

THE BOLICH FAMILY IN AMERICA

*with
Genealogies*

by
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To My Husband

CHARLES MONROE BOLICH

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Please note: This facsimilie reprint of
The Bolich Family in America
is missing pages 109 through 112.

These pages were omitted in the original printing.

FOREWORD

This recital of the Bolich Family in America tells us of the history of the times as well as of the growth of a pioneering family. That our family was highly individualistic and constantly striking out on new trails to take over unbroken lands, there is no doubt. Not only did they move farther and farther into Penn's Woods, but some went to North Carolina for undoubtedly the same reasons that the Boones went to Kentucky, and others went to Ohio and farther west. They were not content to remain in a community with other members of the family,—they sought new sites, new conquests, new adventures. That this is true, must make it clear to the reader that the gathering of facts concerning the family became many fold more difficult. Our kin in distant places have no intimate acquaintance with those who sprang from common blood but are far removed. It is hoped that this work may be the foundation upon which may be based a more substantial record of our family, a more engrossing interest among those of common blood, and a more enthusiastic participation in the furtherance of the best traditions of a reunited family.

Charles M. Bolich.

Allentown, Pa.
Dec. 10, 1939

Thoughts on Genealogies

"I wish to trace my ancestors a thousand years, if I trace them by gallowses. It is not love, not pride, not admiration; it is an expansion of the identity, intimately pleasing, and wholly uncritical; I can expend myself in the person of an inglorious ancestor with perfect comfort; or a disgraced, if I could find one."

Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson.

"There is a great deal more in genealogies than is generally believed at present. I never heard tell of any clever man that came out of entirely stupid people. If you look around the families of your acquaintances you will see such in all directions. I know it has been the case in mine. I can trace the father and the son and the grandson, and the family stamp is quite distinctly legible upon each of them."

Thomas Carlyle

Observations Upon the Value of Genealogies and Family Histories

The most evident reason that inspires us to take any interest at all in our forbears is to ascertain the kind of people from whom we have sprung. We are interested in their facial characteristics, their physique, their mode of life, their habits of mind if such be discernible from their letters, wills, notations in family Bibles, etc. We are also interested in the houses in which our

ancestors lived, the towns or farms they inhabited. We point with pride to remaining evidences of fine architecture and to the taste displayed by our ancestors in the selection of such fine homes. We are interested in the extent of the farms they occupied, the kind of crops they raised in so far as they reveal to us the mode of life our ancestors lived and the habits of life common in those by-gone days. If they lived in towns we are interested in the events that took place in those particular towns and in that particular part of the country in which those towns were situated. We hope our ancestors took an active part in those events and were leading citizens of their day, helping to form the policies of government, education, religion and of business practices in their respective communities which have led this country to the height it has attained. This success can be attributed in no uncertain terms to the character of the men and women who were our ancestors. We refer, of course, to all responsible inhabitants of the thirteen original colonies in the 17th, 18 and early part of the 19th centuries.

Pursuing further the thought of our interest in our ancestors, we might state that the family strain developed in a different manner when subjected to various environments in far-separated parts of the colonies, so that present descendants of the same ancestors vary greatly both in their habits of life and way of thinking. This may be true of their political affiliations, which quite likely might cause deep concern to those cousins

with opposite views. But on the whole, religious beliefs and facial and physical characteristics are likely to remain somewhat similar, allowance being made for the addition of new strains and new characteristics through marriage from time to time.

It has always been a source of pride from time immemorial to be able to point to a man or woman who lived generations or centuries ago and to say "That is my ancestor", especially if that ancestor has accomplished something worth while in his day or has stood for principles which are admirable. Most people who lived during the time of the Reformation and the religious wars which followed had to take a stand for something or other and this necessity developed in them a sturdiness of character which has been transmitted to their descendants.

Besides being able to trace our ancestry back for so many generations, we can also point with pride to the things for which they stood. Not everyone is able to trace their ancestry beyond the second or third generation, because, perhaps, records have been lost through carelessness, lack of interest, or the destructiveness of time. But to those who are fortunate enough to be able to do so, the following of the family strain is often a source of pride, many times a means of instruction, and always an engrossing interest.

Robert Louis Stevenson has written: "I wish to trace my ancestors a thousand years, if I trace them by gallowses. It is not love, not pride, not admiration; it is an expansion of the identity,

intimately pleasing, and wholly uncritical; I can expend myself in the person of an inglorious ancestor with perfect comfort; or a disgraced, if I could find one."

Thomas Carlyle has said: "There is a great deal more in genealogies than is generally believed at present. I never heard tell of any clever man that came out of entirely stupid people. If you look around the families of your acquaintances you will see such in all directions. I know it has been the case in mine. I can trace the father and the son and the grandson; and the family stamp is quite distinctly legible upon each of them."

We have distinguished company in our enjoyment of genealogies.

Aside from the most evident value of genealogies which is our interest in the persons of our ancestors and in their achievements, there is also the contribution to our enlightenment which the study of their times and problems brings to the research worker or archaeologist. As the story of a family unfolds there is an exhilaration in the discovery of happenings important to its members, a delight in the success of their affairs, an evident satisfaction in the dovetailing of dates and facts which have seemed to evade capture.

The study of family histories changes our abstract way of thinking about historical events. Instead of thinking of those events as happening in past generations to unknown people, we think of them in connection with our own families and wonder what part our ancestors played in those

events. This study becomes an interesting hobby to be followed, perhaps, throughout one's life because new facts and new data are likely to appear at any time.

From the characteristics of our ancestors we can learn to know our own qualities, and to improve ourselves thereby.

CHAPTER I

THE BOLICH FAMILY IN AMERICA

The Coming of the Bolichs

The Bolich family in America traces its ancestry to six men who came here from the Continent of Europe and the British Isles in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Among 146 passengers on the ship Neptune which sailed from Rotterdam in Holland under John Mason, Master, and reached Philadelphia September 24, 1753 were two men named Andreas Balch and Johan Adam Bolch.

The following year there sailed from Hamburg, Germany, on the same boat, the Neptune, Johan Georg Bohlich who arrived in Philadelphia on December 13, 1754. William Malane was the captain and brought with him 149 passengers from Hamburg, Hanover and Saxony.

John Bollick landed in Philadelphia on October 13, 1769 having taken passage on the ship Minerva.

There is a tradition that three brothers came to America. This tradition has been handed down in the families of both Andreas Balch and John Adam Bolch.

In 1623 John Balch came to Massachusetts from England. Whether or not this branch belongs to the Bolich family is undetermined.

There is marked similarity in appearance and traits of character between the descendants of Andreas Balch, Johan Adam Bolch and John Balch. In a letter to Samuel W. Balch of Montclair, New Jersey, Annie Balch Parrott of Newport, Tennessee, a descendant of Johan Adam Bolch, says "My brother went to New England and heard of John Balch of Salem, gained information that we are all related because of marked agreement or similarity in family names, traits, religious inclination. I firmly believe that a connection is to be found with the family in England or Wales."

In 1658 another John Balch came to Maryland from England. His descendants are few.

Upon arrival at the port, each male immigrant of other than English ancestry and over sixteen years of age qualified for entrance into the Colony by taking an oath of allegiance to the British Crown and a declaration of abjuration and fidelity to the Proprietor and laws of the Province of Pennsylvania. Prior to 1727 this was not required. The oath of allegiance as administered follows:

"I, Andreas Balch, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly acknowledge, profess, testify and declare that King George the Second is lawful and rightful King of the Realm of Great Britain and all others his Dominions and countries thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I believe the Person pretending to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James and

since his decease pretending to be and Taking upon himself the Style and Title of King of England by the Name of James the Third ... has no Right and Title whatsoever to the Crown of the Realm of Great Britain. And I do renounce and refuse any allegiance and obedience to him, etc."

The oath of abjuration runs in the following manner:

"I, Andreas Balch, do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will be true and faithful to King George the Second and do sincerely and truly Profess, Testifie and Declare that I do from my heart abhor, detest and renounce as impious and heretical that wicked Doctrine and Position that Princes Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no Foreign Prince Person Prelate State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Power Jurisdiction Superiority Pre-eminence or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within the Realm of Great Britain or Dominions thereunto belonging."

This latter oath was administered at the Court House at Philadelphia. Signatures of persons taking the oaths were secured and the lists of signatures have been preserved by the Commonwealth. The Captain of each ship was also required to list the names of the persons on board. Three lists are on file for the Neptune docking

September 24, 1753. The Captain's list mentions Andreas Bolk and John Bolig. The Qualification list is signed "Andreas Balch" and "Johan Adam Bolch". The second list is endorsed by a man named Shoemaker as "A List of Men Passengers Names, Lately Arrived in the Port of Philadelphia, from Rotterdam, Anno Domini, 1753, Qualified 24th September, 1753". The third list, that of Abjuration, is headed:

"At the Court House at Philadelphia Monday the 24th of September 1753—

PRESENT

Thomas Lawrence, Esq.

The Foreigners whose names are underwritten imported in the Ship Neptune, John Mason, Master from Rotterdam and last from Cowes did this day take the usual Qualification. N 106"

The signatures of Andreas Balch or Bolch and Johan Adam Bolch are written thereon. Also on file is the following interesting certificate.

"Sir: According to direction we have carefully examined the State of Health of the Mariners and Passengers on board the ship Neptune, Capt. Mason, from Rotterdam and found nothing amongst them which we apprehend can be injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the city.

To his Honour
The Governour

Tho. Graeme
Th. Bond

(Endorsed:)

Doctors certificate relating to the ship Neptune, 23d Sept. 1753."

The Captain's list for the Neptune, docking December 13, 1754 includes the name of Hans George Bohlig, age 36. The Qualification list is signed "Johan Georg Bohlich" and is headed "The Foreigners whose Names are underwritten, Imported in the Neptune, Captain William Malane, from Hamburg, did on the 13th December 1754 take the usual Qualification to the Government before William Plumstead, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia". John Bollick, too, took the oath of allegiance, but instead of signing his name he made his mark, and the recorder spelled it Bollick. Thus the name Bolich was spelled in four different ways on the original immigration lists. In the Index of Pioneers published under the title of "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" by the Pennsylvania German Society are listed Andreas Balch, Bolch, Bolk, Johan Adam Bolch, Johan Bolig and John Bollick. This variation in the spelling of the surname is hard to explain. Probably it was spelled as it sounded. In this narrative the spelling of the surname in each instance follows the spelling in the record from which the information is taken.

Great curiosity surrounds the meaning of the name in its various spellings. The following translations as taken from Adler's German and English Dictionary, published in 1874 by D. Appleton and Company, New York, show the Eng-

lish meaning of German words similar to the name.

Bolken—to bleat, low, bellow.

Boll, bollig—brittle, hard, stiff.

Bollicht—bulbous.

Balche—a kind of fish found in the Lake of Constance.

Galusha Burchard Balch in his "Genealogy of the Balch Families in America" traces the meaning of the name to a canopy carried over Princes or Potentates in Eastern countries.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Andreas Balch". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent 'A' and 'B'.

(Andreas Balch)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Johan Georg Bohlich". The signature is written in a slightly more formal cursive style than the first one.

(Johan Georg Bohlich)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Johan Adam Bolch". The signature is written in a fluid, connected cursive style.

(Johan Adam Bolch)

The foregoing are facsimiles of the original signatures on file in the State Archives at Harrisburg.

CHAPTER II

Historical Background

It is related by the descendants of Andreas Balch that the home of the three brothers who came to America had been in Germany near Alsace; their father was German, their mother French. Both Rhenish-Prussia and the Palatinate have been mentioned as districts from which they came as has also the city of Bonn on the Rhine, which lies in Rhenish-Prussia. These are adjoining districts, the Palatinate now being a province of Bavaria. The inhabitants of these regions were descendants of German or Teutonic tribes called Rhein-Franken, that is, the Franks who lived along the Rhine, with a mixture of the Allemani. The Franks rose from the ruins of the old Roman Empire in 486 A. D. and in a battle along the upper Rhine under their king, Chlodowig, defeated the Allemani in 496. In 814 the Allemania and other tribes were included in Charlemagne's Empire, the division of which among his three grandsons in 870 established the approximate modern boundaries of France, Germany and Italy. When Roman civilization came into contact with these German tribes the latter were given to war and the chase, but raised crops of corn and lived upon the products of the field. In time they became agriculturalists who thought industry the highest virtue. During the Middle Ages the Palatinate was among the most powerful and influential of the

German states. The condition of its people was improved and their civilization advanced under progressive, tolerant and broadminded rulers. The ancient University of Heidelberg as well as that of Bonn were influential centers of learning. The yeomanry were prosperous with comfortable houses, capacious barns, well-stocked stables, plenteous crops and money laid aside for possible emergencies. Even silver plate was found in some homes. The Palatinate includes within its borders the city of Worms, where in 1521 Luther made his famous declaration. The events of the Protestant Reformation greatly changed the religious beliefs and lives of the people in that neighborhood. Undoubtedly the ancestors of the Bolichs who came to America two centuries later were affected by these stirring happenings. Religious persecutions and destructive wars followed, culminating in the Thirty Years' War 1618-1648. From 1685 to 1697 Louis XIV of France attempted to gain permanent possession of the Palatinate. When he was unsuccessful, he ordered its buildings and crops to be burned, its fields and vineyards made desolate. Famine stalked the land and a state of economic bankruptcy existed. William Penn visited the Rhineland with his offer of asylum in Pennsylvania to men of all religious creeds. Many people emigrated to America both for conscience sake and to improve their temporal condition. They were led to Pennsylvania by William Penn's offer and especially by the efforts of Daniel Falkner, an ordained Lutheran minister, who, as head of the

Frankfort Land Company, bought 22,000 acres of land in Manatawny, now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania and induced his countrymen to settle there.

The name Balch has been found in Baluchistan, Tibet, Afghanistan, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, Poland, Pomerania, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Westphalia, Silesia, Herzegovina, Germany, Flanders, Alsace, Lorraine, and Brittany. Balchen is in Norway. There is a Balch mountain range and a Balch pass in Tibet. In northern Afghanistan, Balch is noted on the German maps where the ancient city of Bactra stood. In Great Britain, first mention is found in the building of Battle Abbey in 1066, but the name is Balcheman. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register of July 1855 reports it as "Balchman of Bodeherstegate." In the reign of King John, 1119-1216, was John de Newdigate in the County of Surrey, who had as wife Alice, daughter of Walter de Horton, and sons John, William and Peter. This last John, in the reign of Henry the Third, 1216-1272, received twenty acres, called Lamputts fields in Newdigate from Richard, son of Roger le Balch. In 1225 Edward Balch was living in the Hundred of Chyn in Somersetshire. In 1327 four taxpayers of the name appear in places well to the north, the center and the south of the county. John Balch, 1362-1420, had a son George Balch, 1398-1468, believed to have been the founder of Saint Audries in the northwest part of the shire close to Bridgewater Bay, West Quantox, on the road from London to Portlock

Quay, near Bridgewater. In 1327 William Balch was taxed at Purve near Bridgewater and in 1492 Robert Balch became incumbent of the church at Hazelbury. William Balch of Hingham died 1532-3. His son, John Balch of Horton was born in 1497. A branch of the family that settled as early as the 16th century in Bridgewater gave three members to Parliament and three mayors to the town. From the Quantox hills is a distinct prospect of the Welsh coast. This manor was occupied in 1791 by Robert Evererd Balch, Esq., and George Balch, Esq. The family in Somerset would seem to divide into four groups the Hingham Horton-Ilminster group, the North Curry group, the Bridgewater group, and the Wells-Bruton group. (This information concerning the English branch of the family was furnished by Samuel W. Balch of Montclair, N. J., historian.)

THE NEW ENGLAND FAMILY

Probably from the Wells-Bruton group, in 1623 came John Balch to Massachusetts and built his home in North Beverly, which is still standing, the oldest house in New England, and held for preservation by trustees representing the family. His son Benjamin lived for 86 years in the house and raised a large family of whom there are many descendants from four sons and five daughters:

Samuel (1651-1723).

Benjamin (1653-1698).

John (1654-1738), Lieut.
Freeborn (1660-1729).
Sarah (1661-1716) m. James Patch.
Ambigail (1663-1706) m. Cornelius Larcum.
Ruth (1665-) m. Joseph Drinker.
Mary (1667-1737) m. Nathaniel Stone.
Deborah (1693-1717) m. William Raymond.

THE MARYLAND FAMILY

Also from County Somerset another John Balch came to Maryland in 1658 and had a son Thomas (1660-1730) who returned to Somersetshire and became captain of the Duke's forces in the Monmouth Rebellion in 1685. After the defeat at the battle of Sedgemoor he returned to America. He married Agnes Somerville and they had several children:

James (1714-1779).
John (1716-).
Thomas (1717-).
Hezekiah (1721).
Mary (1725-).

John Balch belonged to the Presbyterian wing of the English church and his son and his grandchildren were brought up in that faith. Hezekiah Balch married Martha Bloomer. Their son, James, born December 5, 1740 at St. George's Parish, Maryland, married Anne Goodwin, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland on January 19, 1737. They had 12 children. She died in 1760. In 1769

he removed with them to Mecklenburg, North Carolina where he died in 1779.*

Connection between branches of a family of such ancient origin must be found in early history or in antiquity. For this reason the relation between members of the English branch of the family and members of the German branch has not been determined. Owing to the fact that in England in the thirteenth century Roger is spoken of as "le Balch" we might infer that his family came from France. The route of the migrations of this old, old family can be followed back to ancient times and the cradle of civilization by tracing on a map of Europe and Asia the countries in which the name has been found. Starting with England, Brittany, Flanders, Alsace, Lorraine, we move across the North of Europe through Westphalia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Silesia and Poland to Russia, and in the South from Herzegovina, Servia and Rumania to Russia again where the North and South trails seem to meet and the main route of the migration continues on to the East, to Baluchistan, Afghanistan and Tibet. What an interesting family! What a story of their history remains to be told!

*Reverend Hezekiah Balch (1741-1810) was a Presbyterian minister, and founder of Greenville College, Greenville, Tenn. For genealogies of the New England and Maryland families see "Genealogy of the Balch Families in America" by Galusha Burchard Balch. A coat of arms used by this branch of the family, was brought over from England. "Where liberty is, there is my country" is its Latin motto.

CHAPTER III

Andreas Balch

Andreas Balch settled in Greenwich Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Legend has it that he at first settled in Longswamp Township. In the Longswamp Churchyard near Mertztown, along a road from Topton to Macungie are four tombstones bearing the following inscriptions:

DANIEL BOLCK

December 9, 1791—October 28, 1872

MARIA

April 5, 1793—March 1, 1862

AARON BOLCK

September 8, 1816—October 27, 1847

CATHARINE

February 18, 1819—January 29, 1951

Between Longswamp and Greenwich Townships lies Maxatawny Township. Here the name of Andrew Balch was included in a list of taxables in 1757.*

Prior to this time he had been married. The date of his marriage is not definitely known. His wife's name was Christihna. To them was born a child, Susanna Margaretha, on August 23, 1755. On the 20th day of October, 1757 their son, Andreas Junior, was born in Maxatawny Township, Berks County.**

*"History of Berks and Lebanon Counties" published in 1844 by I. Daniel Rupp.

**Record on his tombstone in Friedens Cemetery, New Ringgold, Schuylkill County, Pa.

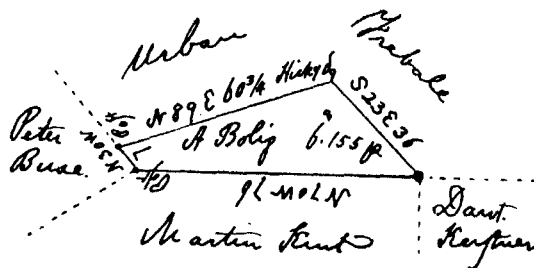
A third child was born June 19, 1763 and was named Dorothea.

In 1757 Andreas Bolig purchased a farm in Greenwich Township containing 6.155 acres of land and allowance of 6 per cent for roads. He received a warrant for this land dated December 28, 1757 at which time he paid the Proprietaries of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania one pound, five shillings. This amount represented a fee of six dollars for the survey and a price of twenty-six and one-third cents per acre.*

The adjoining properties were owned by Urban Frebale on the North, Darst Kerstner and Martin Kint on the South, and Peter Buse on the West. This tract is still unpatented, that is, the title was completed out of the Commonwealth, without recording it at Harrisburg. Fees of twenty-one dollars still stand against the tract for patenting the land and purchase money. Settlers held land by Warranty Deed on which they paid a small amount of the purchase money. Deeds were not granted until full payment had been made though the settler had free use of the land in the meantime. In the case of the first settlers the patents followed, often by many years, and did not precede the settlement of the land.

It has been rather definitely ascertained that the original farm of Andreas Bolig was situated

*Warrant No. 71 to Andrew Bolig in Survey Book D 58-131, Bureau of Land Records, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa. Also Penna. Archives, series 3, vol. 26, page 244—Andreas Bolig, Berks County, 25 acres surveyed December 28, 1757.



Situate in Greenwich township Berks County, Conty.
 Six acres one hundred and fifty five perches and allowance
 off 6 ft surveyed on a Warrant dated December 28th 1757.
 granted to Andreas Bolig =

Copied from James Cull's Deft.

Gabriel Hiester, Esquire
 Surveyor General }

July 11, 1828.

Matthias S. Richards D.V.

THE SURVEY

along the boundary line between Greenwich and Maxatawny Townships above Eagle Point, and now constitutes part of the lands belonging to Dr. Leibensperger, Clayton Levan and Jacob Hartman. The latter is now the owner of the Darst Kerstner farm which adjoined that of Andreas Bolig as shown on the survey. A red brick house perched halfway up a steep hillside marks the Kerstner farm today. Evidence of the stone foundations of the original Bolig house remain at the top of the hill where the Leibensperger, Levan and Hartman farms meet. Here, too, the boundaries of the farm as indicated on the survey can still be followed. The site of the Kerstner farm has been verified by Samuel Smith of Kutztown, a retired mail carrier who was born and brought up in that locality and who speaks with authority and conviction concerning its location. He also remembers the house and spring on the adjoining property at the top of the hill.

Andreas Balch probably followed one of two routes which led westward and northward from Philadelphia. They diverged at Trappe on the Perkiomen. One route followed the banks of the Schuylkill River to Reading and was an Indian path or trail from the Delaware River at Philadelphia to the old Indian ford on the Schuylkill at Reading. It was known as the Tulpehocken Road, and was opened in 1687. From the ford at Reading, the Maiden Creek Road, surveyed in 1745, ran in a straight line for six miles to the mouth of Maiden Creek. It was extended to Easton in 1753. The second route was more

complex. One branch passed through the present town of Boyertown, ran along the edge of the Oley hills to Reading. At Longswamp this road again diverged northward through a gap in the Lehigh hills to Allemaengel, now Albany Township, Berks County, and over the Blue Mountain to the eastern section of Schuylkill County, at that time part of Berks. Both the Germantown Road and the Skippack Road led from Philadelphia to the Perkiomen. From there the Sumneytown Road led to Goshenhoppen from where the Great Swamp Road, also called Great Road or King's Highway, continued through Hosensack, Old Zionsville, Shimerville, and Macungie to Trexlertown. Another road, the Goshenhoppen Road, led from Goshenhoppen through Hereford, Seisholtzville, Mertztown, Grimsville, Kempton over the Maxatawny Road, and continued to Wanamakers, Lynnport, New Tripoli and Schnecksville. The Old Kutztown Road branched from the Skippack Road and touched Landis Store and Fredericksville. It is recorded that many of the pioneers along the Maiden Creek and the Saucony Creek used this road.

In Greenwich Township are many steeply-sloping, wooded hills with clear, cool mountain streams flowing in deep valleys between the hills. These streams supply water power for saw mills and grist mills. Even today these primitive mills are still in use. A drive through the countryside will charm the traveller with a sense of bygone days, and the life lived there in the olden days

can easily be reconstructed—in imagination. During Colonial times life in the neighborhood centered in Levan's mill at Eagle Point. Sebastian Levan was the owner of the mill at that time. Church services were held in his mill by itinerant preachers. In 1742 Count Zinzendorf spoke from a porch there. Sebastian Levan and Balzer Geehr, who lived nearby, were chosen as members of the County Committee which met in Provincial Council at Philadelphia July 15, 1774. Both men were also chosen as Lieutenant Colonels of battalions of Berks County Militia during the Revolutionary War.

The names of Urban Freybale and Peter Buns, owners of land adjoining that of Andreas Balch, were included in a list of taxables in Greenwich Township in 1756, that of Darst Kerstner in Maxatawny Township in 1757.* Urban Frieбал was one of the organizers of Ziegel Church, Weisenberg Township, Lehigh County, and as he was a neighbor of Andreas Bolig, this probably accounts for the fact that his daughter, Susanna Bolich attended Easter services there in the log church in 1768.** The first settlers of this congregation were German and they brought money with them from Europe, buying their horses, wagons, stock and agricultural implements in Philadelphia. Roads were broken to the Lehigh Mountains, but beyond were impenetrable forests which the settlers reached over an Indian

*"History of Berks and Lebanon Counties" published in 1844 by I. Daniel Rupp.

**"Collections of the Genealogical Society of Penna.—Baptisms by Daniel Schumacher," Historical Society of Penna. at Phila.

trail through Rittenhouse Gap in Longswamp Township. They chose this particular section of hilly land known as the "Gravel" because of its fine forests and abundant springs of pure water, and because it was so much like the land they had left in Europe. Temporary homes were built first, and then land was cleared from the forest for farming as food was the principal necessity. Seeds for their gardens and orchards were brought with them. Almost every farm had an apple orchard. Furniture was brought from Europe, purchased in Philadelphia, or made at home. Most of the settlers had learned a trade, therefore the settlement was independent. There were tailors, smiths, carpenters, shoemakers and millers who helped each other. A house was considered well furnished which contained a table, chairs, bench, chests, a stove and bedsteads. These articles were considered as wealth, being the results of many hours of labor, and were passed on to the next generation as prized possessions. Clothing and linens had also been brought with them. When the original wardrobes wore out they were replenished with garments made from flax grown on the farms. Later sheep were raised and wool was interwoven with the flax, and warm garments made from wool alone. Chests full of home made clothing were a source of pride to the housewives. The sheep themselves that supplied wool for warm clothing were an important possession. Winters were cold, especially the winter of 1758.*

*"Anniversary History of Lehigh County."

Although William Penn had received his grant of land in the new world from the English king, he thought that the land also belonged to the Indians, and therefore purchased from them as much as he thought he needed from time to time. He received his first deed from the Indians for land in Berks County in 1732; his second deed in 1749 for a tract north of the Blue Mountains which extended from the Delaware River to the Susquehanna River and which contained what is known as Schuylkill County. At this time the Indians agreed to leave the regions they had sold. The Moravian missionaries saw them go through the Blue Mountain passes in single file. But some remained in Maxatawny Township long after the others had left. There was an Indian village or group of tents at Virginville, an Indian burial ground one-half mile northwest of Kutztown. There is another burial ground along the trail from the Albany Hotel over the mountain near Eckville, where one hieroglyphic stone has been found telling the direction the Indians had taken, and two more are still to be unearthed. But the Indians felt that they had been defrauded of land they wished to keep, by the "Walking Purchase" of 1737 and in revenge returned to raid the settlers' homes. To attempt to define the limits of the purchases of land from the Indians three conferences were held at Easton; the first in July 1756, the second in 1757, and the third in October 1758 when 500 Indians were present. As protection to the settlers a chain of forts was built along the Blue Mountain. Fort Northkill

two miles east of Strausstown was built in 1754; Fort Lebanon in 1755 near Auburn on the banks of Pine Creek. It was also called Fort William and Fort Schuylkill. Fort Franklin, also called Fort Allemaengel and Fort Albany, was built by command of Benjamin Franklin after receipt of a letter from Valentine Probst in Albany Township near Wessnersville to Jacob Levan in Maxatawny dated February 15, 1756 telling of attacks by the Indians on the Gerhard and Reichelderfer families, and asking for help. Only one member of the Gerhard family, a boy of 12, escaped to the nearest neighbor. The rest of the family were killed. Later this farm at Eckville was owned by George Bolich and afterwards by his son, Reuben. A log building erected by Cornelius Frees at Eckville was used as a fort during the Indian invasions. Fort Franklin was built on land in West Penn Township, Schuylkill County owned in later years by John Bolich. A description of Fort Franklin follows:

“This fort is sometimes described as The Fort above Allemingo (Allemangel). In June 1756 Captain Young visited it with his former escort and 2 of Captain Morgan’s Company. It was then commanded by Lt. Engle and is about 19 miles Northeast from Fort Lebanon. The road a narrow path, very hilly and swampy. About halfway we came through a very thick and dangerous pine swamp. Very few plantations on this road, most of them deserted and the houses burned down. Half a mile westward of this fort is a good plantation, the people return to the fort

every night. This fort stands about a mile from the North Mountain only 2 plantations near it. This fort is a square about 40 foot, very ill stockaded with 2 log houses at opposite corners for Bastions, all very unfit for defense. The stockades are very open in many places. It stands on the bank of a creek, the woods clear for 120 yards. The Lieutenant ranges towards Fort Lebanon and Fort Allen about 4 times a week. Much thunder, lightning and rain all night.—Provincial stores: 28 good muskets, 8 want repair, 16 cartouch boxes, 8 pounds powder, 24 pounds lead and 12 rounds for 36 men, 36 blankets, 1 axe, 1 adze, 1 auger, 2 planes, 1 hammer, 2 shovels, 9 small tin kettles. I ordered the people to fire at a mark, not above 4 in 25 hit the tree at a distance of 85 yards. Found 25 present, 2 sick, 2 absent on furlough sent to Reading with a prisoner and 5 at Fort Allen on duty. Provisions: 1 cask of beef, exceeding bad flour and rum for three weeks.” In his Journal of 1758, James Burd speaks of reaching the top of the Blue Mountain from where he saw Allamingle, which he described as being a fine country, but the country on the North side of the mountains he describes as “an intire barron wilderness, not capable of Improvements.” Later he calls it “a very good stockade which Lieutenant Engle is finishing.”*

In 1756 the Indian raids extended as far south as Hereford. There was an Indian attack at Fort Northkill October 1, 1757, 19 days before

*Penna. Archives 1790 Appendix Series I Vol. 3 page 355.

the birth of Andreas Bolig's son in Maxatawny Township. During times of danger the settlers who lived near Eagle Point gathered each night for protection in a block house or fort which had been built at the southern end of their valley east of the present town of Kutztown, and just behind Kemp's Inn then owned by Daniel Levan. It has been suggested that the fact that Daniel Levan owned the Inn was the reason that the block house was built at that particular spot for Sebastian Levan and his neighbors. One evening when roll call was taken Darst Kerstner's family was absent. Later in the evening there was a knock at the door. The Kerstner children were found standing outside, and were taken in. Their parents had remained behind to lock the doors of the house and barn, and had sent the children on ahead telling them to go on to the fort after waiting at the bridge. In the morning it was found that their parents had been killed by the Indians, one at the entrance to the sheep pen, the other at the spring. As Darst Kerstner was taxed in 1757 and his land touched that of Andreas Bolig, it is quite probable that the Bolich family was inside the fort that memorable evening. There is still a little wooden bridge over the stream that crosses the roadway running by the Kerstner property. It is near the entrance to the lane.

In 1753 when Andreas Balch arrived in this country England and France were still fighting for the possession of North America. It was not until 1759 that Quebec fell to the British, and the

future of the continent was determined. After the treaty of peace was signed in 1763, naturalization of foreign born persons residing in the American colonies was required. Thereupon, Andreas Bolch of Greenwich Township, Berks County, became a naturalized British subject by taking the Oath of Allegiance at the September-October term of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia in 1765.* On October 3, 1765, three months before naturalization, he took the Sacrament, which was required proof of his membership in a Protestant church.

At the time of the American Revolution, an oath of allegiance to the Confederation of Colonies was required and this oath was taken by Andrew Bolch June 6, 1778 and by Andrew Bolich April 20, 1778, both at Reading before Samuel Ely, Justice of the Peace for Berks County, Henry Christ, Recorder. The record shows the English name Andrew instead of the German Andreas, but one surname is spelled Bolch and the other Bolich.**

The emergence of the name from its first spelling on the ship's register as Andreas Balch through the several various spellings as they appear on documents and records, to the spelling that is now generally used by members of the family, will thus be observed. It was spelled

*"Naturalization in the American Colonies—Publication of the Huguenot Society of London" vol. 24, Penna. State Library, Education Building, Harrisburg.

**"Collections of the Genealogical Society of Penna.—Persons who took the Oath of Allegiance in Berks County, Penna." vol. 268, pages 210 and 215—Penna. Historical Society, Phila.

Balich on the tax records in 1757 and Bolig on the survey dated that same year.

The Tax Assessment lists show that Andreas Bolig paid a tax for the King's use (defending the frontier) in 1772, and in 1774 paid another tax which was used to kill foxes, wolves, etc. From time to time he had increased the size of his farm, either by clearing additional portions of forest or by purchase of adjacent lands. In 1779 he paid a tax of 3 pounds, 5 shillings and 2 pence on 100 acres of land, 2 horses and one head of cattle. In 1780 his holdings had increased to 135 acres, and he had 3 horses and 3 head of cattle. The tax he paid was also greater, 14 pounds, 17 shillings, 6 pence.

During the Revolutionary War products of the farms in Berks County such as grains, vegetables, fruits, honey, cattle, sheep, clothing and blankets were bought for the Continental Army. To assure an abundant supply at the outbreak of the war in 1775, orders were issued that no sheep or wool should be sold in Philadelphia before the first of May. The wagons of the county were constantly employed in carrying flour and forage to the Schuylkill from where they were transported by water because the roads were impassable being clogged with loaded wagons. In June 1779 Colonel Jacob Morgan wrote to the Executive Council "There shall not be an idle horse in the county that is fit for service." Thirty-six teams and fifty-four spare horses were dispatched. As Andreas Bolig owned 2 horses and a

wagon that year, they probably were offered for service.

Besides farm products the inhabitants of the county also supplied the army with cannon balls, fire locks, arms, flints, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, canteens, shot and shells, and saltpetre. Muskets were repaired at Sebastian Levan's. Tradition has it that Hessian prisoners were halted at Levan's mill on their way to permanent encampment at Reading. On August 15, 1776 Colonel John Patton's battalion from Womelsdorf spent the night at Levan's on their march to the battle of Long Island. On September 1, 1776 Colonel Balzer Geehr, a neighbor who has been mentioned before, marched away at the head of the 4th Battalion. When they reached Bethlehem, Rev. Ettwein preached to the men in the Moravian chapel. Sebastian Levan's mill is plainly visible from the hill top just beyond Andreas Bolch's house. There is no doubt that the Bolichs took part in these stirring events or at least witnessed the activities at Eagle Point.

Military duty was required of all men between 18 and 53 years of age. The immigrant Andreas Balch, was probably beyond that limit. His son, Andrew Bolich, turned 18 in the Autumn of 1775. Therefore it would seem that the following record of military service applies to the second Andreas. Andrew Bolich was listed as a private of the 4th class in Captain Smith's company, 2nd battalion, Berks County Militia. He paid a fine of 20 pounds incurred between March 1777 and

March 1780.* The name of Andrew Bolich was probably on the military lists that were burned at Reading. A certified copy of the Oath of Allegiance taken at Reading in 1778 will admit the descendants of Andreas Balch to membership in patriotic societies such as Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, etc., upon his service as a patriot. The claim for admission of descendants of Andrew Bolich is based upon his Oath of Allegiance and also upon the record of his name upon a fine list, as the original list of the company does not appear. Patriotic societies infer that the men were present upon other dates.

It was common practice for a man to pay another to serve in his stead. Sickness in his family or important work on his farm to produce supplies for the army often detained him. In order that the entire male population might not be called out at the same time, men were divided into classes of which several were called to form a company. Due to the destruction of the military lists of Berks County, one must rely upon family tradition to establish further proof of military service. Reuben Bolich relates an anecdote concerning his great grandfather, Andrew Bolich, Junior, who, he says, served in the Revolutionary War. Food was scarce (this fact is borne out by general statements published elsewhere) and the men were hungry, so both

*Morton L. Montgomery's "Penna. Archives" series 3 vol. 6 page 301. State of the accounts of Jacob Morgan, senior, late Lieutenant of Berks County 1777-1780, signed by John Nicholson. List of fines received by Jacob Morgan, senior.

Andrew Bolich and the men of his company caught and killed rattlesnakes, wound them around their hats to dry in the sun and air, and then ate them. Family tradition as related by Reuben Bolich has it that Andrew Bolich was at the Battle of Brandywine.

Two battalions of militia were mustered into service from Berks County in 1777. They were called out by Colonel Jacob Morgan, of Morgantown, Caernarvon Township, who was the principal military officer of the county, at the direction of the Executive Council of which he was a member in the years 1777 and 1778. One battalion was under the command of Colonel Daniel Hunter, the other under Colonel Daniel Udree of Oley. Both battalions were placed under General Armstrong, who, at the Battle of Brandywine, commanded the left wing of the army, which was stationed down the river to protect fords several miles below Chadds Ford. After this battle on September 25, 1777 Washington retreated to Pottstown, within 6 miles of the Berks County line. His baggage train was encamped on the Bieber farm, one mile south of Kemp's Inn, then owned and operated by Daniel Levan. He was pursued by the British, who under Lord Howe, attempted to capture the military stores at Reading. The sound of the guns was distinctly heard in Greenwich Township. Immediately two additional battalions were mustered into service. One was commanded by Colonel Michael Lindemuth and the other by Colonel Joseph Hiester.

At the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777 General Armstrong was sent near to the mouth

of the Wissahickon Creek, where Washington expected to drive the British and compel them to surrender. It happened, as at Brandywine, that the Berks County militia did not take part in the actual battle.*

On September 12, 1777 the 3rd and 4th classes of militia were called and on the 18th Colonel Morgan reported that he hoped to have them ready to march soon, but that they were badly off for want of arms.** Colonel Morgan issued an order to call the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, and if necessary the 4th class of militia to repel attacks on the frontier made by Indians and others. On August 16, 1778 one hundred eighty men were sent to Sunbury and one hundred twenty-three to Easton. To cooperate with General Washington's main army at the Battle of Camden October 15, 1780 Colonel Morgan also directed that the first 3 classes of Berks County Militia be called out, and also the 4th class if the first 3 did not number 600 men. On May 6, 1780 Colonel Michael Lindemuth of the 4th battalion addressed a letter to the Council in reference to the murder of inhabitants beyond the Blue Mountain, and to the moving of certain families to the Little Schuylkill. He asked for arms from the stores at Reading for self defense. On June 14, 1783 a petition from Captain Peter Smith was presented to the Executive Council in behalf of militia of Greenwich and Maxatawny Townships, Berks County, praying that "they may be

*"The Story of Berks County, Penna." by F. W. Balthaser.

**"Berks County in the Revolution from 1774-1783" by M. L. Montgomery.

paid for a tour of duty performed in 1781.”* These facts are cited to show that the company of which Andrew Bolich was a member saw active duty.

It may well be that the military fine of Andrew Bolich was paid because of illness, for Andreas Bolig, Sr. died in 1780. His will, written in German script, dated March 16, 1780, and probated April 19, 1780 in the Register of Wills’ Office in the Court House at Reading (Book A, page 11) taken from the translation on file, follows:

“In the Name of the Holy Trinity, Amen, whereas the Sacred Scripture says you must die and not remain living, I recommend my poor soul to the Lord and my body I commit to the Earth. And I am resolved by this my last will as followeth.

My Son Andreas shall have my place for the sum of 300 pounds lawful money as legal in Penna. in payment each of 33 pounds, 6 shillings, 4 pence with the implements to wit:

1. The horse and the mare with the horse geers and the eating box, wagon, plough, harrow and what is thereunto belonging.

2. Two cows, the one of them belongs to the mother when she is with him, then both belong to him, but when she is alone then is the cow hers so long she lives to her benefit.

3. Two swine, namely the sow and one of the young ones.

4. Two sheep but the wool shall this year’s be kept together and they shall clothe themselves therewith.

*“Berks County in the Revolution from 1774-1783” by M. L. Montgomery, great-grandson of John Spohn, Captain 1776.

5. He shall have all the grain that is left and the whole family shall be maintained from the same until the next harvest. Therefore shall he pay all this costs.

6. My daughter Dorothea shall have the yearling heifer.

7. The mother shall have possession on the place and in the house during her life and all the following articles namely—Firewood so much as is necessary, twelve bushels of grain, eight bushels of rye, 4 bushels of wheat, one whole or a half a hog which must weigh fifty pounds, thirty pounds of beef, one barrel and a half of salt, one-quarter pound pepper, one-quarter pound all-spice, one-quarter pound ginger, one hundred eggs, shoes as she will want them, one-quarter of land for place where he sows his own he must break her flax. If the oyl of her flax is not sufficient for candle-light then he must give her two quarts of oyl. The third part of the garden where she will choose, turnips and potatoes so many as she may have occasion for her use, and if the apples yield well she shall have three bushels full and a half a barrel cyder, three pounds in money and in her infirmities to wash, mend and give her good attendance.

In witness whereof I subscribe my name and set my seal with this my last Will and Testament and that the same also shall be performed. Dated the 16th day of March 1780. George Wieser shall be Executor.

Sein

Witnesses: Andrew (X) Bolig (Seal)

Andreas Dreshler Zuihn

J. Michael Schmidt

Frederick Haman

testify that Philip Arnold, Benedict Koller subscribed their names.

He must have the grain to the mill and home again."

The Wiesers, Philip Arnold and Benedict Koller were well-known pioneers of the district. Philip Arnold was the owner of the land now held by Sylvester A. Grim, south of Grimsville, Greenwich Township, Berks County.*

Andreas Bolig must have been very ill on March 16, 1780 when he assented to his will, for he did not sign his name, but made his mark. He died shortly afterward for the will was offered for probate April 19th of the same year. It is not known who wrote the will, but possibly the scrivener was a public officer who was called in for that purpose. The will, the inventory of the estate, and the executor's account are copied exactly as found on the records and no attempt has been made to render modern or correct translations.

"Inventory for Estate of Andreas Bolig, deceased, Exhibited May 10, 1780."

"A True and Parfact infentary of all the Moofable Goods of Andrew Bolig, Late in the Township of Greenwich and in the County of Barks, deseased, and apraced By us the Subscribers to the Best of our Knowledge this first day of May, 1780:

	£. s. d.
1. Five Books ad	7-10-0
2. Forall His Voren Aberle (worn apparel)	93-15-0
3. Foure Shirts	24- 0-0
4. Foure Table Clauts (cloths)	16- 0-0
5. Three Toulis	1- 2-6

*Deeds in possession of Sylvester A. Grim.

5. Nineteen yards of Flax Linin	77- 0-0
7. Twentytow Yards of To Linin (coarse part of flax or hemp)	66- 0-0
8. One Second Bodm (boden—bottom of a tub—therefore a double bot- tom)	8- 0-0
9. For Ten Bakes (bags)	12- 0-0
10. A Bed and Bedsted	40- 0-0
11. A Bed and bedsted	15- 0-0
12. Tow Flax Hackels (Two imple- ments with sharp spikes for clean- sing flax)	20- 0-0
13. Ten Bea Hives	5- 0-0
14. Six Bred Bascuts	2- 5-0
15. One Half Bushel (measure)	3- 0-0
16. Ton Riddles	0-10-0
17. Foure Sigls (sickles)	0-10-0
18. A Iron Kitle (kettle)	20- 0-0
19. Three Iron Botts (tubs)	10- 0-0
20. Tow Panns and tow Iron Litles (ladles) and one Iron Forck	10- 0-0
21. All the Arten Warse (earthen ware)	5-12-6
22. Three Tops (tubs) and one jurn (churn)	15- 0-0
23. Tow Barres (barrows) and one Bicketopp (pickaxe-top)	7- 0-0
24. A Watern Bott (tub)	7- 0-0
25. A Krin Stone (grind stone)	1- 2-6
26. Six Bockits (buckets)	2- 5-0
27. Fourteen Tranchers (mugs)	1- 2-6
28. Eight Spoons and one Rove Irin (rough iron file)	2- 5-0
29. Tow Tabls (tables)	8- 0-0

30. One Chaist (chest)	6- 0-0
31. Foure Bascuts (baskets)	1-10-0
32. One Winiger jock (vinegar jug)	0- 7-6
33. A Peper Mill (pepper)	0-15-0
34. A Toe Troaff (trough in which to soak toe before twisting into thread)	1-10-0
35. One Kitchin Tresser (dresser or cupboard)	1-10-0
36. A Grubing (grubbing) How and one Ax	7-10-0
37. One Broad Ax and one Hower and one Choping (chopping) Kniff (knife)	3- 0-0

503- 2-6

37. Tow Hand Saws one agor (auger) one Trawing Kniff (knife) one pair Binchers (pinchers) one Chissel (chisel)	5-12-6
38. Tow Plains (planes) and one Raser (razor)	2- 5-0

1. One Grubing Hoe one ax Tow Mall Rings (used around head of wooden hammer for driving wedges in logs) Tow Watchis (two)	18-15-0
2. One Harro (harrow)	15- 0-0
3. One Plow	20- 0-0
4. A Waggon and Whatsoever belong- ing thereto	100- 0-0
5. One Horse and one Mare with all the Gearse (gears) belonging thereto	200-50-0

6. One Cuting (cutting) Box with the
Kniff (knife) belonging thereto 10- 0-0
 7. One Cow Tow Seap Tow Hoks (two
sheep, two hogs) 190- 0-0
- Those Seven Mentioned articuls (articles)
wass made over to his Son Andrew.
-

- One Cow wass made over To The old
woman 105- 0-0
- One Hafer (heifer) wass made over To
His dauther (daughter) Dorrethea 30- 0-0
- Dito (ditto) one Shep (sheep) to Doretea 7-10-0
- One Shep To His Son Michael 7-10-0
-

39. One Hafer (heifer) 100- 0-0
40. A Sucking Calf 18-15-0
41. Foure Hogs 24- 0-0
42. Tow Sheep 15- 0-0
43. One Cauller (collar) one pair Traises 3- 0-0
44. One Sadel (saddle) and Tow Bridels 5-10-0
45. One Chain Hopple (hobble, for turn-
ing pigs in scalding trough) 2- 5-0
46. Foure Cow Chains (chain between
two anklets for cattle) 15- 0-0
47. Tow (two) tung (tong) Forecks Dito
one Huck (hook) 3- 7-6
48. Tow Coarn Hows (corn) 3- 0-0
49. One Pittsh (pitch) Forck 1-10-0
50. Tow Sihes (scythes) and three
Gradles (cradles for cutting grain) 3- 0-0
51. Tow Flax Prack (flail) 2- 5-0
52. A old Plow 1-10-0
53. Foure Geass (geese) 3- 0-0

54. To (two) Budles (bottles)	0-15-0
55. A Spade	0-15-0
	<hr/>
	959-10-0
	503- 2-6
	<hr/>
Berks ss	1462-12-6

Sebastian Levan
Michael Aker

Before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace, etc., came the above named Sebastian Levan and Michael Aker and obon thir Solem Affarmation dit say that the have Appraset the Goods and afacts (effects) to the best of their understanding acording to Law wittniss My hand the 3th day of May 1780.

Samuel Ely.*

The five books listed in the inventory most certainly contained a Bible (possibly a Family Bible with space for records of births, marriages and deaths), a Lutheran hymnbook, and perhaps a sermon book. One wonders what the other two books were that supplied the literature for the family. Johan Atam Bolch brought with him from Europe a Bible printed in Nuremburg. Both men could write and the fact that they had books in their possession indicates that they could also read. Andreas Bolig probably taught his children as much as he knew.

Rye bread was probably used by the family, judging from the proportion of rye and wheat

*Inventory for estate of Andreas Bolig on file in the Register of Wills' office, Berks County Court House, Reading, Penna.

flour apportioned to his wife. Corn was also grown in their fields so they probably had corn bread and hominy served with honey. Turnips, potatoes and apples were among their supplies. One wonders where all the children slept, seeing that there were only two beds listed. The absence of a spinning wheel is noted. It might have been considered the property of the wife. Perhaps materials for the Bolig family were woven in the household of the Spohns who lived nearby, and who were linen weavers. The absence of chairs is also noted. Perhaps they had benches, which being common articles, easily made, were not considered of much value. There may have been other articles in the house which were the property of the wife and therefore not included in the inventory.

Also on file is the following executor's account:

February 1, 1781, Account of George Wieser, Executor, Will of Andrew Bolig, filed February 1, 1781:

	£.	s.	d.
Debits	18	43	12-6
Credits	14	4	13-6
	<hr/>		
Balance due Estate	16	98	19-0
Amount of inventory exhibited in Register's Office at Reading amounting to	14	62	12-6
Amount of said goods sold at public vendue	3	81	
	<hr/>		
	18	43	12-6

Expenses

John Christ for drawing this account	£ 15- 0-0	
Henry Christ, Register, for ex- amining, passing, and filing account, fair copy and seal and search for inventory.....	35- 0-0	
	<hr/>	50- 0-0
Commissions on receiving 1843-12-6 at 5 percent	92- 3-6	
Commissions on paying 50 ad Dio	2-10-0	
	<hr/>	94-13-6
		144-13-6

Balance in hands of accountant.....1843-12-6

The children of Andrew Bolig, the immigrant, and his wife Christihna, were Susanna Margaretha, born August 23, 1755; Andreas, born October 20, 1757; Dorothea, born June 19, 1763; Michael, born about 1770; and possibly David and Daniel. David Bolig, a single freeman, paid a tax in Albany Township, Berks County in 1784. Daniel Bolig (no mention is made of his being single) paid a tax in Greenwich Township, Berks County in 1785.

It is supposed that Andrew Bolig was laid to rest on his farm, as it was the custom so to do. There was a small log church and graveyard south of Kemp's Inn. Both have disappeared and all records of interments have been lost.

Balzer Geehr and his wife, who lived in this neighborhood, are buried at the edge of a field near their house and barn. Other graves are seen today in many fields of Maxatawny and Greenwich Townships.

The year 1780 was a memorable one for his family. Besides his death and the transfer of the ownership of his farm to his oldest son Andreas, two other events of importance to the family took place. One was the marriage of Susanna Margaretha to Balthaser Bock on October 17th. The other was the marriage of Andreas, Jr., to Margaretha Elizabeth Kimmel. This last-named event probably took place in the spring for a tax list of 1780 for Greenwich Township mentions two Andrew Bolichs, one a single freeman. The elder Andrew Bolich died between March 16th and April 19th. Andrew Bolich, Jr., and his wife were the parents of a daughter, Susanna, born April 28, 1781.

SUSANNA MARGARETHA BOLIG

Susanna Margaretha Bolig, eldest child of Andreas (Balch) Bolig and his wife, Christihna, was born August 23, 1755, and died June 9, 1814. On October 17, 1780 she married Balthaser Bock of Windsor Township, Berks County. He was born in Europe in Old Haftan in the Countship of Hanau March 30, 1746 and died June 17, 1827. On September 2, 1780 shortly before his marriage he purchased from his father, John Bock, 131 acres of land in Windsor Township, one and one-half miles south of the present town of Ham-

burg along the Schuylkill River. This was the farm upon which John Bock settled upon his arrival in this country. As her contribution to the establishment of their home, Susanna Margaretha probably brought a trousseau and household linens made from the materials listed in the inventory of the estate of her father who died in the spring of that year. They lived in Windsor Township until 1791 when they sold their holdings there and on the 14th of July purchased 396 acres of land in Brunswick Township where the town of McKeansburg now stands. Here they made their home. They were prominent in all community affairs. They generously gave a part of their land for a church, the adjoining cemetery and a schoolhouse. This school was the first in Schuylkill County in which the English language was taught. Both Balthaser Bock and his wife are buried in this cemetery at McKeansburg. They had five children. The names of their children were Susanna, Daniel, Peter, Andrew, and William. Balthaser Bock served in the Revolutionary War. In the possession of Charles M. Bolich is a deed dated May 22, 1816 conveying a part of their original farm in Brunswick Township from "Balthaser Bock, widower, to Andrew Bock, batchelor" (presumably his son). This deed was recorded at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County in Deed Book number 4 page 465 on the 28th day of February 1824. This land bounded by lands of Bernard Kepner, Henry Hoffman, William Koch, Jacob Bushe and William Bock, previously Balthaser Bock, containing 141 acres,

141 perches and allowance of 6 per cent for roads, is part of a larger tract which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on June 24, 1791 granted to Peter Orwig, who, with Hanna his wife, conveyed it on July 14, 1791 to Balthaser Bock. This deed was recorded at Reading in Book A volume 14, page 379 on May 6, 1795 and was enrolled in the Rolls office for the State of Pennsylvania in Patent Book number 18 page 166. The witnesses were Peter Bock and William Bock. The William Koch mentioned in this deed was married to Anna Maria, daughter of Andrew Bolich, Jr. She was living in 1824.

Daniel Bock was the eldest child of Balthaser Bock and his wife, Susanna Margaretha. He was married and left two sons, Jonas and Benjamin, and several daughters. No other definite information is available as to the name of Daniel Bock's wife, except that found in an old family Bible belonging to Reuben Bolich which shows that Daniel Bock and his wife Elisabeth were sponsors at the baptism of Samuel Bolich, son of John Bolich and his wife, Catharina Fischer. Daniel Bock and John Bolich were first cousins.

Peter Bock, a son of Balthaser Bock and his wife Susanna Margaretha, was born May 8, 1786 and died March 9, 1849. He married Mary Magdalena Fey who was born October 15, 1790 and died August 1, 1859. Their children were Leah Bock, who married Charles Lord; Susanna Bock; Amos Bock; Mary Bock, who married Daniel Witman; Paul Bock, who married Amelia Boyer; William Bock, who married Christiana Shingler;

Hannah Bock, who married George Good; and John Bock, who married Amanda Kern.

William Bock, a son of Balthaser Bock and his wife, Susanna Margaretha, was born December 21, 1789 and died May 30, 1860. On March 11, 1815 he married Maria Magdalena Albrecht who was born June 12, 1793 and died March 7, 1835. They had 9 children. After her death he married Susanna Shipe, and they had 15 children. He lived in East Brunswick Township. The names of his children were: Joshua Bock, born October 6, 1817, died November 22, 1896, who married Hannah Teeter, born October 30, 1820, died October 23, 1896; Susanna Bock, born May 4, 1816, died February 14, 1897, who married Samuel Leininger, born October 12, 1805, died August 1, 1854; Jacob Bock, who married Catherine Zerbe; Elizabeth Bock, who married John F. Seltzer; Lewis Bock, who married Pascalena Linn; Mary Bock, who married Daniel DeFrehn; William Bock, who married Mary Deibert; Simon Bock; Diana Bock, who married Henry Leib; Sarah Bock; Hannah Malinda Bock, who married William F. Seltzer; Catherine Bock, who married Elijah Reed; Peter Bock, who married Rebecca Hartzel; Louisa or Laura Bock, who married Daniel Kistler; J. Augustus Bock, born October 10, 1843, who married Hettie Ann Reinhart; Justina Bock, who married John Schontz; Sybilla Bock, who married Joseph Alspach; Thomas J. Bock, who married Sarah Kutz; Valeria Bock, who married Rudolph Herb; Emaline Bock, who married Frederick Ben-

singer; Samuel Bock, who married Elizabeth Koch; James Henry Bock, born September 4, 1854, who married Bertha Quinlan and when she died married Jennie Anderson; John Bock; and Daniel Bock, who married Hannah Gruver.

Andrew Bock, a son of Balthaser Bock and his wife, Susanna Margaretha, was married three times. His first wife's name was Elizabeth. She was born September 16, 1796 and died February 7, 1827. His second wife's name was Barbara Yost. She was born July 30, 1798 and died April 8, 1844. His third wife's name was Maria M. Kepner. She was born April 6, 1793 and died January 20, 1857. All are buried at McKeansburg. The children of his first wife are Louisa, who married John Gerber; Mary, who married David Gerber; Henry, and Susanna. There were no children of his second marriage. The children of his third wife were Daniel, Jeremiah and Edward.

Susanna Bock, a daughter of Balthaser Bock and his wife, Susanna Margaretha, was born at McKeansburg July 19, 1797 and died December 12, 1886. On May 21, 1815 she married Henry Koch, who was born October 5, 1791 and died February 19, 1867. Both are buried at McKeansburg. They had 10 children: Daniel Koch, born December 24, 1816, died January 7, 1903, who married on October 24, 1839 Mary Ann Beck, born January 28, 1818 and died August 26, 1888; Benjamin Koch, born February 1, 1819, died June 24, 1898, who married Lucy Dreher and after her death Hanna Heim; Mary Ann Koch,

born August 13, 1822, died March 29, 1879, who married Eli Miller, born January 28, 1817, died March 5, 1879; Catharine Koch, born May 1, 1825, died September 14, 1864, who married William Shuman who died July 5, 1868; Hugh Koch, born December 18, 1826, died August 26, 1885, who married Fietta Rebecca Moser, born August 22, 1830, died October 25, 1911; Sarah Koch, born September 22, 1829, died February 9, 1898, who married Charles T. Bowen, born April 29, 1826, died March 8, 1916; Amanda Maria Koch, born September 3, 1832, died December 7, 1865, who married Jacob Hunter Pyle, born September 17, 1833, died September 1888; Henry Koch, born October 2, 1835, died May 22, 1922, who married on February 12, 1874 Elizabeth Marie Barber, born December 17, 1846, died August 5, 1927; Charles Richard Koch, born April 18, 1839, died September 9, 1914, who married Caroline Teeter, born March 31, 1839, died June 22, 1923; and William Jefferson Koch, a twin of Charles Richard Koch, born April 18, 1839, died December 27, 1918, who married on November 24, 1868 Wilmina Bock, born June 19, 1843, died July 16, 1907.

Daniel Koch and his wife, Mary Ann Beck were the parents of Judge Richard Henry Koch of Pottsville, whose daughter, Helen Elizabeth, married Dr. Joel T. Boone, physician to President Herbert Hoover, and a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. Judge Koch has recently completed a history of thirty of his ancestors and from this valuable work was obtained much of

the foregoing information concerning the Bock family.

ANDREW BOLICH, JUNIOR

Andreas Bolig, second child of Andreas (Balch) Bolig and his wife, Christihna, was born October 20, 1757 in Maxatawny Township, Berks County. He died January 20, 1843 in Brunswick Township, Schuylkill County. He married Margretha Elizabeth Kimmel who was born August 21, 1755 and died September 21, 1825. The name of his wife was ascertained from a birth certificate of their daughter Catharina now in the possession of Charles M. Bolich. They had six children. Andrew and Margretha Bolich are buried at New Ringgold in Friedens Churchyard.

Andrew Bolich took an oath of allegiance to the Confederation of Colonies on April 20, 1778 at Reading before Samuel Ely, Justice of the Peace for Berks County, Henry Christ, Recorder. He also served in the Revolutionary War, a discussion of his service having been given under Andreas Balch. He was taxed as a single freeman in Greenwich Township in 1780. Upon the death of his father whose will was written March 16, 1780 and probated April 19, 1780, he inherited his father's farm of 135 acres in Greenwich Township. He was married in 1780. The first child of Andrew Bolich and his wife, Margretha Elizabeth Kimmel was born April 28, 1781. Her name was Susanna. Their second child, a son, John, was born February 4, 1784. A daughter, Catharina was born November 25, 1786. They

had a third daughter, Margaretha. A fourth daughter, Anna Maria, was born June 10, 1791. In the census of 1790 the family of Andreas Bolig paid a tax of two pounds two shillings under 16, and four daughters. A second son, Daniel was born April 27, 1794, died May 27, 1809 and is buried beside his parents.

In 1781, the year after his father died, Andrew Bolig, paid a tax of two pounds two shillings seven pence on 130 acres of land, three horses and two head of cattle. This was a reduction of 5 acres from the 135 acres he had inherited from his father. In 1784 he paid a tax on 100 acres of land, one horse, one head of cattle and two sheep. In 1791 Andreas Bollig paid a tax of four shillings six pence. Likewise in 1792, one of six shillings four pence. All these taxes were assessed in Greenwich Township and appear on tax lists in the possession of the Berks County Historical Society at Reading. But in 1793 Andreas Bolig paid a tax of eight shillings, eight pence in Brunswick Township.

Greenwich and Maxatawny Townships are located near the southern foot hills of the Blue Mountain. The early settlers, who took up lands prior to 1790, scarcely ventured beyond this mountain because the Indians were slow in surrendering to the settlers, lands that had been purchased from them. Block houses and other places of refuge were frequently constructed to provide protection at night to the hardy few who ventured into this hinterland. Undoubtedly, when Andreas Balch came to Greenwich Town-

ship between 1753 and 1757, he came upon dangerous ground. Across the Blue Mountain from Greenwich Township lay broad fields in fertile valleys between a series of small hills, then covered by unbroken forests. The settlers who are spoken of as crossing the mountain to this new land, did not actually have to cross the mountain. Their route of travel was through a gap cut by the Schuylkill River, which made the new land more accessible. On the route, settlers no doubt found the site of Indian villages and burial grounds, and many utensils used by the aborigines, remnants of which are sometimes found today on both sides of the mountain. By a strange coincidence or probably by design, Andreas Bolich, Jr., settled on land in Brunswick Township situated at a point almost directly north of his father's farm in Greenwich. A sudden rise in the ridge of the Blue Mountain marks the location of his new farm. As this pinnacle is visible also from the south side of the mountain, no doubt it was a constant reminder to him of his former home. Two years before, his brother Michael had settled on a farm not many miles away, and his sister Susanna Margaretha and her husband, Balthaser Bock, had done likewise. There is every likelihood that they maintained close family relations in this new home, although long and strenuous hours of labor were required to clear the land and cultivate the soil. It was not many years before the entire valley north of the mountain from Bachert's Mill to McKeansburg Station was dotted with fertile farms and

homesteads occupied by the descendants of Andreas Bolich. Today one may drive through Misty Valley (known to the German settlers as Nebel Thal) and find farms and fine old farm houses which were reared by these hardy pioneers, many of whose offspring, however, have long since left the valley, seeking, like those before them, a still better way of life. It is doubted, however, whether they have found more contentment than prevails in this old valley. Today a small group of old trees stands guard over the remnants of the foundations of the stone house Andreas Bolich, Jr., built. This spot is east of the present tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and about half a block north from their intersection with the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Here he died at the age of eighty-six years, and his farm became the property of his grandson, William Bolich. William's daughter, Maria, and her husband, Salem Koch, became the next owners of this farm. It is still in the possession of the family, being owned and occupied by their son, Luther Koch.

According to the records of the Land Office in the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Penna., a deed to the original tract of land taken up by Andrew Bolich in Brunswick Township, was given to him by John Miller on April 2, 1793 and a later warrant of acceptance was issued to Andrew Bolich on May 31, 1810 and the patent granted to him and recorded in Patent Book H, volume 2, page 542. The survey of this tract shows that the land involved was 54 acres

and 76 perches. Prior to these transactions the records show that Phillip Hembelberger received application number 2238 dated December 29, 1766 on which a survey was made March 12, 1767 and returned 54 acres and 76 perches in Brunswick Township. This survey is recorded in Survey Book A, volume 44, page 97. In 1769 Phillip Hembelberger conveyed this land by deed to John Miller. A deed from Andrew Bolich to his son, John Bolich dated January 7, 1834 for a part of this land is held by Luther Koch.

From Bachert's mill west to McKeansburg Station, the various farms in this valley were owned by Benjamin Bolich, John Bolich, Joseph Bolich, Amos Teeter, now John Mimm, Henry Dreibelbis where a right hand turn is made to reach the farm of Daniel Bolich. Frank Wagner owned the farm east of McKeansburg Station and Charles Samuel Bolich, son of William, owned the one west of it.

The following description of the origin of Friedens Church at the Little Schuylkill taken from "Friedens Church at the Little Schuylkill" by H. A. Weller, seems interesting and appropriate:

"Soon after the first settlers came to Berks County, some of the more adventurous spirits moved over the Blue Mountains. About 1742 five young men made definite settlements on the Little Schuylkill. Friedens Church is locally and historically known as the 'Church at the Little Schuylkill'. The Communion vessels bear the date 1756. A few pictures have been found

of the old log school house. The nearest authentic data places the building of the school house in the year 1755. It was built of logs, cut to lengths and notched at the ends to fit firmly together at the corners of the building. It had a great stone fireplace and stone chimney at the rear, or west end. It had not a floor but the bare ground, kneaded hard and smooth. It had three windows on each side, of real glass, and one window and a ledge door at the front. The roof was made of clapboards split by the men from logs. There were at first no writing boards or desks, but these were furnished later by fastening the slanting boards along the wall at the height even with the window ledge. The seats for the children were made of puncheons or slabs set on blocks and without backs. The schoolmaster's desk was in the corner toward the fireplace. The men, women, and boys all helped in building the schoolhouse. Stones and timber were plentiful in the immediate vicinity. It is said that the women carried stones and made mortar for building the great chimney. Wood fires on the open hearth served to heat the room in cold weather, and the boys used to spend noon recess splitting up logs for fire. The rafters and walls were soon charred with smoke; but all took pride in their school.

It is not known who the first schoolmaster was. Part of an agreement has been found which states that the teacher must be Lutheran, and must teach the children well in German, reading, writing, and reckoning, must sing with the children such German spiritual hymns as we

used to sing in the services of divine worship in the Fatherland, and as a primary thing of Christianity, teach the children all to pray. Later, in 1796, the Reformed children were also taught in the Evangelical Lutheran school, if the parents would pay the schoolmaster. The revised ordinance gave the Reformed congregation the privilege of using the church. Article V states that each side shall exercise diligence that no person or teacher be chosen who may be errorist in doctrine or of questionable moral character. The congregation elected the teacher by majority vote. The schoolmaster conducted church services and baptized children as early as 1769, and perhaps thereafter until a regular pastor came in 1794. Some schoolmasters even wrote baptismal certificates. In 1798 the school house was repaired and it continued to be used as a church until 1828. At this time a new and larger school building was erected, which was used until the introduction of the public school system."

This, then, was the religious, intellectual, and material atmosphere which attracted Michael Bolich in 1791 and his brother Andreas in 1793. The fact that a regular pastor was appointed in 1794 seems to indicate that settlers were moving there in great numbers. The farms of Greenwich Township are situated upon steeply sloping hills. Farm work was therefore very difficult and strenuous. The terrain of Brunswick Township, Schuylkill County is more level than that of Greenwich Township and the fields are broader. This may have been the reason that Michael

and Andreas Bolich, Jr., decided to leave Greenwich Township and establish their homes in more open territory.

In passing we will note that on May 18, 1805 Andrew Bolich witnessed the will of Christian Kaub, which was proved June 10, 1805.*

The will of Andreas Bolich, Jr., written in German script, is recorded in Wills Book number 1 page 315, Register of Wills Office, Schuylkill County Court House, Pottsville, Pennsylvania. A translation of the will is as follows:

"In the name of God, I the undersigned Andreas Bolich of Brunswick (Braunschweig) Township, Schuylkill County, and State of Pennsylvania, being in possession of good health and remembering that every man must die and knowing that the time is uncertain when the voice of the Creator calls one out of this world; make and declare this to be my last will and testament since I am still in sound mind, memory and understanding; namely

First I commit my immortal soul into the hand of God trusting His mercy and I commit my body to the earth which should be buried in a Christian way as may seem fit by my hereinafter mentioned executors.

As far as my worldly possessions are concerned consisting of a farm or land located in the above-named Brunswick Township and also consisting of various personal properties, I give and bequeath all my above-named possessions to my five children, namely my son, Johannis, my daughters, Susanna, Katherina, Margaretta and to the four children now living of my deceased daughter Anna Maria, who was the wife of

*"Digest of Wills of Berks County." Historical Society, Philadelphia.

William Koch, to be divided into four equal parts. I hereby name George Leininger as executor of this my last will and testament who shall convert my above mentioned property or possessions into money and divide the same into five equal parts, one part to each of my four living children and a fifth part to be divided among the four children of my deceased daughter, Anna Maria. Since however the children of my deceased daughter Anna Maria named above are minors I hereby appoint my son, Johannis as executor for the above-named four children of my daughter Anna Maria, who shall receive their moneys and pay the same to the above named four children in equal shares as is right and proper.

I hereby declare again this present as my last will and testament and recall all others in witness therefore I have with my own hand signed the same and added my seal.

This took place in Brunswick Township July 29, 1831. Signed, sealed and declared by the said Andreas Bolich as his last will and testament in our presence."

Franz C. Kuhnle*

Hans Adam Heiser

(John)

Andreas Bolich.

George Leininger, the executor of the estate, was married to Susanna, daughter of Andreas Bolich, Jr. He was born February 4, 1779 and died January 9, 1845 and is buried beside the grave of Andreas Bolich, Jr. It appears as though these two men had been close friends. Susanna was born April 28, 1781 and died November 27, 1857 and is buried beside her husband.

*Franz Kuhnle was a school teacher near New Ringgold.

Among the papers concerning the estate of Andreas Bolich, Jr., is the account of Isaac Leininger, administrator of the estate of George Leininger, deceased, executor of the will of Andreas Bolich, Jr. It is interesting to observe the charges made for certain services as reflected by this account. The cost of the tombstone was twenty-three dollars and fifty-three cents. The funeral expenses amounted to one hundred fifty-six dollars and thirty-two cents, while the credit taken for lawyer's fees was only five dollars.

There is also on file the Renunciation of Susanna Leininger, widow of George Leininger, to serve as administrator of his estate. This is dated March 3, 1845. She made her mark which is witnessed by her sons, Jeremiah and Samuel Leininger. Evidently there were no educational opportunities for girls in Greenwich Township where she lived until she was twelve years old. The Vendue papers show that Isaac, Samuel and Jeremiah Leininger bought some of the household goods.

On file is also the account of Isaac Leininger, administrator of the estate of George Leininger, and a petition dated June 7, 1845 for the appointment of Henry Sassaman as guardian for Benjamin Leininger, a son of George Leininger, above the age of fourteen years. The distribution of the estate follows:

Susanna Leininger, widow	\$ 84.46		
Jeremiah Leininger	500.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Samuel Leininger	500.00	60.00	120.00
Henry Sassaman	500.00	60.00	120.00

Henry Sassaman, guardian of Benjamin Leininger	133.33	60.00	120.00
Solomon Bachert	500.00	60.00	120.00
Benjamin Trexler	500.00	60.00	120.00
Isaac Leininger			180.00

The first payment to the others was made to equalize their share with the amount Isaac had received from his father. This account states the names of the children of George Leininger and his wife, Susanna Bolich.

The account of Henry Sassaman, administrator of the estate of Samuel Leininger, deceased, was filed December 29, 1855. Cash was received which had been bequeathed to Samuel Leininger from Catherine Trexler's estate. Catherine Trexler was his aunt, his mother's sister, both daughters of Andreas Bolich, Jr. John Sassaman received \$1.00 for appraising the estate, and Jost John and George Sassaman purchased articles at the sale of household goods. The name Jost appears in connection with the Spohn family into which family Dorothea Bolig, sister of Andreas Bolig, Jr., married. Joshua Bock, sole executor of the estate of William Bock was appointed guardian for three minor children of Samuel Leininger, Sarah, Mary and Carolina. The fourth child, Elizabeth, married Joel Snyder. Samuel Leininger's widow, Susannah, married Reuben Jones.

The sole heirs of Jeremiah Leininger were Nathan Leininger, Marie Rarick, Elvina Berk, and Anna C. Reinhart.

Partition Proceedings dated March 7, 1864 in the estate of Isaac Leininger, Henry Sassaman,

administrator, list 9 children, namely Susanna Biler, Polly, Moses, Jonathan, David, Eli, Daniel, Sarah, and Isaac. These proceedings show that Mary, the widow of Isaac Leininger, afterwards married Frederick Krouse.

Catharina Bolich, second daughter of Andreas Bolich, Jr., and his wife, Margaretha Elizabeth, was born November 25, 1786 and died November 8, 1855. She married Nathan Trexler rather late in life. They had one child, Catharina, who died when a young woman. Nathan Trexler had been married before, his wife having died. Catharina Bolich's baptismal certificate has been given to Charles M. Bolich by Reuben Bolich. This certificate states that she was the daughter of Andreas Bolig and his wife Margretha, born Kimmel. Catharina was born in Greenwich Township, Berks County. The sponsors at her baptism were Johannes Witt and his wife, Margaretta.

Margaretha Bolich, third daughter of Andreas Bolich, Jr., and his wife Margaretha Elizabeth, married John Steuerwald. They were sponsors at the baptism of George Bolich, born October 11, 1816, son of John Bolich, a son of Andreas, Jr. They had two daughters, Susannah, who married George F. Kimmel; and Catherine, who married Jacob Riegel; and presumably two sons, Samuel and Andreas. No further information was obtainable concerning these two sons.

Anna Maria, fourth daughter of Andreas Bolich, Jr., and his wife, Margaretha Elizabeth, was born June 10, 1791 and died January 27,

1829. She married William Koch who was born November 9, 1789 and died in August 1875. William Koch was a son of William Koch who was born April 1, 1747, died May 3, 1832 and his second wife Maria Magdalena Neufang, born April 27, 1766, died February 14, 1827. The elder William Koch was a son of Henry Koch who arrived in Philadelphia September 16, 1738 from Germany with his father John Henry Koch. The younger William Koch was a brother of Henry Koch (grandfather of Judge Richard Henry Koch) who married Susanna Bock, the daughter of Balthaser Bock and his wife, Susanna Margaretha Bolig. In his will probated in 1843 Andreas Bolich, Jr., speaks of four living children of his deceased daughter, Anna Maria who had married William Koch. Their children were Catherine Koch, born April 24, 1816, died July 24, 1873, who married John Deibert, born May 1, 1806, died October 8, 1861; Isaac Koch, born March 5, 1818, died May 11, 1827; Daniel Koch; and William W. Koch, born January 15, 1824, died October 6, 1890, who married Catharine Kerschner, born 1827, died 1917. One child, Isaac Koch was not living in 1843. Therefore we do not know the name of the fourth child of Anna Maria Bolich mentioned in Andreas Bolich, Jr.'s will. Within a year and a half after the death of his first wife, Anna Maria Bolich, William Koch married Briggetta Schaeffer of Berks County, born December 19, 1804, died June 24, 1894, who was fifteen years younger than he. A son Lewis B. Koch was born to them

March 1, 1831. Catharine Koch who married John Deibert had four children, Mary C., Robert, Emma and John T. William W. Koch and Catharine Kerschner had three children, Salem Koch, who married Maria Bolich; Wesley W. Koch, who married Hannah Hartman; and Oliver Koch.

The farm of Balthaser Bock whose wife was a sister of Andreas Bolich, Jr., adjoined the farm of the elder William Koch. The younger William at first lived on a farm. Afterwards he went into business in Schuylkill Haven where he and his second wife are buried. The younger William Koch's step-sister Magdalena married Henry Haller, a notary public who laid out the town of McKeansburg. He was the son of Colonel Henry Haller who fought at the battle of Long Island during the Revolutionary War. After the war the Hallers moved to Brunswick Township from Reading. Another step-sister, Catharina married George Rausch who in 1811 became one of the first Associate Justices of Schuylkill County. When the railroad was built, Rausch Station was named for him. This is where Andreas Bolich, Jr., settled. A third step-sister, Susanna married Jacob Huntzinger, and a fourth, Maria married David Kinner and moved to Ohio.

In 1800 a property in Brunswick Township owned by William Koch, consisting of 57 acres, 127 perches and allowance for lanes was sold by the sheriff to Isaac Wheeter and George Rausch, Jr., who assigned it to Henry Hoffman in 1801 on the back of their deed from William Koch. In 1804 Andrew Bolich paid one thousand

pounds in silver and gold for this same tract of land, receiving a deed signed by Henry Hoffman and his wife Susannah Bolick, who made her mark. The witnesses to this transaction were Jacob Whetstone and Peter Helm. This record is found in Deed Book volume 20, page 47 in the Recorder of Deeds office, Berks County Court House, Reading. Could Susannah Bolich have been married first to Henry Hoffman and afterwards to George Leininger?

John Bolich, son of Andreas Bolich, Jr., and his wife, Margaretha Elizabeth, nee Kimmel, was born February 4, 1784 in Greenwich Township, Berks County. The sponsors at his baptism were Johannes Koser and his wife.* When John Bolich was 8 or 9 years of age his father moved to Brunswick Township. He was confirmed in Brunswick Township, September 28, 1799 by Rev. Ebenhaus. He was married at 23 years of age to Catharina Fischer on October 13, 1807 in Brunswick Township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Leeman. Catharina Fischer was born September 27, 1789 in Greenwich Township at "8 o'clock in the morning." Her parents were Frederick Fischer and his wife, Anna Maria Leidy. She was baptized by Rev. Heinrich Hertzfel October 18, 1789. Her sponsors were Heinrich Fischer and his wife Catharina. She was confirmed in 1805 by Rev. Leeman. She died October 3, 1852. Her husband died June 15, 1867.

*John Koser's land bordered that of Darst Kerstner, (a neighbor of Andreas Bolich in Greenwich Township) as recited in deeds to present farm now owned by Jacob Hartman.



Hettie Bolch



Hannah Bolch

DAUGHTERS OF



Hanna Bolch Dreher



Maria (Polly) Bolch Steinmetz



Catherine Bolich Sechler



Diana Bolich

THE FAMILY



Susanna Bolich Alspach



Sarah Bolich

They are buried in the cemetery adjoining Friedens Church at New Ringgold. John Bolich purchased a farm in East Brunswick Township on the road from Bachert's Mill to Dreher'sville. Here they raised 13 children. He died here. It is recorded that John Bolich, a relative by marriage of John Kuehnle,* brought his family to help and to live with the Kuehnle's until he crossed the Little Schuylkill, cleared a piece of land, and built a cabin east of Rausch's Post-office.**

Frederick Fischer of Windsor Township, in his will dated August 1, 1808, proved August 22, 1808, bequeathed his daughter, Catherine, wife of John Bolich, \$10.00. She was the daughter of his first wife, Anna Maria Leidy. His oldest son received the plantation when 21, and was to pay for it in equal shares to the children of his second wife, Barbara, who was the executrix.***

The children of John Bolich and his wife, Catharina, follow:

Susanna Bolich, born February 7, 1809 in Brunswick Township, baptized April 10, 1809, her sponsors being Andreas Bolich and his wife Margaretha (die Grosz Eltern) her grandparents. She was confirmed in 1820 by Rev. Strein. On December 2, 1832 Susanna was married to Joseph Alspach by Rev. Stetzlin. She died May 4, 1870. Joseph Alspach was born

*Franz C. Kuehnle, a school teacher near New Ringgold, was a witness to the will of Andreas Bolich, the second.

**"Frieden's Church," by Weller.

***Digest of Wills of Berks County," Historical Society, Philadelphia.

October 9, 1808 and died January 2, 1881.

In 1876 Samuel B. Alspach (a son of Joseph Alspach and his wife, Susanna Bolich, daughter of John Bolich and his wife, Catherine Fisher) and his wife Catherine Steigerwalt left Pennsylvania where he was born at West Penn March 13, 1846 and settled in Iowa where they remained 28 years. In 1904 they moved to Idaho. He died June 22, 1932 at Boise, Idaho, and is buried there in Morris Hill Cemetery. He was an outstanding leader in the Church of God and was instrumental in the establishment of churches both in Iowa and at Payette, Idaho where he lived. Their children were Nora, George and Sadie. Three others died in infancy.

In November 1877 Joseph B. Alspach (a brother of Samuel B. Alspach) and his wife, Sybilla Bock left McKeansburg, Schuylkill County, Penna. and moved to Iowa with their family of five children because they saw a better future for themselves there. They settled on a rented farm and later bought a farm on which they made their home and reared their family. In the year 1897 on July 27, Joseph B. Alspach died, leaving his wife and four children, namely Katie Louisa, Susan Elvina, William Theodore, and Edwin Salem. One child, Charles Henry died at the age of 4 years on April 18, 1879. His wife later moved to Carroll, Iowa, where she built a home. She died October 20, 1920. She and her husband and sons Charles and William are buried at Carroll. Their son, Edwin Salem Alspach married Ethel Davidson. They and their family consist-

ing of Kermit, Averil, Carroll, Edwin, Naomi, Virginia, Muriel, and Samuel Grant are now living on a farm near Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan of the Dominion of Canada. William Theodore Alspach died November 4, 1926. He married Katie Miller and their children are Odessa, Alverda, Myrl, Joseph, Eulalia and Yvonne.

John Bolich, born March 9, 1811 in Brunswick Township, Schuylkill County, baptized April 20, 1811 by Rev. Wieand, his sponsors being Balthaser Bock and his wife, Susanna (Susanna Margaretha, a sister of Andreas Bolich, Jr.). He was confirmed in 1826 by Rev. Strein. He was married to Hannah Sechler September 14, 1834 by Rev. Zillich. She was born August 16, 1815 and died March 25, 1875. John Bolich owned a mill and a large farm situated in West Penn Township, Schuylkill County in the valley north of the Blue Mountain on the main highway between New Tripoli and Tamaqua. On this farm along the right of way of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was Fort Franklin.

Catherine Bolich, born February 5, 1813 in Brunswick Township, Schuylkill County, was baptized by Rev. Munch. Her sponsor was Catharina Bolich, single. (The latter was probably the daughter of Andreas Bolich, Jr., who later married Nathan Trexler). She was confirmed in 1829 by Rev. Wilker. She married Jesse Sechler and died March 7, 1868. Mandon Sechler, who was well versed in our family's history, was her son.

Daniel Bolich, born May 26, 1814 in Brunswick Township, was baptized July 17, 1814 by Rev. Knosku (Knosky, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of the younger William Koch and his second wife). His sponsors were Wilhelm Bock, (son of Balthaser Bock and his wife Susanna Margaretha Bolich, great aunt of the child) and Susanna Delins, single. He was confirmed April 21, 1833 by Rev. Stetzlin. He married Elizabeth Sechler. She was born January 31, 1818 and died April 15, 1872. He died June 2, 1884. They had no children. After the death of his wife Elizabeth, he married Lauretta Koch, who after his death married Allen Leibensperger.

George Bolich, born October 11, 1816 in Brunswick Township, was baptized by Rev. Schaefer, his sponsors being John Steuerwald and his wife, Margaretha (daughter of Andreas Bolich, Jr.). He was confirmed April 21, 1833 by Rev. Stetzlin. He married Priscilla Wanamaker of Lynnport, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Kistler) Wanamaker. She was born October 4, 1818 and died August 5, 1898. He died January 29, 1902. They are buried in the graveyard adjoining Bolich's Church in Eckville, Albany Township, Berks County. He made a large contribution towards the erection of this church, and gave the land upon which it is built. About 1849 at a public sale he purchased the Jacob Gerhard farm in Albany Township containing 243 acres. This farm was previously referred to as the scene of an Indian massacre. He moved there from East Penn Township, Schuylkill County, where he

had operated a grist mill for 5 years. In 1899 he sold this farm to his youngest child, Reuben W. Bolich, who was born March 4, 1865. Four thousand bushels of potatoes and large crops of grain were grown on this farm annually. Throughout this narrative a number of references have been made to Reuben Bolich. He has been most helpful in gathering facts and furnishing documentary evidence, and has a very accurate recollection of family tradition.

Samuel Bolich, born November 24, 1817 in Brunswick Township, was baptized by Rev. Schaffer, his sponsors being Daniel Bock (son of Balthaser Bock and his wife, Susanna Margaretha Bolich, great aunt of the child) and his wife Elisabeth. He was confirmed April 20, 1834 by Rev. Stetzlin. He died April 28, 1879 and never married. He lived near McKeansburg Station in Misty Valley with his single sister Christina, who was called Dinah, Dianah and sometimes Deena.

Maria Bolich, born March 8, 1819 in Brunswick Township, was baptized by Rev. Schaeffer, her sponsors being Jacob Rumbel and Maria Sechler, single. She was also known as Mary and Polly. She married John Steinmetz, but had no children. She died June 11, 1895. Upon the death of her sister, Hannah Dreher, Maria took Hannah's children into her own home in Dreherstown and lovingly cared for them. She is fondly remembered by Reverend Charles Dreher whose good fortune it was to be one of those children.

William Bolich, (written "Willhel" in the family Bible owned by Reuben W. Bolich, from which Bible all facts concerning the family of John Bolich and his wife Catharina Fischer have been taken) was born July 8, 1820 in Brunswick Township, and was baptized by Rev. Mayer, his sponsors being Daniel Weber and his wife, Elisabeth. He was confirmed May 17, 1838 by Rev. Herbel. He married Mary Sechler who was born March 10, 1823 and who died November 5, 1918. He died August 27, 1877. He seems to have been "a chip off the old block" as far as his appearance and traits of character were concerned; that is, he showed very strongly the stamp of the family characteristics. He was eduacted in East Brunswick Township, and worked on his father's farm. Upon the death of his grandfather, Andreas Bolich, Jr., in 1843, William secured his grandfather's farm. His stone house is still standing at Rausch's and is a splendid example of the fine architecture of the middle nineteenth century. The house is substantially built, its walls being at least eighteen inches thick. Porches surround it on three sides. Its doorway, topped by a fan-light, is flanked on each side by two large square-paned windows of excellent proportions. A row of five windows runs across the front facade of the second floor. An attic of generous proportions surmounts the whole. Upon entering, an open staircase with graceful spindles and dark low railing ascends to the third floor. On the first floor on each side of the hallway is a large cheerful room with an open fire-

place. Behind the hall is a very large kitchen with an open fireplace backed by a winding stairway. A door on each side of the kitchen leads to an open porch. From the south door of the kitchen a terrace walk invites one to rest upon its wooden benches. Five rooms, two with open fireplaces, and two hallways take up the second floor. William Bolich built well a house his descendants point to with pride. He was actively interested in politics and was a School Director. He and his wife are buried in the graveyard adjoining Friedens' Church at New Ringgold.

Hannah Bolich, born May 28, 1822 in Brunswick Township, was baptized by Rev. Jaeger and her sponsors were George Kimmel and his wife, Christina. (Hannah's grandmother Bolich was a Kimmel.) She was confirmed in 1838 by Rev. Herbel, as was also her brother, William. She married Charles Dreher who was born September 29, 1814, and died May 1, 1882. She died December 13, 1886. They lived at Drehersville.

Christina Bolich, born October 19, 1823 in Brunswick Township, was baptized by Rev. Jaeger, and her sponsors were Bernhart Kepner and his wife Catharina. She was confirmed May 15, 1841 by Rev. Geissenhaimer. She died March 24, 1892. She lived with her brother Samuel, who was a bachelor, near McKeansburg Station in "Misty Valley."

Sarah Bolich, born February 17, 1825, was baptized February 25th by Rev. Mayer. Her sponsor was Elisabeth Roth. She was confirmed

May 15, 1841 by Rev. Geissenheimer. She never married and died January 9, 1899.

Benjamin Bolich, born April 15, 1826, was baptized June 25, 1826 by Rev. Strein. His sponsors were Daniel Kirschner and his wife Judith. He was confirmed in 1843 by Rev. Geissenheimer. He married Mary Emma Reinhart who was born September 4, 1824 and died July 12, 1905. He died July 25, 1904. They lived on a farm adjoining Bachert's mill at Rausch's.

Joseph Bolich, born March 13, 1831, was baptized by Rev. Hofman, his sponsors being George Benkes and his wife, Luisa. He was confirmed November 18, 1848 by Rev. Nathan Jager. He married Sarah Ann Oswald, daughter of Jacob and Salome Wanamaker Oswald, born December 6, 1842, died March 18, 1926. They lived on a farm in Misty Valley. He died April 22, 1891. Both he and his wife are buried in Friedens' churchyard at New Ringgold. One of their sons, John Claude Bolich, married Maria R. Weiser, a direct descendant of Conrad Weiser, a renowned pioneer and Indian interpreter.

There is a notation in the family Bible that Elisabeth Bolich died November 16, 1815, and that Rev. Mayer officiated at her burial. Her exact family connection has not been definitely ascertained.

By examining the Andreas Bolich family tree, it will be observed that there were several intermarriages in successive generations between the Sechler and the Bolich families. The Sechler

family was another pioneer family whose members reside largely in Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh Counties. After the death of her husband, William Bolich, Mary Sechler Bolich continued to live in the old homestead for many years. After the marriage of her children, she made her home with them, sometimes living with Maria, who was the wife of Salem Koch, with Amelia, who was the wife of David Bausher, or with her son, Charles Samuel Bolich and his wife, Catherine Kindt Bolich. In the families of these children may still be found many of the exquisite pieces of needlework she made. She continued to sew, read, and attend to her affairs without the aid of glasses until she had attained the age of ninety-five years. Her friendliness, her fondness for her children and her grandchildren, and her gentle though resolute nature, made her beloved by all who had the opportunity and good fortune to know her.

DOROTHEA BOLIG

Dorothea Bolig, third child of Andreas Bolig and his wife, Christihna, was born June 19, 1763. She died May 10, 1830. On June 29, 1784 she married Conrad Spohn. A translation of their marriage certificate, an interesting example of Pennsylvania German fractur work and written in German script, follows:

“Conrad Spohn and Dorothea Bolich in the Province or State of Pennsylvania in the Township of Greenwich of the County of Berks, have held their honor day and wedding day and have

been married by me, the undersigned, in the year of our Lord 1784, the 29th day of June. The father of the bridegroom is the old, honorable and respected George Spohn and the bride's father who rests in God, Andreas Bolich. They have been joined together by me, Daniel Schumacher, Lutheran pastor.

Wedding Text

The Epistle of Paul to the Colossians chapter 4 verse 2	The God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, The God of Jacob,
“Keep on praying, watch during the same with thanks saying.”	be with you and help you together, and give you his blessing.”

Daniel Schumacher married Maria Elizabeth Steigerwald and lived on a small farm in Weisenberg Township, Lehigh County, adjoining Greenwich Township, Berks County from 1758 until his death. He is buried in the churchyard there. Margaretha Bolich, third daughter of Andreas Bolich, Jr., was married to John Steuerwald, but we do not know whether John and Maria Elizabeth were members of the same family.

Conrad Spohn was born April 7, 1755.* He died July 2, 1831. The record of his death and that of his wife were reported in the Reading “Adler” under records of men who served in the Revolutionary War. His will, written in German script, was probated October 5, 1831. His father, John George Spohn and his mother, Margaretha

*Baptismal records of Moselem Lutheran Church, Richmond Township, Berks County from 1743 to 1809.

Schulter, daughter of George Schulter, were married April 20, 1747.* John George Spohn was the son of Michael Spohn** of Manatawny Township, Montgomery County, and was a linen weaver. On November 23, 1750 George Spohn was granted a warrant for land in Greenwich Township, Berks County.*** When his son Conrad desired a property of his own George Spohn purchased a warrant for 15 acres for him. The Spohns prospered and their farm eventually contained at least 242 acres. A portion of this farm is now owned and occupied by Howard George. The present dwelling is a stone house built between 1840 and 1860 by Jonathan Spohn, a grandson of Conrad and Dorothea. An older house, the original one, and spring house were situated beside the road on a small plateau just west of and down the hillside from the present dwelling. The elevation of the ground as it still appears marks the original location. About 200 feet behind the present house of Howard George is the old family burial ground. Here are buried Conrad and Dorothea together with their ancestors and many descendants. However, very few of the graves are marked at this time although Elnora Berck Kutz Delong of Topton who was born and brought up in the present farm house remembers when the burial ground was still well

*Page 151 "Index to Parents' Names - Baptismal records of Zion's (Moselem) Lutheran Church, Richmond Township, Berks County, Pa., 1743-1809."

**Mentioned in records of Rev. John Casper Stoeber.

***Patent Book H, vol. 1 page 341, Bureau of Land Records, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg. The original parchment papers are in the possession of Edward Dietrich.

maintained and the graves adequately marked. Her recollection is that Conrad and Dorothea are buried on the left hand side as you enter the graveyard in the second row from the back, the third and fourth graves from the left hand wall.

While the Spohns were principally farmers it appears that flax was sown in a large portion of their fields. During the winter months they followed their trade as linen weavers. Some of the linen produced is still in the possession of members of the family.

Dorothea and Conrad Spohn lived either on the old Spohn homestead, a portion of which is now occupied by Howard George and another portion by Edward Dietrich, or they may have lived on the farm containing 101 acres just north of the present property of David A. Kohler near Crystal Cave because they owned this latter property and sold it to their son Johann Peter on January 28, 1817 when Dorothea was in her 54th year and Conrad in his 62nd year.

The educational opportunities in the community were limited to private schools. Father Christ, great-grandfather of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, built a school house on his farm in the neighborhood of the Spohn farms. Whether any of their children attended this school is not definitely known. The facilities of these private schools were open principally to boys. An interesting story of educational opportunities for girls is told by George Heffner in his "Family Records" where he relates the following story

of Mary Spohn, the granddaughter of Conrad and Dorothea Spohn. She was the daughter of their son Johann Peter Spohn and his wife Maria George.

“Our mother, the granddaughter of Jost Henry Gorg, was born in 1821. Having at home no school within reach, her parents sent her to her grandfather, Conrad Spohn, where she attended the instruction of the renowned “Gottlieb Koke” for two months. She was then 8 years of age. Gifted with great talents and a remarkable memory, the pretty little girl soon, both in spelling and in reading the German Testament, stood at the head of the whole school, consisting of many grown up boys and girls of 18 to 20 years. From this we may form an idea of the attainments of the pupils of those days. Those two months ended her school days, in which she was not permitted either to write or study arithmetic; but she was always in the habit of calculating mentally whatever problems arose; and when I was some 15 years of age, and had obtained some reputation as a mathematician, she often humbled me by rushing to a result before I reached it. On investigation I always found that she had the shortest and simplest solution. She seems to have a taste and talents for architecture. To revolve a full and perfect plan of a building in her mind seems but play to her. She has always been an exemplary mother. If I could write poetry I would write several books about her. When I want to bestow the highest possible

praise upon any woman, I say 'she reminds me of my mother'."

Conrad Spohn served in the Revolutionary War under Captain Voyge. Under the accounts of Jacob Morgan, Sr., late Lieutenant of Berks County, Conrad Spohn is listed as paying an Exercise Fine of 92 pounds incurred in 1777 or 1778. At that time he was a member of Captain Schmick's Company, 5th class, 2nd Battalion. The original military lists were burned at Reading. This record of his military service will entitle the descendants of Conrad and Dorothea Spohn to become members of patriotic societies such as the Daughters and Sons of the Revolution.

Among the sources of information that were available concerning the descendants of Conrad Spohn and his wife Dorothea, were two family Bibles in which the records were written in German. The complete texts follow:

"The children of Conrad Spohn and his wife Dorothea Bolig Spohn were Johannes Spohn, born April 2, 1787 in Greenwich Township, Berks County, baptized April 5, 1787. He had two sponsors, the name of the second one being Christina, the wife of the first sponsor. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. On October 22, 1809 he was married to Maria Sitler. She died March 24, 1835 at the age of 46 years, 23 days. He lived to the age of 71 years, 6 months and 8 days, dying October 10, 1858. They left 10 children, 32 grandchildren and 2 great grandchildren.

Among the children of John Spohn and his wife Maria Sitler was John, born December 9, 1830 in Greenwich Township, baptized December 25, 1830 by Rev. Jager. His sponsors were Jacob Sitler and his wife Rebecca. He was married on February 1, 1873 to Barbara Anna Wagemann, daughter of William Wagemann and his wife Caroline, nee Bleiler. He died May 30, 1912. She was born January 16, 1854 in Greenwich Township, and died April 2, 1904. She was baptized March 9, 1854. Her sponsor was her grandmother, Barbara Ann Bleiler.

The children of John Spohn and his wife, Barbara Ann, were William Oscar Coren Spohn, born April 8, 1873; Soly Eudgin Spohn, born October 8, 1875; Agnes Victoria Spohn, born January 20, 1885, and married to Edgar Dietrich of Kutztown; and Harvey Allen Spohn, born February 10, 1886. He died when a child. Conrad Spohn died July 2, 1831 in his 77th year. His wife, Dorothea Bolig Spohn died May 10, 1830 in her 68th year." This completes the records with the addition of the notation that they were written by Martin Wetzler, an itinerant scrivener who came from Germany in 1852. The above translation is taken from the Bible in the possession of Solon Eugene Spohn of Kutztown, Penna.

The records in the Bible owned by Howard George verify the information given in the Solon Spohn Bible. The translation follows:

"John Spohn was born April 2, 1787, his parents being Conrad Spohn and his wife,

Dorothea Bolig. He married Maria Sittler October 22, 1809, lived with her 25 years 5 months and 2 days, and begat 12 children. His wife died March 24, 1835 at the age of 46 years, 23 days. Her burial text was taken from John 16, verses 21 and 22. She was born March 1, 1789. John Spohn lived in widowhood 23 years, 6 months and 16 days. He died October 10, 1858 at the age of 71 years, 6 months and 8 days. His burial text was taken from the first Book of Moses the 25th chapter, and the 8th verse. Four funeral songs were sung at his grave. There survived 10 children, 32 grandchildren, and 2 great grandchildren. Two died earlier. Their names were Solomon and Benjamin. The names of the surviving children were Palle, Hanna, Sara, Samuel, Jonathan, Rebecka, Catharina, Daniel, John, Eliesabeth. He was buried behind his house on his own God's acre on his farm in Greenwich Township, Berks County, Penna. Written March 5, 1859 by Martin Wetzler.

Conrad Spohn was born April 7, 1755. His parents were George Spohn and his wife, Margaretha. His sponsors were Conrad Hafner and Eliesabeth Riegel. His wife was Dorretha, daughter of Andreas Bohlig and his wife Christina. Bastian Gehringer and his wife were Dorretha's sponsors. She was born June 19, 1763, and died May 10, 1830 at the age of 69 years, 10 months and 29 days. Conrad Spohn died July 2, 1831. He was 76 years old, 2 months and 25 days.

Jonathan Spohn and Apollone Scherer were married September 18, 1858 by F. J. Jager,

Evang. Lutheran Pastor. Jonathan Spohn was born July 2, 1820. Apollone Scherer was born November 11, 1830. Fayette, born March 31, 1861, died June 18, 1861 at age of 2 months, 18 days. Funeral text was John 13-7. Sareye, born November 23, 1862 in Greenwich, Berks County. Mareatte, born February 9, 1865 in Greenwich, Berks County. Rose Ellen, born November 23, 1869 in Greenwich, Berks County. Palle Spohn died December 17, 1862 at the age of 51 years 1 day."

The other children of Conrad Spohn and Dorothea Bolig besides John were: Susanna Spohn, born February 1, 1792, baptized March 4, 1792, sponsors were Peter Wiltraudt and Susanna Ernst,* died when a child; Anna Maria Spohn born October 20, 1800, who married S. Philip Haesle; Abraham Spohn, born May 3, 1805, died April 21, 1886, married Anna M. —, born March 11, 1807, died February 13, 1889, both buried at New Jerusalem or Dunkel's church beside their son Jonathan Y. Spohn, born April 22, 1830, died May 7, 1898 and his wife Judith, born June 27, 1827, died August 29, 1910; Elizabeth Spohn, born November 8, 1807, who married Peter Stein; and Johann Peter Spohn, born June 10, 1789, died November 28, 1856, who married on April 11, 1813 Maria Georg.

The entries of interest to us in the Moselem Church records (Zion's Lutheran Church, Rich-

*"Dunkel's Reformed Congregation in Greenwich Township, Berks County, 1746-1832." Historical Society of Penna. at Philadelphia.

mond Township, Berks County) are the following:

“Conrad Spohn, born April 7, 1755, son of George Spohn and wife, Margaretha Schulter; baptized April 18, 1755, sponsors, Conrad Hafner and Elisabeth Riegel.

Johan Peter Spohn, born June 10, 1789, the son of Conrad Spohn and his wife Dorothea; sponsors, George Spohn and his wife, Margaretha, (the child's grandparents).

Anna Maria Spohn, born October 20, 1800, the daughter of Conrad Spohn and his wife Dorothea; sponsors, Jacob Heilman and Margaretha Meyerin, single.

Abraham Spohn, born May 3, 1805, the son of Conrad Spohn and his wife, Dorothea; baptized May 26, 1805, sponsors, Jacob Raemer and his wife, Anna Maria.

Elisabeth Spohn, born November 8, 1807, the daughter of Conrad Spohn and his wife Dorothea; baptized December 24, 1807, sponsors, Peter Wildtraut and his wife, Elisabeth.”

MICHAEL BOLICH

Michael Bolich, youngest child of Andreas Bolig and his wife, Christihna, was born about the year 1770 in Greenwich Township, Berks County. No record of the date of his birth nor of his youth in Berks County has been found. We find, however, in the inventory of assets of his father's estate that one ship (sheep) is given to his son

Michael. The next record we have of Michael is that he was taxed as a married man in Greenwich Township in 1788. In the first census of the United States taken in the year 1790, Michael Boligh of Greenwich Township is listed as the head of a family consisting of one male over sixteen, including the head of the family, and three females. He was taxed in Brunswick Township, Berks County in 1791. This indicates that he had changed his place of residence to a sparsely settled area where land was cheaper and the possibility of securing a more productive farm was greater.

It appears in the Bureau of Land Records, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, that Michael Bolich's neighbors in Manheim Township, Schuylkill County, were Mathias Beisch, Jeremiah Reed, George Zimmerman and John Fisher. The Zimmerman property was purchased by Daniel Shappel, and the Fisher property by John Eiler. This may enable us to locate the farm more definitely later.

He was not content to remain there. We find that on August 5, 1814 he was given a warrant for 30 acres of land in Deep Creek Valley, Barry Township, where he was among the early settlers and eventually acquired large land holdings. It is related that he gave each of his 12 children a farm. He is spoken of as one of the pioneers of Barry Township.

The late Clare Bolich of Cleveland, Ohio, had in his possession a deed executed by Michael Bolich conveying a farm in Deep Creek Valley, Barry

Township, to his son Solomon on May 26, 1834. Solomon later sold it to Henry Bolich, who in turn sold it on April 1, 1844 to his son-in-law, Francis Dengler, husband of his daughter Catherine. This land was bounded by lands of Elijah Yarnall, Andrew Bolich, Solomon Bolich and other lands of Henry Bolich.

What influenced Michael Bolich to migrate still farther into virgin territory is difficult to state. It may have been due to easier means of travel as well as to that spirit of adventure which has taken members of the family into far places. Into this section where Michael moved, a new road called the Center Turnpike was laid from Reading to Sunbury in 1805. In 1818 the stage coach line from Philadelphia to Reading was extended to Hamburg, Orwigsburg and Sunbury. Two trips each week were made between Hamburg and Sunbury. The stage left Philadelphia on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3:00 A. M., reached Reading at 5:00 P. M. and remained over night at Hamburg. The following morning it left Hamburg at 3:00 A. M. and arrived at Sunbury the succeeding day at 10:00 P. M. The Honorable Richard H. Koch in his book entitled "Thirty Ancestors of Richard Henry Koch" says that among those who migrated to Barry Township was Francis Yarnall, who surveyed the road from Reading to the Susquehanna and got to know the country about Taylorsville well. His wife was Mary Lincoln, a sister of Abraham Lincoln's grandfather. Daniel Bolich, a son of Michael, married Rebecca Yarnall.

It is said that Michael Bolich was married three times. The names of two of his wives were Barbara Reed and Elizabeth Donner, widow of Jacob Donner.* He had 12 children. They were: Henry, born March 1, 1790, died February 17, 1883, who married Hanna Schmidt of Sunbury, born May 17, 1790, died in 1867; John, born September 23, 1804, died July 16, 1884; Daniel, who married Rebecca Yarnall; Solomon; Michael, Jr., who died January 16, 1871 and who married Salome Hepler, both of whom are buried at Rocktown, now Lavelle, Barry Township; William, who died November 26, 1911 at the age of 90 years; Samuel; Charles, born April 22, 1820, died July 27, 1872 and who married Sarah Dengler, who died January 26, 1876; Andrew, who was married to Catherine Whery on December 18, 1852; Rebecca Margaret who married Michael Kantner; Elizabeth who married a Mr. Bickel; and Susan who married a Mr. Hull.

It may be of interest to note that Michael Bolich was a witness to the will of Michael Greiner of Manheim Township, Berks County in 1811. He also witnessed the will of Philip Arnold of Greenwich Township dated April 27, 1790 and probated November 16, 1797. It will be remembered that Philip Arnold was a witness to the will of Andreas Bolig.

*The deeds of Michael Bolich recorded in the Recorder's Office at Pottsville indicate that he married Elizabeth Donner sometime before December 30, 1822 when he and his wife Elizabeth transferred a property in Manheim Township to Henry Hillenbush. On May 26, 1831 and on July 3, 1835 they executed other deeds. However, a deed recorded on August 26, 1843 does not show the joinder of his wife implying that she died before this deed was executed.

The will of Michael Bolich which was written in German script and is probated in the Register's office at Pottsville in Wills Book 1 page 342 is transcribed as follows:

“Last Will and Testament of Michael Bolich.
Dated August 5, 1843. Probated October 19, 1844.

Since I, Michael Bolich, have decided to make my last will according to my best understanding and to sign the same:

First, my wife shall have possession of the property at my son Charles', which we have set aside for ourselves as long as we shall live and the farm land with the swamp that belongs to it, as long as she lives. She shall have one cow, one stove, 2 beds, and a chest and such kitchen utensils as she may have need of and a cook pot. In addition she shall receive the interest on \$600.00. The principal however shall remain on the mill until after her death, then it shall be divided among my 12 children. Furthermore, I announce that I have given each of my children \$600.00.

I also desire that my oldest daughter, Margaret, who is married to Michael Kantner shall have all that Michael Kantner owes me on the land that I have sold to him, and also what I have paid for him as bail money (bond).

Furthermore, after my death, as soon as convenient my affairs shall be adjusted and whatever remains shall be divided among my 12 children share and share alike. I furthermore nominate and constitute my sons Henry and John, executors to settle justly this my estate.

In witness whereof I set my hand and seal, that the above shall be carried out according to law."

Michael Bolich.

Witnesses :

Francis Dengler

Johannis Matz

Charles Bolich, a son of Michael, moved from Barry Township to Mount Carmel, Northumberland County in April, 1864 where he dealt in boots and shoes. President Johnson appointed him Postmaster on September 27, 1865 for a three year term. His wife, Sarah Dengler, was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Schappel) Dengler, and the grand daughter of George Dengler, a resident of Pottsville as early as 1812. Daniel D. Bolich, a son of Charles, succeeded his father in business, organized the Union National Bank in 1894, and was very influential in civic affairs for many years.

Michael Bolich, Jr., likewise prospered. In addition to being a successful farmer he also dealt extensively in real estate, and laid out the present town of Lavelle on ground owned by him. It is said that when the town was to be named he proposed to call it "Salomeville" in honor of his wife, but she remonstrated with him and chose the less pretentious and unromantic name of Rocktown, which probably was more truly descriptive. Michael, Jr., also found time to fill engagements as a lay minister of the Church of the United Brethren. At that time services were held in the homes of members. He had 9 child-

ren and many of his descendants have become leading citizens of Schuylkill and neighboring counties.

THE BOLICH FAMILY IN OHIO

(Material prepared by Ruth Haynes Bolich, wife of Dr. Charles Arthur Bolich of Wadsworth, Ohio).

“Daniel Bolich moved to Wadsworth, Ohio, in 1830, settling upon land which is still owned by his descendant, a great-grandson, William Bolich. His wife’s name was Rebecca Yarnell and he was a cousin of William Bolich, “Deiblis Bill”, father of Eddie, Louie, Andy and Abe who later spent many happy months visiting in this section of the country (Ohio). There is no record of the town from which Daniel came but tradition says it was “near Pottsville, Penna.” Daniel and Rebecca had but one child, Joseph, born in Penna., March 5, 1817 who died in Wadsworth, Ohio, March 11, 1887. It is interesting to note that each member of the family who has passed to his reward in Wadsworth has been buried in the same cemetery within a very short distance one of the other. The record shows that Daniel, born January 5, 1790, died November 12, 1862 aged 72 years, 10 months and 7 days. Rebecca was born July 3, 1798, and died March 17, 1851, aged 52 years, 8 months and 14 days.”

This Daniel Bolich was undoubtedly a son of Michael Bolich of Barry Township. Reuben Bolich states definitely that one of the Bolichs from Barry Township went to Ohio to live.

Abraham K. Bolich says that Harvey Bolich, grandson of Daniel Bolich of Ohio, spoke of their being second or third cousins. Daniel Bolich married Rebecca Yarnell. Elijah Yarnell owned land that touched land owned by Michael Bolich. It is known that Michael Bolich had a son named Daniel.

There were three other men by the name of Daniel Bolich. One Daniel Bolich paid a tax in Greenwich Township, Berks County in 1785. This was probably the son of Andreas Balch, the immigrant. Daniel Bolck (December 9, 1791-October 28, 1872) buried in Longswamp Township, was probably the son of the one taxed in Greenwich in 1785. The third Daniel Bolich was born April 27, 1794, died May 27, 1809 and was the son of Andreas Bolich, Jr. He is buried beside his parents at Friedens Cemetery, New Ringgold. Therefore it seems certain that Daniel Bolich of Ohio was a son of Michael Bolich of Barry Township.

Daniel Bolich's son, Joseph, married Nancy Simeox who was born February 11, 1818, and who died March 30, 1901. Records concerning their age and date of marriage were destroyed when their home was burned. They had seven children: Daniel, born September 15, 1841, died January 18, 1908; Yarnell, born September 9, 1843, died April 7, 1872; Harrison, born December 25, 1846, died January 14, 1913; Harvey, born November 5, 1847, died February 26, 1911; Tolbert E., born January 29, 1851, died September 14, 1910; Rebecca, born March 17, 1853, died

January 17, 1868; and Hattie, born May 29, 1857, died January 19, 1919.

Joseph's son, Daniel, married Elmira H. Albers, born December 18, 1849, died December 22, 1919. Their son, William, was born September 1, 1874, and on December 29, 1898 married Mae Trew who was born October 8, 1878. Their children are: Daniel A. Bolich, born October 31, 1899, who married on October 23, 1927 Mary Hannon; George A. Bolich, born April 12, 1901, who married Ima Burns; Mary E. Bolich, born September 21, 1903, who married Francis Waltz on June 16, 1928; B. Isabella Bolich, born September 16, 1909; and William B. Bolich, born December 12, 1911.

Harrison Bolich, third son of Joseph, married Clara Barlett on March 5, 1887. She was born February 26, 1863, and died January 24, 1913. Their children are: Ralph, born December 18, 1888, who on November 27, 1912 married Mary Meager, born June 25, 1893; Nancy, born September 12, 1895, who on December 24, 1926 married Horace Dobbs, born March 2, 1897; Hazel, born May 16, 1898, who on August 19, 1922 married Walter Hartman, born January 13, 1895; Edna, born April 12, 1903, who in 1925 married Henry Koppes.

Harvey Bolich, fourth son of Joseph, on October 19, 1871 married Matilda Elizabeth Schweitzer, born May 15, 1851, died September 15, 1915. Their children are: Charles Arthur, born September 1, 1872, who on August 25, 1899 married Ruth Haynes, born June 19, 1875; (Dr.

Bolich passed away several years ago) and Herbert Edgar, born May 20, 1877, died September 26, 1926, who on May 5, 1919 married Golda Kinneman, born in 1880.

Tolbert E. Bolich, fifth son of Joseph, married on February 26, 1879 Rebecca Sarah Schweitzer. Their children are: Harvey O., born February 17, 1880, who married Jessie Hawkins, born July 18, 1882, died October 7, 1924; Bertha Rebecca, born July 18, 1882, died October 7, 1924, who married on August 19, 1919 Wells H. Minor; and Harriet Ethel, born November 30, 1886, who on December 7, 1911 married Edwin R. Lowenhaupt.

Hattie Bolich, second daughter of Joseph, married on June 20, 1877 Joseph Rasor, born July 22, 1853. Their children are: Edward Milo Rasor, born January 4, 1879, died January 22, 1881; Laura May, born May 13, 1881, who on December 22, 1902 married Harry Seiberling, born May 11, 1877; and Carrie Matilda, born March 23, 1883.

Lack of knowledge on the part of the author has prevented our giving a biography of each of the other sons of Michael Bolich and of other members of the family.

CHAPTER IV

Johan Adam Bolch

Johan Adam Bolch sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship Neptune and arrived in Philadelphia September 24, 1753. Andreas Balch was also on this ship. The next record we have is the baptism by Rev. Daniel Schumacher of Johan Adam Bolich, son of Johan Adam Bolich and his wife, Christina on February 8, 1755 when he was 4 weeks old. His sponsors were Johannes Rau (Barbirer, barber) and Maria Ursula.*

Judge Koch says that the record of the Trinity Lutheran Church at Reading shows the baptism of Johannes Adam Bolich as taking place February 6, 1755 in the house at Schwarzwald. Schwarzwald is a small community southeast of Reading in Exeter Township. It is known today as Jacksonwald. This record establishes the place of residence of Johan Adam Bolch.

Johan Caspar Bolich, son of Johan Adam Bolich and his wife, Christina, was baptized by Rev. Daniel Schumacher February 16, 1757 when 7 weeks old. His sponsor was Caspar Roeder.**

The name of Adam Bolich appears on the list of taxables in Exeter Township, Berks County

*"Collections of the Genealogical Society of Penna., Baptisms by Rev. Daniel Schumacher (1754-1774)" vol. 279, page 10, found among the records of the Historical Society of Penna. in Philadelphia.

***"Collections of the Genealogical Society of Penna., Baptisms by Rev. Daniel Schumacher (1754-1774)" vol. 279, page 34, found among the records of the Historical Society of Penna. in Philadelphia.

in 1757, and Adam Bolick on a list of taxables in Oley Township in 1758.*

These two townships were settled very early, Oley in 1706, and Exeter by the English in 1718. The Andrew Robeson tract near Lorane in Exeter Township was purchased later by Mordecai Lincoln, Jr., great-great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln. Daniel Boone was born nearby in 1733. The Lincolns and the Boones were Quakers. But in 1750, before the arrival of Johan Adam Bolch, the Lincolns, the Hanks, the Boones and others left Berks County for the South, taking the Indian trail to Reading. The Lincolns and the Hanks settled in Rockingham County, Virginia, but the Boones went on to North Carolina. Daniel was 17 years of age when he reached North Carolina. He married at 20, moving into Tennessee and finally into Kentucky, where he became known as the "Great Pioneer of Kentucky". John Lincoln, son of Mordecai, Jr., left Berks County in 1750. His son, Abraham, emigrated to Kentucky in 1782, where he was killed by the Indians, and left 3 sons, one of whom was Thomas, the father of Abraham Lincoln.

It is not known when Johan Adam Bolich and his family left Pennsylvania, nor where he tarried, nor how long it took to reach his destination. He probably travelled south with other German settlers. From his will we gather that he received a State's grant of land in Lincoln County, North Carolina, September 20, 1770, and

*Research of Judge Koch.

a second State's grant October 20, 1782. On the 21st of July 1774 he purchased additional land which had been held under Royal Grant. These grants were probably somewhat similar to the patents of the State of Pennsylvania.

The children of Johan Adam Bolch and his wife, Christina, were: Jacob; Sebastian; Adam; Caspar; Godfrey, Christiana; and Elizabeth.

Jacob Bolch married Maria Salome Grimes on March 21, 1775 in Rowan County, North Carolina.

Sebastian Bolch married Hanna Margaret Heffner February 18, 1776 in Lincoln County, North Carolina. His will was probated in 1822.

Among the children of Godfrey Bolich and his wife Catherine, was David who married Elizabeth Sigmon. Their son, Cain, married Barbara Caroline Dellinger. Her father was David Dellinger who married Martha Jones of Rockingham County, North Carolina. Jerome Bolich of Conover, N. C., and John Alonzo Bolich, father of William Bryan Bolich, Professor of Law at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, were two of 14 children born to Cain Bolich and his wife, Barbara. The will of Godfrey Bolch was probated September 24, 1823 at Lincolnton, N. C.

The descendats of Johan Adam Bolch spell their surname in various ways, the most common being Bolch, Balch, Bolich and Bolick.

In a letter dated June 12, 1939 to Charles M. Bolich, William Bryan Bolich tells us the following interesting facts:

“My father told me that his grandfather first used the spelling Bolich, which was continued by my grandfather. David Bolich, in addition to being a planter, operated a wagon manufacturing business which was continued by his eldest son, A. E., until the latter's death. At that time his eldest son, Jerome, took over the business, and developed it into a carriage and buggy plant at Conover, N. C., Today it is largely devoted to the making of school busses and such, and no longer makes horse-drawn vehicles. Uncle Jerome patented the first all metal wheel; and I well remember as a boy, seeing at his home the medal he received at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907. He, by the way, started the Bolick spelling in our line. He told me his reason: most customers seemed to use ‘k’ instead of ‘h’, and he decided against embarrassing them by insisting on ‘h’.”

Casper Bolick (Johan Caspar Bolich, son of Johan Adam Bolch and his wife, Christina) served in the Revolutionary War. While residing in Lincoln County, North Carolina, he enlisted in 1776 and served as a private in Captain Bateman's Company, Col. Bateman's North Carolina Regiment. He enlisted in November 1778 and served 5 months in Captain Taylor W. Richardson's Company, Col. Locke's North Carolina Regiment. He enlisted and served 3 months in Captain Davidson's North Carolina Company and went on an expedition against the Indians. He again enlisted in 1781, served 3 months in Captain Horshbarger's Company, Col. Charles

McDowell's North Carolina Regiment, and was discharged about December 1, 1781.*

"Casper Bolick received Pension Claim W18566 allowed on his application executed October 30, 1832 while residing in Lincoln County, North Carolina. His pension began March 4, 1831 in his 78th year. He died August 27th or 28th, 1834 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

Before the Revolutionary War he resided in Burke County, North Carolina, that part which was later Lincoln County, and afterward Catawba County, North Carolina. He married on December 28, 1779 Maria Magdalena Deal, also known as Mary. She was born August 15, 1756 and died in Catawba County, North Carolina October 25, 1838. Seven children survived their mother and were paid the pensions due their mother. They were all living in 1850. The children were: Casper Bolick, who made an affidavit in Catawba County, N. C., in 1850; Sally Bolick, who married Samuel Austin, a resident of Caldwell County, N. C., in 1850; Regina or Rachel Bolick, born 1805, who married Joseph Killian February, 1824; Polly Bolick, who married Andrew Holler; Elizabeth Bolick, born 1785, who married Phillip Hefner March 14, 1822; Frances or Fanny Bolick, who married Frederick Miller, and Solomon Bolick.

*"Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in American Revolution" by North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, pages 441 and 573, Lincoln County, North Carolina Militia, a copy of which book is in the possession of the Historical Society of Penna. at Philadelphia.

In 1850, one Elizabeth Bolich made affidavit in Catawba County, N. C. No relationship of said Elizabeth to the family was shown.**

Hiram Smith Balch, of Hickory, N. C., a descendant of Johan Adam Balch, Jr., says that Jacob Bolick and Godfrey Bolick also served in the War of Independence, and that the records of such service are to be found at the North Carolina Historical Society in Raleigh. He further states that Johan Adam Bolch brought with him to this country, his wife, Anna Christina, and one son, Jacob, who had been born to them in Germany about 1751. A second son, Sebastian, was born while they were crossing the ocean. They arrived in North Carolina about 1760, he says, and settled near what is now Conover. In the Census of 1790 his family consisted of one male over sixteen years, and four free white females. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a man of much property and very strict religious habits. His name and those of his children appear on the Lutheran church records of his county.

In the possession of Hiram S. Balch is an old chest which had been the property of his grandfather, Hiram Balch, and which is said to have been brought from Europe by Johan Adam Bolch.

Recorded at Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North Carolina is the Will of Adam Bolch, which follows:

*The foregoing information was given in a letter to the Honorable W. F. Kopp, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., by the Assistant to Administrator, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C. All replies to be referred to BA-J/EEL Casper Bolich, W18566.

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Adam Bolch, of Lincolnton, in the State of North Carolina, shoemaker, being very sick and weak in body but a perfect mind and memory THANKS BE TO GOD; calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried at the direction of my Executors, hereinafter named, nothing doubting but at the resurrection I shall receive same again by the mighty Power, God. And touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

First I give and bequeath unto Christina, my dearly beloved wife, my dwelling house I now live in to be freely enjoyed by her during the time of her life, and at the expiration of her natural life the same shall be deemed The Real Property of my son Gottfried, and also my garden to be freely possessed and enjoyed by her, to her only proper use during the time of her natural life and after her death to be the absolute property of my son Gottfried. I also give her the following effects to be and remain her absolute property forever, to wit: my feather bed, and bed-stand, and furniture; one iron cot, one Sermon book, one Hymn Book, one frying pan, one milk cow and all the cash I have with me, besides one-third of all my movables. I give to her my linen chest, and all the linens and other goods therein, too tedious mentioned, to be her absolute property forever; and whereas all my children are in possession of land which I have provided for them, and my son Jasper hath received of me all the purchase money for same

my absolute will is that each of my children shall be liable to pay yearly on the first day of October, every year unto the said wife two bushels of authentic good and lawful well cleaned wheat; one quarter of a hundred pounds good meat, half pork and half beef; three pounds of well cleaned picketed flax and in total they shall find and provide for her every year one pair of good shoes.

The eldest shall do it first, the next shall find and provide for the said shoes the following year and so in order to the youngest, then if death not happens, to begin in the same order with the eldest as aforesaid, and to prevent confusion or errors that might happen in the whole I say all and every articles above mentioned to be paid unto my dearly beloved wife on the first day of October every year after my decease, expressly by each and every one of my children. I see just cause to name them all in particular. (1) Jacob, my son. (2) Sebastian, my son. (3) Adam, my son. (4) Jasper, my son. (5) Godfrey, my son. (6) Christiana, my daughter (7) Elizabeth, my daughter.

And whereas they altogether hold land as aforesaid my absolute will is that each of them shall be liable to pay said described articles per annum on the limited time, and in case that any of my children should happen to die before my wife, that in this case or cases their heirs or heirs of them, or any of them, whoever will hold land or lands of the deceased shall be liable to the aforesaid duties, for the maintenance of my wife during the time of her natural life, but not any longer; and my son, Godfrey, shall provide food and all necessities for her milch cow aforementioned likewise for an ewe which I do give her hereby; and in case I should happen to die in a short or long time my will is that my sons shall divide my apparel and clothes among them in equal

CHAPTER V

Johan Georg Bohlich

In 1752 the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an Act creating Berks County, taking it from Philadelphia County which included the present county of Montgomery and that portion of Berks on the East side of the Schuylkill River, and from Chester County which included that part of Berks on the West side of the Schuylkill River. At that time the population of Berks County was three thousand. Caernarvon Township was settled in 1700 and Oley was settled in 1706. Exeter was settled in 1718, Richmond, Maiden Creek, Maxatawny in 1732, Longswamp 1734, Windsor 1740 and Albany earlier. Greenwich Township was a part of Albany until 1740 when Albany was divided in two, the Northern half being called Albany and the Southern half Greenwich, for a town in England. Iron ore was found in Berks County in 1752. Furnaces and forges were built from 1716 on. Hereford Furnace was erected in 1750, Moselem in 1760, Oley in 1765 (later owned by Colonel Udree of Revolutionary fame) and Windsor in 1768 at the base of the Blue Mountain. Nearby were also a saw mill and a grist mill, and Maiden Creek Furnace at Lenhartsville. Charcoal for the use of the furnaces was obtained by burning huge piles of timber on the rocks at the base of the Blue Mountain near the present town of Hamburg. It is recorded that the iron bars were

taken to Philadelphia and that the settlers purchased their cattle, horses, wagons and agricultural implements in Philadelphia.

Caernarvon Township was settled by the Welsh. The Conestoga Creek rises in this township. The Conestoga Pike, built through the center of the Conestoga Valley, was one of the main highways between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh before the advent of the railroads. Large vehicles, called Conestoga Wagons, with white canvas covers and drawn by six horses or mules transported merchandise and farm products. Taverns to accommodate travellers were built every mile along the way.

To this township, Caernarvon, came Johan Georg Bohlich pursuing the trade of nailer which was probably that of a carpenter. He was thirty-six years of age when he reached these shores on December 13, 1754 in the ship Neptune, landing at Philadelphia. In 1769 George Boligh paid a Proprietary Tax of 3 pounds, 6 shillings, 8 pence on 40 acres of land and one head of cattle in the County of Philadelphia. In 1774 George Boliegh of the County of Philadelphia paid a Provincial Tax of 3 pounds, 1 shilling, 4 pence on ten acres of land and two head of cattle. In 1774 George Boligh of the County of Philadelphia also paid a Provincial Tax of 4 pounds on 50 acres, 1 horse, one head of cattle. In 1779 George Bolich, Caernarvon Township, County of Berks, was taxed 192 shillings on 72 acres, no negroes, no horses, 2 head of cattle. It therefore appears that he exchanged his farm of 50 acres in Philadelphia

County for one of 72 acres in Berks County during the Revolutionary War. As there was a demand for cleared land and as its value was greater than that of timbered land, many settlers disposed of their first farms and purchased larger farms in uncleared territory with the money thus realized. In 1780 he paid a tax of 68 pounds in Caernarvon Township, Berks County on 100 acres of land and 4 head of cattle. In 1781 George Bolig, nailer, of Caernarvon Township paid a tax of one pound, three shillings, nine pence on 69 acres, 4 head of cattle, and in 1785 he paid 6 shillings, 9 pence.*

Andreas Balch, too, in 1779 owned 100 acres of land which was increased to 135 acres in 1780 and dropped to 100 acres again in 1781. These two families lived in the same county approximately twenty miles apart, yet no evidence exists that there was any communication between them.

According to his will John George Bolich's wife's name was Judith. In it he mentions his sons Peter, Valentine and John George. George and Valentine were confirmed at the Trappe Church May 20, 1772.** There Johan Valentin Bolich and Maria Elisabeth Fewiinger were married May 23, 1773.*** Their daughter, Anna Maria, died June 21, 1775 at the age of 10 months, 2 weeks, 4 days.

*These tax records are taken from "Penna. Archives" Series 3, Volume 14, Pages 42, 417, 330 and Volume 18, Pages 211, 345, and 470.

**The Trappe Records of the Pennsylvania German Society, entries by Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, Volume 7, Page 522.

***Same Volume, Page 508.

John George Bohlich and George Bohlich, Jr., took the oath of allegiance to the Confederation of Colonies at Reading before Henry Christ, Recorder, on April 21, 1778. The day before Andrew Bolich had taken the same oath at Reading before Samuel Ely, Justice of the Peace. Any public officer was authorized to administer an oath.*

George Bolich served in the Revolutionary War as a private, 6th class, Berks County Militia.**

Peter Bolich, son of Johan Georg Bohlich, was a private in the Continental Line, Captain John Robinson's Company, Berks County Militia and was in service at Newtown October 1-18, 1781. He is also spoken of as a guard for prisoners of war.***

Valentin Bolligh, son of John Georg Bohlich, was in Captain Philip Hahns Company, Philadelphia County Militia, December 22, 1778.****

The service record of the sons of Johan Georg Bohlich in the War of the American Revolution will entitle their descendants to membership in patriotic societies such as Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.

*"Collections of the Genealogical Society of Penna., Persons who took oath of allegiance in Berks County, Pa." Volume 268, Pages 210 and 215. Also Berks County Historical Society, Reading.

**"Penna. Archives" Series 3, Volume 6, Page 318.

***"Penna. Archives" Series 5, Volume 5, Pages 279 and 282. Also Series 2, Volume 14, Page 304.

****"Penna. Archives" Series 6, Volume 1, Page 782.

In 1785 Peter Bolig of Caernarvon Township, Berks County paid a tax of 3 shillings, 6 pence.*

The State Archivist in a letter to Mrs. George H. Krick states that Peter Bolig also paid taxes there in 1786, 1790, 1795, 1800 and 1805, and that the administrator of his estate was taxed in 1806.

Valentin Bolig of Limrick Township, Philadelphia County paid a tax of 3 pounds in 1779. Also one of 15 shillings.**

Johan Georg Bohlich and his sons Peter and George evidently lived in Caernarvon Township, Berks County, and his older son, Valentin, who had been married in 1773, lived in Philadelphia County, possibly near Limerick.

In the Census of 1790 George Boligh of Caernarvon Township, Berks County was listed as the head of a family consisting of 1 male over 16 including the head of the family, and 1 female.

Johan Georg Bohlich's will is dated November 10, 1797 and was proved December 30, 1797.***

Letters Testamentary were granted to Henry Menges on December 30, 1797. Witnesses to the will were Jacob Kutz and George Amma.

John Peter Bolich of Caernarvon Township, Berks County and Catharine Ries of Providence Township, Philadelphia County were married by the Reverend Illing November 21, 1782. The

*"Penna. Archives" Series 3, Volume 18, Page 730.

**"Penna. Archives" Series 3, Volume 14, Pages 42 and 330.

***Register of Wills Office, Berks County Court House, Reading, Wills Docket Volume A, Page 355.

record of the reading of their marriage banns follows: first time November 10th at the Forest, second time November 17th at Middletown, third time at their marriage.* In the Census of 1790 Peter Boligh of Caernarvon Township, Berks County, was listed as the head of a family consisting of one male over 16 including the head of the family, 3 males under 16, and 3 females. No further definite information concerning this line has been found. Letters of administration for the estate of Peter Bolich, Caernarvon Township, Berks County, were granted July 7, 1804 to his widow, Catherine. An inventory was filed July 28, 1804 showing property valued at 96 pounds, 18 shillings. An affidavit to the account showed a balance due the accountant and was signed by Peter Rufner and his wife, Catherine, late Bolich on December 29, 1812. The account was filed February 24, 1813.

The Lutheran Church at New Hanover was known as the Swamp Church. Falckner Swamp was named for Reverend Daniel Falckner, the organizer of the church, who headed the Frankfort Land Company referred to heretofore. New Hanover is approximately 16 miles from Norristown. Longswamp is situated 15 to 20 miles North by West from New Hanover. Greenwich Township, Berks County, the home of Andreas Balch, is farther North, and nearer the Blue Mountain. The records of the Lutheran Church, New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pa., show the following entries:

*Egle's Notes and Queries, State Library, Harrisburg.

George Bolich and Catharine Mecklin were married January 10, 1775.

Johan George Bolich, son of George and Catharine, died July 5, 1776 at the age of 9 days.

George Frederick Bolich, born September 24, 1777, baptized November 23, 1777, parents, George and wife, sponsors, Frederick Bar and wife.

The records also show the marriage of Friedrich Bolich and Christina Hubener, the birth of their son Johan Georg and that of their daughter Catharina Bolich, who, on June 12, 1836 married John Badman.*

We would surmise that Johan George Bolich, Jr., died around 1779, for in that year a Widow Bolich paid an Effective Supply Tax of 4 pounds according to the Census of the city of Philadelphia for Frankford and New Hanover Townships. There is also of record in the Orphans Court of Bucks County, Doylestown, Pa., volume 2, page 304 dated September 28, 1781 the Petition of Mary Scull and Widow Bolich as administratrices of the goods and chattels of Jasper Scull, who died intestate June 1773 leaving 5 children, Nicholas, Edward, John, Abigail and Ann, minor wife of Thomas Morgan. Catharina Mecklin, daughter of the widow, Catharina Bolich was confirmed by the Reverend Senior Muhlenberg in 1781 at 15 years of age. We find also that Joh. Phil. Mechlein, George Bolich's step-son, was

*"A History of the Lutheran Church in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pa.," by Reverend J. J. Kline, Muhlenberg College Library, Allentown, Pa.

confirmed by Reverend Fred. Aug. Muhlenberg on Ascension Day 1777 at the age of 14.*

The following records concerning four daughters probably refer to Johan Georg Bohlich, the immigrant. It would seem that he had been married twice, his first wife's name being Catharine, and that of his second wife, Judith.

Anna Maria Bolich, George's daughter, received confirmation on May 4, 1769 at the age of 15 years after previous instruction.

Barbara Bolich, George's daughter, was confirmed May 9, 1771 at the age of 14 years. Barbara Bolich and Peter de Frohn were married September 1782.

Elisabeth Bolich, George's daughter, was confirmed May 14, 1775 at the age of 16 years.**

Margdalena Bolich, daughter of George, died October 2, 1776 at the age of 2 years, 9 months, 4 weeks and 1 day.

In the Lutheran records of the Lehigh Church in Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Mr. Charles R. Roberts, prominent historian, has found the baptismal record of Eva Catharine, daughter of George and Catharine Bollich. Her sponsor was Eva, wife of Andreas Seiberling, and the date of baptism was March 29, 1761. The date of birth is not given.

Because of the dates of their birth and because the following information appears in the same

*Evangelical Lutheran record, New Hanover, Pages 531 and 533.

**Evangelical Lutheran records, New Hanover, Pages 523, 525, and 530.

church records as that concerning the children named in his will, it is believed that John and Thomas were children of Johan Georg Bohlich, the immigrant. From the Lutheran records at New Hanover we learn that Johannes Bollig was born January 7, 1764, baptized February 12, 1764, his parents George and Catharine, his sponsors Johann Mecklin and Barbara. Thomas Bolig was born April 5, 1770, baptized May 6, 1770, his parents George and Catherine, his sponsors Thomas Schrind and wife. Thomas Bohlich and Elisabeth Kehl were married at the Reformed Church, Falkner Swamp, Montgomery County, Pa., December 20, 1791.* They had a son, Jacob Bolich, born September 5, 1797, baptized December 9, 1797, and his sponsors were Jacob Huber and wife, Christina.** Elizabeth Bolich, daughter of Thomas, died February 14, 1802 at the age of 6 years, 9 months and 3 days.

These records, while principally dates of births, marriages and deaths without any descriptive narrative, may prove rather uninteresting to the reader. Further information and study may enable greater elaboration upon this family, so as to make the story more complete.

The Census of 1790 shows John Bollig of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania as the head of a family consisting of one male over sixteen including the head of the family, one male under sixteen, and two females.

*"Penna. Archives", Series 2, Volume 8, Page 614.

**Lutheran records, New Hanover.

John Bollig, private, is listed in Captain John Shuler's Company, 4th Battalion, Montgomery County in the year 1786.* This is a satisfactory service record for his descendants to qualify as members of the Daughters of 1812 or the Sons of 1812.

Because it is found among the records of the church at New Hanover,** and because John Bolig's wife's name was Margaret, the following record under the name of Polich is given here:

Friederich Polich, born December 5, 1784, baptized February 20, 1785, parents Johannes and Margaretha, sponsors Friederich Zern and Margaretha Friess (single).

The will of John Bolig, presumably a son of the immigrant John Georg Bohlich, is probated at Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., and entered in Wills' Book 8, No. 465, Page 10. It has the following provisions:

"In the name of God, Amen, I, John Bolig of Marlborough Township in the County of Montgomery and State of Penna., weaver, being advanced in years, but of sound mind, memory and understanding, Blessed be God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following to wit: Principally and first of all I commend my immortal soul into the hands of God who gave it, and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent and Christian like manner at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named, and

*"Penna. Archives", Series 6, Volume 3, Page 671.

***"A History of the Lutheran Church in New Hanover, Montgomery County, Penna." by Rev. J. J. Kline.

as to such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless us with in this life, I give and dispose of the same in the following manner to wit: 1st it is my will and I do order that all my just debts (if any) and funeral expenses be duly paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently can be after my decease. Item—I give and bequeath unto my dear wife Margaret all my stock, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, wagon, plow, and harrow together with all farming utensils as also my household goods, furniture and kitchen utensils as she may choose to keep during her natural life. Item—I give and bequeath unto my said wife the use and occupation of my messuage, plantation whereon we now reside, situate in Marlborough Township, aforesaid containing 62 acres with appurtenances during her natural life. Item—It is my will and I do order and direct that after my said wife's decease, my personal as well as my real estate to be sold at public vendue outcry by my executors hereinafter named as soon as conveniently can be done after her decease, first giving due and public notice of such sale, and for that purpose I do hereby authorize and empower in said executors or the survivor of them to sign, seal, execute and acknowledge all such deed or deeds of conveyance as may be requisite and necessary for the granting and assuring the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in fee simple and the money arising from such sale real and personal and what money may then be outstanding to collect and after deducting all costs and expenses the clear amount of my estate will be found, and then I give and bequeath the whole of my clear estate unto my 6 grandchildren to wit: George Bolich, Charles Bolig, Margaret Bolig, William Bolig, Elizabeth Bolig, and Catharine Bolig as to each of them the one-sixth part or share thereof as they arrive to their lawful age respectively; And lastly I nominate, con-

stitute and appoint my trusty friend Philip Reed, Esq., and Jacob Walter, both of Marlborough Township aforesaid to be the executors of this my last will hereby revoking all other wills, legacies and bequests by me heretofore made and declaring this and no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 24th day of Dec. A. D. 1832.

his
John (X) Bolig
mark (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said testator as his last word and testament in the presence of us

John Reed
Mont. Co., SS. Charles Reed

Before me the subscriber on the 17th Jan. A. D. 1839 personally appeared John Reed and Charles Reed who being duly and respectively sworn according to law did depose and say that they were personally present and saw and heard the testator make his mark, seal, publish, pronounce and declare the foregoing instrument of writing as and for his last will and testament and that at the time of so doing, he was of sound disposing mind, memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge and belief.

T. L. Boileau.

Same day probate granted and letters in the will named they having first been, as such, sworn according to law.

J.

Inventory filed Jan. 17, 1839.	
Account filed March 24, 1851.	
Credits of	\$1246.99
Balance due est.	876.89½
Inventory	\$ 223.06
Interest due	23.93
Real estate sold to George Bolig.....	1000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1246.99

His grandson, William Bolig, mentioned as a legatee in John Bolig's will, also died testate. Information concerning his estate follows:

In the estate of William Bolich, Upper Hanover Township, Bucks County Court House, Doylestown, Penna., Office of the Register of Wills, Will Book 18, No. 768, page 487.

Date of death Sunday, June 12, 1887.

Will proved July 19, 1887 and approved.

Inventory filed Sept. 26, 1894, Book 6 Page 422.

Account filed May 3, 1895.

Coll. App. filed Sept. 30, 1895, Book 1 Page 62.

Affidavit filed May 3, 1895.

WILL OF WILLIAM BOLIG

"Know all men by these presents that I, William Bolich of Village of Pennsburg, Township of Upper Hanover, County of Montgomery, and state of Penna., yeomen, being of good health of body and of sound mind memory and understanding do make and publish this my last will and testament hereby revoking and making void any and all former wills by me at any time heretofore made. Ist: I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid and satisfied by my here-

inafter named executor as soon as conveniently be after my decease. 2nd: I give and bequeath to my wife Sarah such of my household furniture as she may choose to have as also the use and occupancy of my brick house and lot situated in village of Pennsburg aforesaid during her natural life. 3rd: My frame house and lot situated in said village of Pennsburg I order and direct my hereinafter named executor to sell and dispose of as soon as convenient after my decease if a reasonable price can be gotten for same. 4th: I order and direct that my hereinafter named executor invest all money realized from sale of my property or other money belonging to my estate in good securities and shall from time to time pay to my wife such sums of money as she may require to live well and comfortably. Also pay the Taxes and needed repairs on the house which my wife occupies. 5th: After the death of my wife I order and direct that all my remaining property both real and personal be sold and converted into money by my said executor and same divided as follows: I give and bequeath to my sisters Rebecca Nice and Catherine Witner each \$100. 2nd and or touching the rest, residue and remainder of my property I devise and bequeath the same to Amanda Smith now intermarried with Charles Wolf, Edna Sweiger (late Lovell), Sophia Horlacher and to all of my nephews and nieces in equal shares, share and share alike, provided, however, if any of the above legatees shall die before same is distributed, his or her share shall go to other legatees named in this will except Edna Sweiger. If she die, her share shall go to her children.

William Bolich.

Henry J. Smith, Executor. Dated Dec. 28, 1882.

Witnesses

William W. Dressler

Charles M. Reed

There are the following notations:

By cash paid Lucy Bolich for groceries, etc.,
11-22-93 and 12- -93.

For nursing deceased 12-29-93.

By cash paid Wm. Fox, undertaker, Mrs.
Bolich 4-14-94.

By cash paid Rebecca Nice for nursing de-
ceased 4-30-95.

Mrs. Bolich died March 31, 1894.

William Bolich's real estate consisted of 1 acre,
2 perches in the borough of Pennsburg, Mont-
gomery County, Pa., bounded by the Green Lane
and Goshenhoppen Turnpike Road, by lands of
Reuben Thomas, Hilarius Trumbore, et al.

The credits in the estate were.....\$3976.66

Balance due estate 2273.31

Collateral Inheritance Tax paid @ 5%.... 113.67

The appraisers were William H. Dressler and
Charles M. Reed.

The contents of these wills are stated so that
the family names that appear therein may fur-
nish information for further study of this line.

The records of the Trappe Church show the
birth of a son, Thomas, on April 5, 1770 to George
and Catherine Bolig. Thomas had a son Jacob,
born September 5, 1797. Thomas K. Bolig, pre-
sumably a son of the first Thomas Bolig or his
grandson, is buried in Friedens Union Church-
yard at Sumneytown, Penna. The date of his
birth is given as February 19, 1816 and of his
death as October 23, 1862. His wife, Salome, is
buried beside him, born January 24, 1811, died

May 31, 1885. Abraham Bolig, said to be his brother, born May 9, 1809, died December 22, 1881, is also buried here. The descendants of Thomas K. Bolig are living in the vicinity of Sumneytown and in Reading.

CHAPTER VI

John Bollick

John Bollick landed at Philadelphia on October 13, 1769 arriving on the ship Minerva.

The name of John Bolich is included in "A true and exact list of all and every white male person between eighteen and fifty-three years of age belonging to my district" recorded by Captain George Reese, County of Lancaster for the year 1777.*

John Bolick is listed as a private of the 6th class, 4th Company, 10th Battalion, Lancaster County Militia under Captain George Reese.**

This is proof of his military service in the Revolutionary War.

Nothing further concerning this man or his descendants, if any, has been found.

*"Penna. Archives," Series 5, Volume 7, Page 991.

**"Penna. Archives," Series 5, Volume 7, Page 982.

CHAPTER VII

Glossary of Indian Names

- Schuykill—Tumbling water.
Allegheny—Fair water.
Kittatinny (Blue Mountain)—Endless.
———— (South Mountain)—Place of forks.
Maxatawny—Bear's path creek.
Monocacy—Stream with large beds.
Oley, Olink—Kettle, hole.
Ontelaunee, Maiden Creek—Little maiden.
Perkiomen—Place of cranberries.
Sacony—Place of outlet.
Tamaqua—Beaver stream.
Tulpehocken, a clan of the Minsi tribe of the
Delaware Indian tribes—Land of turtles.
Allemaengel—All wants or poor soil.
Macungie—Eating place of bears.

CHAPTER VIII

The Bolich Family Today

After you have read what has gone before, no doubt you will decide that we have come quite a long way.

In the narrative, the author has not mentioned living members of the family except to indicate the source from which information was received. To write a short resume of our family today without mentioning persons by name may prove quite difficult, but since to mention them might seem to give undue credit to some and to omit others, the same pattern as in the main story will be followed here.

Concerning our family today, some fair, although inadequate idea may be gotten by consulting the mailing list used by our family association. It will show, however, that this list consists chiefly of the descendants of Andreas Bolich. The failure to include other members of our family living in North Carolina, Ohio and elsewhere may be attributed to the fact that they live so far away, and to the consequent improbability of their attendance at our reunion, which is annually held not many miles distant from where four ancestors of the family settled upon reaching these shores.

Consistent with the times, most of our ancestors tilled the soil for a living. True to tradition, some of their descendants still follow this way of life. However, many of the present generation are engaged in business, and many others

are known to be quite successful in the medical, legal, and teaching professions. Those who are engaged in business are industrious, shrewd, although not over-reaching, and quite prosperous. Those who till the soil have comfortable homes and well-regulated farms. As to their appearance, well marked and sometimes prominent features indicate strong traits of character. They are generally companionable and enjoy travel.

I am quite certain that there can be little doubt as to our pride in our ancestry. To be sure, most of us probably had little certain knowledge of our forbears beyond the third or fourth generation. Incomplete and inadequate as this book may be, it nevertheless opens to most of us a wider knowledge of our family than we have ever had before.

The pioneers who came here were real pioneers. They cut the forest and broke the soil to the will of men. They participated in the movement to establish representative government in this country. They shouldered the musket to win liberty. They paid their taxes to help government function. They were strong men and women; they had religious convictions to which they adhered. They sought to leave each succeeding generation better than the last. They were a people who helped to form a wholesome society. They are a part of us and we of them. Having received this rich heritage, high in principle and strong in purpose, we of the present will do well to preserve these cardinal virtues in a changing and troubled world.

Charles M. Bolich.

CHAPTER IX

Mailing List of Some Present Members of The Family

Alspach, Miss Katie, 826 North Carroll Street, Carroll, Iowa.
Alspach, Joseph T., Carroll, Iowa.
Alspach, Mrs. Samuel, 717 Hays Street, Boise, Idaho.
Bachman, Albert, New Ringgold, R. F. D., Pa.
Bachert, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, New Ringgold, R. F. D., Pa.
Bachert, Henry, New Ringgold, R. F. D., #2, Pa.
Bachert, Mrs. Solomon, New Ringgold, R. F. D., Pa.
Bailey, Daniel, Kempton, R. F. D., Pa.
Bailey, George, North Front Street, Reading, Pa.
Balch, Hiram S., Hickory, North Carolina.
Balch, Samuel W., 116 Midland Avenue, Montclair, New
Jersey.
Bauscher, David, McKeansburg, Pa.
Bauscher, Miss Elva, McKeansburg, Pa.
Bauscher, William, Kempton, R. F. D., Pa.
Bauscher, Mr. and Mrs. William, Albany, Pa.
Becker, Mrs. Sue, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Bensinger, Mrs. E. E., Catasauqua, Pa.
Bevan, Mrs. Sarah Leininger, 223 East Chestnut Street,
Hazleton, Pa.
Billman, Abner, New Ringgold, R. F. D., #1, Pa.
Bock, Milton, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., Pa.
Bolich, Mrs. Adeline, Kempton, R. F. D., Pa.
Bolich, Mr. and Mrs. A. K., 201 Brookline Plaza, Reading,
Pa.
Bolich, Mrs. Albert, Gordon, Pa.
Bolich, Albert, McKeansburg, Pa.
Bolich, Alfred, 308 South Elmer Avenue, Sayre, Pa.
Bolich, Allen M., 1854 Taylor Road, East Cleveland, Ohio.
Bolich, Mrs. Amanda, Lykens, Pa.

Bolich, Amelia, Kutztown, Pa.
 Bolich, Amos, Selins Grove, Pa.
 Bolich, Mrs. Bessie, 705 N. Garden Avenue, Clearwater,
 Florida.
 Bolich, Bryan, Esq., c/o Duke University School of Law,
 Durham, North Carolina.
 Bolich, Mr. C. I., Canton, Illinois.
 Bolich, Dr. Charles A., 162 Main Street, Wadsworth, Ohio.
 Bolich, Charles, Florida Avenue, Shenandoah Heights, Pa.
 Bolich, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Kempton, R. F. D., Pa.
 Bolich, Charles M., Esq., 2730 Chew Street, Allentown, Pa.
 Bolich, Mrs. Clare M., 2436 Edge Hill Road, Cleveland,
 Ohio.
 Bolich, Clarence J., 314 North Fifteenth Street, Allentown,
 Pa.
 Bolich, Clayton, McKeansburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Daniel, Dreherstown, Pa.
 Bolich, Daniel, Gordon, Pa.
 Bolich, Daniel, Wadsworth, Ohio.
 Bolich, Daniel A., Esq., 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, New
 York.
 Bolich, Edward, c/o Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia,
 Pa.
 Bolich, Edwin G., Honey Brook, Pa.
 Bolich, Elsie M., Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Emma, Dreherstown, Pa.
 Bolich, Floyd, Honey Brook, Pa.
 Bolich, Francis H., 190 East Street, Wadsworth, Ohio.
 Bolich, Frank, Gordon, Pa.
 Bolich, Fred, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
 Bolich, Grant, Dornseif, Pa.
 Bolich, Dr. H. P., Ashland, Pa.
 Bolich, H. P., Selins Grove, Pa.
 Bolich, Harrison A., 314 North Fifteenth Street, Allentown,
 Pa.

Bolich, Harry, Bloomsburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Harry S., 10 Spring Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Harvey O., 2450 Third Street, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
 Bolich, Harvey, Pottsville, R. F. D., Pa.
 Bolich, Herbert E., Wadsworth, Ohio.
 Bolich, Herman L., Sayre, Pa.
 Bolich, J. Claude, Auburn, R. F. D., Pa.
 Bolich, Jacob H., Orwigsburg, R. D. #1, Pa.
 Bolich, James, Stuarts Draft, Virginia.
 Bolich, James M., 334 Mahoning Street, Lehigh, Pa.
 Bolich, Jerome, Conover, North Carolina.
 Bolich, John A., 1748 Virginia Road, Winston Salem, North Carolina.
 Bolich, Joseph, McKeansburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Joseph I., Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Miss Katie O., Orwigsburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Miss Katie, Selins Grove, Pa.
 Bolich, Mrs. Lillian, 314 North Fifteenth Street, Allentown, Pa.
 Bolich, Lewis, 27 South Maple Street, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
 Bolich, Marshall N., Jackson, Michigan.
 Bolich, Michael, West Line Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
 Bolich, Oscar, McKeansburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Oscar H., 317 Florida Avenue, Shenandoah Heights, Pa.
 Bolich, Reuben, 304 Highland Avenue, Kutztown, Pa.
 Bolich, Robert, Dreherstown, Pa.
 Bolich, Mrs. Sadie, Bellefonte, Pa.
 Bolich, Mrs. Sarah, 250 South Seneca Street, Alliance, Ohio.
 Bolich, Samuel, Kempton, Pa.
 Bolich, Samuel, Dreherstown, Pa.
 Bolich, Thomas, Auburn, Pa.
 Bolich, Mrs. Thomas, Dreherstown, Pa.
 Bolich, W. Henry, Market Street, Orwigsburg, Pa.
 Bolich, Mrs. William, Dreherstown, Pa.

Bolich, William, Wadsworth, Ohio.
Bolich, William N., 7411 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bolich, William T., Drehersville, Pa.
Bolick, Mrs. M. Loy, Hickory, North Carolina.
Bolick, Oscar W., Conover, North Carolina.
Bolig, John, 527 South 17½ Street, Reading, Pa.
Boyer, Abner, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Boyer, Mrs. Mary, Pine Grove, Pa.
Brake, James, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Campbell, Mrs. Odessa, Botna, Iowa.
Correll, Mr. and Mrs. John, Orwigsburg, Pa.
DeLong, Rev. and Mrs. Calvin M., East Greenville, Pa.
Detweiler, Charles, Pricetown Road, Reading, Pa.
Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar, Kempton, R. F. D., #2, Pa.
Dillman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, 938 Gordon Street, Allentown, Pa.
Dreher, Charles, 331 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.
Dreher, Rev. and Mrs. Charles D., 1514 Linden Street, Reading, Pa.
Dreher, Mrs. Ida, 527 Muhlenberg Street, Allentown, Pa.
Dreibelbies, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., Pa.
Dyck, Mrs. Adele Bolich, 851 West 70th Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Eckroth, Mr. and Mrs. Ed., Drehersville, Pa.
Ernst, George, Ashland, R. F. D., Pa.
Ernest, Mrs. George, Fountain Spring, Pa.
Eshelman, Thomas A., 319 Ninth Street, S. W., Canton, Ohio.
Fegley, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore, Drehersville, Pa.
Fetherolf, Allen, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Fetherolf, Mrs. Annie, Market Street, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Fetherolf, Charles, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Fetherolf, Howard, East Market Street, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Fisher, William, Easton, Pa.

Frasso, Mr. and Mrs. Edward, 2402 Filbert Avenue, Mt.
Penn, Reading, Pa.

Frasso, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, 829 North Front Street,
Reading, Pa.

Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Ross P., 121 Center Street, Mt. Penn,
Reading, Pa.

Frymeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Orwigsburg, R. F. D. #1, Pa.

Geschwindt, William, Seiple's Station Inn, Allentown, R. F.
D., Pa.

Gerber, Mr. and Mrs. Adam, 309 Dock Street, Schuylkill
Haven, Pa.

Gerber, Mrs. Ida, Oley Street, Reading, Pa.

Greisemer, Mr. and Mrs. Eli, 1348 Locust Street, Reading,
Pa.

Gressen, Arthur A., Gordon, Pa.

Hafer, Carl, New Ringgold, R. F. D., #2, Pa.

Harig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., Pa.

Heisler, William, 247 East Main Street, Kutztown, Pa.

Hepler, Charles, Lavelle, Pa.

Hepler, D. B., Pitman, Pa.

Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Claude, Drehersville, Pa.

Hoppes, Dr. Frank, Frackville, Pa.

Howarter, Mrs. Anna, 34 New Holland Avenue, Shillington,
Pa.

Howarter, Galen, Kempton, R. F. D., Pa.

Hupp, Dr. and Mrs. John Cox, White River, Arizona.

Isbell, Mrs. S. M., Jackson, Michigan.

Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, 1153 North Eleventh Street,
Reading, Pa.

Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. William, 1151 Mulberry Street,
Reading, Pa.

Kazor, Mrs. Joseph, Wadsworth, Ohio.

Kehler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Gordon, Pa.

Keiser, Raymond, 1023 North Ninth Street, Reading, Pa.

Ketner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Temple, Pa.

Ketz, Mr. and Mrs. John, New Ringgold, Pa.
Kimmel, Daniel, Hegins, R. F. D. #2, Pa.
Kindt, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E., 750 Pittston Street, Allentown, Pa.
Glahr, Miss Mabel, Orwigsburg, R. F. D. #1, Pa.
Knerr, Edgar, Kreidersville, Pa.
Koch, Mrs. Della, Temple, Pa.
Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Luther, New Ringgold, Pa.
Koch, Hon. Richard H., Pottsville, Pa.
Kuhn, Mrs. Rosa, Fayette, R. F. D., Ohio.
Krick, Mr. and Mrs. George H., 7 South White Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
LaFontaine, Mrs. Essie, Pleasant City, Ohio.
Leininger, Mrs. Mary, West Market Street, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. Fred D., Seville, Ohio.
Lukens, Harry, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Marzolf, John, Fayette, R. F. D., Ohio.
Mengle, John, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Merkel, Mrs. Annie, Lyons Station, Pa.
Merkel, Charles, Lyons Station, Pa.
Miller, Mrs. Anna, State Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.
Miller, Miss Bessie, 209 South Haas Street, Tipton, Pa.
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, 921 Perry Street, Reading, Pa.
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William, 209 South Haas Street, Tipton, Pa.
Moatz, Campbell, Breinigsville, Pa.
Moyer, Charles, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Moyer, Samuel A., Auburn, Pa.
Musselman, Mrs. Effie, 704 North Market Street, Selins Grove, Pa.
Nester, Benjamin, Drehersville, Pa.
Nieswender, Ralph, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Osenbach, Mrs. Hattie, Kempton, R. F. D., Pa.
Oswald, Amandus, Neffs, Pa.
Perfect, Dr., Lykens, Pa.

Perfect, Grace B., Bucks Run, Pa.
 Reed, Cornelius, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
 Reed, Daniel, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
 Reed, Ralph, McKeansburg, Pa.
 Reigel, Mrs. Louise, Kempton, Pa.
 Reinhart, Thomas, Arlington Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
 Reitz, Mrs. Fred, Kempton, Route #2, Pa.
 Riegel, Mrs. Ida, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
 Robinhold, George, Port Clinton, Pa.
 Scharadin, Harry, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., Pa.
 Scharadin, Mrs. Sarah, Allentown, Route #5, Pa.
 Schock, Mr. and Mrs. Salem, 226 North Twelfth Street,
 Pottsville, Pa.
 Schroeder, Mrs. George, Kempton, R. F. D. #2, Pa.
 Schultz, Erwin, Little Mt. Road, Mentor, Ohio.
 Seaman, Miss Esther, 1336 Muhlenberg Street, Reading, Pa.
 Sechler, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, 1348 Locust Street,
 Reading, Pa.
 Sechler, George, Orwigsburg, Pa.
 Sechler, Mrs. Lizzie, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., Pa.
 Sechler, Miss Maggie, Orwigsburg, Pa.
 Sechler, Mrs. Samuel, McKeansburg, Pa.
 Sechler, William, 334 North Sixteenth Street, Allentown, Pa.
 Sechler, William, Kempton, R. F. D., Pa.
 Sechler, William, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., #1, Pa.
 Sechler, William, Andreas, R. F. D., #1, Pa.
 Seebold, Mr. C. C., 34 North Third Street, Sunbury, Pa.
 Seibert, Dr. and Mrs., Bellefonte, Pa.
 Seidel, Dr. A. N., 824 North Tenth Street, Reading, Pa.
 Seidel, Dr. Frank, Reading, Pa.
 Seidel, Dr. Urban D., Second National Bank Bldg., Akron,
 Ohio.
 Semmel, Thomas E., Second Avenue, West Bethlehem, Pa.
 Shoemaker, Samuel, Gordon, Pa.
 Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. Amos, Barto, Pa.

Sitler, Daniel, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Smith, Daniel, Mowry, Pa.
Smith, Henry, Lavelle, Pa.
Smith, Mrs. Mayme, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., Penna.
Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Arlan, 536 South Fourth Street,
Hamburg, Pa.
Stein, Lewis A., 1215 Eckert Avenue, Reading, Pa.
Strausser, Mr. and Mrs. S. E., Auburn, Pa.
Smoyer, Walter, Lyons Station, Berks County, Pa.
Thomas, Mrs. Catherine, 326 North Fourth Street, Cam-
bridge, Ohio.
Wagner, Frank, Orwigsburg, R. F. D., Pa.
Werner, John, East Market Street, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Wertman, Mrs. Carrie, McKeansburg, Pa.
Wessner, Mrs. Lester, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Wieder, Robert, Shimersville, Pa.
Wise, Lawrence, Fayette, Ohio.
Zapf, Mr. and Mrs. George, 1639 North Tenth Street,
Reading, Pa.