



**OUR NAME'S THE GAME**

**NEWSLETTER VOL 49 – NO. 4**

**JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2022-2023**

**ISSN – 0738-3806**

**SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

**P.O. BOX 1824**

**YORK, PA 17405-1824**

**WWW.SCPGS.ORG**

### **Upcoming 2023 Programs**

**2:30 p.m., February 5, 2023: African American Genealogy - Strategies, Tips and Resources**

Presented by Rodney Barnett

This program will focus on the unique challenges that African American researchers face in their genealogical research. Many techniques are the same for all researchers, but there are many more obstacles presented to the African American researcher because of their unique and often painful place in American history. There are some topics that are difficult to talk about but must be addressed in order to successfully research this area of genealogy. Whether you are a beginner or a more advanced researcher, there will be something for everyone. This presentation will also go into some more in-depth topics including DNA analysis and software tools that are also available.

Rodney Barnett has been researching his family for over 20 years. Born in Washington, DC, he was raised in the Prince George's county, Maryland. Most of his research revolves around slavery in Virginia and Alabama. His travels include many trips to courthouses, cemeteries, family land, conferences, libraries, and other research facilities. Rodney has given many presentations of the subject of African American genealogy.

**2:30 p.m., March 5, 2023: Researching Pennsylvania's Civil War Draft Records**

Presented by Jonathan R. Stayer, President, South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society

Although thousands of men from Pennsylvania served in the Civil War, many others had no military service during that conflict. Some even purposely avoided service for religious or other reasons. Nevertheless, most males between the ages of 18 and 45 living in the Commonwealth between 1862-1865 were subject to conscription at some point. The resulting draft records can provide additional documentation of an ancestor's life during that period. From a researcher who has been immersed in these records for almost forty years, learn about the implementation of the state and federal Civil War drafts and the records they produced. This program will review the available sources and provide suggestions for accessing them to uncover hidden details about your nineteenth-century ancestors.

Jonathan Stayer retired from the Reference Section of the Pennsylvania State Archives and is the president of the South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, and a member of the boards of the York County History Center and of the Friends of Camp Security. A direct descendant of Civil War conscientious objector Adam Stayer of Bedford County, PA, he has been researching Pennsylvania's Civil

War conscientious objectors for almost forty years. In the spring of 2022, he received a Kreider Fellowship from the Young Center for Anabaptist and Pietist Studies at Elizabethtown College to study the questionable claim of the Brethren in Christ denomination that it registered as a Peace Church during the Civil War in response to the Union draft. More recently, the Sider Institute for Anabaptist, Pietist, Wesleyan Studies at Messiah University, Grantham, PA, awarded him a Sider Grant to continue his research on this topic.

### 2:30 p.m., April 2, 2023: **Pennsylvania Prison Records**

Presented by Tyler Stump of the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Researching Ancestors in Prisons at the Pennsylvania State Archives Pennsylvania's prisons has a long and complicated history. From famous facilities like Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to smaller county jails, hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians have spent time behind prison walls since the 1600s. Thankfully for researchers, all this history comes with a long paper trail full of invaluable genealogical information, much of which can be found at the Pennsylvania State Archives in Harrisburg. Join archivist Tyler Stump and learn about what kinds of records are available in the archives, how to access these records, and see recently acquired prison records which were only just opened for research last year!

Tyler Stump has been an acquisitions archivist at the Pennsylvania State Archives since 2016. He mostly works with historical PA government records. He has published several pieces about the history of Pennsylvania's prisons and state-run institutions, most recently an article in *Pennsylvania History* about Fairview State Hospital, an institution in Wayne County. Tyler grew up in the Baltimore area, but his family has lived in the York Township/Dallastown area since the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. He currently lives in Camp Hill, PA with his wife Andra (who is also an archivist at the PA House of Representatives Archives).

### 2:30 p.m., May 7, 2023: **Tour of Saint Luke's Union Church Cemetery**

Presented by June Lloyd and Jean Robertson

## **From the President...**

### **Spotlight on York City records**

When I became president of the SCPGS in July 2022, I set five goals for our society during my term. The fifth goal is "to increase awareness of and support for the preservation of and access to historical and genealogical records."

Learning of this goal, board member Tom Gibson mentioned to the board that he had seen historic records of the city of York—possibly dating back to the eighteenth century—languishing in a city government building decades ago. This observation piqued my interest, and I asked Tom to investigate the current location and condition of these records on behalf of our organization. After several attempts to contact the appropriate city staff person, he was informed that either the city's historic records no longer survive or could not be found.

I remembered that in the 1970s and 1980s the Pennsylvania State Archives had microfilmed the most important of the city's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century records such as council minutes, ordinances, Treasurer's accounts, and Board of Health minutes. I now wondered what happened to the originals. I checked with the York County Archives and with the library of the York County History Center, which hold only one or two of these particular records. They do, however, have other valuable

York city materials. At the urging of History Center librarian and SCPGS board member Nicole Smith, I embarked on a project to compile a guide to the extant records of the city of York—whether in original or microfilm form. Presently, that guide is a work in progress.

In the course of this endeavor, I encountered much genealogical data in municipal records. The York County History Center ([YorkHistoryCenter.org](http://YorkHistoryCenter.org)) has York city birth and death registration books for the years 1888-1905. With digital copies available on FamilySearch.org, these volumes differ from the county's 1893-1907 birth and death registration records. They provide documentation of vital events prior to 1906 when the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania first began to issue birth and death certificates.

Recently, the York County Archives ([YorkCountyArchives.org](http://YorkCountyArchives.org)) discovered a "York Boro Poor Tax Book" for the period March 26, 1798-May 1, 1799 among the tax assessment records. This small booklet appears to be the immediate predecessor to the "Record Book of Overseers of the Poor, Borough of York, Pennsylvania," 1799-1804, that was transcribed and indexed in our Special Publication #27 (1984). Archives staff scanned the 1798 item, and a digital copy eventually will be available on that institution's website. Typical of the entries in this book is the following:

*Received December 17<sup>th</sup> 1798 of Jacob Heckert one of the overseers of the Poor for the  
Borough of York, the sum of one pound ten Shillings for Keeping my self and Daughter  
three weeks*

*her*

*£1//10//0*

*Rec<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup> me widow + Richardson*

*mark*

On March 2, 1799, "Georg krantz" received £1.13.9 for "making a Coffin for the widow Richardson" and William Norris received £0.13.6 for "digging the Grave & ringing the Bell for Widow Richardson." These entries suggest that Richardson died around that date; the Overseers of the Poor were still paying for her care as late as February 26, 1799. This information yields an approximate date of death that otherwise might not be known. Furthermore, Catharine Armbrister received £0.8.3 on March 25, 1799 for "Keeping Sarah Richardson one of the Sead [sic] Poor for one week." This Sarah probably was the orphaned child of the Widow Richardson, another genealogical clue.

Other York city records located at the York County Archives are seven volumes previously identified as "Police Record Books." Upon closer examination, these books actually comprise three distinct records series:

- 1) Mayor's Office "Miscellaneous Record" book, 1902-5 – 1 volume containing copies of nominations, oaths and resignations of city officials;
- 2) Mayor's Office "Police Record" books, 1887-1902 – 4 volumes that recorded actions of the Mayor and reports of arrests;
- 3) "Police Record" books, 1886-1899 – 2 volumes that read like police blotters.

Entries in the first volume, 1887-89 (book "A"?), of the Mayor's Office Police Record books reveal the interesting nature of these records. On November 4, 1887, "Mr. A. K. Allison, 316 West Market Street, made complaint against the steep ascent of Penn Street at the railroad crossing where the driver of his bread wagon in attempting to cross was so foreably [sic] drawn back as to break off the lamp post on the corner, and, also to stove in the whole hind end of his bread wagon." Mayor D. K.

Noell then “accompanied Mr Allison to the spot” and agreed with him about the problem, which the mayor referred to city council for “a remedy of the evil” (p. 196).

On September 11, 1888, “Officer Odenwalt” arrested “John Deer, Kansas, 35 years old, Ute Indian, single, Medicine-man,” for “drunk & disorderly [conduct], and frightening children and women.” He was fined \$2.00 and ordered to leave the city or “go to Lockup till 3 O’clock P.M.” Deer failed to pay the fine and found himself in the “lockup” (p. 349).

Page 411 of the same volume reported much police activity in March 1889. On March 23, John Amgray, a fifty-nine-year-old unmarried blacksmith from Sweden, was arrested for assault and battery. The following day, police apprehended sixteen-year-old “Schoolboy” Blair Klinepeter “playing and making a noise near Grace Reformed Church,” and he was released when he “promised sincerely” that he would “not do so again.” On March 25, “Mrs Simmons,” who resided in the “1<sup>st</sup> house above Church Alley” on “Court alley,” filed a complaint against “Mr Orig” for creating “a nuisance in her yard” by “opening a hole in which to run contents of [the] privy.”

The Police Record books, though less descriptive, prove just as useful to the genealogist. Each book contains a list of the arrests by York city police, in table format spread across two pages. The data provided include: date of arrest; name, age, place of birth and occupation of the “prisoner”; name of the arresting officer; the charge; the disposition of the case; and “remarks of the officer in charge.” For example, on August 11, 1891, Officer Markley arrested Joseph Welsh, a forty-two-year-old Englishman, for drunk and disorderly conduct. He was sent to jail for ten days. With “knife” noted in the remarks column, one might assume that he was carrying a knife at the time. A day later, thirty-year-old “Jim Gill,” a “B.B. [baseball] Player,” faced the same charge but was only fined \$2.00. September 1 saw five-year-old “Sallie Rudy,” who had been born in York, returned to her parents as a “Lost Child.”

Obviously, these municipal records yield the genealogical grist that we all are seeking: documentation of vital events, places of residence, occupations, family relationships, intriguing personal stories, and so on. I urge you to join us in our effort to preserve and provide access to these important sources. If you are aware of the existence of York city records that we might have overlooked, please let us know.

Jonathan R. Stayer

President

## **Review of January 8, 2023: Show and Tell**

**by Becky Anstine**

January 8, 2023 – Our first meeting of the year has become an informal event which gives members a chance to share family stories, research finds, relics, etc. This past meeting was no different. Finds were shared by several board members and society members. It was a good way to start our new year of programs.

**Richard Konkol** started the meeting by talking about holiday traditions observed by his family such as butchering on Thanksgiving, boiling Easter eggs in onion skins, and making mincemeat pie. See his article below. **Jonathan Stayer** had a brief power point with pictures and map about his search for Abraham and Andrew Mellinger, the Mellinger barn and his research on conscientious objectors. See his article below. **Erica Runkles** shared a small rustic journal gifted to her by a related SCPGS member who was downsizing. The 2” x 5” homemade “notepad” was written in pencil in 1914 by an adolescent cousin

and playmate of Erica's grandmother who logged numerous interactions the two girls had as children as well as community events. It has become a special treasure to Erica. **Margaret Burg** talked about finding a Slavic cousin through DNA. Through their conversations, they were able to locate the death date and burial location of the cousin's grandfather and other relatives. They located this information by contacting a local funeral home. During this search, they discovered that the name had been abstracted incorrectly, which led to the name being misspelled. **Tom Gibson** talked about an upcoming talk that he is going to give about Robert Cushman, a Mayflower ancestor who preached the first sermon in the new land. **Mike Staub** thanked Society members for all the help that he has gotten from Society members over the years. He talked about how valuable books have been to his research on his ancestors, especially, General John Reynolds, Union Civil War general who was his ancestor. Mike's library has over 30 family histories. Mike also said that county histories have been valuable to his research. **Barbara Sleeger** had an interesting story to tell. She is a descendant of one of the Hessian soldiers who remained in York County and who was pictured in one of Lewis Miller's drawings. The Sleeger family went on to establish a funeral home which stayed in the family for three generations and was one of the early funeral/furniture stores established in York. The Slegers lived above the funeral home which closed in 1972. The business was bought and replaced by the Glatfelter Funeral Home in the same location. For many years, the original walking stick pictured with Barbara's Sleeger's ancestor remained with the family. The stick has since disappeared, but every time Barbara compares that picture of her Hessian ancestor and a picture of her aunt – the family resemblance is unmistakable!

## My Family's Mincemeat Recipe

Richard K. Konkell, Esquire



At the January 2023 meeting of the SCPGS I was one of a number of individuals to make a presentation. My presentation was about various holiday traditions from Thanksgiving through Easter that are somewhat unique to York County, Pennsylvania or my mother's family from Chanceford Township, York County. The centerpiece of my presentation happened to be a mincemeat pie that I have baked the previous day made from the mincemeat I had made with my mother's help for the 2022 Christmas festivities. I had a busy few weeks of baking pies. Erica Runkles, our excellent newsletter editor suggested that I provide the recipe for mincemeat for this newsletter with a bit of commentary.

The making of mincemeat has been a tradition in my mother's family for many years. My grandmother Olga Elizabeth (Shaull) Eveler (1923-2019) made it every year. For about the last 20 years of her making mincemeat, I assisted her with making it. I know for certain that her mother, Minnie Beatrice (Crawford) Shaull (1902-1995) also made mincemeat, and her mother before that, Mary Elizabeth (Reno) Crawford (1876-1956) had made it. This is the one side of my family that is not very German, leading my mother, Kay L. (Eveler) Konkell to speculate that this was a tradition from the British Isles that was carried down in this family. My mother is largely correct in this speculation, however, pies from the British Isles have over time become a common part of cuisine all over the United States.

Mincemeat has its origins in England, probably in the Middle Ages, and perhaps as a result of Western European contact with the Middle East during the crusades where recipes combining meat with fruits and spices are not uncommon. Mincemeat is also well known among the Pennsylvania

Germans, as something they may have adopted from neighbors of British origin at an early date. Groff's Meats, Inc. of Elizabethtown, Lancaster County makes and sells fairly good mincemeat. One major difference between my family recipe and Groff's is that Groff's uses fried ground beef rather than roast beef that is ground after it has been roasted. In the British Isles beef has disappeared from mince pies, with only chopped suet (beef fat) remaining. Rather than large pies, small hand pies are now made in the United Kingdom. Mincemeat pies from 200 years ago or more would all have had beef in them. Pennsylvania mincemeat is thus more authentic to the original.

***The Recipe:***

48 ounces (3 pounds) raisins

24 ounces (1 ½ pounds) currants

8 to 10 pounds of peeled and chopped apples (Granny Smith, Stayman-Winesap, or York Imperial)

4 to 5 pounds of beef (chuck or similar cut) roasted well and ground

½ gallon fresh sweet apple cider

3 bottles (48 ounces) hard cider or more

Cinnamon to taste

Nutmeg to taste

Roast the beef covered in a low oven (300 F) for at least 3 hours. This can be done the day before and refrigerate the beef. Beef noodle soup can be made with the broth from the roasting and some of the beef can be added to the soup, provided you have enough meat. Remove excess fat from the meat and grind with a meat grinder to a medium fineness. Combine the hard cider with the meat and let it marinate.

Cook the raisins, currants and chopped apples in the sweet apple cider over a medium to low heat. The raisins and currants should cook for at least 45 minutes to an hour so that they absorb the sweet cider and plump. Cook the apples to the desired tenderness. Remember it will all be cooked again when the pie is baked. Add spices to taste. Once cooled, combine the meat with the fruit mixture. Refrigerate until ready to bake into pies, preferably with a double crust. My grandmothers would have made pastry originally with lard, and later Crisco. I make pastry with all butter.

For variations in the mincemeat, sugar can be added to taste. Many other recipes add candied peel (usually orange) and the zest and juice of oranges and lemons. This was not included in my family's recipe, as these items were not as available in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, especially in the country. Other spices can also be added, including cloves, mace, allspice, and black pepper. Typical York County tastes prefer less spices.

Regarding spirits in the mincemeat, my great grandmother Minnie used hard cider made by her brother Howard (Pat) Crawford. He made this even during Prohibition and it was a drink of choice among many in the country for many years. By the time I was a child in the 1970s and 1980s, my grandmother Olga was using wine in her mincemeat. She often had my uncle Dan Eveler go to the State Store and charged him to purchase the cheapest wine he could find. Usually this was Boone's Farm Apple Wine, which was less than ideal. Once or twice Manischewitz kosher grape wine was used which is not particularly good in mincemeat. Once I was over 21 I started purchasing the alcohol for the mincemeat. We moved to White Zinfandel wine from California which was somewhat better. With good quality hard cider now available, it is preferable to use that. My uncle Bob Eveler's wife, aunt Jane, who grew up on the Lightner Tract north of York, has related how her mother, Arlene Lehr, made mincemeat early in November and added a fifth of whiskey weekly to the mincemeat pot leading up to Christmas. Aunt Jane describes the resulting product as "whiskey pie." Recipes for mincemeat from

the Royal Court of St. James's during the reigns of the Georges up through Queen Victoria added bottles of Jamaica rum, brandy, and port wine. The baker can decide how potent with alcohol they wish to make their mincemeat pies.

### **Abraham Mellinger and the Civil War Draft\***

{reprinted in a revised form from "Another Brethren in Christ Civil War Letter Found (Almost!)," *History Matters* (newsletter of the Brethren in Christ Historical Society), Vol. XXI, no. 3 (Fall 2022), pp. 2-3}

**by Jonathan R. Stayer**

Founded in the late eighteenth century in northwestern Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the Brethren in Christ church is a tiny Protestant denomination with Anabaptist and Pietist roots. Along with groups of similar background such as the Mennonites and the Church of the Brethren, it is considered one of the "Historic Peace Churches" because its beliefs traditionally included opposition to military service.

While historians have determined that the Brethren in Christ maintained their peace position throughout the American Civil War, contemporary documentation of the church's activities during that conflict is rather rare, particularly concerning its response to the Union draft. Even though conscription allegedly served as the impetus for changing the denomination's name from "River Brethren" to "Brethren in Christ," no evidence from the war period has been uncovered to support that legend.<sup>i</sup> Consequently, every document from the 1860s pertaining to the Brethren and their relationship to the war and the draft is invaluable in developing an accurate understanding of the church's peace history.

On a recent foray into the Pennsylvania Civil War draft records at the National Archives at Philadelphia, a previously unknown reference to the Brethren's response to the draft was discovered. The register of letters received by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General (AAPMG) for the Western Division of Pennsylvania, headquartered at Harrisburg, PA, shows the following entry for August 10, 1864: *Returned to Gov. A. G. Curtin, Letter of Abraham Mellinger, dated near Siddonsburg, Augt 8, 1864, asking information about the present Enrolment [sic] and Draft laws, relating to such as have conscientious scruples against bearing arms, with endorsement from this office.*<sup>ii</sup>

The endorsements book contains a copy of the endorsement mentioned in the letter register: *Harrisburg Aug 10<sup>th</sup>/64 – Respectfully returned to His Excellency Gov. A. G. Curtin – Sec 17 of the amendatory enrolment [sic] act, approved Feb 24<sup>th</sup>/64 provides for members of religious denominations. The persons referred to in this section, when drafted, have to report to the Enrolment [sic] Boards like other drafted men and will be dealt with according to the provisions of the law. Richd I Dodge Capt 8<sup>th</sup> US Infty A.a. P.M Gen'l.*<sup>iii</sup>

Apparently, Abraham Mellinger, a Brethren in Christ minister, sent a letter dated August 8, 1864, to Pennsylvania Governor Andrew G. Curtin inquiring about exemptions from the draft for those having conscientious scruples against bearing arms. Shortly thereafter, the Governor's office forwarded the letter to AAPMG Capt. Richard I. Dodge at the headquarters of the federal draft bureaucracy in the Commonwealth, also located in Harrisburg, the state's capital.

Because conscription was a federal process at that time, Curtin's office must have determined that Dodge was the more appropriate person to handle Mellinger's inquiry. Dodge did not deem the letter worthy of a lengthy reply. On August 10, his office simply penned the abbreviated response on the reverse of the letter, which was recorded in the endorsement book, and returned it to the Governor.

Unfortunately, the original letter has not been located in state, federal or church archives, so we do not know its actual contents. These entries, however, demonstrate that the Brethren were concerned about the impact of conscription on their members and were astute enough to direct those concerns to government officials.

Who was Abraham Mellinger? According to Asa Climenhaga's *History of the Brethren in Christ Church*, he resided in Monaghan Township, York County, Pennsylvania, and served as a minister in the "Cumberland district."<sup>iv</sup> The 1860 Shearer and Lake map of York County placed his home at the abrupt bend of a road about halfway between the villages of Siddonsburg and Andersontown.<sup>v</sup> Writing in the first half of the twentieth century, Climenhaga noted that "the old historical Mellinger barn" could be visited "on the second sharp turn of the road a few miles from Bowmansdale." Additionally, he commented that "this large, typical Pennsylvania barn served well as a place for the love feast occasions."<sup>vi</sup> Today, only part of the barn's foundation wall remains on the property of Countryside Animal Clinic ([www.krusenvet.com/](http://www.krusenvet.com/)).

Although the specific matters addressed in Abraham Mellinger's letter remain unknown, it illustrates the apprehension that the Brethren in Christ and other Peace Churches had that the Union draft bureaucracy would refuse to continue extending the privilege of paying the \$300.00 commutation fee to their members for exemption from military service. The Conscription Act of 1863 provided that any man could pay commutation to escape service. As the federal government implemented the draft process, many men chose this means of exemption, causing Congress to severely limit commutation in a February 24, 1864 amendment to the Conscription Act.<sup>vii</sup> Furthermore, that amendment included specific language for conscientious objectors in Section 17 mentioned by Capt. Dodge: . . . *members of religious denominations, who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denominations, shall, when drafted into military service, be considered noncombatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars . . . to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers: Provided, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.*<sup>viii</sup> An additional amendment passed on July 4, 1864 essentially restricted the payment of a commutation fee only to conscientious objectors.<sup>ix</sup>

Since Mellinger wrote his letter in August of that year, he might have been reacting to the July amendment. His son John—also later a Brethren in Christ minister<sup>x</sup>—filed a conscientious objector deposition with the state draft officials in 1862,<sup>xi</sup> and the consolidated list of enrollments for the 1863 federal draft noted that he had an "exemption on conscientious scruples."<sup>xii</sup> Possibly, Abraham was fearful that John's exemption would not be recognized under the 1864 amendments to the Conscription Act. Of course, we would like to know if Abraham wrote on behalf of his family or of his church. Hopefully, future research will bring his letter to light or provide a fuller understanding of its contents.

\*Research for this article was funded in part by a Kreider Fellowship from the Young Center for Anabaptist and Pietist Studies at Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, PA.



---

<sup>i</sup> Carlton O. Wittlinger, *Quest for Piety and Obedience: The Story of the Brethren in Christ* (Nappanee, IN: Evangel Press, 1978), 27, 33.

<sup>ii</sup> Register of Letters Received, 1863-1866, Vol. 2, p. 593, Entry #3137, PH-5136, NAID 4913143, Western Division, Pennsylvania, Record Group 110, Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, National Archives, Philadelphia.

<sup>iii</sup> Endorsements, 1864-1866, Vol. 3, p. 49, Entry #3144, PH-5143, NAID 4913146, Western Division, Pennsylvania, Record Group 110, Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, National Archives, Philadelphia.

<sup>iv</sup> Asa W. Climenhaga, *History of the Brethren in Christ Church* (Nappanee, IN: E.V. Publishing House, 1942), 77-78.

<sup>v</sup> *Shearer's Map of York County Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: W.O. Shearer & D.J. Lake, 1860), Monaghan Township.

<sup>vi</sup> Climenhaga, 77.

<sup>vii</sup> For a detailed discussion of Civil War conscription in the North and the pertinent federal legislation, see James W. Geary, *We Need Men: The Union Draft in the Civil War* (DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press, 1991).

<sup>viii</sup> An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. XII (1866): 9.

<sup>ix</sup> Geary, 134-38.

<sup>x</sup> "Fallen Asleep" [obituaries], *Evangelical Visitor*, February 2, 1931, 36.

<sup>xi</sup> Deposition #1865, York County, Register of Aliens and Persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, 1862, p. 390, Entry #3168, PH-5167, NAID 5049412, Western Division, Pennsylvania, Record Group 110, Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, National Archives, Philadelphia.

<sup>xii</sup> Consolidated Lists of Civil War Draft Registrations, 1863-1865, Pennsylvania, 15<sup>th</sup> District, Vol. 2, p. 354, Entry #172, NAID 4213514, Record Group 110, Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, National Archives, Washington, DC, as viewed on [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com), 6 July 2022.