

Honoring the Family of John Glatfelter 1751-1811

John Glatfelter was the second (or possibly third) child born to Casper and Anna Mary Glattfelder in Codorus Township, York County. He was born in 1751 and died in 1811.

The information above has not always been accepted as factual. When all that was available for persons to rely on was information gleaned from the parish records in Glattfelden, Switzerland, and the report of emigrants which the parish pastor submitted in 1744, it made sense to believe that John, the son of the immigrant ancestor, was baptized in Glattfelden, Switzerland, on October 18, 1742 and came to America with his parents when he was less than a year old. When the first known person to achieve membership in the DAR on the basis of John's service in the revolution submitted her application many years ago, she used 1742 as the date of his birth.

Anyone whose information is based on credible facts, and not on the first and untested bit of data which becomes available, must accept that the pioneer German Reformed pastor in York County, the Rev. Jacob Lischy, on July 30, 1751 baptized twin sons, Johannes and Jacob, born to Casper and Anna Maria Klabfelder, as he spelled the name. The godparents were John Hildebrand, Jacob Rein, and Elizabeth Rein. Both male sponsors were married to nieces of Casper. Five weeks previously Lischy had baptized a daughter of John and Barbara Hildebrand. Her godparents were Henry and Dorothy Walter, who had come to Pennsylvania with Casper Glattfelder and his family.

Since there is no record of Jacob Glattfelder after his baptism on July 30, 1751, it is apparent that he died in infancy.

John Glatfelter spent his boyhood years on the homestead farm. As yet we have no specimen of his handwriting to know whether he was literate, but since his brothers could write their names, it is probable that John attended a parochial school in the neighborhood long enough to be able to write his.

The first two persons to achieve DAR membership through John asserted that the maiden name of his wife was Catharine Simmons. In order to accept this claim, one needs to find somewhere in the neighborhood a Simmons family with a daughter named Catharine. No such family has ever been found. Although the evidence is short of being conclusive, this writer now believes it probable that the woman John Glatfelter married was Catharine Simon, the daughter of Philip and Anna Gertrude (Snyder) Simon.

Married in Lancaster in 1746, the Simons came into Shrewsbury Township a short time later and laid claim to some 250 acres located several miles east of the Glattfelder homestead. Philip died late in 1760 or early in 1761, leaving five minor children, one son and four daughters. The youngest of the daughters was named Catharine. In September 1774, when she was described as being fifteen years old, Catharine chose a new guardian. This would establish the year of her birth as 1759.

There are two pieces of evidence pointing to Catherine's being a Simon. First, in 1782 she chose Elizabeth Hildebrand, the oldest Simon daughter and the wife of Felix Hildebrand as a godparent for her own daughter. Second, the two persons who called Catharine Simmons in securing DAR membership came from the family with which she spent her last days. After almost a century and in the absence of any known written records, all these applicants may have remembered was a name they thought was Simmons.

We do not know when John and Catharine were married, but it was before July 20, 1777, when as husband and wife they stood as sponsors for their nephew John, infant son of Felix Glatfelter. Between 1778 and 1797 Catharine gave birth to four sons and four daughters. From the records which have survived, it is evident that the parents presented these children for baptism when they were from a few weeks to a few months old.

Soon after he and Catharine were married, John purchased the farm which was located directly north and west of the church in which he and his family had long worshipped. For almost a quarter century the property had been owned by Nicholas Shuster, whose name the church bore. The survey made for him in 1753 included 240 acres 80 perches; this was the amount of land on which John paid taxes for the rest of his life. At the time of the federal direct tax assessment in 1798, the family was living in a one-story, twenty-four by twenty foot, log house, with two windows and twenty-one lights or panes. The other buildings on the property were a ten-by-ten foot log spring house and a thirty-five by twenty-two foot log barn. When John bought the property there was as yet no full and clear title to it. He obtained such a title when he secured a patent deed for 240 acres 80 perches from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on September 11, 1810.

From the time the revolutionary government of Pennsylvania passed an act in 1777 requiring militia service by males between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, John was liable for such service. Many of the militia lists have not survived, but from those which have it is evident that, along with his brothers and neighbors, John performed the service which the law required, although there is no evidence that he was ever called upon to serve a tour of duty away from home.

In 1783, when the Lutherans and Reformed built a union church near the site of the former Yellow church, John Glatfelter promised to contribute a large beam and a quantity of nails. As his father before him, when called upon he took his turn filling Township offices: overseer of the poor in 1783, supervisor of highways in 1790, and tax collector in 1803.

John Glatfelter was the first of his five brothers (including his half-brother Solomon) to die. Possibly because the end came with little warning, he had made no will. On December 27, 1811 his son George and neighbor Jacob Falkenstine appeared in the court house in York and secured letters of administration authorizing them to settle the estate. Three days later, Jacob Hake and George Klinefelter took the required detailed inventory of the deceased's personal property. This listed what was in the house, the barn,

the fields, and John's account book. He had loaned money to seven of his children and to a number of neighbors. When the executors rendered their accounting on December 14, 1812, the total assets of the estate amounted to some 1058 pounds (they did not use dollars and cents). After all debts were paid, the balance to be distributed among the heirs was some 1002 pounds. We can get some idea of the purchasing power of that balance from the value placed upon two horses listed in the inventory. It amounted to about 50 pounds for each animal. Thus the balance was the rough equivalent of twenty horses.

The work of George Glatfelter and Jacob Falkenstine described above by no means settled the estate. Because there were two minor children and because the real estate had to be disposed of, the administrators appealed to the court. Guardians were appointed for Susanna and Rosanna. In April 1812 John's oldest son, also named John, purchased the 240 acre farm at the value which the sheriffs inquest placed upon it: \$2,298. Note that here the value is expressed in dollars, not pounds.

Sometime after her husband's death, Catharine Glatfelter left the farm and moved to York. On October 8, 1826, "being sick and weak in body, but of sound mind, memory, and understanding," she made her will. After leaving some specific household items to her three daughters, she divided the remainder of her estate into seven equal shares, payable to Eva, Susanna, Rosanna, Jacob, Daniel, George, and the children of her deceased son John. When her husband died in 1811, there was another daughter in the family, Catharine, born in 1791. She had died, presumably unmarried, between then and 1826. Catharine named as executors her son George and son-in-law Andrew Ferree. She died very soon after making her will. It was probated on October 26, 1826.

The inventory of Catharine's personal property made on October 31, 1826 demonstrated that in her widowhood she had retained enough household items to carry on an independent existence as long as her health permitted. Three items in that inventory would be of special interest to anyone now interested in Glattfelder family history: a large German Bible, 2 German hymnals, and a German prayer book. Most of the inventory, which amounted to about \$1,600, consisted of bonds and notes owed by her children and others.

The account which the executors presented to the court on May 26, 1827 offers instructive information about Catharine's last days and funeral. An amount was paid to her son-in-law, Samuel Forscht, "on account of his and family's attendance of said deceased in her last illness." The funeral was conducted by the Moravian pastor in York, Jacob Frederick Loeffler, probably because there was no Reformed pastor in town at the time. The fact that a sum of money was paid to the treasurer of the Reformed congregation suggests that the funeral was conducted in that church, although she was not a member.

Neither the account of John's or Catharine's estate included payment for a tombstone. There is no evidence from these sources either ever had one. Although there is no proof, probably both were buried in the graveyard of Shuster's Lutheran church, next to the farm on which they had spent their entire married life of slightly more than a

third of a century.

Seven children of John and Catharine reached adulthood, married, and had children. Each will be discussed in the following sections.

In the sketches which follow, the terms Shuster's Reformed and Shuster's Lutheran will be used. They need to be explained. Shuster's Reformed refers to a church once called the Yellow church, later St. Peter's Reformed, and now St. Peter's church. Shuster's Lutheran refers to a church once called the White church and now Friedensaal. The Shuster's Reformed did not have their own baptismal register until 1784. Between 1777 and 1783 the baptisms of nine of Casper Glattfelder's grandchildren were recorded in the Lutheran register.

John

John Glatfelter (1778-1821) was the first-born child of his parents. On April 8, 1803 the pastor of Christ Lutheran church in York married him and Dorothy Swartz (1780-1851). She was the daughter of Jacob (d. 1804) and Dorothy (Hildebrand) Swartz. The Glatfelter, Hildebrand, and Swartz families were closely related by ties of blood and friendship. Jacob's farm adjoined that of Felix Glatfelter. When he made his will in 1804, Jacob named the latter and Casper Hildebrand, whom he described as his "loving friands," to settle his estate. John Glatfelter and Dorothy Swartz must have known each other since childhood.

For some strange reason, in his 1901 history of the family, Dr. Noah M. Glatfelter stated that the maiden name of his grandmother was Walter, not Swartz. Since he was fourteen years old when she died, he must have known better.

John and Dorothy Glatfelter had eight children: Jonathan (1803-1883), Peter (1805-1862), John (1811-1889), Jacob (1813-1879), George (1816-1885), Christina (1818-1865), and two - Cornelius and Leah - who died young. In 1812 he purchased the family farm of 240 acres and assumed the obligations which the court imposed: annual payments to his mother during her lifetime and to his brothers and sisters until the purchase price was paid in full.

Describing himself as sick in body but still sound in mind, John Glatfelter made his will in April 1821. In it he provided for Dorothy, directed that his children should be hired out to learn a trade when they reached the age of fifteen, and ordered that his real estate be sold at public sale. He named his brother Jacob and neighbor Frederick Bahn as executors. According to his tombstone, he died on April 15, 1821, apparently on the day the will was made. It was written in German and was admitted to probate without being translated into English.

The account which the executors submitted to the court on November 15, 1822 lists payments to Rev. Henry Habliston, the Reformed pastor at Shuster's, certainly for conducting the funeral (\$1.50), to Jacob Zeller for the coffin (\$6.75), to Dr. Thomas

Jameson (\$5), and to John's mother for the annual payment due her (\$45.27). When John acquired the home farm in 1812 it still included the 240 acres 80 perches first surveyed in 1753. During his short ownership he sold off the western portion, so that when Michael Krout bought it about 1824 it consisted of 165 acres. Krout owned it until 1886. The property did not return to family ownership until 1937, when it was purchased by John H. Stine, whose wife was a descendant of John Glatfelter.

After the sale of the home farm, Dorothy Glatfelter purchased a small place east of the Yellow church, retaining it until she sold it to her son George about 1844. At the time of the census of 1850 she was living with her son-in-law and daughter, William and Christina Krout. The Shuster's Reformed register records her death on December 26, 1851. She was buried next to her husband in the Shuster's Lutheran graveyard, in a spot near the boundary and overlooking the home farm.

When John Glatfelter died in 1821, he left seven minor children, for all of whom the court appointed guardians. All but one of these (Cornelius) reached adulthood, married, had children, and died in York County. Four were eventually buried in the Shuster's Lutheran graveyard.

Members of this branch of the family have been especially active in organizing and maintaining the Casper Glattfelder Association of America. Five of the original seventeen directors, including Dr. Noah M. Glatfelter, were descendants of John and Dorothy, as were two of the eight presidents (John M. and Clark W.). United States Congressman George A. Goodling (1961-1965, 1967-1975) and his son, William F. Goodling (since 1975) were also descendants, as was Charles A. Bricker, donor of the Gladfelter-Bricker Scholarship. He was a member of this branch through his father, as well as of the Felix branch through his mother.

Jacob

Jacob Glatfelter (1780-1827) was the second child of his parents. About 1801 or 1802 he married Elizabeth Minnich, who was the daughter of Michael (d. about 1800) and Christina Minnich, whose property adjoined the John Glatfelter farm on the east. For a short time, between 1802 and 1804, Jacob and Joseph Minnich owned Michael's property. In 1804 they sold it to Daniel Krout, in whose family it remained for about 125 years.

Between 1803 and 1823 Elizabeth Glatfelter gave birth to nine children: Daniel (1803-1876), Elizabeth (1805-1872), Jacob (1807-1841), Catharine (1809-1875), Mary (1811-1895), Isaac (1813-1880), Jesse (1816-1898), Sarah (1817-1884), and Lucinda (1823-1872).

In the first tax lists on which he appeared, Jacob was described as a shoemaker. After disposing of the Minnich property, he moved into Codorus Township, into the part which later became North Codorus. Beginning in 1808 he is assessed for 60 and then 62 acres, plus an occupation, presumably shoemaking.

Jacob Glatfelter has already been identified as an executor of his elder brother John. He died on January 26, 1827, only three months after his mother and was buried in the graveyard of Ziegler's church. He had made no will. On March 16, 1827 John Bressler and Henry Young took out letters of administration on his estate. The account which they submitted on May 3, 1828 shows that the same Dr. Thomas Jameson who prescribed medicine for his brother performed the same service for Jacob. Jacob Dritt was paid for the customary wine used at the funeral.

Only two of Jacob's children had reached the age of twenty-one when their father died. Guardians were needed for the other seven, whose ages ranged from four to twenty years. Some disposition needed to be made of the real estate. Tax records show that until 1836-1837 it was listed as belonging to the widow of Jacob or to Jacob's heirs. Only in 1837-1838 was it assessed to "Jacob of Jacob," which means that son Jacob (1807-1841) had now become the owner. His tenure was short, since he died in 1841.

There is little evidence of Elizabeth Glatfelter's whereabouts after she no longer appeared as owner of her family real estate in 1833-1834. According to the census of 1860, an Elizabeth Glatfelter, widow, aged 80, was living with John and Catharine Werner in Spring Garden Township. According to the same census, an Elizabeth Glatfelter, widow, aged 79, was living with Adam and Mary Stump in York Township. Since Catharine Werner was the daughter and Mary Stump the granddaughter of Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Glatfelter, it is probable that she was counted twice in the 1860 census, living with one relative when the count was taken in Spring Garden and with another when it was taken in York Township.

There is no known tombstone record or newspaper notice of the death of Elizabeth Glatfelter, but the evidence points to its occurring in 1865. On March 29 of that year all of her surviving children and the administrator of her son Jacob gave a release to Jacob Folkemer for payment of an obligation he had assumed when he purchased the 62 acres which had belonged to her husband and then to her son. The interest on this obligation was to be paid during Elizabeth's lifetime.

All nine of the children of Jacob and Elizabeth Glatfelter reached adulthood, married, had children, and died in York County. Elizabeth married Henry Keesey, Catharine married John Werner, Mary married George Bupp and later Michael Crumling (or Crumbling), Sarah married Rudolph Simon, and Lucinda married John Holland.

Three of the original seventeen directors of the Casper Glattfelder Association were members of this branch of the family. One of them was the Rev. Adam Stump, author of the reunion hymn. In 1993 the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission erected a historical marker at the boyhood home of Spurgeon M. Keeny (1893-1988), a great-great grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth Glatfelter. For about sixty years Keeny served in all parts of the world in the capacity of humanitarian, offering relief and counseling to thousands of people.

Eva

The third child of John and Catharine, Eva was born on May 23, 1782. The Shuster's Lutheran register records her baptism eleven days later, on June 3, 1782. According to the records of Christ Lutheran church in York, she was married on June 28, 1803 to Samuel Raver (1778-1850). He was the son of Abraham and Magdalena (Weymiller) Raver, who lived several farms southeast of John Glatfelter's place, near what was long known as Stine's woods.

Between 1804 and 1824 Samuel and Eva Raver had eight children: Jacob (1804-1889), Samuel (1805-1886), Lydia (1809-1883), Eva (1810-1892), Catharine (1814-1887), Magdalena (1817-1882), John C., and Manasses (1824-1905).

Eventually Samuel and Eva took over the Raver homestead. In 1839 he secured the first full and clear title to the property when he obtained a patent deed for 90 acres 61 perches. By this time the farm was located in the recently established township of Springfield. The farm remained in Raver hands until 1924, passing to the younger Samuel in 1852 and to his son Eli S. Raver in 1887.

Samuel and Eva appear to have lost their association with Shuster's church after the baptism of their oldest child in 1804. None of the other seven children were baptized there. When Samuel died on October 23, 1850 and Eva on January 4, 1867, they were buried at what at one time was called Goodling's schoolhouse, near their home. In more recent times it has been called Stine's cemetery. Several of the tombstones in this graveyard bear dates of death before 1800. In addition to Samuel and Eva, three of their children were buried there (Jacob, Catharine, and Magdalena).

Of the Raver daughters, Lydia married Adam Snyder, Eva remained single, Catharine married her first cousin Peter Glatfelter (at a time when such marriages were not illegal), and Magdalena married John Walter. All of the children remained in York County except John C. who located in Baltimore.

Most of the Ravers living in York County are descendants of Samuel and Eva.

Daniel

Daniel was the fourth child of John and Catharine Glatfelter. According to his tombstone, he was born on November 10, 1782, less than six months after the birth and baptism of his sister Eva. Since there is no record of his birth and baptism in the Shuster's or any other known record, we must look to other sources for some good evidence. The fact that in the estate papers of both of his parents Daniel is usually listed after Eva among the heirs suggests that he was the younger of the two and was born after 1782. Neither the 1850 nor 1860 census is of any help, both giving dates which are extremely improbable.

The register of Christ Lutheran church in York records the marriage on September

11, 1804 of Daniel Glatfelter and Eva Currant. The register of Shuster's Reformed church records the birth of Eva on August 3, 1782 to James and Eva Currant and her baptism almost seven years later, on May 17, 1789.

Daniel and Eva had six children: Samuel (1809-1884), Daniel (1811-1854), Elijah (1816-1892), Jacob, Susan (1819-1892), and Elizabeth. Samuel's baptism was recorded in the Shuster's Lutheran register and Susan's in that of First Reformed church, York.

Possibly deciding that there was little likelihood of his acquiring land in or near Shrewsbury Township, as early as 1810 Daniel and Jacob Kerckhart purchased a 298 acre mill property in Warrington and Newberry Townships. This venture lasted for only about a year. After being a taxable in Dover Township for about a decade, in 1818-1819 he appeared in Conewago Township and remained there for the rest of his life. His real estate assessment ranged from 157 to 169 acres. The property was located in the western part of the township, near the Conewago creek.

Daniel Glatfelter made his will on April 18, 1860. He named his son-in-law Samuel Sipe and Levi Elicker executors. Except for a small tract of timberland, which was to be sold, he left his real estate to Eva during her lifetime. After her death it was to go to the children. The will was probated six days after he died on February 12, 1861. After the death of Eva on August 21, 1863, the real estate was sold to their son Elijah.

Daniel and Eva were buried in Rohlers United Brethren cemetery in Dover Township. Of their children, Samuel moved to Huntingdon County; Daniel died before his parents, leaving a large family; Elijah acquired the farm and died in Dover borough; Jacob was unmarried; Susan married Samuel Sipe, who was one of her father's executors; and Elizabeth married John Leach. One of Daniel's grandsons was one of the original seventeen directors of the Casper Glattfelder Association.

George

George was the fifth child of John and Catharine Glatfelter. His birth on January 5, 1788 and baptism on April 2 of the same year were recorded in the Shuster's Reformed register. About 1809 or 1810 he married Anna Mary Geiselman (1790-1836), daughter of Michael (1760-1823) and Mary Wilhelmina Geiselman (1761-1790). Michael inherited the large Geiselman homestead which adjoined the Casper Glattfelder homestead on the south, but in 1807 he sold this to his brother and bought a mill property west of East Berlin, where he spent the rest of his life. The balance left in his estate when it was settled in 1825 was \$20,787, a quite sizable sum for that day.

Between 1811 and 1831 Anna Mary gave birth to ten children: Rebecca (1811), John (1813-1896), Moses (1816-1891), George (1818-1895), Mary (1820-1897), Susanna (1821-1826), Catharine (1822-1874), Lydia, Solomon (1828-1916), and Elizabeth (1831-1904). Anna Mary died in 1836 and was buried in St. John's Reformed graveyard in Warrington Township. On September 19, 1838 George married Eva Free, widow of Conrad Free, of Shrewsbury.

George Glatfelter appears for the first time in the Warrington Township tax lists in 1817, assessed for 100 acres of land. The acreage increased to 328 acres in 1840. His real estate was located a short distance east of Rossville. Toward the end of his life he was assessed for land held jointly with other members of his family. For example, in 1865, when he was assessed for 23 acres of land, he and his son Solomon were down for 200 acres and he and his son-in-law Michael Lentz for 107 acres. In the following year George transferred 202 acres to Solomon and 115 acres to Lentz.

In 1849 George sold a small piece of land to trustees for the purpose of erecting "a house or place of worship for the use of the members of the Evangelical Association in the United States of America." He became a member of the building committee when Salem Evangelical church was built in that year. The church is no longer standing, but his grave and those of two sons-in-law and daughters are still intact in its graveyard.

George made his will on December 28, 1867. It was probated about two weeks after he died on June 25, 1868. Sons Moses and Solomon were named executors. The balance remaining for distribution to the heirs when their account was submitted in 1869 was \$6,270. Eva Glatfelter died on September 5, 1874 near the borough of Shrewsbury and directed that she be buried in the Evangelical graveyard there.

Of George's ten children, Susanna died at the age of five. John, Moses, and Mary, wife of Jesse Ruhl, located in Cumberland County. Lydia, who married Josiah Walker, moved to Van Buren County, Iowa. Rebecca, who married John Flicker and then Abraham Miller; George; Catharine, wife of Thomas Wierman; and Elizabeth, wife of Michael Lentz all remained in York County. The family of George has contributed one director to the Casper Glattfelder Association. He is its incumbent president.

Catharine

The sixth child of John and Catharine, Catharine Glatfelter was born on April 16, 1791. That date only appeared in the Shuster's Reformed register, without a date of baptism. Her godparents were her aunt and uncle, Casper and Eva Glatfelter.

Catharine was living when her father's estate was settled in 1812, but there is no mention of her in her mother's will in 1826. She had died between those two years, presumably unmarried.

Susanna

Susanna was the seventh child of John and Catharine Glatfelter. Her birth on July 31, 1794 and baptism on January 1, 1795 were recorded in the Shuster's Reformed register. She married Samuel Forscht. The date of the marriage is unknown, but she was still Susanna Glatfelter when her guardian produced an account of his guardianship on February 15, 1820. She was married when her mother made her will in October 1826. As already noted, Catharine's executors made a payment to Samuel Forscht for his family's

care of Catharine in her last illness.

Between 1826 and 1842 Susanna became the mother of eight children: Henry (1826-1868), Sarah (1827-1906), Samuel (1829-1861), Elizabeth (1831-1924), Zachariah (1833-1861), Susanna (1835-1838), Israel (1838-1919), and Maria (1842-1850).

Census records indicate that Samuel Forscht may have spent his early years in Hellam Township and then lived at one or more other places before he became a resident of York borough.

In his 1907 history of York County, George R. Prowell wrote that Samuel Forscht was "an exceedingly interesting figure in Democratic politics for more than half a century," a man who "firmly believed that he controlled a large influence in his party." Prowell stated that he "was a constant visitor at the Court House during his whole life and by his quaint sayings amused everybody who knew him," and everybody who knew him called him Sammy.

After several unsuccessful attempts to gain public office, Forscht announced in May 1857 that, "earnestly solicited by numerous friends, personal and political," he was offering himself to the Democratic county convention as a candidate for sheriff. He promised that, if nominated and then elected, he would "discharge the various duties pertaining to the office with strict fidelity." The convention did nominate him and in October county voters elected him, by a wide margin. He served as sheriff from 1857 to 1860. He was not reelected. In those days sheriffs never were.

Of the eight Forscht children, two died young and two never married. Only one child, Elizabeth, who married Andrew J. Miller and moved to Georgia, had a family which produced descendants.

Samuel, Susanna (who died on May 5, 1868), and four of their children are buried in Prospect Hill cemetery, York.

Rosanna

Rosanna (sometimes spelled Rosina) was the eighth and youngest child of John and Catharine Glatfelter. Her name does not appear in the Shuster's Reformed register, but her tombstone gives her date of birth as February 8, 1797. According to the records of the First Reformed church in York, on January 22, 1818 she married Andrew Ferree (1783-1836), who was fourteen years her senior.

Between 1819 and 1835 Rosanna gave birth to eight children: Henry (1819-1864), John C., Susanna (1823-1901), Andrew (1826-1849), Israel (1828-1916), Eliza (1831-1904), Samuel (1835-1917), and Lydia (1835-1877).

Andrew Ferree owned a farm on the boundary between Hellam and Springettsbury Townships. He died in 1836, without a will and with eight minor children. Guardians

were appointed for all of them, and the last guardian report was not made until the youngest son came of age in 1856. The administrators, Adam Bahn and Joseph Kauffman, first sought to obtain badly needed funds by means of a mortgage on the family farm, but after a consultation with the widow and guardians they asked the court to authorize sale of the real estate instead. Soon after the court issued the necessary order, Bahn and Kauffman sold the 122 acres 10 perches to Jacob Dietz for \$11,924. This enabled them to pay the estate debts and furnish the guardians with the funds required to care for the children.

Rosanna Ferree died on March 30, 1857 and was buried next to her husband in Strickler's cemetery in Springettsbury Township. Three of their sons are also buried there, as is her father-in-law, also named Andrew Ferree (1758-1831).

Three Ferree daughters spent their lives in eastern York County: Susanna, who married John Dellinger; Eliza, who married Daniel Druck; and Lydia, who married Joseph Dietz. The only part of this family to return to the area in which Rosanna spent her early days consisted of some of the children of John C. and Mary (Ludwig) Ferree. In 1858 he renounced his right to share in the estate of his mother and seems to have disappeared from the records. Family tradition has him dying in service during the Civil War, but it has not yet been possible to identify a unit in which he might have served.

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Charles H. Glatfelter