

Illustration 11  
THE STONE HOUSE ON THE  
GLATTFELDER HOMESTEAD PROPERTY

All of the available evidence points to the fact that Felix Glatfelter built this stone house sometime between 1800 and his death in 1815. It replaced the two-story log or frame house, 30 by 25 feet in size, which was standing on the homestead property at the time of the federal direct tax in 1798. From a painting by Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, who was born and grew up on a farm located less than a mile away. Millard has fond memories of eating his noon meal in this house when its then owner, Cornelius Lentz, hired him to help with the harvest. He also remembers swimming in the Codorus creek across the railroad tracks from this house on summer Sunday afternoons. *Drawing by Tom Anderson.*

As already noted, there were two, and possibly three, homesteads established by the Glatfelter family after they first set foot on American soil in August 1743.

The first of these was acquired just two short weeks after the Francis and Elizabeth discharged its passengers in the port of Philadelphia. On September 13, 1743 William and Hannah Coleman sold a tract of 224 acres on the north bank of Great Conewago creek, in what is now Newberry township, to Casper Glatfelter and Henry Walter. William Coleman was one of a number of Philadelphia Quaker merchants who made a practice of buying land in the back country of Pennsylvania with the intention of later selling it at a profit to newly arrived immi-

grants. Since the deed from Coleman was never recorded and has apparently long since disappeared, we have no way of knowing exactly how much the purchasers paid for the land. It may be that the purchase price was 66 pounds 10 shillings, the amount of the mortgage which the two newcomers gave William Parsons.

The Glattfelders and Walters lived along the Conewago creek for about three years. This place, located a few miles from what is now York Haven, was the first Glattfelder homestead in America. But it was not to remain their homestead for very long. On August 20, 1746 Casper, Henry, and their wives executed a deed transferring this property to George Smyser. The original of this deed, now the property of the Historical Society of York County, is still in good condition. The consideration involved in this transaction was 67 pounds, a sum whose value can perhaps be best understood by saying that it could have purchased about 450 bushels of wheat or, at the price which the Penns were then charging, about 450 acres of unclaimed land.

Our glimpse into what next happened to the Glattfelder and Walter families is based entirely on family tradition. The late Dr. Edward A. Glatfelter (1890-1972) remembered his father's telling him what he had heard from his own grandfather, Charles Glatfelter (1807-1894), who was a great-grandson of Casper. In their search for a new and more permanent home, Charles reported, Casper and Henry reached a point along the Codorus creek a few miles southwest of York. There on what was later to become the Lightner farm, near Hoke's mill, in what is now West Manchester township, they stopped for a time. Dr. Edward did not remember whether the tradition had them staying long enough to establish a residence. If they did, this would have been the second Glattfelder homestead in America, but if so not for long. According to what Dr. Edward remembered being told, Casper and Henry soon decided that the timber at this place was too large or heavy for them to handle. Thus they moved on, up the south branch of the Codorus creek, until they found a place where the creek makes one of its several bends in the valley. This, they apparently decided, was the place for which they had been looking.

Many members of the Glattfelder family who have visited Glattfelden, Switzerland, have remarked that the lay of the land in and around the town which Casper and Henry left reminds them of the old familiar homestead along the Codorus. Perhaps this helps explain why they chose it. They had found a place which reminded them of home. It may have been a genuine source of comfort during those moments, which almost certainly must have existed, when they thought about the home and friends they had left behind and when they must have asked themselves whether they had done the right thing

in ever leaving Switzerland.

Casper Glattfelder staked his claim on the west side of the creek, in what in 1749 became Codorus, and is now North Codorus, township. Here there was an abundance of choice meadow land and, from the hill behind the site chosen for locating the buildings, there was a magnificent view of the countryside for miles around. Henry Walter established his claim on the east side of the creek, in what in 1749 became Shrewsbury, and is now Springfield, township. John Hildebrand settled on land to the south and east of Casper. From 1916 to 1946 the Emanuel Lentz family owned the Walter property. Later it was known as Walnut Grove farms. For more than a century, successive members of the Trout family have owned the Hildebrand place.

We have no way of knowing exactly when the Glattfelders, Walters, and Hildebrands began to live in this part of the south Codorus valley. The land on which they settled was unclaimed and unoccupied before they arrived. Thus there was no deed of transfer from a previous owner, as was the case with the Newberry township property. The heirs of William Penn owned all of the unclaimed land of Pennsylvania and expected that, sooner or later, the occupants would take the prescribed steps for buying it from them. John Hildebrand took the first step in purchasing his land when he acquired a warrant for part of it on December 7, 1749. Henry Walter was a squatter until 1769 and Casper until 1770. When the surveyor made his first draft for Casper's land on April 19, 1770, he wrote on it that the property had been improved for about twenty years. The 1749 Hildebrand warrant, which stated that Henry Walter was one of the adjoiners of the land to be surveyed, establishes that the latter was already in residence in this part of the valley.

We do not know how many houses and other buildings Casper and his family built on their land during his lifetime. Many pioneer families spent their first year or so in the rudest dwelling, while they built a more substantial log house and a barn. If they prospered, in ten or twenty years they might put up somewhat more elaborate buildings, often improving upon the barn first and the house second. Writing about the family in the Pennsylvania-German for September 1908, Samuel F. Glattfelder, one of the leading early historians of the family, stated that "the original house, which was log, with stone basement built over a fine spring of running water, stood several hundred feet to the rear of the present buildings in the gulch between the house and barn, where traces of its foundation can still be found." He claimed that the barn

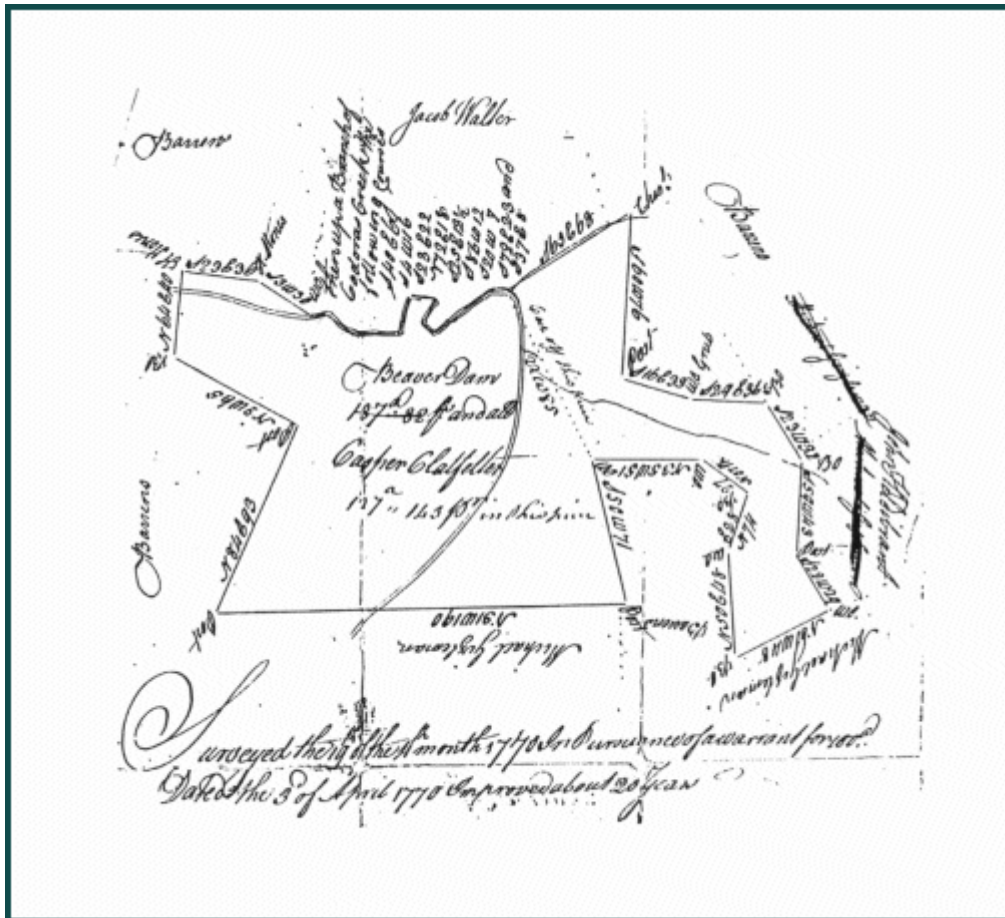


Illustration 12  
BEAVER DAM SURVEY, 1770

The Beaver Dam survey was made on April 19, 1770 for "Casper Clatfelder." This was the core part of the Glatfelder homestead. Note that much of the land covered by Casper's 1771 warrant was shown on this survey, but was then detached from it.

standing in 1908 was "the original Holstein barn built by Casper himself, and enlarged by later additions." What evidence he might have had for this last statement he did not divulge.

The survey made for Casper Glatfelder on April 19, 1770 amounted to 127 acres 143 perches. Like many other surveys at this time, it was given a name. The surveyor called it Beaver Dam. Appropriately enough, in view of the bends in the creek at this point, the name given to Henry Walter's survey, made on December 30, 1769, was Crooked Meadow. On October 4, 1771 Casper obtained a second warrant, this time one for fifty acres of unclaimed land across the creek in Shrewsbury (now Springfield) township, adjoining land of John Hildebrand. Since for some reason no survey was made in pursuance of this

warrant until many years later, when Casper died in 1775 and willed his real estate to his son Felix, what the latter obtained was the Beaver Dam survey, plus what might have been included in an as-yet unsurveyed tract across the creek. The purchase price specified in the will was three hundred pounds. On the basis of the values in Casper's inventory, this was equal to about 1,200 bushels of wheat or 17 horses.

## 2. Felix Glatfelter and the homestead

Felix Glatfelter owned the family homestead for forty years, from the time he inherited it in 1775 Until his death in 1895. During this long tenure two important things happened to the property. First, Felix rebuilt or improved several of its buildings. Second, he greatly enlarged its size.

The federal direct tax assessment made in the fall of 1798 listed Felix Glatfelter as having a two-story log dwelling house, at a time when his four brothers in Shrewsbury township were all living in one-story log dwelling houses. The regular Codorus township assessment for the year 1800 lists him as still having a log house and a halfstone barn. Unfortunately, subsequent assessment records do not contain information about specific buildings, except for mills and still houses. For many years, Felix had a distillery. For that matter, so did his brothers.

In the Pennsylvania-German article, Samuel F. Glatfelter claimed that it was Felix who replaced the log house on the homestead with one constructed of stone. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this statement, and we may conclude that the stone house which is still standing on this property (1993) and which is still being used as a dwelling was built sometime between 1800 and the time of Felix's death in 1815. Also, Felix undoubtedly made improvements to the barn and other buildings.

During his forty-year ownership Felix more than doubled the size of the homestead. With one exception, this increase was accomplished by means of acquiring additional unclaimed land, rather than by purchasing existing farms, as his brothers John, Henry, Michael, and Casper were doing. Now, since the American Revolution, the owner of the land he was adding to his holdings was the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, rather than the heirs of William Penn. Felix effected this growth in four steps, as follows:

Warrant	Survey	Acreage
October 4, 1771 (to Casper)		72 acres, 74 perches

June 8, 1786 50 acres	October 2, 1789 December 11, 1802	146 acres, 115 perches
June 29, 1789 30 acres to James Moore rights obtained by Felix	October 3, 1795	36 acres, 35 perches
April 4, 1803 30 acres	December 11, 1802	32 acres, 45 perches

The first of these transactions was for land in Shrewsbury, now Springfield, township southeast of the Beaver Dam survey and adjoining Walter and Hildebrand holdings. The other three were for acreage northwest of the Beaver Dam Survey. They included land on which the village of Glatfelters was later built as well as the land on both sides of the road leading from the village to York New Salem, up to a point where Beck's school used to stand. Much of this land was rough and hilly, not nearly as desirable for farming as his older land, but Felix must have believed that it was good enough to provide a living someday for one of his sons.

When Felix Glatfelter made his will in March 1815 he was the owner of more than 400 acres of land. He directed that 25 or 30 of those acres be sold at public sale and that the remainder be divided between two of his sons. "My Plantation whereon I now dwell," he wrote, should go to his fourth son, Philip (1782-1825). Instead of describing this farm in acres, he said that it consisted of two surveys, one of which was Beaver Dam. Thus, what Felix was willing to Philip was substantially the Casper Glatfelder homestead, with some additions. Felix willed to his second son, John (1777-1854), "the plantation whereon he now dwells." Again, he described this property as being part of three surveys. They were the three which were made on the authority of the warrants of 1786, 1789, and 1803. Felix's oldest son, Casper, was already established on a large farm near the present Stoverstown. The third son, Jacob (1780-1867), had already gone to Tennessee.

After his death, the executors of Felix proceeded to carry out the provisions of his will. At the public sale they sold four small parcels of land, totaling just over 29 acres. Upon being resurveyed, the remainder was found to consist of 392 acres 102 perches. Then, on September 14, 1816 Felix's heirs joined in executing two deeds. One of these transferred 246 acres 88 perches to Philip Glatfelter, in return for payment of 1871 pounds, 17 shillings, 6 pence. The other conveyed 146 acres 14 perches to John Glatfelter, in return for payment of 1095 pounds, 12 shillings, 4 pence. Notice that forty years after the

Declaration of Independence, the amounts in these transactions were expressed, not in dollars and cents, but in British pounds, shillings, and pence.

Felix set the price of the land in his will. 8 pounds per acre for Philip and 7 pounds 10 shillings per acre for John. He also prescribed a detailed schedule of payments to their brothers and sisters by means of which Philip and John were expected to discharge their obligations while at the same time to provide their brothers and sisters with a portion of their inheritance from their father. Neither son was to be charged any interest for the credit thus extended to them. Both executed the appropriate number of credit instruments before receiving their deeds, in which the other heirs by signing acknowledged the "consideration of sundry payments to be made by bonds as they become due." As an example of the length of time of this arrangement, Philip's schedule of payments allowed him about twenty-five years in which to pay off his farm.

### **3. Philip and Anna Mary Glatfelter and the homestead**

Philip Glatfelter married Anna Mary Emig (1784-1878) about 1804. They may have begun married life in his father's house; in any event, it is probable that they lived there during the last years of old Felix's life.

We may assume that both Philip and John Glatfelter began their careers as landowners in 1816 with a good hope that they could gradually reduce and finally eliminate their debts, coming to the end of their lives in the clear, as had their grandfather and father before them. Unfortunately, this was not to be the case. Although we do not know how effective a worker and manager either Philip or John was, the decline in their fortunes in the decade after 1816 was undoubtedly more attributable to the effects of national economic conditions than to the quality of their personal performances. Their father had set the price of the land which they were to inherit during the prosperity and high prices associated with the War of 1812. Within a few years after the coming of peace, the country moved into a period of economic depression. The prices of agricultural products began to drop, and by the early 1820s many farmers found themselves in dire straits; a son and a son-in-law of Felix Glatfelter reached the point of appealing for and obtaining the relief provided by law for insolvent debtors.

The Philip Glatfelter family experienced the hard times along with their neighbors, but theirs was an added measure of misfortune. In April 1825 Philip died, in his forty-third year, leaving Anna Mary a widow with thirteen children, the youngest of whom was but two years old. In the months that followed, she found it impossible to maintain the regular

schedule of payments on the farm. Since they themselves were short of funds, her late husband's brothers and sisters soon found it necessary to press her for some sort of settlement. By early 1826 they had entered on the record a number of judgments against Philip's estate. Then in June 1826 the court ordered the sheriff to sell the property. The required notice inserted in the newspapers described it as a "certain tract of land, containing 246 acres, more or less, with a two-story stone house, stone bank barn and log stillhouse thereon erected."

At this point Anna Mary Glatfelter took a step which unmistakably demonstrated her great courage and determination. At the sheriff's sale on July 20, 1826, it was she who bought the Glatfelder homestead. The price which she paid for it was \$1,825. In the next few months she secured financial help from several sources, including two family friends. In November 1826, when she received a sheriff's deed for the property in her own name, three judgments totaling \$5,025 were entered against her. One of these was satisfied in 1830, another in 1841, and the last in 1850.

Against what must have seemed at times to be an intolerable burden, this remarkable woman had preserved a home in which she could keep her fatherless family together. She persevered in the face of what seems to have been a conspiracy of the fates against her. Her father, the first administrator of her husband's estate, also died in 1825. Her brother-in-law, the second administrator, died in 1827, the year in which two of her sons died, one of them a married man with a young family. Eight years later she lost two teen-age children.

It was Anna Mary Glatfelter who at long last took the final step in perfecting the title to her part of the Glatfelder homestead. Unlike their neighbors on all sides, neither Casper, Felix, nor Philip had ever secured a patent deed from the Penn heirs or from the state. During the Civil War, on April 29, 1864, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania issued a patent deed to Mary Glatfelter (as she was usually known) for 234 acres 117 perches of land. It included land surveyed on the strength of the 1770, 1771, and 1786 warrants, as well as from one for a small piece which Philip had secured on October 4, 1815. The 12 acres 90 perches surveyed on this warrant was unimproved land located between the farms of Philip and John and, for some unknown reason, hitherto unclaimed.

Mary Glatfelter was a widow for fifty-three years. She outlived seven of her thirteen children, dying in December 1878 less than two weeks short of reaching ninety-five years of age. She was buried at Bupp's Union. In her will, made about a year before her death, she directed that her executor, who was her only surviving son, Charles, erect a tombstone for her



and her husband (presumably there had not been one for Philip before). She also ordered that Charles dispose of all her real and personal estate at public sale. This Charles was the person who passed on the traditional account of the family's brief stay in West Manchester township and which Dr. Edward Glatfelter related to this writer many years later.

Charles Glatfelter decided that it would be advantageous to sell off from the home place much of the land in Springfield township which was covered by the warrant obtained by Casper Glattfelder in 1771. The sale was accomplished, and in 1880 and 1881 he executed three deeds transferring about 52 acres to other owners. At the same time, a tract of about 14 acres, located at the other end of the farm, was also sold off.

After these sales, what still remained of the old Glattfelder homestead was a farm of 216 acres, the core of which was the Beaver Dam survey made for Casper Glattfelder in 1770. On April 7, 1884 Charles Glatfelter executed a deed transferring ownership of this property to his nephew, George G. Wagner (1850-1909), a Spring Grove merchant and the son of Mary's youngest daughter. The price was \$7,020. With this amount included, the old lady's estate, after expenses were deducted, exceeded \$20,000. Most of her assets, other than land, consisted of credit which she had extended to her children and grandchildren. She had come a long way since the first days of her widowhood in 1825-1826.

#### **4. The homestead since 1884**

In 1886 George G. Wagner sold a half interest in the farm to his cousin, Philip H. Glatfelter (1837-1907), the Spring Grove paper manufacturer and a son of Charles. Wagner assigned his remaining half interest in the property in 1897.

In the following year the old homestead passed out of the Glattfelder name for the first time (except for the years 1884-1886) since Casper and his family had created it about 150 years earlier. On March 30, 1898 Philip H. Glatfelter sold the farm to Cornelius Lentz (1867-1938) for \$4,000. Since the new owner was married to a great-great-granddaughter of Felix Glatfelter, it could still be said that the homestead was owned by a member of the family. During the twenty-eight years of Cornelius Lentz's possession of the farm, he sold off several pieces of land located at or near the village of Glatfelters.

On March 30, 1926 Cornelius Lentz sold the property, now consisting of 185 acres 113 perches, to Charles E. Lentz (1886-1957) and his wife, Mabel Gladfelter Lentz (1890-1952). The price was \$6,000. They owned it for sixteen years, disposing of it for \$5,300 on April 1, 1942 to three members of the Cramer family who were in the stone business in York. It was at this

time, in 1942 and after almost two hundred years of possession, that the old homestead finally passed out of the hands of members of the Glattfelder family.

After several transfers of ownership were made among the Cramers, on February 20, 1947 Frederick W. Cramer, Jr. and George L. Cramer, trading as the York Stone and Supply Company, sold the property, still consisting of 185 acres 113 perches, to Samuel J. and Erma V. Folkenroth. After owning it for more than a quarter century, they transferred it on May 9, 1974 to Palmer F. McWilliams, Jr. and Dennis L. McWilliams, trading as McWilliams Brothers. The present owners (1993) are Robert A. and Anne K. Kinsley, who purchased it on October 29, 1991.

### **5. The John Glatfelter property**

As already noted, John Glatfelter acquired 146 acres 14 perches from his father's estate in 1816. He was already living on this farm the previous year; in his will Felix referred to it as "the plantation whereon he now dwells." It is probable that John had taken up residence there several years after his marriage about 1796 to Barbara Hovis (1780-1854), who became the mother of his twelve children. He was not yet living there at the time of the federal direct tax assessment in the fall of 1798. The house, barn, and other buildings which were erected on this "plantation" were located on the part now (1993) owned by Harold H. and Carolyn M. Strayer.

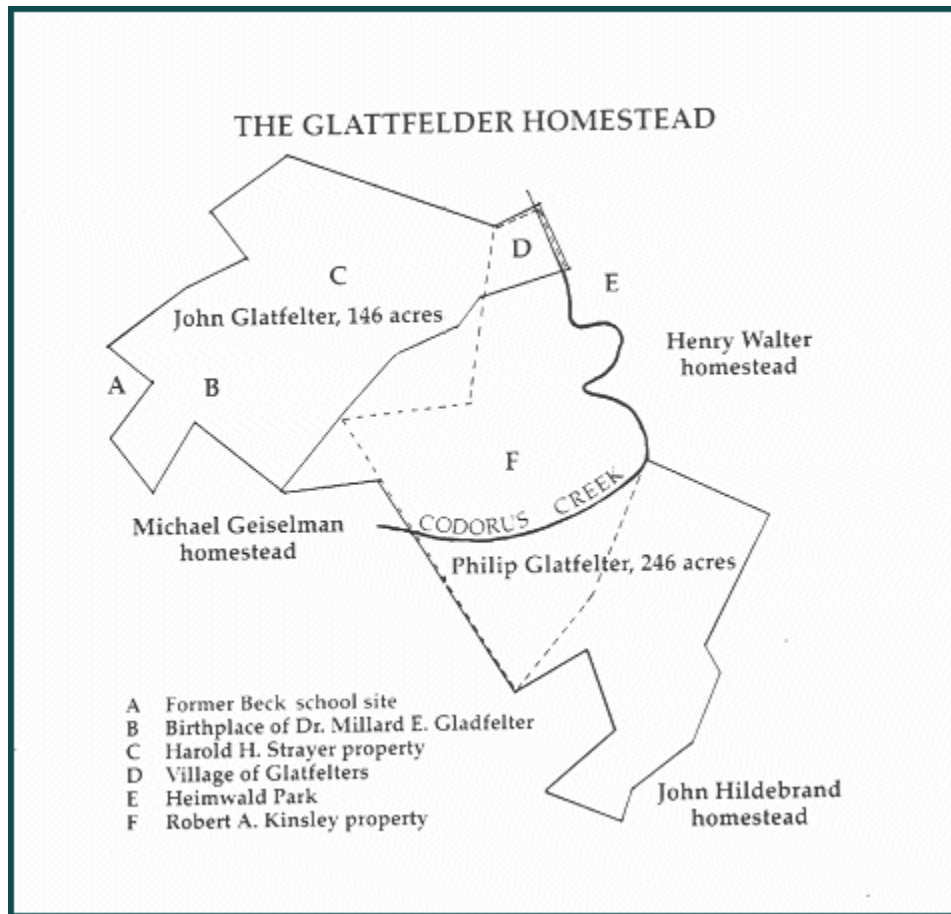


Illustration 13  
 MAP OF HOMESTEAD AREA

Draft of the Glattfelder homestead when it was divided between Philip and John Glatfelter in 1816. The area within the broken lines is the Beaver Dam survey made for Casper Glattfelder in 1770.

John and Barbara Glatfelter must have shared the hopes of Philip and Mary that the years after 1816 would bring them enough good times to enable them to pay their debts and arrive at an old age with at least a little left over to pass on to their children. But they were no more immune than many of their relatives and friends from the forces which were pushing down the prices of the things which they had to sell and which were making it more and more difficult for them to make ends meet.

Matters went from bad to worse. Finally, on March 25, 1825, about three weeks before Philip Glatfelter died, John and Barbara, neither of whom was yet fifty years of age, deeded their property to their son, Jacob (1797-1826), and to his father-in-law, Jacob Folkemer (1766-1849), one of the township's most substantial citizens. Values had shrunk so much in less than a decade that the farm for which John Glatfelter had paid more

than \$2,900 in 1816 (if we try to convert pounds to dollars) sold for \$1,400 in 1825. John and Barbara spent the remaining thirty years of their lives as renters. In the census of 1850 he was described as a basket maker. Neither had an estate when they died, within a short time of each other, in 1854, but their children were thoughtful enough to erect tombstones for them in the graveyard of St. Paul's (Ziegler's) church.

It is clear that the lines separating the farms of Philip and John Glatfelter were what might be called the watershed between the Bupp's Union graveyard and Ziegler's church, at least as far as the Glatfelter family was concerned. Philip, Mary, and at least five of their children were buried at Bupp's Union, where there was no congregation or church building until much later. John, Barbara, and for several later generations many relatives who owned parts of their farm were members of Ziegler's or were buried there, either or both. This church, whose congregation was Lutheran, was organized in 1771, but it was only more than a quarter century later that the Glatfelter family became prominently identified with it.

The same combination of hard times and premature death which had brought grief to the Philip Glatfelter family was at work in the family of his brother. In November 1826 Jacob Glatfelter died at the age of twenty-nine, leaving his widow Lydia (1800-1893) pregnant with their fourth child. For a number of years thereafter, Lydia and her father kept the farm intact, but some time after she married Daniel Lentz (1788-1864) in 1833 and moved away the process of division began. Today John's 146 acres are in the possession of many owners. Most of the early deeds which would provide record of exactly how and when this division occurred were never recorded and are probably no longer in existence. For information, one must rely instead on the annual tax lists for Codorus and, beginning in 1838-1839, North Codorus townships, hoping that the assessors were both energetic and accurate in doing their duty. There is no record in the Pennsylvania State Archives that either John Glatfelter or any subsequent owners of what had been his property ever secured a patent deed from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, similar to the one Mary Glatfelter obtained in 1864. The titles of current owners can be said to rest on long and uninterrupted possession, rather than on possession of a valid patent deed from public authority.

The largest remaining piece of the John Glatfelter farm - now 71 acres 56 perches - is owned at the present time by Harold H. and Carolyn M. Strayer. In 1846 or 1847 George Glatfelter (1819-1899), a son of Daniel (1786-1837/8) and nephew of John, bought the property from the heirs of his cousin and from Jacob Folkemer. It then consisted of about 81 acres. A dower in favor of Lydia Glatfelter Lentz was attached to this property, which

establishes that here is where the first house, barn, and other buildings on John's farm were located. In 1855 George sold out to George Shambaugh (1824-1898), who with his wife had only recently arrived in America from their native Hesse-Darmstadt. This property remained in possession of successive members of three generations of the Shambaugh family until the Strayers purchased it in 1976.

The second largest remaining part of the John Glatfelter farm, which for many years was 29 acres 35 perches and eventually reached 38 acres 58 perches, is now owned by James H. and Sandra J. Koble. Carved out of the whole tract about 1846 or 1847, it was owned by John Ehrhart and Joshua Klinedinst before being purchased in 1852 by Philip Glatfelter (1822-1872), a son of Daniel and brother of George. Philip was killed in 1872 when he fell from a train near Seven Valleys, leaving six orphaned children. In 1888 five of the heirs deeded the property to their oldest brother, Albert Glatfelter (1853-1923). He in 1901 sold it to his brother Philip (1861-1905), whose family had been living on it for some years. Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter, former president and chancellor of Temple University, was born and reared on this farm. Subsequent owners included Lloyd G. and Edna I. Snyder, Ralph C. and Mary Gintling, and P. Joseph Raab. The Kobles purchased it from Raab Farms Inc. in 1978.

The third largest remaining part of the John Glatfelter farm is now included in a large property owned by Robert A. and Anne W. Kinsley. About 1846 or 1847 Lydia Glatfelter Lentz and her father sold 14 acres 40 perches in the southwestern section of their farm to her brother-in-law, John Glatfelter (1810-1849). Orphans' Court proceedings following his death a few years later describe this tract as unimproved. Andrew Beck (1825-1905) bought it from the estate for \$256.50 and built the first buildings on the property. In the next thirty years Beck acquired several additional nearby tracts, and when he died he had more than sixty acres of real estate. Among the subsequent owners of parts of the Beck holdings which included the original 14 acres 40 perches were Jacob H. Beck, John Hoff, Frank Hoff, Samuel J. and Erma V. Folkenroth, and the McWilliams brothers. The Kinsleys acquired it in 1991 when they purchased the homestead property.

A fourth piece of the John Glatfelter plantation, consisting of 9 acres 159 perches, was sold in 1846 to Michael Kopp (1813-1853), who was married to Nancy Glatfelter (1815-1892), daughter of Daniel and hence a sister of the George and Philip already referred to. Michael and Nancy built the first buildings on this property. In an 1854 court document they were described as being "a one story log house and stable." After Kopp, a railroad laborer, died at the age of forty, his widow

purchased the property for \$648 and owned it for the rest of her life. Her nephew, Martin Gladfelter (1853-1941), had it from 1893 to 1934. Later owners included Andrew Beck the younger, Samuel I. Folkenroth, Clark D. Fry, and the present owners, Frank N. and Ethel L. Evento, who acquired it in 1969.

It is evident from the foregoing description that by 1846 or 1847 the heirs and father-in-law of Jacob Glatfelter had divided the 146 acre 14 perch plantation of John Glatfelter into at least four tracts and sold them. In three of the four cases, for a while at least the subdivisions were owned by children of John's younger brother, Daniel, a man who himself never owned real estate. The creation and subsequent history of a fifth part of John's plantation is discussed in the following section.

## **6. The village of Glatfelters**

The very first sale of part of the John Glatfelter property took place seven or eight years before any of the ones discussed above. It occurred after the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad secured a right of way through the east end of the tract and began constructing one of the earliest lines in the area. By August 1838 this new, even revolutionary, means of transportation of people and goods was prepared to pick up passengers in Baltimore at 8 A.M. each day and discharge them at York six hours later, at 2 P.M. In May 1839 Lydia Lentz and Jacob Folkemer sold 2 acres 40 perches along the west side of the tract to John McMarow. The price of \$78.75 suggests that there were then no buildings on his purchase.

John McMarow does not linger long enough to appear in any North Codorus tax list, but eventually more than eighteen acres of land were detached from the John Glatfelter plantation to become what we are calling here the Glatfelter's Station property.

The small and inefficient early engines making the run between Baltimore and York needed to take on water at frequent intervals. At an early date the railroad constructed a water tower on its own land just north of the station property. In 1853 it secured from the latter's owner, Peter Stegner, the formal right to continue taking from his "springs and pool of water" all the water required in order at all times to keep supplied what was known as "Glatfelter's tank."

When a large wall map of York county was published in 1860 Glatfelter's Station was accorded a prominent place on it, as was also the case on the 1876 county atlas. A survey of the property made in 1859 shows an existing store and warehouse, which probably included the railroad station. Two years later the United States Post Office department established an office

at Glatfelters. Peter Fishel (1833-1899) was the first postmaster. Discontinued a few years later, service was restored in 1888, with Martin Gladfelter as postmaster. Briefly in 1869, until he was killed by a passing train, John Glatfelter (1832-1869), a grandson of Henry, kept a tavern there.

During the first years of its existence, the eighteen-acre station property had a succession of owners. As early as 1856 they began selling off parcels ranging in size from about eighty perches to more than three acres, on which houses and other structures were built. In time a thriving little village developed, extending from the creek and railroad part way up the road leading to York New Salem.

For many years the railroad gave employment to a significant number of residents in the immediate area of the station. Some were laborers, while others had administrative positions, such as track foremen and station agents. For many years this point was the base of operations for a railroad section crew. Between about 1860 and 1900 considerable quantities of iron ore were mined in the vicinity, and much of it was transported by railroad from the station. There were several ore pits and shafts on the Shambaugh farm.

The decline of the railroad and other simultaneous changes in the American economy adversely affected Glatfelter's Station. Gone are the railroad (except for an occasional excursion), the station, the store, and the post office (which was discontinued in 1954). Detailed county maps now call the place simply Glatfelters. A dozen or so houses remain.

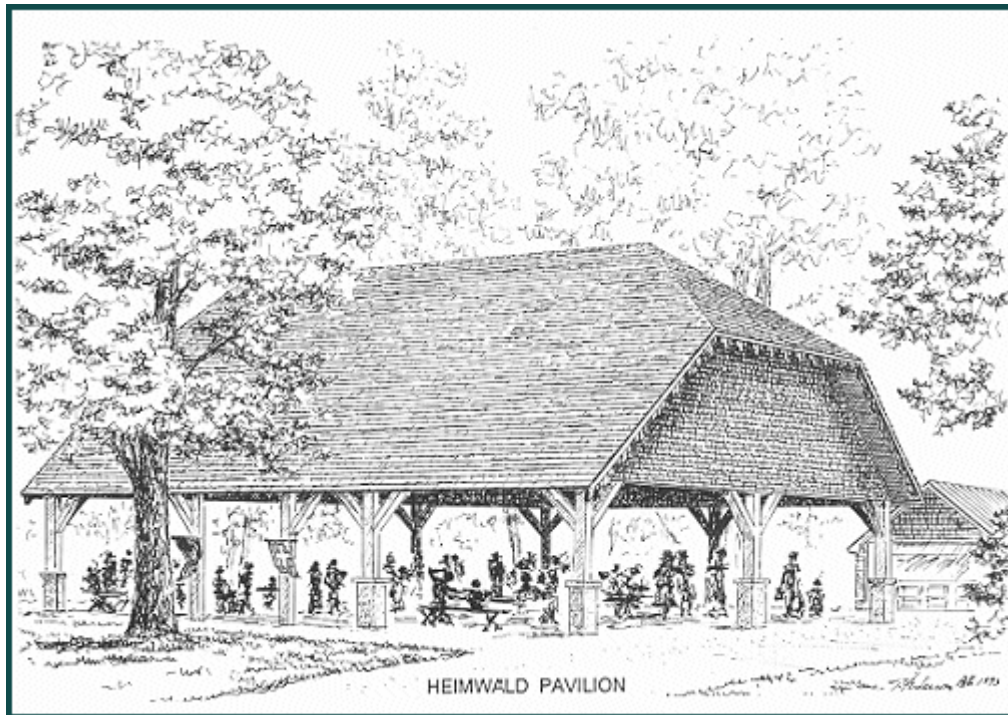


Illustration 14  
HEIMWALD PAVILION

As a direct result of the interest generated during Dr. Noah M. Glatfelter's years of preparation of a history of the Glatfelter family, which was published in 1901, a number of persons issued a call for a family reunion, which was held in a grove near Bupp's Union, Springfield township, York county, on September 8, 1906. At this time the Casper Glatfelter Association of America was organized. In each succeeding year further reunions were held in groves or woods located near the first family homestead.

On October 3, 1910 the York county court chartered the association as a nonprofit corporation. One of its main stated purposes was "to provide a place, park, grove or building wherein meetings or re-unions of its members may be held from time to time." Accordingly, in January 1913 the association purchased 2 acres 153 perches of land in Springfield township. Some believed at the time that this land was part of the old Casper Glatfelter homestead, but it was soon discovered that its original claimant was Henry Walter, who was Casper's brother-in-law. The site chosen offered a good view of the homestead buildings across the creek to the west.

A York building contractor and a director of the association, Samuel F. Glatfelter, who was in fact one of its chief founders, designed the large pavilion which is shown here. Before an audience estimated at between 2,000 and 2,500 persons, Rev. Dr. Adam Stump, one of the first directors, formally dedicated both grounds and pavilion on August 9, 1913. "We now dedicate these grounds, and this pavilion," he declared, "to the cause of education, sociability, history, and religion, trusting by these to glorify the God of our fathers and our God, as well as to serve our fellow men,..." As



early as 1921 the name Heimwald, or home woods, was used to describe the park.

Development of Heimwald Park proceeded slowly after 1913. An open refreshment stand was built in 1914, but not until 1923 was the pavilion floor cemented and benches purchased. A new refreshment stand, which could be closed when not in use, was built in 1938. The park was wired for electricity for the first time in 1946. In 1952 the spring which had been used for almost forty years was enclosed in a stone building. A severe storm in 1976 brought down the pavilion, whose roof had not been securely anchored into the ground. Replacing it with a somewhat differently designed structure was only the first in a series of major park improvements which continued to be made into the early 1990s.

Over the years interest in and attendance at the annual reunions has waxed and waned, but except for the war years 1942-1945 the practice begun in 1906 has been observed without a break. After a low point reached some time after World War II, recent reunions have been well attended and have attracted family members from many states, sometimes up to twenty. There are those who come to the home woods only once or twice in a lifetime.

The Casper Glattfelder Association is governed by a board of seventeen directors, on which since 1910 more than ninety men and women have served. The seven persons who have thus far been president of the association are John M. Glatfelter (1906-1913), Harry I. Gladfelter (1913-1931), Clark W. Gladfelter (1931-1934), Auburn H. Gladfelter (1934-1945), Ernest S. Glatfelter (1945-1966), Charles H. Glatfelter (1966-1980), and Roy D. Gladfelter (since 1980). After being held for almost sixty years on the second Saturday in August, in 1968 the reunion date was changed to the present time, the last Sunday in July. *Drawing by Tom Anderson.*

#### **NOTE ON THE SOURCES**

The pioneer work of Dr. Noah M. Glatfelter, St. Louis, Missouri, which led eventually to his publication of a family history in 1901, resulted in an interest which has persisted, indeed grown, over the years. While Dr. Noah was principally concerned with the development of the family in America, Samuel F. Glatfelter, York, one of his close associates in gathering information, investigated the family in Switzerland. Rev. Edwin Jaeggli, pastor in Glattfelden, in a letter dated January 16, 1901, and Emil Glattfelder, a Zurich schoolteacher, in a letter dated May 1, 1906, reported to Samuel on the results of their searches of the Glattfelden parish records. The latter made the more detailed and careful search; his letter contains the more reliable and accurate data. A copy of the Jaeggli letter and the original of Glattfelder's letter are in the archives of the Casper Glattfelder Association of America.

The report of the Glattfelden pastor on those persons who left the parish between 1734 and 1744 is in Albert Bernhardt Faust, *List of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies* (Washington, 1920), pp. 51-53. For the arrival of the Glattfelder party in the port of Philadelphia, see Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William John Hinke, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals In the Port of Philadelphia From 1727 to 1808* (Norristown, 1934) 1:331-334.

Dr. Noah performed a valuable and lasting service for all interested in the history of the family, but he never used the many sources which were then available and which would have enabled him to give a much fuller and more interesting account of Casper and his sons in York county. As it was, in 1901 he named only one of Casper's daughters-in-law, not including his own great-grandmother. This is not intended as a criticism of his pioneer work. Dr. Noah had only one life to live. It has already taken more years than he lived to gather what we now know, and the end of learning is not in sight.

This account of the first two generations of the family in America rests almost entirely upon primary sources. These include recorded deeds, estate papers, and other public records located in various York county offices (such as the Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds) and in the York County Archives. Sources used in the Historical Society of York County include land papers (original warrants and surveys), cemetery inscriptions, annual tax assessment records, transcripts of parish vital records, and family folders. The official repository for land records, including warrants, surveys, patent deeds, and related papers, is the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Because they should be preserved for what they are, which might not be credible historical facts, but nevertheless are worth remembering, a number of family traditions are included in this work.

**APPENDIX 1**

In the Name of God, Amen. Casper Glatfelter of Codorus Township In York County so is This my Last Will and Testament. First, my Son Felix Glatfelter Shall Have my Plantation for Three Hundred pounds, Eighty pounds in Hand, and Then One Year free, Afterwards yearly every Year Fifteen pounds untill the Plantation is paid. Secondly, after my Decease my Wife Shall be Greatly Cared for, She Shall Have One Cow, the best Bed (but Felix Glatfelter Shall keep in fother the Cow as His Own Cattle) One Iron pot One Copper Kettle Her Spinnlng Wheele Two Pewter Dishes, One Bucking Tub Two Buckets One Chest Six Spoons Two Plates, One Lamp, one Box Iron. Thirdly, All Spin Stuffs That is in the House be The Same Spun, or not, Shall Remain in the Estate and The Charges of the Weaving shall be paid out of the Estate. Fourthly, After my Decease my Wife Shall Have Her Widow-Seat on the plantation as Long as She Lives she Shall be Mantained out of The Plantation. Fifthly, She Shall Have Eight Bushels of Wheat, Two Bushels of Rye and Half Bushel of Salt Yearly One pair of Shoos One Hundred Wheight of pork Yearly Five pounds of Wooll one quarter of an Acre of flax. Sixthly, I Bequeath unto Solomon my Eldest Son Fifteen pounds, and Ten pounds He Did Receive of His Master Which should belong to His Father because he Had not His Age, I therefore Bequeath unto Him One English Shilling for all his Hereditary right and Inheritance which He Has to Seek of us. Seventhly, I Bequeath unto Anna my Eldest Daughter Twenty Pounds for Her Hereditary Right and Inheritance That She hath Nothing further to Seek of my Estate and no further portion of my others. Eighthly, I Bequeath unto Casper my Youngest Son the Large Bible exclusive of His other Share And that They Shall Divide all the Books with each other and None Can or Shall be Sold at the Vendue. Ninthly, Felix Glatfelter Shall Have the Plantation forever, And all the Right and Title whatsoever unto The Plantation belonging. This is my Last Will and Testament, but if I Should Recover again I can do with the Land as I Please. I Live or Die this is my Last will and Testament.

Casper Glatfelter (Seal)

Executors	Conrad Swatz	Witnesses	Jacob Kraut
	Felix Glatfelter		Johanes Hildebrand
			Henry (mark) Walter

The above is a True Translation of The Original High German Taken at York the 30th Day of March 1775 by me.

John Morris

## APPENDIX 2

An Inventory of all and Singular the Goods and Chattles Rights and Credits of Casper Glatfelter Late of York County Deceased Set forth by the Hands of Conrad Swartz and Felix Glatfelter executors of Last Will and Testament of the Deceased and Appraised the Eighth Day of April A.D. 1775 Viz.

To the Deceased's Wearing Apparel	£ 4 . 15 . 9
To a Sword and a Smith's Vise	0 7 6
To a Coffee Mill and Scales	0 12 6
To Sundrys in a Basket	0 8 0
To 4 Augres 1 Drawing Knife and Chisels	0 6 0
To 1 Chisel an adds and a Hatchet	0 7 0
To 1 Hackel an ax 1 Broad as and Sundrys	0 10 6
To Sadler Lether	0 5 6
To a Hand Saw and Shoo Lether	0 2 6
To a Frame Do, and a Shovel	0 4 0
To 5 Bell 2 pitch forks and 2 Dung Forks	0 8 0
To 3 Hoes 1 Dung Hook and 2 Schyths and Sneds	0 8 6
To 4 Maul Rings and 2 Wedges	0 4 6
To 1 mans Sadle and 1 Rideing Cushion	0 11 0
To 1 Iron Hook and a three foot	0 2 6
To 3 Sestern an Half Bushel and 3 old Syths	0 4 6
To 100 Wheight of Bacon	1 13 0
To 5 potts of Lard	0 12 6
To 17 pewter plates and 8 Spoons	0 15 0
To 2 pewter Dishes and one platter	0 6 0
To 2 panns Iron Ladles and a flesh fork	0 7 6
To 1 Iron pot and 3 Cedar pails	0 6 6
To 15 baggs	1 3 0
To 8 Sickles and Sundrys	0 4 6
To 2 old Pistols	0 3 0
To 1 Spinning Wheele and 2 Glass windows	0 8 3
To a Table	0 15 0
To a Razor and Box and 1 Candlestic	0 3 3
To 1 Wagon	10 10 0
To 15 pounds of Woollen yards and 5 pounds of Hackled Hemp	1 15 0
To 1 Log Chain 20 Harrow Teeth and 1 Tar Box	0 14 9
To 3 old Plough Colters and a Basket with Sundrys	0 8 3
To 4 Collars and Geer	2 0 0
To 1 Grind Stone 1 Cutting Box and Knife	0 19 0
To 1 Bucking Tubb 1 Iron Kettle and 2 Barrels	0 12 0
To 2 Double Barrel Casks	0 7 6
To 160 pounds of Broken Hemp	2 10 0
To Sundry Small articles	0 1 0
To a Fan (or Wind mill) and 5 Bridles	2 14 6
To a Black Bull	2 0 0
To 1 Heiffer	1 17 0
To 4 Calves	3 10 0

To 1 Cow	3	0	0
To 1 Do	3	0	0
To 1 Do	3	8	6
To 1 Do	3	2	6
To 1 Do	3	16	0
To 1 Heiffer	1	10	0
To 1 Do	1	12	0
To 1 Do	1	9	0
To 1 Do	1	6	6
To 14 Sheep and 8 Lambs	5	10	0
To 1 Mare	15	0	0
To 1 Bay Horse	13	0	0
To 1 Do Light Bay	20	0	0
To 1 Rone Mare	22	0	0
To 1 Mare Colt	10	10	0
To 1 Gray Mare and Colt	20	0	0
To 2 ploughs with the Tacklings	1	10	0
To 3 Hemp Brakes and 1 Bushel and 1/2 of Hemp Seed	0	16	6
To 3 Bushels of Buckwheat and 3 pecks of Flaxseed	0	15	0
To 1 Feather Bed and a Bed Stead	1	5	0
To 1 Do and Do	1	17	0
To 1 Blanket Do and Do	1	10	0
To 1 Bushel and an Half of Salt	0	6	0
To 10 Head of Swine	2	0	0
To 90 Bushels of wheat	22	10	0
To 6 Cow Chains and Sundries	1	1	6
To 1 Bond Due by Valintine Lore	8	14	0
To 1 Do Do by Mathias Pope	15	0	0
To 1 Do Do by Francis Grove	12	0	0
To 1 promisory Note of Jacob Kraft	6	0	0
To a Book Debt Due by Peter Trexlar	5	11	6
To a Do by Jacob Henry	0	10	0
To a Do by Jacob Kraut	0	5	0
To a Do by Henry Korfman	6	14	9
To a Do by Charles Dihl	13	16	0
To a Do by Henry Alt	1	10	0
To Cash	18	18	0
Total Amm	£ 297	9	6

Signed,

Conrat Shwartz  
Felix Glattfelder  
Executors

Appraised by us

Barnet Ziegler, affirmed

Carl Diehl, sworn

Appraisors

May 20, 1775

### APPENDIX 3

The Administration Account of Felix Glatfelter and Conrad Schwartz Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Casper Glatfelter late of York County Yeoman Deceased, as well of all and singular the goods and Chattles, rights and Credits which were of the said decesd. at the time of his death, which came to their Hands Possession or Knowledge, as of their Payments out of and against the same as follows, viz.

The said Accomptants charge themselves with all and singular the Goods and Chattles rights and credits, which were of the said decesd. According to an Inventory and appraisment remaining in the Registers Office at York	£ 297 . 9 . 6
They further charge themselves with the amount of the sale of the Vendue, which exceeds the appraisment in the sum of	12 . 14 . 1
Total Amt.	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> £ 310 . 3 . 7

The said accomptants crave an allowance for their several payments and Disbursements out of and against the said Estate as follows, viz.

To Samuel Johnston Esq. Depty Reg. for granting Letters of Administration etc.	£ 1 . 5 . 9
To Barned Ziegler for appraising per receipt.	0 . 12 . 0
To Charles Dihl for do. per do.	0 . 12 . 0
To John Morris for Translatg the Inveny per do.	0 . 4 . 0
To George Eichelberger for Sundrys per do.	0 . 3 . 6
To Barned Frey for crying vendue per do.	0 . 7 . 6
To the Clerk for making out this acct.	15 . 0 . 0
To Archbd. MClean Esqr. Register for examining passing and filing this acct. Copy Seal etc.	22 . 5 . 0
To the Orphans Court Charges	18 . 15 . 0
To the Executors for their Trouble	20 . 0 . 0
Balance in the Hands of the Executors Subject to Distribution	79 . 4 . 9
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> £ 310 . 3 . 7

Exhibited into the Registers' Office at York the 24th Day of March 1780

By      Felix Glatfelter    Execrs.  
           Conrat Schwartz