Stauffer Farm: An Archaeological Primer to Stauffer Farm Research 2011

Colin Riddle
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Querido lector,

Gracias para leer este reportaje de la finca de la familia Stouffer. Este reportaje ha sido un trabajo de tantas horas y energía del corazón de un historiador de Messiah College. Me llamo Colin Riddle y era un sénior en Messiah College de la clase de 2011. My concentración fue en Historia y tuve una concentración menor en Castellano. Si puedes leer este párrafo, tienes un buen nivel de interpretación de castellano (la versión de español hecho por los habitantes de España). Espero que te encante este reportaje detallado y ojala que este trabajo pueda ayudar su investigación de la finca y la familia de los Stouffers. Este reportaje debe ser un buen punto de comenzar su investigación histórica de esta familia tan interesante de la histórica local de York County. Buena suerte con todo de su exploración de esta tema tan interesante y llena de potencia histórica a cambiar su mente y su punto de vista sobre la historia local de Pennsylvania.

Colin Riddle

Dear Reader,

Thank you for reading this report about the Stouffer family. This has been a work undertaken with many hours, with the energy of a historian`s heart from Messiah College. My name is Colin Riddle and I was a senior at Messiah College, the class of 2011. My major was History and my minor was Spanish. If you could read the paragraph above, you have a great level of Spanish comprehension. (Castilian Spanish comes from the people who live in Spain.) I hope that you enjoy this detailed report and I hope that this can help your investigation about the Stouffer farm and its family. This report should provide you with a good starting point to begin a historical analysis of this interesting family within the local history of York County, Pennsylvania. I wish you good luck with your exploration which can potentially change your mind and view towards Pennsylvanian local history.

Colin Riddle
Throughout the annals of time, the curiosity over the past has driven mankind to reconfigure it. Michael Foucault once stated, “As the archaeology of our thought easily shows, man is an invention of recent date. And one perhaps nearing its end.”

Archaeology is a common activity that all societies and cultures take part in. It is the universal constant that drives humans to dive into the past. It pushes them to interpret the remains and material artifacts of an ambiguous past, forcing those in the present to look at it in a careful and inquisitive light. This action is the same regarding the Stouffer Farm. The following report will shed an incomplete but detailed perspective into the historical context of the Stouffer outbuilding, attempting to guide future research on this intriguing and exciting site within local Pennsylvania history.

First, it is important to understand the geographic context of the Stouffer Farm. (Please note that Stouffer and Stauffer represent the same family. This anomaly is seen due to the fluidity of the spelling of last names in the 18th and 19th century. I will use the term “Stouffer” unless the alternate spelling is specified by sources). Located in Northern York County, Pennsylvania, the Stouffer Farm and (long lost) Grist and Saw Mill are located by the Northern Branch of the modern Little Bermudian. This essential location by a raceway stemming from the Little Bermudian hints at the possibility of a mill on the property of the Stouffer Farm. A map of Franklin Township from 1876 shows definite proof of the existence of a grist and saw mill by a “J & E Stouffer.”

Coincidently, there are two other Stouffers, “J Stouffer” and “E Stouffer” who are all present in the same area. This clue points toward the possibility of a possible division of land among offspring of a possible family patriarch.

One must also look at the history of York County to fully understand the context in which the Stouffer family lived. York County, which is located in Pennsylvania, was created

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1 (Archaeology Quotes n.d.).
2 (Nichols 1876).
territorially in 1749. It was carved out of the preexisting Lancaster County on August 29 of that same year. The formation of York County was first preceded by an important legal dispute between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In modern days, the Mason-Dixon line, which traditionally divided the North and South, is a static border that is crossed daily without any notice. Back in the late 17th and early 18th century, Lord Baltimore and William Penn fought a small conflict over the exact boundary between the areas of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The border dispute was ended in 1718, cumulating with the establishment of the Mason-Dixon line in 1769. Once the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania was stabilized, settlements started popping up in open land west from the Philadelphia area, in the modern day area of Lancaster County. The terrain of what would become York County was an important reason for the migration of people onto its land. As one visitor to York County in the 1700s noted,

“great portions of the land in the eastern and southeastern parts of it were destitute of large timber-in sections where now the finest forests of large timber stand, miles might be traversed without the discovery of any vegetable produce of greater magnitude than scrub-oak; and in many places even that diminutive representative of the mighty monarch of the forest was not to be found. This nakedness of the country was generally, and we have no doubt, correctly, attributed to a custom which prevailed among the owners of the soil, of annually or biennially destroying by fire all vegetation in particular sections of country for the purpose of increasing the facilities of hunting.”

The first real settlement of York County was in the Kreutz creek region. The German inhabitants of this land made good use of the available land:

“Where they left a field covered, they would find a flourish[ing] and a populous town. The Codorus, whose power was scantily used to propel a few inconsiderate mills they would see its banks lined with large and valuable grist mills, saw mills and fulling mills-they would find the power of its water used in the manufactory of paper

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3 (York County (Pennsylvania, USA) n.d.).
4 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975).
5 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 3).
6 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 3-9).
7 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 11).
8 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 13).
and wire—and they would find immense arks of lumber and coal floating on its bosom from the Susquehanna to the very doors of the citizens of a town whose existence commenced after their departure from toil and from the earth.”

The Codorus, a local river, benefited the agricultural endeavors of the earliest settlers of this creek region. Typically, the houses of these early inhabitants were made out of wood, since there was no other material readily available for the construction of a dwelling place.

The next migration of settlers were named “York Barrens”, coming from Scottish and Irish backgrounds. These settlers were adept at managing the production of corn and wheat in newly formed townships (Chanceford, Fawn, Peachbottom, and Hopewell). Following this migration were the inhabitants of the “Red Land”, in which the township of Lewisberry lies today. This area was given the name “Red Lands” due to the abundance of red clay and rocks in the local soil. Carter later notes an important aspect about the immigration to this region:

“The number of families in the “Red Lands” and thereabout was for some time annually augmented by fresh emigrants from Chester County—the small portion of territory at first chosen became too small for the increased population, and the whole northern division of the county, comprising Newberry, Fairview, Monahan, Warrington, Franklin and Washington townships were partially settled as early as 1740-1750.”

In other words, the population of the northern region of York County was made possible by the emigration of inhabitants from Chester County, Pennsylvania. It is this context of western expansion within Pennsylvania that the Stouffer family plays an important role. For it is one’s social, cultural, and political context that drives their lifestyle, habitation patterns, and, ultimately, patterns of material behavior.

Second, we must have an understanding of the Stouffer immigration narrative. The

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9 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 13).
10 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 13-14).
11 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 13-14).
12 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 15).
13 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 15).
14 (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 16).
Stouffer name originally comes from Switzerland. The name, which derives from “Christopher,” means “Christ-bearer” and was adopted as a popular surname in the middle ages throughout Europe. Many Stouffers lived in towns like Geneva, an important city for John Calvin and the Reformation within Europe. In the 1700s, many Swiss immigrants left Switzerland and ended up finding new land in North America. They did heavily populate certain states: Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Texas and California. Pennsylvania was one the first states that many Stouffers found as their first home in the New World. Eventually, three prominent family lines of Stouffers would spring up in Pennsylvania: those that lived in Lancaster County, York County, and Franklin County.

Next, it is important to investigate the history of the Franklin Township. It was in the area around this township that the Stouffer Farm is located. I. Daniel Rupp, a historian of the mid-19th century, describes the township in this fashion:

“Franklin township was erected in 1809, and is bounded on the north by Cumberland county, north east by Carroll township; south by Washington township, and west by Adams county; surface of the county rolling, soil, much of it loam; and some gravel and sienitic-some is well improved. The main road from Harrisburg, by way of Dillsburg to Gettysburg passes through this township. There is a church in this township called Franklin church. Population 819.

They were raised in it 9,550 bushels of wheat, 12,670 corn, 6,312 rye, 251 buckwheat, 16,455 corn, 2,841 bushels of potatoes, 1,299 tons of hay; one tannery, three distilleries, two grist mills, and two saw mills. This township contains a small village.

Franklin was laid out 30 years ago by Messrs. Schultz and Bott,-is two miles south from Dillstown on the road to East Berlin, it contains thirteen dwellings, a store and tavern. Population between 60 and 70.”

15 (Stouffer Coat of Arms n.d.).
16 (Stouffer Coat of Arms n.d.).
17 (Stouffer Coat of Arms n.d.).
18 (Stouffer Coat of Arms n.d.).
19 (Rupp 1845, 731-732).
Franklin was the small village contained within the Franklin township. Franklin township was also an important settlement for York County in the 1700s. I. Daniel Rupp states that,

“These then, were the principal early settlements in York county, viz: Kreutz Creek, the Barrens, the Redlands, and Digges` choice, or Hanover; all of which, in the progress of some years, by new accessions, increased in population and extent. Kreutz creek settlement, and York, supplied a people for a large tract around them, comprising parts of Hellam, Spring-garden, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Dover &c. The Barrens gave a population to all the eastern and southeastern portion of York county; the Redlands, with some emigrants from Berks, Lancaster, and Cumberland counties, on the Yellow Breeches, populated the whole northern portion, embracing Fairview, Newberry, Monahan, Franklin, Carroll, Warrington, and Washington townships”

Hence, Franklin Township was an essential area for the continued settlement of Pennsylvania. It allowed many families open land and streams by which they could engage in agricultural activity and provide land for their children. The Stouffer clan was one of these families, using the land provided to support three different Stouffers, with one of those being located right next to the Grist and Saw mill. The mill was an essential unit for any farmer, providing a constant source of income, given that the mill was equipped with an internal wheel. On the modern day Stouffer landsite, there are no standing remains of the mill mentioned in the 1876 Atlas. However, the great raceway location of the “G & S Mill” proves that there was some kind of mill present on that land in the 19th century.

The mill was an essential tool for the use of Pennsylvanian farmers, especially those who were located near a local stream or raceway. A mill can be defined as “a building or collection of buildings with machinery for manufacturing.” In Southeastern Pennsylvania, these mills were an essential element of a farmer’s land and property. Arthur C Lord summarizes that water powered mills, in Lancaster County, could had multiple uses: saw, oil, trip-hammer-sickle,

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20 (Rupp 1845, 569-570).
21 (Nichols 1876).
22 (Lord. 1996, 1).
shovel, edged tool, plaster, cotton, woolen, carding, fulling, paper, among others. Grist mills could also come in multiple varieties: flour, flouring, corn and chopping. Often, a saw mill would be accompanied by a grist mill.

Mills also evolved over time. Lord states that,

“Many a first mill on a mill site was a small building built of logs and was only one story high. The flow of the small stream provided sufficient power to turn the water wheel, and the miller, usually a local farmer, ran the mill in season to serve the needs of his neighbors and make a profit for himself. Later, if business was good, a larger two story or stone-frame mill replaced the first mill. This type of mill is often referred to as a Custom Mill, and the milling was done for local farmers and the pay received was either for a share of the grain brought to the mill, or a share of the flour produced from the grain.”

Often, one could tell the age of the mill by a stone that the mill’s creator put within its wall. The stone would show the date that the mill originated, showcasing the skill of that builder.

When it comes to distinguishing a SE Pennsylvanian mill, there are a couple details that set it apart from other mills within the 18th century. First, these mills used an overshot wheel placed within the building. This produced more power and could be used year long. The other advantage to having an overshot wheel would be that it was covered from the inclement conditions of winter, making the mill a profitable business year round. Second, these mills were “usually rectangular and the building’s lines are pleasant to the eye because the building seems to be part of the stream-side landscape in which it is found.” Third, the earliest phases of these mills were often built of logs and were only 24-30 feet, one and a half stories high. As these mills evolved into stone-framed mills, the window designs and placement would also become

23 (Lord. 1996, 1).
24 (Lord. 1996, 1).
25 (Lord. 1996, 2).
26 (Lord. 1996, 3).
27 (Lord. 1996, 2).
28 (Lord. 1996, 2).
29 (Lord. 1996, 2).
asymmetrical, a feature that was not seen in the earliest phases of mills from this area.\(^{30}\)

However, these facts bring up an interesting point. Besides the 1876 map, there is no physical evidence on the Stouffer Farm site that points to an existence of a mill on that property. Even testimony from past inhabitants on this land do not mention any mill standing present on the Stouffer land. Future research and investigation will solve this dilemma regarding the “G & S Mill.” My mind goes into two hypotheses about the use of this outbuilding. Hypothesis 1: The outbuilding was a part of a group of milling buildings. It does seem to fit the landscape of the raceway. Hypothesis #2: The outbuilding might be a mill that was later converted into a blacksmith shop. This might show the wide range of architectural and aesthetic difference between the east and west rooms.

Lastly, it is important to investigate the references of the Stouffer family in local Pennsylvanian historical documents. William C Carter, who wrote a book on the local history of York County in 1834, compiled a huge list of civic and military participants in the beginning years of York County’s history.\(^{31}\) One such list was the General Assembly of York County, a local political body that had elections for its annual members. In the years 1802-1803, Daniel Stouffer appears as a representative on this local political institution.\(^{32}\) Interestingly, these two appearances of Daniel Stouffer are the only two times that the Stouffer name appears in any public civic position. They are also not shown in any records regarding York County citizens that fought in the Revolutionary War.\(^{33}\) This pattern reveals two major important questions that one approaches when one is trying to recreate this past local family? 1) What role did the religion of the Stouffers play in their lives and did this have any effect on their attitude towards public civic participation? 2) Are there discrepancies in the data we have on civic participation

\(^{30}\) (Lord. 1996, 3).
\(^{31}\) (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975).
\(^{32}\) (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975, 95).
\(^{33}\) (Carter and Glossbrenner 1975).
from the 19th and 18th centuries in York County? Did the Stouffers’ reputation taint the opinion of other York County residents, hurting any chance of their popularity in civic positions? This question especially ties in with the two years that Daniel Stouffer served in the General Assembly of York County (1802-1803).

Another source that mentions members of the Stouffer family is a document which chronicles the tombstones at the Dillsburg Cemetery.34 The Stouffers that are mentioned within this document come from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The most recent Stouffer tombstones indicate the following: “Mellie Stouffer, 1872-1941”; “Rose E. Stouffer, July 1860-Nov 1935” and “Renna E. Stouffer, 1879-1945.”35 There are also some Stouffers mentioned that died in the early twentieth century. These tombstones indicated the following: “Washington, Mar 15, 1825-June 27, 1902”; “Caroline, Sept 4, 1836 – Feb 22, 1907” and “Ira D.S., June 2, 1874 – Dec 19, 1906.”36 Incidentally, there are no more references to any Stouffer tombstones within this document. Given the 2001 date of the information, there is a possibility of the discovery of other tombstones that indicate other prominent Stouffer family members. More genealogical information on the Stouffers will be announced as it is discovered.

There are also multiple civil and legal cases that involve Stouffer family members within the late 1700s and 1800s. (A quick disclaimer: These cases have not been fully researched. Any reference to a Stouffer within these documents is assumed to be in the York County line. Future research will validate or invalidate these sources). Within Volume XXVII of the Pennsylvania State Reports dealing with the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1857, the Stouffers are mentioned in multiple instances. The first of these is titled “Becker’s Appeal.”37 The introduction to the case reads,

34 (Cemetery: Dillsburg Cemetery, Dillsburg, York County, PA n.d.).
35 (n.d.7).
36 (n.d.8).
37 (Casey 1857, 52).
“Appeal from the decree of the Orphan’s Court of York county. Adam Becker died in October, 1854, leaving a widow and three children surviving him. The personal property left by deceased amounted, according to the appraisement, to $52.59, and a house and lot of 4 acres of land at $165, making in all $217.50, which the widow claimed to retain for the use of herself and family under the Act of 26th April, 1850. The assignees of Jonas Klinedinst resisted the confirmation of the appraisement, and showed a judgement entered on the 4th of April, 1850, in the Common Pleas of York County, against Adam Becker, the intestate, for $120, in favour of Jonas Klinedinst. Also, one in favour of John Stouffer, entered on the 14th of March, 1851, upon a note with warrant of attorney, for $23.62, and which contains this clause, “Defendant waives all and every claim to exemption under Act of 9th April 1849.”

First, this case brings in an interesting perspective into the local history of York County. John Stouffer is indeed within a possible family line for the Stouffers that inhabited the land excavated this past month. According to the most recent research on this possible lineage, John Stouffer is the son of Jacob Stouffer, who lives in Warwick Township, Lancaster county. Second, it brings local York County Law from that period into the context of the case. The Act of 26th April, 1850 was a measure that dealt with the rights of widows and their legal ownership of such land after their husband’s death. Within this document, the “Act of 26th April, 1850” is never fully explained. However, from a closer reading, the Act deals with the rights of widows and children regarding the land of a deceased husband. Regarding John Stouffer in this legal case, he is mainly quoted, “Defendant waives all and every claim to exemption under Act of 9th April, 1849.” More discussion on this case will be available upon future research on this topic.

However, there is a theme that can be pulled out from this source on a primary glance: the Stouffer family definitely owned land in York County. The context of this case is not

38 (Casey 1857, 52).
39 (Mark 2011).
40 (Casey 1857, 53).
41 (Casey 1857, 54).
42 (Casey 1857, 52).
reconfigured but it does give us a possible piece of material culture to figure out the domestic history of the Stouffer family in York County.

The second legal case dealing with a Stouffer is also located within the annuals of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. This case, *Stouffer against Coleman*, was decided on May, 1794 in Lancaster.\(^{43}\) This case deals with the management of 200 acres of land in the township of Martick, located within Lancaster County. A portion of the introduction to the case reads,

“It was admitted, that the lessor of the plaintiff was seized of the premises in question, and on the 7\(^{th}\) February 1783, entered into articles of agreement with Matthias Slough, whereby ‘Stouffer granted, bargained and sold, and doth ‘grant, bargain and sell, 100 acres of patented land, and 100 ‘acres of warranted land, to said Slough, his heirs and assigns’, to hold the same to him, his heirs and assigns, to ‘and for their use for ever, in consideration of 6751. to be paid as follows: 4001. to be paid on the 1\(^{st}\) May 1783, 1371 …”\(^{44}\)

“Stouffer to be allowed to take away 6 trees and 30 cords of ‘wood sold to George Ratson. Peter Stouffer, the son of John Stouffer, to be allowed to live in the dwelling house ‘till he can suit [**2] himself with another, but Slough to have ‘possession of the other lands. And for the true performance ‘of the said agreement, the parties bound themselves to ‘each other in the penal sum of 13501.’ This instrument was recorded on the 14\(^{th}\) October 1790.”\(^{45}\)

Obviously, the examples listed above deal with the financial transaction of land. One can see the plaintiff, Stouffer, is an active agent in this proceeding. Payments are mandated by the court and an organized plan is created by the court to handle this tricky financial deal. Towards the end of the document, it explains the reason for the whole case. Stough, who owns payments to Stouffer, “by an independent covenant agrees to pay at the time therein mentioned, and actually gives bonds for the payments.”\(^{46}\) By definition, a covenant is a “*Binding promise explicitly or

\(^{43}\) (Lessee of John Stouffer against Robert Coleman, esq. 1794).
\(^{44}\) (Lessee of John Stouffer against Robert Coleman, esq. 1794).
\(^{45}\) (Lessee of John Stouffer against Robert Coleman, esq. 1794).
\(^{46}\) (Lessee of John Stouffer against Robert Coleman, esq. 1794).
implicitly stipulated in a deed or contract, by a covenantee (a lender, for example), which the
covenanter (a borrower, for example) must agree to (otherwise there is no agreement or
deal).” 47 In other words, the Stouffer against Coleman case surrounds a land deal in which
Slough owed payments to Stouffer, but then gets an outside party involved. This case will later
be fleshed out with further research and insight from legal experts on this issue. What can we
ascertain from this primary view of the document? The Stouffer family was involved with legal
deals that involved land. This document also hints that the Stouffer family might have migrated
in a western direction through Pennsylvania.

The third and last document is probably the most intriguing. This comes from the “The
Weekly Register” by H. Niles, which covers many events from 1813-1814. 48 These events
included military documents, agricultural and manufacturing cases and articles, and essays
covering themes from history, science, astronomy and science. 49 The article dealing with the
Stouffers comes its section regarding the “Agenda to Volume The Fifth.” 50 This deals a milling
dispute within the case “Oliver Evans vs. Benjamin Chambers.” 51 The case revolves around the
patent claimed by Oliver Evans to being the original inventor of the “Hopper-boy” and
“Elevators.” 52 These pieces of machinery were necessary elements of any mill during the
eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Within this special document, a possible Stouffer family
line emerges. An Abraham Stouffer (1729-1785), who is not mentioned within the tombstones
provided at the Asper Cemetery. 53 Next, we have a Jacob Stouffer who is mentioned. 54 This
Jacob Stouffer is suspected to be the Stouffer who lived on the Lost Hollow Residence. His
sons, which are listed in the article, are Jacob, who lives in Warwick Township, and (possibly)

47 (Business Dictionary n.d.).
48 (Niles 1813-1814).
49 (Niles 1813-1814, i).
50 (Niles 1813-1814, 1).
51 (Niles 1813-1814, 8).
52 (Niles 1813-1814, 1).
53 (Mark 2011).
54 (Mark 2011).
John Stouffer.\textsuperscript{55} The sons of Jacob, from Warwick Township, are Daniel, Henry, Abram (III) and Christian.\textsuperscript{56} Coincidentally, there is also a John Stouffer mentioned, who lived in the “York-town” area in 1777.\textsuperscript{57} However, this possible Stouffer genealogy is not the only point of interest within this document.

At the heart of this article is a dispute over milling technology. In the beginning of the document, it states,

“Of sundry citizens, of the United States, praying relief from the oppressive operation of Oliver Evan`s Patent; vesting in him an exclusive right to certain Machinery, now in general use, in the Manufacture of Flour; with evidence to show that the said Evans was neither the Original Inventor nor first applier of said Machinery, and consequently not entitled to the reward due to an actual Inventor under the Patent Laws of the United States.”\textsuperscript{58}

Within the document, the case of Evans versus Chambers will include the testimony of multiple Stouffers, including Christian Stouffer who created a Hopper machine in his father`s mill in Warwick Township (Jacob Stouffer). It also includes a three page opinion from Thomas Jefferson, dated August 18\textsuperscript{th}, 1813, which reflects the opinion of Jefferson on the patents, the history of the Arab Screw versus the Persian Screw, the policy of patent creation and Jefferson`s own experience with milling.\textsuperscript{59} The document continues with the testimony of James Stroud, Mildred Martin and Henry Stouffer regarding the issue of Oliver Evan`s patent.\textsuperscript{60} The case ends with the judge`s opinion and spelling out the specifics of Oliver Evan`s patent and other important details.\textsuperscript{61} More insight will be provided for this article with future research and interpretation from legal experts on this subject. What can we ascertain from this article based

\textsuperscript{55} (Mark 2011).
\textsuperscript{56} (Mark 2011).
\textsuperscript{57} (Mark 2011).
\textsuperscript{58} (Niles 1813-1814, 1).
\textsuperscript{59} (Niles 1813-1814, 2-6).
\textsuperscript{60} (Niles 1813-1814, 6-10).
\textsuperscript{61} (Niles 1813-1814, 10-16).
on this preliminary reading? First, the Stouffers were active within the industry of milling, based on their experience in creating mills and their corresponding technology. Second, the Stouffer family was an active participant in agricultural matters during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. This evidence can easily be seen by the presence of a mill on the Stouffer land in Franklin Township on the 1876 map provided by Nichols.62

The Stouffer Farm offers us an amazing opportunity to view the past from its material and historical context. Though the research that I have provided above is detailed, there is still much to be known about the Stouffer Family from York County. My hope is that this report serves as a primer that can help advance future research on this interesting topic within local Pennsylvanian history. Thomas J Noel, a local historian from Denver once stated, ““History is not just something that happened long ago and far away. History happens to all of us all the time. Local history brings history home, it touches your life, the life of your family, your neighborhood, your community.”63 My desire is that my research will inspire future investigation, making this interesting family from York County more than a name on a book or historical document. The Stouffer Family can help us to gain an insightful view of the past, opening our eyes to its mystery and strangeness. Let us embrace it and be enlightened in mind, heart and soul.

62 (Nichols 1876).
63 (Local History Explorer n.d.).
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Archaeology Quotes.


*Cemetery: Dillsburg Cemetery, Dillsburg, York County, PA.*
"Lessee of John Stouffer against Robert Coleman, esq. ." *Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, At Nisi Prius, At Lancaster*. Lancaster, 1794.


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Rupp, I. Daniel. *History of York County: From One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nineteen to..."
the Present Time. Lancaster, Pa: Gilbert Hills, Proprietor, 1845.


York County (Pennsylvania, USA.)

Appendix #1

Books to do further research regarding York County


*History of York County, Pennsylvania: from the earliest period, divided into general history, special, township and borough histories with a biographical department appended.* John Gibson.

*History of York County: Pennsylvania in 2 vols.* Prowell, George R

*York County, Pennsylvania, land appraisalment certificates issued by the county commissioners, 1835-1859: with surname index.* South Central Pennsylvania Genealogical Society.


Appendix #2

Methodology of Source Accumulation

Google Books

Nile’s Weekly Register
Pennsylvania Supreme Court 1857 Document

Messiah College Inter Library Loan (Book and Microfilm)
William C Carter. History of York County (B and M)
I Daniel Rupp. (M)
John Gibson: York County Pennsylvania: From the Earliest period..” 1886 (M)

Messiah College Library

Water Powered Grist Mills Book
1876 Nichols Map of Franklin Township
Stouffer against Coleman Document (via aid of Lawrie Merz)
Ken Mark Commentary about the Weekly Register Document

Online

Dillsburg Cemetery Website
Stouffer Coat of Arms Website (www.4crests.org/stouffer-coat-of-arms.html)
Appendix #3.

Additional Resources (Stouffer/Stouffer Family Lines from Franklin/York/Lancaster Counties)

The Research below represents extra information gathered throughout the data collection for this report. These links may help future research on this subject.


Deals with German Church records from Lancaster, PA (Stouffer family not connected as I know it to the Stouffer/Stouffer family in Stouffer farm.) – Lancaster County

Messiah College Library

1789 (P 308)

Abraham Stauffer, s. Jacob and Catharine ; b. April 24, 1784 ; bap. July 12
Jacob Stauffer, s. Jacob and Catharine ; b. September 18, 1785 ; bap. July 12
John Stauffer, s. Jacob and Catharine ; b. March 14, 1785 ; bap. July 12

1788 (P 307-308)

Jacob Stauffer, (a married man) ; b. June 12, 1761 ; bap. December 24

1736 (P 230)

Ann Margaret Stauffer, d. Vincenz ; bap. June 20

1739 (P 231)
John Henry Stauffer, s. Vincent and Ann Barb. ; bap. Oct 28

Anna Barbara Stauffer, d. Vincent and Ann Barb. ; bap. Oct 28

1777 (P 113)

Christoph Stauffer, s. Heinrich and Catharina ; b. August 28 ; bap. Nov. 2

1775 (P 104)

Anna Maria Stauffer, d. Heinrich and Catharina ; b. Nov. 22, 1774 ; bap. Jan. 1

1789 (P 177)

Elisabeth Stauffer, d. Heinrich and Catharina ; b. Jan. 5 1786 ; bap. July 18

1766 (P 69)

Catharina Stauffer, d. Heinrich and Catharina ; b. Feb 26 ; bap. March 16

1768 (P 270)


1791 (P 312)

Daniel Stauffer, s. Jacob and Catharine ; bap. June 26

1772 (P 93)

Peter Stauffer, s. Heinrich and Catharina ; b. April 25 ; bap. May 17

1771 (P 275)

John Henry Stauffer, s. Vincent and Veronica ; b. August 26 ; bap. Nov 17

1780 (P 121)

Salome Stauffer, d. Heinrich and Catharine ; b. Dec. 20, 1779 ; bap. March 26

1770 (P 85)

Sabina Stauffer, d. Heinrich and Catharine ; b. Aug, 4 ; bap. Aug. 26
www.Gameo.org Old River Brethren

Online: York County Background Information

The River Brethren in Eastern PA broke into 3 parts in the 1850s
The majority of the River Brethren in York County sided with the Old Older River Brethren – they are known as the “York Brethren”
There was a growth of the “York Brethren” into Lancaster and Franklin County

www.gameo.org York County, PA

was carved out 1749
Frederick Stauffer was a bishop of the Mennonite Church in PA (1813-1884)
Mennonites have a history of being in York County
Mennonite total membership in 1957: 375, had two missions in York


Online: Franklin/York?

Genealogy project which refers to the Stauffer family within it.
By 1792 Jacob Stauffer (later Stouffer) had descendents that had settled in Cumberland County, PA (P 9)
Jacob Stouffer was born in Ibersheim, “on the Rhine, some few miles north of the city of Worms, Rheinland-Pfalz” (P 9)
Mentions a Naomi Cemetery in 1981 – caretakers were named Frank and Pauline Stouffer.
One of the sources mentioned follows: “Stouffer, Kenneth, Robert Nicol, James Hurless, and Marcia (Stouffer) Permenter, 1969, Pages from a Diary of Jacob & Eliza Stouffer, 1843-1880: Whiteside Area Vocational Center, Sterling, IL, 77 p.” (p 14)
Stouffers mentioned on Page 52
Pages 59, 69, 60 give genealogies of Stouffer family

Jacob Stouffer (1712-?)
Abraham Stouffer (1747-?)

Went to Chambersburg, Cumberland County PA

Jacob Stouffer (1773-?)
Jacob Stouffer (1808-1880)

Benjamin Ryder Stouffer (1844-1923)

Edwin Ferguson Stouffer (1873 born in Cumberland County PA)

Married in Mitchell County, Kansas in 1899

Died in 1969 in Whiteside County, IL

Jacob Benjamin Stouffer (born 1900 in Nebraska; died 1998)
Contains multiple Stauffers from the Lauver and Davis Family line.

Stauffers of interest

Eva Stauffer: born April 12, 1751 Warwick Township, Lancaster County PA. Parents: Jacob Stauffer and Catherine Schenck

Elizabeth Stauffer: born Dec 7 1735 in Warwick Township, Lancaster County PA. Parents: Jacob Stauffer and Elizabeth Hess

Henry Stauffer: Born 1752 in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, PA. Parents; Jacob Stauffer and Elizabeth Hess

Henry Stauffer: born May 28 1762 in Cocalico Townships, Lancaster County PA. Parents: Abraham Stauffer and Christiana Deardorf

Jacob Stauffer: born in Germany in 1712, immigrated to Philadelphia in 1732, Died 1775 in Elizabeth Township, Lancaster County PA. Children: Ann, Elizabeth, Christian, Veronica, Jacob, John, Magdalena, Abraham, Daniel, Henry and Samuel. He was married to Elizabeth Hess.

John Stauffer: was born in Warwick Township on March 29, 1754

History of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania by Luther Reily Kelker, 1907 The Lewis Publishing Company, Volume III. Google books

Mentions a Charles Anderson Stouffer – not sure if this person ties with the York County family line.

Facts: 1) “a prominent and well-known business man of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, is the pioneer in a unique and interesting field of industry, being the proprietor of a duck and general poultry farm which has no equal in the world. He is a representative of a family of German extraction, and has those qualities of perseverance, endurance and quiet energy, which has made the German nation a power (P 163).” 2) “Christian Stouffer, great-grandfather of Charles-Anderson Stouffer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1785 and died in 1860…He was a member of the Old Dunkard church, better known at the present day as the River Brethren denomination. He married Elizabeth Epley, born 1785, died in 1850, and they had children: John E., see forward; Jacob, Andrew, Washington, Mary Ann, and Julia “(P 163-164). 3) The offspring from this marriage (Christian and his wife) – John E Stouffer (born near Andersontown, York County in 1809 and died in 1859). He had offspring that
lived in York County, and other parts of PA. His son Henry, who was born in 1838, lived in York County.; Daniel H Stouffer – born near Andersontown, York County in 1830 and died in 1895.

Is this Christian-Anderson Stauffer related to the Stauffer/Stouffer family from our dig in Northern York?


I went through this source to find the mills in Franklin Township in York County. The only reference to Franklin I could find was “Smith and Sons, J.H. Flour and Grist mills”. They were located in Franklin county, the city of Chambersburg. The search proved that the mill didn’t exist on the Stauffer farm land in the 1900s, which ties in with the testimony from the Hoffman relatives.


Mentions a couple Stouffers in this source. Once again, it mentions the Stouffer family from Washington and Franklin counties. I am not sure how these tie in with the Stouffers that we are dealing with.

Franklin County: township Guilford. Treasurer (School) Jacob Stouffer.

Washington County: E. Huntingdon school district. Treasurer: Christian Stouffer


Pennsylvania State Archives

RG-48

Records of the Municipal Governments (Microfilm Copies)
This source highlights the finds in the State Archives regarding each municipal government in Pennsylvania’s counties. The box containing Franklin township state: “Election books, 1859-1869, 1883, 1888-1892, 1895; Ledgers, 1810-1945; Minutes on the Road Board, 1943-1949; Minutes of the Board of Supervisors, 1949-1958.”

Future research of these sources will bring more information on the Stouffers.

It also contains a quick list of the history of each township with maps of that township. “Map 182-27”

http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/mg/mg5.htm Pennsylvania State Archives

Online

This page highlights the land deeds that might be useful for further research.

“York County Deeds and Patents, 1765-1805. (6 items) {#5m.33} “

www.nebraskahistory.org Benjamin Ryder Stouffer

Online: Franklin County

This source highlights a possible Stouffer. However, it's from Franklin County, not having any direct ties to the Stouffer family in Franklin Township. Further research will see if this relative has a connection to the Stouffers of York County.

Important point: was involved in milling until 1873 – possible time for the decline of milling in the United States.

www.karensbranches.com Stauffer Generations

Online: Lancaster County?

Deals with an interesting Stauffer family line. Does this family line have any connection to the Stouffers of York County?
The Valley of the Shadow Stouffer Family Letters.  

**Online: Franklin County**

Mentions letters of Stouffers from the Franklin County Area. I am not sure how these Stouffers relate to the Stouffers in York County.

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The Valley of the Shadow Stouffer Family Letters.  

**Online: Franklin County**

These chronicle diaries from Stouffer in Franklin County and their experiences from the 1860s.

The website also contains populations of the County from the 19th century and prominent Stouffers from that County.

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www.gameo.org **Stauffer Family History**

**Online: Lancaster County**

This source gives background information regarding the Stauffer family from Lancaster Family. Are these Stauffers related to the Stouffers in York County?

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**Online: Franklin County**

This source mentions some prominent Stouffers from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Are these Stouffers related to the Stouffers of York County?