

Excerpts from the "History of Allegany County Maryland"

This pdf includes pages from Vol. 1 of the "History of Allegany County Maryland" that pertain to Korn's family members.

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HISTORY
OF
ALLEGANY COUNTY
MARYLAND

INCLUDING

ITS ABORIGINAL HISTORY; THE COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD; ITS SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITE RACE AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH; A DESCRIPTION OF ITS VALUABLE MINING, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS; SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND DISTRICTS; MASTER SPIRITS; CHARACTER SKETCHES OF FOUNDERS; MILITARY AND PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc.

BY

JAMES W. THOMAS, LL.D.

AND

JUDGE T. J. C. WILLIAMS

TO THIS IS ADDED A BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES, PREPARED FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Illustrated

VOLUME I

HISTORY

OF

ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND

VOLUME I

CHAPTER I

ALLEGANY COUNTY—ITS ERECTION AND EARLY SETTLERS AND COURTS

A PART from the many and constant dangers from incursion of the Indians, whose tomahawks and scalping knives were always a source of terror to the inhabitants of the country embraced within the limits of Allegany County, another factor was prominent in retarding the settlement of that section of the State. Frederick, Lord Baltimore, issued an order to his Land Office that no more land patents could be granted until 10,000 acres had been surveyed and laid off for him from the territory lying westward of Fort Cumberland, and which order was not executed until shortly before the American Revolution.

These difficulties, however, were somewhat counter-balanced by circumstances that exerted a strong influence upon the early development of the county. Among these was the existence of Fort Cumberland and the protection it afforded to early settlers, and in connection with it, the ill-fated Braddock Expedition. That expedition passed through the heart of Allegany County, both in marching away from Fort Cumberland and in its retreat to it. Many of those who were in the expedition remained in the region of their military activities permanently, while others, attracted by wonderful natural resources,

either returned later, or induced others to do so. It accomplished a vast amount of exploration of the country; it determined the most available points for crossing the steep and rugged mountains; it ascertained the shallow crossing places in the rivers and creeks, and it brought out permanently points that figured in the Braddock line of march, such as Little Meadows, Great Meadows, Little Crossing and Great Crossing, all these and more, which it definitely defined, and which it would have required many years to do by the slower processes of individual enterprise.

Maryland, too, proposed to provide for her soldiers in the Revolution, and by the Act of the General Assembly of 1781, the requisite number of lots of 50 acres each were to be laid out of the lands lying west of Fort Cumberland, as a bounty to the privates and officers, or their families, of the Maryland line, to be apportioned according to rank, and while this survey and award consumed several years of time, the fact that it was definite and certain that it would be done proved a powerful impetus in stimulating the tide of immigration into the vicinity of those lands. In fact, by the time the survey was completed, the report of Francis Deakens, the surveyor selected for the work, shows that

of 4165 lots laid out, 322 families had 636 of them already occupied and under cultivation. These the State permitted them to retain by paying from 5 to 20 shillings per acre. In addition also, the *Maryland Gazette*, as early as 1762, began directing public attention to the desirability of opening up the Potomac River for small crafts from the Great Falls, at Georgetown, to the mouth of Wills Creek at Fort Cumberland, as a means of facilitating the commercial interests of both Maryland and Virginia, and this brought Allegany County before the public eye as a possible future commercial center. So that in spite of its early difficulties and setbacks, the population was sufficiently large by 1789 for the Maryland Legislature to erect a new county, to be called after the mountain traversing it—the county of Allegany—with Cumberland as its county seat. It was carved out of Washington County, which had been erected in 1776, taking from it an area of 672,000 acres and a population of 5000 inhabitants.

Allegany County is situated in the northwestern part of Maryland and is bounded by Pennsylvania on the north, by West Virginia on the South, by Washington County on the east and by Garrett County on the west, which latter, however, was originally within the limits of Allegany County. The Potomac River skirts its southerly and easterly lines, and separates it from West Virginia, the Mason and Dixon Line divides it from Pennsylvania, Sideling Hill Creek from Washington County and the Great Savage Mountain from the County of Garrett.

The following Act of Assembly was passed on the 25th of December, 1789.

“An Act for the division of Washington County, and for the erecting of a new one by the name of Allegany.

“Whereas, A number of inhabitants of Washington County, by their petition to the General Assembly, have prayed that an act may pass for a division of said

county by Sideling Hill Creek, and for the erection of a new one out of the western part thereof, and it appearing to this General Assembly that the erecting of such a new county will conduce greatly to the due administration of justice and the speedy settling and improving the western part thereof, and the ease and convenience of the inhabitants thereof.

“II. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of Washington County which lies to the westward of Sideling Hill Creek shall be and is hereby erected into a new county, by the name of Allegany County, and the inhabitants thereof shall have, hold and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of any other county in this State.

“III. And be it enacted, That the County Court and Orphans' Court for Allegany County shall be held at the town of Cumberland until the voters of said county, by election to be held as hereinafter provided, shall determine on some other place; and until a place may be fixed on by the said election, and a courthouse shall be built, the justices of said county may contract and agree at the county charge for a convenient place in the said town to hold their courts, and for a convenient place in the said town for the keeping of their books, papers and records.

“IV. And be it enacted, That all causes, pleas, processes, and pleadings which now are or shall be pending in Washington County Court before the first Monday in December, 1790, shall and may be prosecuted as effectually in that court as if this act had not been made; and in case any deeds or conveyances of land in that part of Washington County now called Allegany County have been or shall be, before the first Monday in December, 1790, acknowledged according to law, the enrollment or recording thereof in either of the said counties within the time limited by law shall be good and available.

“V. And be it enacted, That the county

charge of Washington County heretofore assessed shall be collected and applied as if this act had not been made.

"VI. And be it enacted, That the County Court and Orphans' Court of Allegany County shall first be held on the first Monday in April, 1791, and the said County Court be afterwards held on the first Monday in April and September, yearly, and the said Orphans' Court shall be afterwards held on the second Monday in the months of June, August, October, and December, and the same courts shall have the same powers and jurisdiction respectively as other County and Orphans' Courts within the State.

"VII. And be it enacted, That all civil causes to be brought in Allegany County shall be determined within two courts from the Appearance Court, and none shall continue longer, unless under such circumstances as civil causes in other County Courts may be continued longer than three courts from the Appearance Court.

"VIII. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council be authorized and required to commission fit and proper persons as justices of the peace, and fit and proper persons as the Orphans' Courts, as also surveyor and other officers, and that a fit and proper person be appointed by the Governor and Council Sheriff of Allegany County, and be commissioned and qualified in the usual manner; to continue in office until a new appointment shall take place in the other counties of this State, under an election according to the constitution and form of government.

"IX. And be it enacted, That at the first election to be held in the said county

for sheriff, the voters of said county shall and may, by a majority of votes, determine the place at which the courts of the said county shall be held after the said election."

The legislature at the same time passed an Act appointing Andrew Bruce, Eben Gwynn and Joseph Cresap a board of commissioners for Allegany County, and directed the commissioners of Washington County to transmit to them a list of all of the real and personal properties in the new county.

The distance to Cumberland, the only voting place provided for in the Act constituting Allegany County, from Sideling Hill Creek on the east, and Fairfax Stone on the west, was too great for the convenience of the people residing in those remote sections, and in 1799 the General Assembly passed an Act for laying Allegany County off into districts. The commissioners appointed were John B. Beall, David Hoffman, Thomas Stewart, William Shaw, George Robinette and Jesse Tomlinson and the county was divided into six election districts, known as the Glades, Selbysport, Westernport, Musselanes, Cumberland and Old Town. And thus it remained until 1817, when the legislature passed another Act for laying off two additional districts, Little Orleans in the eastern part and Little Crossings in the western part of the county, since which time there has not been a general redistricting of the county, new districts being laid off from time to time as needed, by commissioners named in the Act authorizing it, and who report their proceedings to the county authorities.*

* In addition to the settlements in the vicinity of Old Town, and a small settlement in the town of Cumberland, the following is a list of settlers located upon lands in the county lying west of Fort Cumberland.

William Ashby	Moses Ayers, Sr.	Andrew Bruce	Thomas Baker
Ralph Adams	George Anderson	Robert Boyd	Michael Beem
Anthony Arnold	John Arnold of Juno.	Charles Boyles	Frederick Burgett
Anthony Able	Moses Ayers, Jr.	William Barnes	Philip Bray
John Arnold of A.	Patrick Burnes	Matthew Ball	Benjamin Brady

In 1774, †while the whole western part of the State was comprised in Frederick County, there seems to have been a rush to secure land grants in the Allegany territory. At that time Robert Smith was Surveyor General of the Land Office for the Western Shore and John Hanson, Jr., his deputy, for Frederick County. The

Land Office business for these grants was interrupted by the Lord Dunmore War and then came the Revolution. Lots of land west of Fort Cumberland were offered by the State government to volunteers in the Continental Army. In 1788 Francis Deakins laid out 4,165 of these military lots.‡

Josiah Bonham	John Domer	John T. Goff	Breton Levit
Mallner Burnstredder	Edward Dawson, Jr.	John Blaze	Jacob Lower
John Buhman	Edward Davis	Samuel Humphreys	Elisha Logsdon
Micajah Burnham	Joseph Davis	Andrew House	Jacob Lee
John Beall	Thomas Dawson	Nicholas Holsbury	Rosemond Long
Ben. John Biggs	Jacob Duttro, Sr.	Edward Huston	John Lynn
Amariah Bonham	Steven Davis	Elisha Hall	James Mountain
John Blair	Joseph Dye	Charles Huddy	Joseph Lee
Frederick Bray	Jacob Duttro, Jr.	James Henderson	Zachariah Linton
John Bruffy	Levi Davis	John Harshan	William Moore*
John Brendage	Barney Dewitt	Richard Hall	Stephen Masters
Thomas Barkus	Peter DeVecmon	John House	Henry Martingly
John Buckholder	Samuel Dawson, Sr.	Moses Hall	John Matthews, Jr.
Peter Bonham	Terrance Dyal	George Harness	Gabriel McKinsy
George Barkus	David Eaton	George Haver	Henry Myers
Jacob Beall	Samuel Elliott	Adam Hicksenbaugh	Jacob Miller
Norman Bruce	John Elbin	Samuel Hatton	John Matthews, Sr.
Samuel Barrell	George Eckhart	William Howell	Philip Michael
Nathan Corey	Adam Eckhart	Benjamin Hull	Alexander Moore
Daniel Cresap, Sr.	Samuel Ellison	Abraham Hite	John Magomery
William Coddington	Charles Friend	Paul Hoyer	Moses Munro
Godfrey Corbus	John Ervin	Richard Harcourt	Daniel Moore
Daniel Cresap, Jr.	John Eckhart	Jacob Hazlewood	Christopher Myers
Peter Crawl	Hezekiah Frazier	Robert Johnson	Solomon Munro
Edmund Cutler	Herman Frazee	William Jones	Moses McKinsy
Robert Cresap	John Firman	Samuel Jackson	James McMullen
Thomas Cordray	Joseph Friend	Evan James	Josiah McKinsy
Ely Clark	Joseph Frost	John Jonas	Daniel McKinsy
James Cresap	John Friend	William Jones	Nathaniel Magruder
Henry Crosley	Harry Franks	Conrad Joleman	John Metz
<u>Michael Corn</u>	George Fezenbaker	William Jacobs	Conrad Millen
Joseph Cresap	Gabriel Friend	Jacob Kreger	Josiah Magruder
John Cruise	George Fiddler	John Keyser	James McPipe
Benjamin Coddington	Briant Gaines	Jacob Koontz	Elias Majors
John Durfin	Richard Green	John Kelly	Samuel McKinsy
Samuel Dawson, Jr.	James C. Goff	Henry Kite	Thomas Matthew
Samuel Durbin	Edward Grimes	Henry Kemp	John Nepton
Aaron Duckworth	Daniel Green	Leonard Kimble	Peter Nimirick
William Dawson, Sr.	Evan Gynn	John Lowdermilk	John Neff
James Denison	Paul Grim	George Laporte	Samuel Postlewait
Nicholas Durbin	Thomas Greenwade	David Lee	George Paine
William Dawson, Jr.	John Glasman	William Logsdon, Sr.	Johannes Paugh
Peter Doogan	John Great	William Logsdon	Michael Paugh
William Durham	Salathiel Goff	John Liptz	Henry Porter
Edward Dawson, Sr.	John Garey	Daniel Levit	Robert Parker
Samuel Durbin	Benjamin Green	Ralph Logsdon	Margaret Poling

* William Moore had 9 sons and 11 daughters by his first wife, 1 son by his second wife.

EARLY COURT PROCEEDINGS

The first Court that was convened in Allegany County met on Monday the 25th day of April, 1791, as was provided by the Act of Assembly erecting Allegany County.

Judge Richard Potts was Chief Judge and Andrew Bruce and John Simpkins were the Associate Justices. The officers of the Court were John Lynn, Clerk, John B. Beatty, Sheriff, Jermiah Willison, Crier and Lenox Martin, Prosecuting Attorney, representing the Attorney General.

The attorneys who were admitted to practice law at that term of Court, and who paid their license fee of 3 pounds, were Lenox Martin, George Magruder,

Samuel Selby, John Johnson and William Claggett.

That being the first term of the Court there was, of course, no original docket, and hence no trial docket. The business of the court, therefore, was limited to appeal and criminal cases, which occupied the Court for five days.

The Court held two sessions a year, April and September. At the April Court of 1798 the Grand Jury were David Lynn, foreman, Peter Gephart, Samuel Poland, John C. Beatty, Josiah Beall, of Jonah, Frederick Sapp, John Brook Beall, John Brockenhart, Even Gwynn, James King, John Graham, Benjamin Beckwith, John Matthew, Jr., Michael Collier, James Scott, William Hilleary, John H. Bayard,

Moses Porter	Aaron Rice	William Stagg	Moses Williams
Gabriel Powell	John Rubash	John Sibley	William Wells
John Porter	David Robertson	John Stuck	John Workman
George Preston	Michael Raway	James Schimer	Archibald White
Nicholas Pittinger	Daniel Recknor	Frederick Thaxter	James Wells
Samuel Poling	Adam Rhoades	John Trotter	Andrew Workman
Henry Peters	John Ragan	Peter Tittle, Jr.	Arthur Watson
Henry Pittinger	John Simpkins	John Tomlinson	Peter Wells
Martin Poling	Peter Stuck	David Troxell	Jacob Workman
John Purguson	John Streets	Michael Tedrick	Jesse Walter
Hezekiah Pound	Jacob Storm	Jacob Trullinger	Samuel Wikoff
Richard Poling	William Shaw	Peter Tittle, Sr.	Stephen Workman
Peter Polin	Moses Spicer	Jesse Tomlinson	John Wikoff
Martin Poling, Sr.	George Sapp	Moses Tilsonel	George Winters
Charles Queen	Joseph Scott	Ezekiel Totten	Thomas Williams
Stephen Pierson	Abel Sergeant	John Trimble	Alexander Wilhelm
John Price	John Steyer	Richard Tilton	James Woodringer
Benjamin Rush	Simon Speed	James Utter, Sr.	Joseph Warnick
Godfrey Richards	Adam Seigler	William Utter	George Wilhelm
John Ryan	Garrett Snedeger	Charles Uhl	Alphens Wigwire
Enoch Read	Matthew Snooke	James Utter, Jr.	John Whiteman
William Rideford	Jacob Seigler	Thomas Umbertson	Peter Wikoff
John Rhoads	John Strickler	John Vincent	George Waddle
Roger Robertson	John Seyler	John Vanbuskirk	William Workman
John Richards	Joshua Scutchfield	David Vansickle	Jacob Wikoff
John Ratton	Matthew Singleman	Henry Woodger	Isaac Workman

†Those surveyed during part of 1774 were as follows:

"Sugar Tree Bottom," 150 a, surveyed for John Swan, Walter H. Jenifer and Andrew Scott, April 8. (The year will not be given as it is the same in all the cases.) "Hotel," 305 a for James Brooks April 22; "Crabtree Bottom," 1120 a for Paul Hoy, April 5; "False Alarm," 512 a for Thomas Beall of George, May 22;

"Friends Delight," 356 a for Paul Hoy, May 4; "Come by Chauncey," for Samuel Hanson, May 13; "The Vale," 913 a for George French; "George's Adventure," 456 a for George French; "Piney Bottom," 270 a for Samuel Chase, April 13; "Ashby's Cove," 250 a for same, April 13; "The Royal Charlotte," 2000 a for same, April 12; "Chance," 980 a for same, April 14; "Hunting Grounds," 1000 a for Baker Johnson, April

James Slicer, Jerard Dawson, Henry Mattingly, John Shroyer, William James, Edward Wilson. At the same term the petit jury were William Shaw, George Hoffman, Walter Selby, John Deakins, Conrad Creekbaun, Ralph Logsdon, Aaron Duckworth, Thomas McElfish, Moses Robinette.

The first judgments rendered in Allegany County by the County Court were, State of Maryland against John Hog Bayard, a fine of 1 s. for assault and battery; Norman B. Magruder vs. Peter Devecmon, wherein judgment obtained before John H. Bayard, Justice of the Peace, was reversed; State of Maryland vs. John Glassiner, fine 1 s. and 3 d. for refusing to desist from quarreling when commanded by a constable; same vs. George

Dent fine 1 s. 3 d. for striking George Mattingly; Harman Parsons vs. Osborn Sprigg, judgment before Daniel Cresap, Justice of the Peace, reversed; State of Maryland vs. Thomas Mattingly, for going on the plantation of Thomas Beall, of Ninian, and beating him, fine 1 s. 3 d.; same vs. Jesse Chaney, not guilty of assault, and judgment for all the costs and charges of his defense; same vs. Richard Glover, for breaking the Sabbath fine 3 s. 9 d. and costs, and admonished to observe more carefully the "Lord's Day."

The members of the grand and petit juries received a per diem of ten shillings. The judges received 1 pound per day for their services. The judges of the Orphans Court fifteen shillings. The levy

13; "White Oak Level," 280 a for Thomas Johns, April 27; "Land Flowing with Milk and Honey," 2745 a for Robert Smith, May 18; "Hitches Discovery," 1000 a for William Potts, April 4; "Good Spring," 1250 a for Richard Potts, May 4; "Potts' Adventure," 750 a for same, April 6; "Buck's Bones," 500 a for Edward Lloyd; "Price's Choice," 791 a for William Potts, April 5; "Dunfries," 20 a for John Swann and others, April 4, "Walnut Bottom," 750 a for John Swann, April 4; "Deer Park," 1246 a for the same parties, April 9; "Castle Hill," 50 a for same parties, April 7; "Both Ends of the Bush," 350 a for same parties, April 7; "Cocklefield," 350 a for the same parties, April 8; "Williams Chance," for same parties, April 9; "Cornucopia," 1100 a for Innis Brooks, April; "Good Hope," 389 a for Jonathan Bancher, April 8; "Clara Bottom," 132 a for Robert Smith, April 19; "Edens Paradise Regained," for Robert Smith, May 4; "Addition to Edens Paradise" 2500 a for Richard Sprig, May 17; "Aarons Lot," 52 for Aaron Etherton, May 24; "Shanee War," 302 a for Paul Hoy, May 18; "Spruce Spring," 124 a for Lawrence O'Neal, May 30; "Rich Glades," 306 a for Edward Lloyd and others, April 16; "The Blooming Rose," 1100 a for Jonathan Boucher, April 23; "Small Meadows," 5025 a for Edward Lloyd, April 15; "Small Glade," 550 a for Thomas Price, April 18; "Swansylvania," 600 a for John Swan and others, April 6; "The Grove," 706 a for Baker Johnson, April; "Rich Level," 10¼ a for Baker Johnson, April 27; "Sideling Hill," 114 a for the same party, April 28;

"Three Springs," 111 a for same, April 28; "Little Meadows," 50 a for Daniel Cresap, May 4; "Orms Whim," for Thomas Johns, April 5 (just here tender recollections come to the compiler: it was his birthplace and early home, 50 years ago to the very month and week, he gave it a sorrowful farewell to be visited each recurring season thence forwarded, but fifty "cruel annuities" have destroyed many precious objects, but lingering recollections remain); "Coal Mine Lick," 301 a for same person, April 13; "Promised Land," 1200 a for Innes Brook, April 11; "Look Sharp" 48 a April; "Tisos Desire," 150 a April; "Nopariel," 874 a April; "Willis Disappointment," 98 a April; "Mount Airy," Jonathan Boucher, April 8; "Carmel," 341 a, "Sugar Tree Bottom," for Baker Johnson, April 28; "Rindaness," same party, April 30; "Policy," for same, April 30; "Convent Garden," 2240 a for Baker Johnson; "Cherry Hill," 384 a for Brook Beall, April 25; "Fair Hill," 194 a May 25; "Ashby's Discovery," 1000 a for Hugh Scott, April; "Sportsman Field," 280 a for Hugh Scott, April 8; "Clifton," 320 a for same, April 8; "Bear Camps," 132 a for Norman Bruce, April; "Wild Cherrytree Meadows," 1384 a for Francis Dickens, April 6; "William and Mary," 2000 a for John Davidson, April; "Dung Hill," 467 a for Robert Smith, April 15; "Elder Springs," 411 a for William Dickens, June 26; "The Granary," 231 a for George French, April 25; "Saucha Pancha," 159 a for George French, April 16; "Friend's Choice," 159 a for Andrew Friend, June 26; "Stony Ridge," 388 a for Anthony

court was composed of the justices of the peace of the county. Those who signed the first levy made for Allegany County, 1791, were Daniel Cresap Jr., Thomas Beall, of Samuel, James Prather, Samuel Barritt and John Bayard, each of whom served three days, receiving for their services 1 10s. The total amount of the levy was 286 7 s. 7 d. The rate of taxation was fixed at 7 s. 3 d. on every 100 of property in the county. In April, 1792, the levy court took four days, and the levy ran up to 317 3 s. 9½ d., and the next year to 528 14 s. 0 d. The tax rate for that year, and for 1793, was 10 s. on the £100. In 1794 the levy was 705, and the tax rate 12 s. 6 pence; in 1795 it amounted to 910 7 s. 8½ d., the tax rate being 15 s. on the 100. In 1801, ten years after the first levy was made, the levy had increased to 1469 18 s. 8 d., the rate being 20 s. 10 d. In 1804 the levy was 1617 5 s. 3 d. the rate being 22 s. 11 d. This levy was signed by William Shaw, Benjamin Tomlinson, Thomas Pratt and Upton Bruce. It is also worthy of note that this was the last in which the old English money designa-

tions (£ s. d.,) were used in the levy court of Allegany County. From that time on the new order of dollars and cents was followed.

At the April term 1799 of the Circuit Court the following schedule of prices were fixed for public inns in the County and this schedule prevailed for a number of years.

	s	d
Lodging in clean sheets.....	1	10
Lodging double sheets.....	0	9
Lodging in sheets before used.....	0	6
Lodging for servants.....	0	6
A hot dinner per gentleman, with beer or cider	3	0
Supper or breakfast.....	2	0
Cold dinner, per person.....	1	10½
Supper and breakfast per servant....	1	6
Dinner per servant.....	1	10
Hay per night for horse.....	1	6
Hay for 24 hours.....	2	6
Corn and oats per quart.....	0	3
French Brandy, per half pint.....	1	10
Peach Brandy, per half pint.....	1	3
Madeira and Claret wine, per quart..	10	0
Port, Sherry or Lisbon wine.....	7	6
Whiskey per gill.....	0	5½
Other wines per quart.....	5	0

Stewart, April 14; "Deer Park," 2000 a for same party, April 14; "Chance Medly," 60 a for Upton Scott, April 7; "Williamson's Discovery," 400 a for Hugh Scott, April 7; "Hunter's Art," 325 a for Francis Dickens, April 16; "Sugar Point," 375 a for same, April 8; "Mount Nebo," 831 a for James Brooks, April 15; "Accident," 682 a April; "Eden's Paradise," for Robert Smith, May 4; "Anything," 462 a April 15; "Peace and Plenty," 1500 a for Thomas Johns, April 14.

‡The following is an alphabetical list of the settlers or owners of the Military lots surveyed for the state by Francis Deakins in 1788:

Wm. Ashby, Anthony Able, George Anderson, Ralph Adams, Jno. Arnold of A, Jno. Arnold of John, Anthony Arnold, Moses Ayres, Sr., and Moses Ayres, Jr.

Patrick Burns, Charles Boyles, Thomas Baker, Philip Bray, Miller Brumsteader, John Beall, John Blair, John Brindige, Peter Bonham, Norman Bruce, Samuel Barrell, George Barcus, Thomas Barcus, Frederick Bray, Ben J. Biggs, Benjamin Brady, John Beehman, Michael Bumm, Wm. Barnes, Andrew Bruce, Robert Boyd, Matthew Ball, Frederick Burgett,

Josiah Bonham, Micajah Bonham, Amariah Bonham, Jacob Beall, John Buckholder and John Briefly.

Benjamin Codington, Michael Conn, Elle Clark, Edmund Cutter, Nathan Corey, Godfrey Corbus, Wm. Codington, Peter Crawl, Thomas Cordray, Henry Crosby, John Cruise, Daniel Cresap, Sr., Daniel Cresap, Jr., Robert Cresap, James Cresap and Joseph Cresap.

Aaron Ducworth, John Durbin, Nicholas Durbin, Wm. Dunham, John Domer, Joseph Davis, Stroven Davis, Levi Davis, Samuel Dawson, Sr., Samuel Durbin, Peter Doogan, Edward Davis, Jacob Dutro, Sr., Jacob Deetro, Jr., Peter Devecmon, Francis Dyall, Barney Devitt, Joseph Dye, Thomas Dawson, Edward Dawson, Sr., Edward Dawson, Jr., Samuel Dawson, William Dawson, Sr., and Wm. Dawson, Jr.

John Elbin, Samuel Ellison, John Eckhart, George Eckhart, David Eaton, Adam Eckhart, Samuel Elliott, John Ervin.

Gabriel Friend, John Friend, Joseph Friend, Charles Friend, Geo. Fidler, Henry Franks, Hezekiah Frazier, John Firman, George Fazzenbaker, Josiah Frost and Harman Frazee.

In 1805, the law directed a new schedule to be made in American currency, instead of in British or Colonial money as heretofore. The charges permitted for breakfast and supper were 34 cents, dinner, with a pint of beer or cider, 50 cents, lodging 16 cents, a gallon of brandy 13 cents and a gallon of whiskey 7 cents. Innkeepers were required to give bond in the sum of 6000 pounds of tobacco, and where liquor was sold in the sum of 100 pounds in money. A Maryland shilling was equal to 14 cents in Federal currency.

ORPHANS COURT

The first Orphans Court held in Allegany County met April 4, 1791. It was composed of judges James Prather, Daniel Cresap and John H. Bayard. There were four terms a year provided by law, June, August, October and December. Its first business was to approve the bond of William McMahan, the Register of Wills, and its second was to order a seal for the court. The bondsmen of the Register of

Wills were John Lynn, and a member of the court, John H. Bayard. The bond was two thousand pounds. At the June term 1794, James Price, aged eighteen, was apprenticed to Thomas Foster until twenty-one years of age, during which time Mr. Foster "was to find him sufficient diet, lodging and apparel, to give him six months schooling, to teach him the trade of a blacksmith, and when free to give him a suit of clothes of the value of six pounds current money." At the same time Isaac Warren was bound out to Spencer Cooper to learn the trade of a painter, and Nancy Meekin was bound to John Lynn and at her majority to receive three pounds.

The wills of the following decedents were proven and recorded up to 1800:

Matthias Snook, Dec. 29, 1790; Matthias Brandstter, Feb. 15, 1791; John Arnold, April 26, 1791; Richard Hall, Nov. 24, 1791; Thomas Cresap, Jan. 21, 1790; James Burk; Ebenezer Davis, Jan. 13, 1794; Robert Clarke, April 9, 1794; Moses

Richard Green, Daniel Green, Thomas Greenwade, Salathiel Goff, John T. Goff, John Glaze, John Gary, John Glassman, Evan Gwynn, James C. Goff, Benjamin Green, John Great, Paul Grinn, Edward Grimes and Brant Gaines.

Andrew House, Elisht Hall, Moses Hall, John Harshan, Nicholas Holsbury, Charles Huddy, Richard Hall, George Harness, Samuel Humphreys, Edward Huston, James Henderson, John House, Paul Hoyer, Wm. Howell, George Haever, Jacob Hagullwood, Abraham Hite, Samuel Hutton, Adam Hecksenbaugh, Benjamin Hull and Richard Harcourt.

Samuel Jackson, Wm. Jones, Wm. Jacobs, John Jonas, Wm. Jonas, Conrad Coleman, Albert Johnson and Evan James.

Jacob Kruger, Leonard Kimble, John Kelley, Jacob Koontz, Henry Kemp, Henry Kite and John Keyser.

Wm. Logsdon, George Laporte, Ralph Logsdon, Elisha Logsdon, Zacharia Linton, John Lynn, David Lee, William Logsdon, John Lowdermilk, David Levitt, Jacob Lower, Rosemond Long and Joseph Lee.

Wm. Moose, James Montain, John Mathews, Jr., Jacob Miller, Alex Moore, David Moore.

Moses McKinsey, Conrad Miller, Elias Majors, Thomas Mathews, James M. Pipe, John Metz, Joseph McKinsy, Solomon Monroe, Moses Monroe, Philip Michaels, Henry Mattingly, Henry Myers, Stephen Masters, Gabriel McKinsy, John ———, Jr., John Montgomery, Christopher Myers, James McMullen, Nathaniel Magruder, Josiah Magruder and Samuel McKinsey.

John Neff, John Nepton and Peter Nimirick.

Samuel Postelwait, Michael Paugh, Margaret Poling, John Poster, Samuel Poling, Martin Poling, Richard Poling, John Price, Martin Poling, Henry Pittinger, Nicholas Pettinger, Gabriel Powell, Robert Parker, Johannes Paugh, Hezekiah Pound, Stephen Pierson, Peter Poling, John Furguson, Henry Peters, George Preston, Moses Porter, Henry Porter and George Palne.

Charles Queen.

John Ryan, John Rhodes, Jno. Rattan, Adam Rhodes, David Robinson, Daniel Reckner, John Rubash, John Richards, Wm. Ridgeford, Godfrey Richards, Benjamin Rush, Enoch Read, Roger Robertson, Aaron Rice, Michael Raway and John Ragan.

John Stuck, Mathew Singleman, John Strickler, Garrett Snedeger, Jno. Stoyer, George Sapp, Jacob Storm, John Simpkins, Peter Stuck, Wm.

Porter, Jan. 3, 1795; George Payne, April 29, 1794; John Tuney, Jan. 31, 1795; Gilbert Whitney, June 3, 1795; John Wall, Aug. 25, 1795; Robert McMinn, Sept. 20, 1795; Zachariah Magruder, May 3, 1796; James Matthews, Aug. 9, 1796; Jerome Plummer, July 26, 1796; Michael Feile, Sept. 7, 1796; Jacob Bell, Aug. 21, 1795; John Parkison, Feb. 25, 1797; Balsor Shelhorn, March 18, 1797; Joseph Monntz, Dec. 28, 1797; Elizabeth Pitzen, June 22, 1798; Daniel Cresap, July 14, 1798; Lucy Beall, May 23, 1799; Cornelius Willison, Oct. 21, 1799; John Shelhorn, April 10, 1800.

The first six deeds of conveyance, or indentures as they were then called, which were recorded in the new county of Allegany, were Jonothan Morris to John Lynn dated December 4, 1790 for lot No. 96 in Cumberland, consideration £10; Thomas Beall, of Samuel, to Henry Kemp, dated October 6, 1790 for lot No. 102 in Cumberland, consideration £20; Edward Wilson to Mark Brayfield, dated October 7, 1790 for 31 acres, Wilson's study, consideration £90; George Robinette to John Willison, dated October 7, 1790 for 20 acres, Addition to Two Springs, consideration £10; Samuel Robinette and Mary Keve to Moses Robinette, dated September 23, 1790 for 100 acres, Charles' Lot, consideration £90.

THE ABORIGINES

The Indians who occupied this section of the country were of the Shawaneese group, a branch of the Algonquins, and

one of the most war-like. They moved here from the Suwanee River, Florida. Those of them that lived in the immediate vicinity of the future site of Cumberland named their Indian town Caiuctucuc, which was located at the junction of Caiuctucuc (now Wills) Creek, and the Cohongaranto, now the Potomac River, and extended a considerable distance up and down the latter stream, the most easterly being as far down at Shawaneese Oldtown, now simply Oldtown. Other villages of the same tribe were scattered over different parts of what is now Allegany County, the nearest being those at Cresaptown, at the Braddock Distillery and in Cash Valley. At the date of the first white settlement at what became Fort Cumberland, the town of Caiuctucuc had been deserted, its inhabitants having moved nearer the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. The exact time that they vacated is unknown, but the earliest map of the region, made in 1751, now in the Congressional Library at Washington, marked the territory occupied by them as "abandoned Shawaneese lands." They were, however, certainly still in this part of the country as late as 1701. In the celebrated treaty of William Penn with the Indians in 1682, the Shawaneese were a party to the treaty, in common with other tribes that composed the great Algonquin nation, and they must have been considered a very prominent band at that time from the fact of their having preserved the treaty in their own possession, which they still had and which they produced,

Shaw, Joseph Scott, Simon Speed, Mathew Smooke, John Sigler, William Stagg, James Schimmer, John Streets, Moses Spicer, Abel Sergeant, Adam Sigler, Jacob Sigler, John Sibley and Jonathan Scritchfield.

Jesse Tomlinson, John Trimble, John Tomlinson, Jacob Tustlinger, Moses Tintohel, Richard Telton, Ezekiel Totten, Peter Tetter, Sr., David Troxell and John Trotter.

James Utter, Sr., James Utter, Jr., Wm. Utter, Thomas Umberson and Charles Uhl.

John Vanbuskirk, David Vansickle and John Vincent.

John Workman, Henry Woodger, Wm. Wells, Moses Williams, Andrew Workman, Jacob Workman, Stephen Workman, Thomas Williams, Joseph Warnick, John Whiteman, W. Workman, Isaac Workman, Geo. Waddle, Alpheus Wigmine, James Woodginer, George Winters, Samuel Wicoff, James Witts, Jacob Wicoff, Peter Wikoff, George Wilhelm, Alexander Wilhelm, John Wikoff, Jesse Walter, Arthur Watson and Archibald White.

commissioners, or a major part of them, are empowered to levy, assess and take, by way of distress, if needful, from the inhabitants of the town, by even and equal portion, a sum not exceeding ten pounds current money yearly, to be paid to their clerk; and they shall have power to remove or displace their clerk as often as they shall think fit.

VII. And be it enacted, That every purchaser of any of the lots of the said town in fee, and every lessee thereof, for years, or rent reserved, shall hold and possess the same against any person hereafter claiming title to the same, and shall not be disturbed in their possession; and if any person shall hereafter make claim to the land, or any part thereof, laid off in virtue of this act, and shall, by due course of law, make good title thereto, such person shall be entitled to recover from the said Thomas Beall, his heirs, devisee, executors or administrators any purchase money or rents by him received from any of the purchasers or lessees of any of the said lots, and, upon any such recovery the tenants holding under the said Thomas Beall shall thereafter hold under pay the rent reserved to the person making title to and recovering the same land.

VIII. And be it enacted, That if any of the buildings already built on the land so as aforesaid to be laid out by the said commissioners, and erected into a town, should happen to interfere with, or stand on any of the streets laid off in virtue of this act, the same shall be permitted to continue, but shall not at any time hereafter be repaired or rebuilt.

It will be noted that under the second article of this Act, it was provided that the main streets of the town running in the direction of the Potomac River, "shall not be less than 80 feet wide, and the streets crossing the main streets shall not be less than sixty feet wide." The Act also required "that a plat of all lots,

streets and alleys laid out should be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Washington County. This portion of the Act was never complied with, and either the provisions of the Act with regard to the width of streets was ignored, or there were later wholesale encroachments upon them.

The little village of a few houses grew quite steadily and attracted many settlers in the first ten years leading up to 1800. As early as 1797 there were 125 families and about 100 dwellings in Cumberland, among these were three mills, and three church congregations—German Lutheran, Methodist and Roman Catholic—and among the persons who came here prior to 1800, in addition to those already named, were families of the following names; Boward, Broadhag, Bridenhart, Beatty, Bayard, Brown, Briscoe, Beard, Deetz, Davis, Deems, Erb, Entler, Faw, Fisher, Gephart, Graham, Hughes, Korns, Lichlider, McMahan, McCleary, Magruder, Murdock, Moore, Miller, Milburn, Morris, Osborn, Perry, Pigman, Richards, Russell, Rizer, Rafters, Shuck, Smith, Selby, Stonesifter, Sinclair, Thistle, Wineow, Wright.

Many of these names are unknown here now, and the probabilities are the pioneer spirit which brought them to Cumberland in the eighteenth century, prompted them or their descendants to drive still further westward in the nineteenth century. The descendants of a few of these early families are well-known citizens of this community today. The Shucks, the Wineows, the Korns, the Wrights, the Rizers, the Richards, the Gepharts and others figure prominently in the population of Cumberland as they have done for more than a hundred years.

Manufacturing was comparatively unknown in that day, the village blacksmith making by hand most of the things that are now turned out in great quantity by immense machines. The best of the land in the adjacent valley was taken up by thrifty settlers, and the town became im-

blacksmith shop, still standing, at an offset in the street, was occupied and owned by Elnathan Russell. Next to it was the butcher shop of A. Rogers and the home of Nicholas Knootz, while next to it were the homes of Michael Fisher, a cooper; Henry Wineow, brick-mason and Thomas Dowden, blacksmith. Between Creek and Baltimore Streets were Slicer's Tavern, the Cumberland Bank and Wyatt's Drug Store, corner of Baltimore. This was the first drug store in Cumberland, it having been the practice previously for the physicians of the town to supply the necessary medicines. At this point, it is worthy of note, that there were then only two physicians in Cumberland, Dr. Murray, and Dr. John M. Reid.

According to Lowdermilk, the other houses then in Cumberland were as follows:

"Between Baltimore and Bedford Streets:—Reeside's, or McKinley's hotel, (old National) John Scott, Dr. Reid, McGill's drug store, E. Vowell's store, Samuel Lowdermilk, Peter Lowdermilk, harness and saddlery shop, William Shryer's cabinet shop, George Hoblitzell's store.

Mill Street, now Centre Street, was then a narrow, crooked road through a commons, with but few houses scattered here and there. At the corner of Centre and Baltimore Streets was Shryer's tan yard, on the northwest, and the Lutheran Church on the northeast.

A grist mill stood at the mouth of the race, where the wharf of the Consolidation Coal Company is located. This mill was built somewhere about 1800, by Peter Devecmon, at a cost of \$8,000, and was regarded as one of the finest mills in the State. It was bought by Patrick Murdoch, but payments not being made a law suit resulted after Murdoch's death.

The first post office in Cumberland was established January 1st, 1795. An order of the Postmaster General made Cumberland a post town after that date. Mr. Charles F. Broodhag was appointed the

first postmaster and he continued to fill the appointment until 1802.

The first market house in Cumberland was established by legislative enactment in 1795. The market place was on Mechanic street, some twenty-five yards below the present location of the street leading to the gas house bridge. A temporary shed was erected there along the banks of the creek. The law regulating the market went into effect on the first of May, 1796. This law designated Wednesday and Saturday as market days and forbade anyone selling provisions elsewhere during market hours, which were from 5 a. m. to 9 a. m. on the days named. A fine of fifteen shillings was imposed for violating this law, which it will be observed was far less liberal than the market regulations of the present day, when produce of every kind is peddled from door to door at all hours every day in the week except Sunday.

Thomas Beall, of Samuel, sold most of his lots in Cumberland subject, to the payment of what he called a ground rent, of one Spanish dollar per annum, that coin being designed presumably because it was more easily obtained at that time than either English or French money, both of which were of varying value, and American coin not having been issued until 1793, Spanish money became the general measure of value and the one chiefly in use.

They were however, not ground rents, in a legal sense, but were simply rents seck, or baron rents as they were known in law, and which carried with them neither a rent charge or a rent service. There being no right of distress incident to such a rent, and the right to sell the land being limited to the original grantor, it could not be exercised by a third party who simply owned the annuity.

A very limited number of these rents were settled by the payment of a gross sum and taking a quit claim deed free from all future rents, but this did not

apply to many, and the vast majority of them remained unpaid as late as 1806, as would appear from the petition of Mr. Beall to the Legislature of Maryland asking for relief in the premises.

Thomas Beall, of Samuel, died on November 30th, 1825, and in June, 1829 Frederick A. Schley was appointed trustee to make sale of his real estate of which these annuities seem to have been considered a part. He sold them to divers persons and at nominal prices, but the purchasers realizing, after investigation, that they

were only rents seek and could not be collected by the owners of the annuity, except by the expensive and tedious common law processes, abandoned altogether any attempt to collect them, and they passed into history as one of the fine spun, hairsplitting subtleties of the old English Feudal Law. It is true the Act of George II, 1731, removed the distinction between the various species of rents, as to the matter of their collection, but that was not one of the English statutes adopted as applicable to Maryland.*

*The following is a list of the names of property holders, and the amount with which each was assessed.

John Anderson	\$1,080	Peter Geary	70
Harmenus Alricks	25	James Hook	75
Robert Armstrong	25	George Hebb	230
Christian Albright	100	Jacob Hoblitzell	465
Charles F. Broadhag	290	George Hoffman	230
John L. Baugh	15	David Hoffman, Sr.	817
Mary Ann Boyd's heirs	330	James Hendrixson	54
Nehemiah Bassett's heirs	450	John L. Hook	73
Peter Bunwart	200	John Hunter	30
Margaret & Elizabeth Beard	30	John Hoblitzell	200
George Blocher	252	Daniel Haner	80
John Bridenhart	60	George M. Houx	15
Jonathan Cox	134	Beall Howard	115
Dennis Corbet	20	John Hoyer	485
George Clark's heirs	40	George Hoblitzell	80
Absalom Chambers	50	Jonathan Hendrixson	40
David Cox	235	Clement Engle	15
George Clice's heirs	100	Michael Kershner	65
Zadock Clark	40	Nicholas Koontz	105
Frederick Christman	80	Lawrence Klemmer's heirs	50
David Cook	15	Joseph Kelley's heirs	40
Christian Deetz's heirs	125	Christian Kealhoover	10
Frederick Deems	60	John Kime's heirs	50
Mary Davis' heirs	37	★ Jacob Korus	180
Francis Deakins	30	★ H. Korus and J. Witt	80
Grafyon Duvall	25	James Kinkead	200
Solomon Davis	80	Samuel Lowdermilk's heirs	6
Hannah Entler's heirs	40	Robert Larimore	15
Leonard Extine's heirs	50	John Lynn's heirs	55
Michael Fisher	100	Dickeson Simpkins	175
George Funke	175	Patrick Sullivan	105
Abraham Fawn	205	Walter Slicer	1,025
John Folk	240	John Scott	200
Jacob Fair	75	James Searight	40
James Glenn	25	Joseph Shumate	40
John Graham	75	John Searight	120
Peter Gephart	111	Samuel Smith's heirs	230
		John Shuck	50
		Benjamin Stoddert's heirs	30
		George Thistle	270
		James Timmons	140

train, but at midnight the mayor finding the situation under control telegraphed the B. & O. railroad officials to stop the Washington department at Harper's Ferry.

A final reckoning of the losses was never published, but the general estimate at the time placed the total damages between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars.

In a few months stone masons, bricklayers, carpenters and laborers were busy on the track of the fire, and within a year new and in each case more substantial buildings took the place of those destroyed.

Another big fire, that was a matter of general interests in Cumberland and throughout Allegany County, was the burning of the court house on the early morning of January 5, 1893.

This fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the morning, and before it was discovered it had made such headway that it was impossible for the firemen to subdue the flames until the interior of the building had been entirely destroyed. After the destruction of the Court House the session of the court was continued in the council chamber at the city hall. The clerk of the court, the county commissioners and the orphans' court found temporary quarters in the Allegany County Academy and the dwelling house adjoining, and the judges, commissioners, clerks and deputies continued to transact public business in these temporary quarters until the magnificent new court house of the present day was built.

Geographically Cumberland was almost on the border dividing the North from the South, as defined by the Confederacy and the Union States. Its people were much divided in their interests, their sympathies and their opinions, and at the beginning the predominating wish of the people was for peace and against war. Leading citizens of different political persuasions in the advent of the struggle

agreed upon a policy of neutrality. This became impossible afterward, and many Cumberlanders joined the Union army. Others, who believed uncompromisingly in the cause of the Confederacy, shouldered their muskets and hurried southward to stand by Lee and Jackson.

The excitement that followed the election of President Lincoln in November, 1860, and the evident preparation for secession in portions of the Southern States became the all absorbing topic of discussion here, and on the 17th of January, 1861, a public meeting was held for the purpose of considering the questions then troubling the country. This meeting was attended by members of all political parties from all parts of Allegany County. The late Hon. George A. Pearre presided. The vice-presidents of the meeting were: Thos. Whalen, Francis Manningly, Hiram P. Tasker, Richard Fairall, John McLaughlin, H. B. Elbin, Hanson Willison, John Douglas, A. Chamberlin, Robert Bruce, G. M. Blocher, Jesse Korns, John Callen and Moses Rawlings. The secretaries were J. J. McHenry and C. Slack. Several strong union speeches were made at this meeting and after their deliverance the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: J. Philip Roman, William Shaw, C. M. Thruston, John M. Buchanan, Wm. Walsh, J. G. Lynn, Joseph Shriver, Nelson Beall, S. M. Semmes and C. Slack. This committee submitted a paper deploring the hostilities in South Carolina and other southern states, and condemning the acts by which those states had set at defiance the constitution of the United States, and torn the stars and stripes from their public buildings. The fugitive slave laws and so-called "personal liberty laws," previously passed by certain Northern States, were also condemned as unjust and unconstitutional, and the resolutions also condemned the aggressive spirit exhibited by a portion of the northern people

against the clearly constitutional rights of the South, and denounced the incessant and violent abuse of southern institutions from the hustings, some of the pulpits and a portion of the press of the North. The hope was expressed in one resolution that the sober second thought of the law abiding people of the South would yet prevail, and that they would seek to maintain their rights in a peaceful constitutional way, by using their first opportunity to hurl from power "the political demagogues who had misled them."

The resolutions as submitted were adopted without dissent. As agitation continued throughout the country, feeling became more intensified. Individuals who had been neutral in the beginning began taking positive stands with one or the other of the warring elements, and effort to pour oil on the troubled waters were useless and consequently ceased. Neighbors became arrayed against each other, members of families became estranged.

After the fall of Fort Sumter in April the war fever grew higher, and about the 10th of May two public meetings were held at separate halls on one evening. At one meeting strong union speeches were made and resolutions were passed declaring for the preservation of the union. The other meeting was held by conditional union men and a resolution was offered declaring that if the government at Washington failed to give the South certain guarantees it would be Maryland's duty to leave the Union. A motion was made by Daniel Blocher for the purpose of postponing such action until after the peace conference should conclude its work. Violent discussion followed this proposition, and the meeting broke up in great confusion and without formal action of any kind. Up to this time many people continued to hope that Maryland might remain in a state of armed neutrality, not taking sides against the Union nor against the South. Men positively en-

dorsing either the coercion or the secession of the Southern States were comparatively few in Cumberland at the beginning of the war, but the public meetings that were held, the violent discussions that came about between individuals, and the coming into the community of agitators for both sides, changed the predominant feeling, and the people saw that instead of Western Maryland escaping the scourge of the impending war, its people, and particularly its central city, were probably face to face with the bitterest strife. Under these circumstances in the summer of 1861 business became paralyzed, industry stopped, the C. & O. canal went temporarily out of business, trains on the B. & O. were constantly being captured by the southern armies, and transportation at times came to a standstill. Many stores closed and disorder and anxiety oppressed the population. From adventurers on both sides, horrors against the peace, the homes and property of the community were feared, because the civic authorities would be powerless in the event of an outbreak of any sort. This condition of affairs was changed somewhat by the sudden arrival here on the night of Sunday, June 7th, 1861, of Federal troops.

The Eleventh Regiment of Indiana Zouaves, under the command of Colonel Lew Wallace, had been sent here by order of the President, who had been advised of the danger of leaving this point unprotected. The Zouaves pitched their tents on the hill near Cumberland street, and that portion of the city has since been known as Camp Hill. The sudden and unexpected presence of what seemed to be a large body of soldiers at first alarmed the people, but anticipations of trouble were speedily set at rest by a proclamation assuring the citizens that the portion of the United States army now among them had come not to disturb or interfere with their domestic affairs or institutions, but to preserve

Cumberland. It cost \$500,000.00 and is in every way eminently satisfactory.

This, however, was not accomplished without a contest—a bitter contest—the most acrimonious, perhaps, in the whole history of Cumberland. The Holly Water System and the Potomac River as a water supply still had their advocates. Some were skeptical as to the advisability of the proposed change, and others opposed the expenditure of the money it would involve, while a powerful sentiment was developed against it for other than obvious reasons — reasons that multiplied and travelled so fast that they could hardly be overtaken and refuted—business reasons, political reasons, personal reasons. But the right reason of things prevailed, and the friends of progress, backed by a united and vigorous press, happily won the day, and the fate of the measure was sealed by a majority of 108 of the popular vote.

The construction of the City Hall and Market House was commenced by the city in 1874, and in 1876 the work was completed. The mayor and city council placed the planning for and building of this splendid structure in charge of a committee composed of Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, chairman; J. B. H. Campbell, Jesse Korns, Josiah Gordon and Frank Haley. Mr. Jas. B. Walton was the contractor.*

The population of Cumberland in 1830 was 1,162. In 1840 it was 2,384; in 1850 it was 6,105. In 1860 it was 7,302; 1870, it was 8,056. And in 1880, it was 10,693; 1890, 12,729; 1900, 17,128; 1910, 21,839; 1920, 29,837.

Since 1900 the population of the city has been steadily gaining, particularly in the central and northern portions.

In May, 1902, ground was broken for

the handsome new government building, occupied as a United States Court House and Post Office. The corner stone laying, with public ceremonies, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, took place on Thanksgiving day following. The structure was completed for occupancy July 1st, 1904, and on that date the post office was removed to the new quarters.

At present Cumberland has, in addition to the extensive employment furnished by the five steam railroads which enter it, such thriving industries as the Maryland Rail Company Mills, the N. & G. Taylor Tin Plate Mills, two large Sash and Door factories, the immense Dyeing and Cleaning plant of Thos. Footer & Son, the Potomac Glass factory, the shafting works of the Cumberland Steel Company, the works of the Klots Throwing Company, one of the largest tanneries of the United States Leather Company, The Tri-State Sanitary Milk Company and numerous smaller factories owned and operated by individuals or local stock companies, in which wage earners find employment at good wages.

Two national banks and three savings banks and one trust company, all solid and prosperous institutions, furnish ample financial facilities for every well conducted business.

The churches of the city include commodious places of worship for nearly every Christian denomination, as well as a synagogue for the Hebrew brethren.

The educational facilities have increased with the progress of the city and notably so in the past ten years. There are now within the limits of the city nine commodious public school buildings, the Allegany County High School, the Allegany County Academy, three Parochial schools and two high schools in charge of nuns, and the La Salle Institute, a preparatory college for boys in charge of the Brothers of the Christian schools. Besides these facilities for general education, the Tri-State Business College supplies excellent

*This building, a magnificent structure and so wisely planned and so substantially constructed, was destroyed by fire on March 14, 1910. The present City Hall was erected on its site in 1912, at a cost of \$87,000.

to be somewhere in Tennessee, for instance, as soon as he crossed the Potomac his Maryland money sunk below par, and he got Virginia money in change. When he crossed the Ohio, neither the Maryland nor the Virginia money would be received at their face value, and he got Ohio money. As he passed into Kentucky and Tennessee he was plucked at both borders. On his return home he had the same troubles and he found that a large part of the cost of his trip would be the discounts to which his money had been subjected. At the United States postoffices stamps could only be purchased with specie, and, when specie payments were from time to time suspended, there was trouble in getting letters forwarded. In order to make change, copper tokens began to circulate as cents. These tokens were of the size and general appearance of the old time copper cents, but were inscribed with designs and mottoes of a political character. One was inscribed "Bentonian Currency—Mint Drop." Another, which became famous, had stamped on the obverse a tortoise carrying a sub-treasury safe, with the legend "Executive Experiment." On the reverse was a running jackass and the words, "I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor." This was in the administration of Martin Van Buren, who had succeeded Andrew Jackson. Perhaps this jackass on the copper piece is the origin of the donkey as the emblem of the Democratic party.

Advertisements in the columns of County papers throw a bright light upon the social and industrial conditions of other days. In the *Cumberland Civilian* of April, 1828, we find an advertisement of the Rev. N. B. Little's seminary, on Bedford street. The prices charged are in striking contrast with those of today. For children in the lowest class the charge for tuition was \$2 per quarter, in the intermediate grade \$2.50 and in the highest grade \$3 for a quarter of a year. In addition to the usual studies, the Principal

promised lectures on "religion, morality and philosophy." At Miss Teakle's Female Seminary in Cumberland in 1830 the charges were \$2 to \$4 a quarter. The Allegany Academy had at this time sixty pupils. It received \$800 from the State. Thomas J. McKaig was the Principal. He resigned in June, 1834. In 1839 the General Assembly enacted a school law for Allegany County. The Cumberland Female Seminary, of which Mathias Harris was principal, advertized its rates in 1839 at \$150 a year for board and tuition. One of the earliest schools was that of Miss Bradley.

One of the early industries of Cumberland was a grist mill, at the mouth of the mill race which ran through the heart of the town. The site of the mill was that later occupied by the Consolidation Coal Company's wharf. It was built by Peter Devecon about the year 1800, at a cost of \$8,000. The abundance of bark encouraged the tanning industry, and a tan yard was located on Baltimore street, then called Bedford Street, between Liberty and Mill. It was owned by John Shryer. M. Soyster had a tan yard on Mechanic street, and on Centre street was Slartzmans tan yard, and on Bedford street Albright's tannery.

There were, of course, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagon makers and potteries. Henry Korns was a comb maker, on Mechanic street, and Zadoc Clark made hats. The glass industry, which later became one of the important industries of Allegany County, had its beginning as early as 1816. In that year Roger and Thomas Perry erected a glass factory. They found suitable sand near the Narrows. The enterprize, however, did not prosper, and, after a trial of about three years, it was abandoned. Early in the century, Gustavus Beall had a large grist mill in Cumberland, which was destroyed by fire in 1826. H. P. Van Bibbey operated Iron Works on Bear Creek, near Selbyport, and in 1828 he advertizes for

William Groves, died in 1831. He received for his services military lot number 1744.

Daniel Recnor, lived and died in the George's Creek Valley in 1834.

James Bryon, lived in Cumberland for many years, but later moved to Uniontown, Pa. His son, Nathaniel, of Cumberland, served in the war of 1812. He was the father of the late Mrs. Asahael Willison.

WAR OF 1812-1814

While the President of the United States delayed calling upon the States for military support until July 4th, 1814, Maryland was alert to the impending situation. When the battle of North Point and Fort McHenry came, in September, 1814, Maryland had the situation well in hand, won the day and made the victory so complete that they became crucial turning points in the struggle for American freedom upon the high seas, and that they practically put an end to the war and insured the treaty of peace which so soon followed in their mourning wake.

Allegheny county formed a part of the first military district of the State, and furnished two well-drilled and fully equipped companies that marched to Baltimore and gallantly participated in those memorable engagements. One of these companies was made up of Cumberland men, and the other of men from the lower districts of Allegheny county.

MCLAUGHLIN'S COMPANY

Captain, Wm. McLaughlin; First Lieutenant, James Hook; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Shuck; Ensign Frederick Rice; Sergeants, Robert Little, Frederick Deems, John Porter, James M. White, Jacob Waggoner; Corporals, Rezin Hook, Daniel Poland, John Walts, William Street, Joseph S. Stafford, John North; Privates, John Busey, Benjamin Brown, James Bryan, David Barr, Nathaniel Barnes, Michael Bevins, Samuel Banks, Thomas Breeman, Nathaniel Bryan, Wm. Broad-

water, James Boyer, Charles Busey, Elias Burrows, Martin Clabaugh, Bernard Connelly, Lewis Clemmer, David Cox, Samuel Chapman, John Creamer, Jacob Clark, Edward Connelly, Samuel Crawford, Isaiah Davis, Benjamin Deverbaugh, Michael Entler, Joseph Erb, Frederick Garey, Nicholas Gowar, Samuel Hoblitzell, George Hager, Jacob Isenhart. Thomas Jodwin, Benjamin Jolley, William Johnson, John Johnson, William Jolley, Robert R. Kennedy, James Kempton, David Kinsey, John Loatz, Benj. H. Lacey, Daniel Letters, George Loar, James Lee, Jacob Lee, Archibald Love, John Laughridge, Frederick Lee, James Morrow, John Martin, John McIntire, John Markee, Peter Myers, James Moore, George Miller, Abraham Michaels, Francis Mador, John Neff, Jr., M. Northcraft, Joseph Perrin, Joseph Paxton, William Paxton, Henry Porter, George Rice, Arjaton Resonor, Daniel Rhodes, John Russell, Frederick Rice, Elizophr Robinette, Thomas Riley, Jacob Sterner, Henry Shellborn, Moses Spencer, James Sherry, Peter Spillman, Jacob Saylor, Jacob Schoffer, John Shuck, Absalom Stoyer, Jacob Tumbuster, Jonathan Willson, Isaac Willson, Joshua Willson, Samuel White, Levi Whalley, Amos Willson, Jacob Zumbuly. Total in company 104.

BLAIR'S COMPANY

Captain, Thomas Blair; First Lieutenant, Walter McAtee; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Lowdermilk; 1st Sergeant, William Shaw; 2nd Sergeant, Alpheus Hinkle; 3rd Sergeant, Jacob Shuck; 4th Sergeant, George M. Houx; 1st Corporal, John Deloubrey; 2nd Corporal, Robt. Stahan; 3rd Corporal, James Keath; 4th Corporal, James Taney; Drummer, Moses McKinsey; Fifer, Thomas Clinton; Privates, John Allen, James Bernard, Jacob Bowlie, John Bucker, James Burns, Nathaniel Britton, Francis Bruce, Alpheus R. Beall, Alfred Burgess, William B. Bumsby, Charles Broadwater, Robert

Britt, John Cox, Robert Coddington, John Case, Zedock Clark, Michael Conrade, John Dart, Aaron Devore, John Deaking, Thomas Drain, James Drain, Reuben Elbin, John Fisher, John Fling, John Foley, Joseph Forsythe, George Fryer, Elisha France, Adam Gross, John Griffey, William Golding, William Gordon, Jacob Hoffman, Frederick Hoff, John Humphrey, John Harding, John J. Hoffman, Solomon Hall, Thos. Hendrixon, James Irons, Thomas Irons, William Knott, Cornelius Kight, James Kennedy, William Kelly, Joseph Kelly, Charles Korns, Moses Kelly, Samuel Kelly, John Lafoot, John Lowery, George Long, Stephen Milholland, John Moor, Gabriel M. Moore, Joseph Martin, John Massor, Henry Martz, James Murphy, (1) James Murphy (2), Arthur Morrison, Godfrey Miller, Jesse McKinsey, David Muman, James McCartney, William Majors, George W. Morrison, Elisha Morris, William Neptune, John C. Newman, George A. Newton, Edward Northcraft, Athanasius Newton, John Potter, Joseph Porter, John Polard, David Potter, Thomas Plummer, Wm. Parkeson, George Peters, John Peterman, Thomas Riland, James Ravenscraft, Elisha Riley, Jacob Roads, John Rizer, William Stephen, David Siford, Samuel Savage, Adam Sapp, John Shepherd, Adam Spiker, Jacob Shriver, Henry Smith, Lewis Shireliff, Joshua Stanton, John Shockey, John Shelhouse, Elisha Tasker, Peter Thrasher, Jess Tomilson, Abner A. Trull, Mal Taylor, Zachariah Vansickle, Jacob Wolfe, James T. White, William Wilson, Samuel Woodrough, William Winzett, Total in company, 123.

In the organization of the Maryland militia the Fiftieth Regiment was ordered by the Council to be organized in Allegany County, and the following officers were appointed: Thomas Greenfield, Lieutenant Colonel; John Folck, Major; Captains John McElfish, Dennis Beall, Conrad Corbus, Joseph France, and Thomas Porter; Adjutant, Levi Hilleary.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

On the 6th day of November, 1860, the long political struggle between the North and the South on the slavery question, which began in 1803 with the purchase of Louisiana, ended with the election to the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln, and the triumph of the Republican party. The accession of the anti-slavery party to power filled the South with dismay, and created the greatest excitement throughout the country. Hardly had the result been ascertained before some of the extreme Southern States began military preparations, and set on foot measures to carry into effect their oft repeated threats of secession and combination in resistance to alleged Northern encroachments.

Public feeling was perhaps even more intense in Maryland than in other States, from the obvious danger to which she was exposed by her geographical position in event of conflict between the North and South, and from the very strong counter-currents which existed in popular sentiment. This conflict of opinions and sympathies was nowhere more marked than in Western Maryland, and while the majority of the people in this section were pronounced and decided in their support of the Union, after hostilities had actually commenced there was a very large and respectable element which sympathized with the South, and which deprecated the coercion of the Southern States. Meetings were called to give expression to public sentiment, and the tone and character of the resolutions adopted forcibly illustrated the condition of the popular mind in Western Maryland at that period.

In pursuance of previous notice, the people of Allegany County assembled in mass meeting at Cumberland, on the 17th day of January, 1861. D. W. McCleary was appointed temporary chairman, and Thomas Devecmon, Alexander King and

John M. Buchanan were appointed to nominate permanent officers of the meeting. George A. Pearre was elected president; H. P. Tasker, Richard Fairall, John McLaughlin, H. B. Elbin, Hanson Willison, John Douglas, A. Chamberlain, Robert Bruce, George M. Blocher, Jesse Korns, Francis Mattingly, Thomas Whalen, John Cullen and Moses Rawlings, vice-presidents, and J. J. McHenry and C. Slack, secretaries.

A committee, consisting of J. P. Roman, William Shaw, C. M. Thruston, J. M. Buchanan, William Walsh, John G. Lynn, Joseph Shriver, Nelson Beall, Samuel M. Semmes and C. Slack, reported resolutions declaring "That while we feel that the Southern States of the Union have just right to complain of the growing hostility of the Northern people to their institutions, and of the enactment by various States of what is known as 'personal liberty laws,' which we believe to be in violation of the Constitution and of the sacred obligations which these States owe to our common country, and although Maryland, bordering on and separated only by an imaginary line from one of these States which have thus violated one of her obligations, has more cause than any of her sister States to complain of this unfriendly legislation, yet we believe that the proper remedies for these evils and aggressions is within the Union and not outside of it." Addresses were delivered by Governor Francis Thomas, J. P. Roman, and others.

On the 18th of February a State Conference assembled in Baltimore, at which all the counties in Maryland were represented by gentlemen reflecting all shades of political opinions. This convention was held in pursuance of the recommendation of the Frederick County Convention of the 16th of January. The delegates were selected at informal meetings throughout the State on the 12th of February.

The delegates from Allegany County were J. H. Gordon, W. W. McKaig, J. P. Lyles, Samuel Smith, Richard Fairall, Patrick Murray, T. A. Hopkins, Thomas J. McKaig, Jr., Charles McBlair, Col. James M. Schley.

Col. James M. Schley, of Allegany County, was made secretary pro tem, of the convention, and Andrew Rensch, of Washington County, elected one of the vice-presidents. After a session of two days the convention unanimously adopted an address "To the people of Maryland" and a set of resolutions, and adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 12th of March following. On the day appointed, the convention reassembled in Baltimore, and appointed Messrs. Walter Mitchell, E. F. Chambers, William Henry Norris, E. L. Lowe, of Frederick, Isaac D. Jones and J. Hanson Thomas, to wait upon the Virginia Convention and urge that body to recommend a conference of the Border States.

The proclamation of President Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, calling for an army of seventy-five thousand men, created the most intense excitement in Maryland, as it showed that it was determined to make instant and desperate war upon the South, and the announcement of the Northern press that Maryland was to be held by the North only served to increase it.

On the 22nd of April, Governor Hicks, in compliance with the will of the majority of the people of the State, convened the Legislature, to meet in special session at Annapolis on the 26th. "To deliberate and consider of the condition of the State, and take such measures as in their wisdom they deem fit to maintain peace, order and security within our limits." The capital of the State being occupied by Federal troops, the Government on the 24th, selected Frederick City for the deliberations of the Assembly, which accordingly met at that place on the day

SECOND REGIMENT, POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE

The Second Regiment of Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, was organized at Cumberland in 1861, to serve for three years. Companies A, B, C, E, G, H, I and K, were recruited in Allegany county, Company F at Hancock, Maryland, and Company D at Piedmont, W. Va.

Immediately after the completion of the organization, the regiment was assigned to duty in West Virginia, where it took an active part and had several skirmishes with the enemy. It formed a part of the army of General David Hunter in its advance down the Shenandoah Valley, and when General Early's army was driven back from Maryland into Virginia, it formed a part of the pursuing army. It participated in engagements at Springfield, Virginia, Great Cacapon, Charlestown, Summit Point, and many others that had an important bearing on the general result of the war.

The following letter, hitherto unpublished, from the Colonel in command to the Brigadier General, describing a

skirmish which it had at the South Branch wire bridge, will prove of local interest:

HEADQUARTERS

2 REGT. P. H. BRIGADE

Camp Thomas, Oct. 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. C. M. Thruston:

Sir: In compliance with verbal orders received after consultation between Gen. Kelly and yourself, the night of the 25th inst., I concentrated 700 of my regiment at Camp at North Branch Bridge, and on the following morning at 5.30 o'clock, marched in the direction of Romney, passing through Frankfort, upon arriving at a point one and one-half miles from Springfield. The rear of my column was fired into by the enemy from the heights of the road, wounding two men, detaining the column. About one hour was occupied in clearing the woods of the enemy and dressing the wounded. We marched thence through Springfield, seeing frequent signs of the enemy's horsemen in retreat towards the bridge over South Branch of the Potomac. Upon arriving within a half mile of the bridge, my flankers and skirmishers on the left and front discovered the enemy on the opposite side of the river, when a brisk fire at once commenced. About this time the guns of General Kelly's column in vicinity of Romney were heard. After skirmishing with the enemy across the river about half an hour, I determined to force our way over the bridge. The enemy numbering (by the best information we could get) from four to six hundred, including cavalry, having beforehand prepared to defend its passage, had arranged covers for his riflemen on an eminence immediately fronting the bridge.

Captain Alexander Shaw, of Company A, who led the advance of the column to this point, was with his company, directed to lead the way across the bridge, at a double quick step. Supported by the remainder of the regiment, Captain Shaw

promptly moved his company as directed, and when about half way across the bridge, discovered that a portion of the plank flooring on the further side had been removed. The enemy on discovering the movement, opened fire by volley, killing one and wounding six of my men, causing the company to seek shelter behind the parapets of the bridge.

After skirmishing some time from the parapets of the bridge and an eminence on our left, and not hearing the fire of Gen. Kelly for the previous hour, I concluded he had carried Romney, and the object of my march, to create a diversion in his favor being accomplished, I determined to retire, which I did, in good order, to Old Town in Maryland, arriving there about 9 o'clock P. M., after a march of 25 miles.

It is with pleasure that I speak of the good behavior of all my officers and men, and would call your attention particularly to the gallant charge led by Captain Alexander Shaw. Captain Fiery, of Dragoons, with his company, rendered very effective service by drawing the fire of the enemy from my regiment at the bridge. I was much gratified and indebted to Mr. Grehan, who volunteered to go with me, for his prompt and cheerful assistance. Mr. Grehan was frequently exposed to severe fire of the enemy.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS JOHNS,

Colonel Second Regiment Potomac Home
Brigade.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

The United States, on the 20th of April, 1898, sent to Spain an ultimatum, demanding that she withdraw from Cuba, and an acknowledgment also of the independence of the latter country from Spanish control. This precipitated war, and in response to President McKinley's call for troops, Company C, of Allegany

Cumberland Civic Club, during the formative stage and consummation of this tubercular charity development were: Mrs. Max Kamen, president; Mrs. M. E. Shuck, 1st vice-president; Mrs. W. W. Hanley, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Walter Shryer, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. A. M. Lichtenstein, treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Ankeney, financial secretary.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND HOSPITAL

The Western Maryland Hospital, the first institution of its kind in Allegany county, has an interesting history. Erected on Baltimore avenue to minister to the suffering, the building stands there as a monument to the public-spirited women who made the hospital possible.

In 1888, thirty-five years ago, a group of Cumberland women, realizing their duty to their fellow-citizens, hit upon the plan of establishing an old folks' home, in that way to be of service to the older men and women who did not have the comforts of a private home.

The members of the group included Mrs. C. J. Orrick, Mrs. William Shepherd, Mrs. P. H. Daughtrey, Mrs. Beverly Randolph, Mrs. S. T. Little, Miss Belle Resley, Mrs. S. Hamburger, Mrs. Sussman Rosenbaum, Mrs. Simon Rosenbaum, Mrs. T. L. Darnell, Mrs. R. I. Morris, Mrs. J. W. Avirett, Mrs. Merwin McKaig, Mrs. M. A. R. F. Carr and Mrs. E. H. Welsh.

As a direct result of the efforts of these women, the Western Maryland Home was established at 64 Bedford street, the former home of Dr. G. J. Beachey, being rented for the purpose. Several wards were admitted to the home, and the institution was doing excellent work, but it was noted before long that Cumberland was without a hospital, and that there was an urgent need for such an institution. The number of railroad accidents in the vicinity, particularly those on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, made the need for a hospital even more strongly felt. The leaders of the group which started

the home saw how injured men were brought into the basement of the Queen City Hotel for treatment by the Baltimore & Ohio officials. The facilities, without a doubt, were inadequate, and within a year after the Western Maryland Home was opened, the women in charge decided to widen the scope of the institution. The institution then became the Western Maryland Home and Infirmary, and for the first time, aside from the aged wards, there were admitted patients for treatment.

The Western Maryland soon thereafter moved to Union and Ellen streets, a much larger building than the one previously occupied. With the growth of the quarters, growth in activity also took place. Not only residents of Cumberland, but many persons from other points in the county and from nearby places in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, came to the local hospital for treatment. More than ever before it began to be felt that there was a necessity for a big, modern hospital in Cumberland. A movement with that purpose in view was inaugurated. Private subscriptions were secured by the women, who canvassed the city thoroughly.

The building committee was composed of C. J. Orrick, J. N. M. Brandler, Sigmund Tanzer, P. H. Daughtrey and R. D. Rohrer. The contract to build was awarded to George D. Landwehr, who offered the lowest bid. As soon as the new building was completed, the seven or eight wards, who had been taken care of at the home on Ellen street, were moved to the Baltimore avenue building.

The original building was opened and dedicated Nov. 21, 1892, by religious exercises held by the Ministerial Association, participated in by Rev. Clarence Buell, Rabbi Stern, of the Jewish Synagogue; Rev. Walter Witten, of Christ Reformed Church; Rev. Finkbiner, of the English Lutheran Church; Presiding Elder Wheeler, of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and Rev. James E. Moffatt, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church. These exercises were followed by brilliant addresses in the evening, made by Hon. George A. Pearre and Dr. C. H. Ohr.

The hospital flourished, continuing to treat hundreds of sick and injured. This was done indeed so successfully, that it once more became necessary to enlarge the institution. What is known as the southwest wing was erected, and the State was asked for an additional appropriation of \$5,000. This the State declined to grant unless the title of the property was vested in the State of Maryland. A compromise was effected by which it was agreed that if the people of Cumberland would raise by private contributions half of the amount the State would furnish the other half. A committee composed of James W. Thomas, president of the board, and Messrs. J. Henry Holtzhue, R. H. Daughtrey and Arthur H. Amick, was appointed, and succeeded in raising the full amount needed, and the State appropriated the \$2,500, in addition to the usual \$5,000, which sum the State continued to appropriate for some years, ultimately increasing it from time to time, until the annual appropriation reached the sum of \$9,000, and this continued until the present per diem basis was inaugurated.

Of the original board, Mrs. Avirett remained vice-president, and Mrs. Randolph secretary, a continuous service of twenty years. But three presidents have served during the existence of the hospital, Mrs. Orrick being succeeded by Mr. James W. Thomas, who served for seventeen years, until succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Hopewell Carlton. The various boards have represented the very best element of Cumberland and Allegany county, and have included the names of Judge Oliver Gephart, Dr. Marshall Price, of Frostburg; Mr. S. J. Edwards, Mr. Murray White, Mr. Christian Kenneweg, Mr. William E. Walsh, Mr. C. L. Bretz, Mrs.

Samuel T. Little, Mrs. Charles W. Gallo-way, Mrs. Albert L. Johnson, Mrs. R. I. Morris, Mrs. Merwin McKaig, Mrs. Dr. Bullock, of Lonaconing.

The present officers and board of directors is composed as follows: Hope Carleton, president; Henry A. Bachman, vice-president; W. W. Hanly, secretary; W. W. Brown, treasurer; John Keating, John Schwarzenbach, Thomas Footer.

ALLEGANY HOSPITAL AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

Allegany Hospital is one of the leading institutions for the treatment of the sick and afflicted in Allegany county, located at Cumberland.

The idea of forming such a hospital had its inception with Dr. E. B. Claybrook, a prominent physician of Cumberland. It was incorporated in March, 1905, and located at its present site on property secured from Sigmund Tanzer at an original cost of \$13,000. The property was at one time the stately residence of Gen. Charles Mynn Thruston, grandfather of Mrs. A. Hunter Boyd, the wife of Chief Justice A. Hunter Boyd, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

The first board of directors was: W. E. Walsh, Dr. Charles H. Brace, Arch A. Young, Dr. E. B. Claybrook, Dr. A. H. Hawkins, Dr. Clinton Brokemarkle and George Schwarzenbach. The first officers were: W. E. Walsh, president; Dr. Charles H. Ohr, vice-president, and A. A. Young, secretary and treasurer.

In June, 1905, remodeling and equipping began, which was completed and the building opened and ready for the reception of patients December 10, 1905. President Walsh resigned in June, 1905, and Dr. E. B. Claybrook was elected president, which position he retained until the hospital passed into the hands of the Sisters of Charity, in June, 1911.

The hospital was opened with accommodations for only twenty patients. The demand for hospital accommodations made it necessary to enlarge the building.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF
CUMBERLAND

The Queen City Savings Bank was incorporated by the Act of 1872, Chap. 208. Its incorporators were: James M. Schley, John Humbird, Jesse Korns, Frederick Mertens, Asahiel Willison, James B. Walton and Daniel C. Bruce. Colonel James M. Schley was its first president and William Eldridge Weber its first cashier. This institution was merged into the Third National Bank of Cumberland in 1879. The Third National was bought by the Liberty Trust Company, January, 1920 and its charter surrendered.

THE CUMBERLAND CITY BANK

The Cumberland Savings Bank was incorporated by the Act of 1848, Chap. 101, of the Maryland Legislature. The incorporators were: Thomas Perry, Henry Bruce, William Price, G. A. D. Clark, J. S. Fell, J. J. Hoffman, A. Clary, William Weber, W. O. Sprigg, Daniel Wineow, J. H. Bowans, J. R. Annan and Samuel Soyster. James R. Annan was president and Col. Robert Bruce its cashier. By the Act of 1849, Chap. 325, the name was changed to the Cumberland Savings Bank, with power to issue notes and do a general banking business. The name was once more changed by the Act of 1858, Chap. 315, to The Cumberland City Bank, and in November of that year it failed.

THE ALLEGANY COUNTY BANK

The Allegany County Bank was incorporated by the Act of 1858, Chap. 206, the incorporators being: R. D. Johnson, G. W. Clabaugh, John G. Lynn, Alexander King, Thomas Devecmon, George A. Thruston, John A. Graham, John Coulehan, Hopewell Hebb, J. W. Jones, A. C. Greene and Horace Resley. It had a capital of \$50,000 and its officers were: Dr. George Lynn, president, and A. C. Whit-

more, cashier. In 1864 it failed, and passed out of existence.

THE DIME SAVING BANK OF CUMBERLAND

Is now one of the component parts of the Liberty Trust Company, a merger of a number of the financial concerns of Allegany county. The Dime Saving Bank was chartered and organized in 1906 with a capital of \$50,000. Its officers were: D. L. Sloan, president; George C. Young, vice-president, and Arthur Warfield, cashier. The directors were: D. L. Sloan, David A. Robb, M. A. Lichtenstein, George G. Young, Dr. Thomas W. Koon, Thomas B. Finan, John S. McCauley, George E. Deneen, and Perry Warfield. The bank began business on North Liberty street, but later built and occupied banking quarters in the Dime Saving Bank Building on Baltimore street. This became one of the successful banking houses of the city, and was operated until its merger into the Liberty Trust Company of Cumberland in 1920.

CUMBERLAND SAVINGS BANK

The Cumberland Savings Bank, Cumberland, Maryland, was incorporated July 1, 1899, under the law of the State of Maryland by Howard H. Dickey, Harry E. Weber, William M. Gordon, William C. Devecmon, William M. Roberts, Jr., Benjamin A. Richmond and Clayton L. Bretz, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

On January 16, 1900, the bank opened for business at the corner of Virginia and Laing avenue, with Howard H. Dickey, president, and A. P. McKeever, cashier. The bank continued to do business at the above address until 1904, when it purchased the lot 609 Virginia avenue, and constructed a modern bank building, which it occupied the following year and on up to the present time.

In the year 1900 John E. Edwards was elected cashier, and served in that capacity until November 18, 1908, when he

the latter and his two sisters, Miss Jennie and Miss Louise, both of Cumberland, being the only survivors. The father of this family was a Republican. For many years he was one of the pillars of the Center Street Methodist Church of Cumberland.

Growing up in his native city, the younger Hiram B. Wolf attended the old pay schools of the city, and learned the butchering business, in which he embarked, as before stated, in 1875, and in which he has since continued. He was the first butcher to have a stall in the old market house of Cumberland, and so reliable has he always proven that he still retains many of the customers he had when he first opened for business. Like his excellent father, he is a Republican and a Methodist.

On October 7, 1879, Mr. Wolf was married to Miss Sarah Virginia Hite, a daughter of Washington Hite, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf became the parents of the following children: William W., who is a butcher of Cumberland, married Mamie Brag, and they have three children—Charles A., Virginia and William A.; Charles H., who married Emma McKenzie, have three children—Mary Catherine, Sarah Jane and Warren McKenzie; Chester who is in the jewelry business at Cumberland; and Margaret, who is the wife of Grant Shumaker. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have reared a fine family, all of their children doing well and being a credit to them. The Wolfs are properly numbered among the best citizens of Allegany county, and have borne their part in its later development and progress.

HANSON POWERS TWIGG, a member of the family of Allegany

brothers and sisters are as follows: David and Edman Twigg; Julia Bender, Rosy Slider, Viola and Emma Crabtree.

Mr. Twigg is a farmer by occupation. He attended the public schools in the county. In politics he is a Republican and in religion, a member of the Methodist church.

On January 2, 1884, Mr. Twigg married Miss Dessie G. Slider, who was born in Allegany county on October 1, 1873, and is a daughter of George and Nancy Slider. She has one brother, Charles L. Slider. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Twigg: Nita M. McLaughlin and Mammie Twigg. Mrs. Twigg's father died in 1910. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Twigg are: Ellis Eugene and Loy Milliard Twigg and Carl G. Twigg. Mr. Twigg's father was a soldier in the Union Army in the Civil War and served as a teamster.

WILLIAM G. WOLFE was born on February 20, 1859, at Wolfesville, Frederick county, Maryland, son of Cornelius Alexander Wolfe and Elmira Elizabeth (Jacobs) Wolfe.

He first attended public school at Wolfesville, and afterwards for a short time in Hagerstown. His father moved his family to Cumberland when William was in his early teens, and he finished schooling at the Center street public school. He remembers that Mrs. Ellen Clark was his last teacher. As a boy he worked in the Korns brickyard as an off-bearer. He next worked as a farm hand in Berkeley county, West Virginia, where he earned the money with which he got his team. Next we find him working, along with his brother Charles, in the bark

ample accommodations is quite typical of the manner in which all of his affairs are ordered. For capability, integrity and reliability Mr. Speir ranks with the most honorable business men in his community, and stands deservedly high in the good opinion of all his townsmen.

Mr. Speir was born in April 30, 1859, in Newburg, West Virginia, son of Hugh and Jean (Caldwell) Speir, who were from Kilmarnock, Scotland, and came to this country about 1852. After living for some years in Virginia they settled in Allegany county, Maryland, during the sixties, and the father was engaged as a miner in the George's Creek region for many years, living at Lonaconing. He died at the age of seventy-three years, a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics. His wife was seventy-six at the time of her decease. They were the parents of twelve children, namely: Allen, who was killed by falling rock in the Carlos Mines at Midlothian, this county; Andrew; Jean, deceased; Hugh, a butcher, living in Frostburg, Allegany county; Elizabeth, deceased; Minnie, widow of Aaron Connor, of Lonaconing; Jane, deceased; Annie deceased; Thomas, of Newark, N. J.; Clara, wife of Frank Winn; and Alexander, a miner, living at Lonaconing; and Jane died in infancy.

Andrew Speir was seven years old when his parents brought their family to Lonaconing, where he has since resided. He had such educational advantages as the public schools afforded during his early years, beginning work at the age of twelve at the mines, and continuing such employment in the George's Creek coal region during the next fifteen years. At the end of that period he turned to commercial interests, in which he gained his first experience as clerk for J. J. Bell & Brothers, general merchants at Lonaconing, with whom he remained about six years. In 1880 he decided to make a venture on his own account, and started the furniture

and undertaking business, which he has ever since carried on, with steadily increasing success, being now one of the foremost men in his line in this region.

Mr. Speir is a Republican in his political views, and for thirty years and more has been one of the most active workers in the party in his locality. Though never aspiring for office for himself, he was chosen tax collector for the Lonaconing district for two years, 1912-1913, and filled the position with complete satisfaction to all concerned, handling its responsibilities with the conscientious care that he gives to all his duties, of whatever nature. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally belongs to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 86, Knights of Pythias, as well as the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In October, 1899, Mr. Speir was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda E. Barnette, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Barnette, of Lonaconing, both her parents being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Speir have one child, Hugh Barnette Speir, who is now teaching in the prep school at the Western Maryland College Westminster, Maryland.

JOHN P. SPOERL, who is one of Cumberland's representative citizens and substantial business men, is owner and proprietor of the leading auto garages of this city. He is a practical and experienced blacksmith also, and throughout his business life has thus been identified with vocations that have brought him into close contact with his fellow citizens, and the high esteem in which they hold him is a testimonial to his sterling character.

John P. Spoerl is a native of Cumberland, Maryland, born here, July 4, 1866, two years after his parents came to this city. They were Jacob and Elizabeth (Herbie) Spoerl, who are now highly respected residents of Cumberland. Both were born in Germany, more than eighty-

three years ago, and from that country they came to the United States and located at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1864. Afterward, during his entire active life, Jacob Spoerl was a railroad man in the employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He reared a family of sons and daughters as follows: Margaret, who is the wife of Michael Draves, of Midland county, Michigan; John P., of Cumberland; J. A., who is a machinist and lives at Cumberland; Christina, who lives with her venerable parents at Cumberland; Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Wright; Catherine, who is the wife of Frank Weiss, of Detroit, Michigan; and Helen, who is the wife of Jesse Korns, of Cumberland. The family was reared in the Lutheran faith.

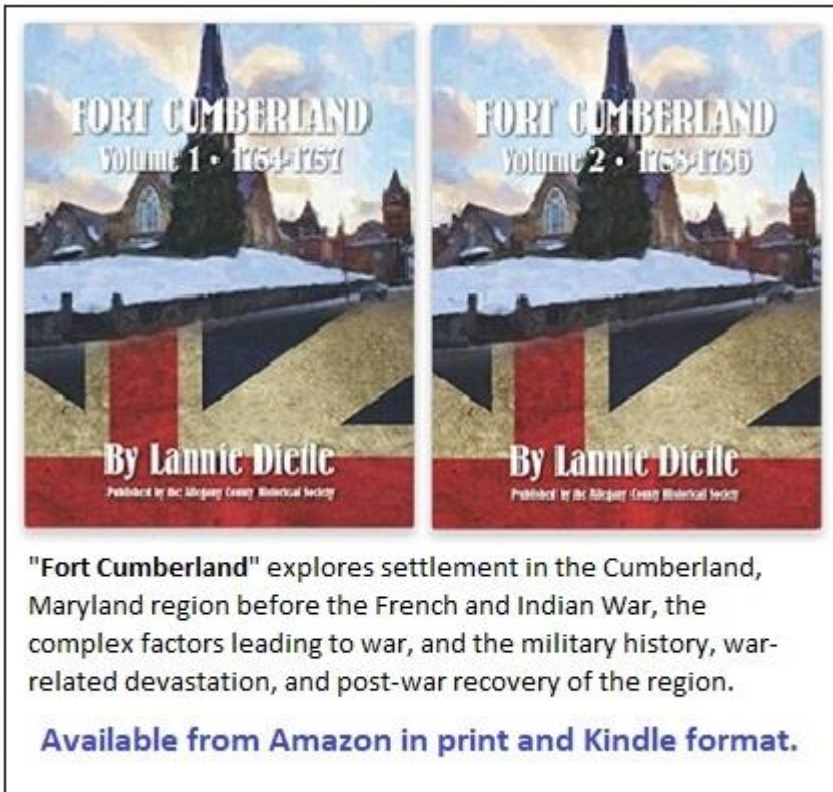
John P. Spoerl grew up in his native city and had early educational training in the public schools. He was not very old however, perhaps not more than thirteen years, when he became a helper in the blacksmith shop of Anthony Lurhmann, at Cumberland. He became so interested that he remained and learned the blacksmith trade very thoroughly. He worked there about seven years, but in 1888 he started a blacksmith business of his own, locating on the present site of the Cumberland Postoffice building, and continued there until 1899, when he removed to No. 19 George street, and opened a livery stable in the rear of the Windsor Hotel.

At a later date Mr. Spoerl removed his business to its present favorable location

at 28-30 North George street, and on this site, in 1913, erected a fine modern two-story brick building, with dimensions of 65x124 feet, which he utilizes as livery barn and feed stables. Although the automobile has, in recent years, become a popular method of transportation, Mr. Spoerl believes that for many purposes the horse will always be preferred, and he has found it profitable to keep his stables full of good animals and to maintain vehicles appropriate for every occasion. He has studied the transportation problem from every angle, and felt justified in making the extensive improvements on his property some years ago.

Mr. Spoerl was married to Miss Catherine Roeder, and they have three sons: George Lewis, Frank W. and John P., Jr. Mr. Spoerl and his family are members of St. Luke's Lutheran Church at Cumberland.

In politics Mr. Spoerl has always been a sturdy Democrat, and is an influential member of his party in local affairs, and on numerous occasions has been honored by it by election to office. Perhaps Cumberland has never had a more honest member of its city council. He is a member of Potomac Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., Cumberland, and of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 34, Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Encampment. Mr. Spoerl has sound opinions on subjects of public interest, and is always ready to put them to practical test where the general welfare of Cumberland is involved.



This is an advertisement for an Allegany County history book that was written by Korn's descendant Lannie Dietle. It was written to cover regional history before the founding of town of Cumberland in the mid-1780s — a topic that was inadequately covered by earlier publications. It is sold via Amazon by the Allegany County Historical Society, and all proceeds benefit the society. It is available in [print](#) and [Kindle](#) editions.