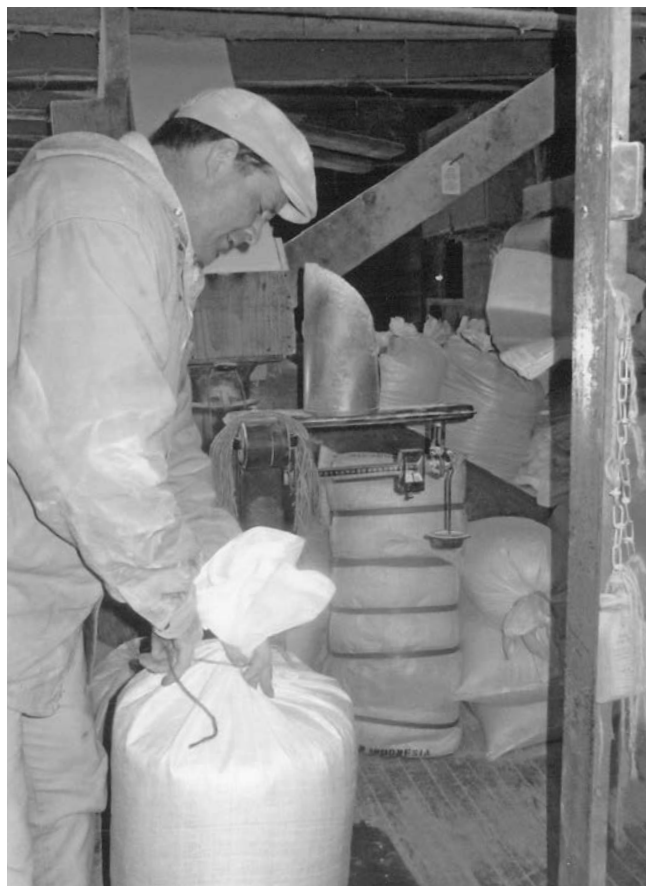


Above: Good's Feed Mill in 2020. Right: Clair Good, the owner in 2021, mixing feed and bagging it in Good's Feed Mill bags. (Credits: Clair Good Album)

Marcy Witman on August 31, 1998.⁵⁰ The Witmans lived there until they sold it to Clair and Gerry Good on August 28, 2003. Twenty-one years after Arthur Good sold the farm, the stone house where generations of Goods had grown up was back in the family. The electric and plumbing the stone house had in 2003 were beyond the imagination of Abraham Bixler when he built it in 1821.

When they bought the farm buildings, Clair and Gerry lived in a house on the east side of Route 897 across from the mill. They continued to live there four more years and rented the farmhouse. In 2007, they moved their growing family to the spacious farmhouse where they currently live.

At the age of eighty-four, Harold Good decided it was time to retire. He sold the mill to his nephews Clair and Marcus Good on March 20, 1996.⁵¹ About three years later, Clair bought Marcus's share of the



50. Lancaster County Deed 5877-40.

51. Lancaster County Deed 4906-404.



Clair Good family in 2019. Front row, left: Geril (Good) Weaver, Gianna Good, Cordell Good, Georgina (Good) Schmidt, Gwenna (Good) Weaver, Geraldine Good. Back row, left: Carson Good, Corwin Good, Cloyd Good, Kyle Good, Carmen Good, Clair Good. (Credit: Clair Good Album)

business. Clair continued to operate the business in the same fashion as his Uncle Harold, catering to the needs of small farmers and pet owners.

Clair continued to operate the business in the same fashion as his Uncle Harold, catering to the needs of small farmers and pet owners.

A chorus of peeping chicks was heard in the farm supply store where they waited to be sold. About 2010, the sale of chicks was reduced, and they are now generally sold only in the spring. Other small animals such as rabbits, hamsters, birds, and chickens are also sold in the store. The store does not carry as much hardware as it once did, but business is brisk for fencing, posts, pet supplies, animal feeds and medicines, and other farm supplies. Flour, sugar, and oatmeal were sold in the store until 2020, but now only animal feeds are carried.

Mill trucks still go to farms occasionally to pick up loads of ear corn for grinding. Farmers usually bring their corn and sell it to the mill or exchange it for bags of corn that have already been processed. Clair changed the name of the mill to Good's Feed Mill which more adequately describes the business.

With the passing of time, old things gave way to new things. Sodas no longer came in glass bottles with metal caps to be dispensed from the red Coca Cola cooler. The outdated cooler was replaced with a refrigerator and sodas in aluminum cans. The old settee in the mill store was removed for lack of use in the fast-paced twenty-first century. Plastic feed bags took the place of cloth or burlap bags. Instead of

going to the office to use the telephone, workers carry cell phones in their pockets and can be reached anywhere. The Pennsylvania German dialect, which was the first language of the first four Good owners of the mill, was lost by the fifth owner. It is heard only when spoken by the Old Order Mennonites who come to the mill on bikes or in buggies.

A second story was added to the warehouse when it was enlarged in 2002. Small bales of hay and other bulky items are sold from the warehouse. Solar panels were installed on the roof in 2020.

The mill was flooded on Tuesday, July 27, 2004, by a flash flood. The Muddy Creek was in its banks at 6 P.M. Within an hour, the water was at the top of the loading dock and reached its peak at 7:49. There was not enough time to move things up or out. The muddy mess left behind when the water went down was cleaned up by Saturday. Then the creek flooded again on Sunday. The water came to within one inch of going into the mill a second time and then slowly receded.

Clair was licensed as deacon with preaching responsibilities in December 1986 at Churchtown Mennonite Church. He was formally ordained for the same dual office in December 1988. Ten years later, he was ordained as minister at Churchtown. After serving in the Churchtown ministry for twenty-eight years, the family transferred to Lichty Mennonite Church in 2014. Clair served there as minister without charge until he was ordained as minister on November 6, 2016. He continues to serve in that capacity.

Clair and Gerry have ten children and currently have eighteen grandchildren. Four of their sons work at the mill. There is great potential for Good's Feed Mill to remain in the family and serving the community with old-fashioned friendly service for at least one or two more generations.

Champion Creamery and Landisville Caramel Factory sold local milk to customers including Milton S. Hershey.

The Hersheys of Landisville, Pennsylvania, and Levi Hess Hershey, Founder of Champion Creamery and Landisville Caramel Factory

by Lois Charles Zeiset

The Champion Creamery and Landisville Caramel Factory stood behind the two Hershey homes at 179 and 183 Main Street, Landisville, Pennsylvania, between C and D Streets. House 179 was built by Levi H. Hershey (1860–1937) for his son Samuel and newlywed wife, Fannie Gamber Heller, who were married on February 8, 1912.

The houses are still standing, but not the factory building. A park close to the houses provided a place for Samuel and Fannie's children to play. The lot

behind the houses, where the creamery stood, is now a part of the business site owned by J. C. Snively & Sons, Inc.

Farmers brought milk to Levi's collection center behind his home. He then sold the milk to local customers, including his good friend and relative, Milton S. Hershey.

Levi gave Milton his favorite caramel recipe and encouraged Milton to use fresh milk to make tastier caramels. In that way and in loaning money during



Hershey homes, Landisville, Pennsylvania, in 2020. Champion Creamery stood behind these two houses. The house on the left side was built by Levi H. Hershey for his son Samuel and wife, Fannie Gamber Heller. (Credit: Carl Hershey)



Top left: Top of butter press with Levi Hershey's initials and wheat design. Top right: One-pound butter press from Levi H. Hershey's Creamery in Landisville.



Right: Calendar advertising the Champion Creamery and Landisville Caramel Factory in 1907. Framed by Levi Hershey Charles, great-grandson.

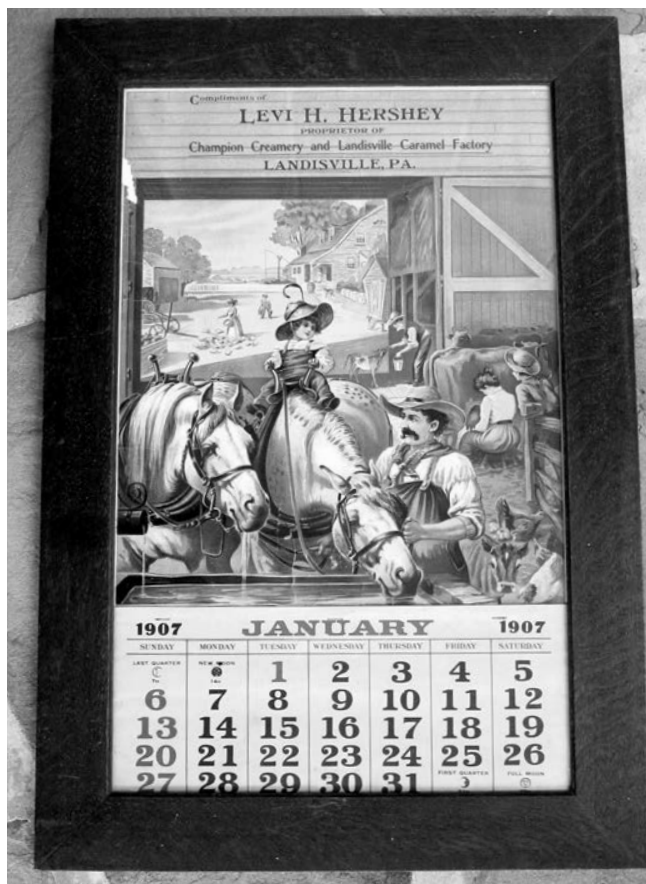
those early days of Milton's business, Levi helped Milton's later success.

Levi's granddaughter Anna remembered farmers coming with horse-drawn wagons loaded with milk cans. Levi also made butter using a butter press with initials "L H" on it and sized to hold a pound of butter. Fortunately, a namesake, Levi, owns that heirloom that will eventually go to his grandson Levi Preston Nelson. Additionally, other grandchildren enjoy various heirlooms related to the creamery, i.e., a colorful business calendar, ink blotter, and bill of sale—all with the creamery name.

*Milton invited Levi H. Hershey to join him
in his new chocolate candy venture beginning
in Hershey, Pennsylvania.*

About 1900–1910, Milton invited Levi H. Hershey to join him in his new chocolate candy venture beginning in Hershey, Pennsylvania. Levi declined because Milton had never repaid his initial loan from Levi. At that time, Levi also turned down Milton's offer to be business partners in making chocolate candy.

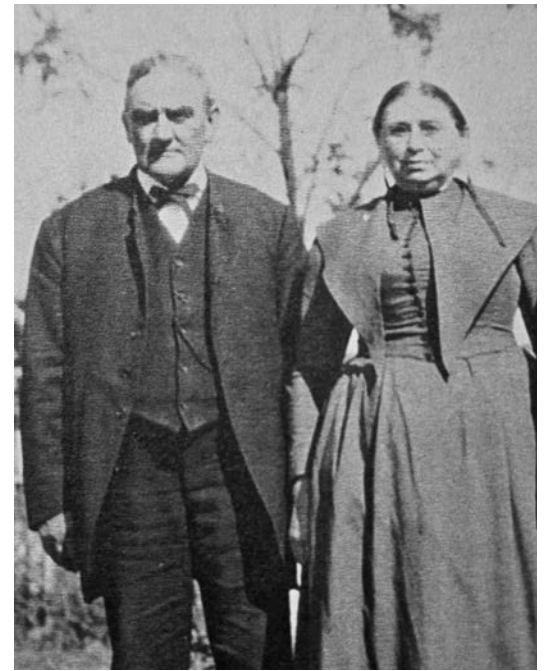
While Levi was a kind and gracious man who did not take Milton to court for the unpaid money, Levi purposely avoided placing more money and energy into Milton's projects. In time, Milton's chocolate



business was successful. In addition to candy, Milton's successful efforts included planning and building the town of Hershey.

Few folks in 1910 would have guessed Milton's great future success. Years later, while Levi's family was not related closely enough to inherit Milton's money, they were close enough to inherit Milton's love for chocolates, and their sweet memories live on to this day.

Levi had arthritis, in those days called sciatic rheumatism, and walked with a cane. Pictures show



Youth Days and Golden Years, about 1885 and 1930. Before marriage and in golden years: Levi Hess Hershey and his wife, Susan Warfel Hess Hershey

that his hands were crippled with arthritis, as were those of his father, Peter. Levi and his granddaughter Ruth had a lot of pain from the same type of arthritis.

Levi was talkative, friendly, and outgoing. He knew most of the people living in Landisville. He had a great sense of humor and was quick to praise and compliment others. He sang bass and would often entertain the family by singing duets with his wife, Susan.

Levi and his wife were interested in the work of the church and were members at Landisville Mennonite Church. He was in the class for minister when Hiram Kauffman was chosen by lot and ordained. Levi was a church trustee at some point in his life and acquired their old singers' table. However, years later, this old table was donated back to the church. The Landisville congregation was surprised as they already had a singers' table. Because Levi's table predated the one they already had, Landisville Mennonite Church had the oldest one restored, and it stands in their church lobby in 2020.¹

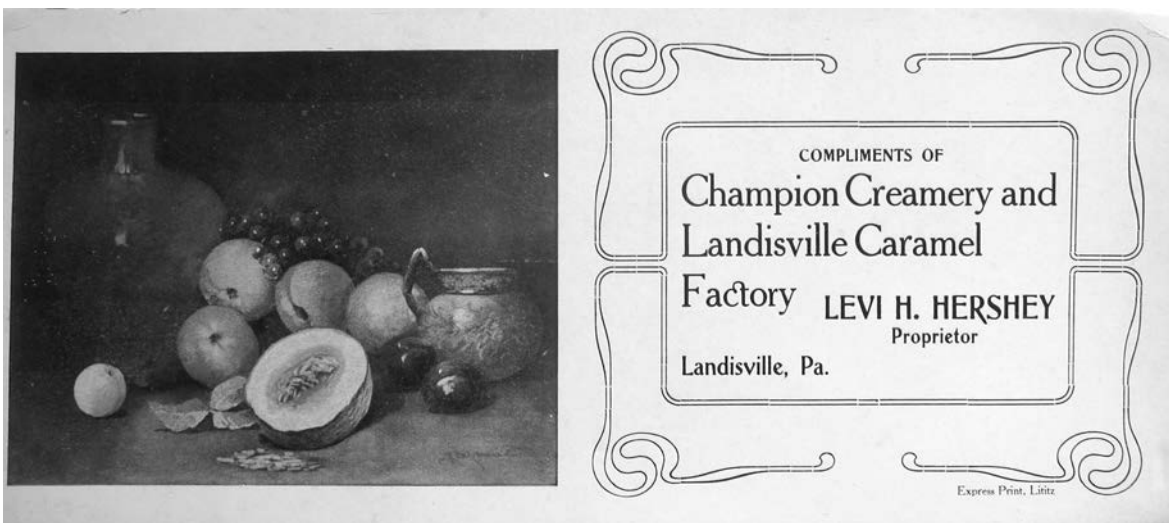
In his retiring years, from about age sixty-five to seventy-seven, Levi worked in his barn nailing crates for the Lancaster Box and Shook Company in Landis-

ville. During those same years, both Levi and his wife were very interested in their grandchildren and showed their love in many ways.

In 1937, because Levi H. Hershey was getting feebler, Ruth (Hershey) Erb (1917–2007) moved in with her grandparents to help with his care. Ruth was engaged to be married and learned many fine home-making skills from her Grandma Hershey during those days. The day her Grandpa Hershey died, she had realized he was very ill. She summoned her mother, who called the doctor and then came to the home with a second daughter, Elizabeth. The family moved Levi's bed to the first floor. His wife sat by his bedside, holding his hand and looking tenderly into his eyes, until he died later that same day from pneumonia, at the age of seventy-seven.

Levi and his wife were interested in the work of the church and were members at Landisville Mennonite Church.

1. Singers' table story from Ernie Hess, son of Anna Hershey Hess.



An ink blotter about 1899, a Christmas gift given to scores of customers connected to Levi Hershey's creamery.

Hershey Family in America, 1717–2020 Lancaster to Manheim to Landisville, Pennsylvania

Generation 1

Christian Hirschi, ca.1661–ca.1720, and his wife, Adde, 1717 immigrants from Friedelsheim, Palatinate, Germany. He was an Anabaptist deacon who lived among Anabaptist refugees on an estate owned by Elector Charles Louis. Likely his father or grandfather left the region of Schangnau, Switzerland, between 1670 and 1672.

Generation 2

Benjamin Hershey (Bishop), ca.1696–July 29, 1789. He and his younger brother, Andrew, arrived in Pennsylvania with their father, Christian Hirschi, in 1717 from Friedelsheim, Palatinate, Germany. Benjamin married Mary. As a very influential leader among the Mennonites, Benjamin's contribution is the document he penned requesting that the Pennsylvania General Assembly not require military service of the Mennonites.²

The property he and his family purchased was along Marietta Pike, Lancaster Township, near Brubaker and Swarr farms. In 1773, Christian, Anna, and Maria—the first three Hershey children—signed off on the release of the homestead to their brother, Benjamin Hershey II, the fourth and last child of Benjamin Hershey I (Bishop).³

- 2.1 Christian Hershey**, Feb. 1, 1719–Nov. 21, 1782, Warwick Twp.; m.(1) Barbara Hostetter, d. 1750s, dau. of Jacob Hostetter of Lancaster Twp.; m.(2) Anna Hernly, 1737–Mar. 15, 1812, aged 74 yrs. 9 mos.; dau. of Ulrich Hernly.
- 2.2 Anna Hershey**, 1724–Feb. 1, 1790; m. Jacob Hostetter, 1719–Jan. 31, 1796, son of Jacob Hostetter of Manor Twp.
- 2.3 Maria Hershey**, 1728–1785; m.(1) Jacob Musser;⁴ “Maria Hirschi” listed as single in 1759 deed; m.(2) Benedict Mellinger.⁵ Maria had children by both husbands.
- 2.4 Benjamin “Bentz” Hershey** (Bishop), ca.1732–Nov. 29, 1812, Lancaster Twp. farmer; m. Magdalena Rhode (d. aft. 1803),⁶ dau. of Ulrich Rhode.

Generation 3

Christian Hershey, Feb. 1, 1719–Nov. 21, 1782, Warwick Township; m.(1) Barbara Hostetter, 1721–1752, dau. of Jacob Hostetter (Bishop); m.(2) Anna Hernly, 1737–Mar. 15, 1812, dau. of Ulrich and Catharine Hernly.

- 3.1 Christian Hershey**, Apr. 27, 1762–Oct. 31, 1840
- 3.2 Catharine Hershey**, Aug. 6, 1764–Jan. 6, 1840
- 3.3 Magdalena Hershey**, Mar. 20, 1765–Nov. 24, 1845
- 3.4 Veronica Hershey**, Nov. 19, 1766–Feb. 4, 1826
- 3.5 Benjamin Hershey**, Mar. 10, 1768–May 7, 1842
- 3.6 Esther Hershey**, Sept. 14, 1769–Nov. 12, 1824

2. *A Short and Sincere Declaration* (in Mennonite Historical Library: Goshen, Ind.).

3. Lancaster County Deed X-551, 1773.

4. Lancaster County Deed X-551, 1773.

5. Lancaster County Will G1-397, pr. May 9, 1795.

6. Lancaster County Deed M3-459.



1858 wedding photo of Peter Z. Hershey and Annie L. Hess, parents of Levi H. Hershey. She was of the Jacob Hess line of Lititz, Pennsylvania, son of 1717 immigrants, Hans and Magdalena Hess as documented in *Hess Genealogy: The Descendants of 1717 Immigrants 1717–2004* produced by Hess Historians in 2004. Annie was the firstborn of eleven children of John Huber Hess and wife, Elizabeth Long. This family attended Landis Valley Mennonite Church, Lancaster. Their farm homestead was between Roseville Pike and Lititz Pike. (Credit: Joanne Hess Siegrist)



Levi and Susan's only three grandchildren about 1922 and 1982. Top: Samuel Hess Hershey, with his three daughters, Anna Susan, Fannie Ruth, and Mary Elizabeth. Bottom: The same three daughters in their golden years: left to right: Elizabeth Charles, Ruth Erb, and Anna Hess.

3.7 Isaac Hershey, Jan. 6, 1773–Jan. 17, 1831⁷

3.8 John Hershey, Sept. 14, 1775–Nov. 1, 1865

3.9 Peter Hershey, Dec. 25, 1777–Feb. 25, 1822

About 1740, the Christian Hershey family moved from their homestead on Marietta Pike, Lancaster, to Penn Township (formerly Warwick Township). The date is unknown, but Christian's property appears on the 1756 Warwick Township tax list. He purchased 115 acres adjoining his farm beside Henry William Stiegel and Stiegel's partners, founders of Manheim, Pennsylvania.

Generation 4

Benjamin Hernly Hershey (Minister), Mar. 10, 1768–May 7, 1842; m. Feronica Snyder, July 24, 1767–May

18, 1856.⁸ He built a house, with a 1791 datestone, located on Hostetter Road, Manheim. From about 1950 to 2010, this house was in the care of J. Richard and Pauline "Polly" (Miller) Kreider.

4.1 Maria Hershey, 1793–1873; m. Christian Hernley

4.2 Anna Hershey, Oct. 25, 1798–Dec. 12, 1859; m. John Snavely

4.3 Jacob S. Hershey, 1800–1868; m. three times

4.4 Catherine Hershey, Oct. 30, 1802–Dec. 20, 1875; m. Jacob Stauffer

4.5 Benjamin Hershey, 1804–1882; m. Catharine Brubacher

4.6 Veronica Hershey, 1806–Jan. 3, 1893; m.(1) Joseph Reist; m.(2) Isaac Kauffman

7. Isaac Hernley Hershey, the younger brother of Benjamin Hernley Hershey (Minister) and Esther Hershey Hess, was a great-great-grandfather of Milton S. Hershey of Hershey, Pennsylvania.

8. Wedding handkerchief. Clarke E. Hess, *Mennonite Arts* (Schiffer Publishing, 2001), 43.

- 4.7 Barbara Hershey; m.(1) Jacob Ebersole;
m.(2) Aaron Brenneman
4.8 Joseph Hershey; m. Lizzie Heisey

Benjamin's sister Esther married John Hess (Minister), the grandparents of Henry Hess, who married Hettie Hershey (Gen. 9). Benjamin and Esther's older brother, Christian Hershey, lived on the home farm that was later known as the Noah Kreider Farm. In 1792, Christian Hershey built a new home at 334 Doe Run Road, Manheim. The farm continued in the direct Hershey line through Generations 5 to 10. Gen. 5: Samuel Hershey (1810–1893) married Anna Eby (1815–1879). Gen. 6: Levi Eby Hershey (1835–1904) married Catharine Buckwalter (1847–1933). Gen. 7: John B. Hershey (1875–1954) married Adeline Reist (1878–1976). Gen. 8: Mary Hershey (1903–1993) married Noah Kreider (1905–1982). Gen. 9: Noah Kreider Jr. Gen. 10: Barry Kreider.

Generation 5

Jacob S. Hershey, Oct. 7, 1800–Apr. 10, 1868, Bishop at Erb Mennonite Church, Lititz, Pennsylvania; m.(1) Anna Reist, 1807–1831; m.(2) Elizabeth (Reist) Summy, 1799–1837, sister of his first wife, Anna, and wid. of John Summy; m.(3) Barbara M. Zimmerman, Jan. 3, 1807–Aug. 31, 1891, dau. of Peter Zimmerman and Esther Martin.

Children of third marriage:

- 5.1 **Peter Z. Hershey**, Sept. 7, 1839–Mar. 17, 1923
5.2 Barbara Z. Hershey, Jan. 16, 1841–May 12, 1920;
m. Jacob H. Erb

Jacob's will names these children: Esther, wife of Henry Hess; Susanna, wife of Jonas Eby; [Elizabeth, dec. wife of] son-in-law, Henry Stauffer; Magdalena, wife of Christian W. Eby; Barbara, wife of Jacob H. Erb; John, Jacob, and Peter Hershey.⁹

Generation 6

Peter Zimmerman Hershey, Sept. 7, 1839–Mar. 17, 1923; m. Annie Landis Hess, Apr. 6, 1840–Nov. 10, 1905. They lived in Landisville.

- 6.1 Infant son, Oct. 12, 1859
6.2 **Levi Hershey**, Nov. 26, 1860–Dec. 30, 1937
6.3 Elizabeth Hershey, July 31, 1862–Mar. 3, 1946
6.4 Anna Hershey, June 14, 1864–June 7, 1938
6.5 Mattie Hershey, June 16, 1866–Nov. 7, 1900
6.6 Peter Hershey, Mar. 11, 1868–Apr. 5, 1937
6.7 Benjamin Hershey, Mar. 14, 1871–Jan. 22, 1955

- 6.8 Amanda Hershey, Apr. 8, 1874–Nov. 14, 1928
6.9 Alice Hershey, June 26, 1877–Mar. 10, 1948

Generation 7

Levi Hess Hershey, Nov. 26, 1860–Dec. 30, 1937 (Creamery founder); m. Susan W. Hess, Dec. 24, 1859–Dec. 17, 1942. They lived in Landisville and built a new house next to their home when Samuel got married.

- 7.1 **Samuel Hess Hershey**, June 11, 1891–Apr. 19, 1925

Generation 8

Samuel Hess Hershey, June 11, 1891–Apr. 19, 1925, m. Fannie Gamber Heller, July 31, 1890–Aug. 10, 1976. He died shortly after his youngest daughter's sixth birthday.

- 8.1 Anna Susan (Hershey) Hess, 1913–2003
8.2 Fannie Ruth (Hershey) Erb, 1917–2007
8.3 **Mary Elizabeth (Hershey) Charles**, 1919–1983

Generation 9

Mary Elizabeth Hershey, Apr. 10, 1919–Feb. 26, 1983; m. Elmer Haverstick Charles, Jan. 5, 1918–Nov. 8, 1961

- 9.1 Anna Edith (Charles) Funk, b. Nov. 29, 1942
9.2 **Lois Ruth (Charles) Zeiset**, b. Jan. 12, 1945
9.3 Levi Hershey Charles, b. July 20, 1947
9.4 Mary Elizabeth (Charles) Heisey, b. Jan. 10, 1952
9.5 Joseph Ira Hershey Charles, b. Sept. 14, 1955

Generation 10

Lois Ruth Charles, b. Jan. 12, 1945; m. Samuel Zeiset, b. Jan. 2, 1944

- 10.1 **Frederick Zeiset**, b. Dec. 14, 1971
10.2 Karl Zeiset, b. Mar. 5, 1974
10.3 Karen (Zeisets) Short, b. Mar. 2, 1977

Generation 11

Frederick J. Zeiset, b. Dec. 14, 1971; m. Jolyn Good, b. Apr. 29, 1972

- 11.1 **Micah Zeiset**, b. Aug. 17, 1995
11.2 Reuben Zeiset, b. Nov. 13, 1996
11.3 Hannah Zeiset, b. Feb. 25, 1998
11.4 Leah Zeiset, b. Sept. 29, 1999

Generation 12

Micah Zeiset, b. Aug. 17, 1995; m. May 16, 2020, Sarah Wagner, b. June 26, 1998

9. Lancaster County Will Z1-253.



Hershey Creamery Workers, December 1898. Levi H. Hershey, the founding manager of the Champion Creamery, sits to the left of the creamery workers about 1898. There are seven men and eighteen women.



Left: Young family 1945. Levi and Susan Hershey's youngest granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth Hershey, and her husband, Elmer Haverstick Charles, with their two oldest children, Edith Charles Funk and Lois Charles Zeiset. Mary Elizabeth and Elmer married on November 20, 1940, during World War II. Because resources were rationed, they waited for this official photograph in 1945 after the war ended. In time, they had three more children: Levi, Mary Elizabeth, and Joseph. Unfortunately, Elmer died at age forty-three of muscular atrophy, and his widow was left to rear their family alone.



Similar Appearances Four Generations Apart. In his 2019 senior photo, Levi Preston Nelson (born May 23, 2002) resembles an 1880 photo of his great-great-great-grandfather, Levi Hess Hershey.

Sources

"Memories of My Early Years," by Anna (Hershey) Hess, 1913–2003.
 Ruth (Hershey) Erb, 1917–2007, wrote and told memories. In 1997, her granddaughter Erica (Erb) Cain recorded them under the title: "My Family Quest."
 Oral history by Fannie G. Hershey, 1890–1976, and her daughter Elizabeth (Hershey) Charles, 1919–1983.

To help perpetuate the Pennsylvania German language, Noah G. Good first published this story in Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage in April 1979 in the dialect of northeastern Lancaster County. It is reprinted here for your enjoyment of Henner, a fictitious, amusing chap from the Pennsylvania Dutch country.

Die Alt Gluck Ward Net Weech

By Noah G. Good

Der Henner iss ins haus kumme. 'S wor noch net middag, un 's esse wor noch net uff 'm disch, awwer 's wor schun uff 'm gute weg. Der offe wor gut hees. Die Mem hot for 'm offe g'schtanne mit 're gavel in de hand. Sie hot der deckel fom kessel g'numme, hot mit de gavel ins hinkel g'schoche.

"Ich bin bang die alt gluck ward net weech bis mid-dagzeit. Ich wees net was zu du. Ich het frieher aafange solle. Bal kumme die leit fer's middagesse un misse worte."

'S iss 'm Henner'n gedanke darch der kopp gange. Was meent die Mem, "Die alt gluck ward net weech." Er wor kumme fer wasser. Er het's draus am waser-drog griege kenne. 'S wor'n drinkblech dort, un aa'n halve kokoniss schaal. Awwer 's hot so gut g'roche im haus dass er rei kumme iss um wennig rum gucke.

Uff 'm disch hot heeses brot g'schtanne. 'S iss juscht frisch gebacke warre. 'S worre aa kichlen das den marye gebacke sin warre. Er hot sich eens g'numme. "Hmm, sin awwer gut."

Die maat wor am annre end fom disch. Sie hot gortesalat ferschnitte. Der salat hot sie fer's middagesse mache wolle. Sie hot so'n dressing aus zucker, raum un essig g'macht g'hatt. Erst hot sie den salat gut ferdickt mit de hand, dann in e glass schissel g'duh, un's dressing drivver g'schiet, Mit 'me grosse leffel hot sie's alles gut darch g'riert. Der Henner iss kumme, hot sich 'n schee stick salat g'numme. "Gut g'nung, ich kumm z'rick fer mee."

Die Mem hot g'saat, "Henner, ich denk du gehst besser naus bis middag zeit, schonst hen mir nix ivverich fer die annre wann sie kumme. Drink dei wasser un geh." Was die Mem g'saat hot war net so scharf, doch hot der Henner ferstanne dass es ken schpass wor. Er hot sich uf der weg g'macht. Draus hot er die hack g'funne wo er sie glosst hot wo er rei

kumme iss. Er hot im gorte hacke solle. 'S wor allsfort fiel unkraut zu hacke un zu ruppe. Der Henner hot's gut geduh.

Uff 'm weg hot der Henner g'heert wie die Mem g'saat hot. "Geh nunner in der keller, hol die schissel voll warscht. Des hinkel misse mir den ovet fer's nachtesse havve. 'S wart yuscht net fadding bis middag. Nemm'n gavel un e leffel mit un sarg gut dass die warscht gut zu gedeckt iss mit fett. Schonst halt sie sich net gut."

Der Henner hot sich gedanke g'macht wege der alte gluck. Was hot sell meene solle? Die alt gluck, sell hot er net fergesse kenne.

Die gediere uff de bauerei warre all seine freind.

Der Henner hot gern g'schafft. Er wor net faul, yuscht wennig langsam. Heit wor er abartig langsam. Er hot schweere dedanke g'hatt. Die gediere uff de bauerei warre all seine freind. Die katze sin ihm gern noch g'loffte, hen sich oft in die sunn g'legt wo er g'schafft hot, odder mit de paws g'fange was er g'schafft hot. Er hot sie all gern g'sehne, un mit ihne g'schpielt. Heit hot die katz net g'wisst ferwass der Henner sich net um sie bekimmert hot. Wo er grass g'ruppt hot, hot sie mit dem gras schpiele wolle. Er hot sie ungedulding weg g'schoove. "Geh doch weg, du bist mir im weg."

Der Henner hot die hack ins weegli g'legt un iss an der schtroh sctock gange im scheierhof. 'S wor am eck fon dem sctock en alt rot hinkel mit ebbis dreizeh oyer. Der Henner hot's nescht g'funne, un hot alle dag die oyer g'sammelt. Sel zeit hot ma oft'n glas-siges oy ins nescht g'legt. Die hinkel hen's net besser g'wisst, un hen sich ken ann'eres nescht g'sucht. End-

lich iss es hinkel im nescht geblivve. 'S wor briedig, awwer's hot ken oyer g'hatt. Der Henner hot gut ferschtanne, un hot dem hinkel frische oyer unnerg'legt, un hot's glass oy weg g'numme. Der Henner hot in's loch in schock g'langt. 'S wor ken hinkel off'm nescht. Was wor zu denke? "Die alt gluck ward net weech."

Die schaffleit sin fom feld kumme. Sie hen sich all g'wesche, sin an den disch gange, hen gut g'esse. Die warscht wor recht gut. Dem Henner hot sie aa gut g'schmackt. Doch hot er net so fiel gesse. Er hot mit dem gedanke net faddig warre kenne. "Die alt gluck ward net weech. Sie muss lenger ziet havve, mir mache's fer's nachtesse." Die leit hen so hartzaftig g'esse. 'S wor alles so gut. 'S hot niemand g'marickt dass der Henner net fiel gebraucht hot. Endlich hot die maat g'saat, "Henner, ich het's net gedenkt dass ee schtick salat dein appetit so ferdarve kennt. Was iss mit dir dass du net mee esse duscht?"

Was der Henner gedenkt hot, hot er net g'saat. Die maat hot uff ihre frooges ken antwort g'rickt. Was der Henner gedenkt hot, hot sie net g'heert, sie het's aa net ferschtanne, wann er's g'saat het. Er hot sich g'froogt, "Was soll's meene, 'Die alt gluck ward net weech.' Was iss mit de gluck?"

Ovets, fer's nachtesse hot's hinkel-fleesch g'evve. Widder hen sie all gut g'esse. Awwer net der Henner. Middags hot er net fiel gebraucht, awwer am nachtesse noch wenniger. Desmol hot die maat's gut in acht g'numme. Sie hot g'saat, "Henner, ich bin bang du bischt krank. Demiddag hoscht schier nix g'esse, denovet noch wenniger. Due brauchst der docktor."

An dem hot sich neimand schonst grosse gedanke drivver g'macht. Dem Henner wer's lieber g'wesst sie het aa nix drivver g'saat. Er hut g'saat, "Schwetz gor net fom docktor, den will ich net sehne. Denkst net ma kann esse wann ma will. Ich brauch net esse wann ich kenn appetit hab."

"S fehlt dir ebbis wann du ken appetit huscht. Ich will hoffe du warst net krank."

"Ich kumm drivver, un's iss aa nix dass du so bekimmert sei muscht." Was der Henner net g'saat hot war, "Die alt gluck ward net weech."

Noch dem nachtesse hot der Pap g'saat zum Henner, "Du brauchst den ovet nix mee schaffe, du kannscht ruge, odder wenig du was du witt. Die weibsleit meene du hettst net gut g'esse, bischt f'leicht krank."

"Net krank, nee." Der Henner hot net saage wolle was ihm fehlt. Er het net gut saage kenne was er gedenkt hot, "Die alt gluck ward net weech."

Wenig gnetschich un schwewlich iss er naus in der scheirhof g'loffte. Uff dem mischthaufe hot er feddre g'sehne. Widder iss der gedanke zu ihm kumme, "Die alt gluck ward net weech." Er het's lieber net sehne wolle, doch iss er hie gange. Dart worre die feddre. Sie worre rot, wie die gluck. "S hot net gebasst. 'S wor an dem net die gluck, 's wor der alt hohne. Des hot ma an de lange schwanz feddre g'sehne. "S worre aa die fiess mit de lange schpoore. Do wor aa der hahne kopp mit dem grosse rote komm, awwer recht bleich, weil ke blut mee drinn wor. Uff eemol hot der Henner hoffnung g'rickt. "F'leicht lebt die gluck noch!"

"F'leicht lebt die gluck noch!"

Eifrig iss er an den schtrohschock gange, hot die hand ins loch g'schteckt. Do wor die gluck uff de oyer, hot so bitterlich gezankt, un ihm an die hand gepickt. Er hot sie wenig geschtreichelt, un dann die hand unnich sie geduh. Die oyer worre schee warm. Es wor ebbis weeches dort, un loose oyer schaale. Deel fon de beepfen worre aus g'schlupft. Wie'n kind hot der Henner zu de gluck g'schwetzt. "Was bin ich doch froh dass du net im kochkessel worst. Ich hab zweemol net fiel g'esse weil ich g'meent hab sie hette dich g'schlachte. Awwer, die Mem hot doch g'saat, 'Die alt gluck ward net weech.'"

Der Henner iss bei de gluck geblivve bis es duscher iss warre. Endlich iss er ins haus gange. 'S wor noch ken licht. Er hot aa kenns gebraucht. Er hot sich der weg im dunkle finne kenne. Im keller hot er sich'n schtick warscht un en schtick kaltes hinkelfleisch g'funne un hot's mit grossem appetit g'esse. Was het awwer die maat von dem g'saat? Zum glick wor sie schon im bett—ruhig eig'schloofe.

Research Tips

Readers are invited to share new research findings or photocopies of relevant heirloom or family records in their possession. Mail: Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage, 2215 Millstream Road, Lancaster, PA 17602-1499; electronic mail: pmh@lmhs.org.

Items in brackets are from secondary sources.

BEILER: The following Amish family record appears in an 1819 Bär Bible housed at Muddy Creek Farm Library in Ephrata, Pennsylvania.

Johannes Beiler, b. June 26, 1813
m. Salome [Zook], b. Aug. 3, 1813

1. David Z. Beiler, b. Nov. 21, 1836
2. Elizabeth Beiler, b. July 28, 1838
3. Christian Z. Beiler, b. Nov. 27, 1840
4. Johannes Z. Beiler, b. Feb. 25, 1843
5. Eli Z. Beiler, b. May 27, 1845
6. Jonadan Z. Beiler, b. Jan. 5, 1848
7. Catharine Beiler, b. Jan. 28, 1850
8. Jacob Z. Beiler, b. Aug. 24, 1852
9. Salome Beiler, b. Mar. 14, 1856

BOMBERGER: The family record below appears in the copybook of John Bomberger (1780-1861), donated to the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society Archives by Clarke E. Hess, Lititz, Pennsylvania.

[John Bomberger, Feb. 12, 1750-Aug. 9, 1818 (68-5-27);
Warwick Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.]
[son of Christian Bomberger (1719-1787) and
Elizabeth Hostetter]
[m. Maria Reist, Nov. 8, 1758-June 22, 1831
(72-7-15)]
[dau. John Reist and Elizabeth Longenecker]

1. Christian Bomberger, b. May 15, 1778
2. Johannes Bomberger, Nov. 22, 1780-[Nov. 6, 1861]
[m. Anna Musser, Nov. 11, 1787-Dec. 6, 1861]
3. Jacob Bomberger, Sept. 7, 1782-[May 25, 1828
(45-8-18)]
[m. Maria _____, Dec. 13, 1790-May 7, 1871]
4. Joseph Bomberger, b. Oct. 16, 1784 [d.y.]
5. Abraham Bomberger, b. Oct. 14, 1786
[m. Veronica Kreider]
6. Joseph Bomberger, Oct. 26, 1788-[Nov. 8, 1846
(58-0-7)]
7. Daniel Bomberger, b. Feb. 5, 1791-[April 6, 1815]
8. Peter Bomberger, Dec. 1792-[June 6, 1846]
9. Elizabeth Bomberger, b. Dec. 1, 1794

10. [Henry Bomberger]
11. [Christian Bomberger]
12. [Isaac Bomberger]

BOOK: The following information was found on a bookplate.

Daniel Book, Feb. 10, 1793-Nov. 10, 1870 (77-9-)

[son of David Book and Catherine Hoak]

m.(1) Jan. 3, 1822, Christianna Neff, July 30, 1792-
Sept. 4, 1831; dau. Henry Neff and Barbara [Funk]

1. Samuel Book, Nov. 11, 1824-[Mar. 7, 1884]
[m. Mary Buckwalter, Jan. 19, 1830-Feb. 4, 1904]
2. Daniel Book, b. Feb. 20, 1828-[Oct. 4, 1906]
[m.(1) Maria Leaman, Nov. 1, 1834-Jan. 9, 1870]
[m.(2) Susan Landis, Aug. 25, 1834-Nov. 12, 1906]
3. Maria Book, b. June 11, 1830
4. David Book, b. Sept. 4, 1831-[Mar. 14, 1920]
[m. Fannie S. Creider, May 20, 1842-Apr. 12, 1920]
[wid.] Daniel m.(2) Oct. 19, 1841, Anna Hersch,
Oct. 19, 1810-Oct. 9, 1859; dau. George Hersch
and Maria

BRENNEMAN: The following Brenneman family record is in a family Bible preserved by the Amos Herr House Foundation, Landisville, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Brenneman, Sept. 19, 1792-Nov. 21, 1845
(53-2-2)

[son of John Brenneman and Elizabeth Bassler]

m. Apr. 28, 1818, Elizabeth Miller, Mar. 29, 1793-
[Sept. 29, 1873]

[dau. of Abraham Miller and Barbara Habecker]

1. Johannes Brenneman, b. Mar. 7, 1819
2. Anna Brenneman, June 14, 1820-[Mar. 16, 1901]
[m. Abraham Bausman, Dec. 26, 1810-Dec. 29, 1891]
3. Elizabeth Brenneman, Jan. 25, 1822-Sept. 13, 1913
m. Oct. 29, 1844, Henry R. Herr, Sept. 3, 1815-
Apr. 9, 1863 (47-7-6)
[son of Emanuel Herr and Mary Rohrer]
 - 3.1 Emanuel Herr, June 1, 1845-Mar. 17, 1898
 - 3.2 Jacob Herr, Aug. 2, 1847-1917
[m. Elizabeth A. Herr]
 - 3.3 Magdalena Herr, May 1, 1851-Oct. 29, 1915
(64-5-27)

- [m. John K. Stauffer, Oct. 25, 1848–Apr. 16, 1934]
- 3.4 Henry Brenneman, twin, b. Oct. 26, 1855
- 3.5 Benjamin Brenneman, twin, b. Oct. 26, 1855
- 3.6 Amos B. Brenneman, June 3, 1859–Feb. 18, 1926
4. Barbara Brenneman, Aug. 15, 1823–[Sept. 16, 1911] (88-1-2)
m. Henry Bausman
5. Maria Brenneman, Feb. 11, 1825–Dec. 19, 1837
6. Jacob M. Brenneman, Aug. 26, 1826–[Nov. 14, 1904] [m. Caroline Stoner Herr, b. 1824]
7. Catarina Brenneman, twin, b. Feb. 7, 1830–[1868] [m. Isaac Walter Groff, Oct. 19, 1829–Dec. 4, 1901]
8. Abraham M. Brenneman, twin, Feb. 7, 1830–[Apr. 27, 1902]
[m. Hannah Trump, Nov. 15, 1840–Jan. 2, 1906]
9. Henri[c]h Brenneman, Mar. 10, 1832–[Apr. 1, 1879] [m. Anna M. Greider, Aug. 20, 1838–Feb. 12, 1920]
10. Leah Brenneman, Apr. 2, 1834–Apr. 12, 1834
11. Sara Brenneman, May 23, 1837–[Sept. 18, 1893]
[m. Isaac Bomberger, Jan. 17, 1833–Feb. 28, 1905]

BURKHOLDER: The following Burkholder family record was extracted from a Bible printed in 1810 by Michael Billmeyer in Germantown, Pennsylvania. The Bible was offered in an online auction in 2015.

- Samuel Burkholder, [1800–Sept. 30, 1860]
m. Anna Knop, May 23, 1807–[Mar. 1, 1891;
bu. Latimore Mennonite Cem., Adams Co., Pa.]
1. Jacob Burkholder, Mar. 4, 1827–[Mar. 14, 1899]
[m. Malvina Ellsworth, Nov. 5, 1833–Dec. 30, 1898; bu. Sugar Ridge Cem., Putnam Co., Ohio]
2. Hannah Burkholder, b. July 24, 1828
3. Mary Burkholder, Mar. 5, 1830–[Feb. 4, 1907]
[m. Cornelius Mummert, Feb. 5, 1824–May 15, 1908; bu. Mummert Meetinghouse (Upper Cone-wago Church of the Brethren), Adams Co., Pa.]
4. Abram Burkholder, Sept. 4, 1831–[1910]
[m. Elizabeth Raffensberger, Apr. 6, 1844–Feb. 23, 1912; bu. Latimore Mennonite Cem.]
- 4.1. Rebecca E[sther Burkholder, Nov. 28, 1864–Dec. 29, 1949]
m. [Aug. 16, 1902] John F. Fry, [Mar. 7, 1866–Dec. 16, 1937; bu. Latimore Mennonite Cem.]
- 4.11. Mary Elizabeth Fry, July 11, 1903–[Feb. 4, 1987]
[m. Joseph R. Mauck]
- 4.12 Alvin Abram Fry, b. Aug. 10, 1904
- 4.13 Esther Emily Fry, Mar. 30, 1908–[July 1979]
[m. Charles F. Oxenford]

5. Cornelius Burkholder, July 26, 1833–[June 7, 1922]
[m. Anna Elizabeth Mohler, Apr. 12, 1840–July 12, 1930; bu. Brethren Cem., Panora, Iowa]
6. Anna Maria Burkholder, Sept. 19, 1835–[Apr. 24, 1903]
[m. John B. Zeigler, Dec. 10, 1832–Apr. 13, 1897;
bu. Mummert Meetinghouse]
7. Henry Burkholder, June 27, 1838–[Sept. 1, 1913]
[m. Susanna Harbold, Aug. 2, 1843–Mar. 13, 1919;
bu. Navarre Brethren Cem., Dickinson Co., Kans.]

EBY: A *Martyrs' Mirror* of Christian Eby I (d. 1756) was donated to the Washington County Mennonite Historical Library in 2017. It contains the record of his children. James W. Lowry has written an article tracing the history of how the book came into the library's possession via Christian's son Peter (d. 1819) and his son "Hermit" Peter Eby.¹

GOCHNAUER: The family record below was found in a German Bible printed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Kimber and Sharpless in 1828 and is housed at the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society.

- Johann Gochnauer, Aug. 24, 1793–Jan. 21, 1858 (64-4-28); Hempfield Twp.
[son of Joseph Gochnauer and Annie Kauffman]
m.(1) Mar. 27, 1827, Anna Miller, Dec. 3, 1803–June 22, 1834 (30-6-19) [dau. Henry Miller and Elizabeth Shenk]
m.(2) Dec. 15, 1835, [Rebecca (Hersh)] (wid. of Christoff Hoffman), Oct. 2, 1807–Oct. 20, 1884 (77-0]-18); [dau. Joseph Hirsch and Magdalena Metz]
1. Daughter (unnamed), Mar. 16, 1829–Mar. 16, 1829
2. Henry M. Gochnauer, May 3, 1831–[Jan. 23, 1894 (62-8-20)]
[m. Anna S. Kauffman, Apr. 14, 1835–Nov. 29, 1909]
3. Johannes M. Gochnauer, June 19, 1834–[Oct. 13, 1909]
4. Magdalena H. Gochnauer, Aug. 22, 1836–[May 20, 1901 (64-8-28)]
5. Rebecca H. Gochnauer, Feb. 27, 1840–[Jan. 10, 1893]
[m. Benjamin E. Reist, May 11, 1834–Dec. 14, 1910]
6. Joseph H. Gochnauer, Apr. 6, 1844–[July 2, 1930]
7. Anna H. Gochnauer, Oct. 4, 1849–[Dec. 27, 1916 (67-2-23)]

1. More information on this copy of the German *Martyrs' Mirror* is available in a folder at the Washington County Mennonite Historical Library, Air View Road, Hagerstown, Md.

KELLER: This family record is from a German Bible printed in Philadelphia that was sold in an online auction. It is preserved in the Historical Society of the Cocalico Valley, Ephrata, Pennsylvania.

- Jacob Keller, Sept. 3, 1815–July 19, 1871 (55-10-15)
 m. [Mary Steinmetz], Sept. 5, 1817–Jan. 12, 1901 (83-4-7); bu. Keller Cem., Ephrata, Pa.
1. Martin Keller, Aug. 18, 1840–Oct. 13, 1904;
 bu. Keller Cem.
 [m. Salinda Flory, Sept. 1, 1843–Sept. 24, 1906;
 div.; bu. Paxtang Cem., Dauphin Co., Pa.]
 2. Amy Keller, b. Sept. 8, 1841; d.y.
 3. Harrison Keller, Oct. 22, 1842–[Sept. 13, 1928]
 [m. Mary Ann Witters, 1845–Aug. 13, 1925;
 bu. Yakima, Wash.]
 4. Levi Keller, b. Oct. 14, 1844; d.y.
 5. Simon Keller, [b. Apr. 8, 1847; d.y.]
 6. Jacob Keller, [b. June 8, 1849; d.y.]
 7. Edwin Keller, Nov. 18, 1850–[June 23, 1928]
 [m. Adeline Kurtz, 1850–Mar. 2, 1942;
 bu. Holdrege, Neb.]
 8. Reuben Keller, Feb. 25, 1853–[Sept. 1, 1939]
 [m. Annie S. Risser, Feb. 2, 1856–Apr. 13, 1946;
 bu. Lititz, Pa.]
 9. Mary Keller, b. Nov. 26, 1854; [d. aft. 1871]
 10. Elisabeth Keller, b. May 24, 1857–[Mar. 3, 1892]
 [m. Henry C. Shirk, Feb. 5, 1843–Feb. 7, 1891; bu.
 Mohler Church of the Brethren Cem., Ephrata, Pa.]
 11. Susanna Keller, Jan. 8, 1859–[July 5, 1942]
 [m. John Kurtz, Jan. 5, 1856–Mar. 15, 1915;
 bu. Mount Vernon, S. Dak.]
 12. Margaret Keller, July 3, 1862–[July 10, 1946]
 [m. Christian Mohler, Nov. 22, 1856–Aug. 3,
 1935; bu. Mohler Church of the Brethren Cem.]

LONG: A photocopy of the following family record from the Christian Long family Bible (Philadelphia: Sharpless, 1833) is on file at the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society as photocopied from the Internet.

- Abraham Long, [Apr. 20, 1778–Dec. 28, 1846; East Hempfield]
 m. [Feb. 14, 1811], Anna [Kauffman, Dec. 4, 1792–Dec. 18, 1870; dau. Christian Kauffman and Maria Miller]
1. Abraham Long, Jan. 15, 1812–Jan. [14, 1843; dsp.]
 [m. Jan. 20, 1838, Susan Huber, Mar. 6, 1818–Apr. 6, 1895
 wid. Susan m.(2) Jacob Brubaker; m.(3) wid.
 Christian Lintner, June 13, 1807–Oct. 28, 1896]
 2. Christian K. Long, July 26, 1813–[Aug. 30, 1896];
 East Hempfield Twp.

m. Nov. 25, 1847, Anna Hiestand, July 23, 1826–Dec. 24, 1893; dau. Christian and Catherine Hiestand

- 2.1 Matilda H. Long, [Jan. 18, 1850–Mar. 23, 1930]
 m. Nov. 13, 1873, Christian Nissley, [June 15, 1847–June 13, 1919; son Joseph Nissley and Martha Sherk]
- 2.2 [Abraham Long
 m. Emma Myers]
- 2.3 [Elizabeth Long, Dec. 16, 1856
 m. Elias Herr, Mar. 8, 1854–Dec. 20, 1917]
- 2.4 Mary Ann Long, [Dec. 21, 1848]–Dec. 8, 1884 (35-11-8)
- 2.5 [Christian Long, Feb. 8, 1866]
- 2.6 Hiram Long, [July 17, 1859]–Feb. 7, 1860 (0-6-11)
3. Maria Long, Mar. 2, 1815–Mar. 6, 1823
4. Anna Long, Nov. 2, 1816–Mar. 18, 1817
5. John Long, June 7, 1819–May 14, 1897 (77-11-10)
 [m. Elizabeth Miller, Apr. 21, 1828–Sept. 30, 1874]
6. Susan Long, Aug. 29, 1821–[Oct. 18, 1898]
 [m. Nov. 11, 1841, Jacob H. Hershey, Nov. 4, 1817–May 9, 1904]
7. Ann Long, Nov. 8, 1823–[Nov. 15, 1864]
 [m. Samuel E. Nissely Jr., Dec. 25, 1818–June 25, 1887]
8. Benjamin K. Long, Oct. 14, 1825–[Feb. 26, 1912]
9. Fanny Long, June 30, 1827–[July 8, 1916]
 [m. Dec. 20, 1849, Jacob B. Landis, May 6, 1823–July 8, 1863]
10. Solomon Long, Oct. 15, 1829–Aug. 19, 1832
11. Maria Long, Oct. 23, 1833–[Dec. 17, 1905]
 [m. Abraham S. Perry, Aug. 23, 1848–Jan. 29, 1907]

MELLINGER: The following family record is found in a Bible with red fraktur lettering that became the property of the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society in November 2017.

- Henrich Mellinger, Jan. 20, 1797–Feb. 27, 1879 (82-1-7); Manor Twp.
 [son of John Mellinger and Elizabeth Diller]
 m. Sept. 20, 1825, Anna Hertzler, May 18, 1804–Oct. 13, 1877 (73-4-26); [dau. John Hertzler and Barbara Weldy]
1. Maria Mellinger, June 10, 1826–Feb. 28, 1827 (0-8-18)
 2. Anna H. Mellinger, Jan. 5, 1828–Feb. 26, 1910 (82-1-21)
 m. [Rev. Tobias] Herr, Apr. 30, 1827–Jan. 19, 1901
 3. Maria H. Mellinger, Nov. 13, 1829–Sept. 17, 1901 (71-10-4)
 m. [Daniel] Breneman, [Dec. 28, 1821–Feb. 24, 1896]

4. Martha Mellinger, June 21, 1831–Oct. 8, 1879 (48-3-17)
m. Samuel Kauffman, [Mar. 18, 1831–July 15, 1905]
5. Johannes H. Mellinger, July 21, 1833–Sept. 1, 1919 (86-1-10)
[m.(1) Mary Harnish, May 25, 1836–Jan. 6, 1875]
[m.(2) Catherine Charles, June 6, 1835–Feb. 20, 1935]
6. Elizabeth Mellinger, Oct. 19, 1835–Jan. 16, 1879 (43-2-28)
m. Christian K. Newcomer, [Oct. 11, 1830–Oct. 24, 1886]
7. Susanna H. Mellinger, Aug. 27, 1837–May 18, 1912 (74-8-21)
m. [Daniel S.] Witmer, Apr. 13, 1834–Feb. 6, 1896
8. Henrich H. Mellinger, Dec. 21, 1839–Apr. 2, 1899 (60-3-12)
[m. Mary S. Siegrist, Aug. 15, 1850–Oct. 5, 1930]
9. Barbara Mellinger, b. Feb. 3, 1842
[m. wid. Benjamin Herr]
10. Daniel H. Mellinger, Dec. 21, 1844–Nov. 28, 1915 (71-11-7)
[m. Catherine S. Musser, Apr. 4, 1859–June 17, 1949]

NISSLEY/SHERCK/ROHRER/HOFFMAN: The following four family records all appear in a German Bible published in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Mentz and Rovoudt in 1847. The Bible is preserved in the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society.

- [Minister] Peter **Nissley**, July 22, 1802–Jan. 16, 1890;
[ordained Oct. 30, 1836]
son of [Minister Christian Nissley and Maria Kraybill]
m. [(1) fall 1824, Mary Witmer, Apr. 22, 1802–Sept. 6, 1828; dsp.]
dau. [Christian Witmer and Susanna]
wid. Peter [m.(2) Dec. 22, 1829, Catharine Kreider, Sept. 28, 1809–July 31, 1852]
dau. [John Kreider and Elizabeth Denlinger]
1. [Mary K. Nissley, Dec. 8, 1830–Nov. 25, 1856]
[m. Solomon Swartz, Sept. 18, 1827–Oct. 7, 1907]
 2. [Hettie K. Nissley, Mar. 3, 1832–Nov. 6, 1853]
 3. [John K. Nissley, Jan. 23, 1834–Feb. 5, 1898]
[m. Mary B. Reist, June 4, 1837–Aug. 12, 1891]
 4. [Leah K. Nissley, Aug. 30, 1835–Apr. 19, 1922]
[m. wid. David L. Miller, July 16, 1834–Feb. 1, 1909]
 5. [Christian K. Nissley, July 9, 1838–June 26, 1867;
engaged to Mary Ressler but he d. before marriage]
 6. [Barbara K. Nissley, Mar. 4, 1840–Sept. 16, 1888]

- [m. Christian F. Hostetter, Aug. 9, 1837–June 10, 1912; son of Christian Hostetter and Catharine Frank]
7. [Catharine K. Nissley, Apr. 18, 1844–Jan. 11, 1862]
 8. [Anna K. Nissley, Oct. 28, 1848–Aug. 27, 1850]
Wid. Peter [m.(3)] Mar. 7, 1854, Maria Sherck, Sept. 7, 1811–Sept. 17, 1890; dau. Christian Sherck and Martha Rohrer

Christian **Sherck**, June 16, 1773–Oct. 25, 1847 (74-3-5); [West Hempfield Twp.]
[son of Joseph Sherck and Susanna Strickler]
m. [1807, Magdalena]/Martha Rohrer, May [18], 1791–Apr. 25, 1843 (51-11-6)
[dau. David Rohrer and Maria Sherck]

1. [Catharine Sherck, Jan. 28, 1810–Feb. 2, 1891]
[m. Jonas Mumma, Jan. 27, 1801–May 2, 1882]
2. Maria/Mary Sherck, Sept. 7, 1811–Sept. 17, 1890
m. [Minister] Peter Nissley, July 22, 1802–Jan. 16, 1890
[son of Minister Christian Nissley and Maria Kraybill]
3. Susanna Sherck, Oct. 15, 1813–Apr. 27, 1841 (27-6-12)
m. Daniel Hoffman, d. Aug. 1883 (70-4-12);
bu. Aug. 7
4. John Sherck, Dec. 28, 1815–Dec. 11, 1868 (52-11-13)
[m. Catherine Gochenauer, Mar. 27, 1817–July 29, 1852 (35-4-2)]
5. [Joseph Sherck, Nov. 17, 1817–Sept. 12, 1894]
[m. Mary Greider, Mar. 1, 1823–July 30, 1873 (50-4-29)]
6. [Anna Sherck, Aug. 25, 1819–Aug. 19, 1893; dsp.]
[m.(1) Samuel Schlott, Dec. 3, 1820–Sept. 17, 1849 (28-9-15)]
[m.(2) wid. Seth Eby, Jan. 30, 1820–Oct. 31, 1883]
7. Christian Sherck, Dec. 6, 1820–Jan. 12, 1882 (61-1-6); “Died very sudden; dropped down Dead”
[m. Anna/Nancy Gochenauer, Dec. 28, 1820–Feb. 17, 1879 (58-1-19)]
8. [Martha/Magdalena] “Matty,” [Mar. 25, 1824]–Sept. 27, 1859 (35-6-2)
[m. Joseph B. Nissley, Jan. 19, 1821–Apr. 6, 1897]
9. Elizabeth R. Sherck, June 19, 1826–Feb. 28, 1894
[m. Christian Flory, Apr. 12, 1821–June 9, 1884]

David **Rohrer**, [Mar.] 1757–Nov. 9, 1830;
[intestate; West Hempfield Twp.]
m. Maria Sherck, [Oct. 26,] 1763–Mar. 21, 1821
[dau. Jacob Sherck and Mary Lichty]

1. Elizabeth Rohrer, [Aug. 14,] 1788–July 14, 1822
[m. Peter Musser, Nov. 28, 1776–July 2, 1848]

2. John Rohrer, Oct. 30, 1789–Mar. 17, 1873;
[Wayne Co., Ohio]
3. [Magdalena]/Martha Rohrer, May 18, 1791–
[Apr. 25,] 1843
m. [1807], Christian Scherch, June 16, 1773–
Oct. 25, 1847
4. Mary Rohrer, May 10, 1793–Oct. 10, 1867;
[Stark Co., Ohio]
[m. Isaac Rohrer, May 1, 1787–May 22, 1872]
5. David Rohrer, Apr. 9, 1796–Apr. 22, 1875;
[Hancock Co., Ohio]
6. Ann Rohrer, [Oct. 27, 1798]–Mar. 20, 1867
[m. Christian Sternneman, June 179?–Mar. 1876]
7. [Minister] Joseph Rohrer, [Oct.] 1802–[June] 5, 1884
[m. Mary Forrey]

Daniel **Hoffman**, Mar. 1813–Aug. 1883 (70-4-12);
bu. Aug. 7
m. Susanna Sherck, Oct. 15, 1813–Apr. 27, 1841
(27-6-12)
dau. Christian Sherck and [Magdalena]/Martha
Rohrer

1. Jonas Hoffman, b. Jan. 7, 1840
2. Fanny Hoffman, b. Apr. 13, 1841

SNIVELY: The following Snively family record was
found in an 1813 German Bible.

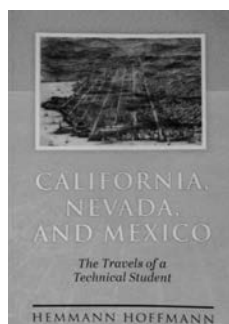
- [Rev.] Jacob Snively, July 24, 1780–Jan. 7, 1860
(79-5-14)
[son of Jacob (ca.1738–Aug. 24, 1829) and
Susannah (ca.1753–Aug. 14, 1847)]
m. Mar. 22, 1807, Barbara [Rhodes], [Nov. 26],
1779–Nov. 7, 1866 (86-11-11); Williamsburg,
Blair Co., Pa.
1. George Snively, Nov. 5, 1809–[Sept. 16, 1863]
[m. Susanna Keagy]
 2. Elesabath Snively, Sept. 11, 1811–[Jan. 21, 1896]
[m. Abraham Shelly, d. bef. 1891; Harmon,
Carroll Co., Ill.]
 3. Jacob Snively, Aug. 8, 1813–[July 18, 1870 o.s.]
 4. [Rev.] Christian Snively, May 24, 1815–[May 18,
1878]
[m. Barbara Bayer, May 4, 1813–Oct. 30, 1861]
 5. Mary Snively, b. Apr. 17, 1817–[June 29, 1882]
[m. Rev. Abraham Bowers, Mar. 3, 1812–Dec. 1,
1885]
 6. David Snively, Apr. 1, 1819–[Apr. 9, 1884]
[m. Hannah Beyer, Aug. 15, 1822–Jan. 27, 1903]
 7. Susana Snively, June 3, 1821–Mar. 16, 1901
 8. John Snively, May 1823–[Aug. 16, 1901]

ZUG: An illustrated 1872 German family Bible
owned by Joseph Zug was sold at an auction in Berks
County, Pennsylvania. Photographs of the family
record pages are on file at the Lancaster Mennonite
Historical Society.

- Joseph Zug, Mar. 2, 1827–Oct. 11, 1912 (85-6-9);
Warwick Twp.
m. Oct. 25, 1849, Mary Walter, Sept. 11, 1828–
May 2, 1904 (75-7-21); Cocalico Twp.;
[bu. Longenecker Church of the Brethren,
Warwick Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.]
1. Allen W. Zug, Aug. 27, 1850–[Feb. 26, 1922];
Penn Twp.
[m. Emma Buch, May 28, 1849–Feb. 3, 1901];
bu. Longenecker Brethren
 2. Andrew W. Zug, Apr. 30, 1852–[Mar. 29, 1930];
Penn Twp.
[m. Rebecca F. Wool, Mar. 17, 1854–Nov. 15, 1905;
bu. Zion Lutheran Cem., East Petersburg, Pa.]
 3. Joseph W. Zug, Oct. 2, 1853–Nov. 5, 1878
(25-1-3); Penn Twp.; [bu. Longenecker Brethren]
 4. Precilla W. Zug, July 7, 1855–[May 14, 1943];
Penn Twp.;
[m. John K. Widder, Oct. 15, 1850–Feb. 12, 1921;
bu. Longenecker Brethren]
 5. Mary Ann Zug, Sept. 2, 1857–
[Sept. 10, 1934]; Penn Twp.;
[m. Cyrus Reed, July 20, 1856–Jan. 29, 1930;
bu. Campbelltown, Pa.]
 6. Martha W. Zug, Oct. 8, 1859–July 2, 1885 (25-8-24);
Penn Twp.; [bu. Longenecker Brethren]
 7. Clayton W. Zug, May 22, 1861–Sept. 7, 1861
(0-3-16); Penn Twp.; [bu. Longenecker Brethren]
 8. Manasses W. Zug, Dec. 24, 1862–Mar. 28, 1864
(1-3-4); Penn Twp.; [bu. Longenecker Brethren]
 9. Ellen W. Zug, May 30, 1865–Aug. 30, 1874
(9-3-0); Penn Twp.; [bu. Longenecker Brethren]
 10. Catharine W. Zug, Apr. 7, 1867–[July 2, 1936];
Penn Twp.;
[m. Samuel N. Reed, 1861–1947; bu. Longenecker
Brethren]
 11. John W. Zug, Nov. 13, 1869–Mar. 25, 1872 (2-4-12);
Penn Twp.; [bu. Longenecker Brethren]
 12. Nat[h]an W. Zug, Jan. 23, 1873–[Feb. 25, 1949];
Penn Twp.
[m. Amelia Nelson, 1876–1945; bu. Laureldale
Cem., Berks Co., Pa.]

Book Reviews

California, Nevada, and Mexico: The Travels of a Technical Student, by Hemmann Hoffmann, Basel, 1871. Translated by Frederick Hale. Swiss American Historical Society, 2020. 340 pp. Softcover. Available only to members of the Swiss American Historical Society. ISBN: 9-781601-267023.



California, Nevada, and Mexico: The Travels of a Technical Student was written by a young man who left his home in Basel, Switzerland, at the age of nineteen after receiving a letter from his cousin encouraging him to come to California to take advantage of wonderful opportunities in the California Gold Rush. His cousin had writ-

ten that his technical training at the Federal Technical University in Zurich would enable him to obtain a great job in the assay of gold and silver ores in San Francisco.

This book is a travelogue description of the cities, towns, mines, methods of travel, and the natural beauty that he encountered. He shared personal experiences dealing with the many challenges and hardships of a pioneering society of the American West and Southcentral Mexico of the mid-1860s.

Frederick Hale recently translated the original German text to English, consisting of 340 pages plus a foreword of twelve more pages including a very helpful calendar of the author's travels. The book consists of eleven chapters. Of the sixteen illustrations, there are two maps essential in following Hemmann's travels. It would have helped to have a map with greater detail of Nevada/California.

The many footnotes by Professor Hale (12 in his foreword and 227 for the book itself) provided a sense of high academic scholarship in the translation process by explaining various terms in the German original or correcting the young author's apparent misunderstandings. An additional four-page bibliography, dating from the 1870s to as late as 2018, completes the book.

In mid-January 1864, Hemmann set out from Basel, traveling by train through Paris to Le Havre, France, and then by steamship via Southampton to New York City (all by first class). After a short stay in New York, he traveled to Panama again by steamship to take the short railroad trip of about fifty miles

to the Pacific. He boarded another steamship to San Francisco, arriving there in the middle of March and avoiding the Civil War being fought in the United States throughout his travels.

Even though San Francisco was only about thirty years old when Hemmann arrived, it was already a grand city that rivaled other cities like New York and London with its many tall stone buildings, but he didn't stay there long. For a young man, who undoubtedly lived a very protected life his first nineteen years, Hemmann showed great courage, resilience, and wisdom in how he responded to the challenges in a pioneering setting. Traveling through areas with no roads; experiencing floods, fires, and eight feet of snow; and having to make do with sod huts or caves and shortages of food, he managed with amazing perseverance. He ended up walking hundreds of miles between mining towns. He showed strong character when he indicated he avoided the temptations present everywhere, namely in bars and saloons. He wrote that he "never wagered a single cent." (p. 69)

True to his scientific training, Hemmann provided technical descriptions of many processes he encountered, including purification of metal ores of silver and gold, different mining and milling processes, brewing procedures, and railway construction. And yet, in one isolated mining town, he resorted to importing and selling fruits and vegetables. He also took the time to describe the beauty of the mountains, lakes, rivers, canyons, and vegetation in all the different regions.

He was in Nevada at the end of the Civil War (April 1865). There was a great celebration, only to be followed within the week of news of President Lincoln's tragic death. After living for three and one-half years in the American West and eight different locations, he decided to go to Mexico, work for a railroad company, and build a new railroad from Mexico City to Veracruz on the Gulf Coast.

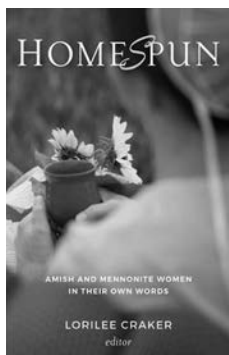
On his arrival at Acapulco, Mexico, he learned that Mexico was in a state of turmoil; the Mexicans under Benito Juarez's leadership had just defeated Emperor Maximilian I in 1864 to form a new government. Most projects, including railroad construction, were canceled, leading to his decision to return home. Hemmann's worst experience arrived at the very end when he came down with yellow fever in Veracruz, where he lay near death in a hospital. Fortunately, he

recovered and immediately afterward boarded a ship bound for France and then straightway home.

I found this a wonderful opportunity to learn firsthand the specific details of the pioneering West's living and working conditions in the mid-1860s. People's efforts in opening new mines led to the very rapid development of new mining towns in north-central California and Nevada. Hemmann mentioned that regularly scheduled postal/messenger services were among the first services to expand into these new towns. Hemmann talked very little about Christianity and the church, other than to say churches seldom existed in these mining towns. He did admit to being Protestant to the Catholic priest who came to visit him and pray for him each day while he was sick with yellow fever in the hospital in Veracruz. Finally, at times, the book caused me to reflect on what life might have been like 150 years before this when many of our European ancestors came to America in the early colonial days.

—Carl C. Garber
Lititz, Pennsylvania

Homespun: Amish and Mennonite Women in Their Own Words, edited by Lorilee Craker. Harrisonburg, VA: Herald Press, 2018. 243 pp. Paperback. \$15.99. ISBN: 978-1-5138-0316-6.



Homespun is a compilation of short stories written by women from various Amish and Mennonite communities, as indicated by the subtitle.

Craker divided the book into six sections titled: "Welcome, Abide, Testimony, Wonder, Kindred, and Beloved," all of which are woven seamlessly with the common threads of honesty and simplicity as the writers share true-life experiences.

The stories in "Welcome" focus on the gift of hospitality and the many ways it is cultivated and expressed by women who have learned the art of opening their homes to both friends and strangers.

"Abide" moves on to the places called home, where memories are made, where roots go deep, sometimes to be uprooted by the winds of change. The essays in this section speak to what it means to keep a home, have a home, and even look forward to a home in heaven.

The writers in "Testimony" candidly share personal struggles, challenges, and victories, including the realization that "I don't appreciate God's grace

until it's all I have left." These women have found that grace sufficient.

"Wonder" is a short but powerful section documenting God's miraculous intervention and protection in the lives of His children, as well as watching Him provide in amazing ways in times of financial need.

The stories in "Kindred" celebrate family ties and the importance of keeping these ties strong, so the "stories rustling in the branches" of the family tree can be passed on to future generations.

"Beloved" consists of faith journeys, taking many twists and turns, but all leading to the conclusion that we are loved more than we could ever know by the One who calls all His daughters "beloved."

Editor Lorilee Craker, the author of fifteen books, has written an introduction to each section and includes a short profile of each contributor, among whom are speakers, teachers, columnists, and bloggers, as well as wives and mothers. Some are authors of previously published books and articles.

These women's stories will resonate with those who share their Anabaptist heritage, but *Homespun* will also speak to readers interested in learning more about this faith tradition. All will be welcomed, drawn, and inspired by the love and community portrayed in the pages of this down-to-earth collection of Amish and Mennonite prose.

—Esther Weaver
Stevens, Pennsylvania

A PAX Adventure, 1954-1956: Looking Back, by Philip A. Roth. Friesen Press: Victoria, BC, 2017. 156 pp. Hardcover. \$29.95. ISBN: 978-1-5255-0461-7.



Following his graduation from Spartan School of Aeronautics in Oklahoma, Philip Roth fulfilled his draft obligation with a stint in Mennonite Central Committee's PAX program, from 1954 to 1956. He recorded his recollections in this memoir. In addition to relating the experiences that helped shape his life, Roth also wants "to leave an informational trace for researchers interested in the PAX program or in mid-twentieth-century Paraguayan Mennonites."

Roth was one of a handful of conscientious objectors who volunteered to work on a PAX project to construct a Trans-Chaco Roadway to link three Mennonite colonies in the Chaco area of northwestern Paraguay with Asuncion, the capital. While this

was a departure from MCC's typical projects, it was approved by the United States Government, Paraguay, and the colonies themselves, who all saw benefits in such a road.

As a young man, Roth experienced this as an adventure. His unit of ten men trained with LeTourneau, Inc., first in Texas, then in Peru, to learn how to operate the equipment used to build roads, following which five of them went to Paraguay. Typically, four of the crew worked on road-building, with the assistance of four men from the Fernheim, Neuland, and Menno colonies. Roth describes the difficulties they faced: extreme heat, equipment breakdowns, illness, but he also reminisces about the adventures: hunting, flying airplanes, jungle travel, etc. In fact, he spends more of his book relating the adventures than detailing the road-building!

One of Roth's stated goals is to provide information about the Mennonite colonies in the Chaco during the 1950s, which he does in considerable detail. His first impressions were of stepping back into the past. Life in the Chaco reminded him of what life was like in the American West seventy years before: the colonies depended on horse-drawn conveyances and used little electricity outside their industrial buildings. Despite the language barrier, Roth came

to admire the colonists' ingenuity and perseverance in creating a livelihood in forbidding circumstances. The majority of his book records his memories of life in the colonies, both mundane and unique events.

Beyond his memories, personal journals, and letters, Roth also used sources such as MCC archives, information from other PAX men who served on the project, and several historical works, particularly Gerhard Ratzlaff's *The Trans-Chaco Highway* (English edition). His memoir is conversational in tone, making it easy to read but also showing occasional lapses in grammatical precision. There are many photographs, including some in color. Although Philip Roth alludes at times to how attitudes have changed about the kind of work he did, not to mention the Mennonite colonies' very presence in the Chaco (today some may see colonialism, American chauvinism, and environmental destruction), he seems confident that what he helped to do in Paraguay was a valid expression of Christian service for the benefit of humankind. Regardless, his book offers a window into the Paraguayan Mennonites' past as well as a record of the formative experiences in a young man's life.

—H. Daniel Zimmerman
East Earl, Pennsylvania

Recommended Reading

Orders:

Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society
2215 Millstream Road
Lancaster, PA 17602-1499

Phone: (717) 393-9745

Fax: (717) 290-1585

Email: shop@lmhs.org

Please call the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society for shipping charges and book orders. Prices are subject to change without notice.

- Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis. *Letters on Toleration: Dutch Aid to Persecuted Swiss and Palatine Mennonites, 1615–1699*. Rockland, ME: Picton Press, 2004. 489 pp. (Hardcover). \$200.00. ISBN: 978-0-8972-5544-8.
- Bauman, Lester. *Why God Why: Understanding God When He Doesn't Seem to Understand You*. Berlin, OH: TGS International, 2020. 110 pp. (Paperback). \$4.99. ISBN 978-1-950791-52-1.
- Beam, C. Richard. *Revised Pennsylvania German Dictionary: English to Pennsylvania Dutch*. Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 2002. 212 pp. (Paperback). \$12.95. ISBN: 978-1-8809-7620-3.
- Craker, Lorilee. *Homespun: Amish and Mennonite Women in Their Own Words*. Harrisonburg, VA: Herald Press, 2018. 243 pp. (Paperback). \$15.99. ISBN: 978-1-5138-0316-6.
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- Hershey, Arthur D. *From the Farm to the House*. Author, 2013. 196 pp. (Paperback). \$18.00. ISBN: 978-0-9819-2171-6.
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- Rice, Tim. *Deep Run Mennonite Church East: A 250-Year Pilgrimage, 1746–1996*. Perkasio, PA: Deep Run Mennonite Church East, 1996. 262 pp. (Hardcover). \$29.95. ISBN: 978-1-8832-9439-7.
- Roth, Philip. A. *A PAX Adventure 1954–1956: Looking Back*. Victoria, BC: Friesen Press, 2017. 156 pp. (Hardcover). \$29.95. ISBN: 978-1-5255-0461-7.
- Stark, Les. *Hempstone Heritage I: In Accordance with Their Wills*. Ephrata, PA: Author, 2005. 154 pp. (Paperback). \$22.50. ISBN: 978-1-328-6421-2.
- Stauffer, Romaine. *Led by His Hand*. Berlin, OH: TGS International, 2019. 282 pp. (Paperback). \$13.99. ISBN: 978-1-949648-87-4.
- Stauffer, Romaine. *Loyalty Test*. Harrisonburg, VA: Christian Light Publications, 2017. 190 pp. (Paperback). \$7.95. ISBN: 978-0-878132-62-1.